City Council Meeting/Work Session

Tuesday, October 24, 2023 at 7:00 pm

Attendees: Mayor Bayley Hedglin (Excused), Councilmember Kim Henderson, Councilmember Ron Skinner (Excused), Councilmember Nathan Chamberlain (Mayor Pro Tem), Councilmember Kevin Dunn, Councilmember George Rice, City Manager Kaeden Kulow, Assistant City Manager Megan Gallegos, City Recorder Melissa Gill

Monticello City Council Meeting

Meeting Location: Hideout Community Center 648 S Hideout Way

1. **Call to Order/Invocation - Opening Remarks**
2. **Public Comment**
3. **Consider for Appointment: Jasmine Nielson Deputy Recorder (action)**
4. **Administer Oath of Office: Jasmine Nielson Deputy Recorder**

   Attachments:

   - **Jazzy Oath of Office 2023** (Jazzy_Oath_of_Office_2023.pdf)

5. **Consider for Approval and Adoption Resolution 2023-12: A Resolution Adopting the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan (action)**
   Roll Call Vote

   Attachments:

   - **Resolution 2023-12 signed** (1455_001.pdf)
   - **10-2-23 2023 San Juan County Hazard Mitigation Plan** (10-2-23_2023_San_Juan_County_Hazard_Mitigation_Plan.pdf)
   - **Resolution 2023-12** (Resolution_2023-12.docx)

6. **Golf Report (discussion)**

   Attachments:

   - **Golf Report 10-24-2023** (Golf_Report_10-24-2023.pdf)
   - **Jeff presented to Council** (Jeff_presented_to_Council.pdf)

7. **Consider for Approval City Employee Equipment Use Policy (discussion/action)**

   Attachments:

   - **Use of City Equipment Policies** (Use_of_City_Equipment_Policies.pdf)

8. **Consider for Approval Garbage and Refuse Code Revision (discussion/action)**
   Roll Call Vote

   Attachments:

   - **Garbage & Refuse code updated attorney approval has been given.** (Garbage___Refuse_

code_updated_attorney_approval_has_been_given..pdf)

9. **Planned Unit Development (discussion)**
   It is an older code (2012) and has never been used in the city. The essential question for the CC is whether they wish to have this code or whether it should be eliminated. If it is retained, the PC will need to look for parts that require updating to comply with state code and other city codes.

   Attachments:

   - **Discussion** (Discussion.pdf)

10. **Requirements for Vacated Businesses on Center and Main (discussion/action)**
11. **Administrative Communications**
    Building Permit Report
    EV Charging Station Update
    Utah League of Cities and Towns: The Dignity Movement

    Attachments:

    - **Building Permit Report** (Building_Permit_Report.pdf)
    - **ULCT Letter** (ULCT_Letter.pdf)
    - **ULCT Pamphlet** (ULCT_Pamphlet.pdf)

12. **Consider Upcoming Agenda Items (action)**
    Recommendation: Motion to add _____ to the next agenda. Consensus
13. **Adjournment (action)**

AUDIO FILE

https://soundcloud.com/user-250815044/2023-10-24-city-council?si=7be4d74120564e9092ebc87ba63e3602&utm_source=clipboard&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=social_sharing

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND ALL CITY MEETINGS In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, anyone needing special accommodations to attend a meeting may contact the City Office, 587-2271, at least three working days prior to the meeting. City Council may adjourn to closed session by majority vote, pursuant to Utah Code §52-4-4 & 5. The order of agenda items may change to accommodate the needs of the City Council, the staff, and the public.

OATH OF OFFICE

STATE OF UTAH

I, Jasmine Nielson *, having been elected or appointed to*

Print Name

the office of Deputy Recorder

do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Utah, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity.

Jasmine Nielson

Signature

State of Utah,
County of San Juan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 *day of* October *, 20* 23

MELISSA L GILL
Notary Public - State of Utah
Comm. No. 730317
My Commission Expires on
Mar 30, 2027

Melissa Gill

*Person Administering Oath

City Recorder

Title

*Utah Code § 78B-1-142: "Every court, every judge, clerk and deputy clerk of any court, every justice, every notary public, and every officer or person authorized to take testimony in any action or proceeding, or to decide upon evidence, has the power to administer oaths or affirmations."

File oath by sending to: Oath of Office, Utah State Archives, 346 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT, 84101

San Juan County

Utah

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-12

A RESOLUTION OF *Monticello City* ADOPTING THE SAN JUAN COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS *Monticello City* recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within *San Juan County*; and

WHEREAS *Monticello City* has participated in the creation of a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in *Monticello City* from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by *Monticello City* demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY *Monticello City Council* THAT:

Monticello City adopts the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

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

DATED this 24th day of October 2023.

~~Bayley Hodglin, Mayor~~

Nathan Chamberlain,
Mayor Pro Tem

ATTEST

Melissa Gill

Melissa Gill, Recorder

San Juan County









SAN JUAN
COUNTY

Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan



2023

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PART I: PLANNING PROCESS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

San Juan County, Utah and the incorporated communities that lie within the county boundaries are vulnerable to natural, technological, and manmade hazards that have the possibility of causing serious threats to the health, welfare, and security of its residents. The cost of response to and recovery from the potential disasters, in terms of potential loss of life or property, can be lessened when attention is turned to mitigating their impacts and effects before they occur or reoccur.

This Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan seeks to identify the county's and individual communities' hazards and understand their impact on vulnerable populations and infrastructure. With that understanding, the plan sets forth solutions that, if implemented, have the potential to significantly reduce threat to life and property. The plan is based on the premise that hazard mitigation works. With increased attention to managing natural hazards, communities can reduce the threats to citizens and through proper land use and emergency planning can avoid creating new problems in the future. Many solutions can be implemented at minimal cost and social impact.

This is not an emergency response or management plan. Certainly, the plan can be used to identify weaknesses and refocus emergency response planning. Enhanced emergency response planning is an important mitigation strategy. However, the focus of this plan is to support better decision making directed toward avoidance of future risk and the implementation of activities or projects that will eliminate or reduce the risk for those that may already have exposure to a natural hazard threat.

The San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan was created with the goal of substantially and permanently reducing the county's vulnerability to natural hazards through sound public policy. By increasing public awareness of potential harm, documenting resources for risk reduction and loss prevention, and identifying activities to guide the development of less vulnerable and more sustainable communities, this plan aims to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the natural environment.

1.2 PLAN ORGANIZATION

Part I of the plan provides a general overview of the plan and its planning process and identifies who was involved in revisions of the plan and the process used to develop this particular revision.

Part II contains a community profile of the county.

Part III provides a brief definition for each natural and manmade hazard. All hazards identified as affecting the county are analyzed at the county and incorporated city levels and then summarized in a hazard profile.

Part IV outlines the Mitigation Strategy and identifies the goals, objectives, and mitigation projects.

Part V details the plan maintenance process and provides a tentative timeline for updating the plan in the future.

The Appendix contains contact information for the planning team, meeting minutes, worksheets, agendas, survey social media advertisements, plan adoption and endorsement forms, and references.

1.3 PURPOSE

This plan exists to identify natural hazard threats to the community, prepare mitigation management strategies to address those threats, develop short-term and long-term goals and objectives for mitigation planning, and to fulfill federal, state, and local hazard mitigation planning obligations. The intention of this plan is to enhance awareness of and provide mitigation strategies for elected officials, agencies, and the public and develop actions which will minimize negative outcomes to San Juan County's citizens, the economy, and the environment due to potential natural hazard threats. The well-being of the county and local communities rests on reducing risks to life and property in the event of a natural hazard event.

1.4 HAZARD MITIGATION & HAZARDS

Hazard mitigation is defined as cost-effective actions that have the effect of reducing, limiting, or preventing the vulnerability of people, culture, property, and the environment to potentially damaging, harmful, or costly hazards. Hazard mitigation measures, which can be used to eliminate or minimize the risk to life, culture, and property, fall into three categories:

1. Those that keep the hazard away from people, property, and structures;
2. Those that keep people, property, or structures away from the hazard; and
3. Those that reduce the impact of the hazard on victims, e.g., insurance.

Hazard mitigation measures must be practical, cost effective, and culturally, environmentally, and politically acceptable. Actions taken to limit the vulnerability of society to hazards must not, in themselves, be costlier than the anticipated damages.

Hazard mitigation planning must be based on vulnerabilities and its primary focus must be on the point where capital investment and land use decisions are made. The placement of capital investments, whether for homes, roads, public utilities, pipelines, power plants, or public works, determine to a large extent the nature and degree of a community's hazard vulnerability. Once a capital facility is in place, there is little opportunity to reduce hazard vulnerability through correction of errors in location or construction. It is for this reason that often the most effective mitigation tools are zoning and other ordinances that manage development in high vulnerability areas and building codes that ensure that new buildings are constructed to withstand the damaging forces of anticipated hazards.

Because disaster events are generally infrequent, the nature and magnitude of the threat is often ignored or poorly understood. Thus, the priority to implement mitigation measures is low and implementation is slowed. Mitigation success can be achieved, however, if accurate information is portrayed through complete hazard identification and impact studies, followed by effective mitigation management.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that all natural hazards be analyzed by each jurisdiction completing a hazard mitigation plan. The hazards analyzed in this plan include the following:

Natural Hazards

- Severe Summer Weather
    - Extreme Heat
    - Lightning
    - Hail
    - Tornado

    - Straight-Line Wind
- Severe Winter Weather
    - Extreme Cold
    - Winter Storm
    - Avalanche
- Wildfire
- Flood
    - River or Stream Flood
    - Flash Flood
    - Dam Failure
- Drought
- Infestation

Geological Hazards

- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Problem Soils

Technological (Manmade) Hazards

- Hazardous Material Incident

Per FEMA's mandate to address all natural hazards, the following natural hazards were not included because these hazards do not directly impact San Juan County due to geographic location:

- Hurricane
- Sea Level Rise
- Storm Surge
- Tsunami
- Volcanic Eruption

1.5 SCOPE

The plan provides comprehensive natural hazard identification, risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, mitigation actions, and an implementation schedule.

1.6 PLAN GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The goals of the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan include coordinating with local governments to develop San Juan County's plans and processes that meet the planning components identified in the FEMA Region VIII Crosswalk document, as well as Utah DEM planning expectations and public input from the local community. The overall objective is risk reduction from natural hazards in the state of Utah through implementing and updating county, regional, and the state of Utah mitigation plans.

1.7 AUTHORITIES

Federal

Public Law 93-288, as amended, established the basis for federal hazard mitigation activity in 1974. A section of this Act requires—as prerequisite for state receipt of future disaster assistance outlays—the identification, evaluation, and mitigation of hazards. Since 1974, many additional programs, regulations, and laws have expanded on the original legislation to establish hazard mitigation as a priority at all levels of government.

Several additional provisions were also included when PL 93-288 was amended by the Stafford Act that provide for the availability of significant mitigation measures in the aftermath of a presidentially declared disaster. Civil Preparedness Guide 1-3, Chapter 6—Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs places emphasis on hazard mitigation planning directed toward hazards with a high impact and threat potential.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) was signed into Law on October 30, 2000 by President Bill Clinton. Section 322 defines mitigation planning requirements for state, local, and tribal governments.

State

The Governor's Emergency Operation Directive, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, amendments to Public Law 93-288, as amended, Title 44, CFR, Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended, State Emergency Management Act of 1981, Utah Code 53-2, 63-5, Disaster Response Recovery Act, 63-5A, Executive Order of the Governor, Executive Order 11, Emergency Interim Succession Act, 63-5B.

Local

Effective natural hazard mitigation is dependent upon local governments assuming a vital role. As such, each local government will review all present or potential damages, losses, and related impacts associated with natural hazards to determine what is required for mitigation action and planning. For San Juan County and the cities and town of San Juan County, the local executives responsible for implementing plans and policies are the county commissioners and city or town mayors. It is critical that local governments be prepared to participate in the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Team process, as well as the pre-mitigation planning outlined in the Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan.

CHAPTER 2 PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 PLANNING PROCESS

The 2023 San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan was completed through the collaborative efforts of the Utah Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management, County Emergency Manager, Fire Departments, Sheriff's Office, Public Works Department, Planning and Zoning Commission, Assessor's Offices, City, County, and State GIS Departments, Elected Officials, Public Employees, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, and citizens of the cities and town within San Juan County. Feedback was solicited through the San Juan County Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. During the plan development, the draft plan was posted on San Juan County's website on the Emergency Management page for public comments. All comments, questions, and discussions resulting from these activities were given thoughtful consideration as the plan was developed.

Additionally, many of the hazards described in this mitigation plan also affect counties adjacent to San Juan County. The draft of this plan was sent to each of these neighboring counties, and their input was considered and implemented. The 14 adjacent counties are listed below:

- Grand County, UT
- Kane County, UT
- Garfield County, UT
- Wayne County, UT
- Emery County, UT
- Mesa County, CO
- Montrose County, CO
- San Miguel County, CO
- Dolores County, CO
- Montezuma County, CO
- San Juan County, NM
- Apache County, AZ
- Navajo County, AZ
- Coconino County, AZ

2.2 PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

This plan covers San Juan County, Utah, the cities of Monticello and Blanding, and the town of Bluff. Each of these jurisdictions participated in the update of the plan.

Table 2-1. Participating Jurisdictions Involvement

Jurisdiction	Attended at least one meeting	Represented at Mitigation Workshop	Met with Core Planning Team	Submitted at least one new mitigation action	Reviewed past mitigation actions
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Monticello	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Blanding	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

While members representing the city of Monticello were unable to attend the workshops or planning meetings, several representatives met individually with Tammy Gallegos, the San Juan County Emergency Manager, to discuss and submit mitigation projects and provide revisions. The following members of the city of Monticello participated:

- Bayley Hedglin, City of Monticello, Mayor
- Kaeden Kulow, City of Monticello, City Manager
- Nathan Langston, City of Monticello, Public Works Director

2.3 SAN JUAN COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The San Juan County local hazard mitigation planning team is comprised of representatives from the San Juan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), San Juan County department heads, and the incorporated cities and town. Descriptions of the planning meetings follow in the next section below as well as with the meeting minutes in Appendix B.

Table 2-2. LEPC & Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
San Juan County Emergency Management	Natalie Freestone	Assistant Emergency Manager
Bluff Town Council/Town of Bluff	Ann K. Leppanen	Mayor
Bluff Town Council	Luanne Hook	Town Council Member
Bluff Town Council	Linda Sosa	Records Officer
San Juan County Fire	David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief
USU Extension	Reagan Wytsalucy	Extension Assistant Professor
City of Blanding	David Johnson	City Manager
Town of Bluff	Kathy Carson	Town Clerk
Town of Bluff	Erin Nelson	Town Manager
Bears Ears Partnership	Sylvia Taylor	Education Center Manager
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

2.4 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETINGS & MITIGATION WORKSHOPS

Planning Team Kickoff Meeting—07/20/2022

The planning team held the Hazard Mitigation Plan update kickoff meeting virtually on July 20, 2022. This meeting served to provide an overview of the 2022 update process, provide roles and expectations, discuss public and stakeholder involvement, review project timelines and discuss needed data requests.

The attendance roster for the meeting is as follows:

Table 2-3. Attendance Roster—07/20/2022

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
San Juan County Emergency Management	Natalie Freestone	Assistant Emergency Manager
City of Blanding	Chaz Jacobson	Assistant Fire Chief
San Juan County Economic Development	Elaine Gizler	Director

Agency	Representative	Position
NWS	Jeff Colton	Warning Coordination Meteorologist
Blanding City	Kim Palmer	Administrator
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe	Louis Tallman	Tribal Council
San Juan County	Mack MacDonald	County Administrator
San Juan District	Matt Keyes	Human Resource Director
San Juan County	Mike Moulton	Public Health Response Coordinator
USU Extension	Reagan Wytsalucy	Director
San Juan Fire	Ryan McArthur	Fire Warden
San Juan EMS	Scott Burgess	Director
Grand County EMS	Shea Walker	Emergency Coordinator
Spanish Valley Water	Dawn Sanchez	Special Service District
San Juan County Road Department	Todd Adair	Superintendent
Utah DEM	Whitney Coonrod	State Liaison
San Juan County Fire	David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief
Utah DEM	Maranda Miller	Utah DEM Planner
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

Planning Team Meeting #2—08/25/2022

The planning team met virtually on August 25, 2022, for the second time. The meeting served to review the community/public survey questionnaire results and incorporate the responses in the Hazard/Risk discussion, and begin the discussion related to new mitigation action ideas.

The attendance roster for the meeting is as follows:

Table 2-4. Attendance Roster—08/25/2022

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
San Juan County Emergency Management	Natalie Freestone	Assistant Emergency Manager
City of Blanding	Chaz Jacobson	Assistant Fire Chief
San Juan County Economic Development	Elaine Gizler	Director
NWS	Jeff Colton	Warning Coordination Meteorologist
Blanding City	Kim Palmer	Administrator
San Juan District	Matt Keyes	Human Resource Director
San Juan County	Mike Moulton	Public Health Response Coordinator
USU Extension	Reagan Wytsalucy	Director
Grand County EMS	Shey Walker	Emergency Coordinator
Spanish Valley Water	Dawn Sanchez	Special Service District
Utah DEM	Whitney Coonrod	State Liason
San Juan County Fire	David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief
Utah DEM	Maranda Miller	Utah DEM Planner
City of Blanding Public Works	Terry Ekker	Director
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

Blanding Public Meeting—10/17/2022

The Core Planning Team met with each jurisdiction of San Juan County in October 2022 to discuss disaster mitigation for the community, beginning in the city of Blanding. This meeting was open to the public and held in the Blanding Senior Center at 177 E 200 N. Members of the LEPC participated.

The attendance roster for the meeting is as follows:

Table 2-5. Attendance Roster—10/17/2022

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
USU Extension	Reagan Wytsalucy	Extension Assistant Professor
City of Blanding	David Johnson	City Manager
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

Bluff Public Meeting—10/18/2022

The meeting in the town of Bluff was open to the public and held in the Bluff Community Center at 3rd East and Mulberry, Bluff Road. Members of the LEPC participated.

The attendance roster for the meeting is as follows:

Table 2-6. Attendance Roster—10/18/2022

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
San Juan County Emergency Management	Natalie Freestone	Assistant Emergency Manager
Bluff Town Council/Town of Bluff	Ann K. Leppanen	Mayor
San Juan County Fire	David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief
Bluff Town Council	Luanne Hook	Town Council Member
Bluff resident/public member	Ned Krutsky	
Town of Bluff	Kathy Carson	Town Clerk
Town of Bluff	Erin Nelson	Town Manager
Bears Ears Partnership	Sylvia Taylor	Education Center Manager
Bluff Town Council	Linda Sosa	Records Officer
Bluff resident/public member	Kathleen Pakish	
Bluff resident/public member	Lois Young	
Bluff resident/public member	Ceil McDermott	
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

La Sal Public Meeting—10/19/2022

The meeting in La Sal—a census-designated place—was open to the public and held in the La Sal Senior Center at 200 S. Firehouse Road. Members of the LEPC participated.

The attendance roster for the meeting is as follows:

Table 2-7. Attendance Roster—10/19/2022

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
San Juan County Emergency Management	Natalie Freestone	Assistant Emergency Manager
San Juan County Fire	David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief
San Juan County resident/public member	Ruth Thayn	
La Sal Senior Center	Maryanna Hutnik	La Sal Center Director
San Juan County resident/public member	Chuck Zimmerman	
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

Monticello Public Meeting—10/20/2022

The meeting in Monticello was open to the public and held in the Monticello Senior Center at 648 S. Hideout Way. Members of the LEPC participated.

The attendance roster for the meeting is as follows:

Table 2-8. Attendance Roster—10/20/2022

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
San Juan County Emergency Management	Natalie Freestone	Assistant Emergency Manager
San Juan County Fire	David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief
Monticello Senior Center	Martha Garner	Monticello Center Director
San Juan County resident/public member	Caroline Shumway	
San Juan County resident/public member	Jay Sallee	
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

San Juan County Mitigation Workshop—10/20/2022

A mitigation workshop with members of the LEPC was held in Monticello to familiarize attendees with the topic of disaster mitigation, review current updates being made to the plan, and identify additional hazards of concern in the county. Members also submitted new mitigation projects for each jurisdiction in the county.

The attendance roster for the workshop is as follows:

Table 2-9. Attendance Roster—10/20/2022

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Emergency Management	Tammy Gallegos	Emergency Manager
San Juan County Emergency Management	Natalie Freestone	Assistant Emergency Manager
Bluff Town Council/Town of Bluff	Ann K. Leppanen	Mayor

Agency	Representative	Position
San Juan County Fire	David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief
Bluff Town Council	Linda Sosa	Records Officer
Integrated Solutions Consulting	Jake Halley	Consultant

2.5 PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The general public must be given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process. As such, a number of public outreach activities were organized to ensure public participation and input was obtained.

2.5.1 Public Meetings

To ensure the most socially vulnerable populations were reached, the public meeting engagements were centered around community and senior centers. The meetings were held in conjunction with Medicare/Medicaid open enrollment and local vaccination drives to ensure the underserved community was included in the planning process. The meetings that took place on 10/17/2022 in Blanding, 10/18/2022 in Bluff, 10/19/2022 in La Sal, and 10/20/2022 in Monticello were advertised publicly and open to public participation. A flyer was created for each of the four public meetings and distributed in the local paper on 09/28/2022, 10/05/2022, and 10/12/2022, as well as posted daily on the county's social media. These flyers can be found in Appendix D. In addition to the public meeting opportunities, the draft plan was made available to the public from April 6 through April 20, 2023 via county website and social media platforms. Advertisements are available in Appendix D. Minor editing comments were received and incorporated within the plan document.

2.5.2 Public Survey

A community preparedness study and survey was distributed to the public through Facebook and the San Juan Record, which is a local print and online newspaper, beginning in August 2022 until September 5, 2022. The purpose of the survey was to allow San Juan County residents and businesses to help the county update its emergency preparedness plans by providing feedback on how they respond to emergencies in the county and how the county can better serve them during an emergency. The San Juan County, Utah Facebook page recorded an engagement of 614 engagements, reaching 8,956 people over a period of three weeks. The San Juan Record reached 2,800 people a week (2,000 in print and 800 online subscribers) over a period of three weeks, making the total reach 8,400 people. The advertisement can be found in Appendix D.

2.5.3 Stakeholder Participation

Additional local, state, and regional stakeholders were given an opportunity to participate in the 2023 update of the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan. Stakeholders were invited to attend the hazard mitigation plan workshop and stakeholder and public meetings, and to review the draft plan. Some stakeholders, as described below, provided specific expertise and information.

Local Organizations and Nonprofits

County and city departments are noted as Local Mitigation Planning Team Members

- Bears Ears Partnership
- San Juan Hospital
- Blue Mountain Hospital

- Utah Navajo Health System
- San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
- La Sal Senior Center
- Monticello Senior Center
- Navajo Transit System
- Southeastern Utah District Health Department Care-a-Van
- San Juan School District
- Aneth Community School District

Businesses and Private Organizations

- Spanish Valley Water
- Empire Electric Association, Inc.
- Utah Electric Utility
- Rocky Mountain Power
- Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
- Frontier DSL
- Dominion Energy

Academia

Academia was a resource for information related to air quality, drought, pests, and climate change.

- Utah State University Extension

State and Federal Agencies

State and federal agencies were instrumental in providing access to studies, maps, hazard information, and capabilities.

- Utah Division of Emergency Management
- Utah Department of Transportation
- Utah State Police
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- National Weather Service
- Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands
- Utah Department of Environmental Quality
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Forest Service
- Utah Geological Survey
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Utah Department of Workforce Services
- Utah Department of Public Safety

2.6 EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES & SOCIALLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Some disasters occur on larger scales and are more impacted by built environments and most likely to continually impact those most at risk because of existing health conditions, lack of resources, being

underserved by past mitigation planning work, facing historical disinvestment in their communities, or other factors. In this case, people in widely different locations can be the most harmed by repeating disaster cycles, so mitigation strategies should also work to break cycles of loss caused by social and economic disparities. Hazard mitigation strategies can reduce existing risk by, for example, relocating a building out of an area that frequently floods. In each case, an attempt has been made to lessen the harm of a future flood before the event happens. Strategies may also seek to make future development less vulnerable to hazards at the time it is built. Examples would be requiring new structures to be elevated above predicted flood levels or by building structures to better withstand future hazards. Hazard mitigation plans are designed to involve the input of stakeholders from different perspectives to ensure plans use the best available data, are aligned with the needs of the entire community, and are in alignment with other plans, such as comprehensive plans, capital improvement plans, and climate action plans.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan continues to recognize that all members of the community are not impacted in the same way by natural disasters. Some community members are at more risk, for a number of possible reasons. A mitigation strategy that uses a "one size fits all" approach and does not recognize different levels of risk will not adequately or efficiently support historically underserved populations and can actually make inequalities worse after a disaster.

Equitable mitigation success should be measured by assessing who was most impacted in loss of life or financial harm by past and future disasters, quantifiable reductions of vulnerability to those most at risk, and increasing engagement with historically underserved populations and community organizations to better understand how plans and processes and natural hazard events are affecting different communities.

The county and participating jurisdictions have a responsibility to ensure equitable outcomes in the implementation of this plan and to ensure that action is taken to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters experienced disproportionately by marginalized populations.

The Climate & Economic Screening Tool provided by the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality analyzes the four 2010 census tracts in San Juan County for disadvantaged communities. Two of the census tracts in the southern region of the county are considered fully disadvantaged, while the remaining two are partially disadvantaged. The burdens experienced in the two disadvantaged census tracts are identified and described in each hazard in the Risk Assessment.

Additionally, the public survey specifically included questions to determine how the county could better support functional and access needs populations and underserved groups in the county. Questions include, but are not limited to: During times of emergency, information is provided in a format I can understand; I can easily obtain emergency information in times of crisis; Please indicate how San Juan County can better assist you in preparing for emergencies and disasters; What might prevent you from leaving your place of residence if there was an evacuation order?

2.7 EXISTING PLANS, STUDIES, REPORTS, & TECHNICAL INFORMATION REVIEWED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

Chapter 15: Capability Assessment provides a review of key studies, plans, laws, and ordinances in effect within the planning area that can affect hazard mitigation actions. All these documents were reviewed and incorporated into this plan as part of the update process. Specifically, the 2018 San Juan County General Plan; 2022 Land Use, Development, and Management Ordinance; 2020 Crime in Utah; Landownership/Parcel Maps; 2018 City of Monticello General Plan; 2013 City of Blanding General Plan; and 2019 Town of Bluff General Plan were reviewed to complete the Community Profile chapter. The

General Plans for San Juan County, Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff helped to inform the wildfire and flood sections of the plan, as well as the Fire Policy for Approved Development/Construction.

Appendix F: References provides additional sources that were used to provide the technical information in this plan.

PART II: COMMUNITY PROFILE

CHAPTER 3 SAN JUAN COUNTY PROFILE

3.1 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

According to the 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, San Juan County ranks 17th in total population among all 29 of Utah's counties (Utah Demographics, 2023). The Health Care & Social Assistance and Educational Services industries currently hold the highest number of employees of any other industry in the county. However, of the most specialized positions in the county, Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting are the leading industries (Data USA, 2023).

Incorporated cities include Blanding and Monticello, and incorporated towns include Bluff. Census-designated places include Aneth, Halchita, Halls Crossing, La Sal, Mexican Hat, Montezuma Creek, Navajo Mountain, Oljato-Monument Valley, Spanish Valley, Tselakai Dezza, and White Mesa. Unincorporated communities include Eastland and Ucolo.

San Juan County was first home to the early Anasazi Basketmakers in 1300 A.D. and then the Navajo people later on. Now, the area is known for its abundant tourist sites, which include Lake Powell, Monument Valley, Four Corners National Monument, Rainbow Bridge, and Canyonlands (UEN, 2023). Bears Ears National Monument.

3.2 LOCATION

San Juan County is located in southeastern Utah. The county borders 14 other counties, which is more than any other county in the United States. It is bordered on the north by Grand County; on the northeast by Mesa County, CO and Montrose County, CO; on the east by San Miguel County, CO, Delores County, CO, and Montezuma County, CO; on the southeast by San Juan County, NM; on the south by Apache County, AZ and Navajo County, AZ; on the southwest by Coconino County, AZ; on the west by Kane County, Garfield County, and Wayne County; and on the northwest by Emery County. Total area of the county is 7,933 square miles, of which 113 square miles is water (U.S. Census QuickFacts, 2022). It is the largest county by area in Utah.

3.3 TOPOGRAPHY & VEGETATION

San Juan County is in the semi-arid desert region of southeastern Utah. The county's terrain generally slopes to the west and the south, with its highest point, Mount Peale, at 12,726 feet above sea level. Blanding has an elevation of 6,106 feet, Monticello has an elevation of 7,070 feet, and Bluff has an elevation of 4,324 feet. The Blue (Abajo) Mountains and the La Sal Mountains exceed 12,000 feet in elevation. Both ranges are covered with lush forests, contrasting the scenery below. The elevation change within the county is from nearly 13,000 feet in the La Sal Mountains to 3,000 feet at Lake Powell, a difference of about 10,000 feet.

The county's western and southern borders lie deep within gorges carved by the Colorado and San Juan Rivers. Tributary canyons, cutting through rock layers of the surrounding deserts, have carved the land up with chasms, cliffs, and plateaus. In the center of the county are Cedar Mesa, Comb Wash, Natural Bridges, and Hovenweep National Monuments. Canyonlands National Park lies mostly within the county borders. The eastern side of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area/Lake Powell is also in the county.

3.4 GEOLOGY

San Juan County is known for its rich deposits of oil, gas, and uranium. The county is located in the heart of the Colorado Plateau, and the land features many deep canyons cut from the Colorado River and related tributaries, as well as broad mesas, buttes, hogback ridges, sage plains, and isolated mountains. Geology plays a significant role in San Juan County's economy, as the county heavily focuses on mineral extraction and tourism. Local stone, copper, gold, silver, vanadium, and radium have all been quarried and mined from the county, too (UGS, 1992).

The unique rock landscapes, monuments, recreational areas, national and state parks, and other scenic areas all attract tourists year-round in San Juan County. The rivers, red rock, and mountains provide additional recreational opportunities. Cultural and archaeological resources are also abundant.

The area that is now the county was once underneath vast shallow oceans, which deposited carbonate-rich sediments that later became limestones and dolomites. According to the Utah Geological Survey, "approximately 320 million years ago, the Uncompahgre uplift (a mountainous-like island) began rising northeast of San Juan County. Along the southwest flank of the uplift, a large depression developed into what we now call the Paradox basin—a 20,000 square mile area that contained a restricted arm of the sea. Repeatedly, the sea water filled the basin, and each time retreated to cumulatively deposit thousands of feet of salt and other saline deposits. The Paradox basin, defined today by the area underlain by these salt deposits, covers southeastern Utah, including the northeastern two-thirds of San Juan County" (UGS, 1992).

When the sea eventually retreated, drier conditions transformed the area into large sandy deserts. During periods of wetter weather, dinosaurs roamed the region. These sand deposits later turned into the brightly colored sandstone cliffs and petrified sand dunes the county has now. Approximately 95 to 80 million years ago, the area was filled with marine water, and peat, which later turned into coal, formed in the swamps and marshes. The mountains were formed 30 million years ago as magma seeped up to the surface. The Colorado Plateau formed 15 million years ago and rose in elevation, and in the last 1.5 million years, rivers and erosion created the canyons, arches, natural bridges, fins, spires, and monuments (UGS, 1992). The map below depicts the many quaternary deposits and rocks that make up San Juan County's landscape.

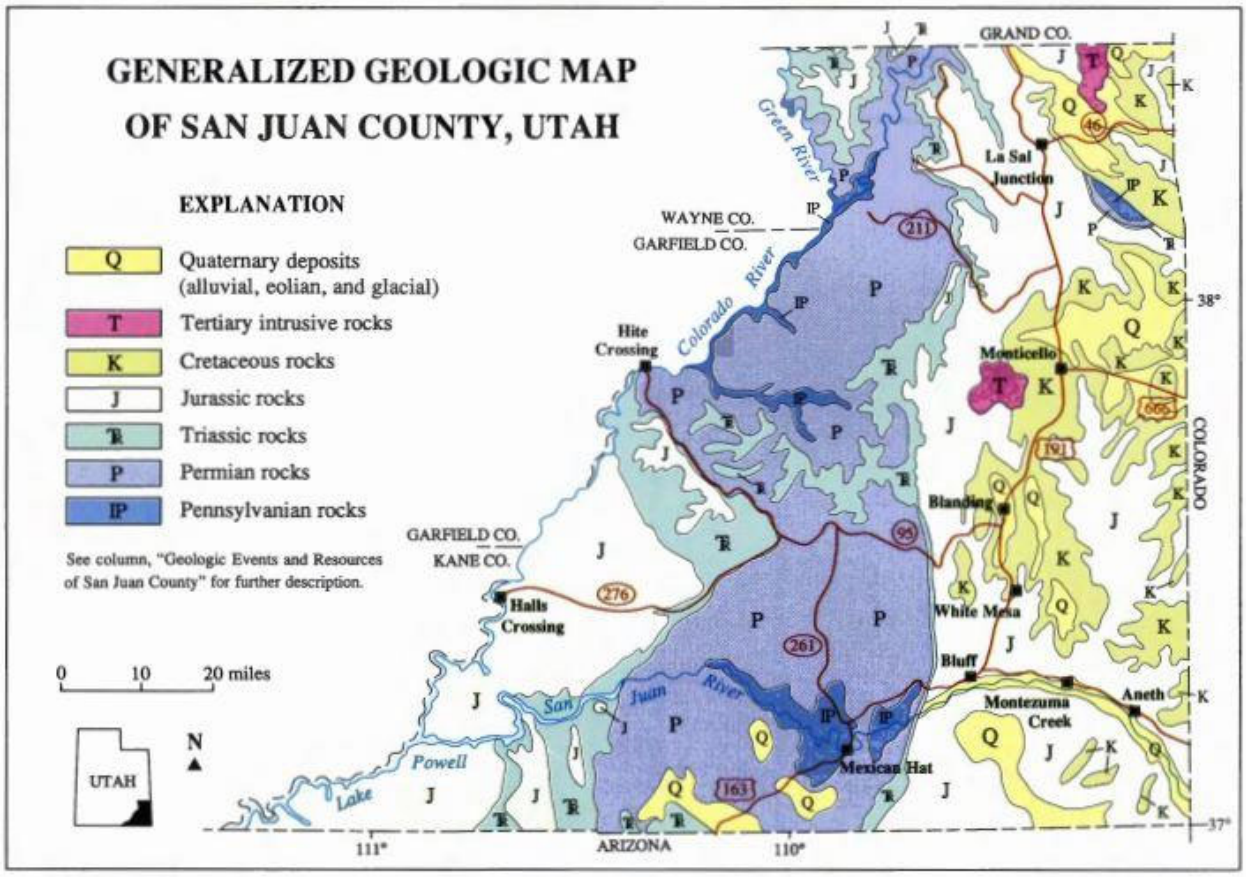


Figure 3-1. Generalized Geologic Map of San Juan County, Utah

3.4.1 Soils

San Juan County's land consists of six main soil groups: Reddish Brown soils, Sierozems, Calcisols, Alluvial soils, Lithosols, and Regosols. The first three of these six soil groups are made up of eolian material, diorite, andesite, dacite, sandstone, and alluvium. The last three soil groups primarily contain medium-textured to fine-textured alluvium and weathered shale. Eolian material is the most abundant soil type found in Monticello and Blanding (USDA, 1962).

3.5 CLIMATE

The climate in San Juan County is primarily dry, sub-humid continental. The climate becomes more semi-arid in the southernmost part of the county, south of Blanding. The difference in elevation causes the temperature to be slightly lower in Monticello than in Blanding.

In the summer, the average daily temperature in Blanding is 73.8°F with the warmest month of each year typically being July (NOWData, 2022). In the winter, the average daily temperature is 28.5°F in Blanding, and the coldest month is typically January (NOWData, 2022).

Average annual precipitation is approximately 13.29 inches in Blanding and 15.15 inches in Monticello (Western Regional Climate Center, 2022). Because the county's land area is so large, averages can vary dramatically from one community to another. The wettest month in Blanding is October, and the driest month is July. However, the wettest month in Monticello is August, and the driest month is June. The

growing season is usually June through October, with slightly longer periods in lower elevations. During this time the county receives approximately five to seven inches of precipitation, depending on location. The table below outlines monthly average maximum and minimum temperatures and average precipitation and snowfall recorded at Monticello and Blanding.

Table 3-1. Monticello and Blanding Monthly Climate Summary

Monticello, UT												
Average Maximum Temperature												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
35.5	39.8	47.8	57.9	67.5	78.0	83.6	81.0	73.6	62.4	47.6	37.6	59.4
Average Minimum Temperature												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
14.1	18.1	24.0	31.0	38.5	46.3	53.2	51.9	44.3	34.5	23.8	16.2	33.0
Average Total Precipitation												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1.40	1.17	1.17	0.95	0.92	0.62	1.50	1.93	1.49	1.68	1.08	1.24	15.15
Average Total Snowfall												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
17.5	12.0	9.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.9	13.4	62.7
Blanding, UT												
Average Maximum Temperature												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
39.2	44.9	53.0	62.4	72.5	83.6	88.8	86.3	78.4	66.0	51.6	41.2	64.0
Average Minimum Temperature												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
17.3	22.4	28.0	34.5	42.4	51.1	58.2	56.4	48.6	38.2	27.0	19.3	37.0
Average Total Precipitation												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1.40	1.22	1.02	0.86	0.71	0.44	1.15	1.36	1.28	1.44	1.03	1.39	13.29
Average Total Snowfall												
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
10.9	7.4	4.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	10.1	38.3
Source: Western Regional Climate Center, 2022												

3.6 LAND OWNERSHIP

San Juan County has approximately 5.1 million total land acres. Federal land, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, holds the greatest land ownership in the county with 41% or approximately 2.1 million acres. The Navajo Nation has approximately 1.2 million acres (25%); the National Park Service has 589,000 acres (12%); the U.S. Forest Service encompasses about 450,000 acres (9%); the state of Utah owns 268,000 acres (5%); and State Parks have approximately 3,000 acres (less than 1%). Private ownership only makes up about 404,000 acres, which is just under 8% (SJ General Plan, 2018).

Since the county is 67% federal and state land, the land management policies of the corresponding governing agencies greatly impact the county's economy (SJ General Plan, 2018).

3.7 LAND USE & NATURAL RESOURCES

San Juan County is in the far southeastern portion of Utah within the Colorado Plateau along the Colorado and Arizona borders. It is the largest county in Utah and the 24th largest in the United States with approximately 7,933 total square miles. Some of the more famous attractions within San Juan County are Monument Valley, Canyonlands National Park, Bears Ears National Monument, Lake Powell, Four Corners area, and the Navajo Indian Reservation. The following table lists the land use statistics in the county.

Table 3-2. San Juan County Land Use

Land Use	Acres
Forest	1,890,662
Grain Crops	55,117
Conservation Reserve Program	36,079
Grass/Pasture/Haylands	26,733
Orchards/Vineyards	71
Row Crops	26,557
Shrub/Rangeland	2,937,699
Water	45,629
Developed	4,488
County Total	**5,023,035**
Source: NRCS, 2023	

The map below depicts the land use and jurisdictional boundaries throughout the county.

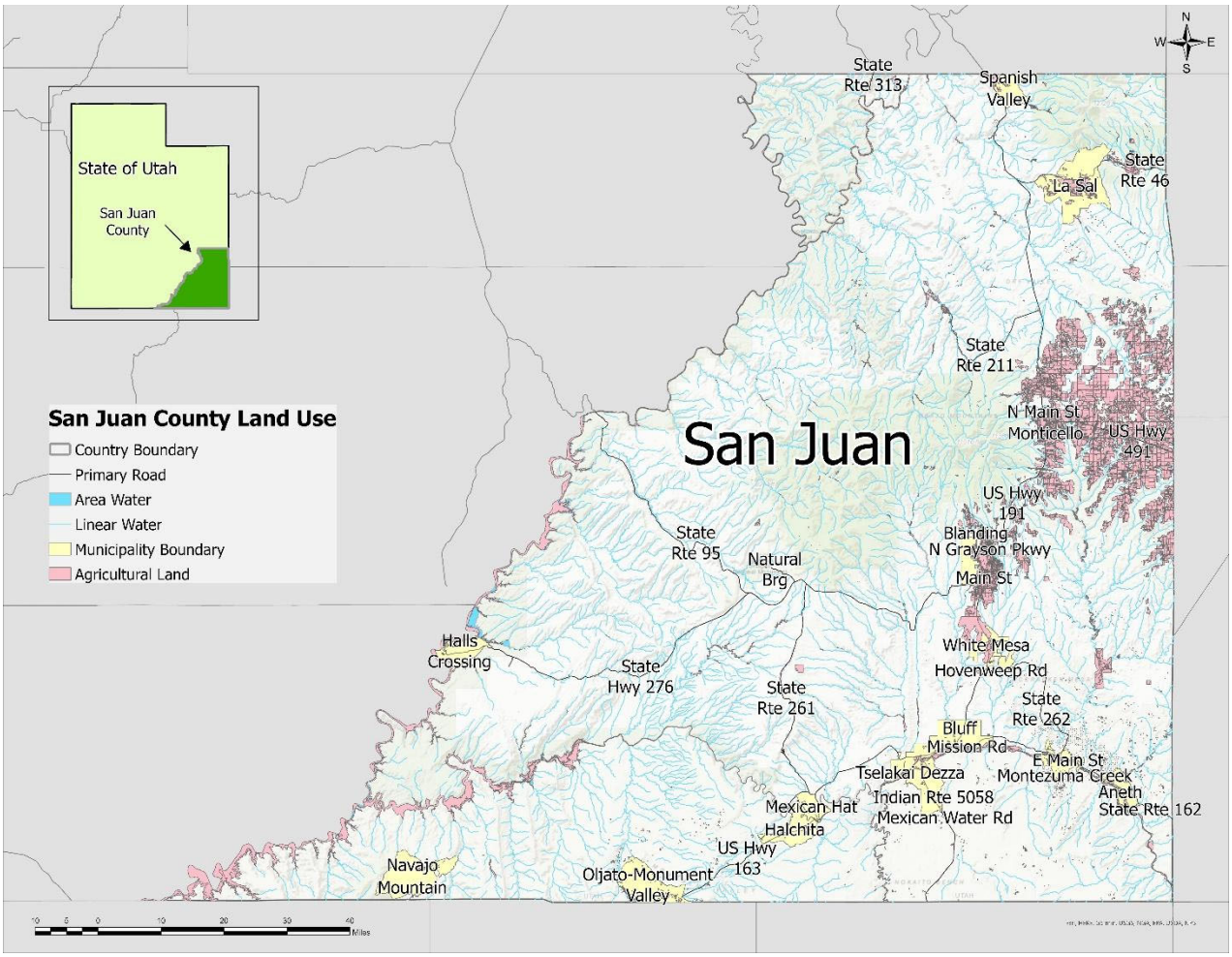


Figure 3-2. San Juan County Land Use

3.8 HISTORY

San Juan County is originally named after the San Juan River, which was named by the Dominguez-Escalante party. Prehistorically, the Anasazi Basketmakers inhabited the area and created many of the archeological ruins and items found throughout the county, such as cliff houses, pictographs, and petroglyphs. The Utes and Navajo Native Americans lived in the county after the Anasazi departed (SJ General Plan, 2018). The Navajo Nation still currently resides on a reservation in the southeast corner of the county on approximately 1.2 million acres. There is a portion of the Southern Utah Piaute Tribe and Ute Mountain Ute tribe within the county as well.

The first large group of white settlers came to the area in 1879 to scout out new land to settle. The expedition, made up of Latter-day Saint scouts, first opened up the Bluff area for settlement with the creation of Bluff Fort. After failing to irrigate effectively using the San Juan River, many people moved to Blanding and Monticello to raise cattle and livestock (SJ General Plan, 2018).

Gold, oil and gas, and uranium have been successfully mined throughout the county, providing many jobs for locals and boosting the county's economy. Tourism is also a primary resource in San Juan County.

3.9 DEMOGRAPHICS & POPULATION GROWTH

The demographics and population of an area are important to understand what the impacts of a natural hazard may be on communities now and in the future. In 2021, San Juan County had a population of 14,489 (U.S. Census QuickFacts, 2021). This is a slight decrease from the population taken during the 2020 Census, which was 14,518. The county saw a large uptick in growth in 2015 that lasted until 2019, reaching a peak of 15,358 in 2018. However, the population has been trending downward since 2020 when it dropped -5.16%.

The population trends for San Juan County and the three largest cities/town in the county are shown in the table below.

Table 3-3. San Juan County Population Trends

Area in County	2010	2020	Percent Change 2010–2020
Entire County	14,746	14,518	-1.55%
Monticello	1,972	1,824	-7.51%
Blanding	3,375	3,394	0.56%
Bluff	258	240	-6.98%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2020			

Between 2010 and 2020, the county as a whole decreased in population by -1.55%, although there were periods of substantial growth and subsequent declines within that period. Monticello and Bluff both also decreased in population, with -7.51% and -6.98% declines respectively. The only city to experience growth in the county during this ten-year period was the city of Blanding, which grew by 0.56%.

Of the total population in the county, 50.0% are female (American Community Survey, 2019). 0.8% of residents were foreign born. The population is ethnically diverse with 48.0% of county residents listed as white and 48.5% of residents listed as American Indian. The county's racial and ethnic distribution is listed in the table below. Only the six most common ethnicities in the county are included, and some members of the population may identify as more than one race.

Table 3-4. San Juan County Racial and Ethnic Distribution

Race	Percent of Population
White	48.0%
Black or African American	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	48.5%
Asian	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Hispanic or Latino	6.1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020; American Community Survey, 2022	

3.10 ECONOMY

San Juan County has three mainland-based economic opportunities that are expected to lead growth. These are mineral (hard rock mining and oil/gas exploration), agriculture, and tourism. Other factors that affect economic enrichment involve mineral production, governmental operations (state and federal), tribal operation, oil and gas exploration, and wildlife recreation.

San Juan County's largest employment industry rests with federal, state, and local government, retail trade, and health and social services. Tourism and professional and technical services are also large employers that contribute to the county's economy. The adjusted unemployment rate is 4.2% for San Juan County as of October 2022 compared to the state of Utah unemployment rate of 2.1% and the United States unemployment rate of 3.7% for the same period (Utah Department of Workforce Services, 2022).

The median household income for San Juan County was reported to be $49,690, and the median home value was reported to be $128,700 in 2020. The poverty rate in the county is 18.6% (U.S. Census QuickFacts, 2020).

3.11 COUNTY FACILITIES/CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The following table lists important facilities in San Juan County:

Table 3-5. San Juan County Facilities and Critical Infrastructure

Facility Name	Facility Address	Phone Number
Health Services Building	735 S 200 W Blanding, UT	
Montezuma Creek Clinic	State Highway 162 Montezuma Creek, UT	435-651-3291
UNHS—Navajo Mountain Community Health Center	Mailing: P.O. Box 10100 Tonalea, AZ 86044 Physical: #2 Rainbow Rd Navajo Mountain, UT 86044	928-672-2498
Utah Navajo Health Systems	East Highway 262 P.O. Box 130 Montezuma Creek, UT 84534	435-651-3291
Monument Valley Health Center	Four Rock Door Canyon Monument Valley, UT 84536	435-727-3241
San Juan Hospital	380 W 100 N Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2116
San Juan Clinic	380 W 100 N Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-5054
Blanding Clinic	804 N 400 W Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-2254
UNHS—Blanding Family Practice Community Health Center	910 S 300 W Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-3601
Blue Mountain Hospital	802 S 200 W Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-3993
Lake Powell School	1000 Ferry Rd 9 (Kane County) Lake Powell, UT 84533	435-684-2268
Blanding Elementary School	302 S 100 W Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-1871
La Sal Elementary School	State Highway 46 La Sal, UT 84530	435-678-1292
Bluff Elementary School	200 W Main St Bluff, UT 84512	435-678-1296
Montezuma Creek Elementary School	State Highway 262 Montezuma Creek, UT 84534	435-678-1261
Monticello Elementary School	197 N 200 W Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2241

Facility Name	Facility Address	Phone Number
Albert R. Lyman (ARL) Middle School	535 N 100 E Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-1398
Tse'Bli'Nidzisgai Elementary School	Highway 163, 10 West Medical Drive Monument Valley, UT 84536	435-678-1286
Monticello High School	164 S 200 W Monticello, UT 84535	435-678-1130
San Juan High School	300 N 100 E Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-1301
Whitehorse High School	P.O. Box 660 Montezuma Creek, UT 84534	435-651-3427
Monument Valley High School	U.S. State Highway 163 Monument Valley, UT 84536	435-678-1208
Navajo Mountain High School	Southwestern tip of San Juan County, UT Turn N off Navajo Highway 98 about 50 miles SW of Page, AZ and drive 40 miles N to where pavement ends	
San Juan County Jail House (Utah Department of Corrections)	297 South Main Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2237
Monticello City Sanitary Treatment Plant	East end of Clay Hill Dr Monticello, UT	435-587-2271
San Juan Water Conservancy Office	62 N Main St Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-2596
Blanding Water Treatment	1999 North Reservoir Rd Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-2507
Monticello Water Treatment Plant	1580 W Abajo Dr Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2618
Mexican Hat Special Service District	P.O. Box 535 Mexican Hat, UT 84531	
Town of Bluff, Community Center	P.O. Box 310 Bluff, UT 84512	
San Juan County Emergency Operations Center	881 E Center St Monticello, UT	435-587-3225
San Juan County Road Department	835 E Highway 491 Monticello, UT	435-587-3230
San Juan County Road Department	Montezuma Creek, UT	435-651-3269
Lisbon Valley Gas Plant	7 Rankine Rd P.O. Box 215 La Sal, UT 84532	
Blanding City Gas	84530	435-686-7600
Rocky Mountain Power—substation (Pinto)	Exit Monticello and head E on U.S. Highway 491. Substation is just S of the highway.	888-221-7070
Empire Electric	16 E 200 S STE D Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2421
Gary-Williams Energy Facility	¾ miles S of Montezuma Creek, UT	
sPower Wind Farm	Mailing: 2180 S 1300 E Salt Lake City, UT 84106 Physical: Latigo Wind Park in southeastern San Juan County	

Facility Name	Facility Address	Phone Number
Blanding Ambulance Heliport (private)	San Juan Health Care Services 857 N 30 W Blanding, UT 84511	801-678-2034
Blanding Municipal Airport—BDG (public)	50 W 100 S Blanding, UT 84511	
Bluff Airport—66V (public)	Mailing: Town of Bluff PO Box is 324, Bluff 84512 Physical: 4 miles SW of Bluff, UT 84512	435-587-3223
Fry Canyon Field Airport—UT74 (private)	Mailing: Bureau of Land Management P.O. Box 7 Monticello, UT 84535 Physical: 1 mile NW of Fry Canyon, UT 84533	435-587-1515
Cal Black Memorial Airport—U96 (public)	Mailing: San Juan County 117 S Main St P.O. Box 338 Monticello, UT 84535 Physical: 10 miles E of Halls Crossing, UT 84533	435-587-3223
La Sal Junction Airport—01UT (private)	Mailing: K McDougald P.O. Box 1330 McDougald Oil Co Moab, UT 84532 Physical: 6 miles W of La Sal, UT 84532	435-259-6156
A Z Minerals Corporation Airport—03UT (private)	Owner: Navajo Tribe Window Rock, AZ 86515 Physical: 7 miles SW of Mexican Hat, UT 84531	
Sky Ranch Airport—UT53 (private)	Mailing: Richard Tangren 8439 Placid St Las Vegas, NV 89123 Physical: 7 miles S of Moab, UT 84532	702-361-8850
Monticello Airport—U43 (public)	City of Monticello Highway 191 17 N 100 E Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2271
Needles Outpost Airport—UT59 (private)	Owner: State of Utah Monticello, UT Physical: Near Moab	
Monument Valley Airport—UT25 (private)	RGJ Corporation P.O. Box 360001 Monument Valley, UT 84536	435-727-3225
Navajo Mountain Airport—04UT (private)	Mailing: Navajo Air Transportation P.O. Box 706 Window Rock, AZ 86515 Physical: 1 mile S of Navajo Mountain Trading Post, UT 86044	
Blanding City Fire Department	350 W 200 S Blanding, UT 84511	435-678-2837
Bluff Volunteer Fire Department	496 E Black Locust Ave	435-686-2315

Facility Name	Facility Address	Phone Number
	Bluff, UT 84512	
La Sal Fire Department	200 S Fire House Rd La Sal, UT 84530	435-686-2315
Mexican Hat Fire Department (not manned)	100 U.S. Highway 163 P.O. Box 310434 Mexican Hat, UT 84531	435-587-3225
Eastland Volunteer Fire Department	Monticello City HC 63 Box 75 Monticello, UT	435-587-2732
Monticello Fire Department	Monticello City 17 N 100 E Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2271
San Juan County Fire/Emergency Services	San Juan County 117 S Main St Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-3225
Montezuma Creek Fire Department	State RT. 262 P.O. Box 424 Montezuma Creek, UT 84534	435-651-3351
Cedar Point Fire Department	516 S County Rd 342 Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-3225
San Juan County Communications	Mack McDonald 117 S Main St Monticello, UT 84535	
Abajo Peak Communication Array (NOAA)	297 S Main St Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2237
KAAJ	96 E 500 N Monticello, UT	435-587-3456
EAS Alerts from Utah-based radio and television stations (especially KCYN 97.1 FM Moab, UT)	1030 Bowling Alley Ln #3 Moab, UT 84532	435-259-1035
NWR Transmitter	162.475 38°/31'/44" N, -109°/19'/25" W	
Blanding Police Department	167 E 500 Nf Blanding, UT	435-678-2334 or 435-678-2916
San Juan County Sheriff Department	297 S Main St Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2237
Highway Patrol Office	232 S 100 E Monticello, UT 84530	435-587-2000
Navajo Nation Police Department	Shiprock, NM	505-368-1350
Ute Law Enforcement Officer	Towaoc, CO	971-565-3706
KCYN 97.1 FM	1030 Bowling Alley Ln #3 Moab, UT 84532	435-259-1035
KTNN 600 AM	P.O. Box 2569 Window Rock, AZ 86515	928-871-3553
KRTZ 98.7 FM	2402 Hawkins St Cortez, CO 81321	970-565-6565
KTRA 102.1 FM	200 E Broadway Ave Farmington, NM 87401	505-325-1716
Red Rock Radio	49 S Main St Monticello, UT 84535	435-587-2277
Spanish Valley Clinic	5555 Old Airport Rd Moab, UT 84535	435-419-9210

The following map depicts the locations of San Juan County's critical facilities.

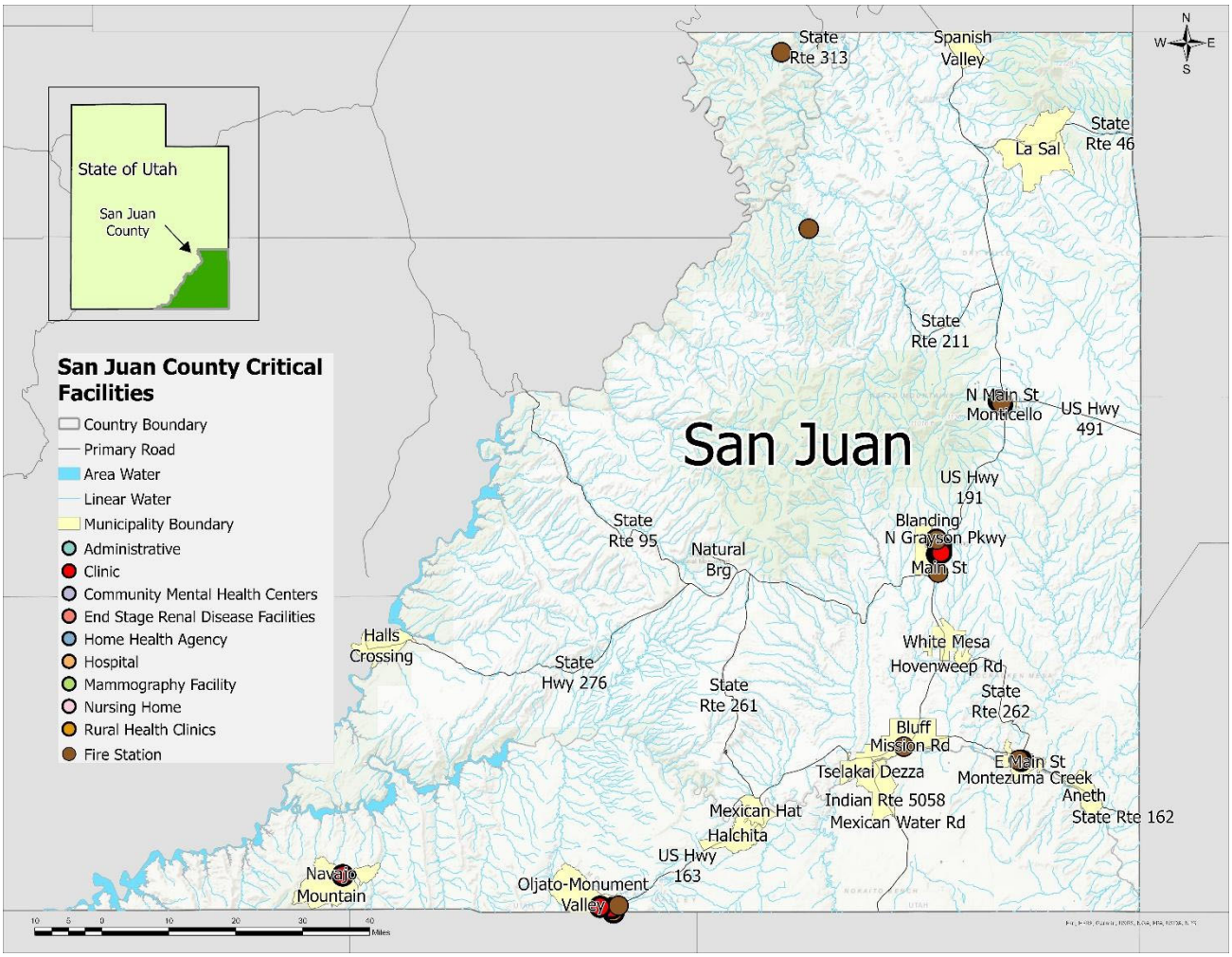


Figure 3-3. San Juan County Critical Facilities

The figure below outlines the city of Monticello's boundaries and critical infrastructure.

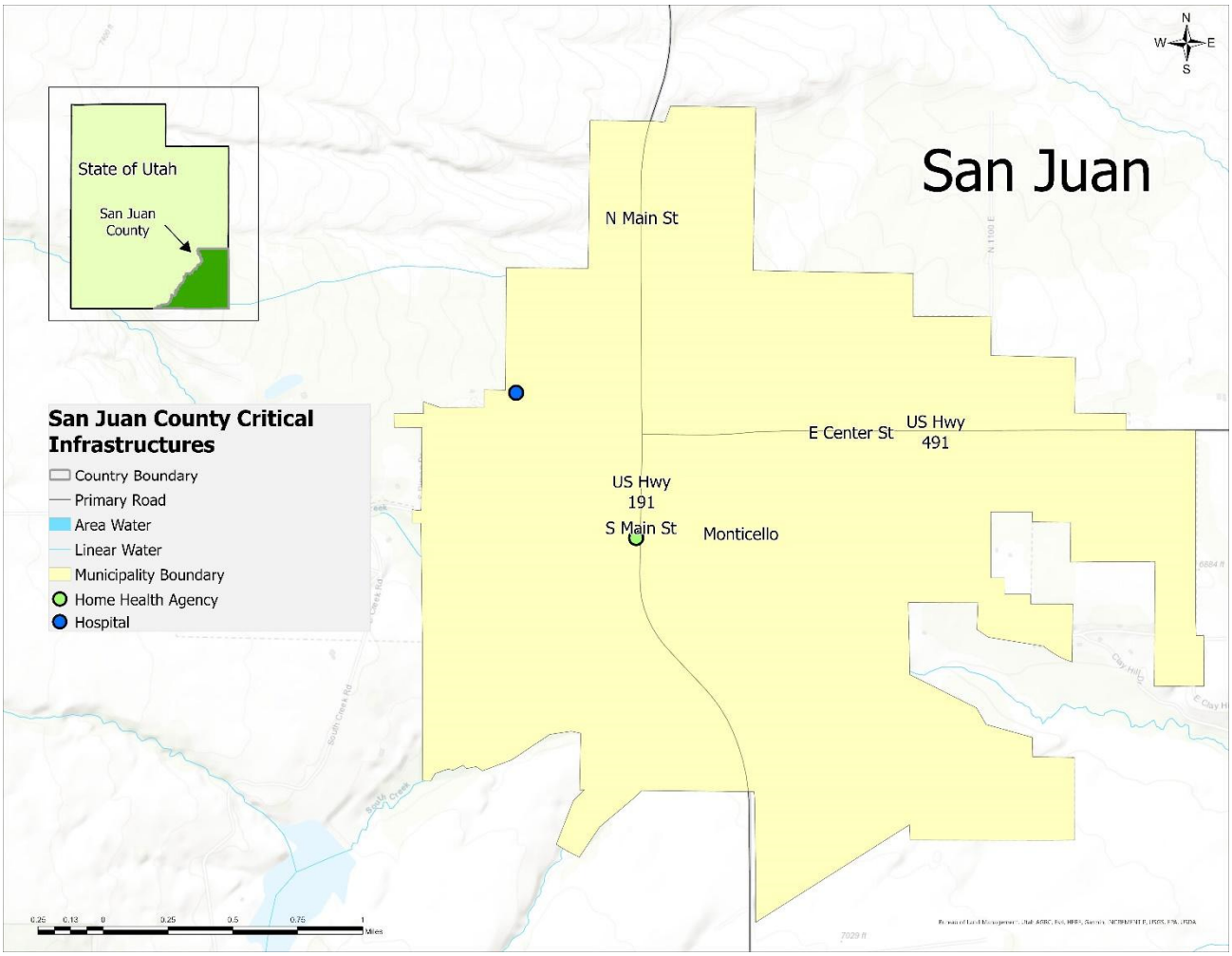


Figure 3-4. City of Monticello Critical Infrastructure

3.12 PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES

3.12.1 Sewer & Water

San Juan County has a total of 15 public and private water providers of culinary and/or agriculture water (SJ General Plan, 2018). The town of Bluff does not manage their own water system, which is made up of wells. Management is by Bluff Water Works which is a Special Service District. Bluff operates on septic systems. Spanish Valley also only has wells. Other water systems serve businesses, churches, campgrounds, and subdivisions. Outside city boundaries and areas where a water system is not available, county residents must rely on private wells for culinary water.

The majority of water that the county uses originates from Indian Creek and is transported through an early pioneer tunnel through the mountain and dropping into Johnson Creek on the other side (SJ General Plan, 2018). The Dry Wash Reservoir is also important to the county's water system and holds approximately 550 acre-feet of water. Monticello Dam or Lloyd's Lake impounds 3,625 acre-feet of water. Recapture Dam impounds 9,240 acre-feet.

The sewer system in Blanding consists of main lines running through the roadways as part of a gravity-fed system, which is treated through sewage lagoons consisting of four cells. Monticello's sewer system consists of main lines running through roadways as part of a gravity-fed system, which is treated through sewage lagoons consisting of four cells and one irrigation pond. Water from the irrigation pond is disposed of by users. All other areas in the county use a septic system (SJ General Plan, 2018).

3.12.2 Solid Waste Management

Solid waste in the unincorporated areas of the county is managed by the county itself. The county landfill is located near Blanding on Highway 191. Three transfer stations are located in Bluff closed, Mexican Hat, and La Sal. Monticello has a landfill for certain materials, which is managed by the Monticello Public Works Department Blanding also has their own transfer station. Franchised waste haulers in the county haul the waste when needed. (SJ General Plan, 2018).

3.12.3 Public Utilities

Power is supplied to Monticello and Eastland from Empire Electric Association, Inc., which is located in Cortez, CO. Empire Electric Association, Inc. supplies 5 Megawatts at any given time. Blanding uses Utah Electric Utility and Rocky Mountain Power for power (Find Energy, 2023). Spanish Valley, La Sal, Bluff, and most other small communities in the county are supplied by Rocky Mountain Power. The Navajo Reservation receives power from the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority. Three of these companies offer net metering. Additionally, many rural farms and residences live off the grid and rely on solar or wind power (SJ General Plan, 2018).

Most telecommunication services are provided by Frontier through DSL (High Speed Internet, 2023). River Canyon Wireless provides fixed wireless internet, and Emery Telecom provides cable and fiber internet. T-Mobile Home Internet offers 5G connection. Viasat and HughesNet provide services through satellite.

Dominion Energy supplies natural gas to the city of Monticello and Blanding city supplies gas to the city Blanding. All other locations in the county use privately purchased propane or butane (SJ General Plan, 2018).

3.13 WATER RESOURCES

3.13.1 Surface Water

The two major rivers in the county are the Colorado River along the county's west border and the San Juan River in the southern end of the county, which is a major tributary of the Colorado River.

There are 41 reservoirs and 12 lakes in San Juan County (Anyplace, 2023). There are also many small streams, creeks, springs, and canals in the county.

3.13.2 Groundwater

San Juan County has many wells that dip into the area's aquifers. A sole source aquifer provides at least 50% of the drinking water to the population living above the aquifer (SJ General Plan, 2018).

3.13.3 Irrigation

There are approximately 130,173 acres of cropland in San Juan County, of which 44,614 acres are harvested and 7,571 are irrigated (Wytsalucy, 2020). Irrigation water comes from seven different providers and originates from many sources, including the San Juan River, Recapture Creek, North and South Creeks, Indian Creek, Johnson Creek, Gordon Reservoir, La Sal Creek, Beaver Creek, Deer Creek, Chicken Creek, and Verdure Creek (SJ General Plan, 2018). The city of Blanding does not provide secondary water, and there is not a pressurized irrigation system for residents. Residents use culinary water for outside watering needs. Monticello does have secondary water for irrigation.

3.14 TRANSPORTATION

3.14.1 Roadways

San Juan County has two public transit agencies—the Navajo Transit System and the Southeastern Utah District Health Department Care-a-Van—that provide bus services to locals throughout the county and neighboring areas. The Navajo Transit System serves and operates on the Navajo Nation throughout Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. As of December 2022, they had nine routes running every weekday (Navajo Transit System, 2022). The Southeastern Utah District Health Department Care-a-Van shuttle program includes non-emergency transportation services for medical appointments.

The San Juan County Road Department maintains approximately 1,610 miles of dirt roads, 745 miles of gravel roads, and 371 miles of paved roads within the county (San Juan County, 2023). The major U.S. Highways include 191, 163, and 491. U.S. 191 runs from the northern San Juan County line south through Monticello, Blanding, Bluff, and on into the state of Arizona connecting with Highway 160. U.S. 491 travels from the Colorado state line west through Monticello. Perpendicular to U.S. 191 is U.S. 163, extending from Montezuma Creek, west through Bluff, and then southwesterly through Mexican Hat and on to the Arizona state line at Monument Valley.

Other routes include SR 46 through La Sal, SR 211 through Canyonlands National Park, SR 162 through Montezuma Creek, and SR 95, SR 276, SR 261, and SR 262, to name a few.

3.14.2 Bridges

The following table provides a list of all San Juan County bridge locations, owners, lengths, years constructed, and daily traffic counts, taken from the National Bridge Inventory.

Table 3-6. Bridges in San Juan County

Location	Owner	Length (ft)	Year Built	Average Daily Traffic Count
12 mi. SE of Monticello	County Highway Agency	11.9	1960	250
14 mi. W of Blanding	County Highway Agency	12.8	1955	7
5 mi. W of Verdure	County Highway Agency	11.2	1981	250
10 mi. N of La Sal Jct.	County Highway Agency	9.8	1950	13
12 mi. E of Jct. SR-191	County Highway Agency	20.4	2008	779

Location	Owner	Length (ft)	Year Built	Average Daily Traffic Count
Source: National Bridge Inventory, 2022				

3.14.3 Airports

There are 14 airports in San Juan County, UT, though many of them are private airports, and one is a heliport owned and operated by San Juan Health Care Services (AirNav, 2022). There are four public airports in the county: Blanding Municipal Airport in Blanding, Bluff Airport in Bluff, Cal Black Memorial Airport in Halls Crossing, and Monticello Airport in Monticello. The details of these public airports are provided in the table below.

Table 3-7. Public Airports in San Juan County

Airport	Location	Surface	# of Runways	Aircraft Based on Field	Aircraft Operations
Blanding Municipal Airport	3 miles S of Blanding, UT	Asphalt, excellent condition	2	17	Avg 52/week
Bluff Airport	4 miles SW of Bluff, UT	Asphalt, fair condition	2	1	Avg 20/week
Cal Black Memorial Airport	10 miles E of Halls Crossing, UT	Asphalt, good condition	2	2	Avg 39/week
Monticello Airport	3 miles N of Monticello, UT	Asphalt, good condition	2	6	Avg 42/week
Source: AirNav, 2022					

3.15 HOUSING

According to the U.S. Census 2021 Population Estimates, San Juan County has 5,550 housing units. The number of housing units peaked at 6,027 units in 2020 after steady growth year by year since 2010. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic likely contributed to the recent decline in units. The current owner-occupied housing unit rate in the county is 78.1%. For renters, the median gross rent is $720. The median value of homes is $128,700, which is significantly less than the median home value of $305,400 for the state of Utah (U.S. Census QuickFacts, 2021).

