UNIFIED FIRE AUTHORITY

STANDARDS OF COVER – COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

2026

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Executive Summary

The term Standards of Cover (SOC) is defined as those written and adopted policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile response forces for fire, emergency medical services, hazardous materials and other specialized technical response. The SOC outlines the type and level of risk within the communities, current response and performance in mitigating those emergencies, and recommendations to improve performance for consideration by the Board of Directors. In essence, it provides clarity on the level of risk that the community is willing to accept.

The collaborative process with creating a SOC requires a thorough examination of potential risks in each of the communities we serve, the current capabilities of the UFA, and a specific set of benchmarks that Board Members and the Fire Chief use to measure success.

The current process has focused on establishing where we are and identifying areas where coverage is adequate to the risk and demand for service (we are not overwhelmed and doing well), as well as gaps or underserved areas.

The first SOC process occurred in 2018/2019, with the first Community Risk Assessment / Standards of Cover (CRA/SOC) being published in 2022 and adopted in 2023. With the updates to dispatching platforms as well as the enhancements to data collection, there have been large improvements of our understanding of the various identified gaps as well as areas of strength. The data itself was a vast improvement from the previous iteration of this document and has allowed us additional visibility of the operations of UFA.

Once reviewed and adopted by the Board of Directors, the intent is to again share the document with all UFA/UFSA municipalities and incorporate recommendations into the Strategic Plan and the annual budget process.

Current SOC Goals:

- **Comprehensive Community Risk Assessment (CRA)**
    - Evaluate fire, EMS, rescue, wildland, hazardous materials, technical rescue, and special hazard risks across all jurisdictions. Incorporate

demographics, incident history, building type, seasonal patterns, and geographic factors to understand community risk profiles.

- **Measure Current Deployment and Performance**
  - Assess call-processing, turnout time, travel time, total response time, unit hour utilization, ERF assembly, reliability, and workload distribution. Use these metrics to understand whether the current deployment model aligns with community risk and operational expectations.
- **Identify and Document Performance Gaps**
  - Determine where service levels do not meet community needs due to geography, station coverage, staffing limitations, resource distribution, or travel barriers. Document these gaps in a standardized, actionable format for planning and decision-making.
- **Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities**
  - Maintain multi-year strategies for staffing, apparatus, capital improvements, and operational adjustments. Ensure plans account for population growth, redevelopment patterns, and increasing service demands.
- **Establish Benchmarks for Performance**
  - Create realistic, risk-based standards for turnout times, travel times, reliability, and ERF assembly in rural and urban settings. Benchmarks should reflect operational realities, community risk, and the Board's risk tolerance.on.
- **Improve Turnout Times**
  - Enhance station alerting, workflow, policy clarity, and training to reduce turnout time. Use data to identify outliers and implement sustainable improvements across the organization.
- **Improve Coding of Calls**
  - Increase accuracy in CAD and RMS call-type classification to ensure incident types reflect true service demand. Accurate coding strengthens community risk analysis, deployment modeling, and performance measurement.
- **Improve Data Entry and Data Integrity**
  - Enhance ESO and RMS documentation through standardized workflows, training, automated quality checks, and periodic audits. High-quality data supports accreditation, compliance, medical direction, performance analysis, and strategic planning.
- **Evaluate Station and Resource Locations for Growth & Redevelopment**
  - Assess the impact of new development, high-density redevelopment, and transportation changes. Identify where new stations, relocations, or additional resources are required to maintain effective service levels.

- **ERF Delivery and Risk-Specific ERF Benchmarks**
    - Define ERF requirements for single-family residences, multi-family structures, commercial occupancies, industrial hazards, WUI interface areas, and other high-risk environments. Develop time and staffing-based benchmarks for each major occupancy type and evaluate whether the organization can reliably meet them.

Section One – Introduction

Utah and Salt Lake Counties, Utah

Utah and Salt Lake County History

Previous to 1847, the Greater Salt Lake Valley was inhabited by various indigenous American Indian Tribes, identified as “Desert Gatherers” or “Fremont Indians”. They were followed by the Shoshone, Paiute, Goshute and Ute Native American Tribes, who were living throughout the Valley when the Mormon pioneers of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints fled religious persecution in the East and initially arrived in Emigration Canyon in 1847.

Those pioneers established a religious settlement and created a “State of Deseret” government. A legislative assembly later created the Great Salt Lake County on January 31, 1850, with over 11,000 residents living within the County. The first formal meeting of the Salt Lake County Government occurred on March 15, 1852, eighteen months after the Utah Territory was established by United States Congress.

In 1896, the Utah Territory was granted statehood and a county commission was created and started providing governmental services to the citizens of Salt Lake County, and Salt Lake County grew steadily. The Salt Lake County Fire Department was formed November 21, 1921, and various other governmental services continued to be formed or modified throughout the 20th century.

