

Town of Alta

Community Risk Assessment



Town of Alta Planning Zone

UFA has one station within the Town of Alta Planning Zone covering a total of 4.1 square miles with a 2019 population of 261 and responded to 106 calls for service in 2020.

Planning Zone	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification
Town of Alta	2019 - 261	0.05%	4.1	64	Rural

Alta has shown a slight decrease in its population from 270 in 2010 to 261 in 2019. In 2020, there was a decrease in its population to 228. It is noted that there were extenuating circumstances most likely due to the loss of typical residents during 2020 due to COVID-19 and the limitations placed on the skiing and recreation industry.

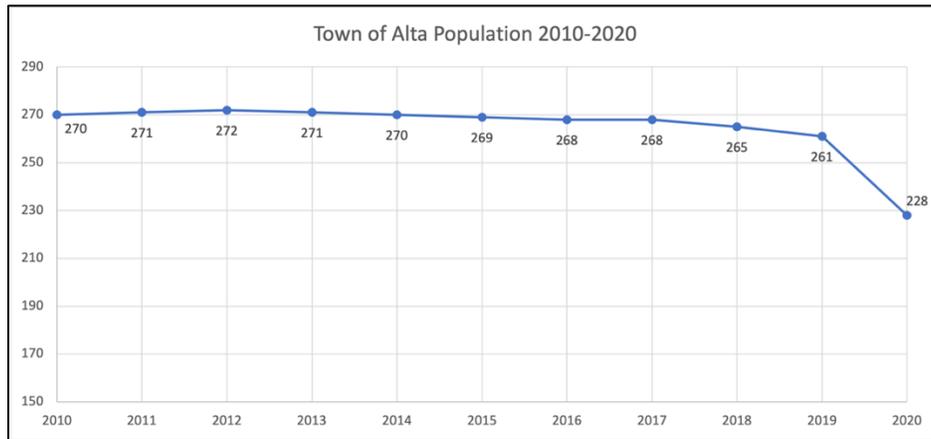


Chart 13 – Alta Population 2010-2020

Town of Alta Station Information

Station 113 information:

- Owner – UFSA
- Opened – 1985
- Address – 9523 E. Bypass Rd., Snowbird
- Staffing and Apparatus –
 - Type 1/3, ME 113 (3 persons)
 - MA 113 (cross-staffed)



Image 3 – Alta Station 113

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to the Town of Alta are:

- UFA Station 116 (Cottonwood Heights), with a three-person medic engine

Alta – Incidents by Dispatch Type Found

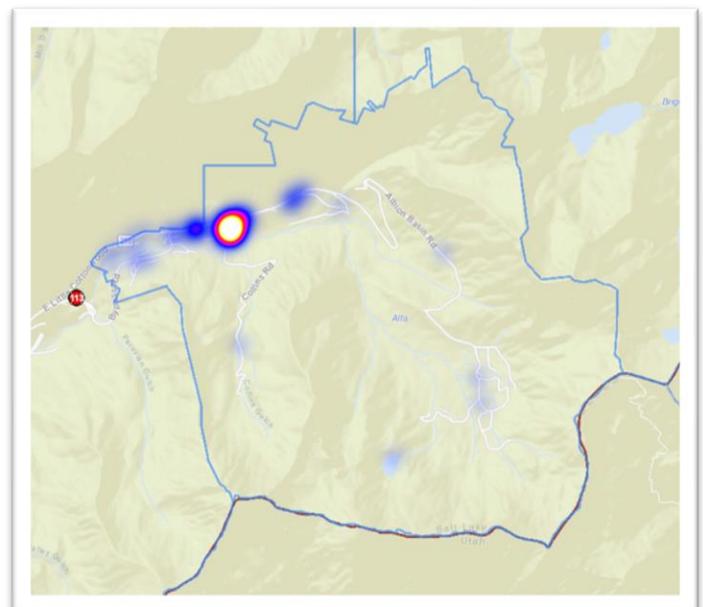
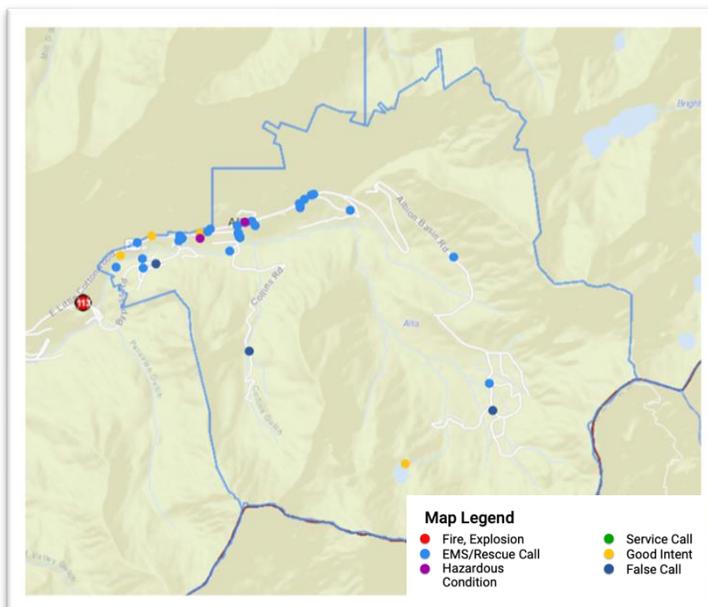
The following data is what the NFIRS type was when crews arrived on scene. This may be different than what was originally dispatched, including a reclassification of a call type from one to another. Cancelled calls occur if the company is cancelled en route to a call and never arrives on scene, which then changes the dispatch type to an NFIRS 611 call type.

	CY 2020	CY 2019	CY 2018
Fire Suppression	0	3	0
EMS	69	66	80
Hazardous Materials	3	5	1
Service Calls	0	2	0
Good Intent	31	26	24
False Calls	3	6	3
Other (Misc., Flood, Overpressure)	0	0	0
Total	106	108	108

Cancelled	23	23	22
Overall Total	129	131	130

Table 49 – Alta Call Types

Alta – 2020 Incidents and Heat Map



Map 68 - Alta Incident Calls by Type

Map 69 – Alta Call Volume Heat Map

NFPA 1710

The National Fire Protection Association is an international nonprofit organization that is devoted to eliminating death, injury, property, and economic loss due to fire, electrical and related hazards. The NFPA makes recommendations on over 300 codes and standards. NFPA 1710 recommendations are based off 90th percentile times.

– In Other Words...

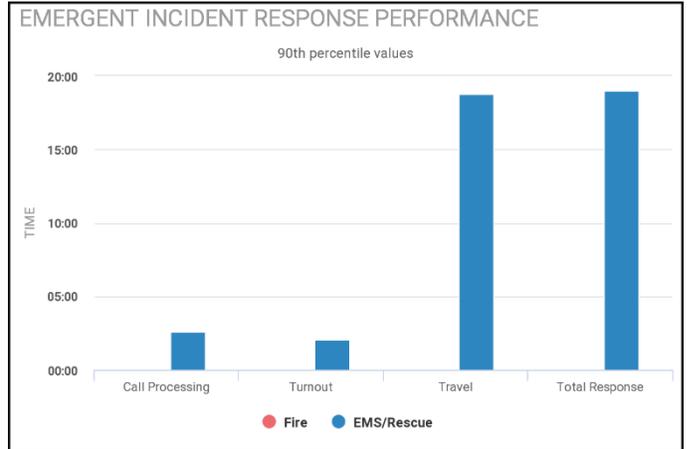
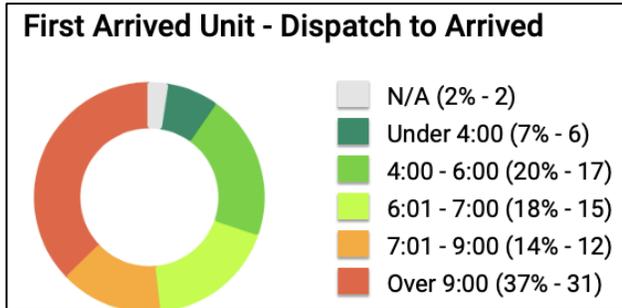
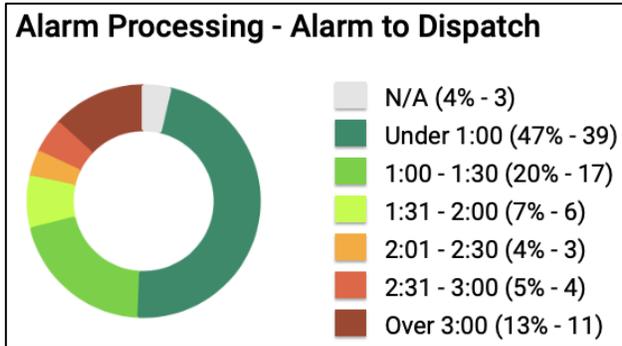
If a value is in the 90th percentile, it means the value is better than 90% of all other values in the dataset. In other words, it is within the top 10% of the values.