3.16 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

As of the 2022–23 school year, San Juan County has 13 public schools serving 3,144 students. One private school serves 40 private students. San Juan County has two school districts—San Juan School District and Aneth Community School District. Five public high schools enroll 1,156 students. These schools include Monticello High School, San Juan High School, Whitehorse High School, Monument Valley High School, and Navajo Mountain High School. The county has one middle school called Albert R. Lyman Middle School that serves 325 students in Blanding. There are six elementary schools that serve 1,564 students, which include La Sal Elementary School, Monticello Elementary School, Blanding Elementary School, Bluff Elementary School, Montezuma Creek Elementary School, and Tse'Bii'Nidzisgai Elementary School. Aneth Community School is the only school in the Aneth Community School District, and it enrolls 99 students (Public School Review, 2022).

Additionally, Lake Powell School enrolls nine students in kindergarten through sixth grade (Public School Review, 2022). Although Lake Powell School is located just over San Juan County's western border in Kane County, the school serves some students who live in San Juan County.

Life Mission School is a private school in Monticello for grades pre-kindergarten to 10th grade with 40 students total. The school often works with homeschooling parents in the area to offer online and in-person education in conjunction with home learning (Public School Review, 2022).

3.17 HIGHER EDUCATION

19.2% of county residents 25 years of age or older have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S. Census QuickFacts, 2022). Utah State University (USU) has a campus in Blanding with more than 90 undergraduate degrees and certificate programs (USU Blanding, 2023). The university also has smaller campuses in Monticello, Monument Valley, and Montezuma Creek. Moab hosts a USU campus just outside San Juan County's northern border. Additionally, USU has an extension location in Monticello where it offers research-based community education, resources, and programs in several topics (e.g., agriculture, business, food, health, home, finance, and 4-H and youth) to the community (USU Extension, 2023). The San Juan County Extension Office also runs online classes.

Monticello College offers bachelor's and master's degrees at their campus in Monticello. Monticello College is a liberal arts college that focuses on history, literature, science, foreign language, philosophy, leadership training, and other subjects while students live on the campus farm and engage in manual labor to operate the farm and grow their own food (Monticello College, 2022). Students also learn adobe, CEB construction, cob and straw bale construction, and other off-the-grid energy system skills. Tuition for an undergraduate degree is $7,052 per year.

3.18 RECREATION AREAS

San Juan County offers a plethora of recreational opportunities, including hunting, fishing, water sports, hiking, camping, sightseeing, and wildlife and nature photography. Additionally, miles and miles of wilderness allow for ATVing, mountain biking, rock climbing, horseback riding, kayaking, and river rafting. In the winter, cross-county skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobiling are popular sports.

The Colorado and San Juan Rivers and Lake Powell have many sportsmen access sites for fishing and camping as well as boating, rafting, and swimming. The county and nearby regions have dozens of national monuments, national parks, state parks, tribal parks, primitive areas, national forests, and other recreation areas, such as Bears Ears National Monument, Canyonlands National Park, Dark Canyon, Dead Horse Point State Park, Four Corners, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Grand Gulch, Hovenweep National Monument, Manti-La Sal National Forest, Monument Valley, Natural Bridges National Monument, Rainbow Bridge National Monument, and many others.

The county is also known for its hundreds of scenic drives and outlooks throughout the region. These views are unique due to the vast array of terrain in the county, including arid desert, high-mountain forests, winding rivers, and deep canyons.

3.19 CULTURAL & HISTORICAL SITES

Sites in San Juan County listed on the National Register of Historic Places can be found in the table below.

Table 3-8. Historic Sites in San Juan County

Site	Address	City
Joseph Frederick Adams House	Off US 163	Bluff
Alkali Ridge	N/A	Monticello
Aneth Terrace Archeological District	N/A	Aneth
Big Westwater Ruin	N/A	Blanding
Bluff Historic District	Roughly bounded by Main St., US 191, 2nd E. St., and the bluffs	Bluff
Butler Wash Archeological District	N/A	Blanding
Cave Springs Cowboy Camp	Cave Springs vicinity	Moab
James Bean Decker House	UT 47	Bluff
Defiance House	N/A	Blanding
Edge of Cedars Indian Ruin	W. of Blanding	Blanding
Goulding's Trading Post	Off UT 47	Monument Valley
Grand Gulch Archeological District	N/A	Blanding
Hole-in-the-Rock Trail	Trail beginning at Escalante UT and ending at Bluff	Escalante
Hyland Hotel	116 S. 100 W.	Monticello
Indian Creek State Park	14 mi. N of Monticello	Monticello
Frederick Isaac and Mary M. Jones House	117 E. 200 S.	Monticello
Julien Inscription	Lower Red Lake vicinity	Moab
Kirk's Cabin Complex	Upper Salt Walsh	Moab
Lathrop Canyon Mine I	Lathrop Canyon	Moab
Lost Canyon Cowboy Camp	Lost Canyon vicinity	Moab
Murphy Trail and Bridge	Murphy Point vicinity	Moab
Natural Bridges Archeological District	N/A	Blanding
Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area	Grand View Point Rd.	Moab
Jens Nielson House	Off UT 47	Bluff
Old Fort Cabins	Off UT 47	Bluff
Oljato Trading Post	SW of Blanding	Blanding
Owachomo Bridge Trail	Armstrong Canyon	Blanding
Nancy Patterson Site	N/A	Blanding
Poncho House	N/A	Mexican Hat
Lemuel H. Redd Jr. House	UT 47	Bluff
Salt Creek Archeological District	N/A	Monticello
Sand Island Petroglyph Site	N/A	Bluff
John Albert Scorup House	UT 47	Bluff
St. Christopher's Episcopal Mission	UT 163	Bluff
Swallow's Nest	2 N. Grayson Pkwy.	Blanding
Westwater Canyon Archeological District	N/A	Blanding

Source: National Register of Historic Places, 2023

PART III: RISK ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 4 HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural hazards. It allows emergency management personnel to establish early response priorities by identifying potential hazards and vulnerable assets. The process focuses on the following elements:

- Hazard identification—Use all available information to determine what types of disasters may affect a jurisdiction, how often they can occur, and their potential severity.
- Vulnerability identification—Determine the impact of natural hazard events on the people, property, environment, economy, and lands of the region.
- Cost evaluation—Estimate the cost of potential damage or cost that can be avoided by mitigation.

The risk assessment for this hazard mitigation plan update evaluates the risk of natural hazards prevalent in the planning area and meets requirements of the DMA (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(2)).

4.1 IDENTIFIED HAZARDS

There are countless hazards that pose a threat to human life, health, and well-being, and no attempt is made here to compile an exhaustive list. Those that are addressed in disaster planning are generally categorized as “natural” or “technological” (sometimes “manmade”). The FEMA website contains a thorough discussion and list of hazards in the section entitled “National Risk Index for Natural Hazards” (FEMA, 2022). Some hazards are a threat to all geographic areas while others (e.g., flooding) are more limited in their extent. Studies were conducted to determine which hazards are of concern in San Juan County.

San Juan County hazards were identified and their frequency of occurrence evaluated using a number of resources, including:

- 2018 San Juan County Pre-Disaster Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan
- San Juan County 2018 General Plan
- Hazard planning documents developed by state, federal, and private agencies
- NOAA weather data from the past 72 years
- Data from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Utah State Geological Survey (UGS)

Hazards that have been identified as significant in this county and that will be considered in this plan are listed below.

Natural Hazards

- Severe Summer Weather
    - Extreme Heat
    - Lightning
    - Hail
    - Tornado
    - Straight-Line Wind
- Severe Winter Weather
    - Extreme Cold

    - Winter Storm
    - Avalanche
- Wildfire
- Flood
    - River or Stream Flood
    - Flash Flood
    - Dam Failure
- Drought
- Infestation

Geological Hazards

- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Problem Soils

Technological (Manmade) Hazards

- Hazardous Material Incident

Per FEMA's mandate to address all natural hazards, the following natural hazards were not included because these hazards do not directly impact San Juan County due to geographic location:

- Hurricane
- Sea Level Rise
- Storm Surge
- Tsunami
- Volcanic Eruption

4.2 HAZARD PROFILE

The risk assessments in the following chapters describe the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. The following sections were used to describe each hazard and communicate each respective level of risk:

- **Hazard Description**—Each hazard profile contains a description of the general definition and causes of the hazard. It may also include background information for understanding the context of the hazard within San Juan County.
- **Location**—The location or region in San Juan County where each hazard may occur is described.
- **Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence**—This section identifies past hazard events of note that have occurred in San Juan County. It also includes the likelihood of each hazard occurring again if available.
- **Extent**—The strength or magnitude of each hazard is defined, usually through a form of measurement, such as a formula, scale, chart, or graph.
- **Impacts & Loss Estimates**—The potential impacts of each hazard on the county are discussed. This section also outlines the potential economic/monetary loss from a hazard event, in addition to loss of property, structures, facilities, systems, livestock, and life.
- **FEMA NRI Score**—The hazard-specific FEMA National Risk Index scores for each natural hazard is included.

- **Related Hazards**—The hazard profiles that fall under a greater hazard category can be found within this section.

4.3 RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Each hazard included in this plan was assessed and ranked based on a pre-defined hazard risk methodology consistent with FEMA's mitigation plan requirements. Information from the hazard profiles and input from subject matter experts were used to inform the hazard risk assessment process. The following is a description of the key factors.

4.3.1 Probability/Likelihood of Occurrence

The probability of occurrence of a hazard is indicated by a probability factor based on the likelihood of annual occurrence:

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

The assessment of hazard frequency is generally based on past hazard events in the area.

4.3.2 Extent

Extent was assessed in two categories: extent/intensity and catastrophic potential of the hazard. Numerical impact factors were assigned as follows:

Extent/Intensity—Extent is defined as the range of anticipated intensities of the identified hazards. Extent is most commonly expressed using various scientific scales, such as the Saffir Simpson Scale or Enhanced Fujita scale.

- **High**—Historical and/or probabilistic models/studies for this hazard indicate the possibility of a high-intensity incident (Extent Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Historical and/or probabilistic models/studies for this hazard indicate the possibility of a medium-intensity incident (Extent Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Historical and/or probabilistic models/studies for this hazard indicate the possibility of a low-intensity incident (Extent Factor = 1)
- **Unlikely**—Historical and/or probabilistic models/studies for this hazard indicate the possibility of little to no intensity (Extent Factor = 0)

Catastrophic—The potential that an occurrence of this hazard could be catastrophic.

- **High**—High potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Extent Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Medium potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Extent Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Low potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Extent Factor = 1)
- **Unlikely**—Virtually no potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Extent Factor = 0)

Each category was assigned a weighting factor to reflect its significance, consistent with those typically used for measuring the benefits of hazard mitigation actions: a weighting factor of 3 was assigned for *Extent/Intensity* and its potential to be *Catastrophic*.

4.3.3 Vulnerability

Vulnerabilities were assessed in three categories: population exposure, property exposure, and exposure based on changes in development. Numerical impact factors were assigned as follows:

People—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total population exposed to the hazard event.

- **High**—30% or more of the population is exposed to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—15% to 29% of the population is exposed to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 2)
- **Low**—14% or less of the population is exposed to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 1)
- **No Vulnerability**—None of the population is exposed to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 0)

Property Exposed—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total property value exposed to the hazard event.

- **High**—25% or more of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—10% to 24% of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 2)
- **Low**—9% or less of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 1)
- **No Vulnerability**—None of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 0)

Changes in Development—Changes in development since the previous plan was approved have increased or decreased the community's vulnerability/exposure to this hazard.

- **High**—Changes in development have significantly increased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Changes in development have increased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard, but not significantly (Vulnerability Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Changes in development have minimally increased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 1)
- **No Vulnerability**—Changes in development have had no effect and/or have decreased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 0)

Each category was assigned a weighting factor to reflect its significance, consistent with those typically used for measuring the benefits of hazard mitigation actions: a weighting factor of 3 was assigned for *People*, and a weighting factor of 1 was assigned for *Property Exposed* and *Changes in Development*. Vulnerability analyses included modeling based on identified critical asset inventories throughput the county including all participating jurisdictions. During the plan update process asset inventories did not include replacements cost, this has been identified as a data need for future plan updates.

4.3.4 Impact

Hazard impacts were assessed in five categories: underserved/equity, property damages, economic, future development, and climate change. Numerical impact factors were assigned as follows:

Underserved/Equity—Values were (1) assigned based on best available data for underserved populations vulnerable to the hazard event and (2) are likely to experience adverse/disproportionate impacts from the hazard incident resulting in greater disparity in equity.

- **High**—Underserved populations exposed to this hazard are likely to experience significant adverse/disproportionate impacts (Impact Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Underserved populations exposed to this hazard are likely to experience some adverse/disproportionate impacts (Impact Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Underserved populations exposed to this hazard are likely to experience minimal adverse/disproportionate impacts (Impact Factor = 1)
- **No impact**—Underserved populations exposed to this hazard are not likely to experience significant adverse/disproportionate impacts (Impact Factor = 0)

Property Damages—Values were assigned based on the expected total property damages incurred from a hazard incident. It is important to note that values represent estimates of the loss from a major incident based on historical data or probabilistic models/studies.

- **High**—More than $5,000,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or damages are expected to occur to 15% or more of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—More than $500,000 but less than $5,000,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or expected damages are expected to more than 5%, but less than 15% of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Less than $500,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or less than 5% of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 1)
- **No impact**—Little to no property damage is expected from a single major hazard event (Impact Factor = 0)

Economic—An estimation of the impact, expressed in terms of dollars, on the local economy is based on a loss of business revenue, crops, worker wages, and local tax revenues or on the impact on the local gross domestic product (GDP).

- **High**—Total economic impact is likely to be greater than $10,000,000 (Impact Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Total economic impact is likely to be greater than $100,000 but less than or equal to $10,000,000 (Impact Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Total economic impact is not likely to be greater than $100,000 (Impact Factor = 1)
- **No Impact**—Virtually no significant economic impact (Impact Factor = 0)

Future Development—The potential that future development will have on increasing or decreasing the impact/consequence of this hazard.

- **High**—Future development trends will significantly increase the impact/consequence of this hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Future development trends will increase the impact/consequence of this hazard, but not significantly (Impact Factor = 2)

- **Low**—Future development trends will minimally increase impact/consequence of this hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
- **No Impact**—Future development trends will not increase the impact/consequence of this hazard and/or may even decrease the impact/consequence of this hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

Climate Change—The potential that climate change will increase the risk of this hazard (e.g., type, location, and range of anticipated intensities of the identified hazard and impacts).

- **High**—Climate change trends will significantly increase the risk of this hazard and its impacts (Impact Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Climate change trends will increase the risk of this hazard and its impacts, but not significantly (Impact Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Climate change trends will minimally increase the risk of this hazard and its impacts (Impact Factor = 1)
- **No Impact**—Climate change trends will not increase the risk of this hazard and its impacts (Impact Factor = 0)

Each category was assigned a weighting factor to reflect its significance, consistent with those typically used for measuring the benefits of hazard mitigation actions: a weighting factor of 3 was assigned for *Underserved/Equity*, and a weighting factor of 2 was assigned for *Property Damages*. A weighting factor of 1 was assigned for *Economic*, *Future Development*, and *Climate Change*.

4.4 FEMA NRI RISK SCORES

The National Risk Index (NRI) is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards: Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Cold Wave, Drought, Earthquake, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornado, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Wildfire, and Winter Weather. Because not all hazards are applicable to San Juan County, only those hazards with a defined risk to the county are included.

The National Risk Index leverages available source data for Expected Annual Loss due to these 18 hazard types, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States county and census tract (National Risk Index, 2023d). These measurements are calculated using average past conditions, but they cannot be used to predict future outcomes for a community. The National Risk Index is intended to fill gaps in available data and analyses to better inform federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers as they develop risk reduction strategies.

Double click the PDF icon below to access the full NRI Risk Comparison Report for the four census tracts in San Juan County (this is only accessible when utilizing the Microsoft Word version of the plan).



NRI Risk
Comparison Report

4.4.1 Social Vulnerability

Social Vulnerability measures the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood.

Table 4-1. Social Vulnerability for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Social Vulnerability Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	61.35	Very High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	58.40	Very High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	36.69	Relatively High
978100	City of Monticello	34.08	Relatively Moderate
Social Vulnerability is measured using the Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) published by the University of South Carolina's Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute (HVRI). Source: National Risk Index, 2023d; 2023e			

4.4.2 Community Resilience

Community Resilience measures a community's ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.

Table 4-2. Community Resilience for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Community Resilience Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	49.47	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	49.47	Very Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	49.47	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	49.47	Very Low
Community Resilience is measured using the Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities (HVRI BRIC) published by the University of South Carolina's Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute (HVRI). Source: National Risk Index, 2023a; 2023d			

4.4.3 Expected Annual Loss

The table below shows the overall expected annual loss score for the entire county based on all natural hazards. Hazard-specific scores are included in each hazard chapter under *Impacts & Loss Estimates*.

Table 4-3. Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	16.33	Relatively Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	15.53	Relatively Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	18.88	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	17.47	Relatively Low
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

4.4.4 Overall NRI Score

The table below shows the overall FEMA National Risk Index Score for the entire county based on all natural hazards. Hazard-specific scores are included in each hazard chapter under *FEMA NRI Score.*

Table 4-4. Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	32.57	Relatively High

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	29.49	Relatively High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	22.53	Relatively Moderate
978100	City of Monticello	19.36	Relatively Moderate
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

4.5 OVERALL RISK SCORES

The following table represents the new overall risk scores for San Juan County based on the described methodology. Following a data-driven quantitative assessment, the planning team utilized subject matter knowledge and expertise and further refined the scores.

Double click the Microsoft Excel icon below to access the full assessment and tool (this is only accessible when utilizing the Microsoft Word version of the plan).

San Juan County
HMP Hazard Rankin

4.5.1 San Juan County

Table 4-5. 2023 Hazard Risk Scores for San Juan County

Hazard Event	Probability	Consequence				Total Risk Score (Probability x Consequence)
	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Extent Factors	Sum of Weighted Vulnerability Factors	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Consequence Score	
Wildfire	3	12	8	13	33	59
Winter Storm	3	6	15	11	32	57
Drought	3	15	6	9	30	54
Flash Flood	3	9	8	12	29	53
Straight-Line Wind	3	9	10	7	26	48
Extreme Cold	3	6	9	10	25	46
Earthquake	2	9	15	6	30	38
Hazardous Material Incident	3	9	5	3	17	33
Hail	2	6	10	5	21	28
Infestation	3	9	0	4	13	26
Avalanche	2	6	5	2	13	18
Landslide	2	3	6	3	12	17
Dam Failure	1	9	6	8	23	16

Hazard Event	Probability	Consequence				Total Risk Score (Probability x Consequence)
	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Extent Factors	Sum of Weighted Vulnerability Factors	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Consequence Score	
Extreme Heat	1	3	9	8	20	14
Lightning	2	3	5	2	10	14
River or Stream Flood	1	3	6	5	14	10
Tornado	1	3	5	6	14	10
Problem Soils	1	3	6	0	9	7

Table 4-6. Hazard Risk Scores Legend

Probability Factor		Sum of Weighted Extent Factors		Sum of Weighted Vulnerability Factors		Sum of Weighted Impact Factors		Consequence Score		Total Risk Score	
1	Low (L)	0–6	Low (L)	0–6	Low (L)	0–8	Low (L)	0–25	Low (L)	0–25	Low (L)
2	Medium (M)	7–12	Medium (M)	7–12	Medium (M)	9–16	Medium (M)	26–45	Medium (M)	26–60	Medium (M)
3	High (H)	13–18	High (H)	13–18	High (H)	17–24	High (H)	46–60	High (H)	61–100	High (H)

**The legend—specifically the assignment of low, medium, and high—provides an additional means to qualitatively assess the Probability Factor, sum of Weighted Extent, Vulnerability, and Impact Factors, and the Total Risk Scores for each hazard. The Consequence Score represents the sum of the Extent, Vulnerability, and Impact Factors. The Total Risk Score is a measure of Probability and Consequence.*

CHAPTER 5 SEVERE SUMMER WEATHER

5.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Severe summer weather includes those hazards that are typically found during the spring, summer, and early fall season of the year in San Juan County. Severe summer weather can and does affect the entire county, and all critical facilities are susceptible to severe weather. Included in this category are extreme heat, lightning, hail, tornado, and straight-line wind. Each hazard is examined independently; however, it is recognized that these hazards typically occur together.

5.2 RELATED HAZARDS

5.2.1 Extreme Heat

Hazard Description

Potential Probability	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Late spring, summer, and early fall	
Duration	Events may last hours to days	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS, EWG	

The term “extreme heat,” sometimes called “heat wave,” is to some extent a relative one describing a period when weather conditions include temperatures and humidity significantly higher than those usual for a particular geographic area.

Location

Due to the dry, semi-arid climate of San Juan County in desert southern Utah, the entire county may be affected by extreme heat, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

Extent

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues alerts to the public based on its Heat Index (HI), which takes both temperature and humidity into account. The NWS will initiate alert procedures when the HI is expected to exceed 105°–110°F (depending on local climate) for at least two consecutive days (NWS, 2022a).

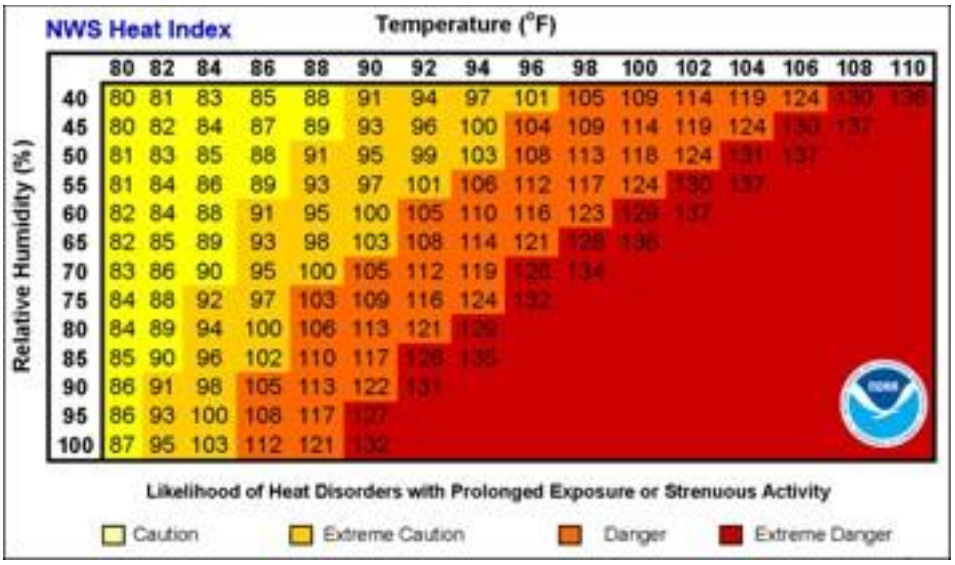


Figure 5-1. NOAA National Weather Service Heat Index (NWS, 2022a)

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

According to NWS available data, the record high temperature in the city of Blanding, Utah is 110°F in June 1905 (NOWData, 2022). July is historically the hottest month of the year in San Juan County, with an average temperature of 73.8°F in Blanding (NOWData, 2022). The average high in Blanding in July is 88.8°F (Western Regional Climate Center, 2022). Blanding has had zero instances of extreme heat of 105°F or higher since August 1905. Blanding was the only community in San Juan County analyzed for extreme heat events over 105°F due to its historical high temperatures, more complete data records, and larger population (the most populated city in the county). Monticello and Bluff may experience extreme heat events, but specific data is limited and incomplete. However, Monticello's higher elevation and proximity to the La Sal Mountains results in lower summer temperatures than those in Blanding or Bluff, with an average high of 83.6°F in July. Conversely, Bluff's lower elevation and more southerly location in San Juan County results in significantly higher summer temperatures, with an average high of 96°F (Western Regional Climate Center, 2022).

According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F by 2048, but extreme heat events of 105°F or higher are still unlikely, though possible (2023). As annual temperatures continue to increase, more extreme heat events are likely to occur. In fact, San Juan County is expected to experience an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F by 2048. Temperatures in Utah have already risen more than 2.5°F since the early 20th century (NOAA, 2022).

Impacts & Loss Estimates

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by extreme heat, as presented in the table below.

Table 5-1. Impacts of Extreme Heat by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Heat Events (95–104°F) Within Last 100 Years	Impacted by Extreme Heat Events (105+°F) Within Last 100 Years	Potential Impacts of Extreme Heat
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	Sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, death, loss of

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Heat Events (95–104°F) Within Last 100 Years	Impacted by Extreme Heat Events (105+°F) Within Last 100 Years	Potential Impacts of Extreme Heat
			crops/vegetation/livestock, wildfires, utility losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)
City of Monticello	Yes	No	Sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, death, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, wildfires, utility losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)
City of Blanding	Yes	No	Sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, death, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, wildfires, utility losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	Sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, death, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, wildfires, utility losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)

The primary impact of extreme heat is on human health, with disorders such as sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and heat cramps. There are also undoubtedly indirect and chronic health effects from extreme heat, the magnitude of which are difficult or impossible to estimate. Environmental effects can include loss of wildlife and vegetation and increased probability of wildfires.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People particularly susceptible to extreme heat are the elderly, small children, and persons with chronic illnesses.

Table 5-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to effectively stay cool during extreme heat events.



Figure 5-2. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

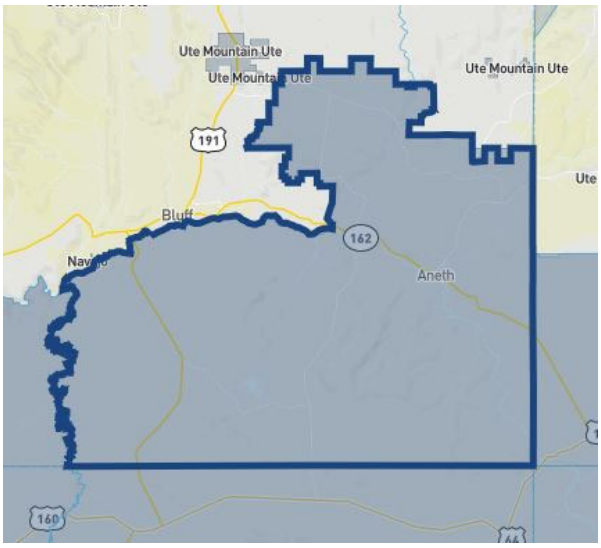
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 5-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Extreme heat places high demands on electrical power supplies that can lead to blackouts or brownouts. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by power outages during extreme heat, including places like hospitals and dialysis centers that rely on power to operate life-saving equipment.

Table 5-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Economic impacts result from such factors as increased energy prices and loss of business as people avoid leaving their homes to avoid the heat. Agricultural losses can also occur. During the years 1995–2020, the EWG reported $143,522 in crop insurance indemnities due to heat in San Juan County (EWG, 2022). The magnitude of these and other, more indirect impacts is, again, difficult to assess, but for severe heat waves, the economic impact has been estimated to be in the billions to hundreds of billions of dollars.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Table 5-1. Climate Projections for San Juan County, UT | Neighborhoods at Risk 2023

Heat Projections	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F (from 38 days to 55 days per year).
	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to have a 2°F increase (from 55°F to 57°F) in average annual temperatures.
	Increasing annual temperatures can contribute to more frequent extreme heat events.
Source: Neighborhoods at Risk, 2023	

Table 5-2. Heat Wave: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	9.18	Relatively Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	5.12	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

FEMA NRI Score

Table 5-3. Heat Wave: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	17.55	Relatively Moderate
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Rating
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	5.85	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	0.00	No Rating
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), climate change is causing more extreme weather events, including more extreme temperatures. Places prone to high heat are expected to become even drier and hotter over the following century (UCAR, 2023). Higher temperatures, increasing variation in precipitation patterns, and changes in lake levels are likely to increase the vulnerability of cities to extreme events (including

flooding, drought, heat waves, and more intense urban heat island effects), compounding already existing stressors.

5.2.2 Lightning

Hazard Description

Potential Probability		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Late spring, summer, and early fall	
Duration	Storms that produce lightning may last hours to days	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS, Vaisala, NFPA, NIFC	

Lightning is defined by the NWS as "a visible electrical discharge produced by a thunderstorm. The discharge may occur within or between clouds, between the cloud and air, between a cloud and the ground, or between the ground and a cloud." A lightning discharge may be over five miles in length, generate temperatures upwards of 50,000°F, and carry 50,000 volts of electrical potential. Lightning is most often associated with thunderstorm clouds, but lightning can strike as far as five to 10 miles from a storm. Thunder is caused by the rapid expansion of air heated by a lightning strike. Cloud-to-ground lightning strikes occur with much less frequency in the northwestern U.S. than in other parts of the country.

Location

This hazard can affect the entire county and the state of Utah, but the risk to the county is low. The individual jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may experience lightning, as well.

Extent

A lightning flash is created by a transfer of significant charge between two charged objects. Lightning discharges can occur inter-cloud, cloud-to-cloud, cloud-to-air, and cloud-to-ground. Cloud-to-ground (CG) lightning has the greatest risk to society. A CG stroke can kill, destroy equipment, start fires, and disturb power delivery systems. The lightning activity level (LAL) provides a scale for measuring lighting evels.

Lightning Activity Level (LAL)	
Is a scale which describes lightning activity. Values are labeled 1-6:	
LAL 1	No thunderstorms
LAL 2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period.
LAL 3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
LAL 4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
LAL 5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater then 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
LAL 6	Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag Warning.

Source: graphical.weather.gov

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

Lightning is common in Utah, with an average of 1,040,446 lightning strikes per year in the state from 2015 to 2019 (Vaisala, 2020). However, this average is much less compared to other states, such as those in the Midwest and Southeast. For example, Florida received an average of 13,989,300 strikes per year within the same time period.

Lightning strikes have historically caused damage throughout San Juan County, including in the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff. The Storm Events Database records three significant lightning events in San Juan County (2022). On July 19, 2003, lightning struck a government employee duplex at the Needles housing area of Canyonlands National Park, blowing a hole in the roof of the duplex. The phone system in the community also failed during this time. The total damage was $1,000. The second event in San Juan County occurred on June 26, 2009 when lightning struck an oil battery in Monticello, heavily damaging two large oil tanks and other equipment. The property damage for this strike totaled approximately $100,000. The third event happened on December 28, 2022 when lightning struck a building/shed next to an oil well north of McCracken Mesa. The building was not able to be saved. Property damage for this strike is still undetermined and in review with the owner's insurance.

Significant lightning strikes causing significant damage and/or injuries or fatalities are likely to occur again within the next 10 years. Damage-causing lightning is more likely in Blanding or Monticello than in other parts of the county due to these cities' populations. Lightning events typically coincide with thunderstorms, which bring precipitation. However, unlike many areas in the United States, Utah has not experienced an upward trend in the frequency of extreme precipitation events, so an increase in thunderstorms—and therefore lightning events—is not currently likely (NOAA, 2022). Future lightning

trends are predicted to remain consistent in the next 20 years in San Juan County. However, as global warming continues, thunderstorms with lightning may increase in the coming decades.

Impacts & Loss Estimates

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by lightning, as presented in the table below.

Table 5-5. Impacts of Lightning by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Lightning	Experienced Significant Lightning Strike with $1,000+ in Damage Since 2010	Fatalities Due to Lightning	Potential Impacts of Lightning
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	0	Burns, nerve damage, cardiac effects, hearing loss, trauma, mental disorders, death, wildfires, property damage, loss of utilities
City of Monticello	Yes	Yes	0	Burns, nerve damage, cardiac effects, hearing loss, trauma, mental disorders, death, wildfires, property damage, loss of utilities
City of Blanding	Yes	No	0	Burns, nerve damage, cardiac effects, hearing loss, trauma, mental disorders, death, wildfires, property damage, loss of utilities
Town of Bluff	Yes	No	0	Burns, nerve damage, cardiac effects, hearing loss, trauma, mental disorders, death, wildfires, property damage, loss of utilities

Lightning is the second most deadly weather phenomenon in the U.S., being second only to floods. On average, 20 to 50 deaths per year are attributed to lightning nationally, and in Utah the average is less than one per year. The last death in Utah due to lightning was in 2016, with six total deaths in Utah since 2008 (NWS, 2022c). However, there have been no recorded deaths in San Juan County due to lightning. Despite the enormous energy carried by lightning, only about 10% of strikes are fatal (NWS, 2022b). Injuries include central nervous system damage, burns, cardiac effects, hearing loss, and trauma. The effects of central nervous system injuries tend to be long-lasting and severe, leading to such disorders as depression, alcoholism, chronic fatigue, and in some cases suicide. Lightning also strikes structures, causing fires and damaging electrical equipment. Wildland fires are often initiated by lightning strikes as are petroleum storage tank fires. About one third of all power outages are lightning-related.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. Any community, whether vulnerable or not, may experience lightning. However, those with inadequate living conditions or shelter may be more vulnerable to a strike.

Table 5-6. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately shelter during thunderstorms and/or lightning.



Figure 5-3. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 5-7. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

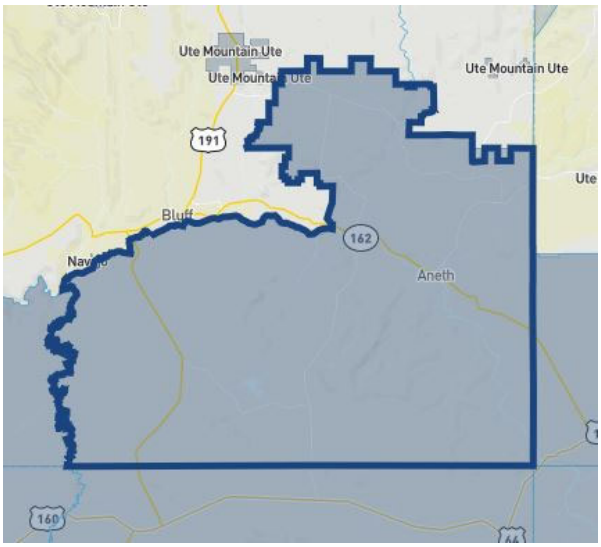
SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
***90th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***22%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
25% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Lightning strikes may lead to power outages depending on the location of the strike and amount of damage inflicted. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by power outages, including places like hospitals and dialysis centers that rely on power to operate life-saving equipment. Any damage to any of these locations due to lightning could delay critical resources to those in need.

Table 5-8. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding

Critical Facility Type	Location
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

The magnitude of economic losses is difficult to estimate. Between 2007 to 2011, $451 million in property damage was reported due to fires caused by lightning strikes in the U.S. (NFPA, 2013). The state of Utah experienced 527 fires caused by lightning strikes in 2021 alone (NIFC, 2021).

Table 5-4. Lightning: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	34.27	Relatively High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	38.73	Relatively High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	46.40	Very High
978100	City of Monticello	45.46	Very High
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

FEMA NRI Score

Table 5-5. Lightning: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	54.68	Very High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	58.84	Very High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	44.28	Very High
978100	City of Monticello	40.29	Very High
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: With increasing global surface temperatures, the potential for storm intensity will likely increase. As more water vapor is evaporated into the atmosphere, it becomes fuel for more powerful storms to develop (USGS, 2023).

5.2.3 Hail

Hazard Description

Potential Probability		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Late spring, summer, and early fall	
Duration	Hailstorms may last hours to days	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS, Weather on the Web, EWG, III, TORRO	

The NWS definition of hail is “showery precipitation in the form of irregular pellets or balls of ice more than 5 mm in diameter, falling from a cumulonimbus cloud. Its size can vary from the defined minimum, a little over a quarter of an inch, up to 4.5 inches or larger.” Severe hail is defined as being 0.75 inches or more in diameter. The largest hailstones are formed in supercell thunderstorms because of their sustained updrafts and long duration.

Location

San Juan County can experience hailstorms countywide, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

Extent

The TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale was developed by Jonathan Webb to measure and categorize hailstorms (TORRO, 2023). It extends from H0 (hard hail, no damage) to H10 (super hailstorm, extensive structural damage, risk of severe/fatal injuries) with its increments of intensity or damage potential related to hail size (distribution and maximum), texture, numbers, fall speed, speed of storm translation, and

strength of the accompanying wind. The scale could be modified depending on factors such as building materials and types (e.g., whether roofing tiles are predominantly slate, shingle, or concrete).

Hail is considered severe when reaching a size of 0.75 inches in diameter or greater. The following map shows the locations in San Juan County where severe hail events with hailstones from 0.75 to 1.75 inches were recorded.

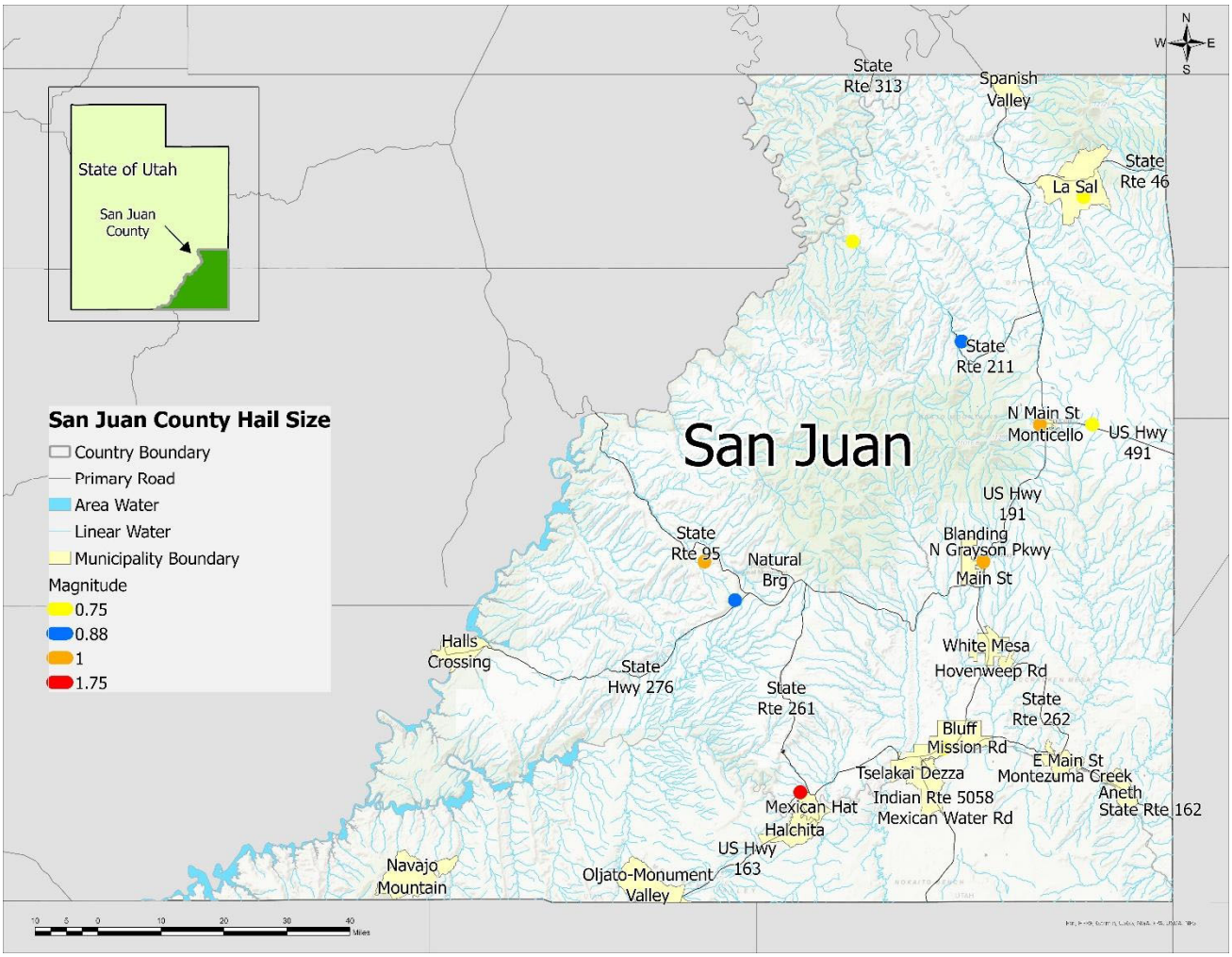


Figure 5-2. San Juan County Hail Size

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

In the 10-year period from 1986 to 1995, the NWS recorded severe hail in Utah on 101 occasions, while in the same time period, severe hail was recorded in Colorado nearly 1,400 times (Weather on the Web, 2022).

Hail has been recorded throughout the county and in the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff. The Storm Events Database recorded 19 instances of severe hail in San Juan County since 1997. The hailstones from these events range in size from 0.75 inches to 1.75 inches. Five of these hail events occurred in Monticello, five in Blanding, three in Bluff, and six in unincorporated San Juan County (Storm Events Database, 2022).

Hail is likely to occur again in the future in any part of the county, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. Although many parts of the United States are experiencing increased precipitation, Utah has not yet experienced an upward trend in the frequency of precipitation events, so an increase in hailstorms is not currently likely. However, as global warming continues, hailstorms may increase in the coming decades.

Impacts & Loss Estimates

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by hail, as presented in the table below.

Table 5-9. Impacts of Hail by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Hail	Experienced Significant Hail Damage ($1,000+) Since 2010	Fatalities Due to Hail	Potential Impacts of Hail
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	0	Injury, death, crop/livestock losses, property damage, automobile accidents, road closures, damage to vegetation
City of Monticello	Yes	No	0	Injury, death, crop/livestock losses, property damage, automobile accidents, road closures, damage to vegetation
City of Blanding	Yes	Yes	0	Injury, death, crop/livestock losses, property damage, automobile accidents, road closures, damage to vegetation
Town of Bluff	Yes	No	0	Injury, death, crop/livestock losses, property damage, automobile accidents, road closures, damage to vegetation

Deaths and injuries due to hail have occurred but are rare. Most impacts are economic, but hailstorms can also cause utility failure through damage to critical infrastructure. Hailstorms may also lead to car accidents and road closures.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions or shelter or those who cannot move to shelter quickly enough may be more vulnerable to hailstorms.

Table 5-10. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately shelter during hailstorms.



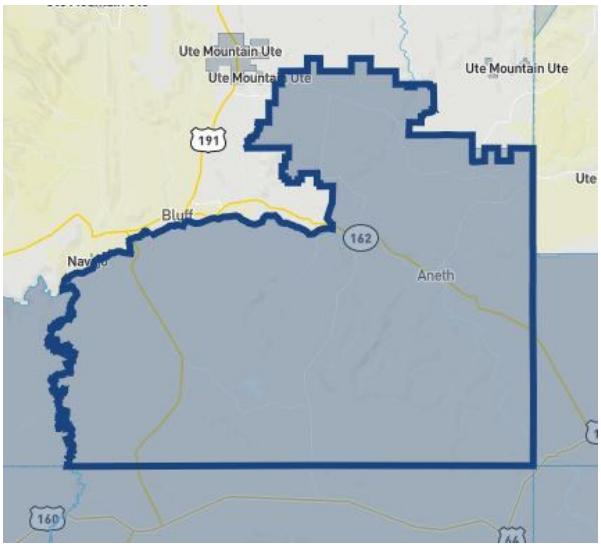
Figure 5-4. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 5-11. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		
***90th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*	
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*	
***22%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*	
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
25% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Severe hailstorms may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county and could even bring down power lines, causing power outages. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from hailstorms or power outages, including places like hospitals and dialysis centers that rely on power to operate life-saving equipment.

Table 5-12. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding

Critical Facility Type	Location
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Economic loss can be extensive, especially to agriculturally based economies. Hail is very damaging to crops. The EWG reported $286,028 in crop insurance indemnities due to hail during the years 1995–2020 in San Juan County (EWG, 2022). Severe hail may also cause extensive property damage, including damage to vehicle paint and bodywork, glass, shingles and roofs, plastic surfaces, etc. Through the Storm Events Database, San Juan County reported three severe hail events that resulted in $20,000 worth of property damage each, mostly due to broken windows in buildings and vehicles. Hail-related insured losses averaged between $8 billion to $14 billion each year in the years 2000–2019 in the U.S. (III, 2022).

Table 5-6. Hail: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	1.35	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	2.18	Very Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	2.53	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	2.30	Very Low
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

FEMA NRI Score

Table 5-7. Hail: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	2.88	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	4.42	Very Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	3.21	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	2.72	Very Low
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: With increasing global surface temperatures, the potential for storm intensity will likely increase. As more water vapor is evaporated into the atmosphere, it becomes fuel for more powerful storms to develop (USGS, 2023).

5.2.4 Tornado

Hazard Description

Potential Probability	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Late spring, summer, and early fall	
Duration	Tornadoes may last seconds to hours	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS	

The NWS describes a tornado as “a violently rotating column of air, usually pendant to a cumulonimbus, with circulation reaching the ground. It nearly always starts as a funnel cloud and may be accompanied by a loud roaring noise. On a local scale, it is the most destructive of all atmospheric phenomena” (NWS, 2022f). Like hail, most tornadoes are spawned by supercell thunderstorms. They usually last only a few minutes, although some have lasted more than an hour and traveled several miles.

Location

Although the risk is low, a tornado event is possible anywhere in the county, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. However, tornadoes are less likely to occur in Monticello due to its proximity to the La Sal Mountains.

Extent

Wind speeds within tornadoes are estimated based on the damage caused and expressed using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale.

Table 5-8. Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale for Estimation of Tornado Wind Speeds

EF Scale	Class	Windspeed (mph)	Windspeed (km/h)	Description
EF0	Weak	65–85	105–137	Gale
EF1	Weak	86–110	138–177	Weak
EF2	Strong	111–135	178–217	Strong
EF3	Strong	136–165	218–266	Severe
EF4	Violent	166–200	267–322	Devastating
EF5	Violent	> 200	> 322	Incredible
Source: NOAA Storm Prediction Center, 2022				

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

Tornado occurrence in San Juan County is extremely low. The Storm Events Database records only one tornado in the county since 1950, which occurred on June 6, 2015. As depicted in the map below, the EF0 tornado touched down near Comb Ridge east of Monument Valley in the southeastern part of the county. The tornado lasted approximately 15 minutes and traveled 75 miles over open desert before dissipating in western Colorado. No damage occurred. The cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff have not experienced any tornadoes.

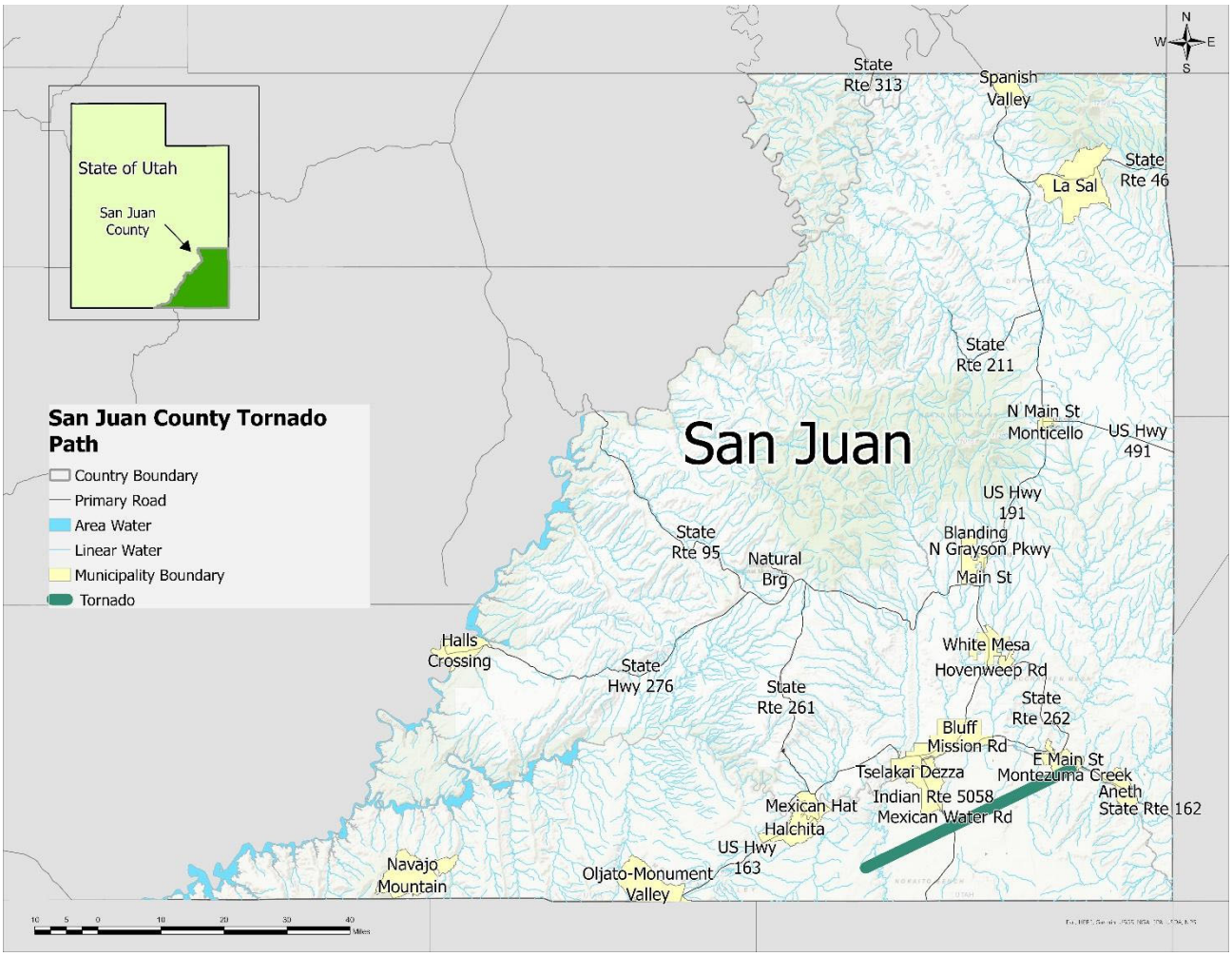


Figure 5-3. San Juan County 2015 Tornado Path

Future tornadoes are possible but unlikely, and significant damage is improbable. However, according to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F by 2048, which could prompt the formation of additional tornadoes in the fall and winter with the increased warm air (2023). Temperatures in Utah have already risen more than 2.5°F since the early 20th century (NOAA, 2022).

Impacts & Loss Estimates

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by tornadoes, as presented in the table below.

Table 5-13. Impacts of Tornado by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	May Be Impacted by Tornado	Experienced Significant Tornado Damage ($1,000+) Since 2010	Fatalities Due to Tornadoes	Potential Impacts of Tornadoes
San Juan County	Yes (possible, but not likely)	No	0	Injury, death, property damage, loss of utilities, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, car accidents, road closures, fallen trees, risk to emergency services
City of Monticello	Yes (possible, but not likely)	No	0	Injury, death, property damage, loss of utilities, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, car accidents, road closures, fallen trees, risk to emergency services
City of Blanding	Yes (possible, but not likely)	No	0	Injury, death, property damage, loss of utilities, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, car accidents, road closures, fallen trees, risk to emergency services
Town of Bluff	Yes (possible, but not likely)	No	0	Injury, death, property damage, loss of utilities, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, car accidents, road closures, fallen trees, risk to emergency services

Loss of utilities (primarily due to fallen trees and wind damage) is common following tornadoes, and depending on circumstances, communities might be deprived of almost any kind of goods and services including food, water, and medical care. Agriculturally, crop and livestock loss are also possible.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions or shelter or those who cannot move to shelter quickly enough may be more vulnerable to tornadoes.

Table 5-14. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately shelter during tornadoes. The one tornado that has occurred in San Juan County occurred in this region.



Figure 5-5. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

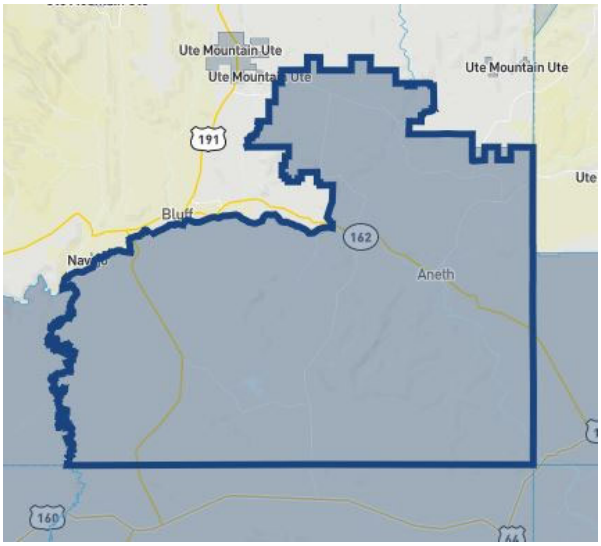
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 5-15. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

A tornado may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county and could even bring down power lines, causing power outages. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from a tornado or power outages, including places like hospitals and dialysis centers that rely on power to operate life-saving equipment.

Table 5-16. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Table 5-9. Tornado: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	4.39	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	6.42	Very Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	6.89	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	7.50	Very Low
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

There is no record of actual dollar losses in San Juan County due to tornadoes. However, the path of the one tornado that has been recorded in the county is depicted below along with critical facilities in the county.



Figure 5-4. San Juan County Tornado Impact Scenario

FEMA NRI Score

Table 5-10. Tornado: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	10.37	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	14.44	Very Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	9.73	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	9.84	Very Low
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: With increasing global surface temperatures, the potential for storm intensity will likely increase. As more water vapor is evaporated into the atmosphere, it becomes fuel for more powerful storms to develop (USGS, 2023).

5.2.5 Straight-Line Wind

Hazard Description

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Late spring, summer, and early fall	
Duration	Events may last hours to days	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS, EWG	

The term “straight-line wind” is used to describe any wind not associated with rotation, particularly tornadoes. Of concern is high wind, defined by the NWS as “sustained wind speeds of 40 mph or greater, lasting for one hour or longer, or winds of 58 mph or greater for any duration.” Like tornadoes, strong, straight-line winds are generated by thunderstorms, and they can cause similar damage. Straight-line wind speeds can approach 150 mph, equivalent to those in an EF3 tornado.

Location

Straight-line wind events affect the entire county, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

Extent

The Beaufort Wind Scale explains different wind speeds based on how they would affect land conditions and sea conditions (NOAA, 2022).

Table 5-11. Beaufort Wind Scale

Force	Wind (Knots)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects on Land
0	Less than 1	Calm	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1–3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4–6	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	7–10	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	11–16	Moderate Breeze	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	17–21	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	22–27	Strong Breeze	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	28–33	Near Gale	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	34–40	Gale	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	41–47	Strong Gale	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	48–55	Storm	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, “considerable structural damage”
11	56–63	Violent Storm	
12	64+	Hurricane	
Source: NOAA, 2022			

The map below shows the location and speed of wind events in San Juan County.

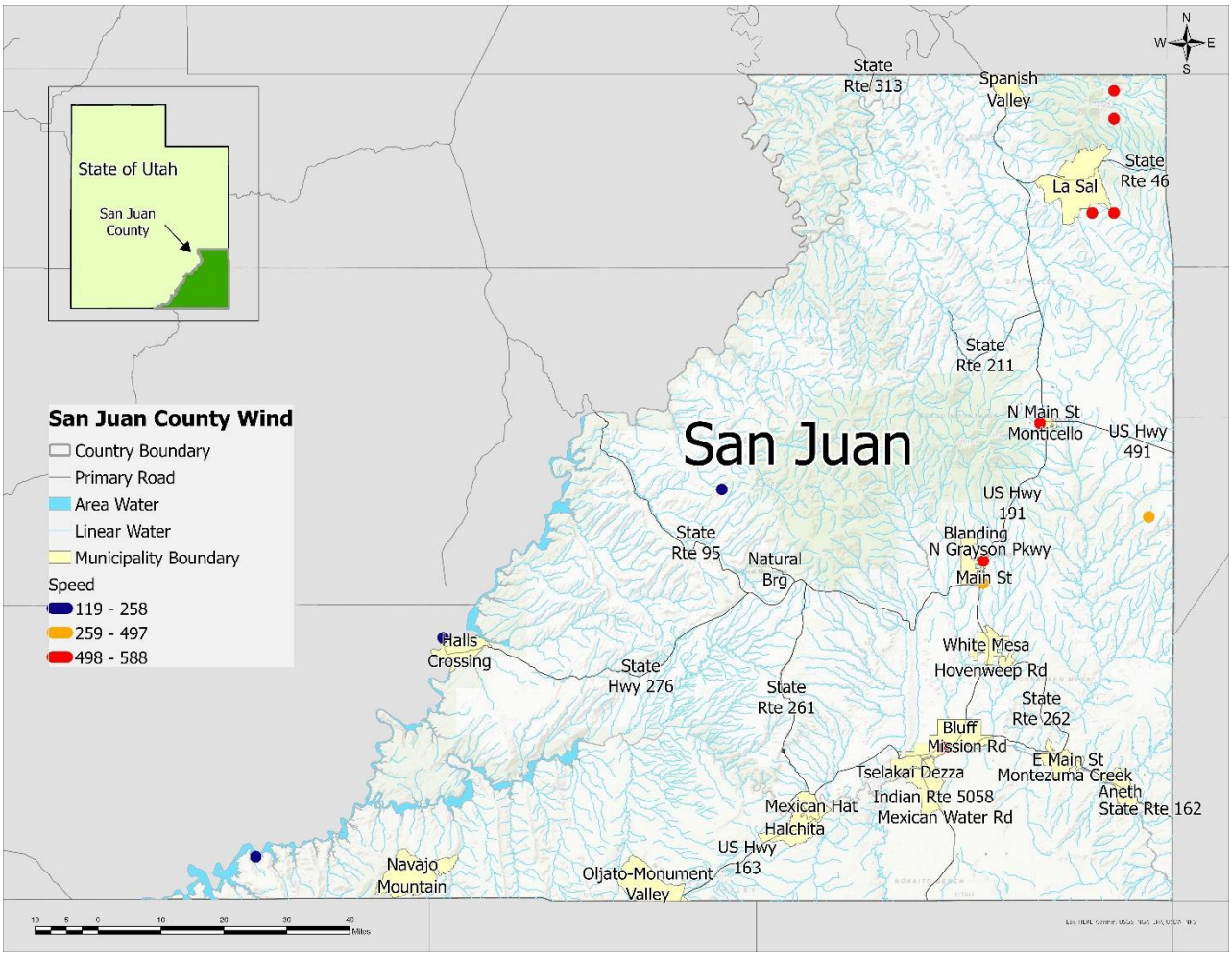


Figure 5-5. San Juan County Wind Speed

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

According to the Storm Events Database, there have been 40 reported high wind, thunderstorm wind, or strong wind events 40 mph or greater in San Juan County between 1988–2022, as seen in the table below. One of these high wind events occurred in Monticello, five in Blanding, one in Bluff, and 33 in unincorporated San Juan County (Storm Events Database, 2022). The Glen Canyon Recreation Area experiences the most high wind events in the county.

On April 21, 2021, a high wind event caused a small aircraft to crash at Monument Valley Airport. No injuries were reported.

Table 5-12. High Wind Events in San Juan County

Location Within County	Date	Wind Speed (kts.)
San Juan County	07/10/1988	55 kts.
San Juan County	08/01/1991	67 kts.
Blanding	06/20/1996	68 kts.
Blanding	09/12/1998	61 kts.
La Sal & Abajo Mountains	06/02/1999	50 kts.

Location Within County	Date	Wind Speed (kts.)
Southeast Utah	04/18/2000	45 kts.
La Sal & Abajo Mountains	04/18/2000	53 kts.
Canyonlands	04/18/2000	53 kts.
La Sal & Abajo Mountains	04/20/2001	50 kts.
Eastland	09/07/2002	70 kts.
Southeast Utah	09/09/2003	50 kts.
La Sal	06/28/2005	51 kts.
Bluff	09/09/2003	61 kts.
La Sal & Abajo Mountains	02/15/2006	74 kts.
La Sal & Abajo Mountains	04/05/2006	78 kts.
La Sal	05/22/2006	51 kts.
Monticello	05/27/2006	52 kts.
Blanding	06/07/2006	55 kts.
La Sal	06/07/2006	55 kts.
La Sal & Abajo Mountains	06/05/2007	49 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	04/15/2008	53 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	03/22/2009	56 kts.
Bluff	07/28/2009	65 kts.
Mexican Hat	07/28/2009	59 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	04/05/2010	62 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	04/12/2010	55 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	10/06/2011	54 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	01/21/2012	50 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	03/30/2014	61 kts.
Canyonlands	04/14/2015	61 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	03/06/2016	52 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	03/22/2016	59 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	11/17/2016	53 kts.
Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell	04/12/2018	55 kts.
Canyonlands	09/29/2019	50 kts.
Aneth	06/05/2020	56 kts.
Blanding	06/05/2020	50 kts.
Blanding	06/06/2020	65 kts.
Canyonlands	09/08/2020	62 kts.
Southeast Utah	04/11/2022	51 kts.
Source: Storm Events Database, 2022		

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan

County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Future significant straight-line wind events are likely to occur multiple times each year throughout the entire county, including in Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F by 2048, which could influence the variability of regional and seasonal winds in Utah as carbon dioxide levels increase (2023). Temperatures in Utah have already risen more than 2.5°F since the early 20th century (NOAA, 2022).

Impacts & Loss Estimates

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by straight-line wind, as presented in the table below.

Table 5-17. Impacts of Straight-Line Wind by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Straight-Line Wind	Experienced Significant Straight-Line Wind Damage ($1,000+) Since 1998	Potential Impacts of Straight-Line Wind
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	Injury from flying objects, death, automobile accidents, property damage, aircraft accidents, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, fallen trees, loss of utilities
City of Monticello	Yes	Yes	Injury from flying objects, death, automobile accidents, property damage, aircraft accidents, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, fallen trees, loss of utilities
City of Blanding	Yes	Yes	Injury from flying objects, death, automobile accidents, property damage, aircraft accidents, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, fallen trees, loss of utilities
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	Injury from flying objects, death, automobile accidents, property damage, aircraft accidents, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, fallen trees, loss of utilities

The impacts of straight-line winds are virtually the same as those from tornadoes with similar wind speeds. The damage is distinguishable from that of a tornado only in that the debris is generally deposited in nearly parallel rows. Downbursts are particularly hazardous to aircraft in flight. A wind impact scenario for straight-line wind events in San Juan County is shown in the figure below.

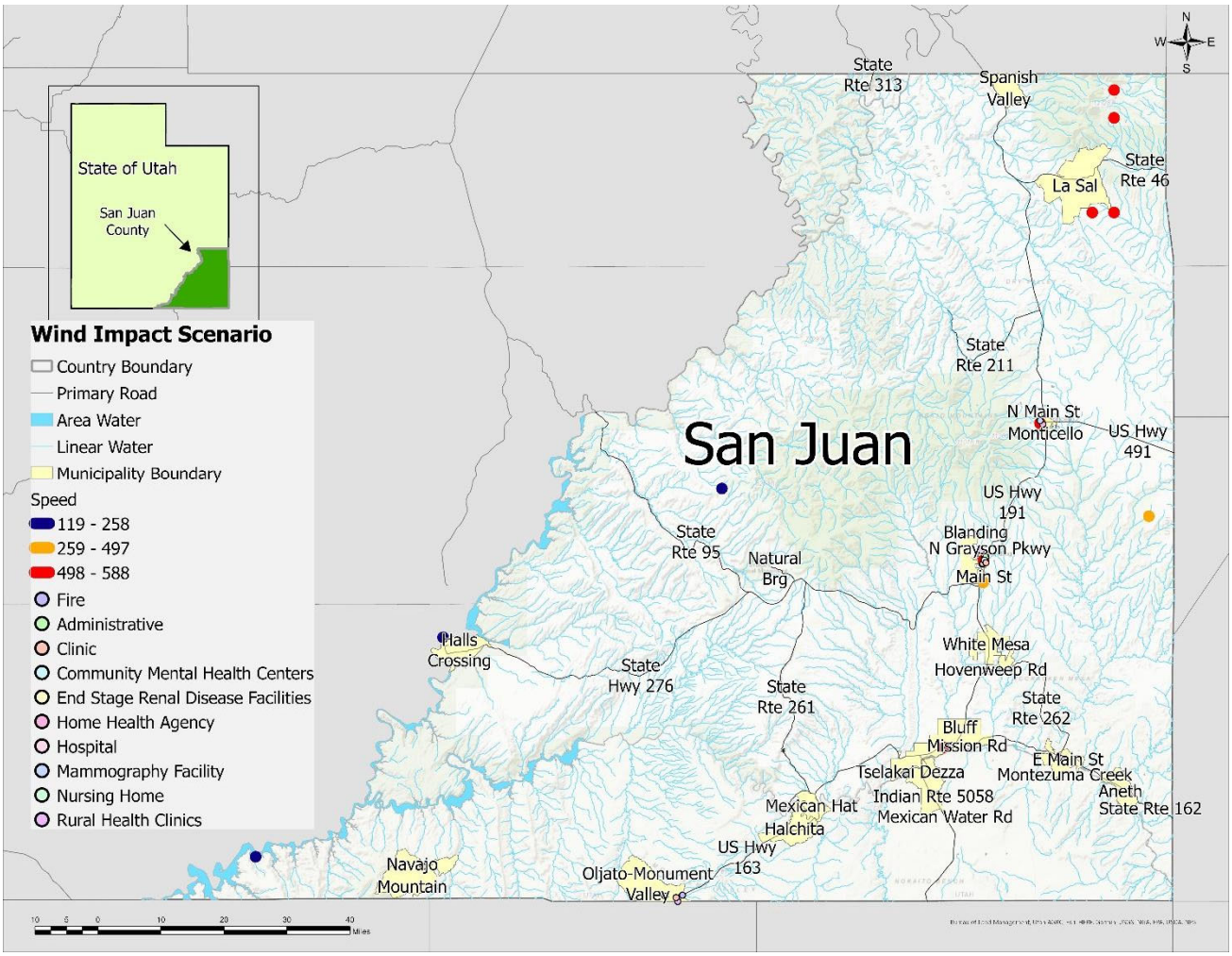


Figure 5-6. San Juan County Wind Impact Scenario

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions or shelter or those who cannot move to shelter quickly enough may be more vulnerable to severe straight-line wind conditions.

Table 5-18. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately shelter during straight-line wind events.



Figure 5-6. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

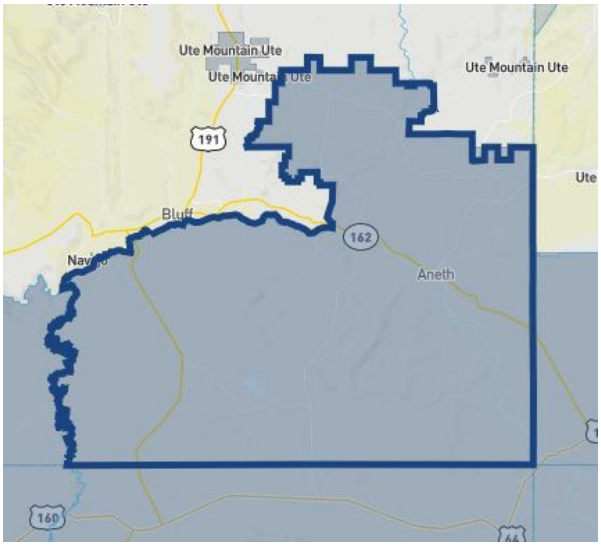
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 5-19. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Straight-line wind may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county and could even bring down power lines, causing power outages. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from straight-line wind or power outages, including places like hospitals and dialysis centers that rely on power to operate life-saving equipment.

Table 5-20. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Since 1998 there has been $243,000 in reported losses due to high wind, thunderstorm wind, and strong wind damage in San Juan County (Storm Events Database, 2022). Though losses aren't regularly reported, it is known that they occur because of the frequency and magnitude of high wind events. Additionally, the EWG reported $334,548 in crop indemnity payments in San Juan County due to wind and excess wind (1995–2020).

Table 5-13. Strong Wind: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	9.68	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	11.63	Relatively Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	13.00	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	13.09	Relatively Low
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

FEMA NRI Score

Table 5-14. Strong Wind: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	22.08	Relatively Moderate
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	25.23	Relatively Moderate
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	17.73	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	16.57	Relatively Low
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: With increasing global surface temperatures, the potential for storm intensity will likely increase. As more water vapor is evaporated into the atmosphere, it becomes fuel for more powerful storms to develop (USGS, 2023).

5.2.6 Summary Assessment of Severe Summer Weather Vulnerability & Potential Losses

Aside from the impacts and vulnerable populations already identified in each hazard, it is very difficult to estimate specific potential losses by jurisdiction for severe summer weather. Several factors limit the planning team's ability to determine potential vulnerability and losses including:

- Lack of location research
- Most hazards are tied to weather and cannot be predicted by location
- Limited GIS data is available for severe summer weather in Utah

San Juan County, Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff's vulnerability to severe summer weather, to some extent, includes all structures, people, and businesses. Of note, those most vulnerable (see figure below) and the millions of visitors a year in the county are at greatest risk to severe summer weather.