In the Oquirrh Mountains on the West side of Salt Lake County, the Bingham Canyon Mine, which contains vast deposits of copper and silver, was developed as the most productive of the county's mines. The mine, located in the southwest portion of the county, attracted thousands of workers to the narrow canyon. At its peak, the city of Bingham Canyon contained 20,000 residents, all crowded along the steep walls of the canyon, and natural disasters were a frequent occurrence. By the early 20th century, most of the mines in the county had closed, however, the Bingham Canyon Mine kept on expanding. In the early 21st century, it is among the largest open-pit mines in the world.

During the early 20th century, heavy industry came to the valley as well, diversifying its economy. Local and interurban trolley systems were built covering the more urban northeastern quarter of the valley. The city dismantled the trolley system by 1945, favoring the use of individual cars. Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the east side of the valley began to be more densely settled.

In the 1990s, the county's areas of rapid growth shifted further south and west. Farm and pasturelands were developed as suburbs. The cities of West Jordan, South Jordan, Riverton, Herriman, and Draper are some of the fastest-growing cities in the state. During the 1990s, Salt Lake City gained population for the first time in 40 years. Salt Lake City's selection as the host of the 2002 Winter Olympics spurred a construction boom in Salt Lake County that continued after the Olympics: slowing only in the 2008 recession.

In 2000, a new Mayor/Council form of government was chosen by the voters to replace the Salt Lake County Commission. The population of the Salt Lake County was 898,387. The County expanded services to include a new jail, more libraries and recreation centers and more programs for its aging population.

In 2024, Salt Lake County was made up of 18 cities and 5 metro townships. In 2024, Salt Lake County also passed a law forcing the conversion of the 5 metro townships to cities, as well as identifying that any unincorporated areas or ‘islands’ and requiring them to be annexed into a neighboring municipality or incorporating as a new city by July 1, 2027.

County government serves over 1.1 million residents providing public safety, health services, and cultural and recreation opportunities while also managing property, growth and development issues.[1]

Salt Lake County Government

Salt Lake County was originally governed from the Salt Lake City and County Building in Downtown Salt Lake City but now is based at the Salt Lake County Government Center at State Street and 2100 South Street. The county has a Mayor-Council form of government. The position of Mayor is decided in partisan elections; the current mayor (as

[1] Sources: https://slco.org/county-history/ and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_County%2C_Utah

of July 2025) is Jenny Wilson. The County Council is composed of 3 seats elected at-large and 6 elected by district. District-elected councilors are elected to staggered four-year terms; the at-large councilors are elected to six-year terms. [2]

At-large council members

Laurie Stringham
Suzanne Harrison
Natalie Pinkney

District council members

1st District — Jiro Johnson
2nd District — Carlos Moreno
3rd District — Aimee Winder Newton
4th District — Ross Romero
5th District — Sheldon Stewart
6th District — Dea Theodore

Geography

Salt Lake County has a geographic center of 40.67020581°(N), -111.95602902°(W). The Salt Lake Valley is fed by seven streams from the surrounding mountains. All the runoff water eventually ends in the Great Salt Lake, which has no outlet. The mountains rise precipitously from the relatively flat valley surfaces. The county has a total area of 807 square miles, of which 742 square miles is land and 65 square miles is water. It is the fifth-smallest county in Utah by area. The county borders on the Great Salt Lake and is traversed by the north-flowing Jordan River.

The western portion of the county is ringed by the Oquirrh Mountain Range and eastern portion of the county, famous for both summer and winter activities. The Wasatch mountains are administered as part of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Salt Lake County has four ski resorts: Snowbird and Alta in Little Cottonwood Canyon and Solitude

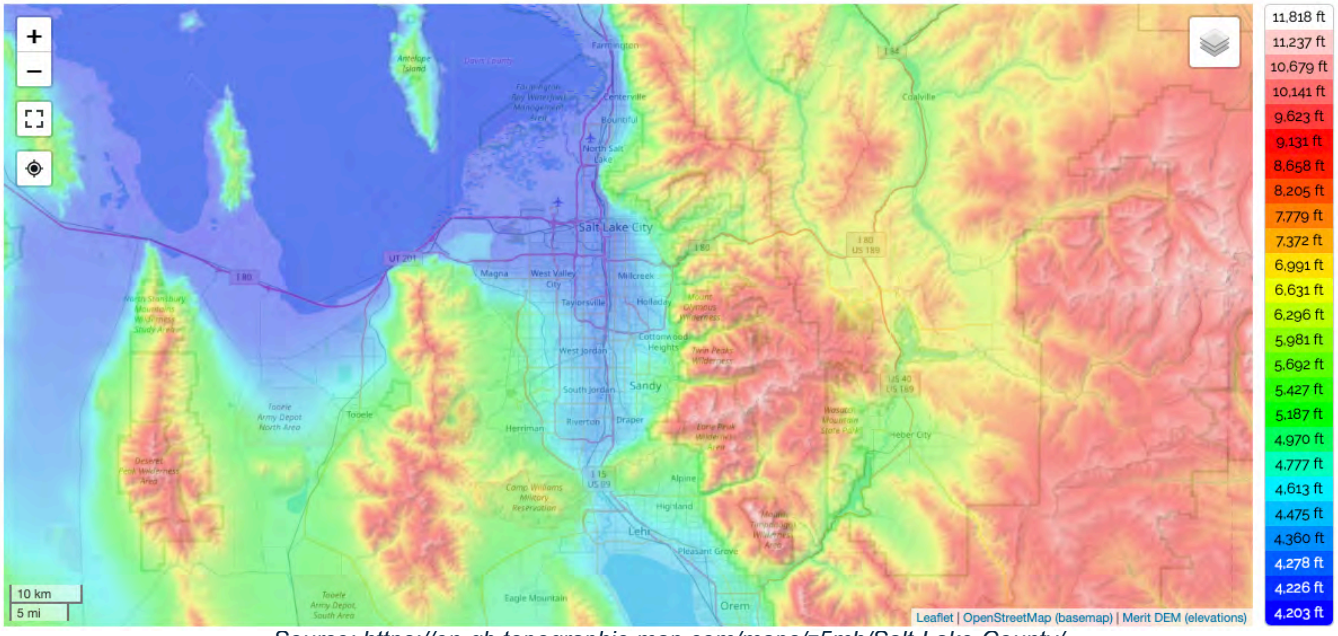
[2] Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_County%2C_Utah