NFPA 1710 encompasses suggested standards for full-time fire departments and recommends the following times (all of which are at the 90th percentile): alarm processing – 64 seconds; turnout time for EMS responses – 60 seconds; turnout time for fire responses – 80 seconds; first arriver apparatus – 240 seconds (4 minutes); initial full-alarm assignment for low and medium hazard responses – 480 seconds (8 minutes); or initial full-alarm assignment for high hazard/high-rise responses – 610 seconds (10 minutes 10 seconds). The total response times are the cumulative totals of call processing time, turnout time, and travel time. NFPA 1710 recommends a total response time of 6:24 for the first arriving apparatus for fire and 6:00 for the first arriving apparatus for EMS.

– Of Note...

NFPA 1710 response times have not been adopted by the UFA Board. One of the important elements of the community risk assessment and standards of cover is to identify current 90th percentile times (current baselines) within UFA and to identify realistic benchmarks for the UFA Board to consider for adoption.

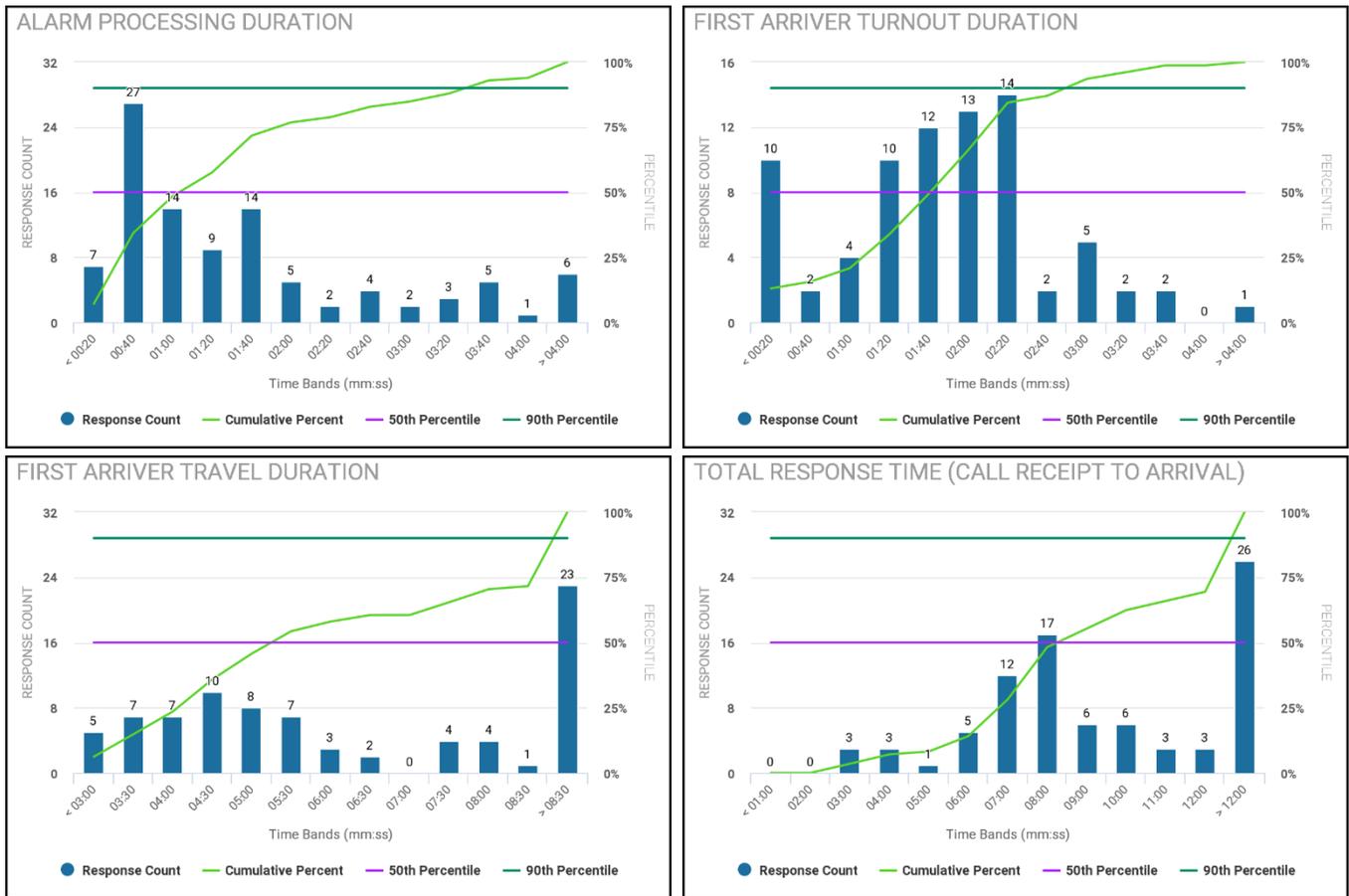
Alta – 2020 Dispatch and Response Times



Rural	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Alta	3:37	3:14	13:36	16:13	2:35	2:42	20:43	23:13
UFA Urban 2018-2020	2:16	2:39	7:36	10:34	1:47	2:32	6:29	9:18
UFA Rural 2018-2020	2:32	3:05	15:08	19:09	1:56	2:50	14:45	17:45
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 50 – Alta 2020 Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Alta – 2020 Turnout and Travel Time



The charts above illustrate the alarm processing, turnout and travel times for all units responding to service calls within the Town of Alta (90th percentile). The alarm processing for fire was 3:37 and 2:35 for EMS; turnout time was 3:14 for fire responses and 2:42 for EMS responses; travel time was 13:36 for fire responses and 20:43 for EMS. The 90th percentile total response time was 16:13 for fire and 23:13 for EMS. For the charts above, they show both fire and EMS response times together.

🚩 – Of Note...

One item to note is that if you were to add the processing time, the turnout time, and the travel time, it will not necessarily (and often doesn't), sum the total response time. This is due to some of the limitations within the datasets and gaps within timestamps. Where there are missing timestamps, those particular key performance indicators (KPI) are excluded as they cannot accurately be calculated out.