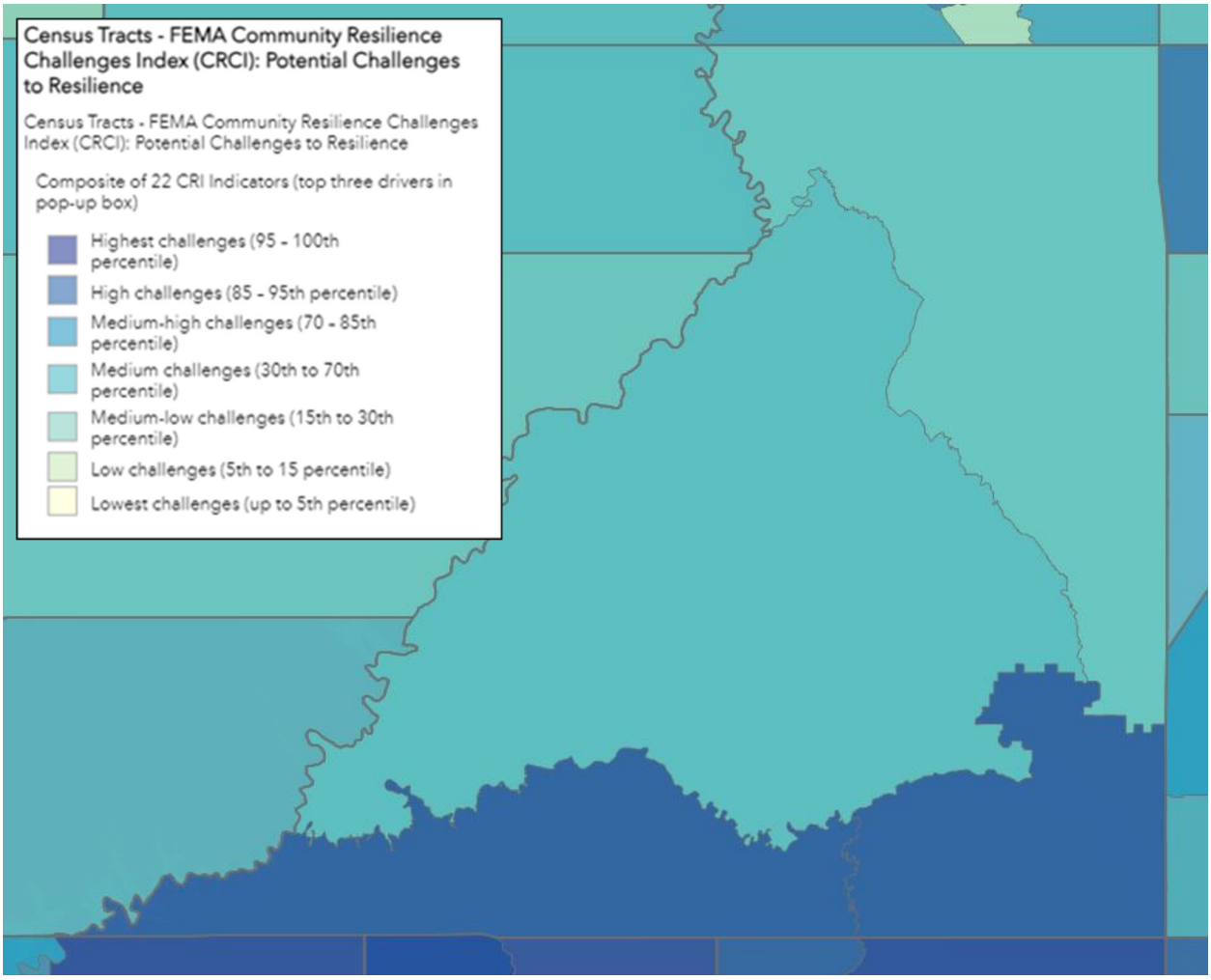


Figure 5-7. San Juan County Community Resilience Challenges Index Map

The 22 challenge variables that make up the map above and that may affect San Juan County are presented below.

Table 5-21. Community Resilience Challenges Index Challenge Variables

22 Challenge Variables			
Population, Household, Housing Characteristics	**Economic**	**Healthcare**	**Connection to Community**
Population without a High School Diploma Population 65 and Older Population with a Disability Households without a Vehicle Households with Limited English Single-parent Households Households without a Smartphone Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing Owner-Occupied Housing	Population Below Poverty Level Median Household Income Unemployed Labor Force Unemployed Women Labor Force Income Inequality Workforce in Predominant Sector	Number of Hospitals Medical Professional Capacity Population without Health Insurance	Presence of Civic and Social Organizations Population without Religious Affiliation Percent of Inactive Voters Population Change
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT) 2023			

CHAPTER 6 SEVERE WINTER WEATHER

6.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Severe winter weather includes extreme cold, winter storm, and avalanche. Severe winter weather can and does affect the entire county, and all critical facilities are susceptible to severe weather. It should be noted that straight-line wind is also associated with severe winter storms, commonly referred to as blizzard conditions, where snow is driven by wind-caused drifting.

6.2 RELATED HAZARDS

6.2.1 Extreme Cold

Hazard Description

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Winter months	
Duration	Events may last hours to days	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS, EWG	

"Extreme cold" is another of the terms describing hazards that must be defined relative to what is considered normal in a given locale. What might be considered extreme cold varies considerably in the state of Utah where normal winter temperatures in the south are appreciably more moderate than those in the north. Very cold temperatures become a particular hazard when accompanied by winds of 10 mph or greater. As with extreme heat, extreme cold is of greatest concern when the condition persists for an extended period of time.

Location

Extreme cold temperatures affect the entire county, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

Extent

The NWS has developed a formula for calculating wind chill based on temperature and wind speed and issues wind chill advisories in this region when the wind chill temperature is predicted to be -10°F or less with winds of 10 mph or higher for one hour or more. Wind chill warnings are issued when wind chill temperature will be -20°F or less with winds of 10 mph or higher for one hour or more (see the figure below).

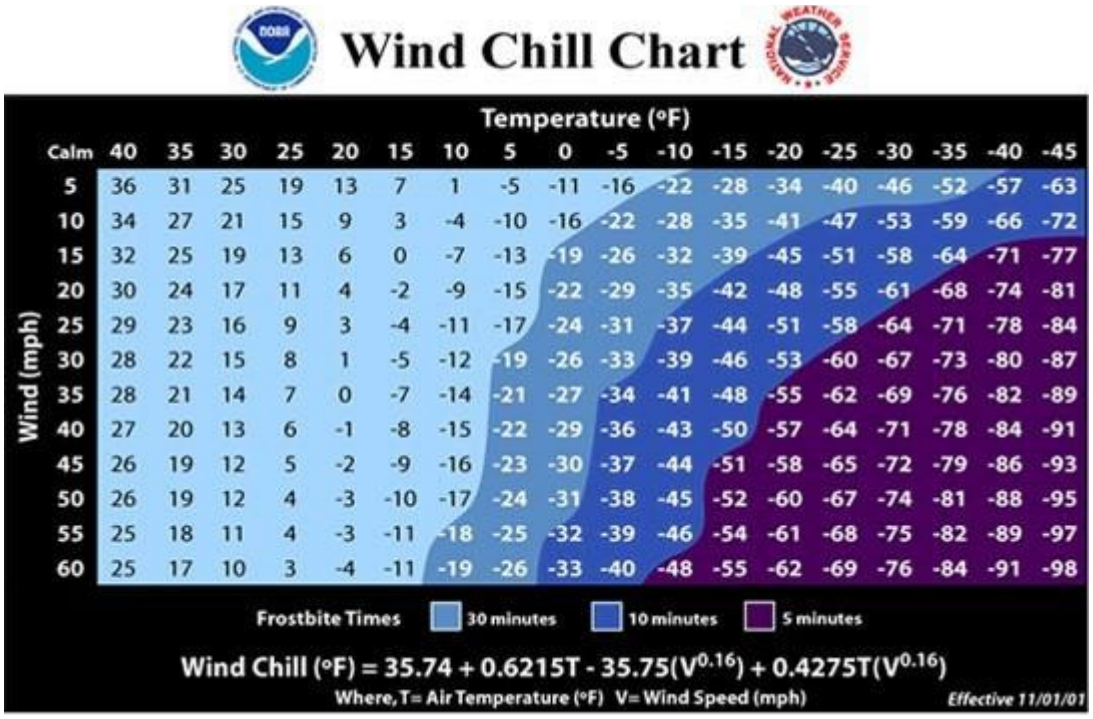


Figure 6-1. National Weather Service Wind Chill Chart

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

According to NWS available data, the record low temperature in the city of Blanding is -23°F, which was recorded in February 1933 (NOWData, 2022). January is historically the coldest month of the year in San Juan County with an average temperature of 28.5°F in Blanding (NOWData, 2022). Cold clusters are particularly damaging. In January 2013, Blanding, UT experienced 10 days of the month with a low of 10°F or less. During the 10-year period from 2012–2022, Blanding recorded a total of 51 extreme cold days of 10°F or less (NOWData, 2022). Blanding was the only community in San Juan County analyzed for extreme cold events due to its historical cold temperatures, more complete data records, and larger population (the most populated city in the county). However, the city of Monticello still experiences extreme cold temperatures, as well, with the coldest temperature since 2012 recorded in the city being -6°F in December 2013 (NOWData, 2022). The record low temperature for the town of Bluff is not available in recent data records; however, the town has experienced negative temperatures in the past.

Extreme cold temperatures are possible every year throughout the county, including in Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff, although not every location may experience them each year. However, since San Juan County is expected to experience an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F by 2048, extreme cold events may become less and less over the coming decades (Neighborhoods at Risk, 2023). Temperatures in Utah have already risen more than 2.5°F since the early 20th century (NOAA, 2022).

Impacts & Loss Estimates

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by extreme cold, as presented in the table below.

Table 6-1. Impacts of Extreme Cold by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Extreme Cold Events (≤ 10°F) Within Last 100 Years	Potential Impacts of Extreme Cold
San Juan County	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)
City of Monticello	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)
City of Blanding	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)
Town of Bluff	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.)

Health effects of exposure to extreme cold include hypothermia and frostbite, both of which can be life-threatening. Infants and the elderly are most susceptible. In the United States, approximately 1,300 deaths are attributed to hypothermia or cold exposure annually (Lane, 2018).

Extreme cold may cause loss of wildlife and vegetation and kill livestock and other domestic animals. Economic loss may result from flooding due to burst pipes, large demands on energy resources, and diminished business activity.

Extreme cold affects the individual, families, cities, and the county. Damage typically occurs to individual properties; however, city water systems are usually vulnerable to extreme cold. Repairs to water line freeze-ups and breaks typically require the roadways to be excavated, necessitating additional maintenance and repairs during the warmer months.

Extreme cold can cause death and injury especially to those working or stranded outside for prolonged periods. Economic loss is related to private individuals, businesses, and government agencies in heating of homes and facilities. Additional losses can be expected to the livestock industry. During extreme cold periods the schools are closed to protect children traveling to and from school.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions or shelter from the cold may be more vulnerable to extreme cold conditions. Additionally, those who cannot afford to sufficiently heat their homes may be at risk.

Table 6-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately shelter during extreme cold events or keep their homes sufficiently heated.



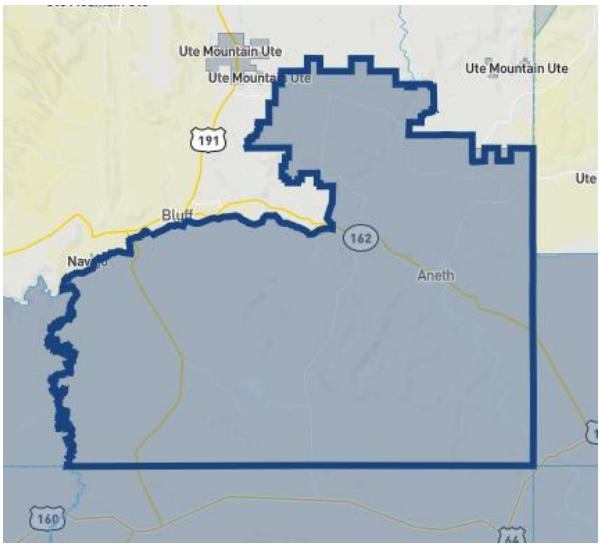
Figure 6-2. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 6-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942100	2,636	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		
***90th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*	
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*	
***22%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*	
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
25% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Extreme cold may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county due to frozen or burst water lines. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from freeze-ups, which could delay emergency response.

Table 6-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding

Critical Facility Type	Location
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

During the spring, summer, and fall, temperatures can drop low enough to produce frost. While such temperatures are not low enough to damage infrastructure or require extra heating costs, it can be devastating to crops. According to the EWG, $1,157,341 in crop indemnity payments were due to freeze, cold wet weather, cold winter, and frost in San Juan County for the period of 1995–2020. Extreme minimum temperatures can fall below freezing much of the fall, winter, and spring.

Table 6-1. Cold Wave: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
978100	City of Monticello	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

FEMA NRI Score

Table 6-2. Cold Wave: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Rating
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Rating
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	0.00	No Rating
978100	City of Monticello	0.00	No Rating
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), more snowfall during snowstorms is an expected effect of climate change. EDF further explains that a warmer planet is evaporating more water into the atmosphere, resulting in more precipitation in the form of heavy snowfall or downpour (Environmental Defense Fund, 2023).

6.2.2 Winter Storm

Hazard Description

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Winter months	
Duration	Storms may last hours to days	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, EWG	

The NWS describes winter storm as weather conditions that produce heavy snow or significant ice accumulations. For the purposes of this analysis, a severe winter storm is defined as any winter condition where the potential exists for a blizzard (winds >/= 35mph and falling/drifting snow frequently reduce visibility < ¼ mile, for two hours or more), heavy snowfall (six inches or more snowfall in 24 hours in the valleys; nine inches or more snowfall in 24 hours in the mountains), ice storm, and/or strong winds.

Location

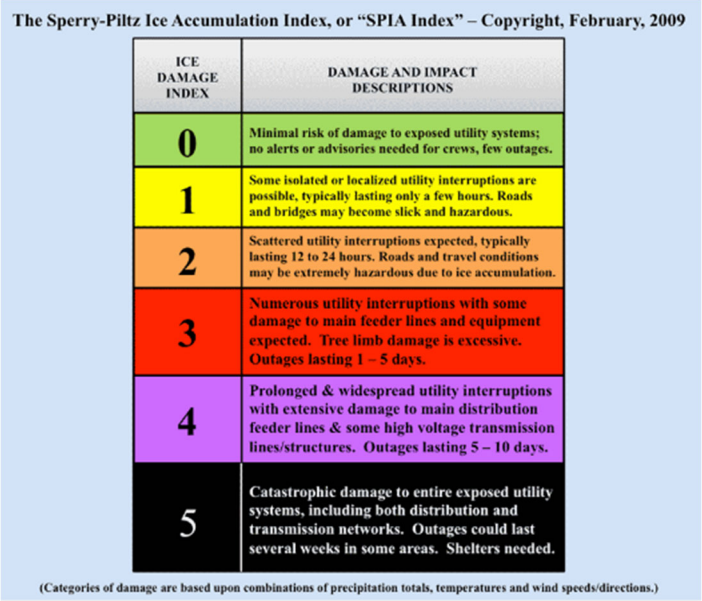
Severe winter storms are a risk countywide and occur frequently, including in the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

Extent

The magnitude or severity of a severe winter storm depends on several factors, including a region's climatological susceptibility to snowstorms, snowfall amounts, snowfall rates, wind speeds, temperatures, visibility, storm duration, topography, time of occurrence during the day and week (e.g., weekday versus weekend), and time of season. The Regional Snowfall Index and Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index provide indices for considering extent values of snowfall and ice accumulations throughput the planning area.

Category	RSI Value	Description
1	1–3	Notable
2	3–6	Significant
3	6–10	Major
4	10–18	Crippling
5	18.0+	Extreme

Source: Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) | National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) (noaa.gov)



Source: SPIA Index (spia-index.com)

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

According to the Storm Events Database, San Juan County has had 178 instances of severe winter storm since 2010 (classified under "blizzard," "heavy snow," "winter storm," and "winter weather"). In the last five years (2018–2022), the county has experienced 57 winter storm events, many of which have occurred in the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff. The La Sal and Abajo Mountains receive the most winter storms in the county.

San Juan County will continue to experience multiple winter storms every year throughout the county, including in Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. Unlike many areas in the United States, Utah has not

experienced an upward trend in the frequency of extreme precipitation events, so an overall increase in winter storms is not currently likely (NOAA, 2022). Future winter storm trends are predicted to remain consistent in the next 20 years in San Juan County. However, as global warming continues and more water evaporates into the atmosphere, additional snowfall and precipitation may be seen in the coming decades.

Impacts & Loss Estimates

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by winter storms, as presented in the table below.

Table 6-5. Impacts of Winter Storm by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Winter Storms	Experienced Significant Winter Storm with $1,000+ in Damage Since 2010	Potential Impacts of Winter Storms
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, low visibility, stranded vehicles/people, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, carbon monoxide poisoning, frozen water, structure collapse, structure fire, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school/business closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.), risk to emergency services
City of Monticello	Yes	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, low visibility, stranded vehicles/people, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, carbon monoxide poisoning, frozen water, structure collapse, structure fire, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school/business closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.), risk to emergency services
City of Blanding	Yes	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, low visibility, stranded vehicles/people, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, carbon monoxide poisoning, frozen water, structure collapse, structure fire, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school/business closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.), risk to emergency services
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	Hypothermia, frostbite, death, low visibility, stranded vehicles/people, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, burst pipes, flooding, utility losses, carbon monoxide poisoning, frozen water, structure collapse, structure fire, increased maintenance to infrastructure, school/business closures, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased energy costs, crop losses, etc.), risk to emergency services

The impacts of the very cold temperatures that may accompany a severe winter storm are discussed in the previous section. Other life-threatening impacts are numerous. Motorists may be stranded by road closures or may become trapped in their automobiles in heavy snow and/or low visibility conditions. Bad road conditions cause automobiles to go out of control. People can be trapped in homes or buildings for long periods of time without food, heat, and utilities. Those who are ill may be deprived of medical care by being stranded or through loss of utilities and lack of personnel at care facilities. Use of heaters in automobiles and buildings by those who are stranded may result in fires or carbon monoxide poisoning. Fires during winter storm conditions are a particular hazard because fire service response is hindered or prevented by road conditions and because water supplies may be frozen. Emergency Services may also not be available if telephone service is lost. People who attempt to walk to safety through winter storm conditions often become disoriented and lost. Downed power lines not only deprive the community of electricity for heat and light but pose an electrocution hazard. Death and injury may also occur if heavy snow accumulation causes roofs to collapse. There have been 41 fatalities in Utah from 1962–2018 due to winter storms. About 70% of these fatalities occur in automobiles, while 25% are a result of people caught out in the elements (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019).

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions or shelter from the cold and winter storms may be more vulnerable to winter conditions. Additionally, those who cannot afford to sufficiently heat their homes or transport themselves to a safe location may be at risk.

Table 6-6. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately shelter during winter storms or keep their homes sufficiently heated.



Figure 6-3. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

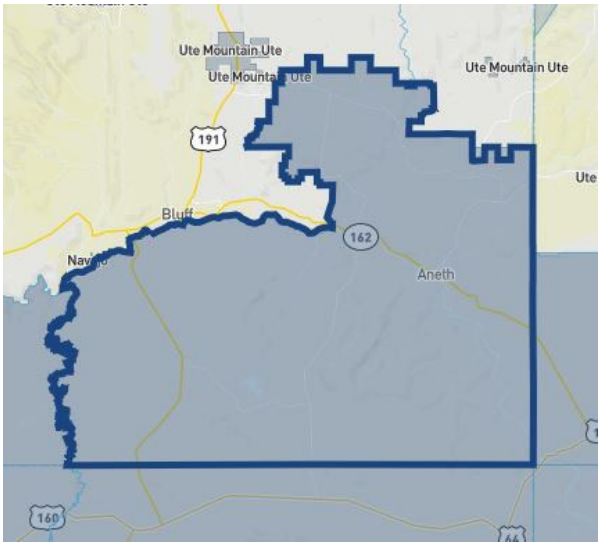
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 6-7. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Winter storms may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county due to frozen or burst water lines. High wind during winter storms may knock down power lines, as well, causing power outages. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from freeze-ups or power outages, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 6-8. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

The total economic impact in Utah for a 24-hour statewide winter storm is $66.36 million, including $42.81 million in lost wages and salaries and overtime, $18.26 million in lost retail sales, $3.32 million in federal taxes, and $1.98 million for state and local taxes (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019). Economic impacts arise from numerous sources, including hindered transportation of goods and services; flooding due to burst water pipes; forced closing of businesses; inability of employees to reach the workplace; damage to homes and structures, automobiles, and other belongings by downed trees and branches; loss of livestock and vegetation; and many others. Loss of crops is also common. The EWG reported $1,157,341 in crop indemnity payments due to freeze, cold wet weather, cold winter, and frost in San Juan County for the period of 1995–2020.

Table 6-3. Winter Weather: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	17.75	Relatively Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	21.25	Relatively Moderate
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	25.51	Relatively Moderate
978100	City of Monticello	39.62	Relatively High
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

Table 6-4. Ice Storm: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	8.66	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	10.48	Very Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	11.35	Very Low
978100	City of Monticello	10.40	Very Low
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

FEMA NRI Score

Table 6-5. Winter Weather: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	21.54	Relatively High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	24.54	Relatively High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	18.51	Relatively High
978100	City of Monticello	26.71	Very High
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Table 6-6. Ice Storm: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	14.26	Relatively Low

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	16.43	Relatively Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	11.17	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	9.52	Relatively Low
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), more snowfall during snowstorms is an expected effect of climate change. EDF further explains that a warmer planet is evaporating more water into the atmosphere, resulting in more precipitation in the form of heavy snowfall or downpour (Environmental Defense Fund, 2023).

6.2.3 Avalanche

Hazard Description

Potential Probability		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	La Sal and Abajo (Blue) Mountains	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Winter months	
Duration	Events may last seconds to minutes; snowstorms that cause avalanches may last hours to days	
Analysis Used	NOAA, NWS, law enforcement reports, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, Utah Avalanche Center, local newspaper articles	

Snow avalanches are common in mountainous terrain where heavy snowfall accumulates on steep slopes. Avalanches generally occur on slopes between 30 and 45 degrees with 38 degrees being the “ideal” slope for development of avalanche conditions. They are often categorized as either “loose snow” or “slab” types. A loose snow avalanche is initiated when snow is dislodged at a point upslope and, in turn, dislodges more snow as it moves downward. Such avalanches usually grow wider and larger as they proceed but are usually somewhat limited in size. The generally more dangerous slab avalanche occurs when a cohesive mass of snow breaks free and moves downward, either as a single unit, or breaking into smaller pieces traveling together. Four factors combine to produce a slab avalanche: (1) a large mass of snow that is cohesive as a result of a single, large snowfall, or some physical change due to temperature, introduction of water content, or other factors, (2) some source of instability or weakness that forms a boundary capable of breaking free, (3) a surface, called a sliding layer, upon which the slab may easily slide and, (4) a triggering event, such as increased weight, strong vibration, wind, or a temperature increase, that overcomes the binding forces at, or further weakens the boundary of instability. It is estimated that around 90% of avalanches where victims are involved are triggered by their victims or those who accompany them.

Avalanches are comprised of three zones—the release zone where the mass breaks free and accelerates, the track where the mass travels downward at a relatively constant speed (often approaching 80 mph), and the runout zone where the mass slows and comes to rest. While the exact moment of an avalanche cannot be predicted, avalanche conditions are readily recognizable, and avalanches tend to recur on the same slopes year after year.

Location

Snow avalanches can occur anywhere in the county with mountains and/or slopes that accumulate with snow. However, the two primary avalanche zones in San Juan County are the La Sal Mountains in the Moab region and the Abajo Mountains, also known as the Blue Mountains (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019). Avalanches in the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff are extremely unlikely.

Extent

The North American Public Avalanche Danger Scale is a tool used by avalanche forecasters throughout the U.S. to communicate the potential for avalanches to cause harm or injury to backcountry travelers.

North American Public Avalanche Danger Scale

Avalanche danger is determined by the likelihood, size, and distribution of avalanches.
Safe backcountry travel requires training and experience. You control your risk by choosing when, where, and how you travel.

Danger Level	Travel Advice	Likelihood	Size and Distribution
5 - Extreme	**Extraordinarily dangerous avalanche conditions.** Avoid all avalanche terrain.	Natural and human-triggered avalanches certain.	Very large avalanches in many areas.
4 - High	**Very dangerous avalanche conditions.** Travel in avalanche terrain not recommended.	Natural avalanches likely; human-triggered avalanches very likely.	Large avalanches in many areas; or very large avalanches in specific areas.
3 - Considerable	**Dangerous avalanche conditions.** Careful snowpack evaluation, cautious route-finding, and conservative decision-making essential.	Natural avalanches possible; human-triggered avalanches likely.	Small avalanches in many areas; or large avalanches in specific areas; or very large avalanches in isolated areas.
2 - Moderate	**Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features.** Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify features of concern.	Natural avalanches unlikely; human-triggered avalanches possible.	Small avalanches in specific areas; or large avalanches in isolated areas.
1 - Low	**Generally safe avalanche conditions.** Watch for unstable snow on isolated terrain features.	Natural and human-trigged avalanches unlikely.	Small avalanches in isolated areas or extreme terrain.

Figure 6-2. North American Public Avalanche Danger Scale

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

Avalanches occur often in San Juan County in the mountains, but many go unreported and/or undetected. However, the Utah Avalanche Center records observations of avalanches throughout Utah, including in the Abajo and La Sal Mountains. An average of 22 avalanches are reported each winter season in the La Sal Mountains (Utah Avalanche Center, 2022) from avalanche forecasters and those in the public. Much less data exists for the Abajo Mountains, with only 1–5 avalanches reported each winter season to the

Utah Avalanche Center. No avalanches have been reported in the cities of Monticello and Blanding or the town of Bluff.

Seven fatalities due to avalanches have been recorded in San Juan County since 1914, and all occurred in the La Sal Mountains (Utah Avalanche Center, 2022). The table below describes these events.

Table 6-7. Avalanche Fatalities in San Juan County

Date	Location	Trigger	# of Fatalities	Description
02/12/1992	Gold Basin, La Sal Mountains	Skier	4	6 experienced skiers from Moab were buried; 2 survivors, 4 fatalities
03/03/2012	Beaver Basin, La Sal Mountains	Snowmobiler	1	4 snowmobilers went on a snowmobile tour and triggered an avalanche after crossing the basin; an 18-year-old man from Norwood, CO was buried and died
01/25/2019	Dark Canyon, La Sal Mountains	Snowmobiler	1	6 snowmobilers and 2 snowbikers were riding in Dark Canyon when one of the snowmobilers triggered an avalanche and was buried; the victim was a 39-year-old man from Monticello
Source: Utah Avalanche Center, 2022; San Juan Record, 2019; KSL, 2012; Deseret News, 1992				

Avalanches in the Abajo and La Sal Mountains are likely to continue at the existing trend, but avalanches in the cities of Monticello and Blanding or the town of Bluff would still be extremely unlikely in the future. Unlike many areas in the United States, Utah has not experienced an upward trend in the frequency of extreme precipitation events, so an overall increase in snowfall—and therefore avalanches—is not currently likely (NOAA, 2022). Future avalanche conditions are predicted to remain consistent in the next 20 years in San Juan County. However, as global warming continues and more water evaporates into the atmosphere, additional snowfall and precipitation may be seen in the coming decades, which could lead to an uptick in avalanches. Additionally, an increase in average temperatures during the winter could cause unstable avalanche conditions, thus triggering more frequent events.

Impacts & Loss Estimates

Parts of unincorporated San Juan County may be impacted by avalanches, as presented in the table below. However, the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff are not likely to be impacted by avalanches.

Table 6-9. Impacts of Avalanche by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Avalanches	Fatalities Due to Avalanches	Potential Impacts of Avalanches
San Juan County	Yes	6	Injury, trauma, hypoxia, suffocation, death, property damage, fallen trees/vegetation, rockslides, damage to power lines, road/railway closures, utility losses, rescue/recovery expenses, debris/snow removal expenses
City of Monticello	No	0	No impacts likely
City of Blanding	No	0	No impacts likely
Town of Bluff	No	0	No impacts likely

It is common for avalanche impacts to be somewhat limited. Because avalanches usually occur in remote areas, the most frequent victims are recreational users of the slopes on which they occur. Of those who die in avalanches, approximately one third of the deaths are a result of trauma while the remaining two thirds are from suffocation. Trauma may be the result of being carried into obstructions, such as boulders and trees, or over cliffs, or from rocks, trees, or large chunks of snow being carried downward at high speed. Avalanches may also damage or destroy structures, break power lines, block roadways and railroads, and damage trees and vegetation.

Visiting tourists and recreational users may be at an increased risk of triggering avalanches and/or being caught in one if they are not well-versed in the area and where common avalanche hot spots are located. It's important for visitors to stay informed about the risks of any recreational activity they participate in.

Because those typically affected by avalanches in San Juan County are often recreational users who ventured into avalanche terrain by choice, the vulnerable populations in the county are unlikely to be at risk from this hazard. Similarly, those who live in San Juan County's southern region, which is especially disadvantaged, are not at risk from avalanches due to the area's lack of avalanche terrain or mountains. Of the critical facilities in the county, only one fire station is located near avalanche terrain and potentially at limited risk of being damaged in an avalanche.

As with landslides, losses from snow avalanches come from damage to roadways and the resulting snow and debris removal costs. Additionally, if a rescue and/or recovery is necessary for any people caught in the avalanche, physical and monetary resources must go toward rescue helicopters, rescue crew, rescue equipment, additional transport, medical treatment, etc., which can add up to thousands of dollars.

Table 6-8. Avalanche: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	33.25	Relatively Moderate
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	33.25	Relatively Moderate
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	33.25	Relatively Moderate
978100	City of Monticello	33.25	Relatively Moderate
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

FEMA NRI Score

Table 6-9. Avalanche: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	47.57	Very High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	45.15	Very High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	27.37	Relatively Moderate
978100	City of Monticello	25.24	Relatively Moderate
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), more snowfall during snowstorms is an expected effect of climate change. EDF further explains that a warmer planet is evaporating more water into the atmosphere, resulting in more precipitation in the form of heavy snowfall or downpour (Environmental Defense Fund, 2023).

6.2.4 Summary Assessment of Severe Winter Weather Vulnerability & Potential Losses

Aside from the impacts and vulnerable populations already identified in each hazard, it is very difficult to estimate specific potential losses by jurisdiction for severe winter weather, with the exception of avalanche. Several factors limit the planning team's ability to determine potential vulnerability and losses including:

- Lack of location research
- Most hazards are tied to weather and cannot be predicted by location
- Limited GIS data is available for severe summer weather in Utah

San Juan County, Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff's vulnerability to severe winter weather, to some extent, includes all structures, people, and businesses. Of note, those most vulnerable (see figure below) and the millions of visitors a year in the county are at greatest risk to severe summer weather.

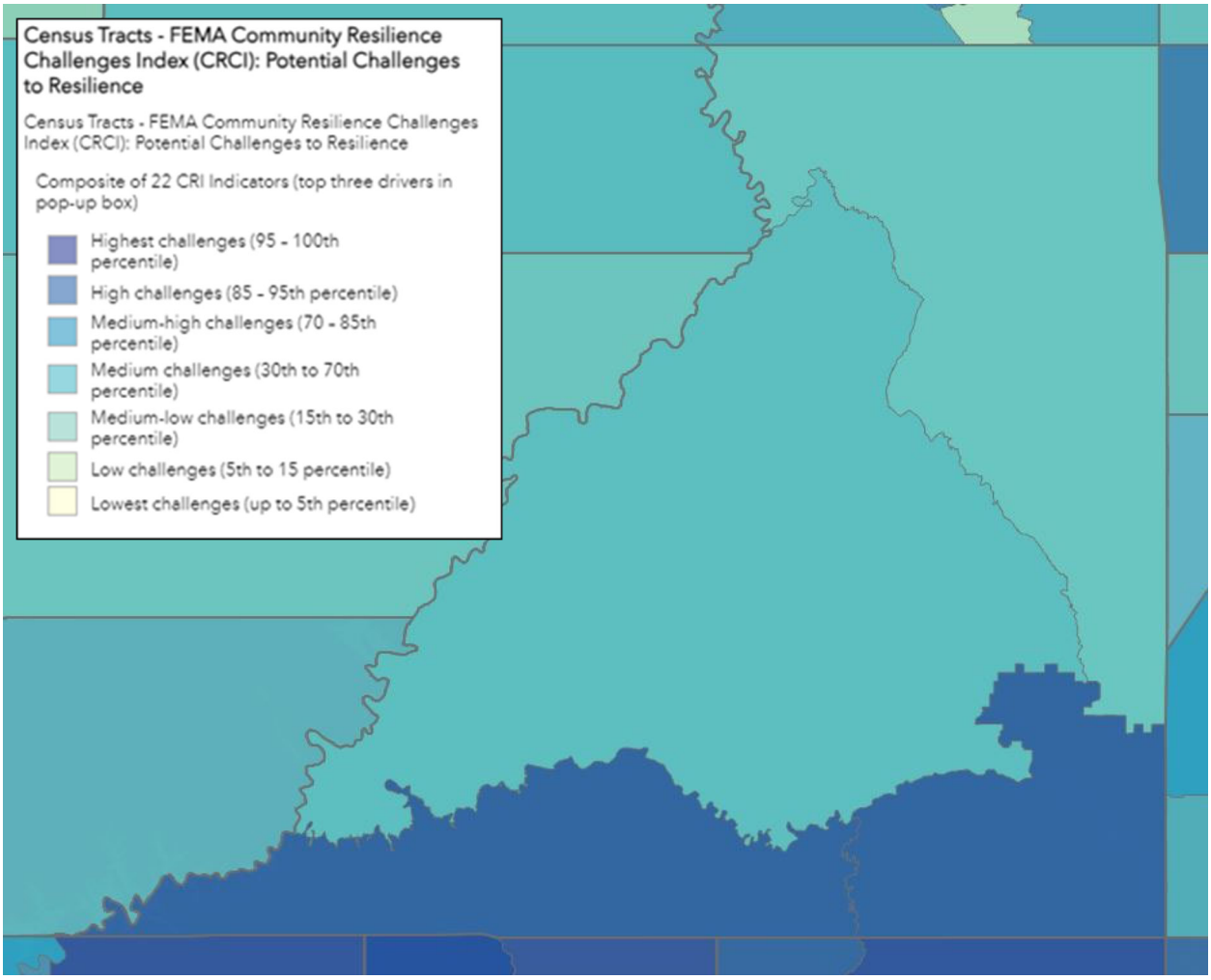


Figure 6-4. San Juan County Community Resilience Challenges Index Map

The 22 challenge variables that make up the map above and that may affect San Juan County are presented below.

Table 6-10. Community Resilience Challenges Index Challenge Variables

22 Challenge Variables			
Population, Household, Housing Characteristics	**Economic**	**Healthcare**	**Connection to Community**
Population without a High School Diploma Population 65 and Older Population with a Disability Households without a Vehicle Households with Limited English Single-parent Households Households without a Smartphone Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing Owner-Occupied Housing	Population Below Poverty Level Median Household Income Unemployed Labor Force Unemployed Women Labor Force Income Inequality Workforce in Predominant Sector	Number of Hospitals Medical Professional Capacity Population without Health Insurance	Presence of Civic and Social Organizations Population without Religious Affiliation Percent of Inactive Voters Population Change
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT) 2023			

CHAPTER 7 WILDFIRE

7.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, URWIN areas around Monticello and Blanding	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Summer months. Wildfire-prone areas are areas affected by drought and/or heavily overgrown and dry brush and debris. Lightning and human triggers cause wildfires.	
Duration	Wildfires typically last days but can last months, depending on climate and fuel load as well as resources (financial, manpower) to extinguish the fire.	
Analysis Used	U.S. Forest Service, National Climate Center, FEMA, AGRC, County Hazard Analysis Plans, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, NWCG, Utah Forestry, Fire, & State Lands, local newspaper articles, Fire Business System, Utah Fire Marshal	

Wildfires—uncontrolled fires spreading through both naturally occurring and non-native vegetative fuel sources—are a significant hazard, often beginning unnoticed and spreading quickly while threatening any structures in its path. Wildfires can cover a large geographic area, can be ignited by natural or human sources, and are hard to predict. They help to maintain a healthy ecosystem and have been a natural and fundamental part of the world's forests and grasslands for millions of years. Fires cleanse and regenerate forests, giving new life to the soil and encouraging biodiversity. They are responsible for the evolution of many of the grasses, brushes, and tree species found in Utah (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019).

Wildfires are classified as Wildland and Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). Wildland fires occur in areas where development is essentially nonexistent except for roads, railroads, or power lines. WUI fires materialize in a geographical area where structures and other human development adjoins wildlands. A fireshed is an area that will adversely affect a community or high-value resource and/or asset if ignited (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019).

7.2 LOCATION

On average in Utah, years with more spring rainfall typically have higher wildfire incidents in the summer and fall after vegetation dries out and becomes combustible material. Hot temperatures, high winds, and dry conditions brought on by years of drought have caused high mortality rates in low elevation timber and shrubs, all contributing to prime fire conditions (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019). Wildfires may occur in any part of San Juan County, including the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff.

San Juan County sees an average of 6 to 22 inches of precipitation per year. This is on the lower end of precipitation as San Juan County mostly consists of a semi-arid desert climate.

The map depicting the San Juan County Fire Size Potential Index below illustrates the areas at highest risk to wildfire.

7.3 EXTENT

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) classifies fire sizes using the following standards (NWCG, 2023). These standard data values are included in the data table below.

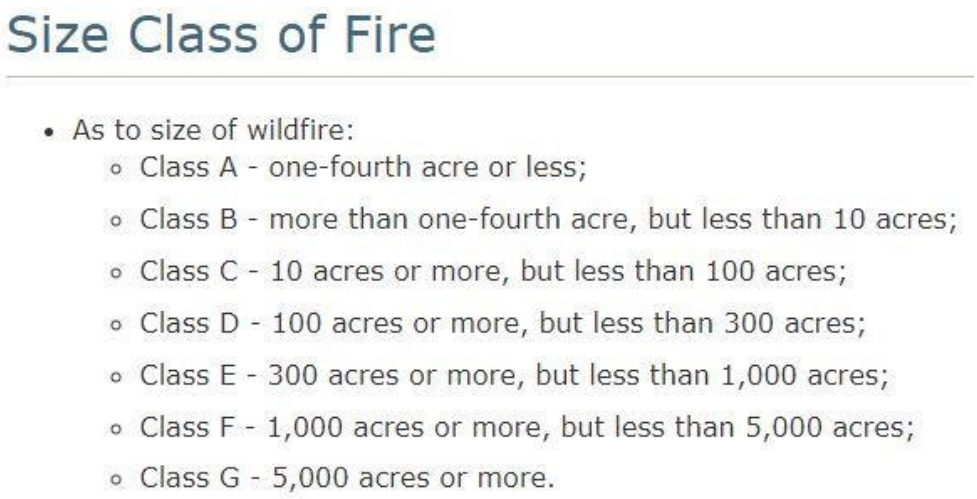


Figure 7-1. NWCG Size Class of Fire

The State of Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands provides five categories of wildfire risk, which are listed below:

- Extreme
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

These ratings cover all of San Juan County and are based on the type and density of vegetation in each area. Additional factors influencing wildfires, such as weather conditions, wind speed, and direction, are not considered in this risk assessment.

The following table includes the number of state-owned facilities inside extreme, very high, high, moderate-high, and moderate wildfire risk areas within San Juan County.

Table 7-1. San Juan County State-Owned Facilities

	Extreme Risk	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate-High Risk	Moderate Risk
Number of State-Owned Facilities	0	0	0	9	11

Additionally, the following map illustrates the potential fire size index throughout San Juan County.

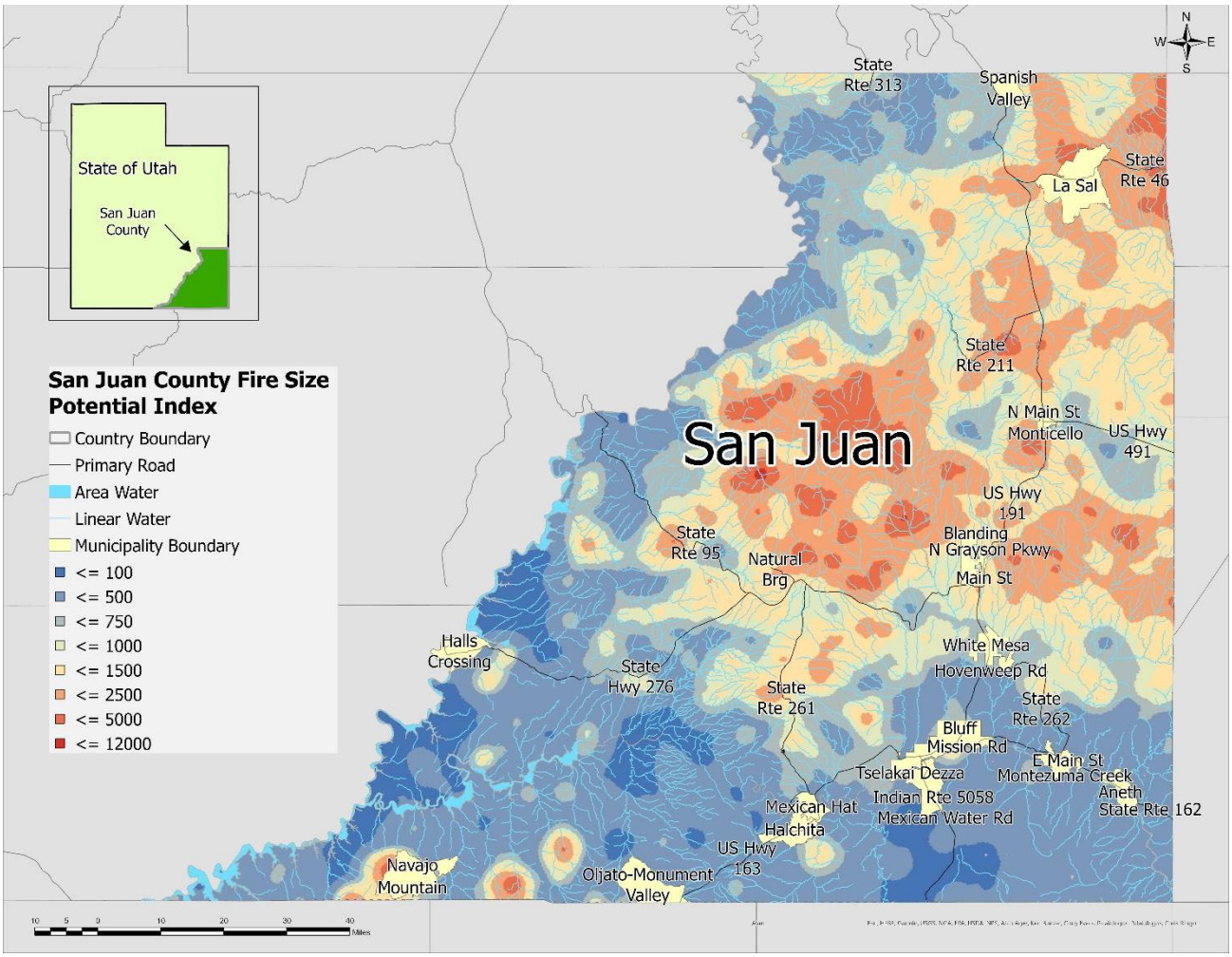
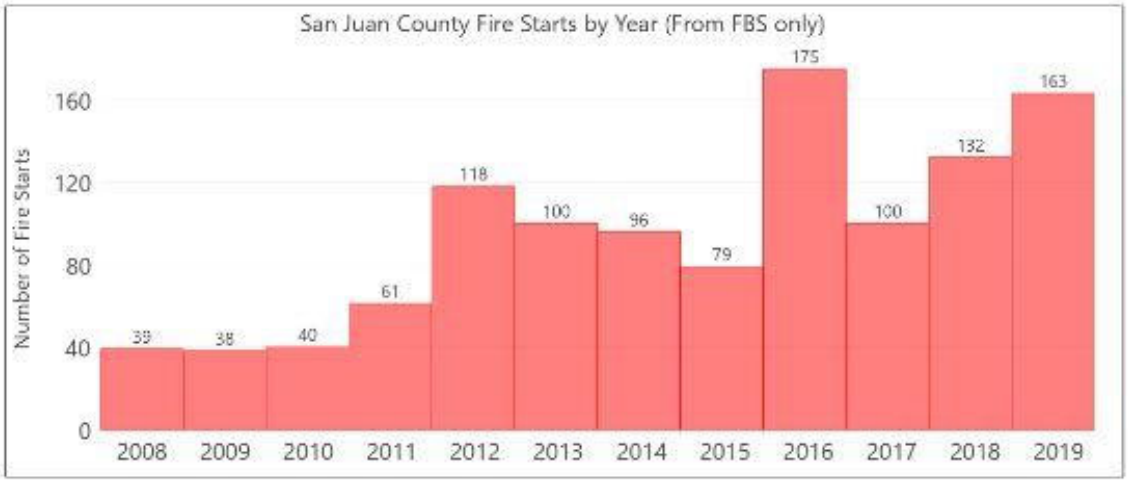


Figure 7-2. San Juan County Fire Size Potential Index

7.4 HISTORICAL FREQUENCY & PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

The state of Utah experienced 1,131 reported wildfires over 63,792 acres in 2021. This is a 62% decrease in human-caused fires from 2020 (Utah FFSL, 2021). One of the largest fires of 2021 began on June 9, 2021 in the La Sal Mountains of northern San Juan County (Pack Creek Fire) and burned 8,951 acres. This fire was human-caused and began when a group of people left their smoldering fire unattended in dry 90°F heat (Canyon Country Zephyr, 2021).

The State of Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands uses the Fire Business System (FBS) to track and report fires throughout Utah (FBS, 2022). While the information below is not exhaustive, the following chart from the FBS displays the number of fire starts in San Juan County per year from 2008 to 2019.



The following table shows the number of fires and types of fires that occurred between 2010 and 2021 in the jurisdictions of Blanding, Bluff, and Monticello, according to the Utah Fire Marshal.

Table 7-2. San Juan County Fires (2010–2021)

Year	Fire Incident Type	Number of Fires
Blanding		
2010	Structure Fires	N/A
	Vehicle Fires	N/A
	Outside Fires	N/A
	All Other Fires	N/A
	Total Fires	**N/A**
2011	Structure Fires	N/A
	Vehicle Fires	N/A
	Outside Fires	N/A
	All Other Fires	N/A
	Total Fires	**N/A**
2012	Structure Fires	N/A
	Vehicle Fires	N/A
	Outside Fires	N/A
	All Other Fires	N/A
	Total Fires	**N/A**
2013	Structure Fires	N/A
	Vehicle Fires	N/A
	Outside Fires	N/A
	All Other Fires	N/A
	Total Fires	**N/A**
2014	Structure Fires	6
	Vehicle Fires	1
	Outside Fires	10
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**17**
2015	Structure Fires	3
	Vehicle Fires	2
	Outside Fires	4
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**9**

Year	Fire Incident Type	Number of Fires
2016	Structure Fires	5
	Vehicle Fires	2
	Outside Fires	18
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**25**
2017	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	5
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**7**
2018	Structure Fires	5
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	7
	All Other Fires	1
	Total Fires	**13**
2019	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	2
	Outside Fires	8
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**12**
2020	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	3
	Outside Fires	21
	All Other Fires	1
	Total Fires	**27**
2021	Structure Fires	5
	Vehicle Fires	2
	Outside Fires	7
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**14**
Bluff		
2010	Structure Fires	1
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	4
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**5**
2011	Structure Fires	1
	Vehicle Fires	1
	Outside Fires	4
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**6**
2012	Structure Fires	1
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	5
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**6**
2013	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	1
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**3**
2014	Structure Fires	0

Year	Fire Incident Type	Number of Fires
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	3
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**3**
2015	Structure Fires	0
	Vehicle Fires	3
	Outside Fires	1
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**4**
2016	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	2
	All Other Fires	1
	Total Fires	**5**
2017	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	2
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**4**
2018	Structure Fires	4
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	3
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**7**
2019	Structure Fires	1
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	3
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**4**
2020	Structure Fires	1
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	8
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**9**
2021	Structure Fires	3
	Vehicle Fires	1
	Outside Fires	1
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**5**
Monticello		
2010	Structure Fires	N/A
	Vehicle Fires	N/A
	Outside Fires	N/A
	All Other Fires	N/A
	Total Fires	**N/A**
2011	Structure Fires	N/A
	Vehicle Fires	N/A
	Outside Fires	N/A
	All Other Fires	N/A
	Total Fires	**N/A**
2012	Structure Fires	N/A
	Vehicle Fires	N/A

Year	Fire Incident Type	Number of Fires
	Outside Fires	N/A
	All Other Fires	N/A
	Total Fires	**N/A**
2013	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	2
	Outside Fires	2
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**6**
2014	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	1
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**3**
2015	Structure Fires	3
	Vehicle Fires	1
	Outside Fires	0
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**4**
2016	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	2
	Outside Fires	3
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**7**
2017	Structure Fires	0
	Vehicle Fires	0
	Outside Fires	1
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**1**
2018	Structure Fires	4
	Vehicle Fires	5
	Outside Fires	10
	All Other Fires	1
	Total Fires	**20**
2019	Structure Fires	3
	Vehicle Fires	4
	Outside Fires	4
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**11**
2020	Structure Fires	4
	Vehicle Fires	1
	Outside Fires	9
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**14**
2021	Structure Fires	2
	Vehicle Fires	3
	Outside Fires	8
	All Other Fires	0
	Total Fires	**13**
Source: Utah Fire Marshal, 2010–2021		

The map below depicts the fires per year with CFL greater than eight feet in San Juan County.

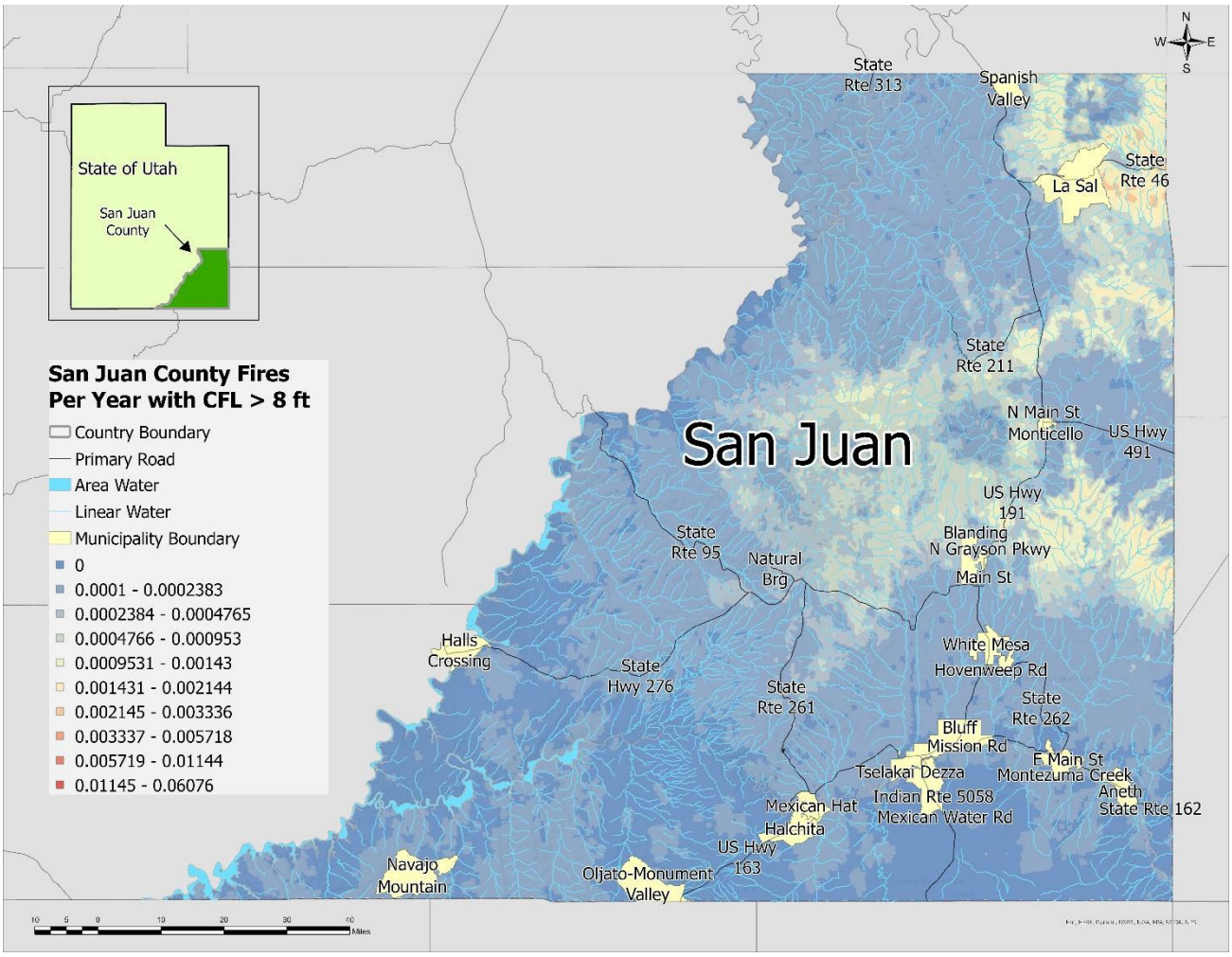


Figure 7-4. San Juan County Fires Per Year with CFL greater than 8 Feet

The next map shows the fire perimeters of fires in the county between 1999 and 2020.

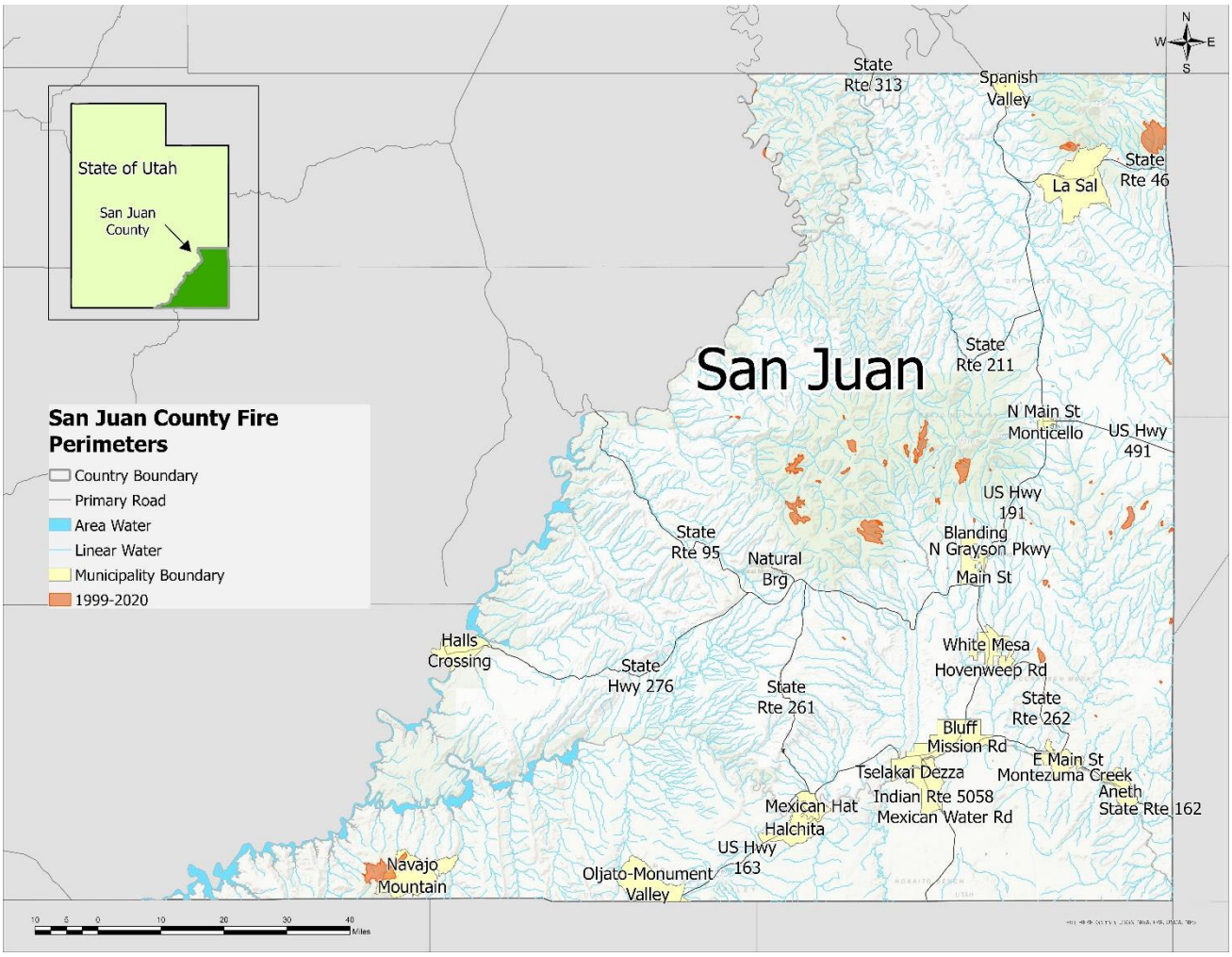


Figure 7-5. San Juan County Fire Perimeters

The table below summarizes the State of Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands Fire Statistics for San Juan County from 1986 to 2018. They were all isolated but did considerable damage to property, and suppression was costly.

Table 7-3. State of Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands Fire Statistics for San Juan County (1986–2018)

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
June 6, 1986	White Mesa	MC	E	No Data
June 1, 1987	White Mesa #2	IN	D	No Data
June 18, 1987	McCraken Mesa	MC	E	No Data
June 19, 1987	White Mesa #4	IN	E	No Data
June 23, 1987	White Mesa #6	DB	D	No Data
July 4, 1987	Tank Draw	EQ	F	No Data
August 15, 1987	Two Mile Creek	LT	D	No Data
June 15, 1989	Pehrson	LT	E	No Data
July 23, 1990	Horny Toad	LT	D	No Data
August 9, 1990	Alfred Frost	LT	D	No Data
June 14, 1994	Willow Basin	EQ	F	No Data

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
June 25, 1994	Haller (Wheatfield)	LT	D	No Data
June 29, 1994	Mustang	LT	D	No Data
July 14, 1994	Iron Canyon	LT	D	No Data
July 14, 1994	Peters Hill (Iron Canyon)	MC	D	No Data
March 21, 1996	Montezuma	DB	D	No Data
June 8, 1996	Dove Creek	LT	D	No Data
June 21, 1996	Eastland	LT	D	No Data
July 16, 1997	Wray	LT	D	No Data
July 17, 1997	Cajon Mesa	LT	E	No Data
June 1, 1998	Aneth Point	CF	D	No Data
July 9, 1999	McCraken	LT	E	No Data
May 19, 2002	South Canopy	LT	.10	$1219.00
June 4, 2002	South Point	LT	.25	$2826.00
June 15, 2002	Old Airport	EQ	5	$3008.00
July 7, 2002	Marco Polo	LT	.10	$,350.00
July 12, 2002	Horse	LT	1250	$188078.00
July 14, 2002	Canyons Complex	LT	10600	$2799000.00
July 14, 2002	Pine	LT	12	$15944.00
July 21, 2002	Ucola	LT	.20	$8190.00
August 5, 2002	Brimley	LT	.10	$2258.00
August 19, 2002	Peters Hill	LT	60	$12762.00
September 4, 2002	Hop Creek	LT	.10	$5,095.00
April 24, 2003	Flat Iron	DB	.50	$1004.00
June 18, 2003	Chicken	LT	.10	$2920.00
July 20, 2003	Big Ponderosa	LT	.10	$1226.00
June 27, 2003	Woodeshoe Fire	HC	2710	No Data
July 7, 2003	Highway	EQ	3	$2569.00
July 17, 2003	Lapper	LT	.10	$1950.00
July 22, 2003	Devil	LT	.10	$1146.00
August 12, 2003	Two Mile	LT	1	$4210.00
August 13, 2003	Big Fat Tree	LT	.10	$978.00
August 18, 2003	Quarters	LT	.25	$1115.00
June 16, 2004	Hop Creek	LT	.25	$2688.00
June 25, 2004	Brushy Basin	LT	.10	$1190.00
July 16, 2004	Cottonwood Cliffs	LT	.10	$1158.00
July 17, 2004	Dog Tank	LT	.10	$1125.00
May 24, 2005	Smith	DB	21	$13819.00
June 18, 2005	Blue	DB	.25	$1389.00
June 23, 2005	Blanding South	EQ	2.5	$1380.00
June 22, 2005	Adakai	DB	15	$1150.00
June 28, 2005	Bug	LT	3.3	$1391.00
June 30, 2005	Valentine	LT	206	$47464.00
July 3, 2005	Gas Plant	LT	3	$1890.00
July 13, 2005	Hovenweep	LT	28	$9255.00
July 14, 2005	Eastland	DB	1	$1260.00
July 14, 2005	Skid	LT	.10	$1920.00
July 18, 2005	Summit Canyon	LT	195	$1130.00
July 22, 2005	Christy	LT	.10	$2240.00
July 24, 2005	Hop	LT	.10	$1692.00

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
May 19, 2006	Ken's Lake 1	DB	13	$1492.00
June 7, 2006	Dove Creek	LT	73	$59574.00
June 7, 2006	Cedar Point	LT	220	$64838.00
July 2, 2006	McCracken Mesa	LT	4.5	$2513.00
May 19, 2007	Hwy 211	LT	.10	$1160.00
June 20, 2007	Ucolo	DB	3	$1624.00
June 27, 2007	La Sal	DB	6.25	$6297.00
July 6, 2007	Sombraro	LT	.10	$1983.00
July 19, 2007	Gillman	LT	.25	$1425.00
July 14, 2007	Ramsey	E	46	$2005.00
July 21, 2007	Afton Hide	LT	.10	$1244.00
July 21, 2007	West Devil	LT	.10	$2239.00
July 28, 2007	Big Indian	LT	.10	$1244.00
July 28, 2007	Big Canyon	LT	.26	$6214.00
August 1, 2007	Dead Out Fire	LT	.10	$1834.00
August 13, 2007	Pole Canyon	LT	.10	$1800.00
August 22, 2007	Reservoir Road	DB	6	$1680.00
August 25, 2007	Jimmy	LT	1	$9451.00
September 3, 2007	Brumley	LT	.10	$2000.00
September 5, 2007	East Coyote #2	LT	.10	$1915.00
September 6, 2007	Ute	LT	.10	$1346.00
September 16, 2007	Hang Two	LT	.10	$2280.00
September 17, 2007	Pine Flats	LT	.10	$2280.00
June 29, 2008	Parison Ridge	LT	.10	$1107.00
July 3, 2008	Salvation Knoll	LT	.10	$5097.00
July 24, 2008	Oak Creek Canyon	LT	.10	$4004.00
July 27, 2008	9MM	LT	.10	$1521.00
September 13, 2008	Black Steer	LT	.25	$1035.00
July 7, 2009	Pine Ridge 2	LT	88	$103366.00
July 13, 2009	Pinyon	LT	68	$18510.00
July 20, 2009	Alkali	LT	.10	$2312.00
August 1, 2009	Ucolo	LT	3.50	$15433.00
August 2, 2009	Coal Bed North	LT	.10	$1931.00
August 6, 2009	Castleton View	LT	.10	$1130.00
August 15, 2009	Southern Horse	LT	.10	$1302.00
April 21, 2010	Comb Wash	LT	3	$1694.00
June 27, 2010	Alkali Point	LT	24.9	$5286.00
July 7, 2010	Elk	LT	.10	$1488.00
July 8, 2010	Brushy Ridge	LT	.10	$1305.00
July 25, 2010	Snyder Farm	LT	.37	$4542.00
August 16, 2010	Dry Wash Ridge	LT	.10	$1145.00
January 12, 2011	Oil Rig	EQ	.20	$1131.00
May 23, 2011	Browns Hole	LT	.10	$1517.00
June 16, 2011	Long Point	LT	.10	$1697.00
June 18, 2011	Plow	LT	.25	$1453.00
June 30, 2011	Dry Draw	LT	.40	$1375.00
July 3, 2011	Raby	LT	56.5	$134631.00
July 15, 2011	Small Fry	LT	.30	$2568.00
July 16, 2011	East Canyon	LT	1.45	$12245.00
July 16, 2011	Fish Creek	LT	.25	$6560.00

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
July 17, 2011	Westwater Creek	LT	.10	$1186.00
July 17, 2011	Knuckles	LT	.10	$1663.00
July 20, 2011	Uranium	LT	.10	$1210.00
July 22, 2011	Mustang	LT	6.50	$3417.00
July 25, 2011	Intrepid	LT	.10	$1091.00
August 7, 2011	Redd	LT	.10	$1280.00
August 20, 2011	Three Step	LT	.68	$2321.00
August 24, 2011	Pipeline	LT	3.6	$3624.00
August 26, 2011	North Coal Bed	LT	.10	$1198.00
August 27, 2011	Buzzy	LT	.10	$1414.00
August 29, 2011	Harvey	LT	.10	$1129.00
August 30, 2011	Lonesome	LT	.10	$1008.00
September 1, 2011	Shirley	LT	.10	$1800.00
September 5, 2011	Ramses	LT	.10	$1065.00
March 24, 2012	Cottonwood	MC	.10	$1095.30
April 11, 2012	Alkali Creek	MC	.38	$1028.75
April 28, 2012	Spring Canyon	LT	.10	$2302.40
June 2, 2012	Johnson Creek	LT	.10	$1504.60
June 1, 2012	Verger	EQ	.25	$1029.80
June 9, 2012	Junction	MC	1.00	$3627.60
June 11, 2012	Patara	LT	.10	$1207.40
July 9, 2012	N.O. Beaver Shaft	LT	.25	$1033.90
July 10, 2012	Bear Trap	LT	.50	$2795.70
July 11, 2012	Patterson	EQ	0.1	$1023.00
January 22,2013	FLATS VEHICLE	DB	0.1	$1806.00
January 24,2013	BUG POINT	DB	0.1	$122.00
January 31,2013	FA CROSS CANYON	DB	0.1	$105.16
March 26,2013	BAILEY	FA	0	$68.80
April 12,2013	FA RANDALL	DB	0.1	$137.60
April 19,2013	HWY 491 MM 7	MC	0.1	$42.00
April 19,2013	CARTWRIGHT	EQ	0.1	$246.40
April 21,2013	TODIE SPRINGS	CF	0.1	$1090.80
April 30,2013	PIPELINE	FA	0	$269.40
May 5,2013	FA ROSIE LANE	LT	0.1	$159.60
May 6,2013	BIG INDIAN	LT	0.1	$586.60
May 7,2013	GRAND FLAT	LT	0.1	$428.00
May 8,2013	HORSEHEAD	LT	0.1	$269.40
May 18,2013	INDIAN CANYON	LT	0.1	$282.80
May 18,2013	MEADLEY	LT	0.1	$995.00
May 18, 2013	CARVER	FA	0	$226.00
May 27,2013	FA PINE RIDGE	LT	0.1	$19.00
May 18, 2017	SENIDENI	MC	0.76	$226.00
June 6, 2013	POWERLINE	LT	0.1	$822.80
June 13,2013	HARMONY	LT	0.1	$987.80
June 16, 2013	NORTH PINE	LT	.10	$898.00
June 13,2013	LACKEY FAN	LT	904	$25339.50
June 13,2013	DARK CANYON	LT	350	$7,001.40
June 16,2013	SOUTH PINE	LT	0.5	$199.60
June 24,2013	NORTHERN PIKE	MC	0.1	$89.80

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
June 23,2014	HALIDAY	MC	0.1	$49.80
June 26,2013	FOY	CF	0.1	$179.60
June 27,2013	SHUMWAY POINT	EQ	0.2	$767.40
June 28,2013	FA MOKI DUGWAY	FA	0	$538.80
June 28,2013	PINE RIDGE	LT	1.8	$2287.20
July 2,2013	MIDDLE MESA	LT	0.1	$359.20
July 3,2013	FA BIG INDIAN ROCK	FA	0	$269.40
July 5,2013	FA MM 93 HWY 191	FA	0	$179.60
July 6,2013	FA HWY 191 MM 45	FA	0	$179.60
July 7,2013	JOHNSON	LT	0.1	$1,375.40
July 8,2013	MUSTANG	LT	0.1	$454.00
July 10,2013	BRUSHY BASIN	LT	2.75	$4138.50
July 14,2013	RECAPTURE CREEK	LT	0.1	$1077.60
July 15,2013	FA LEMS DRAW	LT	0.1	$523.80
July 14,2013	HALFWAY HOLLOW	LT	0.1	$74.80
July 16,2013	HOMESTAKE	LT	0.1	$956.20
July 15,2013	TURNER	LT	0.1	$294.80
July 15,2013	BLACK	LT	0.1	$407.80
July 15,2013	FOURTH RESERVOIR	LT	0.1	$68.80
July 16,2013	NORTH COTTONWOOD	LT	0.3	$718.40
July 19,2013	WILCOX	LT	0.1	$552.00
July 20,2013	PINE FLAT	LT	0.1	$766.40
July 18,2013	FA HWY 95 MM 100	FA	0	$552.00
July 19,2013	FRED	LT	0.1	$399.20
July 20,2013	MORMON PASTURE	LT	0.2	$847.50
July 23,2013	NEEDLES	LT	0.1	$299.40
July 20,2013	ANCIENTS	LT	0.1	$1243.00
July 28,2013	HORSEHEAD POINT	LT	0.1	$399.20
July 28,2013	STOWE	LT	0.1	$450.40
August 1, 2013	REDD VEHICLE	EQ	0.1	$614.20
August 1,2013	FA HOLE IN THE ROCK	LT	0.1	$299.40
August 2,2013	COYOTE WASH	LT	0.1	$399.20
August 4,2013	KOJAK	LT	0.1	$1297.40
August 5,2013	NATURAL	LT	0.1	$300.00
August 6,2013	GERMAN	LT	0.1	$851.20
August 19,2013	HATCH WASH	LT	0.1	$574.80
August 12,2013	BARRY	LT	0.1	$375.60
August 12,2013	SHUPE	LT	0.1	$601.60

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
August 12,2013	MCDONALD	LT	0.1	$685.60
August 12,2013	DAIRY LANE	LT	0.1	$953.60
August 14,2013	FA MARTIN	DB	0.1	$74.80
August 17,2013	HANGDOG CREEK	LT	0.1	$548.80
August 18,2013	POLE SPRINGS	MC	0.3	$149.60
August 23,2013	TWO STEP	LT	0.1	$1126.80
September 1,2013	PAPOOSE	LT	0.1	$862.20
September 18,2013	BARTON	DB	0.2	$399.20
September 24,2013	FA FOY	FA	0	$199.60
October 21,2013	WAGON WHEEL	CF	0.1	$299.40
October 28,2013	WEST MONTEZUMA	MC	0.5	$2818.00
October 25,2015	FA BULL HOLLOW	FA	0	$99.80
November 4,2013	FA FLAT IRON	FA	0	$224.40
January 16,2014	HWY 191 MM 62	EQ	0.1	$103.00
March 19,2014	FA FOURTH RESERVIOR	FA	0	$269.40
March 12,2014	LITTLE BAULIES	LT	0.1	$678.00
March 12,2014	WEST COMB RIDGE	LT	0.1	$474.00
March 12,2014	PICKET	LT	0.1	$399.20
March 12,2014	ANTHONY	LT	0.1	$395.50
March 24,2014	FA HWY 46	FA	0	$42.00
March 29,2014	FA HWY 191 MM 90	FA	0	$213.60
May 10,2014	WOODENSHOE POINT	EQ	1	$853.10
May 23,2014	LISBON	LT	0.1	$1277.20
May 23,2014	WHEEL	LT	0.33	$399.20
May 24,2014	FA DEVILS CANYON	FA	0	$199.60
May 28,2014	FA MOUNTAIN SHADOWS	FA	0	$1008.40
June 2,2014	PINE FLATS	LT	0.1	$299.40
June 10,2014	TURTLE ROCK	LT	0.1	$69.80
June 11,2014	STEEN	LT	0.1	$349.00
June 12,2014	ALLEN	LT	0.1	$433.80
June 3,2014	C.F. PUGHE	CF	0.1	$47.40
June 17,2014	CLAY HILLS	MC	115	$598.80
June 17,2014	WEST SUMMIT	DB	0.1	$319.20
June 27,2014	FA ATWOOD	FA	0	$199.60
July 7,2014	BORDER	LT	0.98	$3310.80
July 8,2014	WILLOW	LT	0.1	$299.40
July 5,2014	JOHNSON CREEK	LT	0.1	$738.20
July 6,2014	HAMMOND CANYON	LT	0.1	$598.80
July 6,2014	MURPHY POINT	LT	0.1	$577.80
July 9,2014	FA UPPER 2 MILES	FA	0	$399.20

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
July 11,2014	BABYLON PASTURE	LT	1.4	$1434.50
July 13,2014	FA JUNCTION	FA	0	$598.80
July 13,2014	BLUE	LT	0.1	$199.60
July 14,2014	BLACK STEER	LT	0.1	$1501.80
July 15,2014	CANYON	LT	0.1	$846.40
July14,2014	Mustang Point	LT	0.1	$181.00
July 31,2014	F.A Porter	FA	0	$139.00
July 16,2014	BOULDER	LT	0.1	$126.00
July 18,2014	BUG POINT	LT	1.09	$4139.40
July 21,2014	GOLD QUEEN	CF	0.1	$399.20
July 24,2014	GLADE	LT	0.1	$199.60
July 24,2014	CHINSTRAP	LT	0.1	$747.50
July 24,2014	WHITE FLATS	LT	0.1	$452.00
July 24,2014	OLD DUMP	LT	0.1	$1,239.00
July 24,2014	PEARSON	LT	0.1	$413.80
July 24,2014	PIUTE KNOLL	LT	0.1	$300.80
July 29,2014	FINGER	LT	0.1	$1389.80
July 29,2014	SUMMIT CANYON	LT	0.1	$798.40
July 29,2014	HALLOW	LT	0.1	$452.00
August 5,2014	FA INDIAN CREEK	FA	0	$299.20
August 4,2014	FA PETERS HILL	FA	0	$113.30
August 1,2014	SOUTH COALBED	LT	0.1	$223.60
August 5,2014	WILLOW BASIN	LT	0.1	$187.00
August 5,2014	WRAY	LT	0.1	$574.80
August 5,2014	DODGE	LT	0.1	$1293.30
August 8,2014	HALFWAY HALLOW	LT	0.1	$515.50
August 8,2014	HALFWAY HOLLOW	LT	0.1	$193.50
August 16,2014	MUSTANG	LT	0.1	$408.60
August 7,2014	SOP CANYON	LT	0.1	$718.50
August 14,2014	FA DRY WASH	FA	0	$239.50
August 12,2014	SPRING DRAW	MC	0.1	$417.60
August 14,2014	NORTH BIG INDIAN	LT	0.1	$383.20
August 19,2014	PIPELINE	LT	0.1	$670.60
August 28,2014	FA SEEP CREEK	FA	0	$99.80
August 27,2014	FA BARRY	FA	0	$99.80
August 5,2014	FA SQUARE TOWER	FA	0	$90.80
August 21,2014	FA BUG POINT	FA	0	$99.80
September 8,2014	FA BOULDER CREEK	FA	0	$99.80
September 6,2014	FA DARK CANYON LAKE	FA	0	$499.00
September 7,2014	PETERS RIM	LT	0.1	$499.00

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
September 17,2014	FA HWY 95 MM 87	FA	0	$423.20
October 20,2014	FA EDGE OF THECEDARS	FA	0	$139.00
December 3,2014	F.A. SWEAT LODGE	DB	0.1	$50.00
February 15,2015	CHURCH ROCK	MC	0.1	$139.60
April 30,2015	HATCH	MC	7.3	$890.00
May 23,2015	8 MILE	LT	0.1	$709.50
May 22,2015	LOCKERBY	LT	0.1	$451.50
May 19,2015	MULE CANYON	LT	0.1	$897.00
May 19,2015	DRY WASH	LT	0.1	$345.00
May 14,2015	CEDAR MESA	LT	0.1	$1104.00
May 8,2015	BULLDOG	LT	0.1	$1191.00
May 9,2015	FALSE ALARM UCOLO	FA	0	$276.00
May 26,2015	SHIRTTAIL	LT	1.5	$1913.00
June 11,2015	F.A. MUSTANG MESA	FA	0	$1135.50
June 29, 2015	PINE RIDGE	LT	0.45	$565.00
July 14, 2015	BROWNS CANYON	DB	0.1	$420.00
July 2, 2015	HATCH WASH	LT	0.1	$87.50
July 4, 2015	ROCK CREEK	LT	0.1	$169.50
July 9, 2015	BIG INDIAN	LT	0.1	$339.00
September 9,2015	HIDEOUT CANYON	LT	2.6	$1364.00
September 13,2015	BLACK RIDGE	MC	3.7	$2252.00
September 14,2015	NORTH LA SAL	LT	0.1	$100.00
June 22,2016	FLATTOP	LT	1.7	$160.00
June 20,2016	COWBOY STREET	MC	0.3	$50.00
July 19,2016	ABAJO LOOP	LT	0.1	$87.50
August 15,2016	F.A. MUSTANG	FA	0	$757.70
September 5,2016	LISBON VALLEY	LT	0.1	$75.00
February 23,2017	ALIKALI RIDGE	MC	0	$1,687.00
March 8, 2017	INDIAN CREEK	MC	0	$1,482.00
April 12, 2017	EAST CANYON	MC	2.0	$110.00
May 1, 2017	CHURCH ROCK	MC	0.25	$375.00
May 6, 2017	ARCH CANYON	LT	0.1	$531.00
May 6, 2017	NATURL BRIDGE	LT	0.1	$79.00
May 7, 2017	LONG DRAW	LT	0.1	$175.00
May 13, 2017	WRAY MESA	LT	1.0	$3099.21
June 1, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$363.00
June 3, 2017	CAUSEWAY	LT	90.0	$178,127.50
June 7, 2017	HWY 163 MM32	EQ	0.2	$117.36
June 20,2016	COWBOY STREET	MC	0.3	$50.00
July 19,2016	ABAJO LOOP	LT	0.1	$87.50
August 15,2016	F.A. MUSTANG	FA	0	$757.70
September 5,2016	LISBON VALLEY	LT	0.1	$75.00

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
February 23,2017	ALIKALI RIDGE	MC	0	$1,687.00
March 8, 2017	INDIAN CREEK	MC	0	$1,482.00
April 12, 2017	EAST CANYON	MC	2.0	$110.00
May 1, 2017	CHURCH ROCK	MC	0.25	$375.00
May 6, 2017	ARCH CANYON	LT	0.1	$531.00
May 6, 2017	NATURL BRIDGE	LT	0.1	$79.00
May 7, 2017	LONG DRAW	LT	0.1	$175.00
May 13, 2017	WRAY MESA	LT	1.0	$3099.21
June 1, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$363.00
June 3, 2017	CAUSEWAY	LT	90.0	$178,127.50
June 7, 2017	HWY 163 MM32	EQ	0.2	$117.36
March 8, 2017	INDIAN CREEK	MC	0	$1,482.00
April 12, 2017	EAST CANYON	MC	2.0	$110.00
May 1, 2017	CHURCH ROCK	MC	0.25	$375.00
May 6, 2017	ARCH CANYON	LT	0.1	$531.00
May 6, 2017	NATURL BRIDGE	LT	0.1	$79.00
May 7, 2017	LONG DRAW	LT	0.1	$175.00
May 13, 2017	WRAY MESA	LT	1.0	$3099.21
June 1, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$363.00
June 3, 2017	CAUSEWAY	LT	90.0	$178,127.50
June 7, 2017	HWY 163 MM32	EQ	0.2	$117.36
June 8, 2017	LYMAN PARK	CF	0.1	$30.00
June 12, 2017	CORONADO	MS	0.5	$69.00
June 12, 2017	PETER SPRINGS	MS	1.3	$54.00
June 15, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$456.26
June 21, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$114.31
June 24, 2017	LA SAL	DB	0.25	$801.00
July 1, 2017	COAL BED	DB	8.7	$110.63
July 8, 2017	WEST SIDE	LT	0.1	$284.14
July 8, 2017	MONTEZUMA	LT	0.1	$62.62
July 9, 2017	HWY 261 MM 22	LT	0.1	$63.00
July 9, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$411.85
July 10, 2017	SOUTH COTTONWOOD	LT	13.10	$10,708.70
July 10, 2017	WHISKERS	LT	0.1	$62.62
July 11, 2017	UCOLO	LT	0.1	$37.17
July 13, 2017	MULE	LT	0.1	$295.00
July 14, 2017	STRIKE	LT	0.1	$26.00
July 17, 2017	PEARSON	LT	0.1	$102.84
July 17, 2017	MAILBOX	LT	0.2	$50.57
July 18, 2017	BUG POINT	LT	0.1	$271.42
July 19, 2017	INDIAN PARK TWO	LT	0.1	$91.98
July 19,2017	BRIDGER JACK	LT	0.1	$64.00
July 19, 2017	JOE WILSON CANYON	LT	0.1	$777.00
July 19, 2017	HWY 191 MM 119	EQ	0.1	$173.67
July 19, 2017	BAULLIES	LT	0.1	$2043.87
July 20, 2017	FLAT IRON	LT	0.1	$62.61

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
July 20, 2017	BOULDER CUTOFF	LT	0.1	$5004.31
July 20, 2017	SEEP CREEK	LT	0.2	$110.16
July 21, 2017	ROUGH CANYON	LT	0.1	$62.61
July 22, 2017	ALKALI POINT	LT	0.1	$541.60
July 22, 2017	WHISKER	LT	0.1	$50.40
July 22, 2017	KANE GULCH	LT	0.1	$364.56
July 23, 2017	PETERS SPRING POINT	LT	8.0	$531.00
July 23, 2017	RECAPTURE CREEK	LT	0.1	$406.86
July 25, 2017	LANDING	LT	0.1	$463.95
July 27, 2017	HORSE HEAD CANYON	LT	0.1	$278.44
July 30, 2017	WARREN ALLEN	LT	0.1	$466.48
August 2, 2017	GRAND GULCH	LT	0.1	$390.40
August 3, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$366.85
August 8, 2017	BIG CANYON	LT	0.1	$1,129.63
August 10, 2017	WEST BOULDER POINT	DB	0.1	$25.00
August 12, 2017	BULLDOG CANYON	LT	0.1	$261.75
August 12, 2017	BULLDOG MESA	LT	0.1	$468.13
July 23, 2017	RECAPTURE CREEK	LT	0.1	$406.86
July 25, 2017	LANDING	LT	0.1	$463.95
July 27, 2017	HORSE HEAD CANYON	LT	0.1	$278.44
July 30, 2017	WARREN ALLEN	LT	0.1	$466.48
August 2, 2017	GRAND GULCH	LT	0.1	$390.40
August 3, 2017	FALSE ALARM	FA	0	$366.85
August 8, 2017	BIG CANYON	LT	0.1	$1,129.63
August 10, 2017	WEST BOULDER POINT	DB	0.1	$25.00
August 12, 2017	BULLDOG CANYON	LT	0.1	$261.75
August 12, 2017	BULLDOG MESA	LT	0.1	$468.13
August 12, 2017	BULLDOG RANCH	LT	0.1	$92.94
August 12, 2017	BULLPUP CANYON	LT	0.1	$424.63
August 17, 2017	WALKER ROAD	MC	70.0	$8,478.58
August 21, 2017	SOUTH MESA	LT	0.1	$835.84
August 26, 2017	LONG CANYON	LT	3.0	$7,781.96
August 30, 2017	MANCOS JIM	LT	2.0	$679.44
August 31, 2017	NOTCH	LT	0.1	$62.93
August 31, 2017	CHURCH	LT	0.1	$603.18
September 1, 2017	BULLET CANYON	LT	0.1	$437.93
September 4, 2017	MULE CANYON	LT	0.2	$63.00
September 4, 2017	LITTLE NOTCH	LT	0.14	$85.14

Date	Fire Name	Cause	Size Approximate Acres	Cost
September 13, 2017	HALFWAY	LT	0.1	$134.21
September 13, 2017	NORTH FORK	LT	0.1	$235.92
September 14, 2017	HAMMOND	DB	0.1	$1,042.70
September 17, 2017	NOTCH CANYON	LT	1.3	$883.40
September 17, 2017	BABYLON	LT	0.1	$2,193.40
September 18, 2017	WOOD SHOE	LT	0.5	$3,074.14
October 13, 2017	JOHNSON RIDGE	DB	90.0	$657.40

Wildfires are likely to occur again in the future in San Juan County. According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F by 2048 (2023). As annual temperatures continue to increase, longer and more catastrophic wildfire seasons are likely. In fact, San Juan County is expected to experience an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F by 2048. Temperatures in Utah have already risen more than 2.5°F since the early 20th century (NOAA, 2022). Along with increased temperatures, persistent dry conditions have led to more frequent and lengthy periods of drought, which could also contribute to more severe wildfire seasons. Drought in Utah has also resulted in near-record-low water levels throughout the state, hindering crews' ability to effectively fight wildfires.

7.5 IMPACTS & LOSS ESTIMATES

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by wildfire, as presented in the table below.

Table 7-1. Impacts of Wildfire by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Wildfire	Experienced Significant Wildfire with $1,000+ in Damage Since 2010	Fatalities Due to Wildfire	Potential Impacts of Wildfire
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	0	Injury, burns, smoke inhalation, death, property damage, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, firefighting expenses, loss of utilities, fallen trees, downed power lines, mass evacuations, risk to emergency services, economic losses
City of Monticello	Yes	No	0	Injury, burns, smoke inhalation, death, property damage, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, firefighting expenses, loss of utilities, fallen trees, downed power lines, mass evacuations, risk to emergency services, economic losses
City of Blanding	Yes	No	0	Injury, burns, smoke inhalation, death, property damage, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, firefighting expenses, loss of

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Wildfire	Experienced Significant Wildfire with $1,000+ in Damage Since 2010	Fatalities Due to Wildfire	Potential Impacts of Wildfire
				utilities, fallen trees, downed power lines, mass evacuations, risk to emergency services, economic losses
Town of Bluff	Yes	No	0	Injury, burns, smoke inhalation, death, property damage, crop/vegetation/livestock losses, road closures, firefighting expenses, loss of utilities, fallen trees, downed power lines, mass evacuations, risk to emergency services, economic losses

According to the 2019 Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan, San Juan County has 14 schools, two hospitals, and 21 emergency response facilities that are exposed to potential wildfires. The combined value of the residential buildings in San Juan County is $755,552,000, and the combined value of non-residential buildings is $230,903,000. The total building value is $986,455,000 (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019).

Potentially vulnerable populations may experience difficulty preparing for and responding to wildfire. The table below lists the vulnerable populations in San Juan County that may be at greater risk during a wildfire.

Table 7-4. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County, UT

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: Wildfire Risk, 2023		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately respond to a wildfire. This region is also extremely rural, making quick communication difficult in the event of an evacuation.



Figure 7-2. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

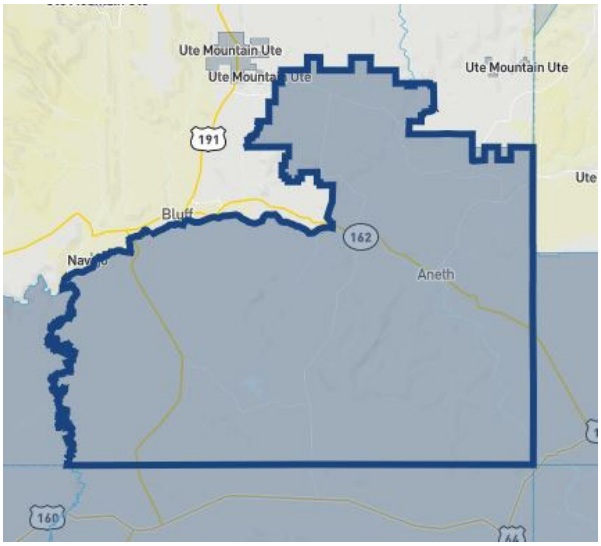
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 7-2. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

The following table includes the number of commercial and residential structures (2020 median residential value $128,700) inside extreme, high, and moderate wildfire risk areas within San Juan County. The population within each of the areas is also included.

Table 7-5. Households and Population in Wildfire Area

	Extreme Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk
Residential Units/Replacement Cost	151/$19,433,700	68/$8,751,600	178/$22,908,600
Population	604	272	712

The next table details the annual sales of the businesses inside each wildfire risk area and the assessed value of residential property in each wildfire risk area. Residential loss estimates do not include contents. Including the value of contents would increase the values listed by 50%.

Table 7-6. Businesses in Wildfire Area

City Name	Businesses in Extreme/Annual Sales	Businesses in High/Annual Sales	Businesses in Moderate/Annual Sales
Monticello	No known risk	No known risk	47/$54,900,000
Blanding	6/$3,900,000	4/$900,000	5/$6,900,000
Montezuma Creek	No known risk	No known risk	1/$600,000

The following table contains the number of acres in each wildfire risk area, within the municipal boundaries of the following cities in San Juan County.

Table 7-7. Wildfire Risk Area

City Name	Acres of Extreme	Acres of High	Acres of Moderate
Monticello	90.93	92.16	90.93
Blanding	162.17	109.44	15.79

The following tables list the critical facilities and infrastructure within Extreme, High, or Moderate wildfire risk areas.

Table 7-8. Critical Facilities in Wildfire Zones

Critical Facility	Name	Location
Oil Facility	Gary-Williams Energy Facility	¾ mile south of Montezuma Creek, UT
Oil Facility	Lisbon Valley Gas Plant	La Sal, UT
Natural Gas Facility	Northwest Pipeline	22 miles south of Hwy 191, near Moab, UT
School	Monticello High School	Monticello, UT
School	Monticello Elementary School	Monticello, UT
School	La Sal Elementary School	La Sal, UT
School	Navajo Mountain High School	Southwestern corner of San Juan County, UT
Health Clinic	Montezuma Creek Clinic	Montezuma Creek, UT
Health Clinic	UNHS—Navajo Mountain Community Health Center	Navajo Mountain, UT
Health Clinic	Utah Navajo Health Systems	Montezuma Creek, UT
Health Clinic	Monument Valley Health Center	Monument Valley, UT
Sanitary Treatment Plant	Monticello City Sanitary Treatment Plant	East end of Clay Hill Dr in Monticello, UT
Water Treatment Plant	Blanding Water Treatment	Blanding, UT
Water Treatment Plant	Monticello Water Treatment Plant	Monticello, UT
Community Center	Town of Bluff	Bluff, UT
Power Station	Rocky Mountain Power—substation (Pinto)	East on Hwy 491 near Monticello, UT
Power Station	Empire Electric	Monticello, UT
Wind Farm	sPower Latigo Wind Park	Southeastern San Juan County, UT
Airport	Blanding Ambulance Heliport (private)	Blanding, UT
Airport	Blanding Municipal Airport—BDG (public)	Blanding, UT
Airport	Fry Canyon Field Airport—UT74 (private)	1 mile NW of Fry Canyon, UT
Airport	La Sal Junction Airport—01UT (private)	6 miles west of La Sal, UT
Airport	Sky Ranch Airport—UT53 (private)	7 miles south of Moab, UT
Airport	Monticello Airport—U43 (public)	Monticello, UT
Airport	Navajo Mountain Airport—04UT (private)	1 mile south of Navajo Mountain Trading Post, UT
Fire Station	Blanding City Fire Department	Blanding, UT
Fire Station	Bluff Volunteer Fire Department	Bluff, UT
Fire Station	La Sal Fire Department	La Sal, UT
Fire Station	Eastland Volunteer Fire Department	Monticello, UT
Fire Station	Monticello Fire Department	Monticello, UT
Fire Station	Cedar Point Fire Department	Monticello, UT
Transmitter	NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) Transmitter	162.475 38°/31’/44” N, -109°/19’/25” W
Police Station	Blanding Police Department	Blanding, UT

Table 7-9. Infrastructure in Wildfire Area

Item	Length (Miles)	Replacement Cost
Local Roads	230.65	$576,625,000
State Highways	144.95	$274,750,000
U.S. Highways	0.00	$0
U.S. Interstates	0.00	$0
Power Lines	111.50	$5,652,381
Gas Lines	45.24	$11,466,508

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Table 7-10. Climate Projections for San Juan County, UT | Neighborhoods at Risk 2023

Heat Projections	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F (from 38 days to 55 days per year).
	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to have a 2°F increase (from 55°F to 57°F) in average annual temperatures.
	Increasing annual temperatures can contribute to longer and more catastrophic wildfire seasons.
Source: Neighborhoods at Risk, 2023	

Table 7-11. Wildfire: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	3.50	Relatively Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	4.14	Relatively Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	13.66	Relatively Moderate
978100	City of Monticello	15.10	Relatively Moderate
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

The wildfire risk with relevant critical facilities of San Juan County, Monticello, and Blanding are depicted in the maps below.

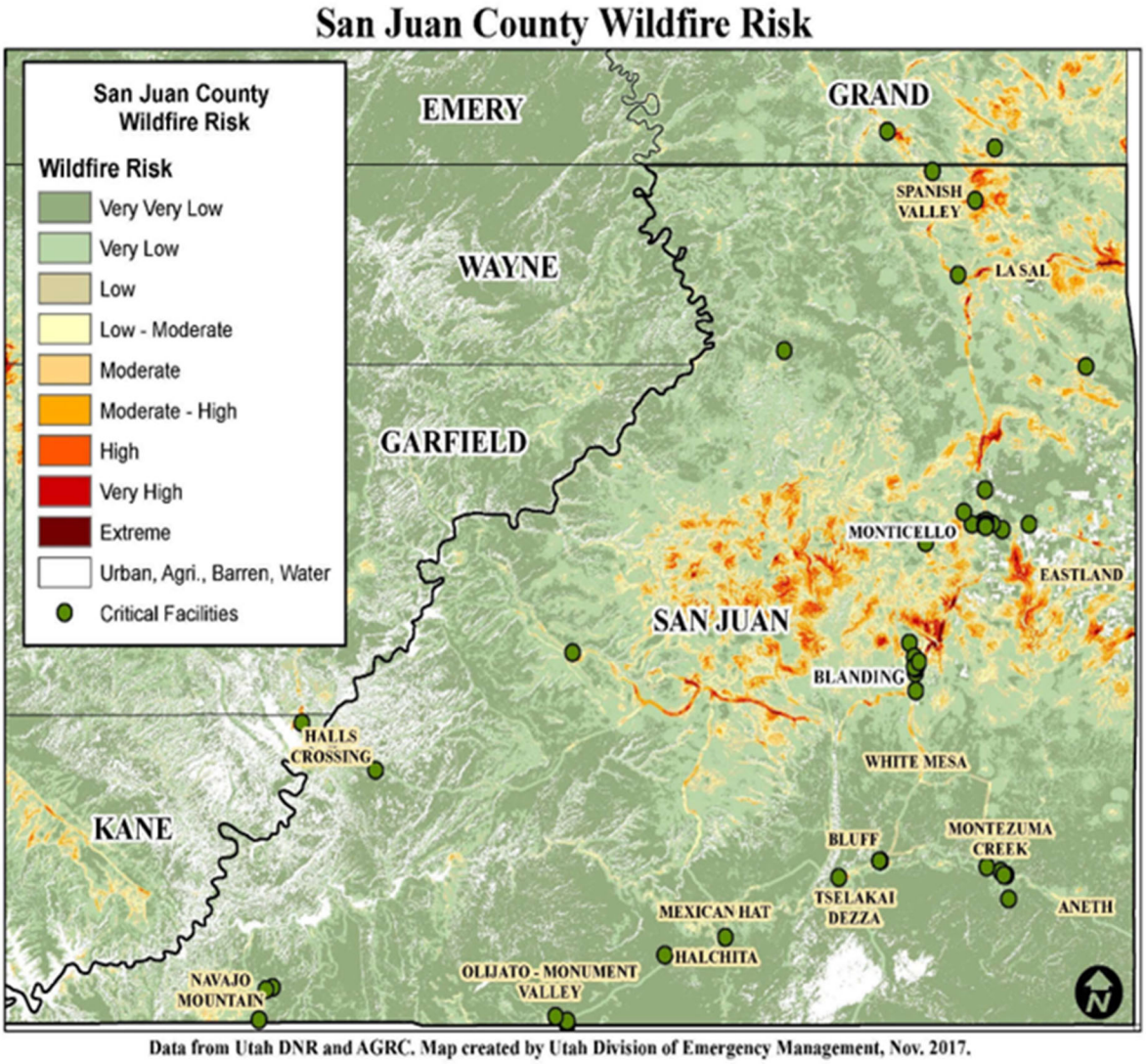


Figure 7-6. San Juan County Wildfire Risk

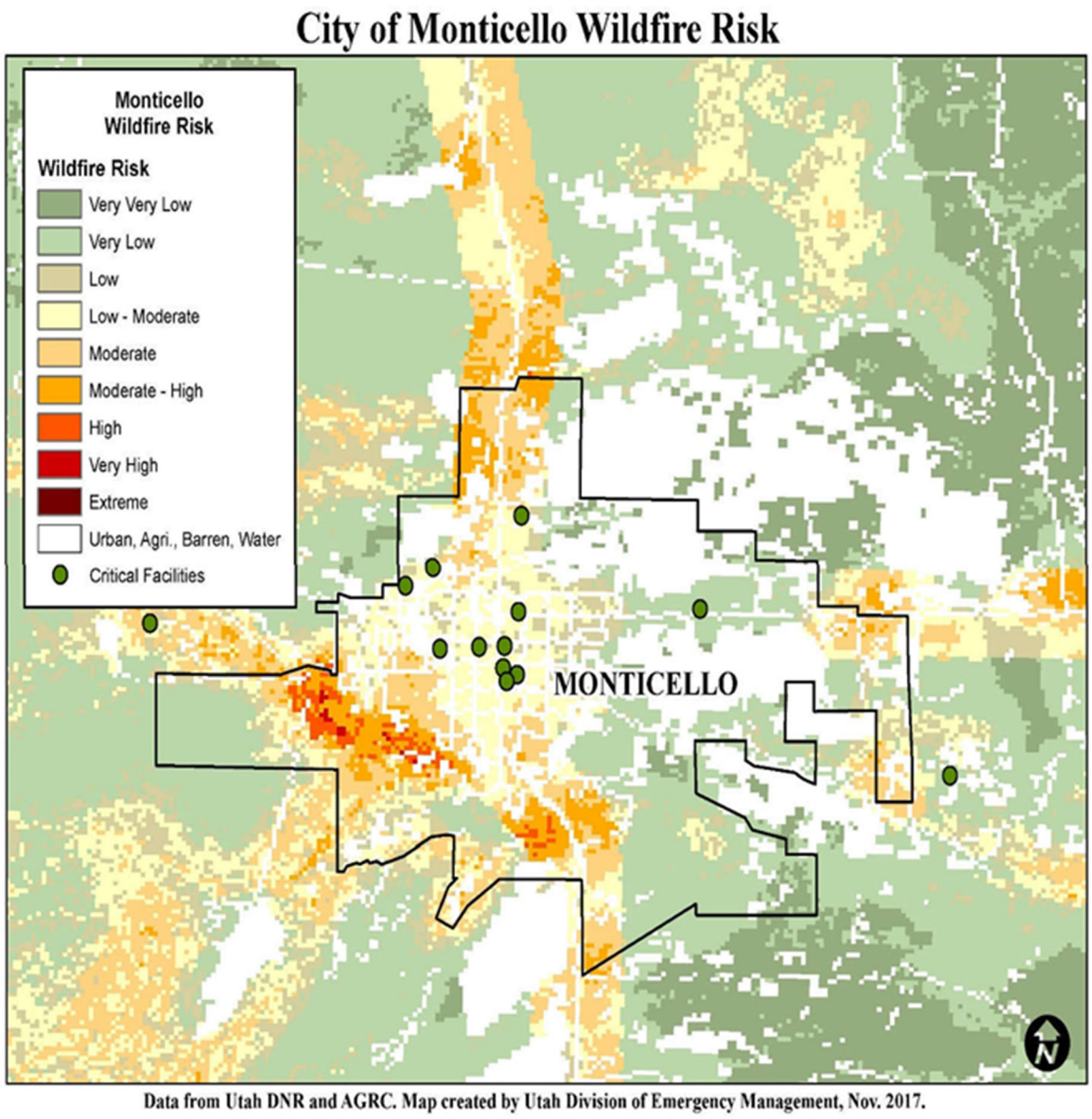


Figure 7-7. City of Monticello Wildfire Risk

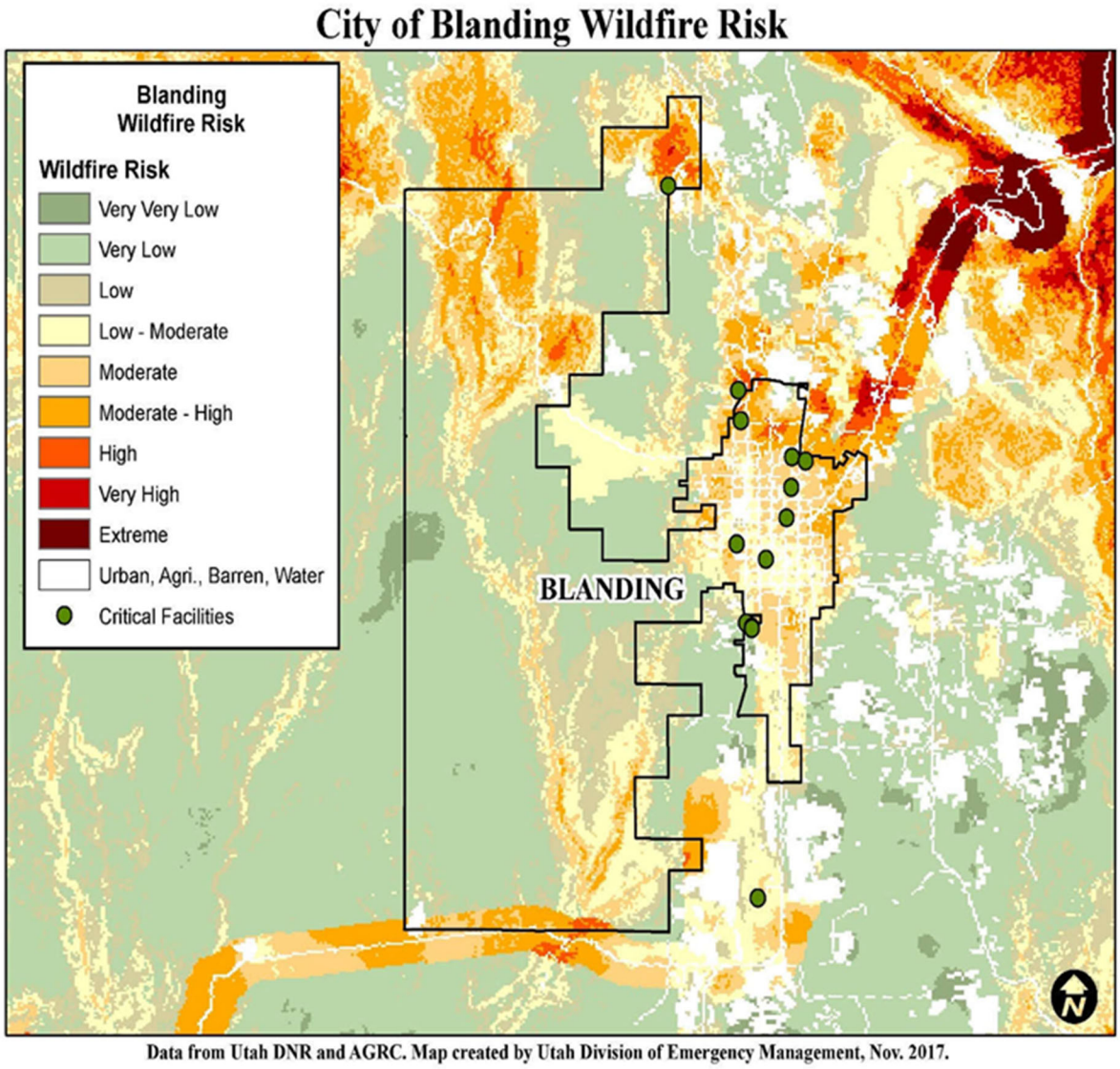


Figure 7-8. City of Blanding Wildfire Risk

7.5.1 Catastrophic Wildfires Cascading Effects

The occurrence of a catastrophic wildfire in San Juan County is fortunately a rare event. The post fire effect may produce a cascading series of events requiring immediate action and mitigation. The effect on the watershed may impinge upon the county or communities' wells, springs, and the water delivery system. There may be landslides, mudflows, and debris flow in the burn scar that may impact streams and reservoirs or damage infrastructure, such as roads and power transmission lines. Awareness of the potential of a catastrophic wildfire and considering a plan of action to implement if a catastrophic wildfire should occur may mitigate the effects on the county and communities of the cascading series of events.

7.6 FEMA NRI SCORE

Table 7-12. Wildfire: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	6.90	Relatively Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	7.76	Relatively Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	16.10	Relatively Moderate
978100	City of Monticello	16.53	Relatively Moderate
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is low impact based on current development trends, meaning future development will minimally increase the impacts of wildfire. As housing continues to encroach on WUI areas, more structures may become vulnerable to wildfire.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), climate change is causing more extreme weather events, including more extreme drought and heat, which can lead to more frequent and severe wildfires. UCAR explains that warmer temperatures cause more evaporation, turning water into vapor in the air and causing drought in some areas of the world. Places prone to drought are expected to become even drier over the following century, creating perfect dry conditions for wildfires (UCAR, 2023). Higher temperatures, increasing variation in precipitation patterns, and changes in lake levels are likely to increase the vulnerability of cities to extreme events (including flooding, drought, heat waves, wildfires, and more intense urban heat island effects), compounding already existing stressors.

CHAPTER 8 FLOOD

8.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Flooding is defined by the National Weather Service (NWS) as "the inundation of normally dry areas as a result of increased water levels in an established water course." River flooding, the condition where the river rises to overflow its natural banks, may occur due to a number of causes, including prolonged, general rainfall, locally intense thunderstorms, snowmelt, and ice jams. In addition to these natural events, there are a number of factors controlled by human activity that may cause or contribute to flooding. These include dam failure (discussed below) and activities that increase the rate and amount of runoff, such as paving, reducing ground cover, and clearing forested areas. Flooding is a periodic event along most rivers, with the frequency depending on local conditions and controls, such as dams and levees. The land along rivers that is identified as being susceptible to flooding is called the floodplain.

Flooding is a dynamic natural process. Along rivers and streams, a cycle of erosion and deposition is continuously rearranging and rejuvenating the aquatic and terrestrial systems. Although many plants, animals, and insects have evolved to accommodate and take advantage of these ever-changing environments, property and infrastructure damage often occurs when people develop floodplains and natural processes are altered or ignored.

Flooding can also threaten life, safety, and health and often results in substantial damage to infrastructure, homes, and other property. The extent of damage caused by a flood depends on the topography, soils, and vegetation in an area, and the depth and duration of flooding, velocity of flow, rate of rise, and the amount and type of development in the floodplain.

8.2 TYPES OF FLOODING

Flooding can occur in a number of ways and many instances are not independent of each other and can occur simultaneously during a flood event. The types of flooding considered for this plan include:

- Heavy rainfall
- Urban stormwater overflow
- Rapid snowmelt
- Rising groundwater (generally in conjunction with heavy prolonged rainfall and saturated conditions)
- Riverine ice jams
- Flash floods
- Fluctuating lake levels
- Alluvial fan flooding
- Flooding from dam failure



Figure 8-1. Flash Flood in San Juan County

8.3 RELATED HAZARDS

8.3.1 River or Stream Flood

Hazard Description

Potential Probability	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Along the San Juan and Colorado Rivers and their respective larger tributaries	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Heavy snowfall runoff in spring and early summer; monsoonal thunderstorms and heavy rainfall in late summer	
Duration	Flooding can last hours to days or even months.	
Analysis Used	FIS, FIRM, Army Corp of Engineers Flood Study, GIS data, DEM Hazus 100-Year Flood report, information from community residents, NOAA, NWS, NFIP, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, local newspaper articles	

River flooding—the condition where the river rises to overflow its natural banks—may occur due to a number of causes, including prolonged, general rainfall, locally intense thunderstorms, snowmelt, and ice jams.

Location

Riverine flooding occurs in the low-lying areas of the county adjacent to streams and rivers, such as the San Juan River and its tributaries.

The following locations are situated in floodplains and have suffered property damage in the past: McElmo Creek, Comb Wash, Cottonwood Wash, and Montezuma Creek near Bluff, Cottonwood Wash near Blanding, Butler Wash near Bluff, Comb Wash near Bluff and Blanding, White Canyon near Hite, and Lime Creek near Mexican Hat and Spanish Valley and Pack Creek.

Bluff is in an alluvial fan below Cottonwood Wash and therefore is in a floodplain area as well as in a shallow groundwater zone. Mexican Hat is located near the San Juan River and is also in the floodplain. The city of Blanding resides on or near expansive soils; when water is introduced into these types of soils, the soil expands and damages or destroys foundations in homes and businesses.

Monticello, Bluff, Blanding, and Mexican Hat are likely to experience another flood event in the future.

Extent

The NFIP classifies floods through the use of recurrence intervals as seen in the chart below.

The federal standard for floodplain management under the National Flood Insurance Plan (NFIP) is the “100-year floodplain.” This area is chosen using historical data such that in any given year there is a 1% chance of a “base flood” (also known as “100-year flood” or “regulatory flood”). A base flood is one that

Flood Recurrence Interval	Chance of occurrence during any given year
5 year	20%
10 year	10%
50 year	2%
100 year	1%
500 year	0.20%

Figure 8-2. NFIP Flood Recurrence Intervals

covers or exceeds the 100-year floodplain. A "500-year floodplain" is an area with at least a .2% chance of flood occurrence in any given year (HUD Exchange, 2023).

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

Any area in San Juan County along the San Juan and Colorado Rivers and their respective tributaries are at risk to river flooding, especially the town of Bluff, which is located alongside the San Juan River. Monticello and Blanding do not experience typical river flooding. The Storm Events Database from the NOAA lists one river flood event in San Juan County between 2010–2022.

Table 8-1. River Flood Events in San Juan County (2010–2022)

Location Within County	Date	Property Damage ($)	Cause
Grand County Airport	07/25/2021	$2,000	Monsoon, thunderstorms, heavy rain
Source: NOAA Storm Events Database, 2010–2022			

The Pack Creek Fire in the La Sal Mountains of northern San Juan County on June 9, 2021 burned 8,951 acres (Canyon Country Zephyr, 2021). The burn scar left from the fire has resulted in several floods that fill with debris from the fire. Four of these floods occurred in 2021 after the fire, and at least six flood events in the area occurred in 2022.

River flooding is likely to occur again in the future. According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 0.03 more days of heavy precipitation per year by 2048 (from 0.31 days to 0.34 days per year). By 2048, San Juan County is also expected to have a 0.11" increase (from 10.04" to 10.15") in average annual precipitation. Heavy precipitation can lead to riverine flooding as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period. Increasing annual precipitation can contribute to sustained flooding.

Impacts & Loss Estimates

The town of Bluff and parts of unincorporated San Juan County may be impacted by river flooding, as presented in the table below. However, the cities of Monticello and Blanding are not likely to be impacted by river flooding because they are not located near any large rivers, aside from a few creeks and canals. Blanding has more creeks and canals than Monticello and is more likely to be impacted by flooding than Monticello.

Table 8-1. Impacts of River Flood by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by River Floods	Fatalities Due to River Floods	Potential Impacts of River Floods
San Juan County	Yes	0	Injury, drowning, death, structure fire, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
City of Monticello	No	0	No impacts likely
City of Blanding	Yes (from small creeks/canals)	0	Injury, drowning, death, structure fire, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
Town of Bluff	Yes	0	Injury, drowning, death, structure fire, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses

Human death and injury sometimes occur as a result of river flooding but are not common. Human hazards during flooding include drowning, electrocution due to downed power lines, leaking gas lines, fires and explosions, hazardous chemicals, and displaced wildlife. Economic loss and disruption of social systems are often enormous. Floods may destroy or damage structures, furnishings, business assets including records, crops, livestock, roads, and highways. They often deprive large areas of electric service, potable water supplies, wastewater treatment, communications, and many other community services, including medical care, and may do so for long periods of time.

The 2019 Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan records the flood vulnerabilities and loss estimates of people, residential units, and commercial units in San Juan County. The following table includes the number of vulnerable people and units in the county as well as the reported combined values of these units.

Table 8-2. Vulnerable Units in San Juan County

People	Residential Units		Commercial Units	
	Units	Value	Units	Value
424	77	$21,960,000	N/A	$1,410,000
Source: Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019				

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions, especially those who are homeless or live in mobile homes, may be more vulnerable to river flooding. Structures without foundations are more likely to be swept away or damaged in a flood. Additionally, those who are unable to transport themselves to a safe location may be at risk.

Table 8-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately respond to a flood.



Figure 8-3. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 8-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

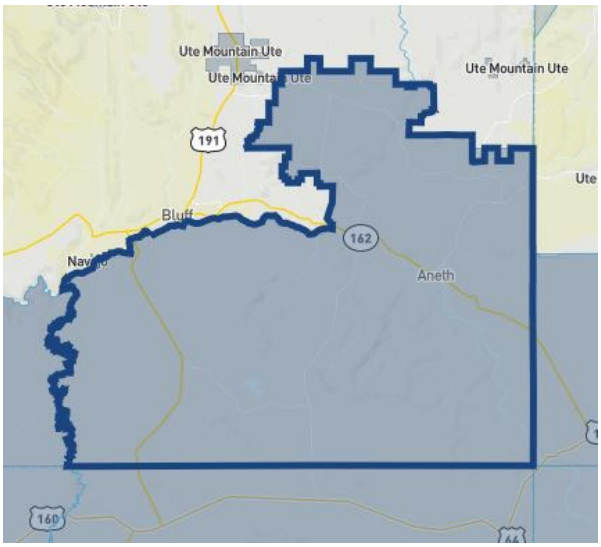
SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
49037942100	2,636	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
***90th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***22%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
***95th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
***94th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

River floods may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from floods, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 8-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello

Critical Facility Type	Location
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

San Juan County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). As of 2019, the county had a total premium of $605, two policies, and $350,000 in total coverage (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019). The county has had zero claims since becoming a participating community in 1978. Efforts were made to conduct Hazus flood analyses for San Juan County during the update process; however due to a lack of Digital Elevation data (DEMs) for the county and incomplete flood hazard layer data from the NFIP the county, the analyses were unable to be performed. Once digital elevation data is made available for the county, Hazus will be a valid tool for modeling the flood hazard and should be considered for future iterations of the San Juan County Hazard Mitigation plan updates.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Table 8-3. Climate Projections for San Juan County, UT | Neighborhoods at Risk 2023

Precipitation Projections	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to experience 0.03 more days of heavy precipitation per year (from 0.31 days to 0.34 days per year).
	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to have a 0.11” increase (from 10.04” to 10.15”) in average annual precipitation.
	Heavy precipitation can lead to riverine flooding as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period.
	Increasing annual precipitation can contribute to sustained flooding.
Source: Neighborhoods at Risk, 2023	

Table 8-4. Riverine Flooding: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses
978100	City of Monticello	0.00	No Expected Annual Losses

Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d

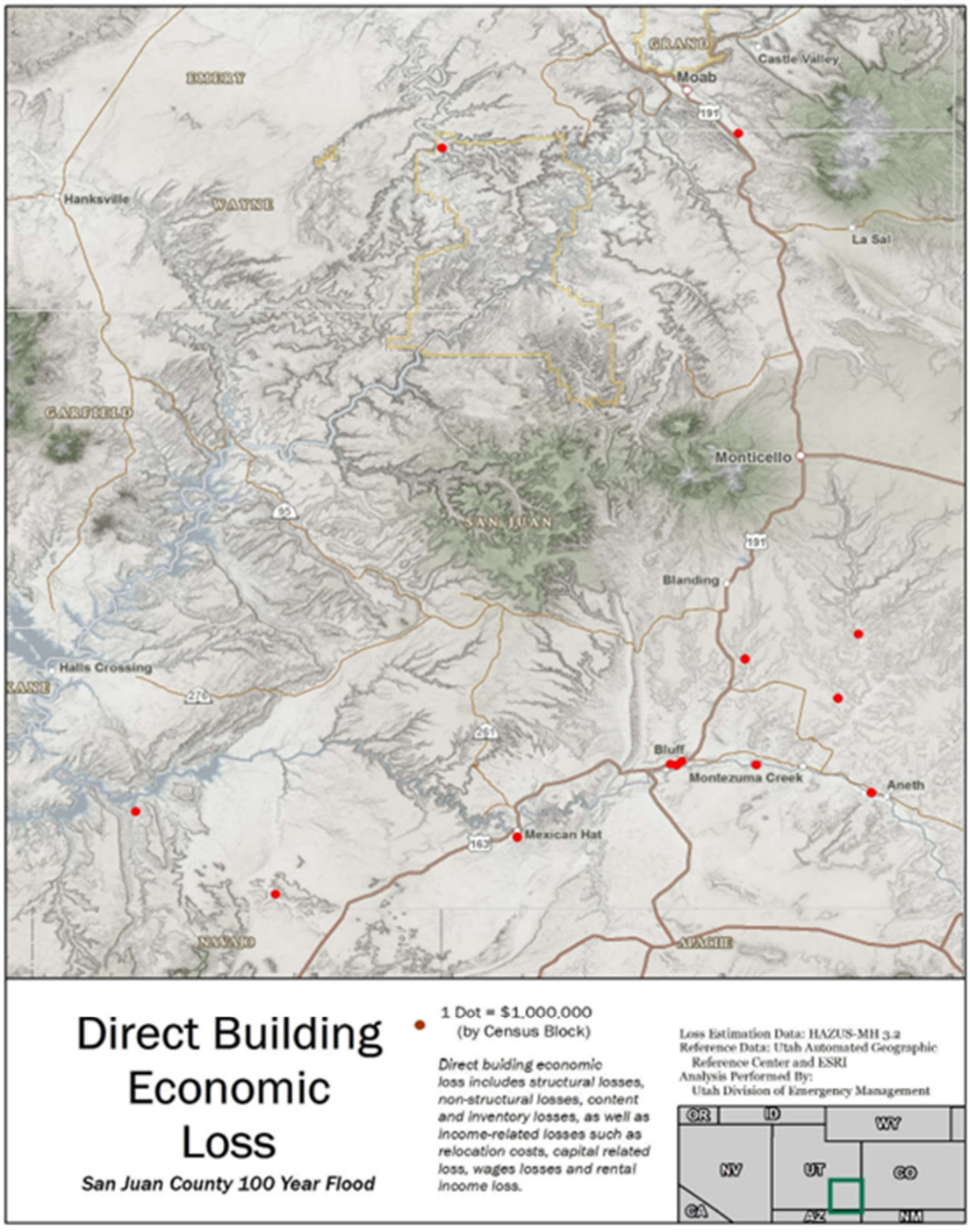


Figure 8-3. Direct Building Economic Loss

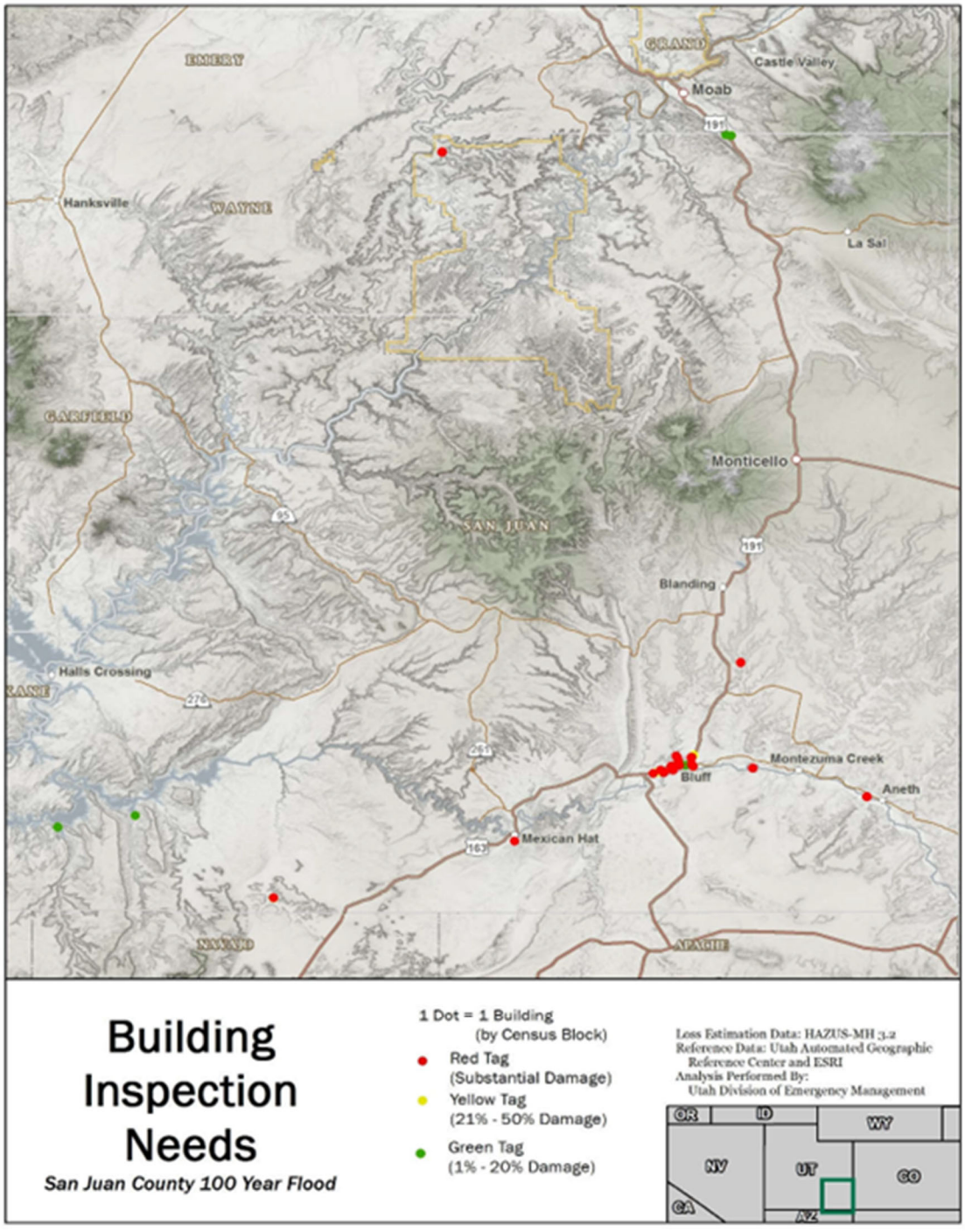


Figure 8-4. Building Inspection Needs

FEMA NRI Score

Table 8-5. Riverine Flooding: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Rating
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	0.00	No Rating
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	0.00	No Rating
978100	City of Monticello	0.00	No Rating
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is low impact based on current development trends, meaning future development will minimally increase the impacts of riverine flooding.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), a warmer planet is evaporating more water into the atmosphere, resulting in more precipitation in the form of heavy snowfall or downpour (Environmental Defense Fund, 2023). Additionally, heavy precipitation leads to riverine flooding and flash floods as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period. Increasing annual precipitation contributes to sustained flooding (Neighborhoods At Risk, 2023).

8.3.2 Flash Flood

Hazard Description

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Location	Along the San Juan and Colorado Rivers and their respective larger tributaries; in slot canyons, gullies, and washes	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Heavy snowfall runoff in spring and early summer; monsoonal thunderstorms and heavy rainfall in late summer	
Duration	Flooding can last hours to days or even months.	
Analysis Used	FIS, FIRM, Army Corp of Engineers Flood Study, GIS data, DEM Hazus 100-Year Flood report, information from community residents, NOAA, NWS, NFIP, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, local newspaper articles	

Flash flood is defined by the NWS as "a rapid and extreme flow of high water into a normally dry area or a rapid water level rise in a stream or creek above a predetermined flood level, beginning within six hours of the causative event (e.g., intense rainfall, dam failure, ice jam). Ongoing flooding can intensify to flash flooding in cases where intense rainfall results in a rapid surge of rising flood waters." Flash floods differ from floods (discussed above in River or Stream Flood) in the rapidity with which they develop. Floods generally develop over a period of several days, providing more warning time and time for preparation and evacuation. Flash floods occur with little or no warning. They may occur during thunderstorms due to rapid runoff from steep terrain, from areas where the soil is already saturated, or in urban areas where

vegetation has been removed and pavement has replaced exposed soil. Flash floods may also arise as the result of dam failure (discussed below) or the breakup of ice jams.

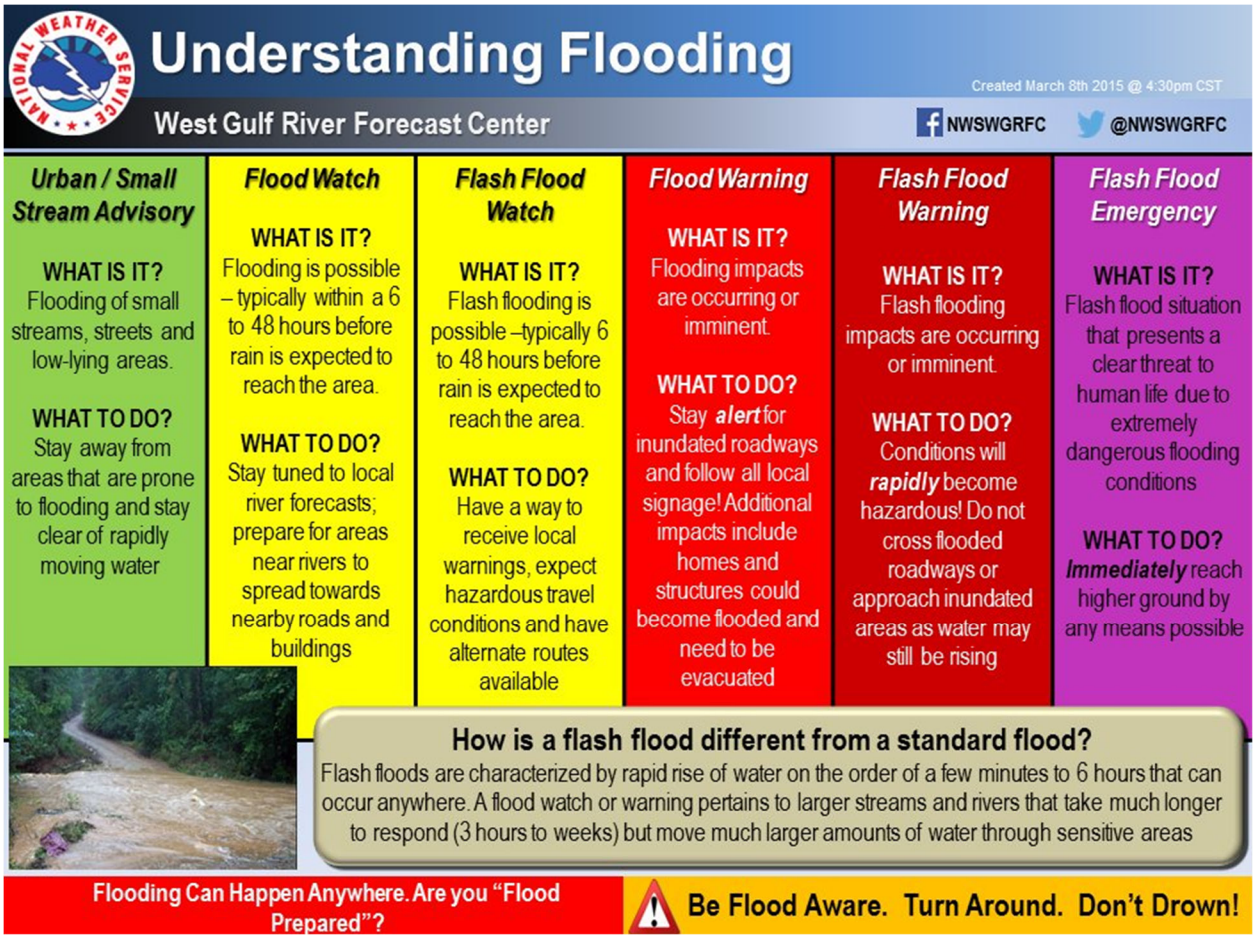
Location

Flooding affects the majority of Utah due to heavy mountain precipitation and runoff. Consistent wildfires also exacerbate existing flood risks. Southern Utah especially has a higher risk of flash flooding because of its numerous slot canyons, gullies, and washes combined with heavy storm systems, although infrequent. Southern Utah can experience changes in the geography of the landscape from sediment movement during flash floods, as well (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019).

Any area in San Juan County along the San Juan and Colorado Rivers and their respective tributaries or along any slot canyons, gullies, and washes are at risk to flash flooding, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. The Pack Creek Fire Burn Area is particularly vulnerable to flash floods, as described below.

Extent

Flash floods occur suddenly within six hours of intense rainfall from a thunderstorm or several thunderstorms. Flash floods are common amongst San Juan County's many slot canyons, making these areas especially hazardous during rainfall.



Source: National Weather Service

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

The Storm Events Database from the NOAA lists 29 flash flood events and 16 debris flow events in San Juan County between 2010–2022. Many of these flood events occurred in the canyons and slot canyons of southern Utah. Nine of these flash flood events occurred in Monticello, two in Blanding, three in Bluff, and the rest in unincorporated San Juan County. Additionally, the Pack Creek Fire in the La Sal Mountains of northern San Juan County on June 9, 2021 burned 8,951 acres (Canyon Country Zephyr, 2021). The burn scar left from the fire has resulted in several flash floods that are triggered by excessive rainfall over the burn scar, causing debris flow to move through the Pack Creek Burn Area. Four of these debris flows occurred in 2021 after the fire, and at least six debris flow events in the area occurred in 2022. The following table lists all flash flood and debris flow events since 2010.

Table 8-6. Flood Events in San Juan County (2010–2022)

Location Within County	Date	Event Type	Property Damage ($)	Cause
Monticello Airport	07/21/2010	Flash Flood	--	Strong thunderstorms, hail
Monument Valley Airport	07/28/2010	Flash Flood	$500	Strong thunderstorms, heavy rain
Monticello Airport	07/19/2011	Flash Flood	--	Strong thunderstorms, heavy rain
Grand County Airport	09/03/2012	Flash Flood	$5,000	Strong thunderstorms, heavy rain
Bluff	09/12/2012	Debris Flow	--	Heavy rain—caused flow of mud and water across Hwy 191
Montezuma Creek	01/26/2013	Debris Flow	--	Heavy rain—caused rock and debris slides
La Sal Junction Airport	05/09/2013	Flash Flood	--	Strong thunderstorms, heavy rain
Bluff Airport	07/15/2013	Flash Flood	$40,000	Monsoon, strong thunderstorms, heavy rain
La Sal Junction Airport	08/23/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoon, strong thunderstorms, heavy rain
Bluff	08/25/2013	Flash Flood	$10,000	Thunderstorms, heavy rain
Grand County Airport, Mexican Hat, Fry Canyon	08/26/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoonal thunderstorms, heavy rainfall
Monticello Airport	08/27/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoon, thunderstorms
La Sal Junction Airport, Monticello Airport	09/09/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoon, heavy rain, thunderstorms
Mexican Hat	09/10/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoons
La Sal Junction Airport	09/13/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoon, heavy rain, thunderstorms
La Sal Junction Airport, Fry Canyon, Monticello Airport	09/14/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoon, heavy rain, thunderstorms

Location Within County	Date	Event Type	Property Damage ($)	Cause
Blanding Municipal Airport	09/18/2013	Debris Flow	--	Cold front, hail—caused localized flooding and washed boulders
Monticello	09/22/2013	Flash Flood	--	Monsoon, strong thunderstorms, hail, heavy rain
La Sal Junction Airport	05/11/2014	Flash Flood	--	Deep moisture, heavy rain, snowfall
Monticello Airport	07/29/2014	Flash Flood	--	Monsoon, thunderstorms
Monticello Airport	08/04/2014	Flash Flood	--	Thunderstorms, heavy rain
La Sal Junction Airport	08/14/2014	Flash Flood	--	Heavy rain
Grand County Airport	09/09/2014	Flash Flood	--	Thunderstorms, heavy rain
Grand County Airport	02/10/2015	Debris Flow	--	Heavy rain, snow melt—caused rockslide of large boulders
La Sal Junction Airport	06/11/2015	Flash Flood	--	Thunderstorms, heavy rain
Blanding	06/13/2015	Flash Flood	$30,000	Strong thunderstorms, heavy rain
White Canyon	07/01/2016	Debris Flow	--	Heavy rain, thunderstorms—caused flow of muddy water, rocks, and debris
Mexican Hat	07/25/2017	Flash Flood	--	Thunderstorms, heavy rain
La Sal Junction	08/06/2017	Flash Flood	--	Thunderstorms, heavy rain
Fry Canyon	07/14/2018	Debris Flow	--	Heavy rain, thunderstorms—caused 4 inches of mud and silt on Hwy 261
Mexican Hat	06/06/2020	Flash Flood	--	Severe storms, hail, strong wind, heavy rain
Grand County Airport, La Sal	07/14/2021	Debris Flow	--	Heavy rain, thunderstorms, monsoon—caused mud and debris flow in burn area
Grand County Airport	07/25/2021	Debris Flow	$50,000	Heavy rain, thunderstorms, monsoon—caused mud and debris flow in burn area

Location Within County	Date	Event Type	Property Damage ($)	Cause
Grand County Airport, La Sal	07/28/2021	Debris Flow	--	Monsoon, heavy rain, thunderstorms—caused debris flows in burn area
Grand County Airport, La Sal	08/01/2021	Debris Flow	$2,500	Heavy rain, thunderstorms, monsoon—caused large mud and debris flow in burn area
Grand County Airport	08/26/2021	Debris Flow	$1,000	Heavy rain, thunderstorms—caused rock and debris flows on Hwy 191
Grand County Airport	07/26/2022	Debris Flow	$10,000	Monsoon, heavy rain, thunderstorms—caused debris flow in burn area
Grand County Airport	07/30/2022	Debris Flow	$2,500	Heavy rain, monsoon, thunderstorms—caused debris flow in burn area
Grand County Airport	07/31/2022	Debris Flow	$200	Heavy rain, monsoon, thunderstorms—caused debris flow in burn area
Grand County Airport	08/11/2022	Flash Flood	$500	Heavy rain, monsoon, thunderstorms
Grand County Airport	08/11/2022	Debris Flow	$1000	Heavy rain, monsoon, thunderstorms—caused debris flow in burn area
Monticello Airport	08/14/2022	Flash Flood	$5,000	Heavy rain, monsoon, thunderstorms
Grand County Airport	08/20/2022	Flash Flood	$250	Heavy rain, thunderstorms
Grand County Airport	08/20/2022	Debris Flow	$250	Heavy rain, monsoon, thunderstorms—caused debris flow in burn area
Fry Canyon	08/26/2022	Flash Flood	$500	Heavy rain, thunderstorms
Source: NOAA Storm Events Database, 2010–2022				

Most recently, a significant flash flood in San Juan County near Monticello washed out large chunks of SR 211 between mileposts 15–17 on August 14, 2022. The Utah Department of Transportation closed U.S. Hwy 191 in both directions near the highway's junction with SR 211, which was also closed. Thunderstorms and heavy rain were the cause of the flash flooding. Photos of the damaged road can be seen below (Burt, 2022).



Figure 8-5. Flash Flood on 8/14/2022

Flash flooding is likely to occur again in the future. According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 0.03 more days of heavy precipitation per year by 2048 (from 0.31 days to 0.34 days per year). By 2048, San Juan County is also expected to have a 0.11" increase (from 10.04" to 10.15") in average annual precipitation. Heavy precipitation can lead to flash flooding as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period. Increasing annual precipitation can contribute to sustained flooding.

Impacts & Loss Estimates

Any area in San Juan County along the San Juan and Colorado Rivers and their respective tributaries or along any slot canyons, gullies, and washes are at risk to flash flooding, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

Table 8-5. Impacts of Flash Flood by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Flash Floods	Experienced Significant Flash Flood with $1,000+ in Damage Since 2010	Fatalities Due to Flash Floods	Potential Impacts of Flash Floods
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	1	Injury, drowning, blunt force trauma, death, structure fire, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Flash Floods	Experienced Significant Flash Flood with $1,000+ in Damage Since 2010	Fatalities Due to Flash Floods	Potential Impacts of Flash Floods
				utilities, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
City of Monticello	Yes	Yes	0	Injury, drowning, blunt force trauma, death, structure fire, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
City of Blanding	Yes	Yes	0	Injury, drowning, blunt force trauma, death, structure fire, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	0	Injury, drowning, blunt force trauma, death, structure fire, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses

Because flash floods develop so rapidly, people on foot or in automobiles may be stranded or may be swept away and injured or drowned. They are characterized by high velocity water flow and large amounts of debris, both of which cause damage to or destroy structures and other objects in their path.

The 2019 Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan records the flood vulnerabilities and loss estimates of people, residential units, and commercial units in San Juan County. The following table includes the number of vulnerable people and units in the county as well as the reported combined values of these units.

Table 8-7. Vulnerable Units in San Juan County

People	Residential Units		Commercial Units	
	Units	Value	Units	Value
424	77	$21,960,000	N/A	$1,410,000
Source: Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019				

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions, especially those who are homeless or live in mobile homes, may be more vulnerable to flash flooding. Structures without foundations are more likely to be swept away or damaged in a flood. Additionally, those who are unable to transport themselves to a safe location may be at risk.

Table 8-6. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately respond to a flood.

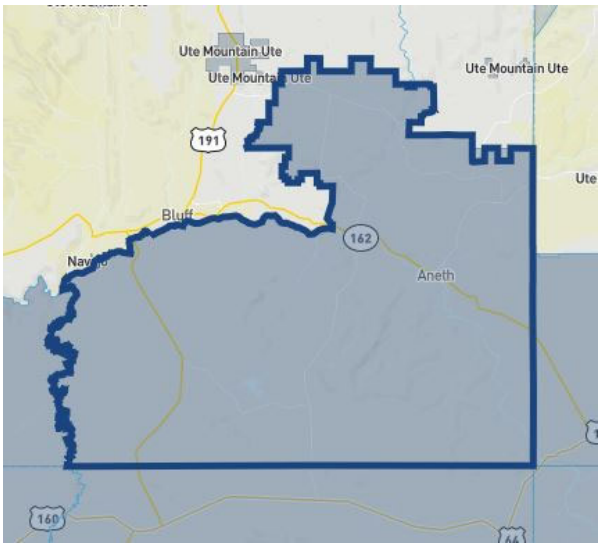


Figure 8-4. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 8-7. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*	
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*	
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*	
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*	
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*	
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*	
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*	
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*	
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*	
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*	
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*	
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
25% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Flash floods may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from floods, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 8-8. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello

Critical Facility Type	Location
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Table 8-8. Climate Projections for San Juan County, UT | Neighborhoods at Risk 2023

Precipitation Projections	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to experience 0.03 more days of heavy precipitation per year (from 0.31 days to 0.34 days per year).
	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to have a 0.11” increase (from 10.04” to 10.15”) in average annual precipitation.
	Heavy precipitation can lead to flash floods as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period.
	Increasing annual precipitation can contribute to sustained flooding.
Source: Neighborhoods at Risk, 2023	

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is low impact based on current development trends, meaning future development will minimally increase the impacts of flash flooding.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), a warmer planet is evaporating more water into the atmosphere, resulting in more precipitation in the form of heavy snowfall or downpour (Environmental Defense Fund, 2023). Additionally, heavy precipitation leads to riverine flooding and flash floods as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of

precipitation that falls in a short period. Increasing annual precipitation contributes to sustained flooding (Neighborhoods At Risk, 2023).