Alta – 2020 Incidents by Time of Day

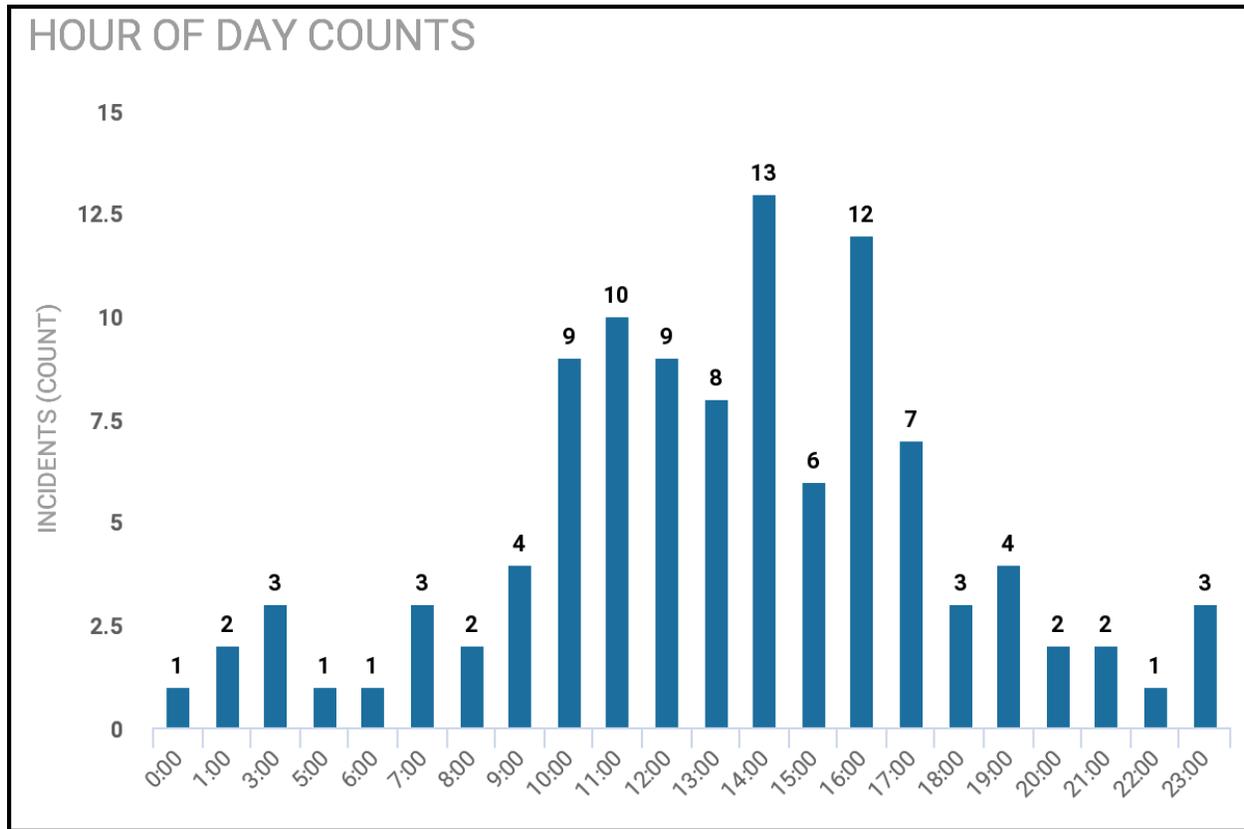


Chart 14 –Alta 2020 Incidents by Time of Day

The above table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within the Town of Alta for all service calls. This chart illustrates that the greatest demand for service delivery begins at 10:00 AM and decreases by 5:00 PM.

Alta – 2020 Incidents by Day of Week

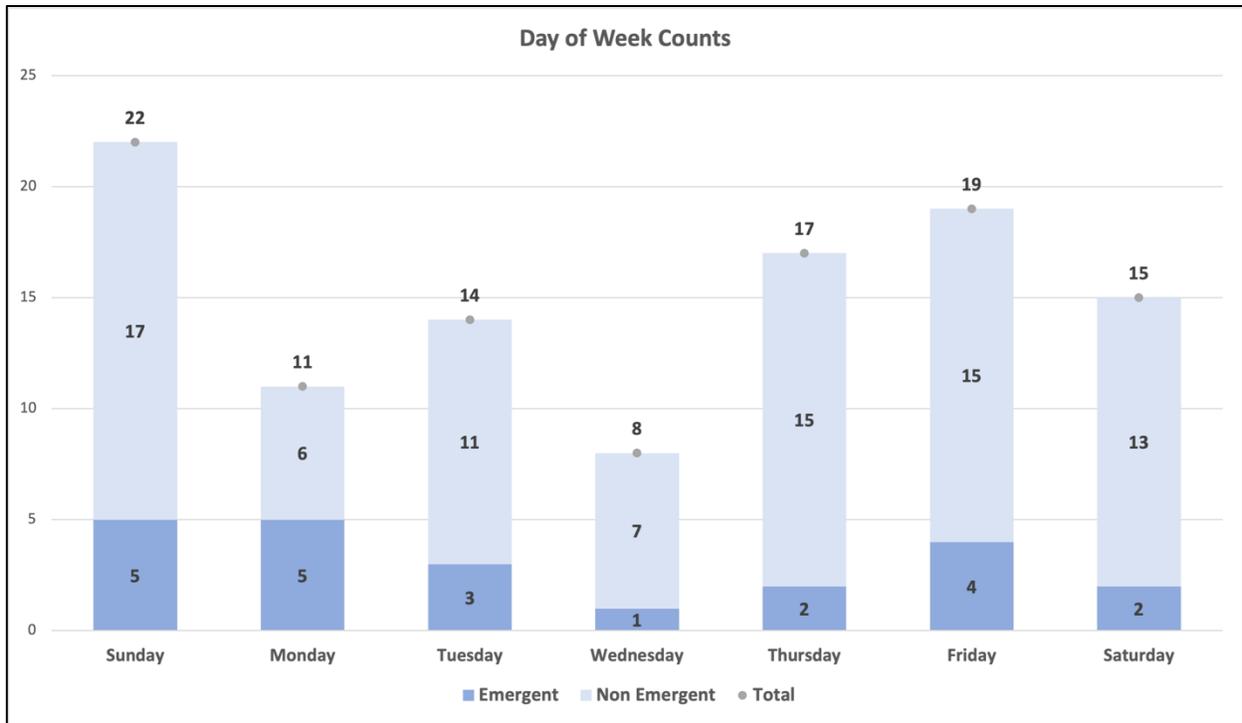


Chart 15 – Alta Incidents by Day of Week

This chart demonstrates the call volume based on the day of the week, with Sundays having the most overall calls in Alta.

Alta – 2020 Incidents by Month

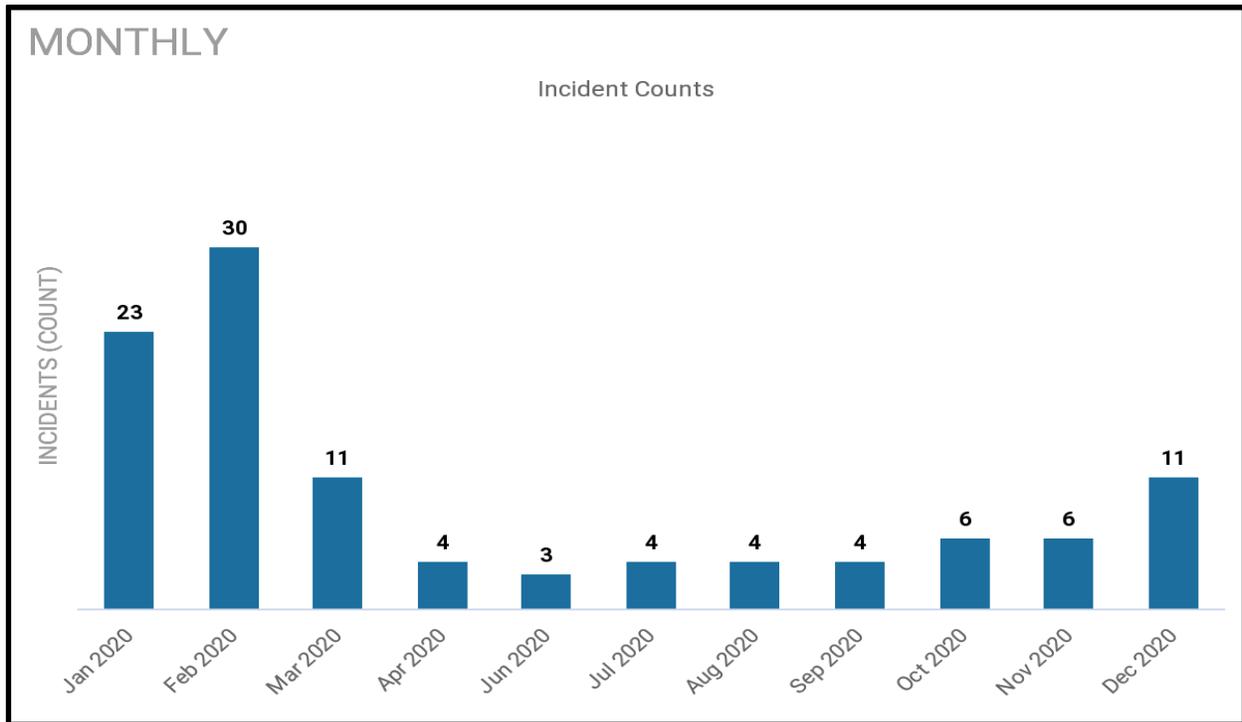


Chart 16 – Alta Incidents by Month

Alta – EMS Calls

EMS calls are filtered by final disposition codes and this data is taken from VECC and determined by the patient acuity at the time of call termination. Often times the EMS calls identified from final disposition are different than the number of EMS calls that were initially dispatched due to one being the initial call type, and one being what call type the call was closed as by responding fire crews.