8.3.3 Dam Failure

Hazard Description

Potential Probability	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Dam locations are mainly located in the mid-eastern portion of the county, including in Monticello and Blanding	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Rainy Day Failure happens mainly during heavy precipitation events and can have some warning time. Sunny Day Failure happens with no warning at all and can happen at any time.	
Duration	Hours, days. Depends on spillway type and area, maximum cfs discharge, overflow or breach type, dam type. Refer to Dam Inventory for more information.	
Analysis Used	BOR inundation maps and plans, FIS, Water Rights, Utah Division of Water Rights and Dam Safety, local input, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, National Inventory of Dams	

Dam failure is the unintended release of impounded waters. Dams can fail for one or a combination of the following reasons:

- Overtopping caused by floods that exceed the capacity of the dam
- Deliberate acts of sabotage
- Structural failure of materials used in dam construction
- Poor design and/or construction methods
- Movement and/or failure of the foundation supporting the dam
- Settlement and cracking of concrete or embankment dams
- Piping and internal erosion of soil in embankment dams.
- Inadequate maintenance and upkeep

Failures may be categorized into two types: component failure of a structure that does not result in a significant reservoir release, and uncontrolled breach failure that leads to a significant release. With an uncontrolled breach failure of a manmade dam there is a sudden release of the impounded water, sometimes with little warning. The ensuing flood wave and flooding have enormous destructive power. The Dam Safety Program of the Utah Division of Water Rights is responsible for dam safety in Utah.

Location

San Juan County has a total of 174 dams throughout the county, with six high hazard and six moderate hazard dams that have the potential to cause significant loss to property and/or life in the event of a dam failure (the full list of dams and respective hazard ratings is available in *Extent*). As listed in the table below, there are several communities in San Juan County that would potentially be affected by a dam breach if one occurred, including the jurisdictions of Monticello and Blanding. The town of Bluff is not at risk of dam failure from a high or moderate hazard dam.

Table 8-9. Vulnerable Downstream Communities in San Juan County

Dam Name	DWRi Hazard Rating	First Downstream Community	Distance in Miles
Bankhead, Lower	Low	La Sal	5
Blanding City No. 3	High	Blanding	4
Camp Jackson	Moderate	Blanding	17
Dry Wash No. 2	Moderate	Blanding	14
Starvation Canyon	High	Blanding	3
Gordon	Moderate	Monticello	5
Kens Lake	High	Moab	6
Lloyds Lake	High	Monticello	1
Monticello City No. 1	Low	Monticello	1
Monticello City No. 2	Low	Monticello	1

Extent

Dams in Utah are classified according to hazard, size, and use. There are three hazard ratings: high, moderate, and low. The hazard rating reflects proximity to people and property. High hazard dams are located where there are significant consequences downstream if the dam fails, such as loss of human life and significant property damage. Moderate hazard is typically defined as a dam whose failure will cause significant property destruction. Low hazard dams will cause minimal property destruction (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019). As growth continues, homes are being built closer to dams, creating "hazard creep," which creates additional urgency to ensure dams meet safety standards and don't put lives and property at unnecessary risk (Dam Safety, 2023).

As seen in the table below, 174 dams are listed by the Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi) Dam Safety in San Juan County (excluding inactive, planned, or under construction dams), with only six dams listed as having a high threat rating. A high threat rating means there is a possibility of life being lost due to dam failure. Six dams are listed as having a moderate hazard rating, meaning there would be significant downstream property loss if the dam were to fail. 145 dams have a low hazard rating, which means if a dam failure were to occur, there would be insignificant property loss; however, these dams should still be monitored. The remaining 17 dams do not have a hazard rating but are still listed in the database. The classification of a high hazard dam does not mean that the dam has a high probability of failure. Dam safety hazard classifications simply delineate the downstream consequences if a dam were to fail. Potential dam failure in San Juan County is rated as "possible." If a dam were to breach in the county, the cities identified in the table in the *Location* section above would be affected.

The National Inventory of Dams (NID) ranks dams as high, significant, or low. The NID lists 12 dams in San Juan County that have a rating of high or significant. The map below shows the locations of these dams and their proximity to communities in the county.



Figure 8-6. San Juan County High and Significant Dams

In addition to listing all the dams from DWRi Dam Safety in San Juan County, the following table notes all 12 dams from the National Inventory of Dams (NID) that have a rating of high or significant.

Table 8-10. Dams in San Juan County

	Dam Name	DWRi Hazard Rating	NID Hazard Rating
1	Blanding City No. 3	High	High
2	Blanding City No. 4	High	High
3	Kens Lake	High	High
4	Lloyd's Lake (Monticello)	High	High
5	Recapture Creek	High	High
6	Starvation Canyon	High	High
7	Camp Jackson	Moderate	Significant
8	Dry Wash No. 2	Moderate	Significant
9	Gordon	Moderate	Significant
10	Keller	Moderate	Significant
11	Monticello Lake	Moderate	Significant
12	Rattlesnake Ranch No. 2 (Lower)	Moderate	Significant
13	Adams Ranch Dam	Low	

	Dam Name	DWRi Hazard Rating	NID Hazard Rating
14	Adams, Lynn	Low	
15	Bailey (Upper)	Low	
16	Bailey, Lawrence P. 72R3-20	Low	
17	Bankhead (Lower)	Low	
18	Bears Ears Pond #2	Low	
19	Beaver Pond #1, Sec. 6	Low	
20	Beaver Pond #2, Sec. 6	Low	
21	Big Hole Reservoir	Low	
22	Blanding Wastewater Winter Storage	Low	
23	Blankenagle Reservoir	Low	
24	Blue Springs Reservoir	Low	
25	Brownell, Durwin H. 71R6-28	Low	
26	Brushy Basin Reservoir #1	Low	
27	Brushy Basin Reservoir #2	Low	
28	Brushy Basin Reservoir #3	Low	
29	Brushy Basin Reservoir #4	Low	
30	Buck Hollow	Low	
31	Buck Hollow Reservoir #2	Low	
32	Bull Dog Pond	Low	
33	Bureau of Land Management	Low	
34	Coyote Creek Pond	Low	
35	Dalton, Max	Low	
36	Davis Pocket Pond	Low	
37	De Jones, Cardon 72 72R5-1	Low	
38	Deer Flat Spring #2	Low	
39	Dervage, Michael	Low	
40	Devils Canyon Pond	Low	
41	Double Corrals Pasture Pond	Low	
42	Dugout	Low	
43	Dukes Pond	Low	
44	East Point Reservoir	Low	
45	Foy	Low	
46	Halls, F. Devere 70R6-2	Low	
47	Hammond Canyon Trail Reservoir	Low	
48	Harts Draw Pond	Low	
49	Harts Draw Pond #2	Low	
50	Harts Draw Pond #3	Low	
51	Harts Draw Pond #4	Low	
52	Hyde, Lee Afton 70R12-23	Low	
53	Iron Springs	Low	
54	Irvine Day Reservoir	Low	
55	J.N. Pasture Pond	Low	
56	Jackson Spring Dugout	Low	
57	Johnson Creek Reservoir	Low	
58	Johnson Reservoir	Low	
59	Johnson Ridge Reservoir #1	Low	
60	Johnson Ridge Reservoir #2	Low	
61	Jones Pond	Low	
62	Knolls Reservoir	Low	

	Dam Name	DWRi Hazard Rating	NID Hazard Rating
63	Laws, Boyd J. & Sandra P. 94-09-64MD	Low	
64	Lens Point Reservoir #1	Low	
65	Lens Point Reservoir #2	Low	
66	Lens Point Reservoir #3	Low	
67	Lisbon Valley Mining #1	Low	
68	Lisbon Valley Mining #2	Low	
69	Lisbon Valley Mining Co. LLC	Low	
70	Lisbon Valley Mining Co. LLC	Low	
71	Lisbon Valley Mining Co. LLC	Low	
72	Lisbon Valley Mining Co. LLC	Low	
73	Lisbon Valley Mining Company	Low	
74	Little Mountain Pond	Low	
75	Little Mountain Rim Pond	Low	
76	Lockhart Basin 72R3-21	Low	
77	Lower Hop Creek	Low	
78	Lower Pine Ridge Reservoir	Low	
79	Lower Trinity Reservoir	Low	
80	Lower West State Line	Low	
81	Lyman, Richard & Mary Ann	Low	
82	Lyman, Richard & Mary Ann	Low	
83	Lyman, Richard & Mary Ann	Low	
84	Martinez, Earl	Low	
85	Martinez, Earl	Low	
86	Martinez, Earl	Low	
87	Maverick Point Pond	Low	
88	Medicine Lake	Low	
89	Mikesell Family Trust	Low	
90	Miners Pond	Low	
91	Monticello City No. 1	Low	
92	Monticello City No. 2	Low	
93	Monticello City No. 3	Low	
94	Moore’s Range Reservoir #1	Low	
95	Moore’s Range Reservoir #2	Low	
96	Mormon Pasture Point Pond	Low	
97	Mud Ball Reservoir	Low	
98	Needles Overlook	Low	
99	Nielson, G.J. 72R4-14	Low	
100	Nielson, Norman F.	Low	
101	North Fork of Verdure Pond	Low	
102	Peters Point Pond #1	Low	
103	Peters Point Pond #2	Low	
104	Peters Point Pond #3	Low	
105	Photo Reservoir	Low	
106	Pine Ridge #1	Low	
107	Pine Ridge #2	Low	
108	Pine Ridge #3	Low	
109	Pine Ridge #4	Low	
110	Pine Ridge #5	Low	
111	Pine Ridge #6	Low	

	Dam Name	DWRi Hazard Rating	NID Hazard Rating
112	Pine Ridge #7	Low	
113	Pine Ridge Reservoir	Low	
114	Pole Canyon Reservoir	Low	
115	Porter, Eugene W. & Anne B. 71R5-11-2	Low	
116	Porter, Eugene W. & Anne B. 71R5-11-3	Low	
117	Provancha	Low	
118	Race Track Pond	Low	
119	Ramsay, Clarence R. 70R10-2	Low	
120	Recapture Bench Reservoir #1	Low	
121	Recapture Bench Reservoir #2	Low	
122	Recapture Road Pond	Low	
123	Reservoir Canyon Fork Pond	Low	
124	Reservoir Canyon Reservoir	Low	
125	Rio Algom Mining Corp. (Bisco) 90R296	Low	
126	Road Pond	Low	
127	Rocky Reservoir	Low	
128	Salt Creek Pond	Low	
129	Scorup Pond	Low	
130	Shay Ridge Pond	Low	
131	Shay Ridge Pond #1	Low	
132	Shay Ridge Pond #2	Low	
133	Shumway, Eugene 77R2-25	Low	
134	Sitla	Low	
135	Sitla—Baulies Pond	Low	
136	Sitla—Hart Point Pond	Low	
137	Sitla—John's Canyon Pond	Low	
138	Sitla—Pond #1	Low	
139	Sitla—Pond #2	Low	
140	Snyder No. 2	Low	
141	Snyder, Walter B. 77R26	Low	
142	Snyder, Walter B. 77B26	Low	
143	South Verdure Reservoir	Low	
144	State Line Ridge Reservoir	Low	
145	Stock, A.M. 85R42	Low	
146	Stocks, Fred & Brenda	Low	
147	Thornell Pond	Low	
148	Trinity Canyon Reservoir	Low	
149	Two Mile Road Reservoir	Low	
150	U.S. Forest Service 84R35	Low	
151	Verdure Pond	Low	
152	Washburn Pond	Low	
153	West Horse Pasture Pond	Low	
154	White Mesa	Low	
155	White Mesa Tailings No. 4B	Low	
156	Woodenshoe Reservoir	Low	
157	Young Mill Pond	Low	
158	Bureau of Land Management 96-09-41MD		
159	Bureau of Land Management 96-09-42MD		
160	Calliham, Gerald 94-09-75MD		

	Dam Name	DWRi Hazard Rating	NID Hazard Rating
161	Calliham, Gerald 94-09-76MD		
162	Deer Flat Spring #3 Pond 96-99-40MD		
163	Francom, Rowland & Christine 97-09-03MD		
164	Marian, Duane 97-09-08MD		
165	Monticello Millsite Pond #3		
166	Monticello Millsite Pond #4		
167	Monticello Repository Pond A		
168	Monticello Repository Pond B		
169	Monticello Repository Pond C		
170	Porter, Eugene W. & Anne B. 71R5-11		
171	Shumway, Danny 95-09-03MD		
172	Sky Ranch L.C. 98-05-35MD		
173	Tracy Balsley 96-05-21MD		
174	William Ewing Lucas 96-05-34MD		
Source: Utah Division of Water Rights, 2022; NID, 2022			

In San Juan County, Lloyds Lake is a high hazard dam owned by San Juan Water Conservancy District and was completed in 1984. The reservoir storage at spillway crest is 3,500 acre-feet, and the reservoir storage at dam crest is 4,300 acre-feet. The spillway type is an open channel, and the maximum dam breach flow would be 86,000 cfs with a 13-square mile drainage basin area. The first downstream community is Monticello, which is one mile away. The inundation area below Lloyd's Lake is depicted in the map below along with Monticello's critical facilities.

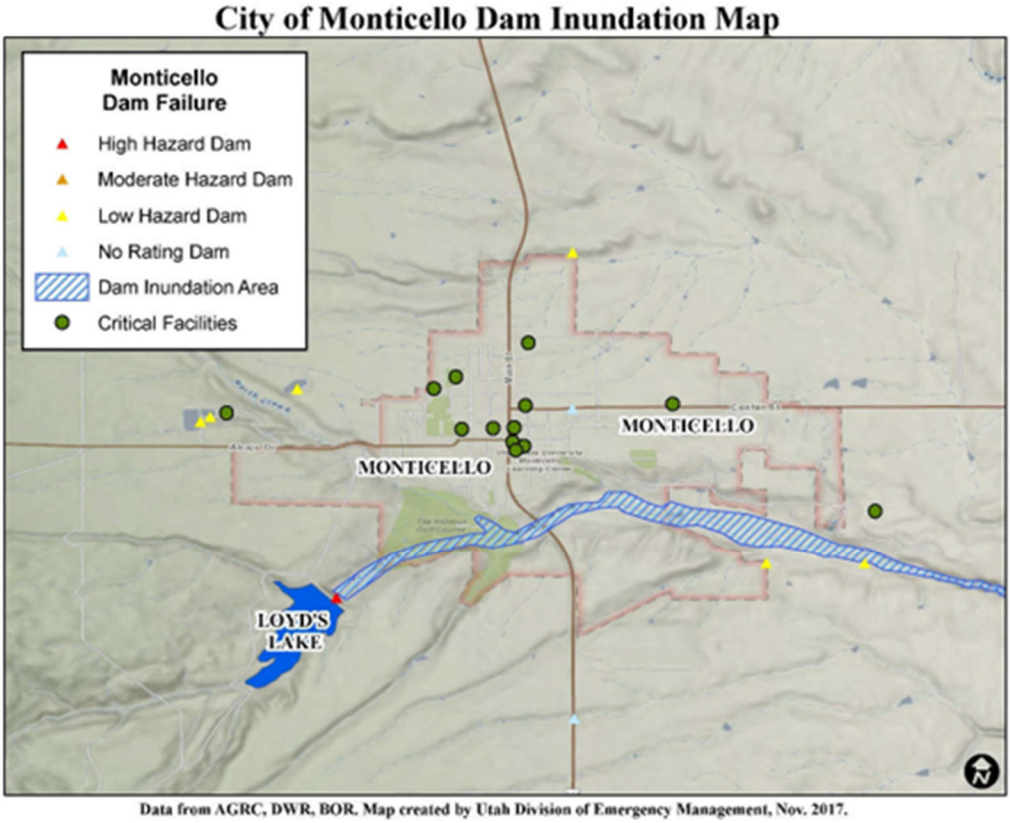


Figure 8-5. City of Monticello Dam Inundation Map

Starvation Canyon Reservoir is a high hazard dam owned by Blanding City and was completed in 1985. The reservoir storage at spillway crest is 600 acres, and the reservoir storage at dam crest is 875 acres. The spillway type is an open channel, and the maximum dam breach flow would be 28,000 cfs with a one square mile drainage basin area. The first downstream community is Blanding, which is three miles away. The inundation area for the reservoirs and lakes above Blanding is depicted in the map below along with Blanding's critical facilities.

Recapture Creek has a high hazard dam rating. It is owned by San Juan Water Conservancy and was completed in 1984. The reservoir storage at spillway crest is 9,319 acre-feet, and the reservoir storage at dam crest is 16,000 acre-feet. The spillway type is open channel, and the maximum dam breach flow would be 220,000 cfs with a 61 square mile drainage basin area. Recapture Creek does not have a downstream community; the dam water would flow into the San Juan River.

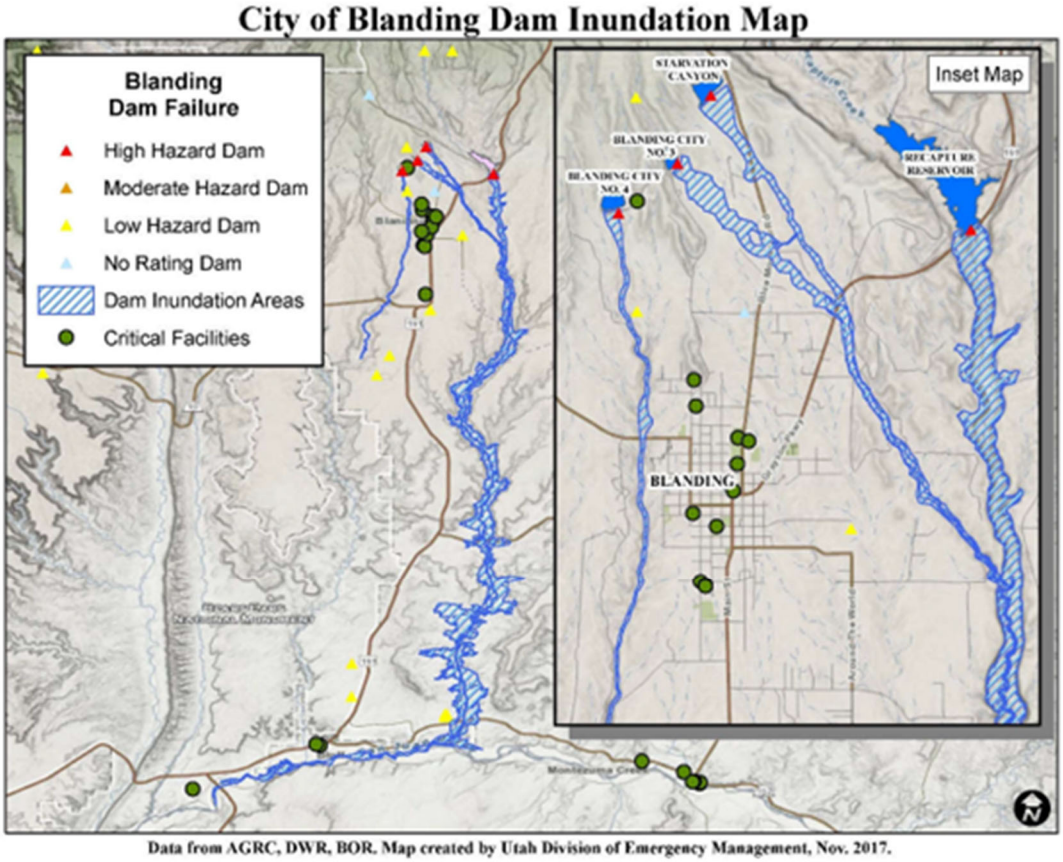


Figure 8-6. City of Blanding Dam Inundation Map

Historical Frequency & Probability of Future Occurrence

Presently, there is no historical record of dam failure in San Juan County. However, dam failure could occur at any time without warning, so it's imperative to continue monitoring each dam in the county, especially those with high or moderate hazard ratings. The cities of Monticello and Blanding are most at risk of a dam failure. The town of Bluff has minimal risk.

The risk of dam failure is not likely to increase so long as dams are maintained as they are required by law. However, according to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 0.03 more days of heavy precipitation per year by 2048 (from 0.31 days to 0.34 days per year). By 2048, San Juan

County is also expected to have a 0.11” increase (from 10.04” to 10.15”) in average annual precipitation. Heavy precipitation can lead to flooding as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period, which has the potential to suddenly overwhelm a dam, especially if the dam is not carefully monitored and maintained.

Impacts & Loss Estimates

The cities of Monticello and Blanding and parts of unincorporated San Juan County may be impacted by dam failure, as presented in the table below. However, the town of Bluff is not at risk of dam failure from a moderate or high hazard dam.

Table 8-9. Impacts of Dam Failure by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	May Be Impacted by Dam Failure	Potential Impacts of Dam Failure
San Juan County	Yes	Injury, drowning, blunt force trauma, death, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, shortage of water storage, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
City of Monticello	Yes	Injury, drowning, blunt force trauma, death, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, shortage of water storage, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
City of Blanding	Yes	Injury, drowning, blunt force trauma, death, downed power lines, displaced wildlife, hazardous chemicals release, leaking gas lines, property damage, flooding in residences and businesses, road closures, loss of crops/vegetation/livestock, loss of utilities, shortage of water storage, disruption to medical care, risk to emergency services, economic losses
Town of Bluff	No	No impacts likely

The severity of a dam failure depends on the area surrounding the dam or levee, the volume and velocity of water that breaches the structure, and the structures and population in the area. A dam failure will result in flooding of normally protected areas, resulting in impacts similar to those seen that are within the normal floodplain.

The 2019 Utah State Hazard Mitigation Plan compiled the total potential dam inundation area for each county in Utah. For San Juan County, 18.74 square miles (out of 7,929.93 total square miles in the county) could potentially be affected by one or more dam failures. This is a percentage of 0.24%. The cities of Blanding and Monticello have the most potential for significant loss of life and/or property. The map below marks the high and significant hazard dams in the county with a one-mile buffer shown around each one. Many of the critical facilities in the county are indicated on the map, as well.

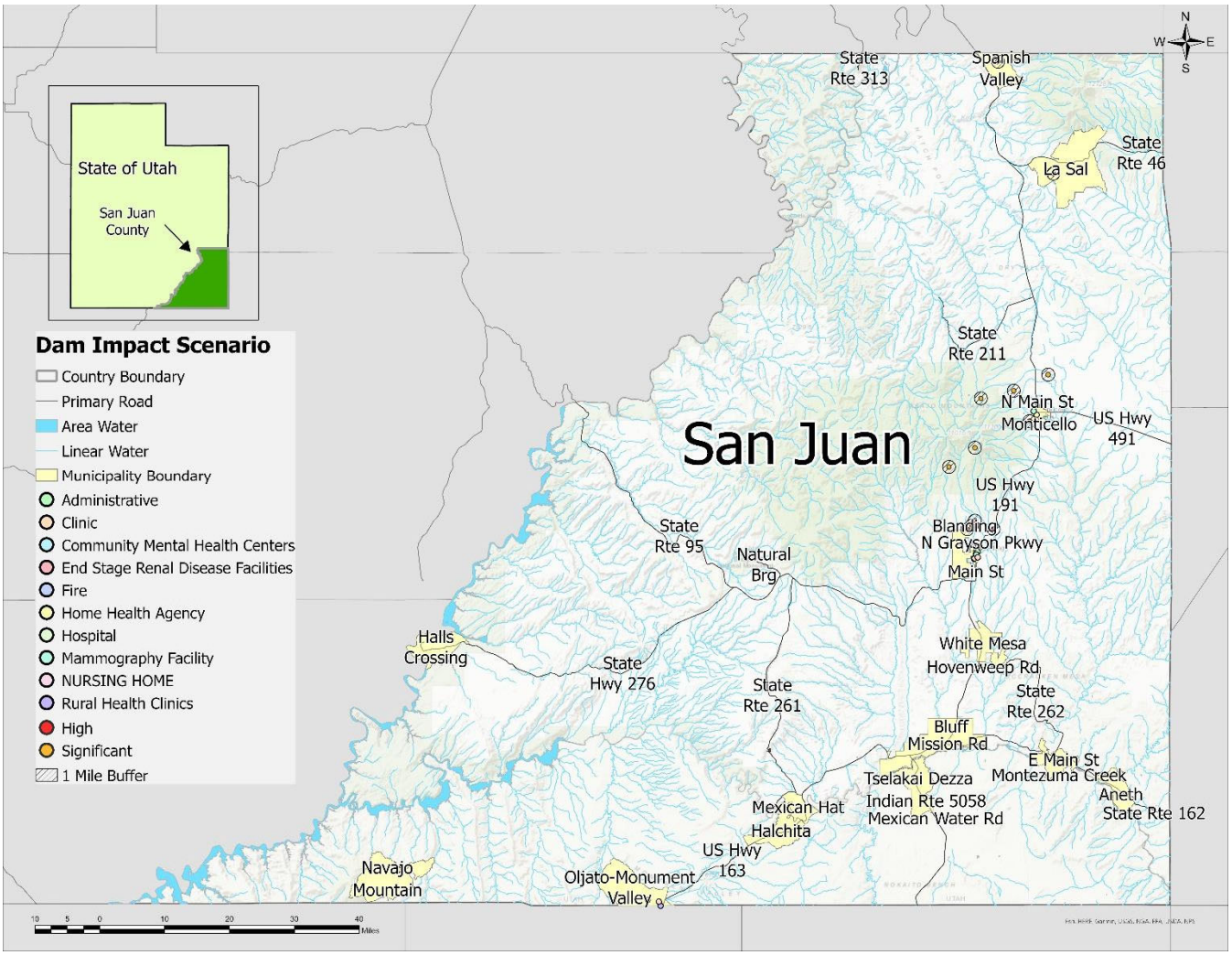


Figure 8-9. San Juan County Dam Impact Scenario

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People with inadequate living conditions, especially those who are homeless or live in mobile homes, may be more vulnerable to dam failure. Structures without foundations are more likely to be swept away or damaged in the event of a dam failure and the subsequent flash flood. Additionally, those who are unable to quickly transport themselves to a safe location may be at risk.

Table 8-10. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately respond to a dam failure.



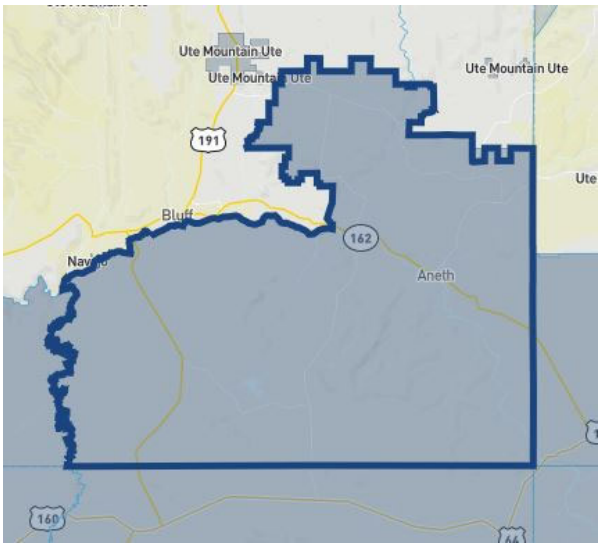
Figure 8-7. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 8-11. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		
***90th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*	
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*	
***22%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*	
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
25% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Dam failure and subsequent flooding may cause significant damage to critical facilities in the county. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by damage from dam failure, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 8-12. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello

Critical Facility Type	Location
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is low impact based on current development trends, meaning future development will minimally increase the impacts of dam failure.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), a warmer planet is evaporating more water into the atmosphere, resulting in more precipitation in the form of heavy snowfall or downpour (Environmental Defense Fund, 2023). Additionally, heavy precipitation leads to riverine flooding and flash floods as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period. Increasing annual precipitation contributes to sustained flooding (Neighborhoods At Risk, 2023).

CHAPTER 9 DROUGHT

9.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Blanding, Monticello, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Generally summer and early fall	
Duration	Drought events may last one month to several months to years	
Analysis Used	National Integrated Drought Information System, Utah State University Climate Information, National Drought Mitigation Center, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, NOAA, NWS, Utah Division of Water Resources, EWG	

Drought is an expected phase in the climactic cycle of almost any geographical region. Objective, quantitative definitions for drought exist but most authorities agree that, because of the many factors contributing to it and because its onset and relief are slow and indistinct, none is entirely satisfactory. According to the National Drought Mitigation Center, drought "originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector" (NDMC, 2022a). What is clear is that a condition perceived as "drought" in a given location is the result of a significant decrease in water supply relative to what is "normal" in that area.

It should be noted that water supply is not only controlled by precipitation (amount, frequency, and intensity) but also by other factors, including evaporation (which is increased by higher-than-normal heat and winds), transpiration, temperature, soil moisture, and human use.

Utah specifically is a dry landscape and is among one of the driest states in the country, receiving on average approximately 13 inches of precipitation per year (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019). San Juan County is one of the driest counties in the state, as well.

9.2 LOCATION

San Juan County is subject to drought events due to its location on the high desert in Southeastern Utah. The drought events affect the county, the cities of Monticello and Blanding, the town of Bluff, and the unincorporated communities.

9.3 EXTENT

The following figure displays the precipitation conditions for the United States using the Palmer Drought Severity Index, which is taken from the National Weather Service (NWS). The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is a means of quantifying drought in terms of prolonged and abnormal moisture deficiency or excess. This index indicates general conditions and not local variations caused by isolated rain. The PDSI is an important climatological tool for evaluating the scope, severity, and frequency of prolonged

periods of abnormally dry or wet weather. It can be used to help delineate disaster areas and indicate the availability of irrigation water supplies, reservoir levels, range conditions, amount of stock water, and potential intensity of forest fires (NWS, 2022e).

The PDSI expresses this comparison of moisture deficiency and moisture excess on a numerical scale that usually ranges from positive five to negative five. Positive values reflect excess moisture supplies, while negative values indicate moisture demands in excess of supplies.

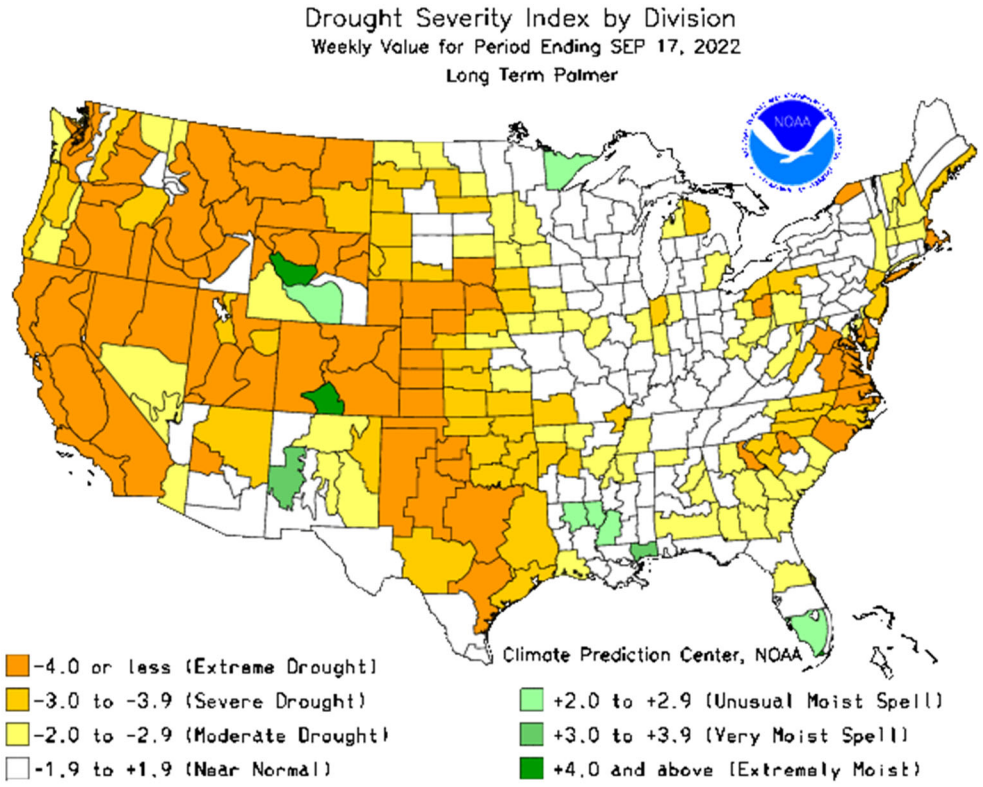


Figure 9-1. U.S. Drought Severity Index

The National Drought Mitigation Center also rates drought throughout the nation by intensity using a D0 (Abnormally Dry) to D4 (Exceptional Drought) scale, as seen in the map of Utah below. The majority of San Juan County is currently experiencing severe drought (NDMC, 2022b).

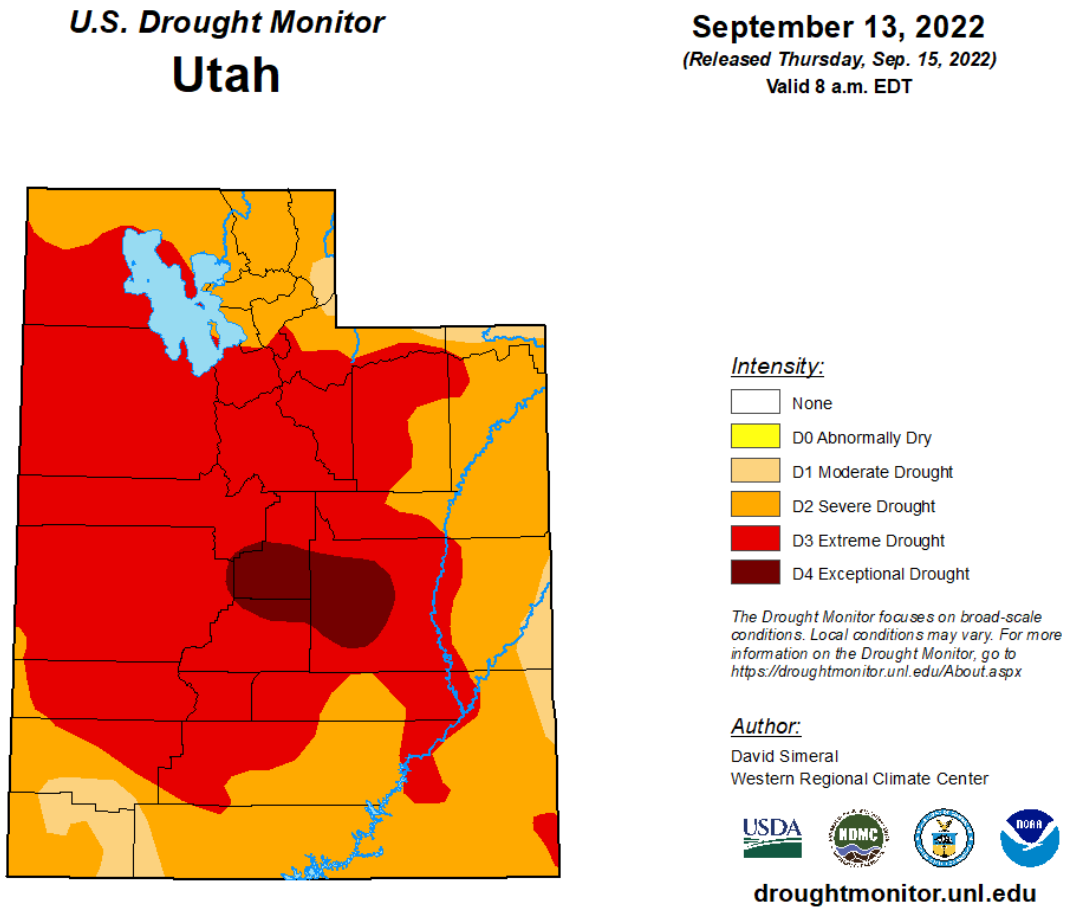


Figure 9-2. U.S. Drought Monitor Utah

9.4 HISTORICAL FREQUENCY & PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Droughts are common occurrences in San Juan County. There have been several multi-year droughts in Utah since 1898, which are listed below (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019). Utah has been in a prolonged drought since 1987.

- 1898–1905
- 1933–1943
- 1950–1966
- 1971–1977
- 1987–present

Most recently, the governor of Utah made a drought declaration for the entire state on April 21, 2022. As of September 13, 2022, 32 of Utah's largest 42 reservoirs are below 55% of capacity (Utah Water Resources, 2022). San Juan County has historically experienced prolonged drought events. The county has been in a drought every year since 2002 except the years 2016 and 2017 (Storm Events Database, 2022). The county is currently in a state of severe drought, with some parts of the county in extreme

drought (NDMC, 2022b). The cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff are in a state of severe drought.

An extended drought is likely to occur again in the future. According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F by 2048 (2023). As annual temperatures continue to increase and dry conditions remain consistent, more frequent and lengthy droughts are likely to occur. In fact, San Juan County is expected to experience an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F by 2048. Temperatures in Utah have already risen more than 2.5°F since the early 20th century (NOAA, 2022).

9.5 IMPACTS & LOSS ESTIMATES

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by drought, as presented in the table below.

Table 9-1. Impacts of Drought by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Drought	Experienced Exceptional Drought Since 2010	Potential Impacts of Drought
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	Water shortages, reduced crop/rangeland/forest productivity, wildfire, livestock/wildlife losses, economic losses (reduced agriculture income, increased food prices, unemployment, increased energy costs, etc.), plant disease, infestation, decreased tourism, food shortages
City of Monticello	Yes	Yes	Water shortages, reduced crop/rangeland/forest productivity, wildfire, livestock/wildlife losses, economic losses (reduced agriculture income, increased food prices, unemployment, increased energy costs, etc.), plant disease, infestation, decreased tourism, food shortages
City of Blanding	Yes	Yes	Water shortages, reduced crop/rangeland/forest productivity, wildfire, livestock/wildlife losses, economic losses (reduced agriculture income, increased food prices, unemployment, increased energy costs, etc.), plant disease, infestation, decreased tourism, food shortages
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	Water shortages, reduced crop/rangeland/forest productivity, wildfire, livestock/wildlife losses, economic losses (reduced agriculture income, increased food prices, unemployment, increased energy costs, etc.), plant disease, infestation, decreased tourism, food shortages

Drought is agriculture's most expensive, frequent, and widespread form of natural disaster. Drought produces a complex web of impacts that spans many sectors of the economy and reaches well beyond the area experiencing physical drought. This complexity exists because water is integral to our ability to produce goods and provide services.

Impacts are commonly referred to as direct or indirect. Reduced crop, rangeland, and forest productivity; increased fire hazard; reduced water levels; increased livestock and wildlife mortality rates; and damage to wildlife and fish habitat are a few examples of direct impacts. The consequences of these impacts

illustrate indirect impacts. For example, a reduction in crop, rangeland, and forest productivity may result in reduced income for farmers and agribusiness, increased prices for food and timber, unemployment, reduced tax revenues because of reduced expenditures, increased crime, foreclosures on bank loans to farmers and businesses, migration, and disaster relief programs. The impacts of drought can be categorized as economic, environmental, or social.

Many economic impacts occur in agricultural and related sectors because of the reliance of these sectors on surface and subsurface water supplies. In the years 1995–2020, $7,356,792 was paid out to farmers in the form of crop indemnities in San Juan County due to loss of crops from drought (EWG, 2022). In addition to obvious losses in yields in crop and livestock production, drought is associated with increases in insect infestations, plant disease, and wind erosion. In fact, the EWG reported $709,183 in total indemnities in the county for crops lost to wind, heat, insects, and plant disease (1995–2020). Droughts also bring increased problems with insects and diseases to forests and reduce growth. The incidence of forest and range fires increases substantially during extended droughts, which in turn places both human and wildlife populations at higher levels of risk.

Income loss is another indicator used in assessing the impacts of drought because so many sectors are affected. Reduced income for farmers has a ripple effect. Retailers and others who provide goods and services to farmers face reduced business. This leads to unemployment, increased credit risk for financial institutions, capital shortfalls, and loss of tax revenue for local, state, and federal government. Less discretionary income affects the recreation and tourism industries. Prices for food, energy, and other products increase as supplies are reduced. In some cases, local shortages of certain goods result in the need to import these goods from outside the stricken region.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People particularly susceptible to drought are farmers who rely on crop revenue, people living in poverty, and those with chronic illnesses, such as asthma.

Table 9-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income. Some may rely heavily on the land to sustain them, which can become difficult during times of drought and limited access to water.



Figure 9-1. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

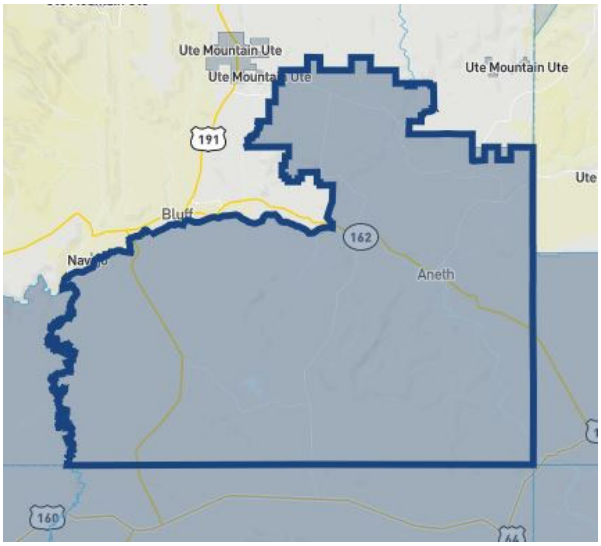
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 9-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Drought places high demands on the water supply and sometimes even electrical power supplies that can lead to blackouts or brownouts when accompanied by high heat. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by power outages or limited water supply, including places like hospitals and dialysis centers that rely on power to operate life-saving equipment.

Table 9-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Table 9-1. Climate Projections for San Juan County, UT | Neighborhoods at Risk 2023

Heat Projections	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F (from 38 days to 55 days per year).
	By 2048, San Juan County is expected to have a 2°F increase (from 55°F to 57°F) in average annual temperatures.
	Increasing annual temperatures can contribute to droughts.
Source: Neighborhoods at Risk, 2023	

Table 9-2. Drought: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	9.75	Relatively Moderate
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	4.79	Relatively Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	5.86	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	6.04	Relatively Low
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

9.6 FEMA NRI SCORE

Table 9-3. Drought: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	19.48	Relatively High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	9.12	Relatively Moderate
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	7.00	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	6.70	Relatively Low
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), climate change is causing more extreme weather events, including more extreme drought. UCAR explains that warmer temperatures cause more evaporation, turning water into vapor in the air and causing drought in some areas of the world. Places prone to drought are expected to become even drier over the following century (UCAR, 2023).

Climate Change Impact on Drought in San Juan County: Higher temperatures, increasing variation in precipitation patterns, and changes in lake levels are likely to increase the vulnerability of cities to extreme events (including flooding, drought, heat waves, and more intense urban heat island effects), compounding already existing stressors.

CHAPTER 10 EARTHQUAKE

10.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Potential Probability		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Potential Consequence		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff; refer to earthquake quaternary faults map	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Can occur at any time	
Duration	Event duration is short, but the recovery may be long term	
Analysis Used	USGS reports, DEM Hazus analysis, GIS data	

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) defines earthquake as "ground shaking caused by the sudden release of accumulated strain by an abrupt shift of rock along a fracture in the Earth or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the Earth." The hazards associated with earthquake are essentially secondary to ground shaking (also called seismic waves), which may cause buildings to collapse; displacement or cracking of the earth's surface; flooding as a result of damage to dams; and fires from ruptured gas lines, downed power lines, and other sources. Earthquakes cause both vertical and horizontal ground shaking, which varies both in amplitude (the amount of displacement of the seismic waves) and frequency (the number of seismic waves per unit time), usually lasting less than thirty seconds.

10.2 LOCATION

This hazard may affect every community in San Juan County, including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

10.3 EXTENT

Earthquakes are measured both in terms of their inherent "magnitude" and in terms of their local "intensity."

The magnitude of an earthquake is essentially a relative estimate of the total amount of seismic energy released and may be expressed using the familiar "Richter scale" or using the "moment magnitude scale" now favored by most technical authorities. On either scale, significant damage can be expected from earthquakes with a magnitude of about 5.0 or higher. What determines the amount of damage that might occur in any given location, however, is not the magnitude of the earthquake but the intensity at that particular place. Earthquake intensity decreases with distance from the earthquake's "epicenter" (its focal point) but also depends on local geological features, such as depth of sediment and bedrock layers.

Intensity is most commonly expressed using the "Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale" (MMI). Mercalli intensity is assigned based on eyewitness accounts. More quantitatively, intensity may be measured in terms of "peak ground acceleration" (PGA) expressed relative to the acceleration of gravity (g) and

determined by seismographic instruments. The figure below displays the ground acceleration during seismic events in San Juan County.

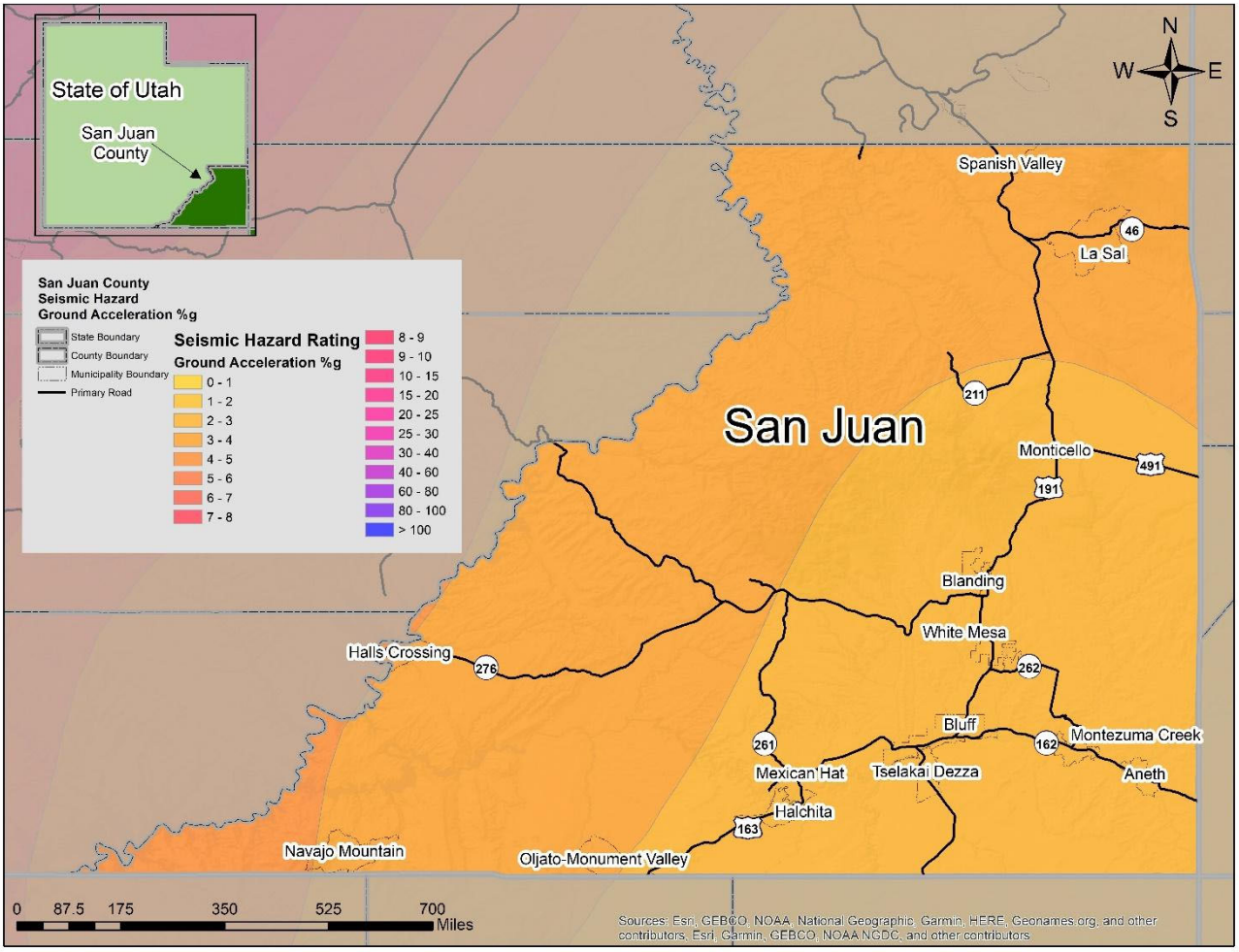


Figure 10-1. San Juan County Seismic Hazard Ground Acceleration

While Mercalli and PGA intensities are arrived at differently, they correlate reasonably well. While the locations most susceptible to earthquakes are known, there is little ability to predict an earthquake in the short term.

The following table correlates the MMI intensity with the Richter scale and effects of ground shaking:

Category	Effects	Richter Scale (approximate)
I. Instrumental	Not felt	1-2
II. Just perceptible	Felt by only a few people, especially on upper floors of tall buildings	3
III. Slight	Felt by people lying down, seated on a hard surface, or in the upper stories of tall buildings	3.5
IV. Perceptible	Felt indoors by many, by few outside; dishes and windows rattle	4
V. Rather strong	Generally felt by everyone; sleeping people may be awakened	4.5
VI. Strong	Trees sway, chandeliers swing, bells ring, some damage from falling objects	5
VII. Very strong	General alarm; walls and plaster crack	5.5
VIII. Destructive	Felt in moving vehicles; chimneys collapse; poorly constructed buildings seriously damaged	6
IX. Ruinous	Some houses collapse; pipes break	6.5
X. Disastrous	Obvious ground cracks; railroad tracks bent; some landslides on steep hillsides	7
XI. Very disastrous	Few buildings survive; bridges damaged or destroyed; all services interrupted (electrical, water, sewage, railroad); severe landslides	7.5
XII. Catastrophic	Total destruction; objects thrown into the air; river courses and topography altered	8

Figure 10-1. Modified Mercalli Scale vs. Richter Scale

10.4 HISTORICAL FREQUENCY & PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

San Juan County experiences relatively few earthquakes, with most earthquakes in San Juan County occurring in unpopulated and remote areas. The cities of Monticello and Blanding have not experienced any local earthquakes with a magnitude of 3.0 or greater. However, the town of Bluff has experienced at least two earthquakes with a magnitude of 3.0 or greater since 1986. The map below illustrates the location of known earthquake quaternary fault lines in San Juan County, as well as the top 10 highest recorded earthquakes from 1966–2016.

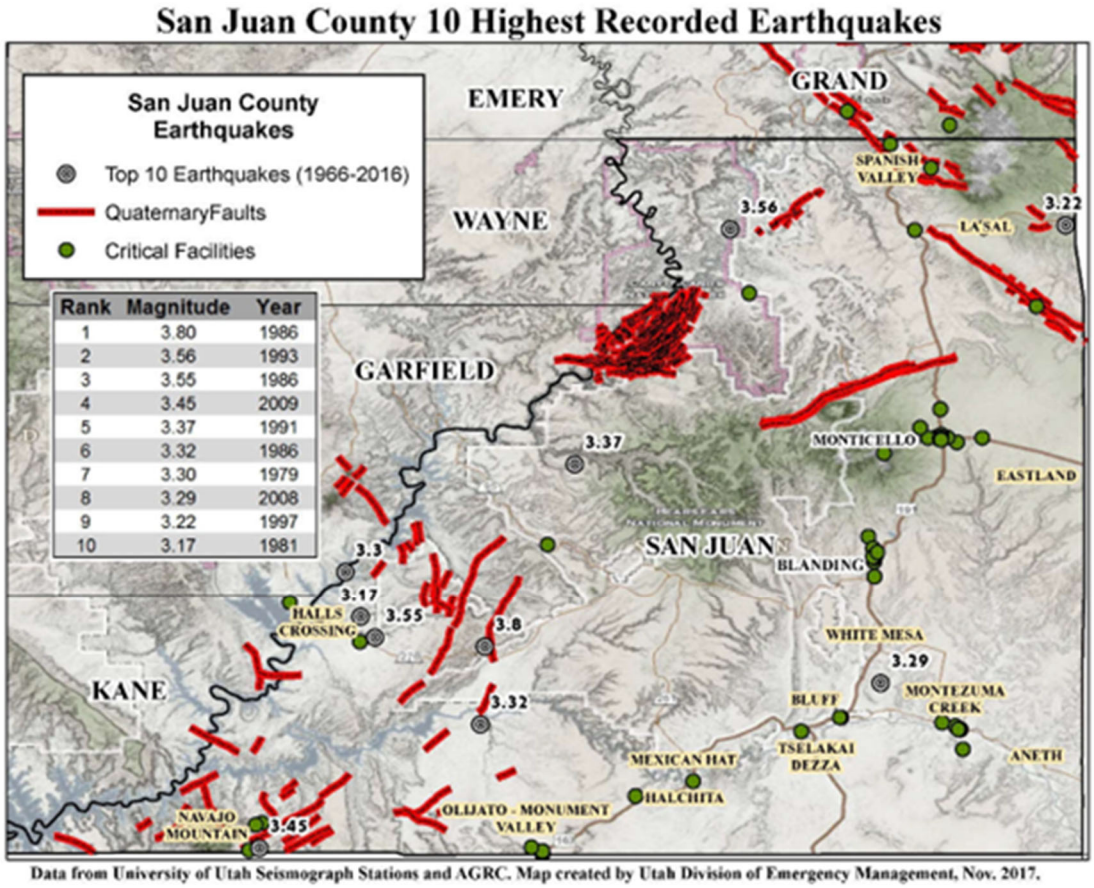


Figure 10-2. San Juan County 10 Highest Recorded Earthquakes

The USGS keeps a record of earthquakes throughout the world in their Earthquake Catalog. The following table lists all earthquakes felt in San Juan County since 1980 with a magnitude of 3.5 or higher.

Table 10-1. Felt Earthquakes with Magnitude 3.5+ in San Juan County

Date	Location	Magnitude	MMI Rating (as felt in San Juan County)
11/07/1986	36 km E of Halls Crossing, UT	3.9	N/A
10/14/1993	36 km SW of Spanish Valley, UT	3.6	N/A
06/03/1999	Bedrock, CO	3.7	N/A
07/06/1999	27 km WNW of Naturita, CO	3.7	N/A
05/27/2000	29 km WNW of Naturita, CO	4.4	N/A
11/07/2004	30 km W of Naturita, CO	4.1	N/A
06/06/2008	Bluff, UT	3.6	IV
01/24/2013	Paradox, CO	3.9	III
03/01/2016	34 km N of Halls Crossing, UT	3.8	II
04/22/2017	Bluff, UT	3.7	IV
03/04/2019	Paradox, CO	4.5	II–III

Date	Location	Magnitude	MMI Rating (as felt in San Juan County)
11/08/2020	Bedrock, CO	3.8	II
12/08/2020	Bedrock, CO	3.7	II
12/20/2020	Bedrock, CO	4.3	III
Source: USGS, 2022			

The following map shows the location and magnitude range of past earthquakes in San Juan County.

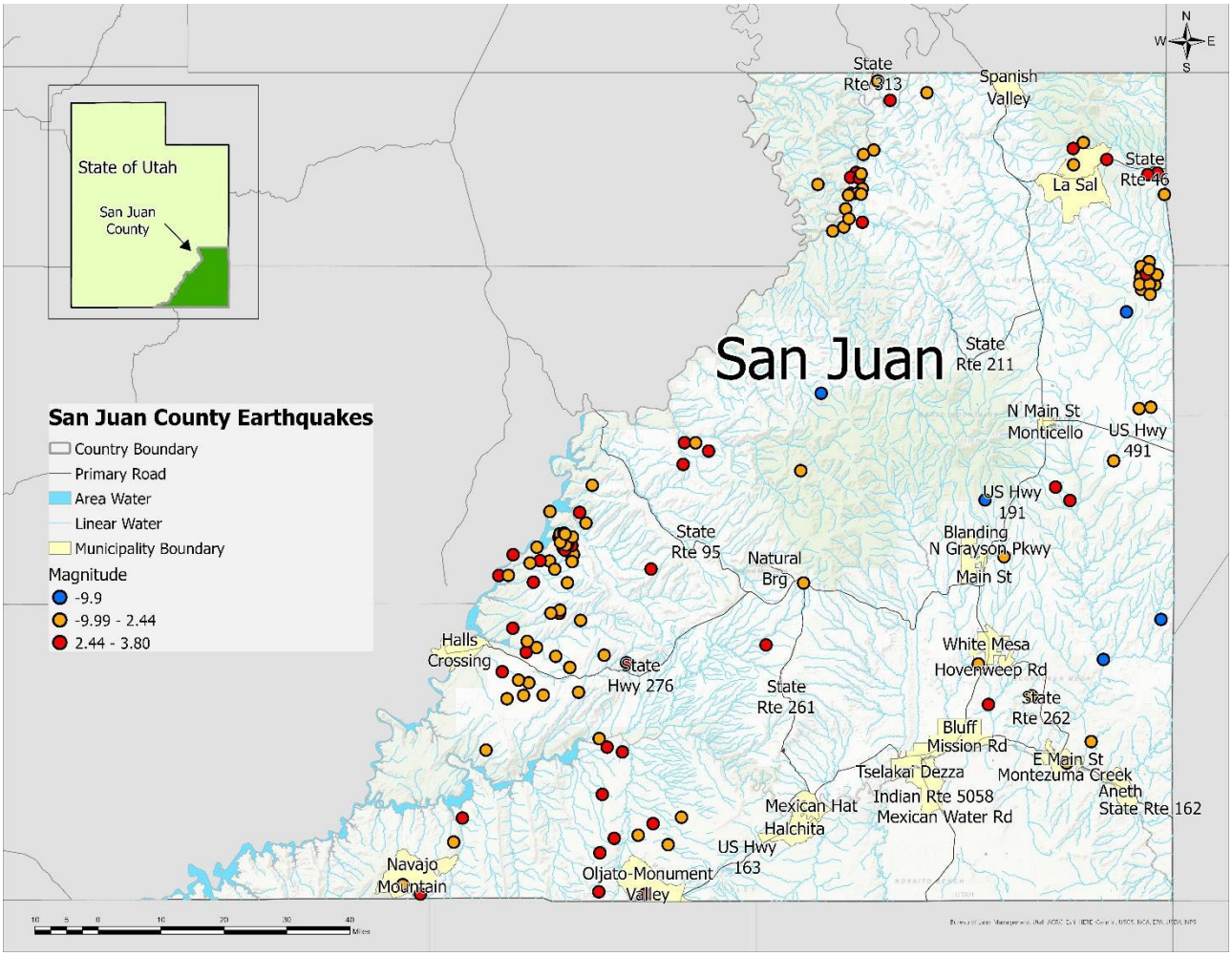


Figure 10-4. San Juan County Earthquakes

Low magnitude earthquakes of 4.0 or lower are expected to continue at the current trend. Higher magnitude earthquakes in San Juan County that cause significant damage are unlikely, but possible. Climate change currently has no known impact on earthquakes and is unlikely to contribute to earthquakes in San Juan County.

10.5 IMPACTS & LOSS ESTIMATES

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by earthquakes, as presented in the table below.

Table 10-1. Impacts of Earthquake by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	May be Impacted by Earthquakes	Experienced Earthquake with Magnitude 3.0+	Potential Impacts of Earthquakes
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	Injury, death, falling objects, property damage, building/bridge collapse, fallen trees/power lines, stranded/trapped vehicles/people, loss of utilities, fire, broken gas lines, dam failure, risk to emergency services, disruption in medical care, hazardous materials release, economic losses
City of Monticello	Yes	No	Injury, death, falling objects, property damage, building/bridge collapse, fallen trees/power lines, stranded/trapped vehicles/people, loss of utilities, fire, broken gas lines, dam failure, risk to emergency services, disruption in medical care, hazardous materials release, economic losses
City of Blanding	Yes	No	Injury, death, falling objects, property damage, building/bridge collapse, fallen trees/power lines, stranded/trapped vehicles/people, loss of utilities, fire, broken gas lines, dam failure, risk to emergency services, disruption in medical care, hazardous materials release, economic losses
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	Injury, death, falling objects, property damage, building/bridge collapse, fallen trees/power lines, stranded/trapped vehicles/people, loss of utilities, fire, broken gas lines, dam failure, risk to emergency services, disruption in medical care, hazardous materials release, economic losses

Earthquakes are capable of catastrophic consequences, especially in urban areas. Worldwide, earthquakes have been known to cost thousands of lives and enormous economic and social losses. In minor earthquakes, damage may be done only to household goods, merchandise, and other building contents, and people are occasionally injured or killed by falling objects. More violent earthquakes may cause the full or partial collapse of buildings, bridges and overpasses, and other structures. Fires due to broken gas lines, downed power lines, and other sources are common following an earthquake and often account for much of the damage. Economic losses arise from destruction of structures and infrastructure, interruption of business activity, and innumerable other sources. Utilities may be lost for long periods of time and all modes of transportation may be disrupted. Emergency Services, including medical, may be both disabled and overwhelmed. In addition to broken gas lines, other hazardous materials may be released.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People living in structures that are not up to current earthquake code, particularly older structures, are more likely to be damaged in an earthquake. Additionally, those who are unable to seek protection during an earthquake or transport themselves to a safe location after an earthquake may be at further risk.

Table 10-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately recover after an earthquake.



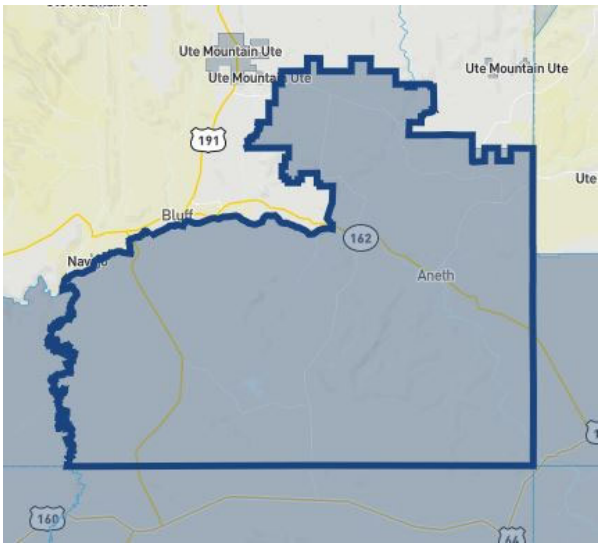
Figure 10-3. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 10-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942100	2,636	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		
***90th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*	
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*	
***22%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*	
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
25% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Earthquakes may cause significant damage to critical facilities, including power outages from downed power lines or damaged power plant facilities. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by earthquakes, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 10-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding

Critical Facility Type	Location
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Table 10-2. Earthquake: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	6.76	Very Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	4.91	Very Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	10.24	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	7.62	Relatively Low
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

The figure below shows the critical facilities in San Juan County that may be affected by ground acceleration during seismic events.

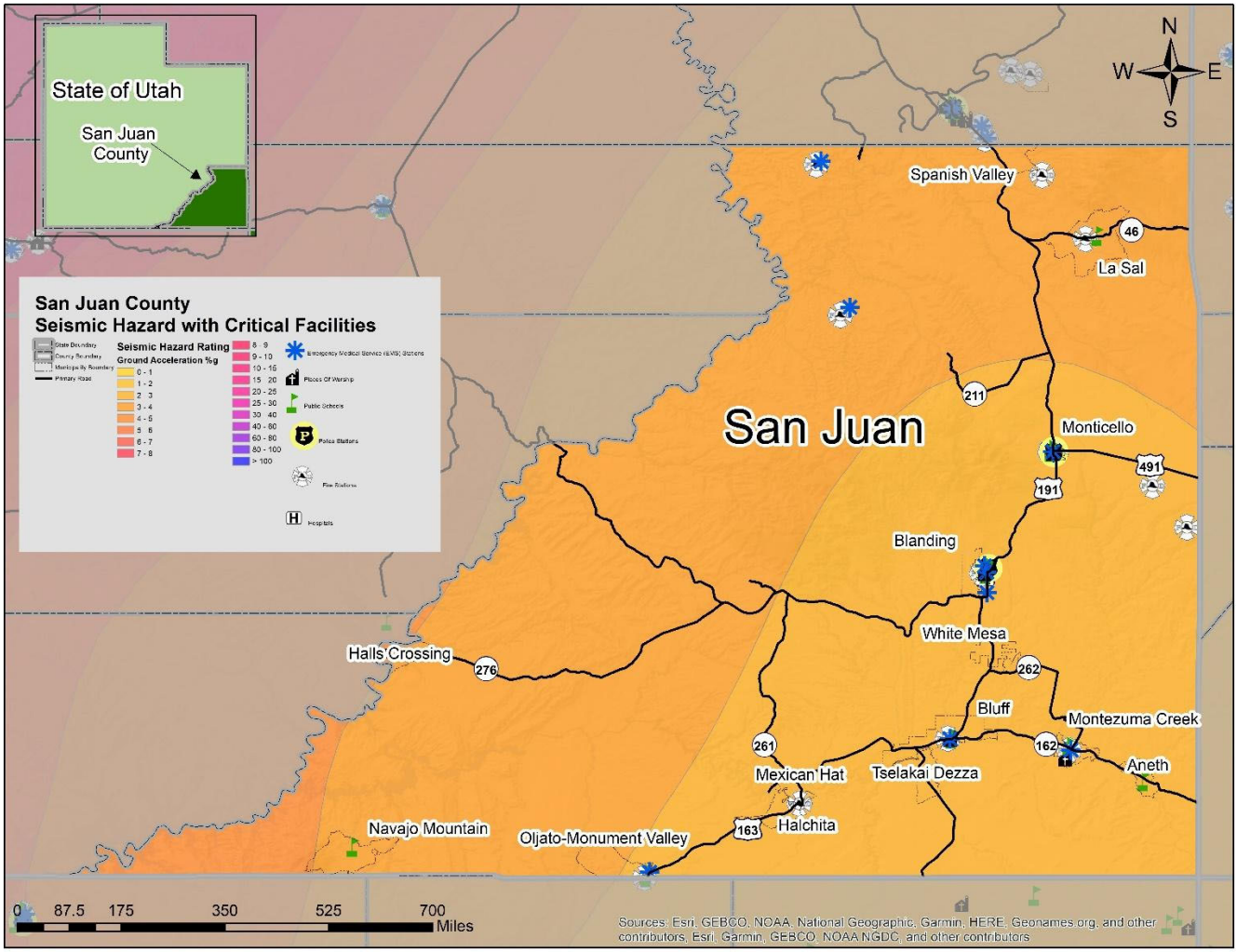


Figure 10-5. San Juan County Seismic Hazard with Critical Facilities

10.5.1 Probabilistic 100-Year Earthquake—Magnitude 5

Casualties

Hazus estimates that there will be zero casualties.

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about zero buildings will be at least moderately damaged. There are an estimated zero buildings that will be damaged beyond repair.

Essential Facility Damage

Zero essential facilities are expected to be moderately or completely damaged.

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 0.01 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages.

Building-Related Losses

The total building-related losses were 0.00 (millions of dollars); 0% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies, which made up over 0% of the total loss.

10.6 FEMA NRI SCORE

Table 10-3. Earthquake: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	15.22	Relatively Low
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	10.51	Relatively Low
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	13.78	Relatively Low
978100	City of Monticello	9.52	Relatively Low
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: No data exists demonstrating the impact of earthquakes on future development in San Juan County. However, past earthquakes have been shown to impact zoning regulations and building codes requiring developers to build structures more resistant to seismic activity.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: The exact nature and extent of this impact still needs to be studied and fully understood as it pertains to climate change.

CHAPTER 11 INFESTATION

11.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide agricultural lands, forested areas, areas of extreme drought, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Summer, drought related	
Duration	Events may last months to years	
Analysis Used	UGS, DEM, AGRC, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, & State Lands, USDA, Utah Forest Service, Utah State University Extension Service, local input, UMN, EWG	

San Juan County continues to experience an infestation problem of insects, disease, and noxious weeds. The unhealthy forests are conducive to insect and disease issues.

Several factors contribute to the decline in forest health, including lack of active management, poor grazing patterns, fire exclusion, and invasive/noxious weeds.

Cutworms have also been a problem within the cities and communities of San Juan County. Cutworms are moth larvae that come out at night to feed and attack the first part of the plant it encounters, such as the stem. They curl their bodies around the stem and feed on it. They are general feeders and will attack a large range of plants. Their feedings cause the plant to be cut off at just above the soil surface, hence their name. Cutworms can cause significant damage when their numbers are high, and they generally cause the most damage during spring and early summer when plants are small and slim (UMN, 2023). This type of infestation has a direct correlation to drought and is one of the secondary threats of drought. San Juan County is located within Climate Division 7. This division experiences a drought almost every two years. Each drought can last five or more years.

Three other prominent insect species that damage trees in San Juan County are the Douglas-fir beetle, piñon engraver beetle, and the Western Pine beetle (Utah Conditions Report, 2019).

Adequate precipitation and growing space are necessary to maintain tree vigor, thereby increasing tree resistance to insects and disease. The drought conditions persistent in San Juan County continue to place more stress on the forests already in poor health. The following insect and disease issues may not be the cause of poor forest health but a result of it (Utah Conditions Report, 2019).

11.2 LOCATION

Infestation may occur throughout the county, including in the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. The Forest Health Protection (FHP) offices of the USDA Forest Service conduct aerial detection surveys (ADS) each year to record and analyze the impacts of insects, diseases, and other disturbances on various tree species in every county in Utah. In 2018, 14.4% or 728,587 acres of San Juan County was flown and surveyed, as seen in the map below (Utah Conditions Report, 2019).

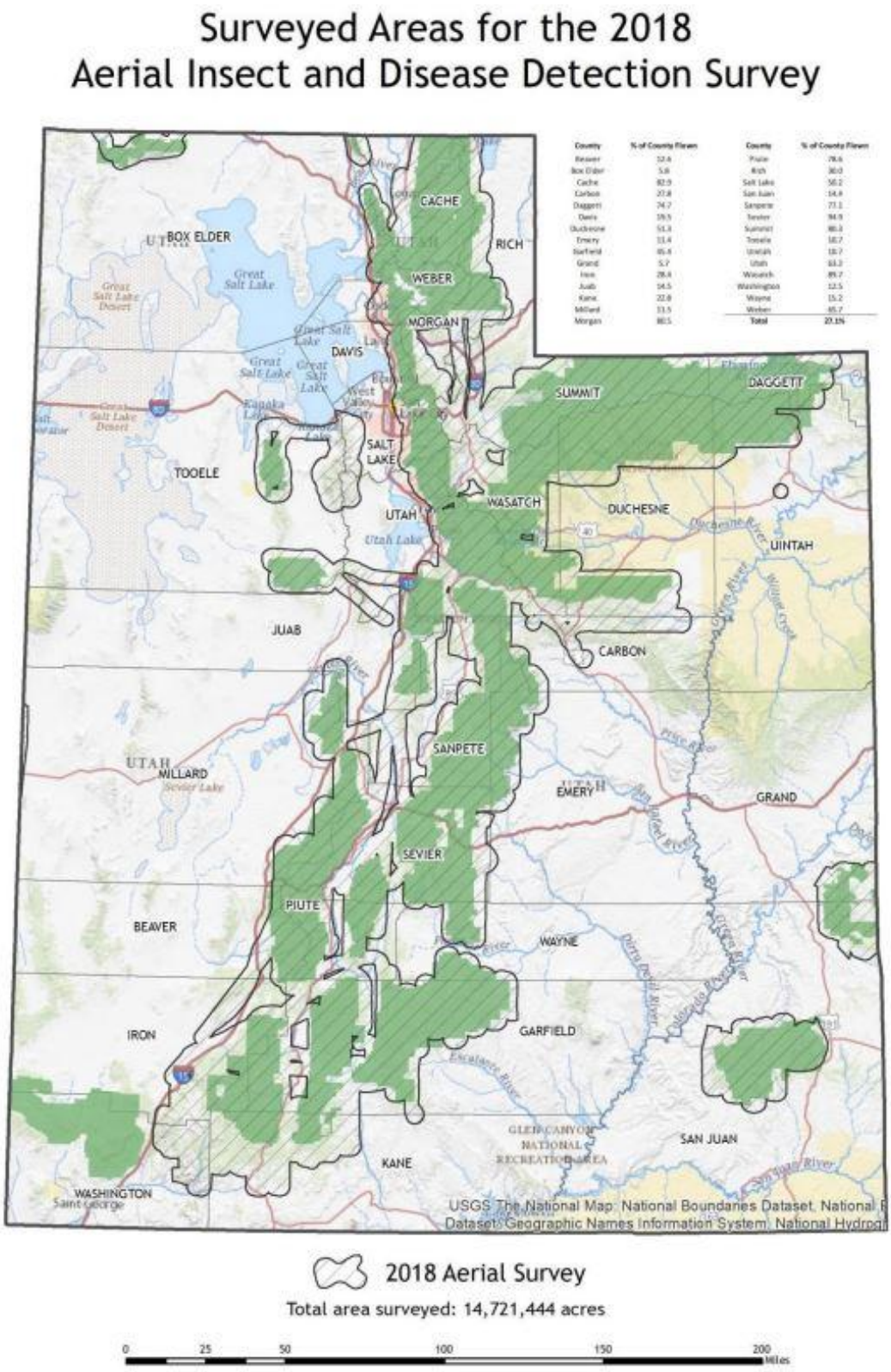


Figure 11-1. Surveyed Areas for the 2018 Utah Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey

11.3 EXTENT

The USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection (FHP) offices conduct aerial detection surveys each year, as seen in the map above, and collect data that is used to describe mortality trends in the state from year to year. Mortality trends are described in terms of acres affected, although not all trees on these acres are dead. Additionally, not all forested lands are surveyed each year, and not all the same acres are surveyed (Utah Conditions Report, 2019).

The FHP quantifies the data by the percent of trees affected in large areas with insect and disease damage. Small areas are still recorded as points. The figure below shows the five-level classification system used to describe damage levels. Damage is recorded as a point, polygon, or grid cell feature, and one causal agent is assigned to each feature. Depending on the feature type, the intensity of the damage is recorded differently. For point data, trees affected are classified into one of the five levels that correspond to the number of trees killed associated with each point. For a polygon or grid cell data, the percentage of trees affected within each polygon or grid cell is classified into one of the five levels for each polygon or grid cell associated with all trees within the polygon or grid cell data as estimated by the observer (Utah Conditions Report, 2019).

Point Class	Trees Affected		Polygon or Grid Cell Class	Percent Trees Affected
1	1		1	1 to 3%
2	2 to 5		2	4 to 10%
3	6 to 15		3	11 to 20%
4	16 to 30		4	21 to 50%
5	>30		5	>50%

Figure 11-2. FHP Data Classification

Noxious weeds are also a continuing problem in San Juan County. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food includes 54 weeds on the noxious weed list. These weeds are also classified using the five-category system below.

1A= Not known to exist in Utah. Significant risk of invasion.
1B= Limited distribution in Utah. EDRR (Former A Class)
2= Widely distributed in Utah, considered controllable (Former B Class)
3= Widely distributed in Utah, considered beyond control, control expansion (Former C Class)
4= Present in Utah. Prevent distribution through Seed law

Figure 11-2. Noxious Weed Classification

11.4 HISTORICAL FREQUENCY & PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

San Juan County is affected by bark beetles and defoliators, as well as other natural agents, that break down and damage the county's forestlands, including lands located in the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff. The two tables below show the acres affected by bark beetles and

defoliators from 2015–2018 in San Juan County. As of December 2022, the most recent data is from 2018 from the USDA Forest Service.

Table 11-1. Bark Beetles in San Juan County Forestlands

	Mountain Pine Beetle	Western Pine Beetle	Douglas-fir Beetle	Spruce Beetle	Piñon Engraver	Fir Engraver Beetle	Subalpine Fir Mortality
2015							
# Acres Affected	--	--	304	29	5	388	898
2016							
# Acres Affected	8	98	362	10	75	46	69
2017							
# Acres Affected	--	130	202	53	14	--	117
2018							
# Acres Affected	--	19	1,256	--	26	61	19
Source: Utah Conditions Report, 2019							

Table 11-2. Defoliators in San Juan County Forestlands

	Western Spruce Budworm	Marssonina blight, Aspen	Aspen Decline	Aspen Dieback
2015				
# Acres Affected	1,728	--	1,109	--
2016				
# Acres Affected	7,685	45	481	42
2017				
# Acres Affected	5,110	824	--	784
2018				
# Acres Affected	1,623	--	--	7
Source: Utah Conditions Report, 2019				

Infestation will continue to be an issue in the future because of San Juan County's climate. The drought conditions, invasive weeds, insects, and species diversity are all affected by climate and will continue to be a limited problem for San Juan County's forestlands and communities. According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F by 2048 (2023). As annual temperatures continue to increase and dry conditions remain consistent, more frequent and lengthy droughts are likely to occur, which could aggravate future infestation conditions. In fact, San Juan County is expected to experience an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F by 2048. Temperatures in Utah have already risen more than 2.5°F since the early 20th century (NOAA, 2022).

11.5 IMPACTS & LOSS ESTIMATES

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by infestation, as presented in the table below.

Table 11-1. Impacts of Infestation by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	May be Impacted by Infestation	Potential Impacts of Infestation
San Juan County	Yes	Wildfire, increased insect/disease outbreaks, property damage, fallen trees, crop damage/losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased food prices, treatment costs, etc.)
City of Monticello	Yes	Wildfire, increased insect/disease outbreaks, property damage, fallen trees, crop damage/losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased food prices, treatment costs, etc.)
City of Blanding	Yes	Wildfire, increased insect/disease outbreaks, property damage, fallen trees, crop damage/losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased food prices, treatment costs, etc.)
Town of Bluff	Yes	Wildfire, increased insect/disease outbreaks, property damage, fallen trees, crop damage/losses, economic losses (decreased tourism, increased food prices, treatment costs, etc.)

Insects and diseases play an important role in the function and nutrient cycling of forest ecosystems. In a healthy forest, endemic levels of insects and diseases remove weakened and stressed trees, thus thinning the forest and reducing competition for light, water, and nutrients. Dead trees provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species, such as perches for raptors and homes for cavity-nesting birds. The vigor of trees is an important factor in determining their susceptibility to attack by insects or diseases. Forests that are over-mature or over-dense often become susceptible to insect and disease outbreaks, creating considerable fuel and increasing the susceptibility of stands to fire (Utah FFSL, 2023). An increase in wildfires throughout the county due to the deteriorating health of forests causes considerable damage to property and negatively affects the county's economy.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. Farmers who rely on crop revenue are especially vulnerable.

Table 11-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income. Some may rely heavily on the land to sustain them, which can become difficult during periods of infestation.



Figure 11-3. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

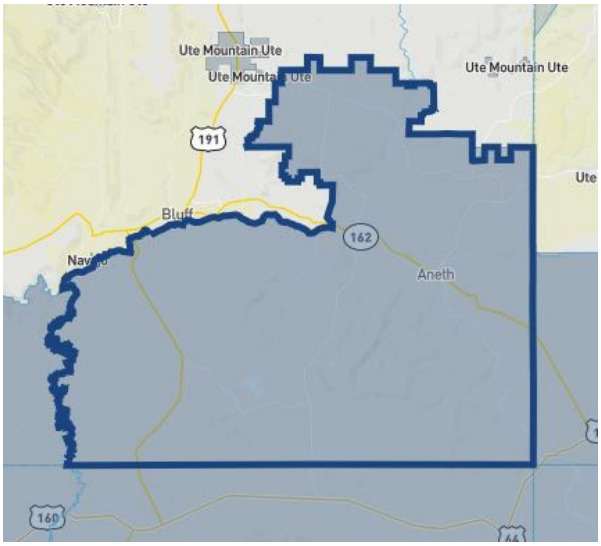
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 11-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Infestation is unlikely to affect San Juan County's critical facilities or result in a power outage.

Garden-dwelling pests, such as cutworms, can cause extensive crop damage in the county if left unchecked, resulting in large profit losses. According to the Environmental Working Group (EWG), $146,530 in total crop indemnities were paid to farmers in San Juan County during the years 1995 to 2020 for crop loss due to insects. $4,197 has been paid during the same time period for losses due to plant disease (EWG, 2022).

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), climate change is causing more extreme weather events, including more extreme drought, which can trigger more instances of infestation. UCAR explains that warmer temperatures cause more evaporation, turning water into vapor in the air and causing drought in some areas of the world. Places prone to drought are expected to become even drier over the following century (UCAR, 2023).

CHAPTER 12 LANDSLIDE

12.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Potential Probability		Low
	X	Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	SR 163, SR 95, SR 276; Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Runoff or heavy rain	
Duration	Events may last minutes to hours to months	
Analysis Used	San Juan County Emergency Manager, UDOT, NOAA, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan	

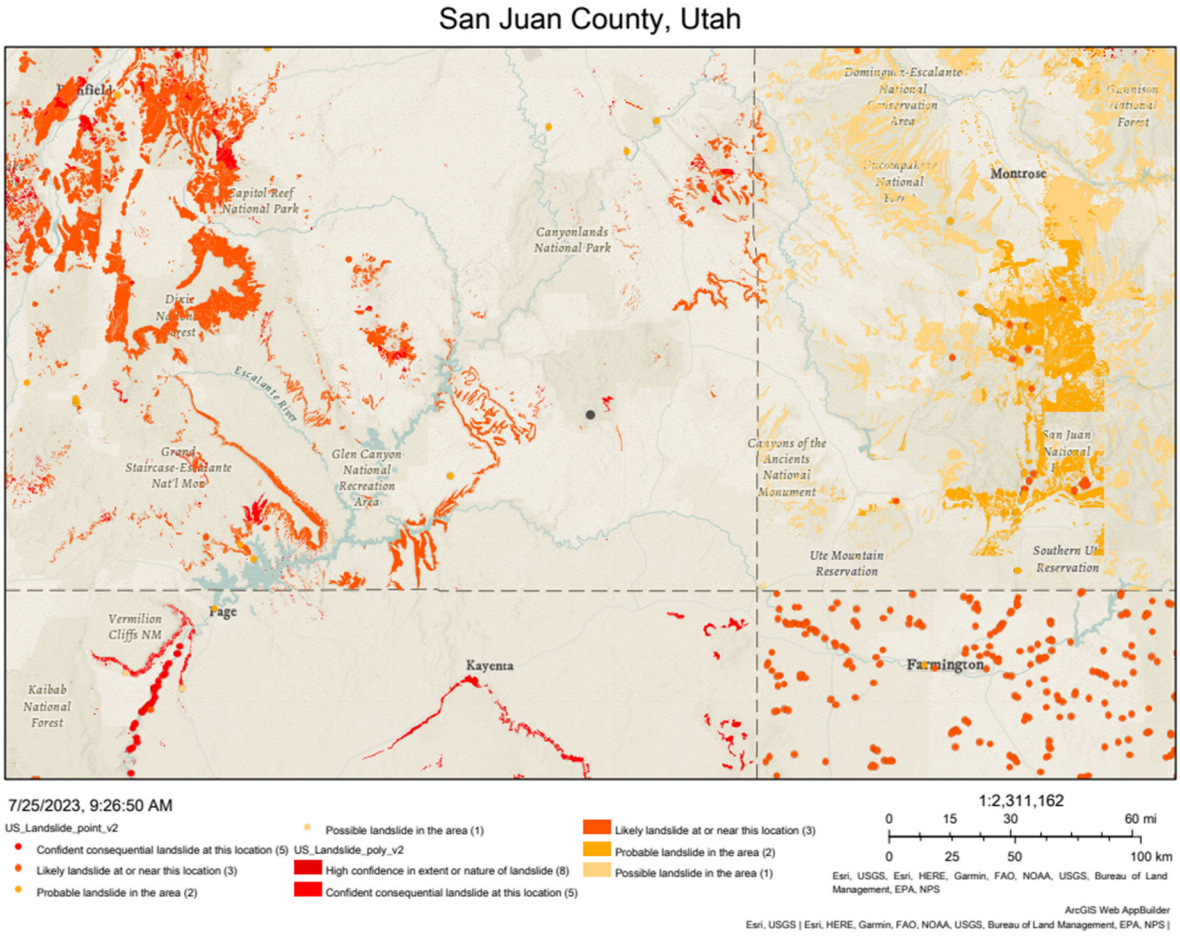
The term “landslide” encompasses several types of occurrences (including mudslides) in which slope-forming materials, such as rock and soil, move downward under the influence of gravity. Such downward movement may occur as the result of an increase in the weight of slope-forming materials, an increase in the gradient (angle) of the slope, a decrease in the forces resisting downward motion (friction or material strength), or a combination of these factors. Factors that may trigger a landslide include weather-related events, such as heavy rainfall (one of the most common contributors), erosion, and freeze-thaw weakening of geologic structures; human causes, such as excavation and mining, deforestation, and vibration from explosions or other source; and geologic causes, such as earthquake and shearing or fissuring. The speed of descent ranges from sudden and rapid to an almost imperceptibly slow creep where effects are only observable over a period of months or years.

12.2 LOCATION

Spring run-off or heavy rain periods may cause expansion of soils, such as clay and large rock. This is mainly a problem on State Routes (SR) and is the responsibility of the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) to manage. However, routes that are affected can cause traffic and travel time delays. The landslide material affecting SR 276 mostly consists of clay and debris. This state road is located near Halls Crossing and used recreationally by those traveling to Lake Powell. Landslide hazard material on SR 95 and SR 163 consists of large rock and debris. SR 95 is a scenic by-way used primarily for recreational access between Hanksville, Blanding, and Halls Crossing, while SR 163 allows access from Bluff to Mexican Hat and supports residents in those communities. All three routes support traversing of emergency vehicles, tourism travel, and persons going to and from work.

12.3 EXTENT

Factors that influence landslides are soil type and steepness of slope. Soil type is a key indicator for landslide potential and is used by geologists and geotechnical engineers to determine soil stability for construction standards. Past movements are also a good indicator of where movements might possibly exist.



12.4 HISTORICAL FREQUENCY & PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

In 1986, a small landslide occurred in Monticello affecting the construction of a sewer line. An engineering study was conducted to determine how to mitigate the effects of the landslide.

Several small-scale rockslides and landslides occur annually in San Juan County, usually due to heavy rain and flash flooding. These rockslides are often classified as debris flows, in which moving water carries mud, rocks, and other debris over the affected areas. The following table from the NOAA Storm Events Database lists the debris flows that triggered rockslides/mudslides between 2010–2022 in the county.

Table 12-1. Rockslide/Mudslide Events in San Juan County (2010–2022)

Location Within County	Date	Description
Montezuma Creek	01/26/2013	Heavy rain caused rock and debris slides with boulders across Hwy 262
Blanding Municipal Airport	09/18/2013	Cold front and hail caused localized flooding and washed boulders onto Hwy 95

Location Within County	Date	Description
Grand County Airport	02/10/2015	Heavy rain and snow melt caused significant rockslide with large boulders, some the size of cars
Fry Canyon	07/14/2018	Heavy rain and thunderstorms caused 4 inches of mud and silt on Hwy 261, blocking the road
Source: NOAA Storm Events Database, 2010–2022		

Landslides are influenced by weather and climate events, such as drought, severe weather, wildfire, and flooding, which are expected to increase in severity with climate change. According to Neighborhoods at Risk, San Juan County is expected to experience 17 more days that reach above 95°F by 2048 with an increase in average annual temperature of 2°F. Additionally, the county is expected to experience 0.03 more days of heavy precipitation per year by 2048 (from 0.31 days to 0.34 days per year) with a 0.11" increase (from 10.04" to 10.15") in average annual precipitation (2023). The planning area should anticipate potential for heightened landslide risk because of climate change and changing weather patterns. The planning area is subject to severe storms and weather on an annual basis, with monsoon rains regularly triggering flash flooding or debris flow events. Where severe storm events are expected to increase in frequency and intensity, landslides are likewise expected to become more frequent. Events such as wildfire and drought can change the landscape of an area as vegetation is damaged or lost with these events. These changes can make landscapes vulnerable to landslides and debris flows.

12.5 IMPACTS & LOSS ESTIMATES

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by landslides, as presented in the table below.

Table 12-1. Impacts of Landslide by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Impacted by Landslides	Potential Impacts of Landslides
San Juan County	Yes	Injury, blunt force trauma, death, property damage, road closures, road destruction/blockages, loss of land usage, industrial/agricultural/forest productivity losses, reduced property values, decreased tourism, loss of utilities, unintentional dams, reduced water quality, economic losses, repair expenses, debris removal expenses
City of Monticello	Yes	Injury, blunt force trauma, death, property damage, road closures, road destruction/blockages, loss of land usage, industrial/agricultural/forest productivity losses, reduced property values, decreased tourism, loss of utilities, unintentional dams, reduced water quality, economic losses, repair expenses, debris removal expenses
City of Blanding	Yes	Injury, blunt force trauma, death, property damage, road closures, road destruction/blockages, loss of land usage, industrial/agricultural/forest productivity losses, reduced property values, decreased tourism, loss of utilities, unintentional dams, reduced water quality, economic losses, repair expenses, debris removal expenses
Town of Bluff	Yes	Injury, blunt force trauma, death, property damage, road closures, road destruction/blockages, loss of land usage, industrial/agricultural/forest productivity losses, reduced property values, decreased tourism, loss of utilities, unintentional dams, reduced water quality, economic losses, repair expenses, debris removal expenses

Some of the many direct and indirect impacts of landslides are:

- Human and animal deaths and injuries and resulting productivity losses
- Damage or destruction of structures
- Destruction or blockage of roadways and resulting transportation interruption
- Loss of or reduced land usage
- Loss of industrial, agricultural, and forest productivity
- Reduced property values in areas threatened by landslide
- Loss of tourist revenues and recreational opportunities
- Damaged or destroyed infrastructure and utilities
- Damming or alteration of the course of streams and resulting flooding
- Reduced water quality

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People who are unable to seek immediate protection during a landslide or transport themselves to a safe location after a landslide may be at further risk.

Table 12-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may lack resources to adequately recover after a landslide.



Figure 12-1. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

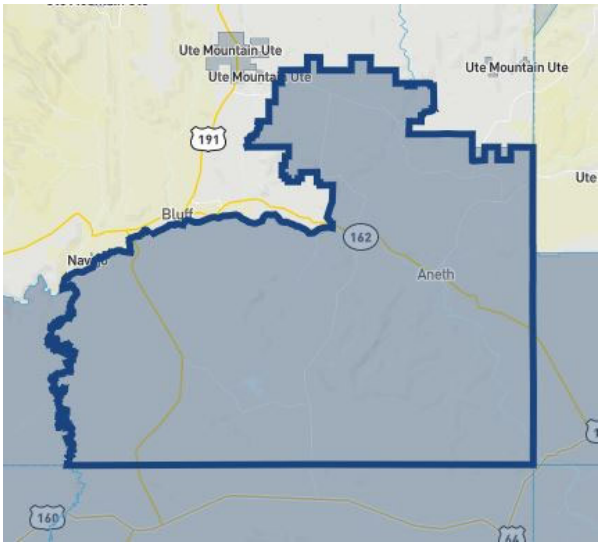
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

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SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
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98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
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99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
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SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Landslides may cause significant damage to critical facilities and could take out power or communication lines. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by landslides, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 12-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

There is only limited information on the direct and indirect economic costs of geologic hazards in the U.S., such as landslides. However, it is estimated that landslides in the U.S. cause between $1.7 and $3.4 billion in damages each year (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019).

Losses due to landslide events are generally tied to the repair of roadways or the removal of debris on roadways. These roads are maintained by UDOT. Limited course of mitigation may occur because it is not economically feasible for UDOT to spend tax dollars to rebuild a new road route or remove the large facing walls of rock and soil.

Table 12-2. Landslide: Expected Annual Loss for San Juan County, UT | FEMA National Risk Index

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	10.23	Relatively High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	12.17	Relatively High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	22.46	Very High
978100	City of Monticello	11.26	Relatively High
Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios (Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio). Source: National Risk Index, 2023c; 2023d			

The following maps show the landslide areas and relevant critical facilities of Monticello, Blanding, and San Juan County as a whole.

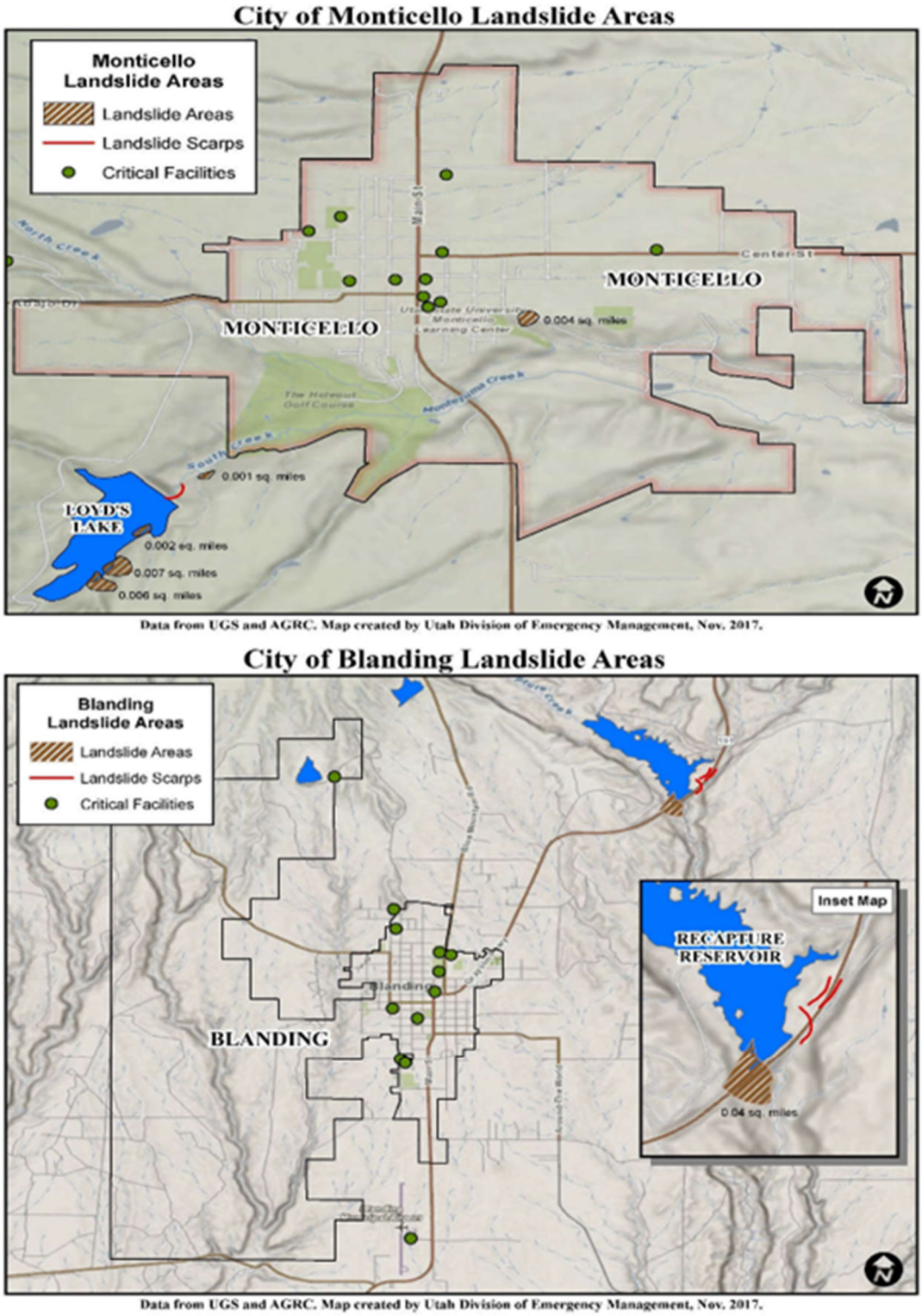


Figure 12-2. Cities of Monticello and Blanding Landslide Areas

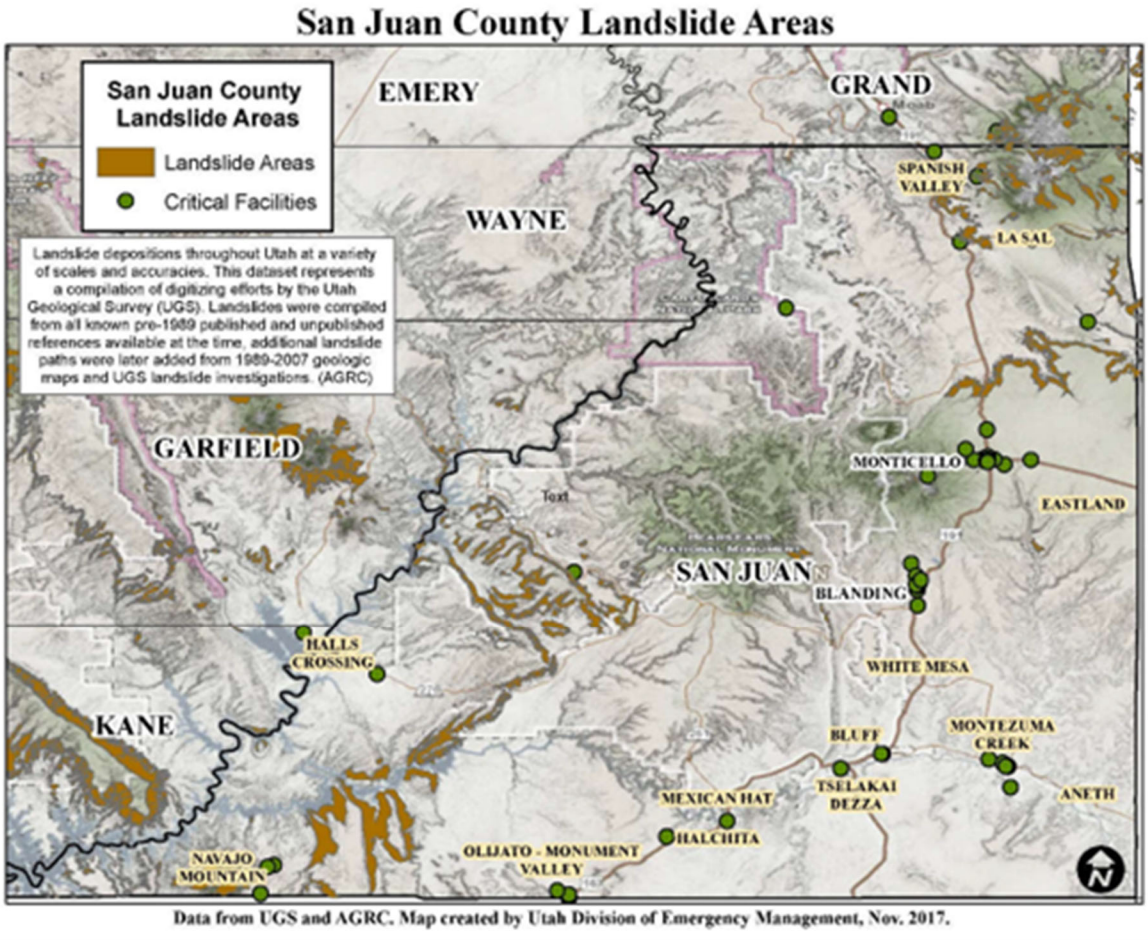


Figure 12-2. San Juan County Landslide Areas

12.6 FEMA NRI SCORE

Table 12-3. Landslide: Overall National Risk Index Score for San Juan County, UT

Census Tract	Communities in Census Tract	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
942100	Unincorporated San Juan County	17.70	Relatively High
942000	Unincorporated San Juan County	20.05	Relatively High
978200	City of Blanding and Town of Bluff	23.24	Very High
978100	City of Monticello	10.82	Relatively High
Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience (Expected Annual Loss x Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience = Risk Index). Source: National Risk Index, 2023b; 2023d			

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: According to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), a warmer planet is evaporating more water into the atmosphere, resulting in more precipitation in the form of heavy snowfall or downpour (Environmental Defense Fund, 2023). Additionally, heavy precipitation leads to riverine flooding and flash floods as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of

precipitation that falls in a short period. This can make the ground more unstable and at risk for increased landslides. Increasing annual precipitation contributes to sustained flooding (Neighborhoods At Risk, 2023).

CHAPTER 13 PROBLEM SOILS

13.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Potential Probability	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, specifically around transportation corridors, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Year-round event	
Duration	Ongoing variable	
Analysis Used	San Juan County Emergency Management, 2019 Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, Utah Geologic Survey	

Problem soils, such as expansive, compressible, and collapsible soils, can cause extensive damage to structures and foundations. Land subsidence, earth fissures, and radon gas are a few of the effects of problem soils and rock. Problem soils also prevent or limit successful crop production because the land is not fertile or productive, and there is a possibility of erosion hazard when cultivated.

13.2 LOCATION

Soils made of heavy clay can be found from the White Mesa community located south and east of the county to the Arizona border. When the moisture content in the area increases, roads tend to buckle, thus affecting local transportation corridors, which impacts people traveling between Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. Alkali soils are also an agent in these areas. The responsibility to fix or mitigate these problems with the roadways lies with the county for county roads and Utah Department of Transportation for State Routes.

The Utah Geological Survey has mapped the Halls Crossing and Glen Canyon areas of San Juan County for problem soil hazards. They have also mapped the Lake Powell area in the lower left corner of the county. Common problem soil and rock hazards in these areas include collapsible soils, highly corrosive rock, low to moderately susceptible soil and rock, and geologically young sand deposits (UGS, 2022b).

13.3 EXTENT

Collapsible soil susceptibility is measured by the Utah Geologic Survey and divided into six categories, as seen below:

- Highly Collapsible Soils
- Collapsible Soil 1
- Collapsible Soil 2
- Collapsible Soil 3
- Collapsible Soil 4
- Bedrock

Corrosive soil and rock susceptibility is measured and divided into five categories:

- Highly Corrosive Rock
- Moderately Corrosive Rock
- Highly Corrosive Soil
- Moderately Corrosive Soil
- Concealed Corrosive Soil

Expansive soil and rock susceptibility is measured and divided into eight categories:

- Highly Susceptible Soil
- Highly Susceptible Rock
- Moderately Susceptible Soil
- Moderately Susceptible Rock
- Low Susceptibility Soil
- Low Susceptibility Rock
- Concealed
- Area Unlikely to Contain Expansive Soil or Rock

13.4 HISTORICAL FREQUENCY & PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Sinkholes have recently become a subject of concern. Montezuma Canyon Road (County Road B146) had a very large sinkhole occurrence where it was too costly to provide fill dirt; therefore, the road was moved to accommodate vehicle travel. Some residential orchard property and buildings have also been affected by smaller sinkholes.

Beyond these examples, very little data exists discussing the extent of structural damage to problem soils throughout the planning area. As of the time of this plan's development, there is not an inventory of past problem soil events throughout the county. The history, therefore, has been largely reliant on the community knowledge of residents in the region, sharing experiences with problem soil impacts. Limited data makes it difficult to know how likely a future sinkhole or problem soil occurrence is in the county.

13.5 IMPACTS & LOSS ESTIMATES

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by problem soils, as presented in the table below.

Table 13-1. Impacts of Problem Soils by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	May Be Impacted by Problem Soils	Potential Impacts of Landslides
San Juan County	Yes	Property damage, roadway/walkway damage, maintenance/replacement costs, increased legal liability, increased possibility of injury, economic losses, road closures
City of Monticello	Yes	Property damage, roadway/walkway damage, maintenance/replacement costs, increased legal liability, increased possibility of injury, economic losses, road closures

Jurisdiction	May Be Impacted by Problem Soils	Potential Impacts of Landslides
City of Blanding	Yes	Property damage, roadway/walkway damage, maintenance/replacement costs, increased legal liability, increased possibility of injury, economic losses, road closures
Town of Bluff	Yes	Property damage, roadway/walkway damage, maintenance/replacement costs, increased legal liability, increased possibility of injury, economic losses, road closures

In addition to damage to structures and foundations, problem soils may also damage pavements after construction, resulting in high maintenance and replacement costs, along with increased legal and financial liability from pavement separation and gaps causing possible trip hazards. Future maintenance may disrupt business activities, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenue. While problem soils have caused significant infrastructure damage and economic impact, there have been no deaths recorded in Utah due to problem soils directly (Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019).

Due to the nature of problem soils, since it rests upon moisture content and geologic makeup throughout the county, it is difficult to mitigate. Transportation corridors have existed for decades throughout the county, and road structures were made during times when soil analysis was not utilized as it is today. When it is economically and environmentally feasible, roads may be relocated to accommodate vehicle travel. However, where building construction is an issue, building codes are followed to ensure lives and lands are protected.

Further studies and data will need to be explored to evolve the mitigation efforts and responses to avoid building and continuous repairing of problems caused by problem soils, including the sinkhole phenomenon.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People who live in areas with low infrastructure funding are more likely to experience issues with problem soils, such as damage to pavements and roads, crumbling building foundations, and sinkholes. While these issues could occur anywhere, the damage is more likely to go unrepaired and continue to worsen in disadvantaged locations. Those who are unable to immediately respond and transport themselves to a safe location after a sinkhole may be at further risk.

Table 13-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and whose communities lack robust infrastructure and adequate funding for repairs.



Figure 13-1. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

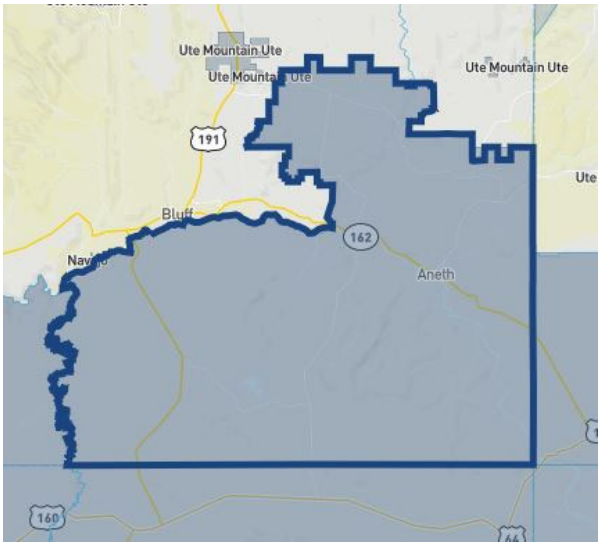
The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 13-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942100	2,636	YES
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
90th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
98th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
22% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*

CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942000	3,798	YES



CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
***93rd** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
***25%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Problem soils could cause significant damage to critical facilities depending on location. For example, if a sinkhole opened up under or near a hospital or fire station, the impact to the community could become detrimental. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by problem soils, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 13-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: The exact nature and extent of this impact still needs to be studied and fully understood as it pertains to climate change.

CHAPTER 14 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

14.1 HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Potential Probability		Low
		Medium
	X	High
Potential Consequence	X	Low
		Medium
		High
Location	Countywide, especially along highways, including Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff	
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Can occur at any time	
Duration	Event duration is typically short, but may take several days to weeks to clean up releases	
Analysis Used	PHMSA, National Response Center, EPA, U.S. DOT, NFPA	

Substances that, because of their chemical or physical characteristics, are hazardous to humans and living organisms, property, and the environment are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and, when transported in commerce, by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). EPA regulations address “hazardous substances” and “extremely hazardous substances.”

The EPA chooses to specifically list hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances rather than providing objective definitions. Hazardous substances, as listed, are generally materials that, if released into the environment, tend to persist for long periods and pose long-term health hazards for living organisms. They are primarily chronic rather than acute health hazards.

Regulations require that spills of these materials into the environment in amounts at or above their individual “reportable quantities” must be reported to the EPA. Extremely hazardous substances, on the other hand, while also generally toxic materials, are acute health hazards that, when released, are immediately dangerous to the life of humans and animals and can cause serious damage to the environment. There are currently 355 specifically listed extremely hazardous substances listed along with their individual threshold planning quantities (TPQ) (eCFR, 2022).

When facilities have these materials in quantities at or above the TPQ, they must submit “Tier II” information to appropriate state and/or local agencies to facilitate emergency planning.

DOT regulations provide the following definition for the term “hazardous material”: A hazardous material is “a substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce” and has been designated as hazardous under section 5103 of federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5103). The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in part 173 of subchapter C of the same chapter (U.S. Compliance, 2020).

When a substance meets the DOT definition of a hazardous material, it must be transported under safety regulations providing for appropriate packaging, communication of hazards, and proper shipping controls.

In addition to EPA and DOT regulations, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) develops codes and standards for the safe storage and use of hazardous materials. These codes and standards are generally adopted locally and include the use of the NFPA 704 standard for communication of chemical hazards in terms of health, fire, instability (previously called "reactivity"), and other special hazards (such as water reactivity and oxidizer characteristics).

While somewhat differently defined by the above organizations, the term "hazardous material" may be generally understood to encompass substances that have the capability to harm humans and other living organisms, property, and/or the environment. There is also no universally-accepted, objective definition of the term "hazardous material event." A useful working definition, however, might be framed as "any actual or threatened uncontrolled release of a hazardous material, its hazardous reaction products, or the energy released by its reactions that poses a significant risk to human life and health, property, and/or the environment."

14.2 LOCATION

Hazardous materials are widely used, stored, and transported; a hazardous material release incident could take place almost anywhere in the county, including in the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. Moreover, many hazardous materials are used, stored, and transported in very large quantities, so the impacts of a release incident may be widespread and powerful. Hazardous material incidents usually occur on major highways and railways.

14.3 EXTENT

Diamond-shaped NFPA 704 signs ranking the health, fire, and instability hazards on a numerical scale from zero (least) to four (greatest) along with any special hazards are usually required to be posted on chemical storage buildings, tanks, and other facilities. Similar NFPA 704 labels may also be required on individual containers stored and/or used inside facilities.

14.4 HISTORICAL FREQUENCY & PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

There have been several releases of hazardous materials in San Juan County, including two in the city of Monticello and one in the city of Blanding. The town of Bluff has not experienced a hazardous material release since 2015, but its neighboring community of Montezuma Creek just 15 miles to the east has. Most releases are due to packages that contain hazardous substances leaking or becoming damaged in transit, which are usually controlled and cleaned up quickly. However, the county has also had several releases into the San Juan River. The following table shows hazardous material incidents that have occurred in San Juan County since 2017.

Table 14-1. Hazardous Materials Incidents

Date	Location	Mode of Release	Hazardous Material	Quantity Released	Description
01/12/2017	Blanding, UT	Highway	Uranium Ore Concentrates	30,870 DPM/100CM	Leaking drum, ripped plastic lining inside trailer, interior and exterior of

Date	Location	Mode of Release	Hazardous Material	Quantity Released	Description
					trailer contaminated
07/15/2017	Halls Crossing, UT	Manhole	Sewage	N/A	Sewage overflowed from manhole into storm drain and main channel
10/18/2017	Aneth, UT	Water Injection Line	Produced Water	N/A	Corroded water injection line leaked produced water into San Juan River
01/25/2018	La Sal, UT	Hose	Copper Sulfate	N/A	Hose broke while transferring material
02/04/2018	La Sal, UT	Sump Pump	Copper Sulfate	N/A	Cap on sump pump failed
08/06/2018	Halls Crossing, UT	Motorboat	Motor Oil	N/A	Leaking outboard motor, released in water
01/07/2019	Montezuma Creek, UT	Pipeline	Unknown Materials	3 barrels	Leaking non-PHMSA regulated gathering line
03/01/2019	Montezuma Creek, UT	Wellhead Gathering Facility	Crude Oil	5.75 barrels	Leaking header from wellhead gathering facility, leaked 3–4 barrels into San Juan River with reports of it still in river 3 weeks later
06/20/2019, 06/26/2019, 07/24/2019	Halls Crossing, UT	Pipeline	Sewage	N/A	3 separate reports of sewage leaking into Lake Powell from piping at a marina's pump-out station due to equipment failure
01/24/2020	Monticello, UT	Highway	Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Organic, N.O.S.	5 LGA	Tractor and trailers overturned in transit
02/05/2020	Monticello, UT	Highway	Paraformaldehyde	2 SLB	Seams of bags were compromised

Date	Location	Mode of Release	Hazardous Material	Quantity Released	Description
Source: PHMSA, 2017–2022; National Response Center, 2017–2022					

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) database lists only one industrial facility in San Juan County—the Moab Site Asphalt Plant Concrete Batch in Moab, UT. This facility borders Grand County, UT but is located just inside San Juan County. The facility has had one TRI release, which consisted of one pound of lead released on land in 2020 (EPA, 2022). White Mesa Mill located approximately 7 miles south of Blanding is the only operating conventional uranium and dandium mill within the Untied States, due to security measures no additional information is provided within this plan update.

Future hazardous material releases are expected and likely in San Juan County, especially because human error during the transport of materials cannot be fully mitigated. Climate change has little known impact on hazardous material incidents. However, increased precipitation, such as snowfall, in the county could contribute to additional vehicular accidents, which could result in future releases.

14.5 IMPACTS & LOSS ESTIMATES

San Juan County and the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff may be impacted by hazardous materials incidents, as presented in the table below.

Table 14-1. Impacts of Hazardous Material Incident by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	May be Impacted by Hazardous Materials Incidents	Experienced Hazardous Materials Incident Since 2010	Potential Impacts of Hazardous Materials Incidents
San Juan County	Yes	Yes	Injury, disability, death, destruction of vegetation/crops, property damage, livestock poisoning, toxic air, polluted groundwater/drinking water, food contamination, road closures, facility closures, loss of utilities, business/industrial productivity losses, repair/removal expenses, loss of chemical products, economic losses
City of Monticello	Yes	Yes	Injury, disability, death, destruction of vegetation/crops, property damage, livestock poisoning, toxic air, polluted groundwater/drinking water, food contamination, road closures, facility closures, loss of utilities, business/industrial productivity losses, repair/removal expenses, loss of chemical products, economic losses
City of Blanding	Yes	Yes	Injury, disability, death, destruction of vegetation/crops, property damage, livestock poisoning, toxic air, polluted groundwater/drinking water, food contamination, road closures, facility closures, loss of utilities, business/industrial productivity losses, repair/removal expenses, loss of chemical products, economic losses

Jurisdiction	May be Impacted by Hazardous Materials Incidents	Experienced Hazardous Materials Incident Since 2010	Potential Impacts of Hazardous Materials Incidents
Town of Bluff	Yes	Yes	Injury, disability, death, destruction of vegetation/crops, property damage, livestock poisoning, toxic air, polluted groundwater/drinking water, food contamination, road closures, facility closures, loss of utilities, business/industrial productivity losses, repair/removal expenses, loss of chemical products, economic losses

Because hazardous materials are so widely used, stored, and transported, a hazardous material event could take place almost anywhere. Further, many hazardous materials are used, stored, and transported in very large quantities, so the impacts of an event may be widespread and powerful. Regulations and safety practices make such large-scale events unlikely, but smaller scale incidents may have severe impacts, including:

- Human deaths, injuries, and permanent disabilities
- Livestock/animal deaths
- Destruction of vegetation and crops
- Property damage and destruction
- Pollution of groundwater, drinking water supplies, and the environment
- Contamination of foodstuffs, property, land, and structures
- Temporary or long-term closure of transportation routes and/or facilities
- Loss of business and industrial productivity
- Utility outages
- Clean-up and restoration costs
- Losses and inconvenience due to evacuation
- Loss of valuable chemical product

Losses due to the release of hazardous materials is linked specifically to two areas: (1) response, including evacuation, and (2) cleanup. San Juan County has not had a significant hazardous materials incident; however, releases of hydrocarbon fuels are a constant threat. Cleanup of these releases is the responsibility of the spiller.

There are many vulnerable populations in San Juan County, including those in the table below. People who live near transportation corridors or hazardous materials facilities are most at risk. Those who are unable to immediately respond and transport themselves to a safe location after a hazardous material release may be at further risk.

Table 14-2. Vulnerable Populations in San Juan County

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	18.1%
People with disabilities	2,661	17.7%
People over 65 years	2,157	14.1%
Difficulty with English	451	3.2%

Vulnerability Category	Number	Percent
Households with no car	323	7.1%
Mobile homes	772	16.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020		

As demonstrated in blue in the following map, San Juan County's southern region is especially disadvantaged, and the county as a whole is seen as partially disadvantaged (Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, 2023). This area has a large population of Native Americans, the majority of whom are low income and may be unable to relocate should a hazardous material release occur near their homes.



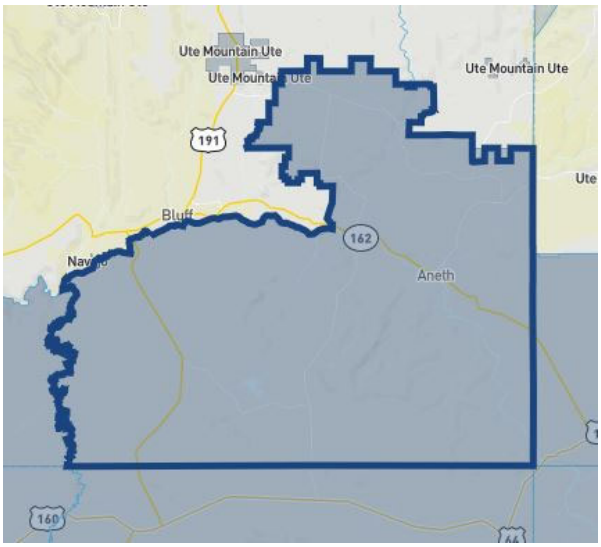
Figure 14-1. Map of Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

The following table details the two completely disadvantaged census tracts in San Juan County along with the specific burdens and disadvantages each census tract experiences.

Table 14-3. Disadvantaged Communities in San Juan County

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
CLIMATE & ECONOMIC JUSTICE SCREENING TOOL—DISADVANTAGED CENSUS TRACT		
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	CENSUS TRACT POPULATION	LOW INCOME TRACT?
49037942100	2,636	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT		
		
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Climate Change, Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development		
***90th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*	
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*	
***99th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*	
***98th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*	
***96th** % (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*	
***22%** (above 10%)*	*Percent of people 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*	
CENSUS TRACT 2010 ID	**CENSUS TRACT POPULATION**	**LOW INCOME TRACT?**
49037942000	3,798	YES

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UT	
	
CENSUS TRACT BURDENS: Energy, Health, Housing, Legacy Pollution, Transportation, Workforce Development	
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average annual energy costs divided by household income*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people who have been told they have asthma*
95th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of homes without indoor kitchens or plumbing*
YES	*Presence of one or more abandoned mine land within the tract*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation*
94th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well*
96th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area*
93rd *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level*
99th *% (above 90th percentile)*	*Number of unemployed people as part of the labor force*
25% *(above 10%)*	*Percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma*
Source: U.S. Council on Environmental Quality—Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (2023)	

Hazardous material incidents could cause significant damage to critical facilities depending on location. The following table lists types of critical facilities that could be negatively affected by releases, which could delay emergency response and access to life-saving medical equipment.

Table 14-4. Critical Facility Types in San Juan County

Critical Facility Type	Location
Hospital	Monticello
Hospital	Blanding
Dialysis Center	Blanding
3 Nursing Homes	Blanding
Pharmacy	Monticello

Critical Facility Type	Location
2 Pharmacies	Blanding
Pharmacy	Near Aneth
Pharmacy	Monument Valley
2 Fire Stations	Canyonlands National Park
Fire Station	La Sal Mountains
Fire Station	La Sal
2 Fire Stations	Monticello
Fire Station	Eastland
Fire Station	UT-CO border
Fire Station	Blanding
Fire Station	Bluff
Fire Station	Montezuma Creek
Fire Station	Mexican Hat
Fire Station	Monument Valley
Power Plant	Monticello
Public Health Department	Monticello
Public Health Department	Blanding
Local Law Enforcement	Monticello
Local Law Enforcement	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Monticello
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Blanding
Wastewater Treatment Plant	White Mesa
Source: Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, 2023	

Additionally, over 2.9 million Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. rely on electricity-dependent durable medical and assistive equipment (DME) and devices to live independently in their homes, and some of those individuals also have health care service dependencies (HHS Empower Program, 2023). In San Juan County, 4,411 people are beneficiaries of Medicare, and 384 of these beneficiaries are considered at-risk and would be vulnerable during a power outage.

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: The exact nature and extent of this impact still needs to be studied and fully understood as it pertains to climate change.

CHAPTER 15 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

15.1 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

15.1.1 San Juan County

Table 15-1. San Juan County Capability Assessment

Agency Name (Mission/Function)	Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding, or Practices	Effect of Loss Reduction			Comments
		Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
San Juan County Emergency Management	Emergency Operations Plan 2022; Family Emergency Manual 2023	X			EOP: "Hazard Analysis" section on page 15; EOP acknowledges Mitigation Plan on page 18 in "Hazard Assessment" FEM: emergency preparedness lists; includes info and action plans about many hazards from Mitigation Plan
San Juan County Planning and Zoning	2018 General Plan; 2022 Land Use, Development, and Management Ordinance; SITLA South Valley Community Structure Plan; 2015 International Residential Code; 2018 International Building Code	X			General Plan: No hazards section, but includes resource info about fires, floods, noxious weeds, and earthquakes; page 110 references economic considerations when developing floodplain and river terrace areas
San Juan County Fire	Firefighting; Emergency Medical Services; Fire Department By-Laws and SOPs; Fire Policy for Approved Development/ Construction	X			
San Juan County Sheriff's Department	Crime in Utah 2020	X			
San Juan County Road Department	Transportation planning	X			
San Juan County Public Health	All Hazards Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Guide	X			Includes 7 hazards from the Mitigation Plan

Opportunities for Plan Integration

The plan will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Emergency Manager and by the local hazard mitigation planning team, which is comprised of representatives from the San Juan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), San Juan County department heads, the incorporated cities of Monticello and Blanding, and the town of Bluff. The San Juan County local hazard mitigation planning team will determine the effectiveness of programs and reflect changes that may affect mitigation priorities and identify opportunities for plan integration based on plans that are being developed or updated. The Planning Commission for San Juan County will be a mechanism to ensure mitigation strategies and priorities are included in land use decisions and plans. The commission meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month.

The San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan was recently updated in June 2022. Opportunities to integrate and align hazard risk assessment and public information and warning information have been included in the plan.

Table 15-1. San Juan County Fiscal Capability

Fiscal Capability	
Financial Resources	**Accessible or Eligible to Use?**
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas, or Electric Service	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State/Federal Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

Table 15-2. San Juan County Legal and Regulatory Capability

Legal and Regulatory Capability	
	Local Authority Exists to Develop and Implement/ Enforce?
Building Code Development and Enforcement	Yes
Zoning Ordinance(s)	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance(s)	Yes
Stormwater Management Program	Yes
Floodplain Ordinance(s)	Yes
Post Disaster Recovery Program	Yes
Growth Management	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan / Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes

Table 15-3. San Juan County Administrative and Technical Capability

Administrative and Technical Capability			
Staff/Personnel Resources	**Available?**	**Full Time/Part Time/Other**	**Department/Agency/Position**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Full Time	Planning and Zoning Department
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Full Time	Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Full Time	Planning and Zoning Department
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Full Time	San Juan County GIS
Emergency manager	Yes	Full Time	San Juan County Emergency Management
Grant writers	Yes	N/A	Each department is responsible for writing their own grants

Table 15-4. San Juan County National Flood Insurance Compliance

National Flood Insurance Compliance	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building Department
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building Official/Floodplain Administrator
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	No, mapping has not been completed for the entire county and is not available digitally
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No, but interested in joining

15.1.2 City of Monticello

Table 15-2. City of Monticello Capability Assessment

Agency Name (Mission/Function)	Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding, or Practices	Effect of Loss Reduction			Comments
		Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
City of Monticello	2018 General Plan; 2018 International Building Code	X			Page 57 references a land use overlay zone that necessitates building stipulations in flood zones

Agency Name (Mission/Function)	Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding, or Practices	Effect of Loss Reduction			Comments
		Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
City of Monticello Law Enforcement	Law enforcement	X			
City of Monticello Public Works	Public utilities; 2019 Water Quality Report	X			

Opportunities for Plan Integration

The plan will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Emergency Management Director and by the local hazard mitigation planning team, which is comprised of representatives from the San Juan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), San Juan County department heads, the incorporated cities of Monticello and Blanding, and the town of Bluff. The San Juan County local hazard mitigation planning team will determine the effectiveness of programs and reflect changes that may affect mitigation priorities and identify opportunities for plan integration based on plans that are being developed or updated. The Planning Commission for Monticello will be a mechanism to ensure mitigation strategies and priorities are included in land use decisions and plans. The commission meets on the first Tuesday of each month.

Table 15-5. Monticello Fiscal Capability

Fiscal Capability	
Financial Resources	**Accessible or Eligible to Use?**
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State/Federal Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

Table 15-6. Monticello Legal and Regulatory Capability

Legal and Regulatory Capability	
	Local Authority Exists to Develop and Implement/ Enforce?
Building Code Development and Enforcement	Yes
Zoning Ordinance(s)	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance(s)	Yes
Stormwater Management Program	Yes
Floodplain Ordinance(s)	Yes
Post Disaster Recovery Program	Yes
Growth Management	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes

Legal and Regulatory Capability	
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan / Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, rely on county plans

Table 15-7. Monticello Administrative and Technical Capability

Administrative and Technical Capability			
Staff/Personnel Resources	**Available?**	**Full Time/Part Time/Other**	**Department/Agency/Position**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Full Time	Planners and Engineers
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Full Time	Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Full Time	Planners and Engineers
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Full Time	GIS
Emergency manager	Yes	Full Time	San Juan County Emergency Management
Grant writers	Yes	N/A	Each department is responsible for writing their own grants

Table 15-8. Monticello National Flood Insurance Compliance

National Flood Insurance Compliance	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building Department
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building Official/Floodplain Administrator
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	No, maps are not available digitally
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No, but interested in joining

15.1.3 City of Blanding

Table 15-3. City of Blanding Capability Assessment

Agency Name (Mission/Function)	Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding, or Practices	Effect of Loss Reduction			Comments
		Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
City of Blanding	2013 General Plan; 2018 International Building Code	X			No mention of hazard mitigation; page 8 references special zoning, development permits, and regulations in environmentally sensitive areas
Blanding Fire and Rescue	Firefighting; search and rescue	X			
Blanding Police Department	Law enforcement	X			
City of Blanding Public Works and Utilities	Public utilities	X			

Opportunities for Plan Integration

The plan will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Emergency Manager and by the local hazard mitigation planning team, which is comprised of representatives from the San Juan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), San Juan County department heads, the incorporated cities of Monticello and Blanding, and the town of Bluff. The San Juan County local hazard mitigation planning team will determine the effectiveness of programs and reflect changes that may affect mitigation priorities and identify opportunities for plan integration based on plans that are being developed or updated. The Planning Commission for Blanding will be a mechanism to ensure mitigation strategies and priorities are included in land use decisions and plans.

Table 15-9. Blanding Fiscal Capability

Fiscal Capability	
Financial Resources	**Accessible or Eligible to Use?**
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State/Federal Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

Table 15-10. Blanding Legal and Regulatory Capability

Legal and Regulatory Capability	
	Local Authority Exists to Develop and

Legal and Regulatory Capability	
	Implement/ Enforce?
Building Code Development and Enforcement	Yes
Zoning Ordinance(s)	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance(s)	Yes
Stormwater Management Program	Yes
Floodplain Ordinance(s)	No
Post Disaster Recovery Program	Yes
Growth Management	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan / Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, rely on county plans

Table 15-11. Blanding Administrative and Technical Capability

Administrative and Technical Capability			
Staff/Personnel Resources	**Available?**	**Full Time/Part Time/Other**	**Department/Agency/Position**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Full Time	Development
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Full Time	City Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Full Time	Development
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Full Time	GIS
Emergency manager	Yes	Full Time	San Juan County Emergency Management
Grant writers	Yes	N/A	Each department is responsible for writing their own grants

The city of Blanding does not participate in the NFIP at this time and has not developed any flood hazard maps. However, the city of Blanding is interested in joining if staff can receive the necessary training.

15.1.4 Town of Bluff

Table 15-4. Town of Bluff Capability Assessment

Agency Name (Mission/Function)	Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding, or Practices	Effect of Loss Reduction			Comments
		Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
Town of Bluff	2019 General Plan	X			Flooding, landslides/rockslides, problem soils,

Agency Name (Mission/Function)	Programs, Plans, Policies, Regulations, Funding, or Practices	Effect of Loss Reduction			Comments
		Support	Facilitate	Hinder	
					noxious weeds, and fire hazards are noted
Town of Bluff Planning and Zoning Commission	Zoning Ordinances	X			Page 24 references building in or near wetlands, riparian areas, and floodways
Bluff Volunteer Fire Department	Firefighting; EMS; search and rescue	X			

Opportunities for Plan Integration

The plan will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Emergency Manager and by the local hazard mitigation planning team, which is comprised of representatives from the San Juan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), San Juan County department heads, the incorporated cities of Monticello and Blanding, and the town of Bluff. The San Juan County local hazard mitigation planning team will determine the effectiveness of programs and reflect changes that may affect mitigation priorities and identify opportunities for plan integration based on plans that are being developed or updated. The Planning & Zoning Commission for Bluff will be a mechanism to ensure mitigation strategies and priorities are included in land use decisions and plans. The commission meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

Table 15-12. Bluff Fiscal Capability

Fiscal Capability	
Financial Resources	**Accessible or Eligible to Use?**
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State/Federal Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

Table 15-13. Bluff Legal and Regulatory Capability

Legal and Regulatory Capability	
	Local Authority Exists to Develop and Implement/ Enforce?
Building Code Development and Enforcement	Yes
Zoning Ordinance(s)	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance(s)	Yes
Stormwater Management Program	No, but open to developing/enforcing

Legal and Regulatory Capability	
Floodplain Ordinance(s)	No, but open to developing/enforcing
Post Disaster Recovery Program	Yes
Growth Management	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan / Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, rely on county plans & pending local operations plan

Table 15-14. Bluff Administrative and Technical Capability

Administrative and Technical Capability			
Staff/Personnel Resources	**Available?**	**Full Time/Part Time/Other**	**Department/Agency/Position**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Part Time	Planning & Zoning Department
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	N/A	N/A
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	N/A	N/A
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	No	N/A	N/A
Emergency manager	Yes	Full Time	San Juan County Emergency Management
Grant writers	No	Volunteer	Volunteer basis for specific projects

The town of Bluff does not participate in the NFIP at this time and has not developed any flood hazard maps. However, the town of Bluff is interested in joining if staff can receive the necessary training.

15.2 BUILDING CODES

Updating and adopting new building codes, as well as addressing the effectiveness of these codes, can be one of the best ways to conduct mitigation. When properly designed and constructed, many buildings can withstand the impacts of high winds, earthquakes, floods, snow loads, or a tornado. The communities in San Juan County are working with various versions of the International Codes published by the International Code Council, Inc. (ICC). These codes include:

- 2015 International Residential Code, including Appendix E
- Appendix Q of the 2018 International Residential Code
- 2018 International Building Code, including Appendix J
- 2018 International Mechanical Code
- 2018 International Plumbing Code
- 2018 International Fuel Gas Code

- The residential provisions of the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code
- The commercial provisions of the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code
- 2018 International Existing Building Code
- 2006 edition of the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code

Additionally, Utah communities are required by the state to enforce the 2020 National Electrical Code and the 2005 edition of the NFPA 225 Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard, both issued by the National Fire Protection Association. Ground snow loads are found by entering specific locations into the 2018 Utah Ground Snow Load Map.

The city of Monticello follows the above International Codes, and the building inspector adheres to the 1996 Code. The city of Blanding follows the above International Codes, and the building inspector adheres to the 2007 Code. As a small, rural community, the town of Bluff does not currently enforce building codes.

15.2.1 Code Administration

Enforcement of code standards is very important to hazard mitigation. Adequate inspections are needed during the course of construction to ensure that the builder understands and implements the requirements. The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) is a national program used by the insurance industry to determine how well new construction is protected from wind, earthquake, and other non-flood hazards. It is similar to the CRS program and the fire insurance rating scheme: building permit programs are reviewed and scored. A class 1 community is the highest rating, and a class 10 community is the most basic rating.

Training of code officials is also very important for code enforcement. Training of code officials and inspectors is a large part of the BCEGS rating for a community. Courses are offered through the building code associations to help local officials understand standards that apply to seismic, wind, and flood hazards.

The table below lists building code adoptions in use within San Juan County.

Table 15-15. Building Codes Used in San Juan County

	Building Code Residential	Building Code Commercial
San Juan County	IRC 2015 (Appendix Q of IRC 2015)	IBC 2015
Monticello	IRC 2015 (Appendix Q of IRC 2015)	IBC 2015
Blanding	Not specified; default to San Juan County code usage	Not specified; default to San Juan County code usage
Bluff	No codes enforced	No codes enforced

15.3 PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES

15.3.1 Fire Protection

The Utah Fire Marshal lists 13 fire departments in San Juan County, which include Aneth Fire Department, Blanding Fire Department, Bluff Fire Department, Canyonlands Fire Department, Eastland Volunteer Fire Department, La Sal Fire Department, Mexican Hat Fire Department, Montezuma Creek

Fire Department, Monticello City Fire Department, Monument Valley Fire Department, San Juan County/Monticello Area Fire Department, Cedar Point Fire Department, Pack Creek Ranch Fire Department (2020). The county's fire chief is David Gallegos who is based in Monticello. Blanding, Bluff, La Sal, Montezuma Creek, Monticello, and Monument Valley all have fire departments with rescue capabilities for accidents on highways (San Juan County, 2023).

When needed, San Juan County also has access to fire crews and resources from the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (SJ General Plan, 2018). The state of Utah trains and provides hand crews and engine crews, as well.

15.3.2 Healthcare Facilities

San Juan County has two hospitals and several health clinics. San Juan Hospital is located in Monticello and provides 24/7 emergency services, a variety of surgery options, radiology and lab services, and OB services (San Juan Health, 2023). The 29-bed facility also partners with the University of Utah for cardiological services and with Intermountain Healthcare for remote telehealth services for critical care. The hospital has been in service since 1947, shortly after the end of World War II. San Juan Health, which runs the hospital, also has three clinics in Blanding, Monticello, and Spanish Valley.

Blue Mountain Hospital in Blanding is a 24/7 critical access hospital that provides comprehensive healthcare services, including dialysis, obstetrics, emergency care, orthopedics, and more (Blue Mountain Hospital, 2023). Blue Mountain Hospital also works closely with Utah Navajo Health Systems, Intermountain Healthcare, University of Utah Health, Revere Health, and Newport Health. The hospital has been open since 2009.

The Utah Navajo Health System (UNHS) began operating in 2000 and now has four health clinics in Blanding, Monument Valley, Montezuma Creek, and Navajo Mountain (UNHS, 2023). The UNHS administrative and corporate headquarters is located in Montezuma Creek. The organization serves many of the rural communities in southeastern Utah, including those on the Navajo Nation reservation. Services include optometry, chiropractic, dental, a pharmacy, non-emergency patient transportation, behavioral health services, EMS services, and a radiology department. UNHS also regularly works with the University of Utah, WIC, and Blue Mountain Hospital.

15.3.3 Emergency Services

San Juan County Emergency Management is located in Monticello, Utah and is under the direction of Tammy Gallegos, who is the county's Emergency Manager.

EMS for the county are dispatched from the San Juan County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center in Monticello. EMTs are volunteers and are all certified by the state of Utah, Bureau of EMS. San Juan County EMS also has a mutual aid agreement with Grand County EMS through which air ambulance services are provided. These include Classic Helicopter Services, Care Flight, Air Care One, St. Mary's Hospital, and Farmington Regional Medical Center (San Juan County, 2023). Additional ambulance services are provided by UNHS EMS and Navajo Nation EMS.

Several air ambulance and helicopter transport/rescue companies service the San Juan County area, including, but not limited to, Classic Air Medical, Guardian Flight, Eagle Air Med, and the Utah Department of Public Safety Aero Bureau.

15.3.4 Law Enforcement & Public Safety

The Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) includes one participating law enforcement agency in San Juan County, which is the San Juan County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office is located at 297 S. Main Street, Monticello, Utah 84535. The Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement throughout the county where other primary law enforcement agencies do not exist. As of 2016, there are BLM-administered lands, U.S. Forest Service lands, SITLA lands, one National Park, one National Recreation Area, and four National Monuments in the county that each have their own attendant law enforcement authorities in addition to the county sheriff.

Blanding Police Department is located at 167 East 500 North in Blanding and does not participate in the Utah DPS (Blanding City, 2023).

The Highway Patrol Office in the county is located at 232 S 100 E in Monticello, UT.

The Navajo Nation Police Department is stationed in Shiprock, NM, but services the Navajo Nation in the southern part of the county. A Ute Law Enforcement Officer from Towaoc, CO also provides law enforcement services to small parts of the county.

15.4 LAND USE PLANNING & CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

This section of the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan examines the relationship between the county's General Plan, Land Use or Zoning Ordinances, and the AHMP. Incorporating hazard mitigation practices into land use planning is extremely important as future developments are planned and constructed. Through proper planning within the individual jurisdictions, risk to property owners can be reduced and future disaster related economic losses avoided. Land Use and Mitigation Planning Integration are seen as critical components of the mitigation program in San Juan County.

San Juan County's General Plan was last revised and adopted in 2018. The plan should be reviewed and updated to address condition changes within the county and the economy.

The Future Land Use Map can be found in the San Juan County General Plan on page 35, which was recently updated in 2022. The map provides a comprehensive, legal, and strategic basis for implementing zoning changes and land use code updates that the county may want to pursue in the immediate term. It will also provide the basis for future decisions regarding individual rezone requests for years to come. The end goal is to produce a sustainable, well-balanced development pattern for the future. To develop the Future Land Use Map, citizens, planning bodies, and decision makers assessed current zoning, as compared to what exists on the ground now, and envisioned how the county will develop into the future, taking into consideration and balancing many variables, including existing community values, hazard risks, and other concerns. The latest update represents the vision for how the county will develop over the next 20–30 years. The Planning & Zoning Department has drafted one Future Land Use Map Scenario.