	CY 2020	CY 2019	CY 2018
ALS Transports	88	116	112
BLS Transports	58	72	76
Scene Release	3	1	16
Public Assistance	1	0	0
EMS Total Calls	149	189	204

Note: There is possibly a difference if you were to add all calls due to data reporting mechanisms. Public assistance calls will sometimes get duplicated with a scene release, depending on dispatch code, but those calls do not carry across to the total calls. Also, cancelled calls go into a different final disposition so the numbers in the 'Incidents by Dispatch Type' are reflective of this difference.

Table 51 –Alta EMS Calls

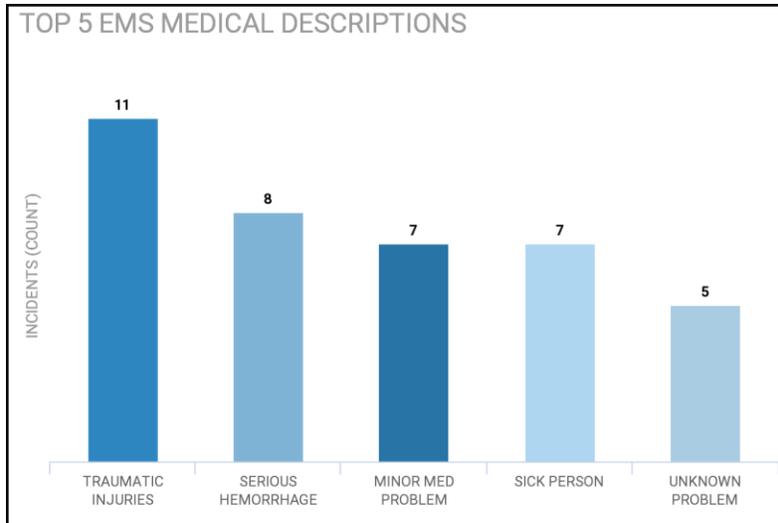


Chart 17 - Top 5 EMS Medical Calls – 2020

Alta – 2020 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	1	20%
Vehicle Fire	2	40%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Natural Vegetation Fire	2	40%
Total	5	100%

Table 52 – Alta 2020 Incidents by Dispatch Type

Alta – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Maximum	Total
Assembly	2	0	0	0	2
Commercial/Industrial	5	5	0	0	10
Educational	0	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5*
Storage	1	0	0	0	1
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Residential – Multi Unit	10	0	2	0	12
High Rise	0	0	2	0	2
Total	18	5	4	0	32

*There is currently a gap within the identification of building size regarding hazardous materials sites. This is a gap that is being closed over the next several years as we collect the data and information.

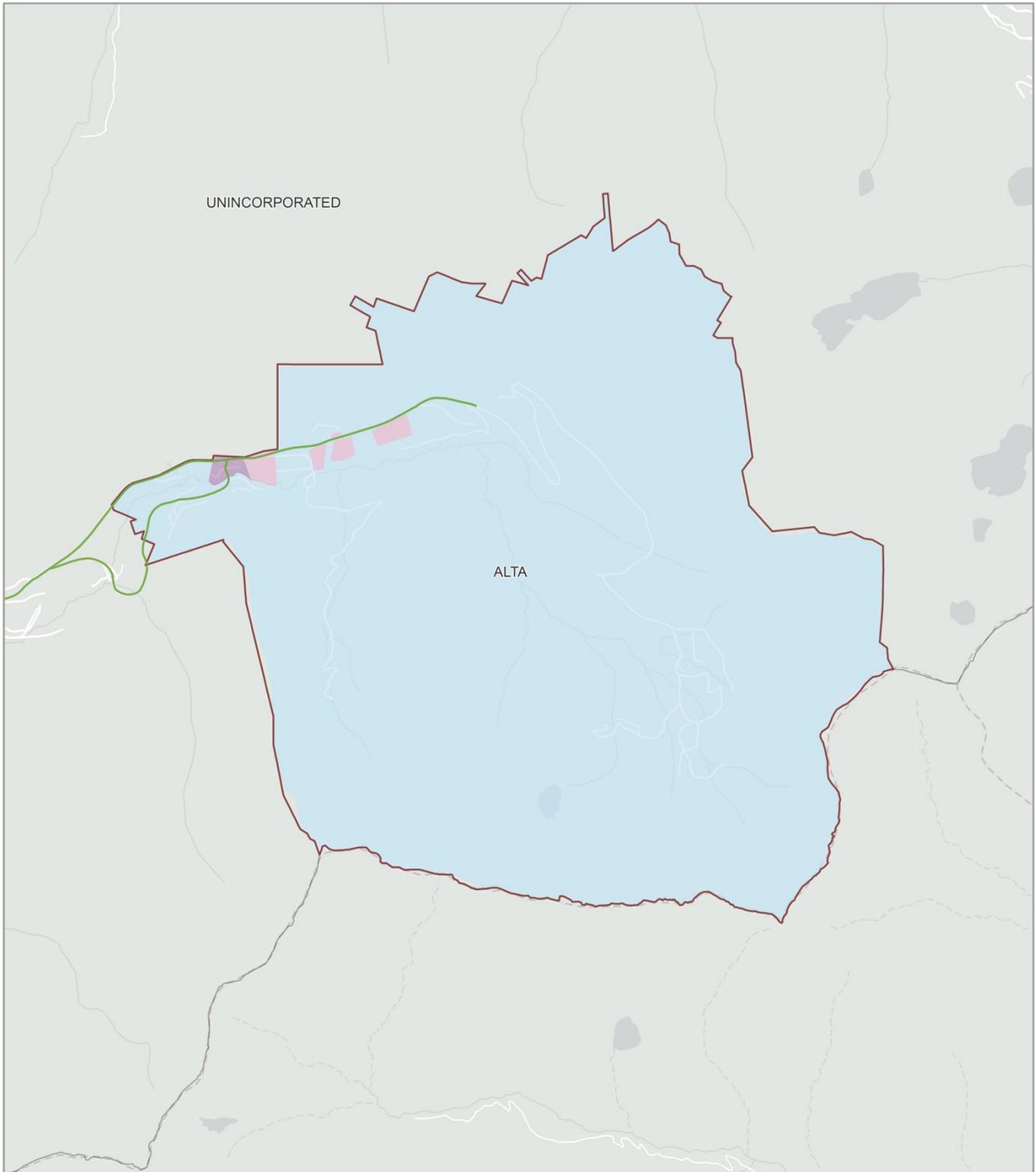
Also, it has been noted that these numbers that came from the Salt Lake County Surveyor's Office may be inaccurate and the Town of Alta is working on identifying the most accurate numbers of occupancy classification and risk categories.

Table 53 – Alta Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

Building Size / Considerations

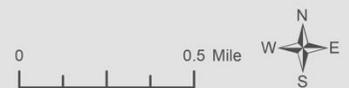
For purposes of risk classification, UFA has outlined the following risk classifications for building size, regardless of occupancy type (except residential). Low risk = 1-4,999 square feet. Moderate risk = 5,000-9,999 square feet. High risk = 10,000-99,999 square feet. Maximum risk = >100,000 square feet.

For residential occupancies, the following classifications apply. Low risk = 1-1,999 square feet. Moderate risk = 2,000-3,999 square feet. High risk = 4,000-9,999 square feet. Maximum risk = ≥10,000 square feet.