The hazard risk assessment (see *Chapter 4 Hazard Risk Summary*) took into consideration changes in development and future development trends based on planning and zoning maps and documents. The following tables highlight those sections of the assessment:

Table 15-16. Changes in Development Hazard Ranking

Hazard Event	Changes in Development and Hazard Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Vulnerability Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (1)
Extreme Heat	No Vulnerability	0	0
Lightning	No Vulnerability	0	0
Hail	No Vulnerability	0	0
Tornado	No Vulnerability	0	0
Straight-line Wind	No Vulnerability	0	0
Extreme Cold	No Vulnerability	0	0
Winter Storm	No Vulnerability	0	0
Avalanche	No Vulnerability	0	0
Wildfire	Low	1	1
River or Stream Flood	Low	1	1
Flash Flood	Low	1	1
Dam Failure	Low	1	1
Drought	No Vulnerability	0	0
Infestation	No Vulnerability	0	0
Earthquake	No Vulnerability	0	0
Landslide	Low	1	1
Problem Soils	Low	1	1
Hazardous Material Incident	No Vulnerability	0	0
Changes in Development Factor—Changes in development since the previous plan was approved (if this is an update) or in the past five years (if this is a new plan) have increased or decreased the community's vulnerability/exposure to this hazard. **[Weighted Factor: 1]**			
High—Changes in development have significantly increased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 3)			
Medium—Changes in development have increased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard, but not significantly (Vulnerability Factor = 2)			
Low—Changes in development have minimally increased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 1)			
No Vulnerability—Changes in development have had no effect and/or have decreased the vulnerability/exposure of the community to this hazard (Vulnerability Factor = 0)			

Table 15-17. Future Development Hazard Ranking

Hazard Event	Impact of Future Development (High, Medium, Low)	Impact Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (1)
Extreme Heat	No Impact	0	0

Hazard Event	Impact of Future Development (High, Medium, Low)	Impact Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (1)
Lightning	No Impact	0	0
Hail	No Impact	0	0
Tornado	No Impact	0	0
Straight-line Wind	No Impact	0	0
Extreme Cold	No Impact	0	0
Winter Storm	No Impact	0	0
Avalanche	No Impact	0	0
Wildfire	Low	1	2
River or Stream Flood	Low	1	2
Flash Flood	Low	1	2
Dam Failure	Low	1	2
Drought	No Impact	0	1
Infestation	No Impact	0	1
Earthquake	No Impact	0	2
Landslide	No Impact	0	0
Problem Soils	No Impact	0	0
Hazardous Material Incident	No Impact	0	0

Future Development Factor—The potential that future development will have on increasing or decreasing the impact/consequence of this hazard. **[Weighted Factor: 1]**

High—Future development trends will significantly increase the impact/consequence of this hazard (Impact Factor = 3)

Medium—Future development trends will increase the impact/consequence of this hazard, but not significantly (Impact Factor = 2)

Low—Future development trends will minimally increase impact/consequence of this hazard (Impact Factor = 1)

No Impact—Future development trends will not increase the impact/consequence of this hazard, and/or may even decrease the impact/consequence of this hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

15.4.1 City of Monticello

The city of Monticello updated their General Plan in 2018. The plan establishes how Monticello "will provide for the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens in the present and future" (Monticello General Plan, 2018). It describes the city's plans and goals for transportation, city services, public safety, moderate income housing, community promotion and economic development, recreations, parks, aesthetics, historic preservation, energy conservation, and land use. It also complements the community profile in the Mitigation Plan by detailing the location, climate, watershed, history, and demographics of

the area. However, it is recommended that the city of Monticello include an update to their General Plan in which they add a Hazardous Areas section that outlines each hazard in the Mitigation Plan to more fully align with the Mitigation Plan.

15.4.2 City of Blanding

The city of Blanding's General Plan was adopted in 2013. While the plan was written several years ago, it includes many of the same concerns and topics that Monticello's General Plan includes, such as overall growth and urbanization, economic development, land use, housing, parks and recreation, transportation and circulation, urban design, and public facilities (Blanding General Plan, 2013). It is recommended that the city of Blanding update their General Plan and include a Hazardous Areas section that outlines each hazard in the Mitigation Plan.

15.4.3 Town of Bluff

The town of Bluff updated their General Plan in 2019. The plan covers land use, transportation, economic development, heritage and historic preservation, health, safety, and infrastructure, development constraints, and implementation and enforcement (Bluff General Plan, 2019). Just as with Monticello and Blanding, it is recommended that Bluff's General Plan is updated to include a Hazardous Areas section that outlines each hazard in the Mitigation Plan.

15.5 NFIP CONTINUITY STRATEGY

San Juan County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as does the city of Monticello. San Juan County's participation in the regular phase of the National Flood Insurance Program began December 11, 1985. The city of Monticello began its participation in the emergency program of the NFIP on December 6, 1999. Blanding and Bluff do not participate but are interested in joining if staff can receive the necessary training.

San Juan County has no communities within the 100-year floodplain hazard area that are not participating in the NFIP. San Juan County has no communities under suspension or revocation of participation in the NFIP.

Table 15-5. NFIP Participation and Repetitive Loss

NFIP Participation Category	San Juan County	City of Monticello
FIRM Date	01/31/1978	12/24/1976
Participating in CRS (Class)	N/A	N/A
Number of NFIP Policies	3	0
Are FIRMs Digital or Paper?	Paper	Paper
Repetitive Loss Properties	0	0
Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0	0
Source: FEMA Repetitive Losses/BCX Claims Utah, 2022		

Specific NFIP and floodplain related activities include:

- San Juan County passed and adopted the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance on April 17, 2018.
- San Juan County continues to offer one-on-one advice to property owners on how to protect property and has staff available to make site visits to property owners regarding flooding and drainage issues on private property.

- San Juan County is scheduled to complete additional flood mapping with FEMA in two years.

PART IV: MITIGATION STRATEGY

CHAPTER 16 MITIGATION GOALS & CHANGES IN PRIORITY

16.1 MITIGATION GOALS

These goals describe the broad direction that San Juan County will take to select mitigation projects, which are designed specifically to address risks posed by natural and manmade hazards. The goals are steppingstones between the mission statement and the specific objectives developed for the individual mitigation projects. The mitigation projects refer to these goals by their number given below.

1. Reduce the potential of loss of life and injury.
    a. Identify natural and manmade hazards that threaten life in San Juan County.
2. To preserve and enhance the quality of life throughout San Juan County by identifying potential property damage risks and recommending appropriate mitigation strategies to minimize potential property damage and economic losses.
    a. Implement programs and projects that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, essential facilities, critical infrastructure, and other property more resistant to losses from all hazards.
    b. Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for discouraging new development and encouraging preventive measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.
    c. Protect life and property by implementing state-of-the-art standards, codes, and construction procedures.
3. Improved collaboration and cooperation throughout San Juan County and the cities of Monticello and Blanding and town of Bluff.
    a. Continue developing and strengthening inter-jurisdictional coordination in the area of emergency services.
    b. Continue providing county and city emergency services with training and equipment to address all identified hazards.
4. Incorporate and integrate hazard mitigation strategies into all appropriate plans and policies.
5. Enhanced communication, public information, and education of risks and threats in San Juan County to empower personal preparedness and responsibility.
    a. Increase public awareness of existing threats and the means to reduce these threats by conducting educational and outreach programs to all the various community groups in the county.
    b. Provide informational items, partnership opportunities, and funding resource information to assist in implementing mitigation activities.
6. Continuity of government services and business operations.

16.2 CHANGES IN PRIORITY

Mitigation priorities have not significantly changed for either San Juan County or the cities of Monticello and Blanding or the town of Bluff since the update of the last plan. For the 2023 plan update, mitigation goals for San Juan County and the cities of Monticello and Blanding and the town of Bluff were significantly updated to better align with current federal priorities, ongoing sustainability efforts in both jurisdictions, and a more concerted focus on achieving equitable outcomes for all communities, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations. The plan also underwent a complete rewrite to better align with new local mitigation plan requirements.

Also, for past mitigation projects identified in previous iterations of the plan, a *2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority* section was included for each past action. A description of the update and changes in priority were included, if appropriate and applicable.

CHAPTER 17 MITIGATION STRATEGIES

17.1 MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

The action plan helps to prioritize mitigation initiatives according to a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed projects and their associated costs (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(3)(iii)). The action plan also provides the framework for how the proposed projects and initiatives will be implemented and administered over the next five years.

17.1.1 Mitigation Strategy/Action Timeline Parameters

While the preference is to provide definitive project completion dates, this is not possible for every mitigation strategy/action. Therefore, the parameters for the timeline (Projected Completion Date) are as follows:

- **Short-term**—To be completed in 1 to 5 years
- **Long-term**—To be completed in greater than 5 years
- **Ongoing**—Currently being implemented under existing programs but without a definite completion date

17.1.2 Mitigation Strategy/Action Benefit Parameters

Benefit ratings are defined as follows:

- **High**—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
- **Medium**—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
- **Low**—Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.

17.1.3 Mitigation Strategy/Action Estimated Cost Parameters

While the preference is to provide definitive costs (dollar figures) for each mitigation strategy/action, this is not possible for every mitigation strategy/action. Therefore, the estimated costs for the mitigation initiatives identified in this plan are identified as high, medium, or low, using the following ranges:

- **High**—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (e.g., bonds, grants, and fee increases).
- **Medium**—The project could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
- **Low**—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.

17.1.4 Mitigation Strategy/Action Prioritization Process

The action plan must be prioritized according to a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed projects and their associated costs (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(3)(iii)). The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant

Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was conducted. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

The priorities are defined as follows:

- **High**—A project that addressed numerous goals or hazards, has benefits that exceed cost, has funding secured or is an ongoing project, and meets eligibility requirements for the HMGP or BRIC grant program. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium**—A project that addressed multiple goals and hazards, that has benefits that exceed costs, and for which funding has not been secured but that is grant eligible under HMGP, BRIC, or other grant programs. The project can be completed in the short term once funding is secured. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.
- **Low**—A project that will address few or no goals, mitigate the risk of one or few hazards, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, for which funding has not been secured, that is not eligible for HMGP or BRIC grant funding, and for which the timeline for completion is long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible for other sources of grant funding from other programs.

For many of the strategies identified in this action plan, the partners may seek financial assistance under the HMGP or HMA programs, both of which require detailed benefit/cost analyses. These analyses will be performed on projects at the time of application using the FEMA benefit-cost model. For projects not seeking financial assistance from grant programs that require detailed analysis, the partners reserve the right to define "benefits" according to parameters that meet the goals and objectives of this plan.

17.2 MITIGATION PROJECTS

Listed below are the goals and objectives developed by the mitigation plan and the priority projects that were developed to address the risks posed. Included in the list are a rough estimate of cost and an anticipated period for further investigation, project development, and implementation.

Participating jurisdictions agreed upon 89 mitigation actions that apply to the county and all or some participating jurisdictions (see *17.2.1 New Mitigation Projects* and *17.2.2 Ongoing Mitigation Projects*). These shared actions, some of which address all hazards, help to meet the following FEMA requirement: "Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each hazard identified within the risk assessment?" In addition to the 89 mitigation measures that apply to the county and all participating jurisdictions, most communities identified additional mitigation actions unique to their jurisdiction. The following table summarizes the jurisdictions' mitigation measures in relationship to the hazards addressed in the risk assessment.

XX = San Juan County and All Participating Jurisdictions' Action(s) | **X** = Jurisdiction-Specific Action(s)

Table 17-1. Participating Jurisdictions' Mitigation Strategies and Hazard Alignment

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Hazardous Material Incident	Infestation	Landslide	Problem Soils	Severe Summer Weather	Severe Winter Weather	Wildfire
San Juan County	**XX** (17-1) **XX** (17-2) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-78) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-5) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-68) **XX** (17-69) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-3) **XX** (17-4) **XX** (17-6) **XX** (17-7) **XX** (17-8) **XX** (17-9) **XX** (17-10) **XX** (17-11) **XX** (17-12) **XX** (17-13) **XX** (17-14) **XX** (17-15) **XX** (17-16) **XX** (17-17) **XX** (17-18) **XX** (17-19) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-64) **XX** (17-65) **XX** (17-66) **XX** (17-67) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-20) **XX** (17-21) **XX** (17-22) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-23) **XX** (17-24) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-25) **XX** (17-26) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-79) **XX** (17-80) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-29) **XX** (17-30) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-62) **XX** (17-63) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-32) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-72) **XX** (17-73) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-31) **XX** (17-32) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-74) **XX** (17-75) **XX** (17-76) **XX** (17-77) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-33) **XX** (17-34) **XX** (17-35) **XX** (17-36) **XX** (17-37) **XX** (17-38) **XX** (17-39) **XX** (17-40) **XX** (17-41) **XX** (17-42) **XX** (17-43) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-56) **XX** (17-57) **XX** (17-58) **XX** (17-59) **XX** (17-60) **XX** (17-61) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81)
Monticello	**XX** (17-1) **XX** (17-2) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-78) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51)	**XX** (17-5) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-68) **XX** (17-69) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51) **X** (17-52)	**XX** (17-3) **XX** (17-4) **XX** (17-15) **XX** (17-16) **XX** (17-18) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-66)	**XX** (17-20) **XX** (17-21) **XX** (17-22) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51) **X** (17-52)	**XX** (17-23) **XX** (17-24) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51) **X** (17-52)	**XX** (17-25) **XX** (17-26) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-79) **XX** (17-80) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51)	**XX** (17-29) **XX** (17-30) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-62) **XX** (17-63) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-32) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-72) **XX** (17-73) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-31) **XX** (17-32) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-74) **XX** (17-75) **XX** (17-76)	**XX** (17-33) **XX** (17-34) **XX** (17-35) **XX** (17-37) **XX** (17-38) **XX** (17-39) **XX** (17-40) **XX** (17-41) **XX** (17-42) **XX** (17-43) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47)

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Hazardous Material Incident	Infestation	Landslide	Problem Soils	Severe Summer Weather	Severe Winter Weather	Wildfire
	X (17-52) **X** (17-53) **X** (17-84) **X** (17-85)	**X** (17-53)	**XX** (17-67) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51) **X** (17-52) **X** (17-53) **X** (17-86) **X** (17-87)	**X** (17-53)	**X** (17-53)	**X** (17-52) **X** (17-53)	**X** (17-51) **X** (17-52) **X** (17-53)	**X** (17-51) **X** (17-52) **X** (17-53) **X** (17-83)	**XX** (17-77) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51) **X** (17-52) **X** (17-53)	**XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-57) **XX** (17-58) **XX** (17-59) **XX** (17-60) **XX** (17-61) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-51) **X** (17-52) **X** (17-53) **X** (17-82)
Blanding	**XX** (17-1) **XX** (17-2) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-78) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-55)	**XX** (17-5) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-68) **XX** (17-69) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-3) **XX** (17-4) **XX** (17-9) **XX** (17-15) **XX** (17-16) **XX** (17-18) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-66) **XX** (17-67) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-54) **X** (17-55) **X** (17-88)	**XX** (17-20) **XX** (17-21) **XX** (17-22) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-23) **XX** (17-24) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-25) **XX** (17-26) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-79) **XX** (17-80) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-29) **XX** (17-30) **XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-62) **XX** (17-63) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-32) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-72) **XX** (17-73) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-31) **XX** (17-32) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-74) **XX** (17-75) **XX** (17-76) **XX** (17-77) **XX** (17-81)	**XX** (17-33) **XX** (17-34) **XX** (17-35) **XX** (17-37) **XX** (17-38) **XX** (17-39) **XX** (17-40) **XX** (17-41) **XX** (17-42) **XX** (17-43) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-57) **XX** (17-58) **XX** (17-59) **XX** (17-60) **XX** (17-61) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-54) **X** (17-55)
Bluff	**XX** (17-1) **XX** (17-2)	**XX** (17-5) **XX** (17-45)	**XX** (17-3) **XX** (17-4)	**XX** (17-20) **XX** (17-21)	**XX** (17-23) **XX** (17-24)	**XX** (17-25) **XX** (17-26)	**XX** (17-29) **XX** (17-30)	**XX** (17-32) **XX** (17-45)	**XX** (17-31) **XX** (17-32)	**XX** (17-33) **XX** (17-34)

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Hazardous Material Incident	Infestation	Landslide	Problem Soils	Severe Summer Weather	Severe Winter Weather	Wildfire
	XX (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-78) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-68) **XX** (17-69) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-15) **XX** (17-16) **XX** (17-18) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-66) **XX** (17-67) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-56) **X** (17-57) **X** (17-89)	**XX** (17-22) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-79) **XX** (17-80) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-44) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-62) **XX** (17-63) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-72) **XX** (17-73) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-71) **XX** (17-74) **XX** (17-75) **XX** (17-76) **XX** (17-77) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)	**XX** (17-35) **XX** (17-37) **XX** (17-38) **XX** (17-39) **XX** (17-40) **XX** (17-41) **XX** (17-42) **XX** (17-43) **XX** (17-45) **XX** (17-46) **XX** (17-47) **XX** (17-48) **XX** (17-49) **XX** (17-50) **XX** (17-57) **XX** (17-58) **XX** (17-59) **XX** (17-61) **XX** (17-70) **XX** (17-81) **X** (17-57)

17.2.1 New Mitigation Projects

San Juan County New Projects

Table 17-1. New Mitigation Project 1

Mitigation Project: Promote waterwise landscaping through Every Door Mail Direct and utility bills.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Planning and Zoning Commission	City of Monticello Planning & Zoning, City of Blanding Planning & Zoning, Town of Bluff Planning & Zoning	High	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Drought	29	High		San Juan County, cities, and town	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-2. New Mitigation Project 2

Mitigation Project: Promote water saving conservation through Every Door Mail Direct, social media, and community events.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance**	**Projected Completion Date**	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis**

Mitigation Project: Promote water saving conservation through Every Door Mail Direct, social media, and community events.							
				(Low, Medium, High)	(Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)		(Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Planning and Zoning Commission	City of Monticello Planning & Zoning, City of Blanding Planning & Zoning, Town of Bluff Planning & Zoning	High	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Drought	29	High		San Juan County, cities, and town	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-3. New Mitigation Project 3

Mitigation Project: Update locations of high-risk dams within the county.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Update locations of high-risk dams within the county.				
1, 5	Dam Failure	29	Low	San Juan County Budget
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-4. New Mitigation Project 4

Mitigation Project: Provide hazard education flyer for dam failure risk at the county fair or community event.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		Dam Failure	29	Low		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-5. New Mitigation Project 5

Mitigation Project: Promote awareness of pipelines in the county and maintain communication with pipeline owners through LEPC.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	Utah Division of Emergency Management, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Earthquake	29	Low		San Juan CountyBudget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-6. New Mitigation Project 6

Mitigation Project: Partner with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) to develop floodplain plan and mapping for the Spanish Valley area.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Partner with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) to develop floodplain plan and mapping for the Spanish Valley area.							
2023	SITLA	SITLA	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 4		Flood	29	High		SITLA	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-7. New Mitigation Project 7

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 145 Kane Creek.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Flood	29	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
Note: The creek makes the road impassable for residents to get out during flooding. It is a remote road that takes 2+ hours to respond to.							

Table 17-8. New Mitigation Project 8

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 185 Mt. Peale.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Flood	29	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
Note: The creek can make the road impassable to residents with no alternate route.							

Table 17-9. New Mitigation Project 9

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 206 Perkins.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 206 Perkins.				
1, 2	Flood	29	High	San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
Note: The low water crossing is inadequate and requires continued maintenance to keep the road accessible.				

Table 17-10. New Mitigation Project 10

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 195 Sunny Acres.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Flood	29		High	San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
Note: The low water crossing is inadequate and requires continued maintenance to keep the road accessible.							

Table 17-11. New Mitigation Project 11

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 1021 West Coronado.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Flood	29	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
Note: No drainage, which causes flooding to residents' properties.							

Table 17-12. New Mitigation Project 12

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 1701 Rio Grande.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 1701 Rio Grande.				
1, 2	Flood	29	High	San Juan County/FEMA, HMGP, BRIC, FMA
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
Note: No drainage, which causes flooding to residents' properties.				

Table 17-13. New Mitigation Project 13

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 157 Mill Creek.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Flood	29		High	San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
Note: Flooding washes road out so Water District is unable to reach water collection site. Needs shoulder reinforcements.							

Table 17-14. New Mitigation Project 14

Mitigation Project: Upsize culvert at CR 173 Pole Canyon.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Flood	29	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
Note: Flooding is eroding ditch so it's wider than overhead bridge. Residents will have no way out if bridge washes out. Needs shoulder rip rap and grout.							

Table 17-15. New Mitigation Project 15

Mitigation Project: Partner with Floodplain Manager to review the floodplain ordinance.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County Floodplain Manager, Monticello Floodplain Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A

Mitigation Project: Partner with Floodplain Manager to review the floodplain ordinance.				
Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
3, 4	Flood	29	Low	San Juan County, Utah DEM
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-16. New Mitigation Project 16

Mitigation Project: Promote upstream vegetation management through educational flyers.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Weed Department	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**
3, 5		Flood	29		Low		San Juan County Budget
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-17. New Mitigation Project 17

Mitigation Project: Construct a debris catchment basin at the La Sal Cutoff Road to help mitigate the debris flow from the Pack Creek Burn Scar.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2028	$85,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Flood	29	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-18. New Mitigation Project 18

Mitigation Project: Maintain a supply of sandbags for flooding.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	$10,000	Medium

Mitigation Project: Maintain a supply of sandbags for flooding.				
Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
1, 2	Flood	29	High	San Juan County Budget
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-19. New Mitigation Project 19

Mitigation Project: Partner with NRCS to complete the Pack Creek Project as the area constantly floods since the 2021 fire.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Flood	29	High		San Juan County, NRCS, Private sources	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-20. New Mitigation Project 20

Mitigation Project: Conduct a flow study at the port of entry.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Fire	Utah State Fire Marshal	High	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4		Hazardous Materials Incident	29	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-21. New Mitigation Project 21

Mitigation Project: Implement strategies within the HazMat Plan.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah State Fire Marshal, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City	High	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low

Mitigation Project: Implement strategies within the HazMat Plan.							
			Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager				
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Hazardous Materials Incident	29	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-22. New Mitigation Project 22

Mitigation Project: Participate in the yearly pipeline meetings.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah State Fire Marshal, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 6		Hazardous Materials Incident	29	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							

Mitigation Project: Participate in the yearly pipeline meetings.
N/A

Table 17-23. New Mitigation Project 23

Mitigation Project: Educate the public about standing water and the hazards of mosquitoes.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Public Health	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		Infestation	29	Low		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-24. New Mitigation Project 24

Mitigation Project: Educate the public about rodent infestation and the hantavirus.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance**	**Projected Completion Date**	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis**

Mitigation Project: Educate the public about rodent infestation and the hantavirus.							
				(Low, Medium, High)	(Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)		(Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Public Health	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		Infestation	29		Low	San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-25. New Mitigation Project 25

Mitigation Project: Increase landslide risk awareness through educational events.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Planning and Zoning Commission	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Increase landslide risk awareness through educational events.				
1, 3, 5	Landslide	29	Low	San Juan County, cities, and town
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-26. New Mitigation Project 26

Mitigation Project: Assess assets at high risk from landslides.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Planning and Zoning Commission	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager, UDOT	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3		Landslide	29	Low		San Juan County, cities, and town; UDOT	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-27. New Mitigation Project 27

Mitigation Project: Develop a response plan to promote nonpharmaceutical interventions, hand hygiene, travel restrictions, school closures, and social distancing until a vaccine is in place.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Public Health	San Juan School District, Law Enforcement, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Medium	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Communicable Disease	29	Medium		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-28. New Mitigation Project 28

Mitigation Project: Develop a vaccination site plan for communities within the county.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Develop a vaccination site plan for communities within the county.							
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Public Health	San Juan School District, Law Enforcement, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Medium	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Communicable Disease	29	Medium		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-29. New Mitigation Project 29

Mitigation Project: Inform residents of radon testing possibilities through social media, flyers, and information on utility bills.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Public Health	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager, San Juan Health	Medium	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Inform residents of radon testing possibilities through social media, flyers, and information on utility bills.				
1, 5	Problem Soils	29	Medium	San Juan County, cities, and town
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-30. New Mitigation Project 30

Mitigation Project: Provide fact sheets on radon on new building permit applications.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Planning and Zoning Commission	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Medium	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Problem Soils	29	Medium		San Juan County, cities, and town	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-31. New Mitigation Project 31

Mitigation Project: Purchase snowplow truck to keep access open to critical access roads in La Sal during severe weather.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Severe Winter Weather	29	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-32. New Mitigation Project 32

Mitigation Project: Increase public awareness about severe weather with an educational booth at the county fair or other public events.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City	Medium	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low

Mitigation Project: Increase public awareness about severe weather with an educational booth at the county fair or other public events.							
	of Blanding, Town of Bluff		Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager				
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		Severe Summer Weather, Severe Winter Weather	29	Medium		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-33. New Mitigation Project 33

Mitigation Project: Implement strategies within the current county Community Wildfire Protection Plan.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	$30,000/year	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4		Wildfire	29	High		San Juan CountyBudget	

Mitigation Project: Implement strategies within the current county Community Wildfire Protection Plan.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-34. New Mitigation Project 34

Mitigation Project: Send Every Door Mail Direct information to residents about brush/tree removal and creating defensible space.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000/year	Low

Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
1, 3, 5	Wildfire	29	High	San Juan County Budget

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-35. New Mitigation Project 35

Mitigation Project: Create a brochure that recommends fire extinguishers to include in building permit applications.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Medium	Ongoing, 2028	$1,000/year	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Wildfire	29	Medium		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-36. New Mitigation Project 36

Mitigation Project: Purchase a new fire truck for the Spanish Valley area to assist with fires in the community and in the Pack Creek WUI area.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Purchase a new fire truck for the Spanish Valley area to assist with fires in the community and in the Pack Creek WUI area.							
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands; FEMA	High	Ongoing, 2028	$250,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Wildfire	29	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-37. New Mitigation Project 37

Mitigation Project: Educate residents on wildfire risk reduction through defensible space with Every Door Mail Direct.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands; FEMA; City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2024	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		Wildfire	29	High		San Juan County Budget	

Mitigation Project: Educate residents on wildfire risk reduction through defensible space with Every Door Mail Direct.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-38. New Mitigation Project 38

Mitigation Project: Educate residents on county and city burn permit processes and requirements with Every Door Mail Direct.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2025	$3,000	Low

Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
1, 3, 4, 5	Wildfire	29	High	San Juan County Budget

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-39. New Mitigation Project 39

Mitigation Project: Educate residents on dangers of unattended fires with Every Door Mail Direct.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2026	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		Wildfire	29	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-40. New Mitigation Project 40

Mitigation Project: Educate residents on Firewise landscaping with Every Door Mail Direct.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Educate residents on Firewise landscaping with Every Door Mail Direct.							
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2027	$3,000	Low

Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
1, 3, 5	Wildfire	29	High	San Juan County Budget

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-41. New Mitigation Project 41

Mitigation Project: Update the San Juan County Wildfire Protection Plan.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2023	$3,000	Low

Mitigation Project: Update the San Juan County Wildfire Protection Plan.				
Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
1, 3, 4	Wildfire	29	High	San Juan County Budget
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-42. New Mitigation Project 42

Mitigation Project: Educate owners and managers of new buildings on the newly adopted county fire policy.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Wildfire	29	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-43. New Mitigation Project 43

Mitigation Project: Educate owners and managers of new buildings on the newly adopted county fire building requirements.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands, City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Wildfire	29	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-44. New Mitigation Project 44

Mitigation Project: Educate the public on water conservation practices for home landscapes and farms (e.g., xeriscape, waterwise practices, turf management, gardening, small farms, watershed maintenance/protection, and soil moisture/health best practices).							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Educate the public on water conservation practices for home landscapes and farms (e.g., xeriscape, waterwise practices, turf management, gardening, small farms, watershed maintenance/protection, and soil moisture/health best practices).							
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	USU Extension	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager, county municipalities, conservation districts, county departments	Medium to High	Ongoing, 2023	$30,000/year	Medium
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Drought, Infestation, Problem Soils	28	Medium		Internal USU Extension, USDA disaster relief funding	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-45. New Mitigation Project 45

Mitigation Project: Implement Phase 1 to plan a multi-purpose facility with indoor and outdoor capabilities for housing livestock and sheltering owners who want to remain with their animals during natural disasters or livestock quarantines.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County, USDA, FEMA	High	Ongoing, 2025	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Implement Phase 1 to plan a multi-purpose facility with indoor and outdoor capabilities for housing livestock and sheltering owners who want to remain with their animals during natural disasters or livestock quarantines.				
1, 2, 3	All Hazards	29	High	San Juan County, USDA, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-46. New Mitigation Project 46

Mitigation Project: Implement Phase 2 to construct a multi-purpose facility with indoor and outdoor capabilities for housing livestock and sheltering owners who want to remain with their animals during natural disasters or livestock quarantines.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County, USDA, FEMA	High	Ongoing, 2025	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		All Hazards	29	High		San Juan County, USDA, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-47. New Mitigation Project 47

Mitigation Project: Implement Phase 1 to plan a multi-purpose facility in Spanish Valley for Law Enforcement, Road Department, Fire, EMS, and Emergency Management to gather and residents to shelter in the event of a local hazard incident.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County, USDA, FEMA	High	Ongoing, 2025	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		All Hazards	29	High		San Juan County, USDA, FEMA. HMGP	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-48. New Mitigation Project 48

Mitigation Project: Implement Phase 2 to construct a multi-purpose facility in Spanish Valley for Law Enforcement, Road Department, Fire, EMS, and Emergency Management to gather and residents to shelter in the event of a local hazard incident.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County, USDA, FEMA	High	Ongoing, 2025	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Implement Phase 2 to construct a multi-purpose facility in Spanish Valley for Law Enforcement, Road Department, Fire, EMS, and Emergency Management to gather and residents to shelter in the event of a local hazard incident.				
1, 2, 3	All Hazards	29	High	San Juan County, USDA, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

Table 17-49. New Mitigation Project 49

Mitigation Project: Provide backup generators for county wells and buildings in remote communities for heating/cooling/oxygen and feeding stations and to keep wells operational during outages.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		All Hazards	29		High	San Juan County, FEMA, SHSP, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-50. New Mitigation Project 50

Mitigation Project: Encourage residents to sign up for Reverse 911 and the San Juan Ready App through Every Door Mail Direct.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing, 2028	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		All Hazards	29	High		San Juan County, FEMA HMGP	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

City of Monticello New Projects

Table 17-51. New Mitigation Project 51

Mitigation Project: Purchase and install generator for emergency backup power at the City Fire Station/Public Works Shop.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Purchase and install generator for emergency backup power at the City Fire Station/Public Works Shop.							
2023	City of Monticello	City of Monticello Emergency Management	San Juan County Public Works	High	Ongoing, 2025	$10,000–$20,000	Medium

Applicable Goal(s)	Hazard(s) Mitigated	STAPLEE Score	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source(s)
1, 2, 3	All Hazards	29	High	City of Monticello, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-52. New Mitigation Project 52

Mitigation Project: Purchase and install generator for emergency backup power at the City Offices.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	City of Monticello	City of Monticello, San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County	High	Ongoing, 2025	$10,000–$20,000	Medium

Applicable Goal(s)	Hazard(s) Mitigated	STAPLEE Score	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source(s)
1, 2, 3	All Hazards	29	High	City of Monticello, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-53. New Mitigation Project 53

Mitigation Project: Purchase and install generator for emergency backup power at the Water Treatment Plant.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	City of Monticello	City of Monticello, San Juan County Emergency Management	San Juan County Public Works	High	Ongoing, 2025	$30,000–$50,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		All Hazards	29	High		City of Monticello, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

City of Blanding New Projects

Table 17-54. New Mitigation Project 54

Mitigation Project: Begin fuel reduction work of approximately 100+ acres of heavy brush and trees around Blanding's major water source to prevent fires from causing problems with local drinking water due to erosion and disrupting access to the lake.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Begin fuel reduction work of approximately 100+ acres of heavy brush and trees around Blanding's major water source to prevent fires from causing problems with local drinking water due to erosion and disrupting access to the lake.							
2023	City of Blanding	City of Blanding Public Works, Blanding Fire Department	San Juan County	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
1, 2, 3	Wildfire, Flood	29	Medium	City of Blanding

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
N/A

Table 17-55. New Mitigation Project 55

Mitigation Project: Add backup water storage tanks in the City of Blanding Dialysis Center in case of water emergency due to drought, wildfire, or debris flows within the watershed.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	City of Blanding	City of Blanding Dialysis Center	San Juan County	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
1, 2, 3	Drought, Wildfire, Flood	N/A	Medium	City of Blanding

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
Note: The City of Blanding Dialysis Center is the sole provider of dialysis services in the county.

Town of Bluff New Projects

Table 17-56. New Mitigation Project 56

Mitigation Project: Purchase backhoe to enhance flow capacity of existing drainage areas throughout the town.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	Town of Buff	Bluff Water Works	Town of Buff	Medium	2024	90,000	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3,5,7		Flood	33	Medium		Town of Bluff	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
N/A							

Table 17-57. New Mitigation Project 57

Mitigation Project: Purchase backup generator for the Town of Bluff.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2023	Town of Buff	Town of Buff, San Juan County Emergency Management	N/A	High	2023	20,000	N/A

Mitigation Project: Purchase backup generator for the Town of Bluff.				
Applicable Goal(s)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**
2,4	All Hazards	34	High	Town of Bluff
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
N/A				

17.2.2 Ongoing Mitigation Projects

San Juan County Ongoing Projects

Table 17-56. Ongoing Mitigation Project 1

Mitigation Project: Create defensible space to mitigate damage to the communication towers on the Abajo Peak, Cedar Mesa, and Colorado Communication sites.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Fire	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands; Forest Service	High	Ongoing	$40,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Wildfire	N/A	High		State of Utah, San Juan County	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-57. Ongoing Mitigation Project 2

Mitigation Project: Create defensible space to mitigate damage to homes and businesses within the county that are in the wildland interface, including through the use of, but not limited to, fire breaks.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	County Volunteer Fire Departments	High	Ongoing	$60,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Wildfire	N/A	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC,	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-58. Ongoing Mitigation Project 3

Mitigation Project: Purchase fire equipment.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2014	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City	San Juan County Fire	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

Mitigation Project: Purchase fire equipment.							
	of Blanding, Town of Bluff		Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager				
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Wildfire	N/A	Medium		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; San Juan County Fire is regularly assessing their need for additional fire equipment.							

Table 17-59. Ongoing Mitigation Project 4

Mitigation Project: Provide Firewise workshops and Firewise brochures in new building permit applications.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Fire	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$5,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Wildfire	N/A	High		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-60. Ongoing Mitigation Project 5

Mitigation Project: Partner with the U.S. Forest Service and the cities of Monticello and Blanding regarding the cleanup of the watersheds. Groom watersheds of dead and down vegetation.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding	San Juan County Fire, State of Utah, Forest Service	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands	High	Ongoing, 2028	$50,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Wildfire	29	High		San Juan County, State of Utah, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; updated during 2023 revision to include partnering with the U.S. Forest Service and cities to clean up the watersheds.							

Table 17-61. Ongoing Mitigation Project 6

Mitigation Project: Clear the overgrowth of tamarisk trees on the San Juan River banks.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Clear the overgrowth of tamarisk trees on the San Juan River banks.							
2018	San Juan County, Town of Bluff	BLM	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	$40,000	High

Applicable Goal(s)	Hazard(s) Mitigated	STAPLEE Score	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source(s)
1, 2, 3	Wildfire	N/A	Medium	FEMA, HMGP, BRIC

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing

Table 17-62. Ongoing Mitigation Project 7

Mitigation Project: Develop mapping and education materials to show problem soil areas in San Juan County.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Planning and Zoning Commission	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	$3,000	Low

Applicable Goal(s)	Hazard(s) Mitigated	STAPLEE Score	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source(s)
3, 4, 5	Problem Soils	N/A	Medium	San Juan County Budget

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing

Table 17-63. Ongoing Mitigation Project 8

Mitigation Project: Improve soil conditions throughout the county to reduce soil and wind erosion, which will reduce damage to crops, grazing lands, etc.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	Soil Conservation District	San Juan County	Low	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
2, 3		Problem Soils	N/A	Low		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-64. Ongoing Mitigation Project 9

Mitigation Project: Mitigate road flooding in Spanish Valley Pack Creek, North Cottonwood, South Cottonwood, and Butler Washes by adding rip rap covered with wire to the stream bed banks to provide stability.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Mitigate road flooding in Spanish Valley Pack Creek, North Cottonwood, South Cottonwood, and Butler Washes by adding rip rap covered with wire to the stream bed banks to provide stability.							
2018	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Road Department	Spanish Valley area	High	Ongoing	$200,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Flood	N/A		High	San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-65. Ongoing Mitigation Project 10

Mitigation Project: Contract with an engineering firm to study and establish the boundaries of the floodplain in Spanish Valley caused by Ken's Lake, Pack Creek, and stormwater runoff.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, applicable jurisdictions	San Juan County Emergency Management	Private contractor, Spanish Valley area	High	Ongoing	$250,000	High
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
2, 3, 4		Flood	N/A		High	Private property developers, San Juan County, State of Utah	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-66. Ongoing Mitigation Project 11

Mitigation Project: Create outreach documents for flood awareness and insurance.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2014	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	$2,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4		Flood	N/A	Medium		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; Emergency Manager works with residents to prepare for floods when flooding is suspected.							

Table 17-67. Ongoing Mitigation Project 12

Mitigation Project: Establish agreements and plans for emergency shelters in the event of dam failure. Develop public information on dam failure to include evacuation routes and sheltering plans.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City	San Juan County Emergency Management	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

Mitigation Project: Establish agreements and plans for emergency shelters in the event of dam failure. Develop public information on dam failure to include evacuation routes and sheltering plans.							
	of Blanding, Town of Bluff						
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4, 5		Dam Failure	N/A	Medium		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-68. Ongoing Mitigation Project 13

Mitigation Project: Provide educational materials for residents on the hazards of earthquakes, including, but not limited to, brochures and educational content at public events.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2014	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	Utah Division of Emergency Management	Low	Ongoing, 2028	$2,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 5		Earthquake	29	Low		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; updated during 2023 plan revision.							

Table 17-69. Ongoing Mitigation Project 14

Mitigation Project: Encourage residents and all partners to participate in the Great Utah ShakeOut.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	Utah Division of Emergency Management	Low	Ongoing	$2,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Earthquake	29	Low		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; updated during 2023 plan revision.							

Table 17-70. Ongoing Mitigation Project 15

Mitigation Project: Procure weather radios and provide severe weather safety information and education to residents about monitoring the NOAA weather radio.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Procure weather radios and provide severe weather safety information and education to residents about monitoring the NOAA weather radio.							
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Services	San Juan County	Medium	Ongoing, 2028	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3, 5		Severe Weather, Flood, Wildfire	29	Medium		San Juan County, FEMA, HMGP, BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; updated during 2023 plan revision to include procuring weather radios rather than simply providing safety information.							

Table 17-71. Ongoing Mitigation Project 16

Mitigation Project: Promote tree trimming around power lines to mitigate damage due to high winds.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Public Works	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Severe Summer Weather, Severe Winter Weather	N/A	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							

Mitigation Project: Promote tree trimming around power lines to mitigate damage due to high winds.
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing

Table 17-72. Ongoing Mitigation Project 17

Mitigation Project: Produce lightning brochures for lightning awareness.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 5		Severe Summer Weather	N/A		High	San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-73. Ongoing Mitigation Project 18

Mitigation Project: Produce brochure about hailstorms.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance**	**Projected Completion Date**	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis**

Mitigation Project: Produce brochure about hailstorms.							
				(Low, Medium, High)	(Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)		(Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	Medium	Ongoing	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 5		Severe Summer Weather	N/A		Medium	San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-74. Ongoing Mitigation Project 19

Mitigation Project: Educate families and travelers on emergency preparedness during winter months by continuing to participate in the Weather Nation Ambassador Program.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$2,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	

Mitigation Project: Educate families and travelers on emergency preparedness during winter months by continuing to participate in the Weather Nation Ambassador Program.				
1, 3, 5	Severe Winter Weather	N/A	High	San Juan County Budget
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:				
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; San Juan County currently participates in the Weather National Ambassador Program				

Table 17-75. Ongoing Mitigation Project 20

Mitigation Project: Promote CO2 detector awareness.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 5		Severe Winter Weather	N/A		High	San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-76. Ongoing Mitigation Project 21

Mitigation Project: Promote awareness of Utah Special Needs Registry.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$1,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 5		Severe Winter Weather	N/A	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-77. Ongoing Mitigation Project 22

Mitigation Project: Encourage residents and businesses to trim trees before winter months to prevent power outages due to tree limbs falling on power lines and boxes.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City	San Juan County Public Works	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City	Low	Ongoing	$1,000	Low

Mitigation Project: Encourage residents and businesses to trim trees before winter months to prevent power outages due to tree limbs falling on power lines and boxes.							
	of Blanding, Town of Bluff		Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager				
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3, 5		Severe Winter Weather	N/A	Low		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-78. Ongoing Mitigation Project 23

Mitigation Project: Keep community informed of drought conditions throughout the county through social media, news articles, and personal appearances at community events.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	Soil Conservation District	High	Ongoing	$2,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Drought	N/A	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing; public is kept aware during times of drought							

Table 17-79. Ongoing Mitigation Project 24

Mitigation Project: Create GIS data of landslide areas, especially Hwy 95 and the Comb Wash Cutoff.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County, UDOT	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$10,000	Medium
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4		Landslide	N/A	High		San Juan County, UDOT	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-80. Ongoing Mitigation Project 25

Mitigation Project: Reduce potential of landslides on county and state highways through removal of material, placement of larger culverts, and re-routing of existing highways.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Reduce potential of landslides on county and state highways through removal of material, placement of larger culverts, and re-routing of existing highways.							
2014	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Road Department, UDOT	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Landslide	N/A	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-81. Ongoing Mitigation Project 26

Mitigation Project: Develop and implement an All Hazards public awareness program.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2018	San Juan County, City of Monticello, City of Blanding, Town of Bluff	San Juan County Emergency Management	City of Monticello City Manager, City of Blanding City Manager, Town of Bluff Town Manager	High	Ongoing	$3,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3, 4, 5		All Hazards	N/A	High		San Juan County Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							

Mitigation Project: Develop and implement an All Hazards public awareness program.
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing

City of Monticello Ongoing Projects

Table 17-82. Ongoing Mitigation Project 27

Mitigation Project: Purchase new fire truck for the city of Monticello.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2012	City of Monticello	City of Monticello, San Juan County Fire	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Wildfire	N/A	Medium		City of Monticello	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-83. Ongoing Mitigation Project 28

Mitigation Project: Mitigate the effects of thunderstorms in Monticello by acquiring an additional generator, emergency response kits, and winter weather rescue gear.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance**	**Projected Completion Date**	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis**

Mitigation Project: Mitigate the effects of thunderstorms in Monticello by acquiring an additional generator, emergency response kits, and winter weather rescue gear.							
				(Low, Medium, High)	(Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)		(Low, Medium, High)
2017	City of Monticello	Monticello Emergency Manager, city employees	N/A	High	Ongoing	$15,000	Medium
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2		Severe Summer Weather	N/A		High	City of Monticello, State of Utah	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-84. Ongoing Mitigation Project 29

Mitigation Project: Spread public awareness about drought through social media, news articles, and brochures at community events.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2017	City of Monticello	City of Monticello Emergency Manager	N/A	High	Ongoing	$2,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Drought	N/A		High	City of Monticello	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							

Mitigation Project: Spread public awareness about drought through social media, news articles, and brochures at community events.
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing, public is kept aware during times of drought

Table 17-85. Ongoing Mitigation Project 30

Mitigation Project: Encourage water conservation throughout the community.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2014	City of Monticello	City of Monticello Emergency Manager	N/A	High	Ongoing	$2,000	Low
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
3, 5		Drought	N/A		High	City of Monticello	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-86. Ongoing Mitigation Project 31

Mitigation Project: Update building permits in possible flood areas, especially around Lloyds Lake.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Update building permits in possible flood areas, especially around Lloyds Lake.							
2018	City of Monticello	City of Monticello, Public Works, JD Engineering	Lloyds Lake	High	Ongoing	$5,000	Medium
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 3, 4		Dam Failure	N/A		High	City of Monticello	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Table 17-87. Ongoing Mitigation Project 32

Mitigation Project: Upgrade and improve water and sewer lines.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2014	City of Monticello	City of Monticello, Public Works	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**		**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)	**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
2, 3		Flood	N/A		Medium	City of Monticello	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

City of Blanding Ongoing Projects

Table 17-88. Ongoing Mitigation Project 33

Mitigation Project: Upgrade and improve sewer collection line.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)
2014	City of Blanding	City of Blanding, Public Works	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
2, 3		Flood	N/A	Medium		City of Blanding	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

Town of Bluff Ongoing Projects

Table 17-89. Ongoing Mitigation Project 34

Mitigation Project: Upgrade the stormwater and floodwater infrastructure throughout the town.							
Year Initiated	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations**	**Priority and Level of Importance** (Low, Medium, High)	**Projected Completion Date** (Short-term, Long-term, or Ongoing)	**Estimated Cost**	**Cost Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)

Mitigation Project: Upgrade the stormwater and floodwater infrastructure throughout the town.							
2014	Town of Bluff	Town of Bluff, Public Works	N/A	Medium	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Applicable Goal(s)		**Hazard(s) Mitigated**	**STAPLEE Score**	**Benefit Analysis** (Low, Medium, High)		**Potential Funding Source(s)**	
1, 2, 3		Flood	N/A	Medium		Town of Bluff	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:							
2023 Status Update and Changes in Priority: Ongoing							

17.2.3 Completed Mitigation Projects

Table 17-90. Completed Mitigation Projects

COMPLETED MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Mitigation Project	**Year Initiated**	**Applicable Jurisdiction**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Priority** (Low, Medium, High)	**Status**	**Hazard(s) Mitigated**
San Juan County (County-Led)						
Improve and sustain current levee to mitigate flooding in the St. Christopher Mission area in Bluff.	2018	San Juan County	San Juan County Road Department	High	Completed	Flood
Provide expansion of suitable storage space for accessibility during emergency situations.	2015	San Juan County	San Juan County Emergency Management	--	Completed	All Hazards
Update Dry Wash Dam.	2014	San Juan County	San Juan Conservancy District	--	Completed	Dam Failure
Enlarge and improve safety of Dry Wash Reservoir.	2014	San Juan County	San Juan Conservancy District	--	Completed	Flood

COMPLETED MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Conduct Water and Sewer Study.	2014	San Juan County	Spanish Valley Special Service District (SSD)	--	Completed	Flood
City of Monticello						
Expand Eastland Fire Station.	2013	City of Monticello	Eastland Volunteer Fire Department	--	Completed	Wildfire

PART V: PLAN MAINTENANCE

CHAPTER 18 PLAN MAINTENANCE

The San Juan County AHMP maintenance process includes a schedule for annual monitoring and evaluation of the programmatic outcomes established in the plan and for producing a formal plan revision every five years.

18.1 FORMAL REVIEW PROCESS

The plan may be reviewed on an annual basis by the Emergency Manager and reviewed and revised every five years by the San Juan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), including members from the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff, to determine the effectiveness of programs and to reflect changes that may affect mitigation priorities. The Emergency Manager or designee will be responsible for contacting the Committee members and organizing the review. Committee members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the plan. The Committee will review the goals and action items to determine their relevance to changing situations in the county as well as changes in federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Committee will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The organizations responsible for the various action items will report on the status of the projects, the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised or removed.

The Emergency Manager or designee will be responsible for ensuring the updating of the plan, with the participation of the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff. The Emergency Manager will also notify all holders of the plan and affected stakeholders when changes have been made. Every five years the updated plan will be submitted to the Utah Division of Emergency Management and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for review and approval.

18.2 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

San Juan County Emergency Management is dedicated to involving the public directly in the review and updates of the plan. The Emergency Manager is responsible for the review and update of the plan. The public will also have the opportunity to provide input into plan revisions and updates, as well as adjacent counties. Copies of the plan will be kept by appropriate County departments and outside agencies.

Public meetings will be held when deemed necessary by the Emergency Manager. The meetings will provide a forum where the public can express concerns, opinions, or new alternatives that can then be included in the plan. The Board of County Commissioners will be responsible for using county resources to publicize the public meetings and maintain public involvement throughout the county, including in the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

To further facilitate continued public involvement in the planning process, San Juan County will ensure that:

- San Juan County Emergency Management will keep a copy of the plan on hand at their office for review and comment by the public.
- A public meeting will be held annually to provide the public with a forum for discussing concerns, opinions, and ideas with the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

18.3 MONITORING, EVALUATING, & UPDATING THE PLAN

To ensure the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan continues to provide an appropriate path for risk reduction throughout the county, it is necessary to regularly evaluate and update it. San Juan County Emergency Management will be responsible for monitoring the status of the plan and gathering appropriate parties to report the status of mitigation actions. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), with members from each participating jurisdiction, will convene on an annual basis to determine the progress of the identified mitigation actions. The Committee will also be an active participant in the next plan update. As the County All Hazard Mitigation Plan matures, new stakeholders will be identified and encouraged to join the existing Committee.

San Juan County Emergency Management is responsible for contacting Committee members and organizing the annual meeting. The Committee's responsibilities include:

- Annually review each goal and objective to determine its relevance and appropriateness.
- Monitor and evaluate the mitigation strategies in this plan to ensure the document reflects current hazard analyses, development trends, code changes, and risk analyses and perceptions.
- Ensure the appropriate implementation of annual status reports and regular maintenance of the plan. The Committee will hear progress reports from the parties responsible for the various implementation actions to monitor progress.
- Create future action plans and mitigation strategies. These should be carefully assessed and prioritized using the benefit-cost analysis (BCA) methodology that FEMA has developed.
- Ensure the public is invited to comment and be involved in mitigation plan updates.
- Ensure the county complies with all applicable federal statutes and regulations during the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR.
- Reassess the plan in light of any major hazard event. The Committee will convene within 45 days of any major event to review all applicable data and to consider the risk assessment, plan goals, objectives, and action items given the impact of the hazard event.
- Review the hazard mitigation plan in connection to other plans, projects, developments, and other significant initiatives.
- Coordinate with appropriate municipalities and authorities to incorporate regional initiatives that transcend the boundaries of the county.
- Update the plan every five years, and submit for FEMA approval.
- Amend the plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in state or federal laws and statutes required in 44 CFR.

18.4 THE FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN

This section outlines the implementation agenda that the Committee should follow five years following adoption of this plan and then every five years thereafter. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), led by San Juan County Emergency Management and including the jurisdictions of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff, is responsible to ensure the All Hazard Mitigation Plan is updated every five years.

The Committee will consider the following an action plan for the first 5-year planning cycle. It should be noted that the schedule below can be modified as necessary and does not include any meetings and/or activities that would be necessary following a disaster event (which would include reconvening the Committee within 45 days of a disaster or emergency to determine what mitigation projects should be

prioritized during the community recovery). If an emergency meeting of the Committee occurs, this proposed schedule may be altered to fit any new needs.

Year 0

- 2023: Update All Hazard Mitigation Plan, including a series of Committee meetings and public meetings. Submit 2023 Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan for FEMA approval.
- March 2023 – December 2023: Work on county mitigation actions. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will also work on individual mitigation actions. San Juan County Emergency Management to stay in contact with lead departments to keep tabs on project status.
- March 2023: Reconvene Committee for first annual LEPC meeting. Introduce the concept of mitigation plan integration with other planning documents. Host first annual public meeting. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will advertise public meetings as well as the county.

Year 1

- April 2023 – March 2024: Work on county mitigation actions. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will also work on individual mitigation actions. San Juan County Emergency Management to stay in contact with lead departments to keep tabs on project status. Encourage plan integration efforts.
- March 2024: Reconvene Committee for annual LEPC meeting. Discuss opportunities for mitigation plan integration with other planning documents. Discuss recent hazards. Update status of projects. Host public meeting. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will advertise public meetings as well as the county.

Year 2

- April 2024 – March 2025: Work on county mitigation actions. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will also work on individual mitigation actions. San Juan County Emergency Management to stay in contact with lead departments to keep tabs on project status. Encourage plan integration efforts.
- March 2025: Reconvene Committee for annual LEPC meeting. Discuss opportunities for mitigation plan integration with other planning documents. Discuss recent hazards. Update status of projects. Host public meeting. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will advertise public meetings as well as the county.

Year 3

- April 2025 – March 2026: Work on county mitigation actions. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will also work on individual mitigation actions. San Juan County Emergency Management to stay in contact with lead departments to keep tabs on project status. Encourage plan integration efforts.
- March 2026: Reconvene Committee for annual LEPC meeting. Discuss opportunities for mitigation plan integration with other planning documents. Discuss recent hazards. Update status of projects. Host public meeting. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will advertise public meetings as well as the county.
- Fall 2026: Apply for Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds to update next iteration of mitigation plan.

Year 4

- April 2026 – March 2027: Work on county mitigation actions. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will also work on individual mitigation actions. San Juan County Emergency Management to stay in contact with lead departments to keep tabs on project status. Encourage plan integration efforts. Update 2023 San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan, including a series of LEPC meetings and public meetings. Each jurisdiction of Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff will advertise public meetings as well as the county.
- March 2027: Reconvene Committee for annual LEPC meeting. Discuss opportunities for mitigation plan integration with other planning documents. Discuss recent hazards. Update status of projects.

Year 5

- March 2028: Submit 2028 San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan for FEMA approval. Repeat.

18.5 ANNUAL LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During each annual Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meeting, the Committee will be responsible for a brief evaluation of the 2023 All Hazard Mitigation Plan and to review the progress on mitigation actions.

18.5.1 Plan Evaluation

To evaluate the plan, the Committee should answer the following questions:

- Are the goals and objectives still relevant?
- Is the risk assessment still appropriate, or has the nature of the hazard and/or vulnerability changed over time?
- Are current resources appropriate for implementing this plan?
- Have lead agencies participated as originally proposed?
- Has the public been adequately involved in the process? Are their comments being heard?
- Have departments been integrating mitigation into their planning documents?

If the answer to each of the above questions is “yes,” the plan evaluation is complete. If any questions are answered with a “no,” the identified gap must be addressed.

18.5.2 Review of Mitigation Actions

Once the plan evaluation is complete, the Committee must review the status of the mitigation actions. To do so, the Committee should answer the following questions:

- Have the mitigation actions been implemented as planned?
- Have outcomes been adequate?
- What problems have occurred in the implementation process?

18.5.3 Meeting Documentation

Each annual LEPC meeting must be documented, including the plan evaluation and review of mitigation actions. Mitigation actions have been formatted to facilitate the annual review process.

18.6 IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH EXISTING PROGRAMS

Hazard mitigation practices must be incorporated within existing plans, projects, and programs. Therefore, the involvement of all departments, private non-profits, private industry, and appropriate jurisdictions is necessary in order to find mitigation opportunities within existing or planned projects and programs. To execute this, San Juan County Emergency Management will assist and coordinate resources for the mitigation actions and provide strategic outreach to implement mitigation actions that meet the goals and objectives identified in this plan.

Refer to the *Capability Assessment* for a breakdown of each participating agency within the county and their respective programs, plans, policies, regulations, funding, and practices that will be reviewed regularly along with this hazard mitigation plan. When each document listed in the aforementioned tables is updated, the mitigation plan will also be updated. The reverse is also true. The Capability Assessment tables also display how the mitigation plan has already been integrated into each jurisdiction's plans, projects, and programs. San Juan County, the city of Monticello, the city of Blanding, and the town of Bluff each have Planning Commissions that meet regularly one to two times a month to discuss plan integration and potential updates.

A list of existing plans that are due to be updated or reviewed within the near future are mentioned below. Hazard information from this mitigation plan will be integrated into future updates of existing plans.

- 2018 San Juan County General Plan—*Currently in the process of being updated*
- 2022 Emergency Operations Plan—*Up for renewal in 2024*

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: LEPC, PLANNING TEAM, & PARTICIPATING MEMBERS CONTACT LIST

Name	Position	Email	Phone Number
Tammy Gallegos	San Juan County Emergency Manager	tgallegos@sanjuancounty.org	435-587-3225
Natalie Freestone	San Juan County Assistant Emergency Manager	nfreestone@sanjuancounty.org	435-587-3225
Ann K. Leppanen	Bluff Mayor	ann@townofbluff.org	651-341-9074
Luanne Hook	Bluff Town Council Member	luanne@townofbluff.org	435-672-9990
Linda Sosa	Bluff Records Officer	linda@townofbluff.org	435-672-9990
David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire Chief	dgallegos@sanjuancounty.org	435-459-9583
Reagan Wytsalucy	USU Extension Assistant Professor	reagan.wytsalucy@usu.edu	435-587-3239
David Johnson	Blanding City Manager	djohnson@blanding-ut.gov	435-678-2791
Kathy Carson	Bluff Town Clerk	kamcarson@gmail.com	435-459-4619
Erin Nelson	Bluff Town Manager	manager@townofbluff.org	720-280-4934
Sylvia Taylor	Bears Ears Partnership Education Center Manager	sylvia@bearsearspartnership.org	970-799-7770
Jake Halley	Integrated Solutions Consultant	jacob.halley@i-s-consulting.com	318-381-3429

APPENDIX B: MEETING MINUTES

Blanding Public Meeting—10/17/2022

The Core Planning Team met with each jurisdiction of San Juan County in October 2022 to discuss disaster mitigation for the community, beginning in the city of Blanding. This meeting was open to the public and held in the Blanding Senior Center at 177 E 200 N. Members of the LEPC participated.

Bluff Public Meeting—10/18/2022

The Core Planning Team met with each jurisdiction of San Juan County in October 2022 to discuss disaster mitigation for the community. The meeting in the town of Bluff was open to the public and held in the Bluff Community Center at 3rd East and Mulberry, Bluff Road. Members of the LEPC participated.

La Sal Public Meeting—10/19/2022

The Core Planning Team met with each jurisdiction of San Juan County in October 2022 to discuss disaster mitigation for the community. The meeting in La Sal—a census-designated place—was open to the public and held in the La Sal Senior Center at 200 S. Firehouse Road. Members of the LEPC participated.

Monticello Public Meeting—10/20/2022

The Core Planning Team met with each jurisdiction of San Juan County in October 2022 to discuss disaster mitigation for the community. The meeting in Monticello was open to the public and held in the Monticello Senior Center at 648 S. Hideout Way. Members of the LEPC participated.

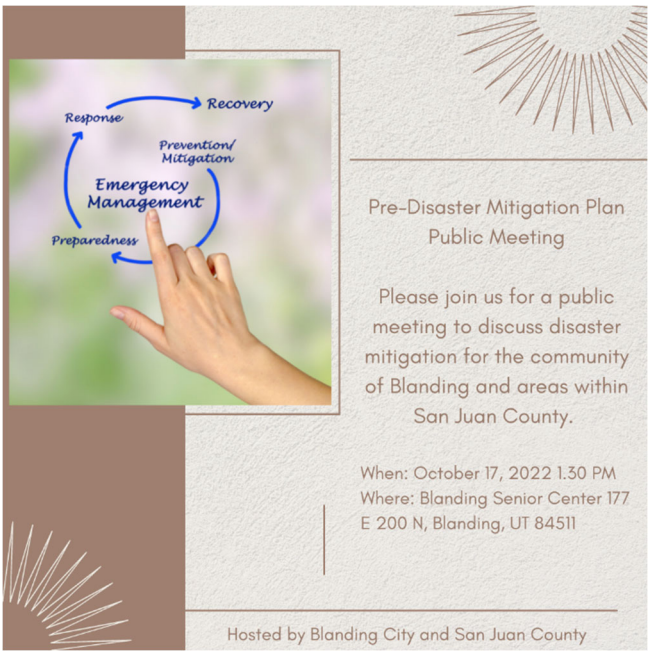
San Juan County Mitigation Workshop—10/20/2022

A mitigation workshop with members of the LEPC was held in Monticello to familiarize attendees with the topic of disaster mitigation, review current updates being made to the plan, and identify additional hazards of concern in the county. Members also submitted new mitigation projects for each jurisdiction in the county.

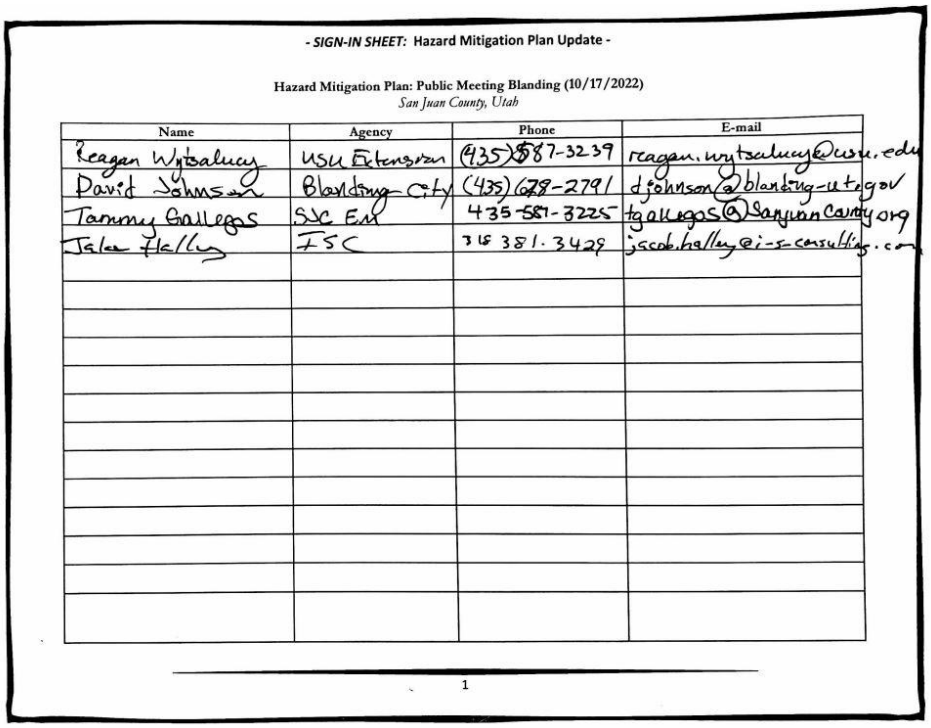
APPENDIX C: MEETING WORKSHEETS, AGENDAS, & SIGN-IN SHEETS

Blanding Public Meeting—10/17/2022

Public Meeting Invite:



Sign-In Sheet:



- SIGN-IN SHEET: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update -

Hazard Mitigation Plan: Public Meeting Blanding (10/17/2022)
San Juan County, Utah

Name	Agency	Phone	E-mail
Reagan Wytsalucy	USU Extension	(435)587-3239	reagan.wytsalucy@usu.edu
David Johnson	Blanding City	(435)678-2791	djohnson@blanding-ut.gov
Tammy Gallegos	SJC Ext	435-581-3225	tgallegos@sanjuancounty.org
Jalen Halley	ISC	385 381.3428	jacob.halley@i-s-consulting.com

1

Bluff Public Meeting—10/18/2022

Public Meeting Invite:



Sign-In Sheet:

- *SIGN-IN SHEET:* Hazard Mitigation Plan Update -

Hazard Mitigation Plan: Public Meeting Bluff (10/18/2022)
San Juan County, Utah

Name	Agency	Phone	E-mail
Tamony Gallegos	SJC EM	435-587-3225	tgallegos@sanjuancounty.org
Natalie Freestone	SJC EM	435-587-3225	nfreestone@sanjuancounty.org
Ann K. Leppanen	Bluff town email	651-341-9074	ann@townofbluff.org
Luanne Hood	Bluff town email	435-672-9990	luanne@townofbluff.org
Ned Kentsky	Bluff Res. Kent	970 529 3743	nedkentsky@gmail.com
Kathy Carson	Bluff Resident	435-459-4619	Kamcarson@gmail
Erin Nelson	Town of Bluff	720-280-4534	manager@townofbluff.org
Sylvia Taylor	Bears Ears Partnership	970.799.7770	Sylvia@BearsEarsPartnership.org
LINDA SOSA	Town of Bluff	435-672-9990	linda@townofbluff
Kathleen Lekish	Bluff resident	720 822 2062	kpakish@gmail.com
LOIS YOUNG	BLUFF RESIDENT	505-727-1181	VISIONQUEST@gmail.com
Ceil McDermott	"	435 459 9583	Veryceil@yahoo.com
David Gallegos	San Juan County Fire	(435) 459-1808	dgallegos@sanjuancounty.org
Jake Hall	FSC		

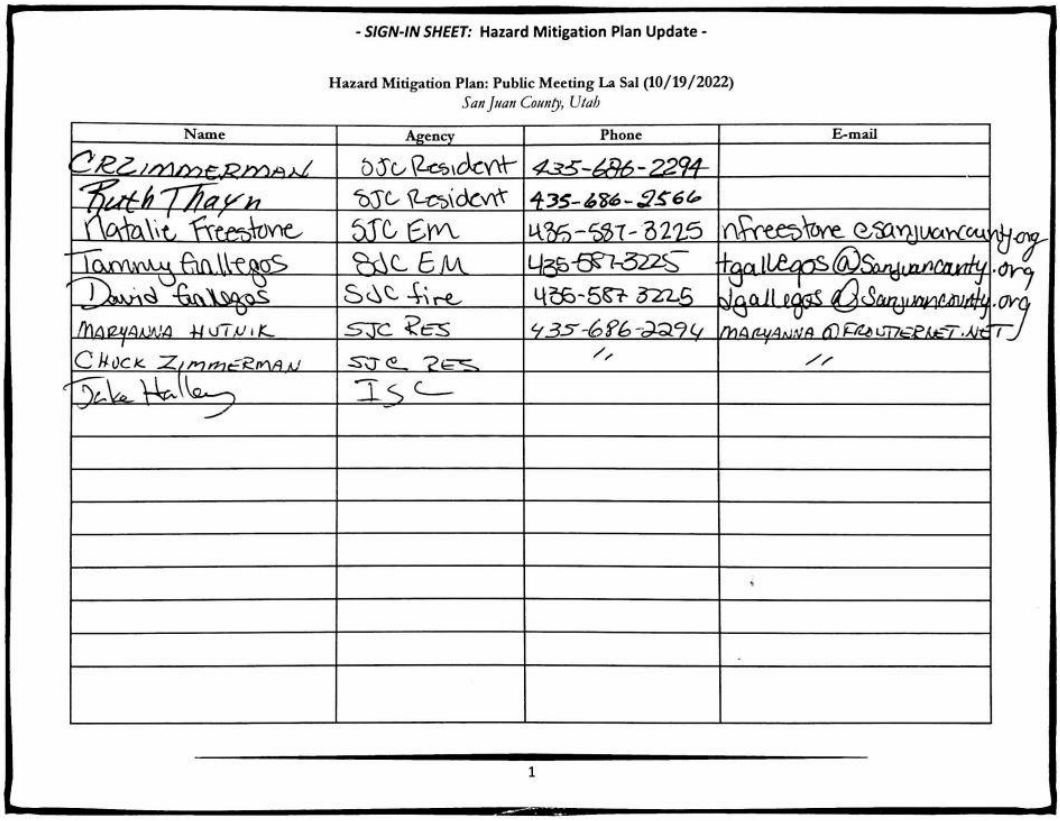
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La Sal Public Meeting—10/19/2022

Public Meeting Invite:



Sign-In Sheet:



- *SIGN-IN SHEET:* Hazard Mitigation Plan Update -

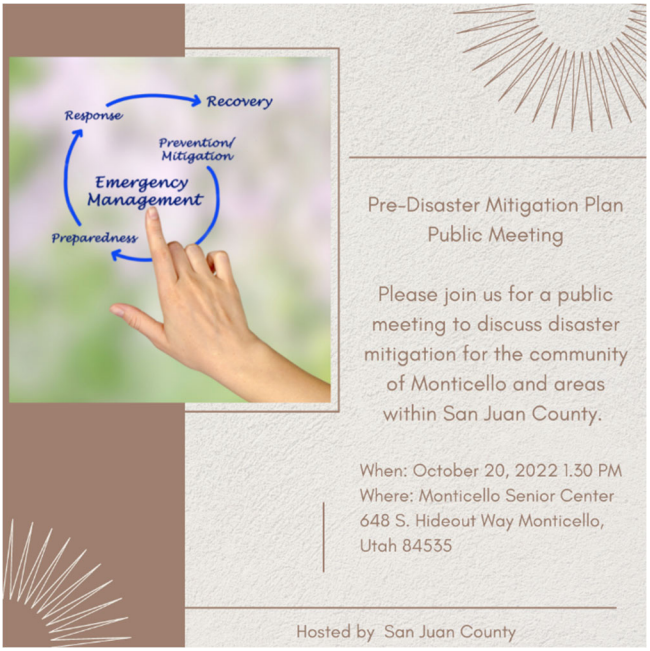
Hazard Mitigation Plan: Public Meeting La Sal (10/19/2022)
San Juan County, Utah

Name	Agency	Phone	E-mail
CRZIMMERMAN	SJC Resident	435-686-2294	
Ruth Thayn	SJC Resident	435-686-2566	
Natalie Freestone	SJC EM	435-587-3225	nfreestone@sanjuancounty.org
Tammy Gallegos	SJC EM	435-587-3225	tgallegos@Sanjuancounty.org
David Gallegos	SJC fire	435-587-3225	dgallegos@Sanjuancounty.org
MARYANNA HUTNIK	SJC RES	435-686-2294	MARYANNA@FRONTIERNET.NET
CHUCK ZIMMERMAN	SJC RES	"	"
Jake Hall	ISC		

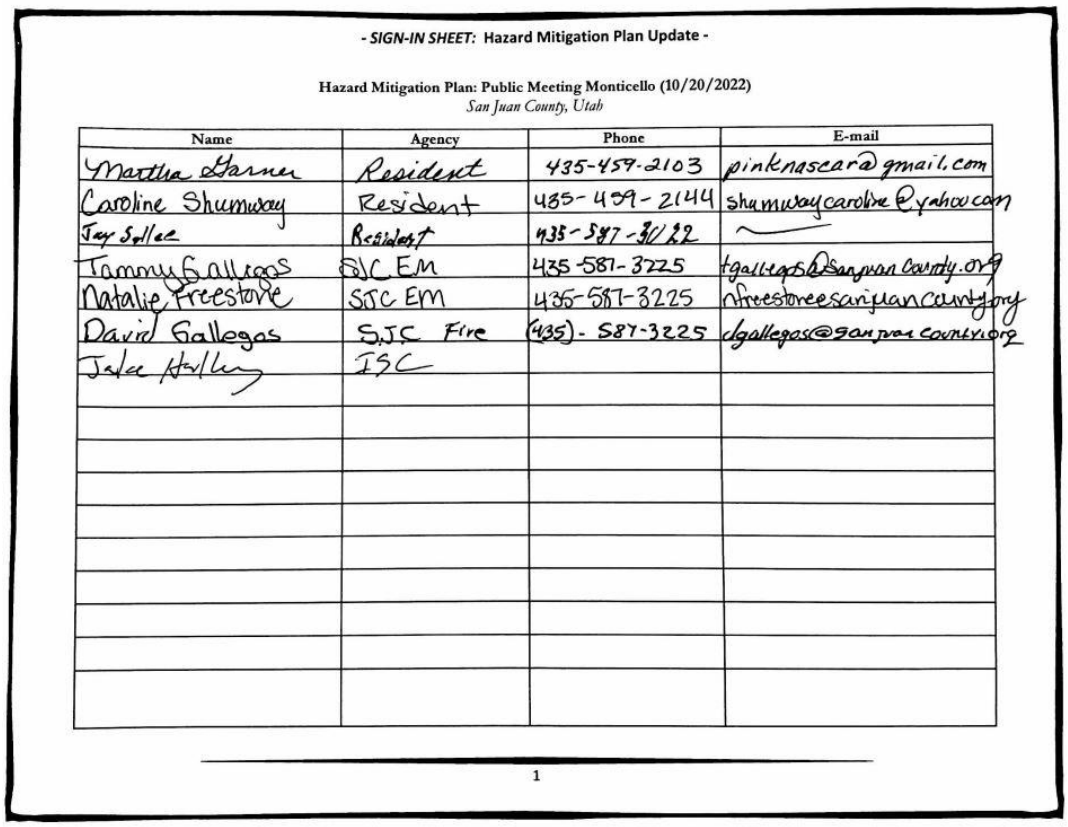
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Monticello Public Meeting—10/20/2022

Public Meeting Invite:



Sign-In Sheet:



- *SIGN-IN SHEET:* Hazard Mitigation Plan Update -

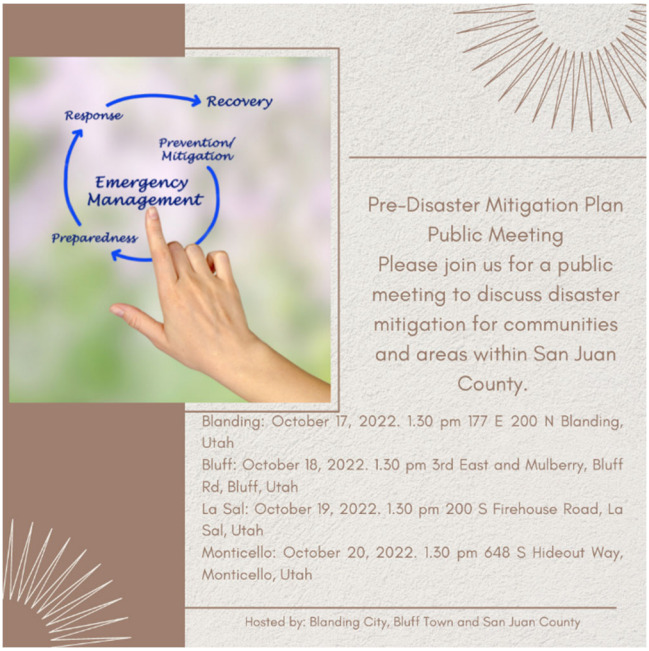
Hazard Mitigation Plan: Public Meeting Monticello (10/20/2022)
San Juan County, Utah

Name	Agency	Phone	E-mail
Martha Garner	Resident	435-459-2103	pinknascar@gmail.com
Caroline Shumway	Resident	435-459-2144	shumwaycaroline@yahoo.com
Jay Sollee	Resident	435-587-3122	~
Tammy Gallegos	SJC EM	435-587-3225	tgallegos@sanjuancounty.org
Natalie Freestone	SJC EM	435-587-3225	nfreestone@sanjuancounty.org
David Gallegos	S.J.C. Fire	(435)-587-3225	dgallegos@sanjuancounty.org
Jake Hall	ISC		

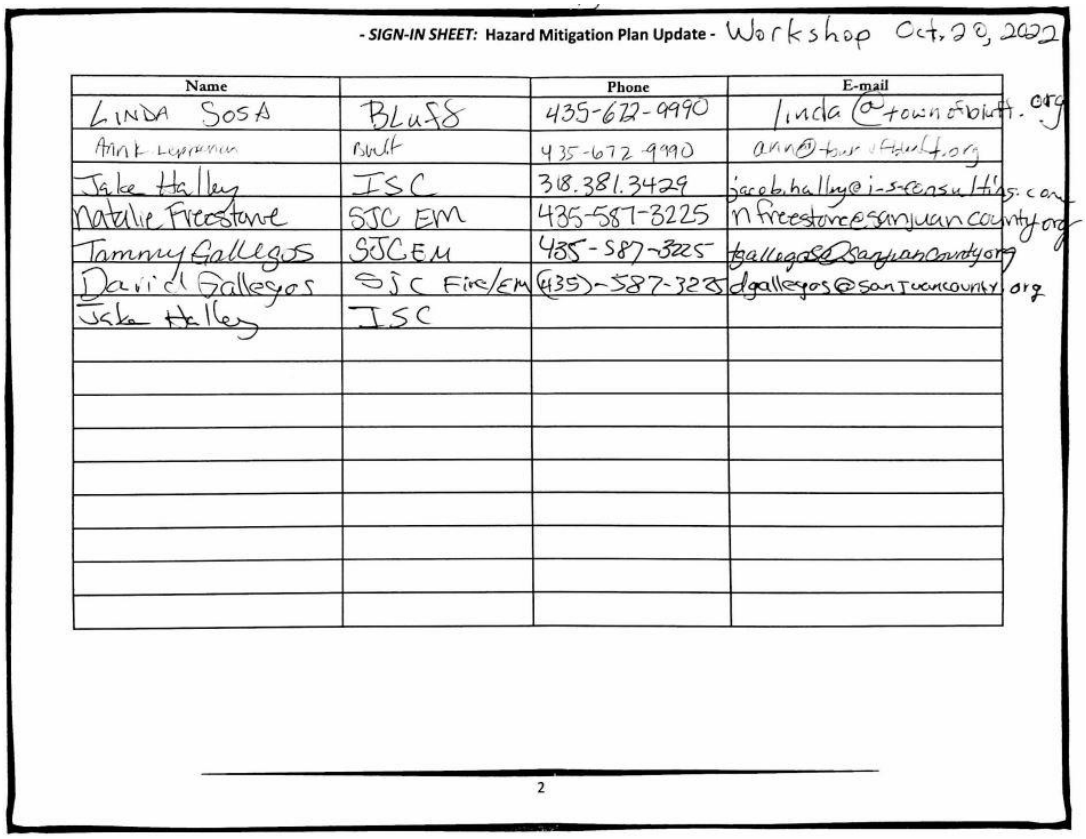
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San Juan County Mitigation Workshop—10/20/2022

Meeting Invite:



Sign-In Sheet:



- ***SIGN-IN SHEET:*** **Hazard Mitigation Plan Update -** Workshop Oct. 20, 2022

Name		Phone	E-mail
LINDA SOSA	BLUFF	435-672-9990	linda@townofbluff.org
Ann Leppanen	Bluff	435-672-9990	ann@townofbluff.org
Jake Halley	ISC	318.381.3429	jacob.halley@i-s-consulting.com
Natalie Freestone	SJC EM	435-587-3225	nfreestone@sanjuancounty.org
Tammy Gallegos	SJC EM	435-587-3225	tgallegos@sanjuancounty.org
David Gallegos	SJC Fire/EM	(435)-587-3225	dgallegos@sanjuancounty.org
Jake Halley	ISC		

2

New Mitigation Action Worksheet:

Handout: New Mitigation Actions (San Juan County)

Name:

Organization/Department:

E-mail:

Phone:

New Mitigation Action (Please Describe):

Year Initiated	**2022 (New Mitigation Action)**
Applicable Jurisdiction	
Lead Agency/Organization	
Supporting Agencies/Organizations	
Potential Funding Source	
Estimated Cost	
Benefits (loss avoided)	
Projected Completion Date	
PRIORITY (High, Medium, Low)	

Please indicate if the mitigation goals and objectives below are applicable to the new mitigation action/project). Check All That Apply.

X	Place an "X" by the applicable goals, if applicable
	Goal 1. Eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from identified natural hazards.
	Goal 2. Aid both the private and public sectors in understanding the risks they may be exposed to and find mitigation strategies to reduce those risks.
	Goal 3. Avoid risk of exposure to identified natural hazards.
	Goal 4. Minimize the impacts of those risks when they cannot be avoided.
	Goal 5. Mitigate the impacts of damage because of identified natural hazards.
	Goal 6. Accomplish mitigation strategies in such a way that negative environmental impacts are minimized.
	Goal 7. Provide a basis for funding; prioritizing of natural hazard mitigation projects.
	Goal 8. Establish a county platform to enable all the communities to take advantage of shared goals and resources.

Page 1 of 2

This mitigation action:

Instructions: Circle the best option

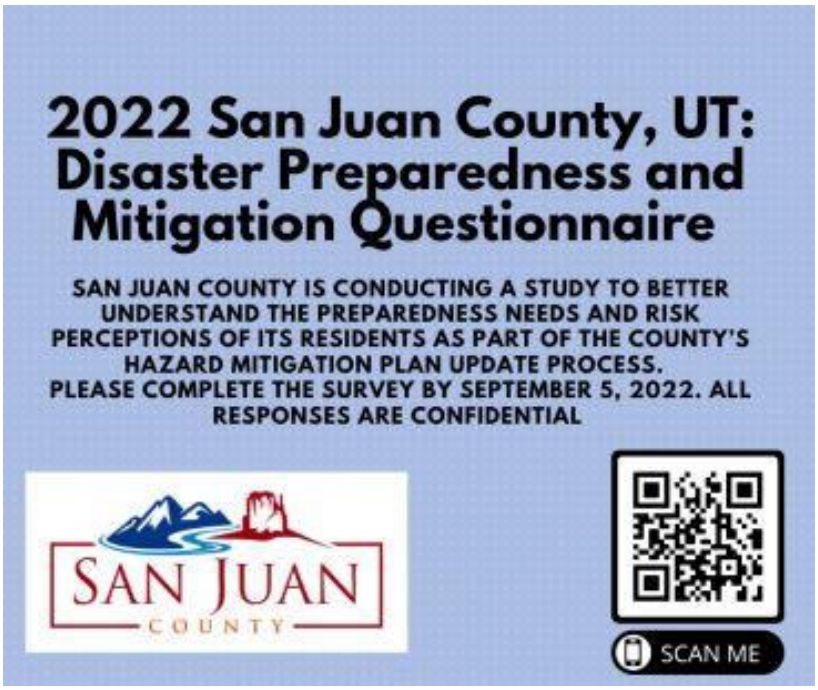
	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither Agree or Disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
Social: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is more likely to: be acceptable to the community; does not adversely affect a particular segment of the population; does not cause relocation of lower income people, and is compatible with the community's social and cultural values.	1	2	3	4	5
Technical: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is technically effective in providing a long-term reduction of losses and has minimal secondary adverse impacts.	1	2	3	4	5
Administrative: Do you agree or disagree that your jurisdiction/organization has the necessary staffing and funding to carry-out this mitigation action.	1	2	3	4	5
Political: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action has the support of the public and stakeholders who have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process.	1	2	3	4	5
Legal: Do you agree or disagree that the jurisdiction or implementing agency has the legal authority to implement and enforce the mitigation action.	1	2	3	4	5
Economic: Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and is possible to fund.	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is sustainable and does not have an adverse effect on the environment, complies with federal, state, and local environmental regulations, and is consistent with the community's environmental goals.	1	2	3	4	5

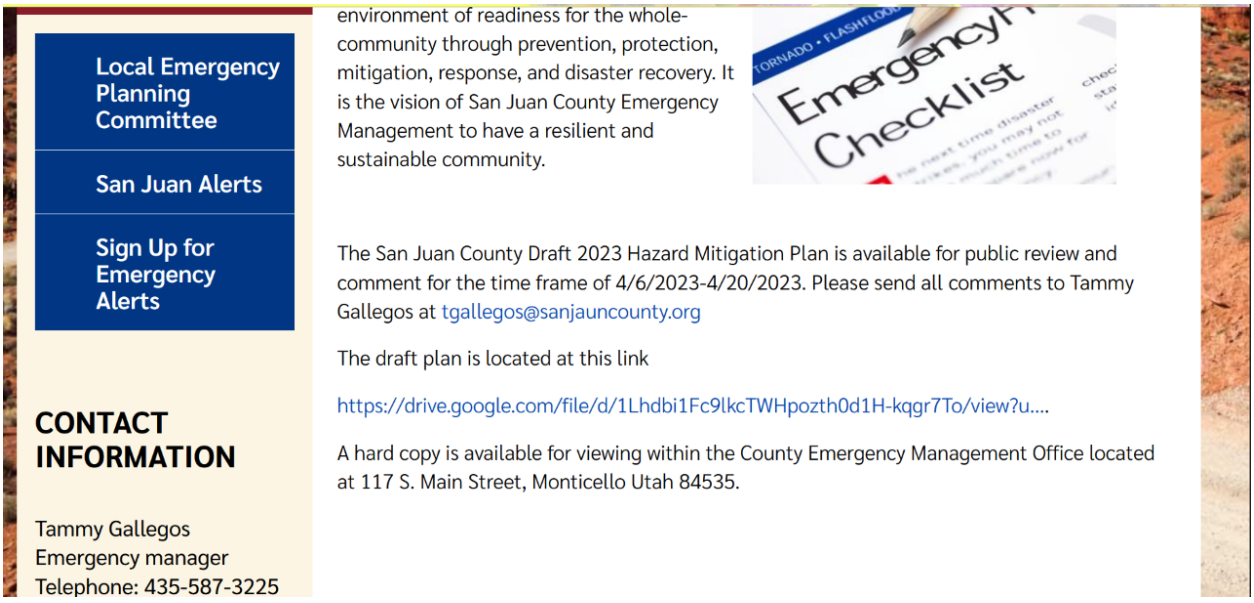
Place an "X" by the hazard(s) this action/project will mitigate:

Mitigated Hazards			
X	Place an "X" by the applicable hazard		
	Severe Weather		HAZMAT
	Flooding		
	Wildfire		
	Drought		
	Dam Failure		
	Infestation		
	Problem Soils		
	Earthquake		
	Pandemic		**All Hazards**

APPENDIX D: SOCIAL MEDIA & NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Social Media and Newspaper Advertisements:





San Juan County, UT Home Page | San Juan County UT



San Juan County Utah Emergency Management
April 5 at 3:46 PM ·

The San Juan County Draft 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan is available for public review and comment for the time frame of 4/6/2023-4/20/2023.

The draft plan is located at this link

https://drive.google.com/.../1Lhdbi1Fc9IkcTWHpozt.../view.....

A hard copy is available for viewing within the County Emergency Management Office located at 117 S. Main Street, Monticello Utah 84535.

APPENDIX E: PLAN ADOPTION & ENDORSEMENT FORMS

This will be inserted upon State and FEMA approval.

APPENDIX F: REFERENCES

AirNav, 2022. *AirNav*. https://www.airnav.com/airport/KBDG

American Community Survey, 2020. San Juan County, Utah. *U.S. Census Bureau*, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=san%20juan%20county,%20Utah

Anyplace, 2023. Top Reservoirs in San Juan County, UT. *Anyplace America.* https://www.anyplaceamerica.com/directory/ut/san-juan-county-49037/reservoirs/

Blanding City, 2023. *Blanding City.* https://www.blanding-ut.gov/

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San Juan County

Utah

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-12

A RESOLUTION OF *Monticello City* ADOPTING THE SAN JUAN COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS *Monticello City* recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within *San Juan County*; and

WHEREAS *Monticello City* has participated in the creation of a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in *Monticello City* from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by *Monticello City* demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY *Monticello City Council* THAT:

Monticello City adopts the San Juan County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

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

DATED this 24th day of October 2023.

_____

Bayley Hedglin, Mayor

ATTEST

_____

Melissa Gill, Recorder

2023 City Council Report

2023 Rounds and Revenue (through Oct. 8)
Green Fees: $285,426
Range: $5,834
Merchandise: $93,293
Food and Beverage: $34,298
Total Revenue: $421,358
Rounds: 10,757

2022 Rounds and Revenue
Green Fees: $293,146
Range: $5,725
Merchandise: $95,651
Food and Beverage: $32,957
Total Revenue: $431,092
Rounds: 11,520

The Good: The golf course is finally coming into shape. We are considerably better than we have been since the spring of 2021. The poor golf course reviews have stopped and people are now making repeat trips. The greens and tee boxes are much improved and the maintenance of the entire golf course has completely changed.

We will finish the season with roughly the same rounds as last year despite opening the season 20 days late because of weather. We will improve our revenue numbers in range, food and beverage and merchandise for the second straight year.

Our tournament schedule was excellent in 2023. Our annual Hideout Amateur was full, our two night tournaments were full and our second ever Founder's Tournament was full. The Hideout also became home to the 2023 1A girls state championship team,

The three Junior clinics were overflowing with kids from Monticello, Dove Creek and Blanding. These clinics are crucial as we try to help grow the game locally.

The Bad: Coming out of Spring the golf course was not ready for the season. The harsh winter and our inability to fix things quickly resulted in a slow start to the year.

Our maintenance equipment is old, very old. We need new and improved mowers to help us better maintain the golf course. The John Deere dealership in Cortez has a diesel, commercial grade, 60-

inch mower that retails for $24,500. Their sales team has offered it to us at $19,400 and we can probably negotiate and even better price. We've also got a lease quote from the Utah John Deere dealership for one new rough mower, one new fairway mower and one new greens mower.

The Opportunity: The Hideout Golf Club was again named by Golfweek Magazine as the No. 1 public golf course in Utah in 2023, but we fell completely out of the top 100 rankings of the top public golf courses. We were also named one of the top 100 golf courses in the country that had fees under $100 to play by GolfNow, the biggest online tee time reservation system in the World. As I stated last year, these rankings are super important, critical, crucial, etc. They give us loads of free advertising. We have people almost every day come play our golf course because of those rankings.

Golfers will come from all over the world to play the very best golf courses. We need to be prepared for them and we got considerably better this year. A wonderful golf course means more golfers and thus more tax revenue for our city. When golfers come to this part of the state it is often to play our golf course and to play the Moab Golf Course. Like it or not, we are linked. The Moab Golf Course wants us to be great and we want them to be great.

Fees: Green fees were raised for the first time in three seasons this year and that has helped us increase revenue despite fewer rounds. Just like last year, virtually every expense we have, whether it be food and beverage, merchandise, fuel, golf course equipment, etc, has gone up.

Customer Name: **Hideout Golf Course**

Date: September 5, 2023

Lease Type:	**FMV**
Term:	**60 Months**
Payment Option:	**Monthly**

Brand	Model & Title	Equipment Hours	Quantity	Per Unit Price	Amount Financed	Lease Payment
John Deere	9009A TerrainCut Rough Mower	<600	1	$ 92,725.00	$ 92,725.00	$ 1,661.72
John Deere	2400 PrecisionCut Triplex Mower	<600	1	$ 42,225.00	$ 42,225.00	$ 756.71
John Deere	7500A PrecisionCut Fairway Mower	<600	1	$ 83,150.00	$ 83,150.00	$ 1,490.13
					$ -	$ -
					$ -	$ -
					$ -	$ -
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			Totals:		**$ 218,100.00**	**$ 3,908.57**

Please Contact: **Jennifer Gaalswyk at Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Golf and Turf Division with any questions. Email: Jennifer.L.Gaalswyk@wellsfargo.com, Phone: 515-557-4442 (work) / 515-423-4955 (cell)**



- Equipment could be subject to hour limits
- Pricing assumes full package delivery and financing from Wells Fargo Equipment Finance
- Applicable taxes to be added to the quoted amounts
- Quote expires: **10/5/2023**
- Call for other quotes

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Customer Name: Hideout Golf Course

Date: September 5, 2023

Lease Type:	$1 Out Lease Purchase
Term:	60 Months
Payment Option:	Monthly

Brand	Model & Title	Equipment Hours	Quantity	Per Unit Price	Amount Financed	Lease Payment
John Deere	9009A TerrainCut Rough Mower	NA	1	$ 92,725.00	$ 92,725.00	$ 1,835.58
John Deere	2400 PrecisionCut Triplex Mower	NA	1	$ 42,225.00	$ 42,225.00	$ 835.89
John Deere	7500A PrecisionCut Fairway Mower	NA	1	$ 83,150.00	$ 83,150.00	$ 1,646.04
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					$ -	$ -
					$ -	$ -
			Totals:		$ 218,100.00	$ 4,317.51

Please Contact: Jennifer Gaalswyk at Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Golf and Turf Division with any questions. Email: Jennifer.L.Gaalswyk@wellsfargo.com, Phone: 515-557-4442 (work) / 515-423-4955 (cell)



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JOHN DEERE

Selling Equipment

STOTZ EQUIPMENT

Quote Id: 29552121

JOHN DEERE 9009A TerrainCut Rough Mower

Hours:
Stock Number:

Code	Description	Qty
1448TC	9009A TerrainCut Rough Mower	1
	Standard Options - Per Unit	
001A	United States/Canada	1
183E	JDLink™ Modem	1
0443	All Other Countries (English / Spanish)	1
	Other Charges	
	Setup	1

JOHN DEERE 2400 PrecisionCut Triplex Mower (Model Year 2024)

Hours:
Stock Number:

Code	Description	Qty
1274TC	2400 PrecisionCut Triplex Mower (Model Year 2024)	1
	Standard Options - Per Unit	
001A	United States and Canada	1
183E	JDLink™ Modem	1
0443	All Other Countries (English / Spanish)	1
1024	Smooth Tires and Wheels (20x10.00-10, 4 ply)	1
1190	Two-Wheel Drive (2WD)	1
1203	Quick Adjust 5 (QA5) 11-blade Cutting Units	1
1300	50.8 mm (2-in.) Diameter Machined Grooved Solid Rollers with Solid Endcaps	1
1400	Cutting Unit ONLY Counterweights	1
1601	50.8 mm (2-in.) Diameter Machined Smooth Solid Rollers	1
2009	Standard Seat	1

JOHN DEERE

Selling Equipment

STOTZ EQUIPMENT

Quote Id: 29552121

3200	Cutting Unit Attaching Yokes and Paddle Clip Style Molded One-Piece Grass Catchers	1
9766	LED Work Light Kit	1
	Other Charges	
	EnviroCrate	1
	Setup	1

JOHN DEERE 7500A PrecisionCut Fairway Mower

Hours:
Stock Number:

Code	Description	Qty
151CTC	7500A PrecisionCut Fairway Mower	1
	Standard Options - Per Unit	
001A	United States and Canada	1
183E	JDLink™ Modem	1
0443	All Other countries (English/Spanish)	1
1201	Quick Adjust 5 (QA5) 7-blade Heavy Section Cutting Units	1
1305	76.2 mm (3-in.) Diameter Heavy Duty Grooved Disc Rollers	1
1400	QA5 Cutting Unit ONLY Counterweights	1
1602	50.8 mm (2-in.) Diameter Wide Tube / Hollow Smooth Rollers	1
9753	4WD Conversion Kit	1
9849	(5) 55.9 cm (22-in.) Rear Roller Scrapers (Solid) for QA5 or QA7 with 50.8 mm (2-in.) Smooth Rear Rollers	1
	Other Charges	
	Setup	1

2023 City Council Report

2023 Rounds and Revenue (through Oct. 22)
Green Fees: $300,687
Range: $6,228
Merchandise: $96,525
Food and Beverage: $35,673
Total Revenue: $440,601
Rounds: 11,463

2022 Rounds and Revenue
Green Fees: $292,896
Range: $5,729
Merchandise: $95,709
Food and Beverage: $32,957
Total Revenue: $430,872
Rounds: 11,514

The Good: The golf course is finally coming into shape. We are considerably better than we have been since the spring of 2021. The poor golf course reviews have stopped and people are now making repeat trips. The greens and tee boxes are much improved and the maintenance of the entire golf course has completely changed.

Through July 24, we were down almost 500 rounds compared to 2022. We have made almost all of that up and should finish with more rounds in 2023 than in 2022. We will do this despite opening the season 20 days late because of weather.

We have improved our revenue numbers in range, food and beverage and merchandise for the second straight year.

Our tournament schedule was excellent in 2023. Our annual Hideout Amateur was full, our two night tournaments were full and our second ever Founder's Tournament was full. The Hideout also became home to the 2023 1A girls state championship team,

The three Junior clinics were overflowing with kids from Monticello, Dove Creek and Blanding. These clinics are crucial as we try to help grow the game locally.

The Bad: Coming out of Spring the golf course was not ready for the season. The harsh winter and our inability to fix things quickly resulted in a slow start to the year.

Our maintenance equipment is old, very old. We need new and improved mowers to help us better maintain the golf course. The John Deere dealership in Cortez has a diesel, commercial grade, 60-inch mower that retails for $24,500. Their sales team has offered it to us at $19,400 and we can probably negotiate and even better price. We've also got a lease quote from the Utah John Deere dealership for one new rough mower, one new fairway mower and one new greens mower.

The Opportunity: The Hideout Golf Club was again named by Golfweek Magazine as the No. 1 public golf course in Utah in 2023, but we fell completely out of the top 100 rankings of the top public golf courses. We were also named one of the top 100 golf courses in the country that had fees under $100 to play by GolfNow, the biggest online tee time reservation system in the World. As I stated last year, these rankings are super important, critical, crucial, etc. They give us loads of free advertising. We have people almost every day come play our golf course because of those rankings.

Golfers will come from all over the world to play the very best golf courses. We need to be prepared for them and we got considerably better this year. A wonderful golf course means more golfers and thus more tax revenue for our city. When golfers come to this part of the state it is often to play our golf course and to play the Moab Golf Course. Like it or not, we are linked. The Moab Golf Course wants us to be great and we want them to be great.

Fees: Green fees were raised for the first time in three seasons this year and that has helped us increase revenue despite fewer rounds. Just like last year, virtually every expense we have, whether it be food and beverage, merchandise, fuel, golf course equipment, etc, has gone up. We would like to have the ability to raise non-resident fees again this year and be able to tinker with them during the busy weekends of the season.

Customer Name: **Hideout Golf Course**

Date: September 5, 2023

Lease Type:	**FMV**
Term:	**60 Months**
Payment Option:	**Monthly**

Brand	Model & Title	Equipment Hours	Quantity	Per Unit Price	Amount Financed	Lease Payment
John Deere	9009A TerrainCut Rough Mower	<600	1	$ 92,725.00	$ 92,725.00	$ 1,661.72
John Deere	2400 PrecisionCut Triplex Mower	<600	1	$ 42,225.00	$ 42,225.00	$ 756.71
John Deere	7500A PrecisionCut Fairway Mower	<600	1	$ 83,150.00	$ 83,150.00	$ 1,490.13
					$ -	$ -
					$ -	$ -
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					$ -	$ -
			Totals:		**$ 218,100.00**	**$ 3,908.57**

Please Contact: **Jennifer Gaalswyk at Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Golf and Turf Division with any questions. Email: Jennifer.L.Gaalswyk@wellsfargo.com, Phone: 515-557-4442 (work) / 515-423-4955 (cell)**



- Equipment could be subject to hour limits
- Pricing assumes full package delivery and financing from Wells Fargo Equipment Finance
- Applicable taxes to be added to the quoted amounts
- Quote expires: 10/5/2023
- Call for other quotes

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Customer Name: Hideout Golf Course

Date: September 5, 2023

Lease Type:	$1 Out Lease Purchase
Term:	60 Months
Payment Option:	Monthly

Brand	Model & Title	Equipment Hours	Quantity	Per Unit Price	Amount Financed	Lease Payment
John Deere	9009A TerrainCut Rough Mower	NA	1	$ 92,725.00	$ 92,725.00	$ 1,835.58
John Deere	2400 PrecisionCut Triplex Mower	NA	1	$ 42,225.00	$ 42,225.00	$ 835.89
John Deere	7500A PrecisionCut Fairway Mower	NA	1	$ 83,150.00	$ 83,150.00	$ 1,646.04
					$ -	$ -
					$ -	$ -
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					$ -	$ -
			Totals:		$ 218,100.00	$ 4,317.51

Please Contact: Jennifer Gaalswyk at Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Golf and Turf Division with any questions. Email: Jennifer.L.Gaalswyk@wellsfargo.com, Phone: 515-557-4442 (work) / 515-423-4955 (cell)



- Equipment could be subject to hour limits
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Use of City Equipment

The use of City equipment or tools for private purposes (such as personal use or gain) is strictly prohibited. However, reasonable use of City tools and equipment to protect property and preserve life is authorized but requires immediate notification to the City Manager and/or Direct Supervisor.

Employees must receive the proper training including an explanation of job hazards, safety procedures and training on all equipment, tools, etc., necessary for the accomplishment of the employee's job description.

A commercial driver's license is required for operators of commercial motor vehicles. This license is required pursuant to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act, signed into law on October 27, 1986. The license must be renewed at four-year intervals.

Operators and passengers in a business-use vehicle equipped with seat belts must wear them when the vehicle is in operation, and all employees operating vehicles will observe all local traffic laws.

Employees shall keep the City vehicles which are used by them clean, presentable, and serviceable. Employees receiving car allowances shall also keep their vehicles clean, presentable, and serviceable.

CHAPTER 4
GARBAGE AND REFUSE

SECTION:

4-4-1: Definitions

4-4-2: Collection And Pickup of Garbage

4-4-3: Service Charges; Method of Payment

4-4-4: Regulations

4-4-1: DEFINITIONS:

COMMERCIAL GARBAGE: Refers to garbage produced in commercial establishments, public or quasi-public institutions or establishments, including restaurants, hotels, motels and similar establishments.

COMMUNITY WASTE: Lawn cuttings, clippings from bushes and shrubs, leaves and trees and tree branches.

CONTAINER OR REGULATION CONTAINER: A type of garbage or trash receptacle of approved material and having a tight-fitting lid and manufactured specifically for use in garbage and refuse collection.

GARBAGE: Waste from the preparation, handling, storing, cooking or consumption of food and food products.

REFUSE: All waste matter, except garbage, attending, or resulting from the occupancy of residences, apartments, hotels, or other places of dwelling and from the operation of a business. Refuse shall not be deemed to include industrial waste or waste matter resulting from the construction, demolition or repair of a building or other structure.

RESIDENTIAL GARBAGE: Garbage produced in places of private residence and dining halls not open to the public. ~~(1978 Code § 10-411; 1996 Code)~~

4-4-2: COLLECTION AND PICKUP OF GARBAGE: A Collection, Removal And Disposal: The City or its agent shall collect, remove and dispose of all residential and commercial garbage, the removal of which is not otherwise provided for by the establishment or institution as herein provided. All garbage and refuse shall be collected, removed and disposed of with such frequency and in such manner as the City Council may from time to time establish by regulation.

B Moving, Hauling And Transporting: Except as otherwise expressly permitted by this Chapter, no garbage or refuse shall be moved or hauled away or transported upon the streets or public ways of the City except by the City or its agent and except by authorized persons hauling commercial garbage or refuse as hereinafter provided. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, except as permitted in this Chapter, to haul or remove garbage or refuse in the City.

C Establishments Creating Commercial Garbage: Commercial establishments, public or quasi-public, institutions and establishments creating commercial garbage, may remove commercial garbage themselves or may employ the services of authorized contractors to remove commercial garbage. Authorized garbage haulers must apply for and receive permission to do so from the Recorder/Clerk. Haulage of refuse must be done in the manner, at such times and in such vehicles as may be approved for such purposes as the City Council may from time to time by regulation provide.

D Persons Hauling Own Garbage: Nothing contained in this Section shall preclude persons from hauling their own garbage, trash or community waste over the streets and alleys of the City.

E Not To Eliminate Charges For Service: Nothing in this Section shall be construed as eliminating the charge made for garbage service. ~~(1978 Code § 10-412; 1996 Code~~)

F ~~Garbage To Be Placed At Pickup Point:~~ Polycarts To Be Placed At Pickup Point: All garbage and refuse subject to garbage collection by the City shall be placed at a pickup point ~~at or near the premises~~ designated by the City. ~~from time to time by regulations adopted by the City Council and at such time or times as shall be designated by regulations of the City Council.~~ Polycarts shall be placed in the designated area by 7:00 a.m. on the designated trash collection day, with the opening of the polycart facing the street.

G. Dumpsters To Remain At Pickup Point: All dumpsters subject to garbage collection by the City shall remain placed in the spot designated by the City, and be accessible the entirety of the day on the designated pickup day(s). Movement from the spot designated will result in a $50 location and relocation fee.

~~G~~ H Garbage Not Set Out Prior To Collection: Garbage and refuse must not be set out upon the street for collection prior to the evening of the day before collection.

~~H~~ I Removal Of Polycarts: All ~~empty~~ polycarts must be removed from the street ~~as soon as practicable after being emptied. (1978 Code § 10-418; 1996 Code)~~ by 7:00 a.m. the following day of their designated trash collection day.

~~I~~ J Garbage Generated Outside City: It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit garbage or refuse which has been generated outside the City limits in any receptacle within the City of which they are not paying for the services to dispose of the garbage. The city will assess a fine equal to a month's garbage service to any individual(s) caught committing a theft of service. ~~(1996 Code)~~

K. Bagging of Garbage: All garbage placed in a receptacle must be bagged to help prevent scattering of litter throughout the city.

L Un-permitted Waste in Garbage Receptacles: It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit any of the following items into any garbage receptacle subject to collection by the City.

- Construction Waste

- Community Waste (tree branches, yard waste, better defined above under 4-4-1)
- Any battery larger than a C battery
- Paint
- Mattresses
- Appliances
- Large Electronics
- Any object(s) that don't allow the lid of the receptacle to close

Any unpermitted disposal in a City Garbage Receptacle will result in a fine equal to the cost of disposal plus a $30-dollar Administrative Fee that will be added to utility account. The city reserves the right to refuse garbage collection on any unpermitted waste in any receptacle subject to garbage collection.

4-4-3: SERVICE CHARGES; METHOD OF PAYMENT:

A Charges: All residents within the City shall pay for garbage service, whether or not they have elected to haul their own garbage. Rates for garbage collection shall be established by resolution.

B Vacancy Of Premises: If a dwelling unit or a place of business has remained vacant for an entire month, the owner or possessor of the site may make arrangements with the City office for no garbage collection charges during the continued vacancy of the premises. ~~(1978 Code § 10-413; 1996 Code)~~

C Combined Billing: The garbage service charges above imposed shall be added to the charge made for water furnished through the water system of the City and shall be billed and collected in the same manner as water service charges are billed and collected.

D Exception To Combined Billing: In the event that the oblige for the water service charges and the oblige for the garbage service charges do not coincide, or in the event that practical economic and administrative reasons do not make combined billing and collection feasible in the opinion of the City Council, the garbage service charges may be collected with such frequency and in such manner as the City Council shall by regulation provide. ~~(1978 Code § 10-414)~~

4-4-4: REGULATIONS:

A No Accumulation Of Garbage: It shall be unlawful for any person to accumulate garbage or refuse or cause garbage or refuse to be deposited upon any street or alley or upon any premises in the City. ~~without express permission from the City Health Inspector. The Health Inspector may permit the feeding or processing of garbage or refuse upon premises properly equipped and maintained so as to prevent the creation of a nuisance or a hazard to health, or permit the depositing of ashes and other dry material for filling~~

~~purposes at such places as the Health Inspector may designate and under such restrictions as the City Council may by regulation impose. Additionally, the Health Officer may grant to any person permission for sorting, bailing and marketing trade waste upon premises properly equipped and maintained. (1978 Code § 10-415; 1996 Code)~~

B Containers:

1 Suitable Receptacles: All garbage and refuse shall be placed in suitable and sufficient garbage receptacles with tight-fitting lids manufactured specifically for use in garbage and refuse collection.

2 Gallon Capacity: Containers shall not exceed a thirty (30) gallon capacity for receiving and holding garbage, market waste or other refuse which may accumulate.

3 Weight: Receptacles shall not be filled to exceed seventy five (75) pounds in weight including the weight of the receptacle. Metal receptacles shall be provided with handles for convenient lifting. ~~(1978 Code § 10-416; 1996 Code)~~

C Closing Of Containers Required: All garbage and market waste must be placed in rainproof and flyproof receptacles of the type herein required, and the receptacle shall be tightly closed in such manner as to prevent offensive odors, ~~or~~ flies, and access to birds and dogs who may strew garbage amongst the street. ~~(1978 Code § 10-417)~~

D Fines and Fees: Violating any area of this code that does not already have a specified fine in place could result in a fine of $5.00 (Council needs to choose an amount that is my recommendation) per day that the violation continues or is committed and will be added to the monthly utility bill.

E Community Waste:

1 Community waste may be disposed of by residents and business establishments in vehicles provided by them subject to regulation by the City Council as to the places of disposal and as to the type of vehicle used to avoid spillage upon the public ways of the City, hazards to safety and the prevention of nuisances.

2 The city council from time to time may provide for the collection and disposal of such types of community waste as it may decide to collect and haul in connection with its regular garbage, waste collection and disposal service. In the event community waste disposal service should require a charge to be made by the city, the determination of the charge will be made by negotiation with the residents or business enterprises and the residents or business enterprises will be given an opportunity to choose from among services offered by persons other than the city. ~~(1978 Code § 10-419)~~

E Burning Of Refuse Prohibited: It shall be unlawful for any person to burn garbage, market waste, manure or other refuse in the open air or in any furnace or stove within the city. ~~(1978 Code § 10-420)~~

F Dumping Refuse Prohibited: It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or dump garbage, ashes, market waste, paper boxes, cartons, trade waste, manure or night soil, or any other refuse upon any lot within the city whether such lot is occupied or vacant

and whether such person so placing, depositing or dumping such refuse is the owner, tenant, occupant or lessor thereof or has the same under his jurisdiction and control.

1 It shall be unlawful to place, deposit, or dump garbage, ashes, market waste, paper boxes, cartons, trade waste, manure or night soil, or any other refuse in any receptacle other than the assigned container without consent of the assigned lessee/owner of the container. (Ord. 2015-2, 6-23-2015, eff. 7-3-2015)

G Limitations Upon Dumping: Dumping waste shall be permitted only in such places as are designated by the city council. Dumping shall be subject to the standards of the Utah department of environmental quality and to such rules and regulations as may be formulated by the city council. ~~(1978 Code § 10-422; amd. 1996 Code)~~

H Regulation By City Council: The city council may adopt such regulations as in its opinion are necessary to implement this chapter and its objectives. ~~(1978 Code § 10-423)~~

CHAPTER 14

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

SECTION:

10-14-1: Intent

10-14-2: Planned Unit Development Zone Requirements

10-14-3: Permitted Uses

10-14-4: General Standards And Requirements

10-14-5: Design Standards

10-14-6: Vicinity Plan And Environmental Analysis

10-14-7: Preliminary Plan

10-14-8: Preliminary Documents

10-14-9: Planning Commission Procedures For Approval Of Preliminary Plan

10-14-10: Public Hearing; Approval By City Council

10-14-11: Final Plan And Approval

10-14-12: Stage Construction Permitted

10-14-13: Condominium Projects

10-14-14: Performance Guarantee

10-14-15: Final Disposition And Release

10-14-16: Failure To Comply

10-14-1: INTENT:

A The intent of this chapter shall be to set down regulations under which development can be carried out that will achieve a relationship between open space and buildings, harmony between the development and the surrounding area, wider variety of residential settings, more economical development, accommodation of affordable housing, maintenance of buildings and premises. Upon approval of a planned unit development, the features and dimensions shown on the approved plan will constitute the zoning restrictions and regulations as applied to the territory shown on the approved plan.

B A developer may present to the city, a planned unit development (PUD)/planned community development (PCD) that if approved, shall become the new zoning/land use ordinance for that particular PUD/PCD. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-2: PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT ZONE REQUIREMENTS:

Planned unit developments shall be allowed in the R-2 zones, provided that a parcel has a minimum of three (3) acres and is owned by one continuous property owner. The standard allowable density shall average no less than six (6) dwellings per acre, up to a maximum of eight (8) dwellings per acre. At least thirty percent (30%) of the gross area of the planned unit development shall be retained in permanent open space. Parks, playgrounds, sidewalks, nonmotorized pathways and trails may be computed in the thirty percent (30%) open space requirement. Land proposed to be devoted to vehicular streets or roads, parking, and driveways shall not be included in the computation of open space, park or playground areas. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-3: PERMITTED USES:

The following uses shall be permitted in a planned unit development:

Churches.

Golf courses.

Parks and playground facilities.

Recreation buildings.

Schools.

Single-family dwellings.

Swimming pools.

Townhouses and condominiums.

Similar facilities, for use only by the occupants of the development or the public at large as the planning commission deems appropriate. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-4: GENERAL STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS:
The following standards, requirements, and conditions shall apply to all planned unit developments:

A Ownership, Contracts And Design Requirements:

1 The planned unit development plan shall be prepared by a design team composed of at least an architect, a landscape architect and a civil engineer, all of whom shall be required to have a professional license issued by the state of Utah;

2 Legal counsel representing the planned unit development shall be required to prepare all legal agreements and contracts between the petitioner and the city;

3 All construction and workmanship that takes place within a planned unit development must comply with city standards and the provisions of the building codes adopted by the city and will be subject to inspections as deemed necessary by the building inspector;

4 The area proposed for a planned unit development shall be in one ownership during development to ensure conformity with these provisions and all other conditions imposed by the planning commission upon the preliminary and final development plans; and

5 The planning commission may specify the facilities which will be maintained by and at the expense of the city, and which facilities will be maintained by and at the expense of the owners of the development, their successors or assigns.

B Utilities And Transportation:

1 A public sewer system and a public water supply shall serve all dwelling units. All utilities within the development shall be placed underground, including telephone, electrical and television cables. Dwelling units under separate ownership shall have separate utility metering;

2 In the event that the land contained within a development is traversed by a proposed collector or arterial street, the development shall be designed in accordance therewith, and the right of way across the development shall be dedicated to the public;

3 Not less than two (2) parking spaces per dwelling shall be provided;

4 All parking spaces, parking areas and driveways must be hard surfaced (paved) and properly drained;

a Stormwater runoff collection facilities shall be designed so as to retain stormwater runoff on development sites for a sufficient length of time so as to prevent flooding and erosion during stormwater runoff flow periods as determined by the city engineer, or be designed to divert into the closest usable irrigation ditch or channel.

b No ditch or canal shall be approved as suitable for the use of storm drainage water without the written permission of the appropriate irrigation company, or of the water users for such use.

c Stormwater runoff collection facilities shall be so designed as to divert surface water away from cut faces or sloping faces of a fill.

d Curb, gutter and pavement designs shall be such that water on roadways is prevented from flowing off the roadway except into appropriate drainage facilities;

5 The required front and side yards which face upon a city street shall not be used for vehicular parking, but shall be landscaped with appropriate plants and shrubs as indicated on the approved final development plans;

6 Sidewalks shall be required in all planned unit developments where the planning commission deems necessary; and

7 Nonmotorized pathways and trails shall be required as deemed necessary by the planning commission to form a logical system for access to all dwelling units and to all project facilities and off site destinations. Pathways, when used by substantial numbers of children as play areas or routes to school or other principal destinations, shall be so located and safeguarded as to minimize contacts with normal automobile traffic. Street crossings shall be held to a minimum on such walkways that are located and designed to promote safety. All crossings shall be appropriately marked and otherwise safeguarded. If substantial bicycle traffic is anticipated, bicycle paths shall be incorporated into the walkway system;

8 Natural drainage shall be riprapped or otherwise stabilized to the satisfaction of the city engineer below drainage and culvert discharge points for a distance sufficient to convey the discharge without channel erosion;

9 Waste material from construction, including soil and other solid materials, shall not be deposited within a natural or manmade drainage course within irrigation channels;

10 Sediment catchment ponds shall be constructed on the development site, unless sediment retention facilities are otherwise provided by the developer.

C Open Space:

1 All areas not covered by buildings or by off street parking space or driveways shall be planted into natural vegetation or lawn, trees, and shrubs. Landscaped areas shall be maintained in accordance with good landscaping practices, with emphasis toward low water usage. Permanent sprinkler systems shall be installed to provide for irrigation of planted areas, except that the planning commission may find that it will not be necessary to install sprinkler systems in areas that are to be

left in a natural condition; and

2 Ownership and tax liability of private open space reservations shall be established in a manner acceptable to the city council and made a part of the conditions of the plan approval.

D Buffering:

1 At the discretion of the planning commission, fences, walls, earth berms or vegetation screening may be required along the edges of the development to protect residents from undesirable views, lighting, noise or other off site influences or to protect occupants of adjoining residential districts from similar adverse influences within the development. Screening shall be designed to control the existing or potential adverse views from existing or potential first floor residential windows in the planned unit development or other residential districts; and

2 All landscaping and buffering shall be provided, completed and maintained by the developer in a manner to preserve and take the greatest possible advantage of the natural environment, and to achieve this objective through minimal grading necessary for construction of a development.

E Public Facilities:

1 In those instances in which the size and scope of a proposed planned unit development is such that it would have an impact upon public facilities that warrants an expansion or upgrade to the facilities, the planning commission may require the dedication of land to accommodate the required improvements; and

2 The planned unit development shall be situated and designed in such a way to be consistent with the city's general plan. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-5: DESIGN STANDARDS:
Property development standards in excess of the minimums set forth in this section may be imposed by the planning commission where it is determined that such increases are necessary to ensure that the integrity and desirability of the planned unit development will be maintained.

A Minimum Design Standards:

1 Setbacks shall be maintained along the peripheral property lines of the planned unit development which shall be at least equal to that required by the zone on the property immediately adjacent thereto;

2 In those instances where a proposed planned unit development will front upon one or more existing streets, the setback from the street shall be equal to that required by the most restrictive zoning on the property immediately adjacent along the same street frontage;

3 Minimum right of way width for a two-way city street shall be thirty four feet (34'), and the minimum hard surface width shall be twenty four feet (24'); minimum standards do not allow on street parallel parking. To allow parallel on street parking the minimum right of way must be fifty feet (50') and the minimum hard surface must be forty feet (40').

4 Minimum right of way width for a one-way city street shall be thirty feet (30'), and the minimum hard surface width shall be twenty feet (20'); minimum standards do not allow on street parallel parking. To allow parallel on street parking the minimum right of way must be thirty eight feet (38') and the minimum hard surface must be twenty eight feet (28'). Parking is permitted only on the right hand side when viewed from the flow of traffic.

5 Sidewalk construction will be in accordance with subsection7-2-3C of this code.

6 Private drives shall have a minimum width of twenty feet (20') and shall be finished with an all weather surface. Parking of vehicles and placement of public utilities in private drives is prohibited. The city will not maintain private drives, and will not collect trash from private drives.

7 Dead end local streets shall not exceed eight hundred feet (800') in length and must have a cul-de-sac with a minimum diameter of one hundred feet (100') curb to curb. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-6: VICINITY PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS:
Any person wishing to construct a planned unit development shall obtain from the zoning administrator information pertaining to the city's plan of land use, streets, public facilities and other requirements affecting the land to be developed. The petitioner shall then prepare plans and obtain approval thereof as hereinafter set forth.

A Preparation Of Vicinity Plan: The design team shall prepare a vicinity plan which shows a simple sketch of the major features of the development in relation to existing conditions and planned development within one-fourth ($^1/_4$) mile of the outside boundaries of the development and shall submit the same to the zoning administrator, together with an environmental analysis. The plan may be a pencil sketch or may be made directly on an aerial photograph.

B Environmental Analysis: The environmental analysis statement shall be prepared by an engineer, landscape architect, land planner or other person qualified to prepare such a statement as determined by the planning commission, indicating and describing the measures that will be taken with respect to the following:

1 Revegetation of cuts and fills and area which will be denuded in constructing the planned unit development;

2 Prevention of fire and control of dust;

3 Prevention of the accumulation of weeds and debris;

4 Management of surface water and elimination of flood hazards; and

5 Reduction in the need for the allocation of public funds for upkeep and maintenance of streets, water and sewer lines, landscaped areas, etc., within the territory to be included in the development. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-7: PRELIMINARY PLAN:
Upon approval of the vicinity plan by the zoning administrator, the petitioner shall then prepare a preliminary plan and shall submit five (5) copies of the same to the zoning administrator. The plan must be submitted at least two (2) weeks prior to the meeting of the planning commission. An administrative fee, as established by resolution, shall accompany the preliminary plan. The preliminary plan shall be drawn to scale, not smaller than one inch equals one hundred feet (1" = 100'), or as recommended by the zoning administrator, and shall show the following information:

A Type of development;

B Name of development;

C Name and address of the petitioner; a current deed and an abstract of title or an ownership and encumbrance report showing the record titleholder and all liens and encumbrances affecting title;

D Name and address of the designer;

E Position of all buildings and structures to be constructed in the development. Also, the design of dwellings shall be shown, accompanied by estimates of the cost to purchasers or renters;

F Proposed parks, playgrounds, school sites, and other open spaces; also, proposed buildings and other facilities for the common use of the occupants or for the public;

G Facilities and services to be supplied by the petitioner or by the association and the cost thereof to the occupants;

H North point and scale;

I Township, range, and section lines;

J Zone boundary lines and zone designations;

K Topography shown by contours at an interval no greater than two feet (2'), except that a greater interval may be permitted when specifically authorized by action of the zoning administrator or authorized representative;

L Boundary of the development including a legal description thereof;

M Total acreage of the development;

N Adjacent property ownership;

O Preliminary subdivision plan showing layout of all proposed lots;

P Proposed circulation pattern, including private and city streets, sidewalks and nonmotorized pathways and trails;

Q Typical street or roadway cross sections;

R Existing and proposed canals and waterways, public utility lines and easements, etc.;

S Proposed sewage disposal facilities;

T Existing and proposed storm drains, bridges and other stormwater management measures;

U The location and type of water sources. Such sources shall be shown either on the preliminary plan or on an accompanying map drawn at a scale not smaller than one inch equals two thousand feet (1" = 2,000'). Appropriate supporting documents showing that potable water will be available to the project in quantities as required by the water superintendent, state health department, and fire marshal, and that such water will be made available to each dwelling site through a properly designed distribution system, shall be included as part of the preliminary plan;

V Tentative location and size of water mains;

W Tentative location of fire hydrants;

X Location and size of sewers; and

Y Any other information which the zoning administrator or planning commission considers necessary to enable the planning commission to determine whether or not to recommend the plan to the city council. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-8: PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTS:
The following documents shall be submitted along with the preliminary plan:

A Proposed declaration of management policies, covenants and restrictions setting forth the responsibilities and duties of the owners, renters or occupants within the planned unit development;

B In the event that the development is to be divided into two (2) or more ownerships, the document must provide for

adequate control and maintenance of all phases of the development;

C An agreement between the petitioners and the city stating, among other things:

1 That in the event of failure or neglect on the part of the owners, successors or assigns to maintain the water and sewerage facilities, common areas, landscaping and other improvements in good condition, the city may perform the necessary work and may enter upon the land and do the work and charge the cost thereof, including reasonable attorney fees, to the owners or their successors or assigns;

2 That the owners, successors or assigns will reimburse the city for all costs which the city incurs in performing the necessary work, including all professional and technical fees incurred by the city;

3 That the petitioner will construct and maintain the project in accordance with approved plans and in accordance with city standards;

4 That the terms of the contract shall be binding upon the heirs, assigns, receivers and successors of the project for the life of the project or buildings; and

5 Any other conditions that the planning commission deems to be reasonably necessary to carry out the intent of this chapter. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-9: PLANNING COMMISSION PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF PRELIMINARY PLAN:

A Upon presentation of the preliminary plan and documents, the planning commission shall either approve them as submitted or shall refer them back to the petitioner for one or more of the following reasons:

1 The development has been found to be inconsistent with either this chapter or the general plan;

2 The planning commission requires that certain specific changes be made within the plans; or

3 The plans or documents have not been completed.

B Before approving the preliminary plan, the planning commission must make the following findings:

1 The proposed development will provide a pleasant and attractive living environment;

2 The proposed development will create no detriment to adjacent properties nor to the general area in which it is located; and that it will be in substantial harmony with the character of existing developments in the area;

3 The project will provide more efficient use of the land and more usable open space than a conventional development permitted in the surrounding area;

4 Increased densities allowed within the proposed planned unit development will be compensated by better site design and by the provision of increased amenities and recreational facilities; and

5 The development will not create increased hazards to health, safety or general welfare of the residents of the proposed planned unit development or adjacent areas.

C The planning commission may impose such conditions on preliminary development plans as it may deem appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of this title and chapter, or may disapprove a planned unit development which is found to be deficient in meeting the intent of these provisions.

1 Right To Appeal: Any such disapproval may be appealed by the petitioner to the city council by filing a written appeal with the zoning administrator within ten (10) days after the decision by the planning commission.

D Upon approval of a preliminary plan for a planned unit development, the planning commission shall certify the plan to the city council and shall authorize the zoning administrator to so notify the city council of the action taken. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-10: PUBLIC HEARING; APPROVAL BY CITY COUNCIL:

After receiving notice of the planning commission's approval of the preliminary plans for a planned unit development, the city council shall schedule a public hearing and provide reasonable notice of the hearing at least fourteen (14) days before the date of the hearing.

After the public hearing, the city council may either:

A Approve the preliminary plans;

B Grant conditional approval of the preliminary plans, contingent on concurrence of the planning commission; or

C Reject the preliminary plans. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-11: FINAL PLAN AND APPROVAL:

A Submission Of Final Plan: After the preliminary plan has been approved by the city council, the petitioner shall submit five (5) prints of a final plan to the planning commission through the zoning administrator for approval thereof, showing in detail the following information:

1 All of the information required for submission with preliminary development plans;

2 Tabulations of all dwelling units to be constructed by types and number of bedrooms per unit;

3 Detailed site plan with complete dimensions showing precise locations of all buildings and structures, lot or parcel sizes and locations, designations of common open spaces and special use areas, detailed circulation pattern including proposed ownership;

4 Preliminary building plans, including floor plans and exterior elevations;

5 Detailed landscaping plans showing the types and sizes of all plant materials and their locations, decorative materials, recreation equipment, special effects, and sprinkler or irrigation systems;

6 Dimensioned parking layout showing location of individual parking stalls and all areas of ingress or egress;

7 Detailed engineering plans and final subdivision plat showing the site grading, street improvements, drainage and public utility locations and, if required by the zoning administrator, submission of the engineering feasibility studies;

8 A copy of protective covenants, association bylaws, articles of incorporation, bonds and guarantees, as required by the zoning administrator and/or the city attorney;

9 A certificate of title showing the ownership of the land;

10 A certificate of acceptance by the city council for any dedication of city streets and other public areas, if any, that are made by the owners; and

11 A certificate of accuracy by an engineer or land surveyor registered to practice in the state.

B Filing Fee: A filing fee, as established by resolution, shall accompany the final plan.

C Time Limitation: Failure of the petitioner to submit a final development plan within one year of the approval of the preliminary development plan shall terminate all proceedings and render the preliminary development plan null and void.

D Approval Of Planning Commission: Final approval from the planning commission shall be contingent on:

1 The petitioner's timely submission and acceptance by the planning commission of all information outlined in subsections A1 through A11 of this section;

2 Submission of any other information the planning commission deems necessary to carry out the intent of this chapter; and

3 As applicable, evidence of the petitioner's compliance with section10-14-14, "Performance Guarantee", of this chapter.

4 Upon approval of the final plan, the planning commission shall certify the plan to the city council and shall authorize the zoning administrator to so notify the city council of the action taken.

E Approval By City Council: After receiving notice of the planning commission's approval of the final plan, the city council may either approve or reject the final plan. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-12: STAGE CONSTRUCTION PERMITTED:
Planned unit developments may be carried out in progressive stages, provided assurance is given to the city that each stage will comply with the requirements and intent of this title and chapter, with the following provisions:

A Each stage shall be considered as a separate application;

B No final plan for each stage shall cover less than three (3) acres when such projects are part of the overall project as shown on the approved preliminary plat;

C Phase 1 shall be the completion of infrastructure and unit models, which are not to be sold;

D Ingress/egress must meet minimum safety requirements regardless of where phases end;

E The infrastructure for phase 1 shall be approved by the planning commission and completed before any other phase construction will be considered. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-13: CONDOMINIUM PROJECTS:
The applicant (owner) of any planned unit development which is being developed as a condominium project under the provisions of the condominium ownership act of Utah, or subsequent amendments thereto, shall, prior to the conveyance of any unit, submit to the zoning administrator a master deed consisting of a declaration of covenants, conditions and restrictions relating to the project, which shall become part of the final development plan and shall be recorded to run with the land. Such master deed shall include management policies which shall set forth the quality of maintenance that will be performed, and who is to be responsible for such maintenance within such condominium development. The document shall, as a minimum, contain the following:

A The establishment of a private association or corporation responsible for all maintenance, which shall levy the cost thereof as an assessment to each unit owner within the condominium development;

B The establishment of a management committee with provision setting forth the number of persons constituting the committee, the method of selection and the powers and duties of such committee;

C The method of calling a meeting of the members of the corporation or association, with the members thereof that will constitute a quorum authorized to transact business;

D The method proposed for maintenance, repair and replacement of common areas and facilities, and distribution of costs therefor;

E The manner of collection from unit owners for their share of common expenses, and the method of assessment;

F Provisions as to percentage of votes by unit owners which shall be necessary to determine whether to rebuild, repair, restore or sell property in the event of damage or destruction of all or part of the project; and

G The method by which the declaration may be amended. The declaration required herein, any amendment and any instrument affecting the property or any unit therein shall be approved by the city council and recorded with the county recorder. Neither the declaration nor any amendment thereto shall be valid until approved and recorded. The declaration and amendments thereto shall be maintained as part of the final development plan for the planned unit development. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-14: PERFORMANCE GUARANTEE:

A Bond Requirement: In order to ensure that the planned unit development will be constructed to completion in accordance with approved plans, the petitioner shall post a bond or mortgage or other valuable assurance acceptable to the city council in the form of a surety bond, letter of credit, cash escrow, first deed of trust, or similar collateral in an amount equal to one hundred twenty five percent (125%) of the estimated cost of all required landscaping, road improvements, pedestrianways, curbs and gutters, hard surfacing, water and sewer lines and domestic sewage disposal facilities and common facilities as shown on the final plat/plan. City staff shall verify the correct amount of the bond based upon review of the cost of the required improvements. The duration of the bond shall be equivalent to the time deadlines specified in the improvements agreement which, in any case, shall not exceed twenty four (24) months from the date of approval. Final determination of the amount of the bond or other assurance shall be made by the city council. No building permit for any portion of a planned unit development shall be issued until the final plan thereof has been approved by the city council. Compliance with all material terms of the improvements agreement and the final plat/plan shall be a prerequisite to the developer obtaining a building permit for individual dwellings and/or a certificate of occupancy or zoning compliance.

1 Bond Duration: The duration of the bond or other assurance shall be for two (2) years from the date of approval of the development by the city council. An extension of time may be granted by the city council upon application by the petitioners, provided such application is submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the bond and provided the issuer of the bond is willing to extend the time of the assurance.

B Retention Of Open Space: Adequate guarantees shall be provided for permanent retention of the open space area as follows:

1 The city shall require the petitioner to furnish and record protective covenants, which will guarantee the retention of the open land area. The city shall also require the creation of an association granting beneficial rights to the open space to all owners or occupants of land within the development;

2 The petitioner shall be required to develop and maintain all open space, unless part of or all of it is contiguous to and is made a part of an existing park;

3 In the case of private reservation, the open space to be reserved shall be protected against subsequent building development by conveying to the city, as part of the condition for project approval, an open space easement over such open areas, restricting the area against future building or use, except as approved on the final development plan;

4 The care and maintenance of such open space reservation shall be ensured by the petitioner by establishing a private association or corporation responsible for such maintenance which shall levy the cost thereof and an assessment of the property owners within the planned unit development. Ownership and tax liability of private open space reservations shall be established in a manner acceptable to the city and made a part of the conditions of the final plan approval.

C Default: Developers who: 1) fail to timely complete the approved plan; 2) fail to complete construction in a quality manner; 3) allow mechanics' liens to attach to improvements; or 4) otherwise fail to comply with the approved plan shall be issued a notice of violation and informed of their default under the improvements agreement and guarantee. Each such developer shall be given a reasonable period of time, not to exceed thirty (30) days, in which to cure any noncompliance with the improvements agreement.

1 Default of any portion of this subsection C will have consequential effects: a) the developer shall be enjoined from any conveyance or transfer of platted lots; b) no further building permits will be issued; and c) a certificate of zoning compliance will not be issued for any structures completed to that date. In addition, the city may, at its option, complete all or a portion of the remaining improvements required by the agreement or solicit bids for the completion of all such improvements. In such case, the city shall be entitled to recover from the developer the surety, and the holder of the collateral sufficient sums to cover all costs of construction, including incidental costs, and reasonable attorney fees.

2 Upon certification of completion by the appropriate staff, and acceptance of the improvements, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, the city shall execute a written acceptance and release the bond or other collateral. Partial releases of collateral are authorized as improvements are completed and accepted in accordance with the phasing plan approved as part of the final plat/plan.

D Right To Hearing: A developer contesting a notice of violation may request a hearing before the city council by

submitting a written request no later than ten (10) days from the issuance of the notice of violation. Any action to forfeit the bond or collateral shall be stayed until completion of the hearing. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-15: FINAL DISPOSITION AND RELEASE:
The petitioner shall be responsible for the quality of all materials and workmanship. At the completion of the work, or not less than ten (10) days prior to the release date of the bond or other assurance, the zoning administrator shall make a preliminary inspection of the improvements and shall submit a report to the city council setting forth the conditions of such facilities. If all liens are paid and other conditions thereof are found satisfactory, the city council shall release the bond or other assurance. If the condition of the material or workmanship shows unusual depreciation or does not comply with the acceptable standards of durability, or if any outstanding liens are not paid, the city council may declare the petitioner in default. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

10-14-16: FAILURE TO COMPLY:
In case of failure or neglect to comply with any and/or all of the conditions and regulations as herein established, and as specifically made applicable to a planned unit development, the zoning administrator shall not issue a certificate of zoning compliance therefor. Such failure or neglect shall be cause for termination of the approval of the project. Such failure or neglect to comply with the requirements and to maintain the buildings and premises in accordance with the conditions of approval thereafter shall also be deemed a violation of this chapter. (Ord. 2012-01, 7-10-2012)

Date Recieved	Address	Permit Type	Type	Status	Why
1/11/2023	248 N 200 W	Building Permit	ELECTRICAL	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
4/15/2023	317 N 100 W	Building Permit	PORCH	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
4/24/2023	148 N 450 W	Building Permit	ALTERATION	PENDING	INDIVIDUAL DID NOT SUBMIT ANY PLANS THEY WERE ASKED TO AND SAID THEY ARE HOLDING OFF ON THE PROJECT FOR A BIT
4/28/2023	432 N 400 W	Building Permit	SHOP	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
6/9/2023	165 W URANIUM DRIVE	Building Permit	PERGOLA	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
6/9/2023	96 W 400 S	Building Permit	CARPORT	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
6/12/2023	381 N 100 W	Building Permit	PORCH	PENDING	INDIVIDUAL DECIDED TO HOLD OFF
7/17/2023	216 W 100 N	Building Permit	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
7/18/2023	64 S 100 E	Building Permit	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	PENDING	WAITING FOR FINAL PLANS AND A MAP OF WHERE THE BUILDING WILL BE ON THE PROPERTY
7/25/2023	381 N 150 W	Building Permit	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
7/27/2023	965 E CENTER STREET	Building Permit	ELECTRICAL	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
8/9/2023	364 NORTH CREEK LANE	Building Permit	GREENHOUSE	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
8/9/2023	149 E 400 S	Conditional use permit	CAMPER USE AS A DWELLING UNIT	APPROVED	CITY COUNCIL APPROVED IT TO BE REVISITED IN 1 CALENDAR YEAR
8/10/2023	632 S HIDEOUT WAY	Building Permit	SHED	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS (PROPOSED LEAN TO IS GOING THROUGH A VARIANCE PROCESS TO BE ADDED TO THIS)
8/16/2023	81 EAST 100 SOUTH	Building Permit	GAS LINES	PENDING	LACK OF INFORMATION, ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT MULTIPLE TIMES AND NEVER RECIEVE A RESPONSE

Date Recieved	Address	Permit Type	Type	Status	Why
8/16/2023	196 N MAIN	Building Permit	ELECTRICAL	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
8/21/2023	632 S HIDEOUT WAY	Variance Request	LEAN TO	PENDING	CITY COUNCIL REQUESTED A RISK ASSESSMENT BY A LICENSED CONTRACTOR TO BE PERFORMED
8/22/2023	416 N MAIN STREET	Variance Request	MOBILE HOME PARK	PENDING	CITY COUNCIL DENIED THE CURRENT PLANS WILL LOOK AT IT AGAIN IF SMALLER UNITS ARE PROPOSED
8/24/2023	149 S 300 E	Building Permit	SHOP	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
9/8/2023	380 S MAIN STREET	Building Permit	ALTERATION	PENDING	INDIVIDUAL DECIDED TO HOLD OFF
9/18/2023	63 W 200 S	Building Permit	ALTERATION	APPROVED	MEETS CODE REQUIREMENTS & BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

#CitiesWork

UTAH LEAGUE OF CITIES AND TOWNS

October 10, 2023

Dear Valued Members of the Utah League of Cities and Towns,

Enclosed you will find copies of the Utah League of Cities and Town's co-branded cards with UNITE's Dignity Index. These cards provide resources so that you can foster dignity in your community.

Following Tim Shriver's keynote address on UNITE and the Dignity Index at the ULCT Midyear Conference, League members reached out to staff asking what they could do to implement the principles and values that Tim Shriver outlined in their own communities. ULCT partnered with UNITE and the Dignity Index to commission these co-branded cards for each city hall statewide. We hope that these cards will be helpful for your community as we collectively work to foster dignity and respect so that we can tackle the challenging issues facing our communities.

Since these cards were commissioned, ULCT has also begun to collaborate with Governor Spencer Cox's "Disagree Better" initiative through the National Governor's Association. Additionally, ULCT membership voted unanimously to adopt a resolution detailing the importance of "Dignity and Civility in Local Politics" at the ULCT Annual Convention (2023-001). With these new developments, the League staff is also developing resources for our members, and we will share them with you once they are completed. Please distribute these cards however you see fit. You can circulate them amongst your council, staff, constituents, and whoever else will work to foster dignity in your community. If your community needs more cards, please let us know.

The UNITE and ULCT partnership exists in order to create communities that appreciate dignity and challenge contempt. Together, we can improve our culture, build consensus, and ensure an exceptional quality of life for all Utahns.

As we always say, the strength of the League is the membership. Thank you for all you do to ensure that #CitiesWork.

Sincerely,

Cameron Diehl
Executive Director
Utah League of Cities and Towns

THE DIGNITY INDEX

Ease Divisions. Prevent Violence. Solve Problems.

8 *"Each one of us is born with inherent worth, so we treat everyone with dignity—no matter what."*

7 *"We fully engage with the other side, discussing even values and interests we don't share, open to admitting mistakes or changing our minds."*

6 *"We always talk to the other side, searching for the values and interests we share."*

5 *"The other side has a right to be here and a right to be heard. It's their country too."*

4 *"We're better than those people. They don't really belong. They're not one of us."*

3 *"We're the good people and they're the bad people. It's us vs. them."*

2 *"Those people are evil. They're going to ruin our country if we let them. It's us or them."*

1 *"They're not even human. It's our moral duty to destroy them before they destroy us."*

Learn more at dignityindex.us

UTAH LEAGUE OF CITIES AND TOWNS

The Utah League of Cities and Towns engages based on three principles of respect, collaboration, and outcomes. We strive to respect each other's roles and work together to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Our mayors, council members, and city leaders are on the front line to ensure the quality of life of today's and tomorrow's residents. Treating each other with dignity and respect is critical so that we can collectively tackle the challenging issues facing our communities. As Utahns, our strength is based on our ability to work together, even when we have differing perspectives. As local leaders, we strive to set an example of not just civility, but ***dignity*** in all our interactions.

Help lead the dignity movement:

- Visit dignityindex.us and take the Dignity Pledge
- Share dignity principles and practices in your newsletters and on social media, and invite your constituents to learn more #thedignityindex #CitiesWork
- Design citizen engagement opportunities in ways that promote dignified discourse
- Recognize contempt and learn how to disagree with dignity
- Model dignity and respect in your interactions and constituent correspondence

The UNITE and ULCT partnership exists in order to create communities that appreciate dignity and challenge contempt. Together, we can improve our culture, build consensus, and ensure an exceptional quality of life for all Utahns.

Visit **dignityindex.us/resources** and **ulct.org** for more tools and resources.