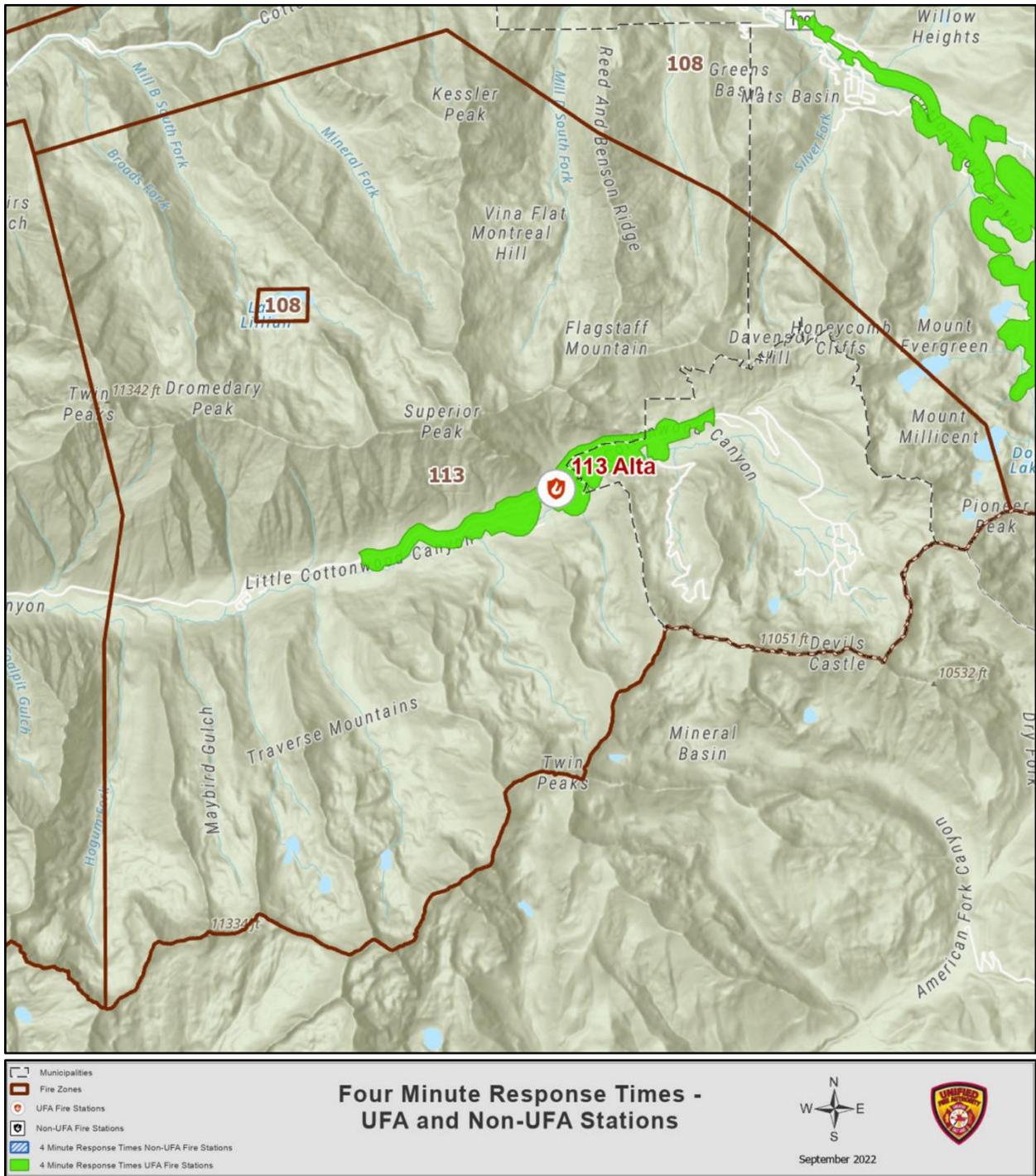


TOWN OF ALTA WITH LAND USE

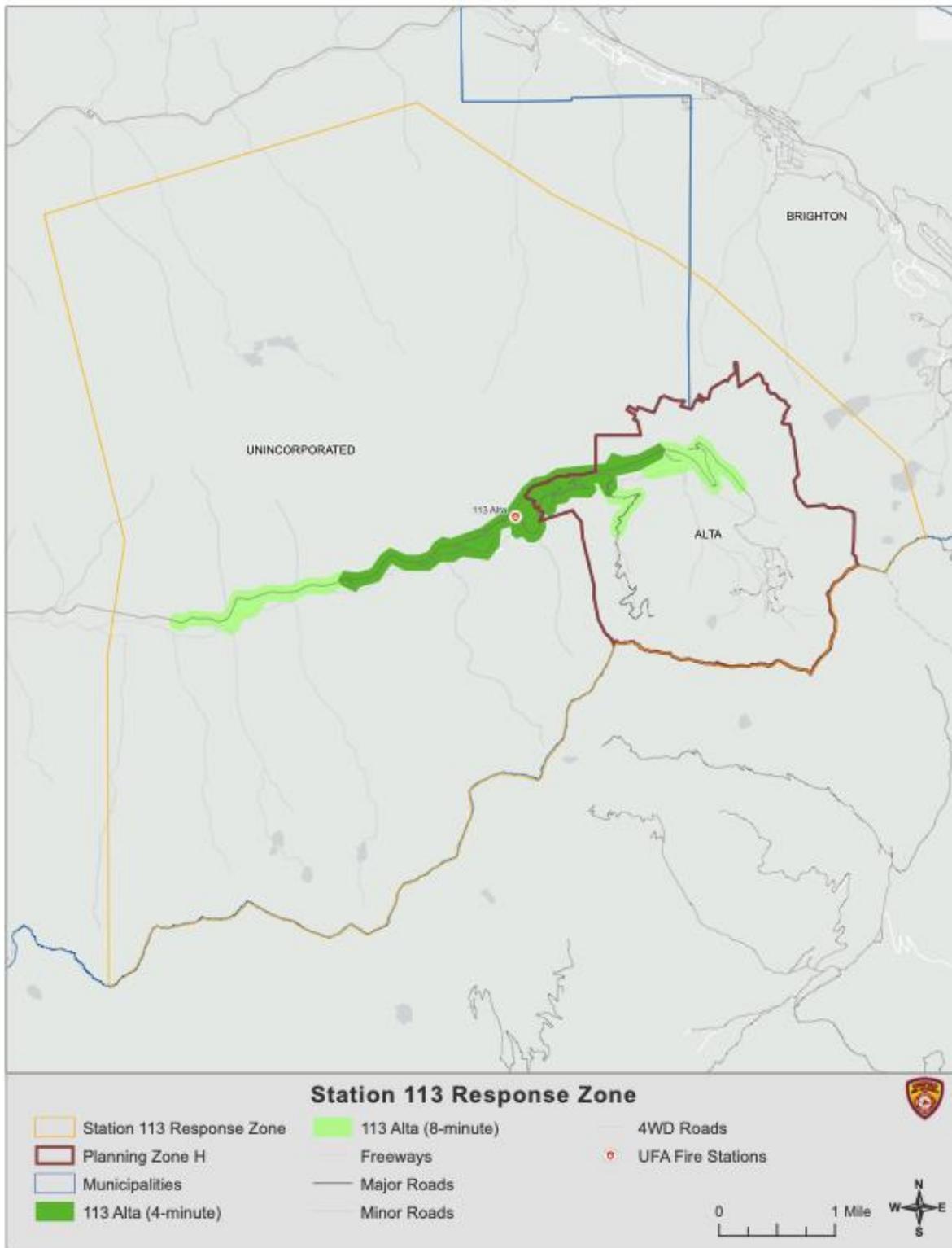
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Planning Zones | Forestry |
| Municipal Boundaries | Single Family |
| Commercial | Freeways |



Map 70 – Alta with Land Use



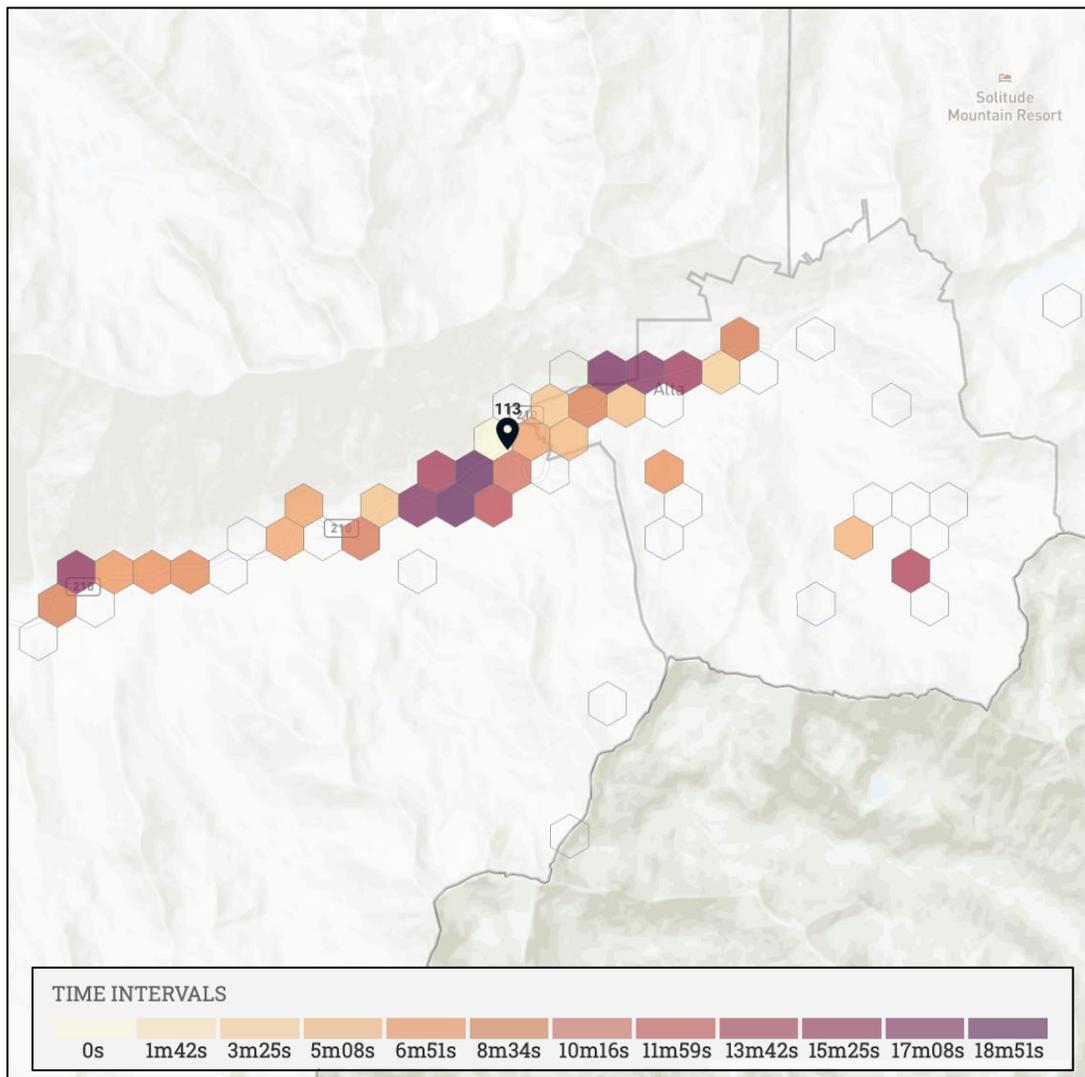
Map 71 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid



Map 72 - Station 113 4- and 8-minute Drive Times

First Arriver Travel Times

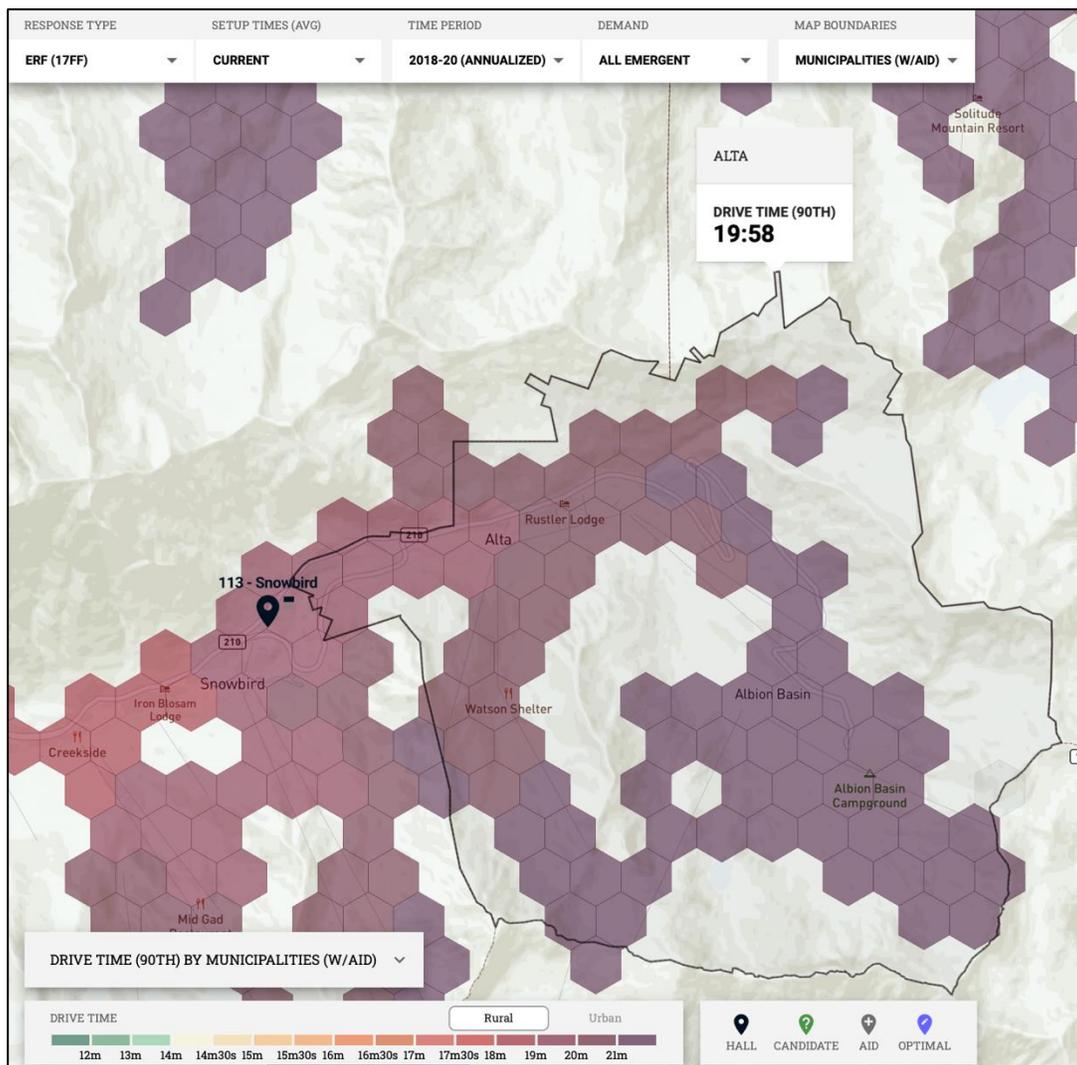
The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2018-2020). The darker the color is, the more delayed the response, with the green and light colors demonstrating below or near target times. The darker colors on the bar within the key demonstrating longer travel times by apparatus. This map's drive times (or travel times) are based off the current NFPA 1710 standard of four minutes (90th percentile) from notification of the alarm to the arrival of the first arriving apparatus — not an adopted standard by UFA. UFA is currently in process of identifying benchmark and target standards to be adopted by the UFA Board of Directors. Currently within Alta, the 90th percentile drive time is 13:36 for fire and 20:43 for EMS, or 16:11 overall.



Map 73 – Alta Response Times – All Aid

Alta – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

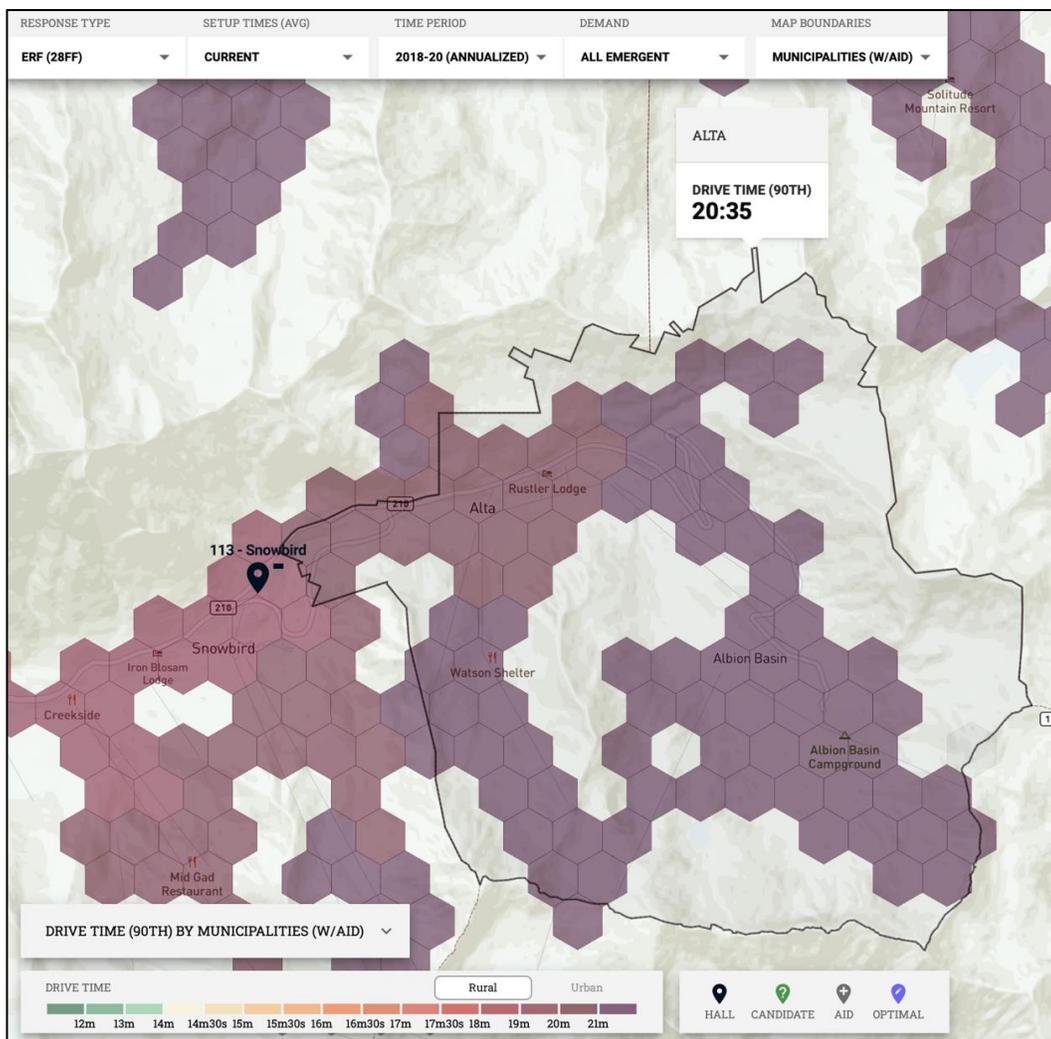
This map demonstrates the projected coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The lighter the color demonstrates the ability to have seventeen firefighters (a residential fire effective response force) on scene based off a residential urban fire force response. This map's drive times (or travel times) are based off the current NFPA 1710 standard of eight minutes (90th percentile) from notification of the alarm to the arrival of the initial full alarm assignment (a minimum of 17 firefighters) for a residential, low, or medium hazard assembly — not an adopted standard by UFA. UFA is currently in process of identifying benchmark and target standards to be adopted by the UFA Board of Directors. Based off predictive data, it is projected that the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene would be 19:58.



Map 74 – Alta Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Alta – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the projected coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The lighter color demonstrates the ability to have twenty-eight firefighters (a commercial fire effective response force) on scene based off a residential urban fire force response. This map's drive times (or travel times) are based off the current NFPA 1710 standard of ten minutes and 10 seconds (90th percentile) from notification of the alarm to the arrival of the initial full alarm assignment (a minimum of 28 firefighters) for a commercial, high hazard or high-rise assembly — not an adopted standard by UFA. UFA is currently in process of identifying benchmark and target standards to be adopted by the UFA Board of Directors. Based off predictive data, it is projected that the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene would be 20:35.



Map 75 – Alta Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Alta Risk Assessments

Infrastructure – Transportation	Infrastructure – Dams	Earthquake Liquefaction	Earthquake Faults	Avalanche	Unreinforced Masonry	Wildland Urban Interface	Tier II Sites	Hospitals	Schools	≥100,000 sq ft Structures	Residential Population
Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Mod	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 54 – Alta Hazard Matrix

Transportation: Low Risk = 0-99 Linear Miles; Moderate Risk = 100-199 Linear Miles; High Risk = >200 Linear Miles
Dams: Low Risk = 0-3; Moderate Risk = 4-6; High Risk = ≥7
Liquefaction: The areas of liquefaction vary throughout the valley, with areas of high susceptibility running South and East from the Great Salt Lake
Earthquake Faults: Low Risk = 0-30,000 LF of fault line; Moderate Risk = 30,001-60,000 LF of fault line; High Risk = ≥60,001 LF of fault line
Unreinforced Masonry: Low Risk = 0-100; Moderate Risk = 101-1,000; High Risk = ≥1,001
Wildland Urban Interface: Low Risk = 0-25% WUI; Moderate Risk = 26-50% WUI; High Risk = ≥51% WUI
Tier II Sites: Low Risk = 1-5; Moderate Risk = 6-10; High Risk = ≥11
Hospitals: Low Risk = 0; Moderate Risk = 1; High Risk = ≥2
Schools: Low Risk = 0-5; Moderate Risk = 6-10; High Risk = ≥11
100,000 sq ft Buildings: Low Risk = 0-5; Moderate Risk = 6-14; High Risk = ≥15
Population: Low Risk = 1-19,999; Moderate Risk = 20,000-39,999; High Risk = ≥40,000

Infrastructure – Transportation

The primary roadway that runs through Alta is State Road 210 which runs east/west from Wasatch Boulevard. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 2.17 linear miles of State Highways, and 12.2 total linear miles of roadway. Alta is in the low-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is one water district within the Town of Alta, the Salt Lake County Service Area #3.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are two identified dams within the Town of Alta. Alta is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within the Town of Alta, there are high concerns with avalanche areas, placing it in the high-risk category for avalanche. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city (see Map 8). Alta is in the low-risk category for liquefaction and low-risk category for

fault lines. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings. Within the Town of Alta, there are an estimated 3 URM's, which constitutes about 0.01% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Alta is in the moderate-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is high risk of urban interface fires within the Town of Alta and within Little Cottonwood Canyon. One of the primary hazards is the lack of egress routes going out of the canyon. Alta is in the high-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

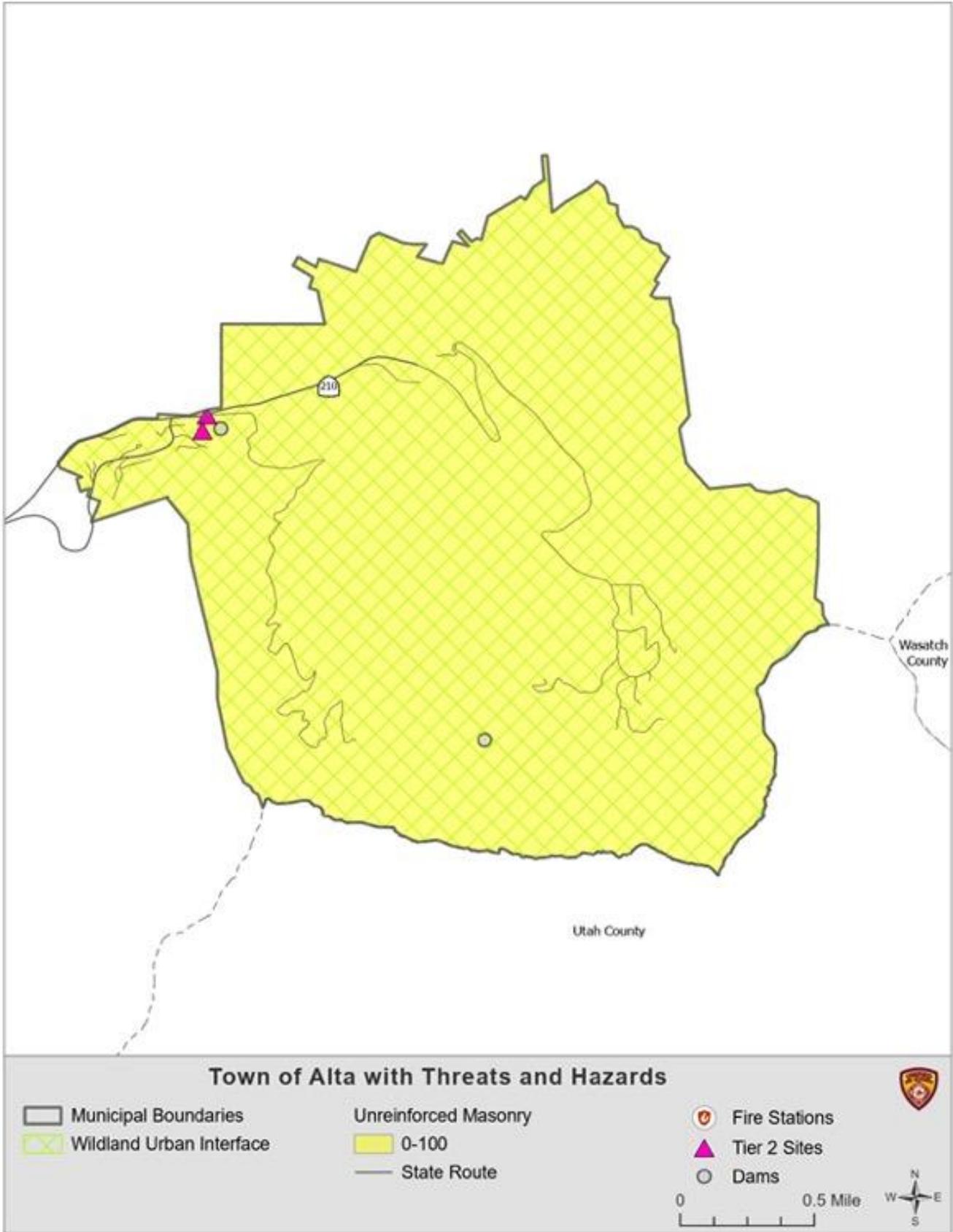
There are two identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within the Town of Alta, which is in the low-risk category.

Hospitals

The Town of Alta has no hospitals. This places Alta in the low-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

The Town of Alta has a one-room multi-grade Elementary School housed in the Goldminer's Daughter Lodge. This places Alta in the low-risk category for schools.



Map 76 – Emigration Township with Combined Hazards

Life and Property Loss

From 2015-2020, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of \$3,012,500.00 of property loss and a total estimate of \$101,600.00 of content loss due to fire.

Unified Fire Shared Services

With a regional-response model, the Unified Fire Authority brings special services to bear when the situation calls for it, not relying on automatic or mutual aid which provides a quicker and more effective delivery of service to its residents.

Battalion Chiefs

Unified Fire Authority staffs three operational battalion chiefs (BCs) daily, in addition to a 40-hour Operations Chief (OC). These BCs and OC respond to large, complex, or expanding incidents — providing incident command, safety, and operational direction. Each BC covers an area of UFA's service area and respond to calls for service in any jurisdiction. Battalion 11 is housed out of Station 101 in Millcreek, Battalion 12 is housed out of Station 121 in Riverton, and Battalion 13 is housed out of Station 118 in Taylorsville.

Heavy Rescue Companies

Heavy Rescue specializes in structural collapse, confined space rescue, trench collapse rescue, vehicle extrication, machinery disentanglement, rope rescue (high angle, low angle, rigging) and rapid intervention (Firefighter Rescue). The UFA Heavy Rescue Program consists of two independent rescue companies strategically placed in UFA's jurisdiction. Station 117 in Taylorsville, and Station 121 in Riverton house our Heavy Rescue Teams.

Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Companies

The Hazardous Materials Teams provide an efficient, effective, and professional Hazardous Material Mitigation response. HazMat Companies respond to hazardous material releases/spills for the purpose of mitigating the release/spill. They select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment dependent on the nature of the incident. The HazMat Program consists of two independent HazMat

companies strategically placed in UFA's jurisdiction. Station 124 in Riverton, and Station 126 in Midvale house our HazMat Teams.

Water Rescue Teams

UFA has swift water and ice rescue capabilities. These companies respond to victims recreating in our swift canyon rivers and our lakes and reservoirs. Station 116 in Cottonwood Heights, Station 117 in Taylorsville, Station 121 in Riverton, and Station 123 in Herriman house companies with water rescue capabilities.

Wildland Division

UFA's Wildland Division provides highly trained and experienced wildland fire and all-risk response resources to local, state, and federal incidents. The Wildland Division oversees the training and certification of UFA personnel for response to wildland fires and all-hazard incidents. We also work with UFA Communities to educate residents on wildfire preparedness and provide mitigation services to reduce the risks of wildfire. UFA has a special capability where a Duty Officer is able to act as the Fire Warden within UFA's jurisdictions, allowing the ordering of resources much more quickly than having to rely on a Fire Warden that may or may not be readily accessible. Station 103 in Herriman currently houses the Duty Officer.

Investigations Division

Arson and Explosive related incidents are considered two of the most dangerous criminal activities that threaten our citizens. The need exists to protect the citizens of our jurisdiction from loss of life and property by reducing the crime of arson, arson-related crimes, improvised explosive devices (IEDS) and the prevention of future violent crimes. The Investigations Division addresses this need by establishing a sound foundation of effective enforcement, focusing on the apprehension of the offender, while in partnership with other Local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. The team utilizes highly-trained Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) certified K-9's that assist with accelerant and explosives detection.

Urban Search & Rescue

A FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Task Force is a team of individuals which serve as a resource for disaster response at local, state, and federal levels. It is comprised mainly of firefighters but includes structural engineers, medical professionals,

canine/handler teams and emergency managers with highly specialized training in urban search and rescue environments.

Utah Task Force 1 (UT-TF1) is one of 28 Type I, Federal Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) Task Forces in the United States. This program brings a highly trained, multi-hazard Task Force that is especially designed to respond to a variety of emergencies/disasters including earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, terrorist acts and hazardous material releases. Fire department personnel that are task force members receive specialized training and skills that directly benefit Unified Fire Authority.

[Salt Lake County Emergency Management](#)

The Salt Lake County Division of Emergency Management serves our citizens by directing and coordinating resources for disasters and emergencies through preparation, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery. The Salt Lake County Emergency Coordination Center is activated and manned during any event—from small-scale to large-scale occurrences—to disasters both natural and man-made that can or have exceeded the resources of any particular jurisdiction. Currently, the Salt Lake County ECC assists and obtains resources for the 22 jurisdictions located within the Salt Lake Valley. Salt Lake County EM assists these jurisdictions through the activation of 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) filled by employees from a multitude of backgrounds. The ESF employees have authority throughout Salt Lake County to fill and order additional support for the operations occurring in the field until the impacted jurisdiction can return to their normal operations and functions. The Emergency Management Division is committed to keeping the public safe through community outreach, training, dissemination of important public information, training of staff and the creation of a more resilient community through mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery. The ECC has been activated for many events such as Child Abduction Response Team (CART) Deployments, wildland fires such as the Rosecrest and Machine Gun fires, flooding, severe weather events, earthquakes, civil unrest, the COVID-19 pandemic, Line of Duty Deaths (LODD), and many other events.

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Unified Fire Authority

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