and Brighton in Big Cottonwood Canyon. The south end of the valley is ringed by the Traverse Mountain Range.[3]

Image 1 - View of Salt Lake County Looking from the North

Topography

The lowest elevation in Salt Lake County is 4,137 feet and the highest elevation is 11,430 feet.



Source: https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/maps/z5mh/Salt-Lake-County/

[3] Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_County%2C_Utah

Climate

The Greater Salt Lake has a semi-arid continental climate with cold snowy winters, hot and dry summers, and modest seasonal rainfall.

The primary source of precipitation in Salt Lake City is massive storms that move in from the Pacific Ocean along the jet stream from October to May. In mid-to-late summer, precipitation mainly comes from afternoon thunderstorms caused by monsoonal moisture moving up from the Gulf of California. Although rainfall can be heavy, these storms are usually scattered in coverage and are rarely severe.

Snow falls on average from November to April producing a total average of 60 inches. The nearby Great Salt Lake is a significant contributor to precipitation in the county. The lake effect can enhance rain from summer thunderstorms and produces lake-effect snow approximately 6 to 8 times per year. It is estimated about 10% of the annual precipitation in the city can be attributed to the lake effect.

The Greater Salt Lake features large variations in temperatures between seasons. During summer, there are an average of 56 days per year with temperatures of at least 90 °F, 23 days of at least 95 °F, and 5 days of 100 °F. Winters are quite cold but rarely frigid. While an average of 127 days drop to or below freezing, and 26 days with high temperatures that fail to rise above freezing, the city only averages 2.3 days at or below 0 °F.

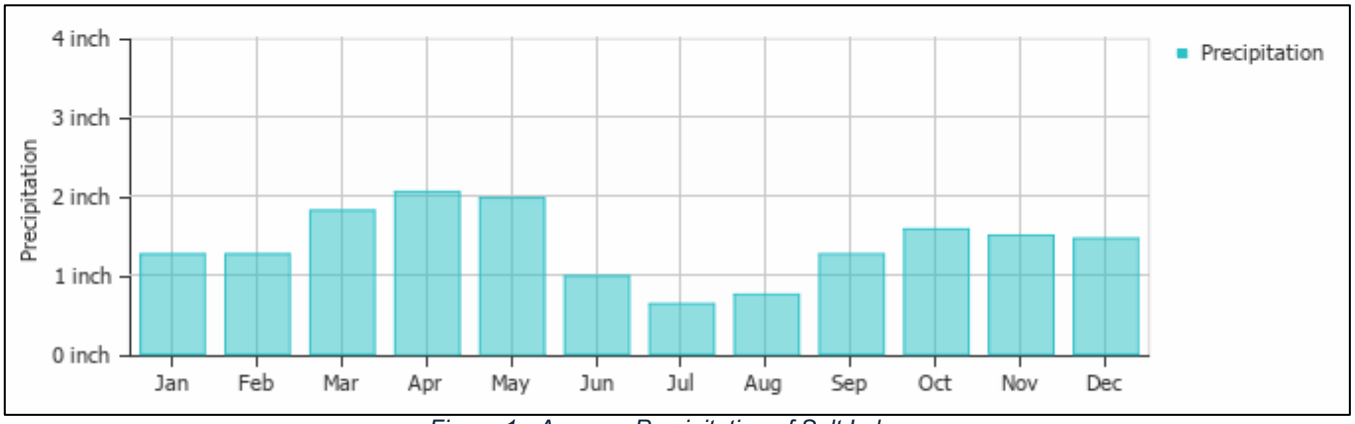


Figure 1 - Average Precipitation of Salt Lake
Source: weather-and-climate.com

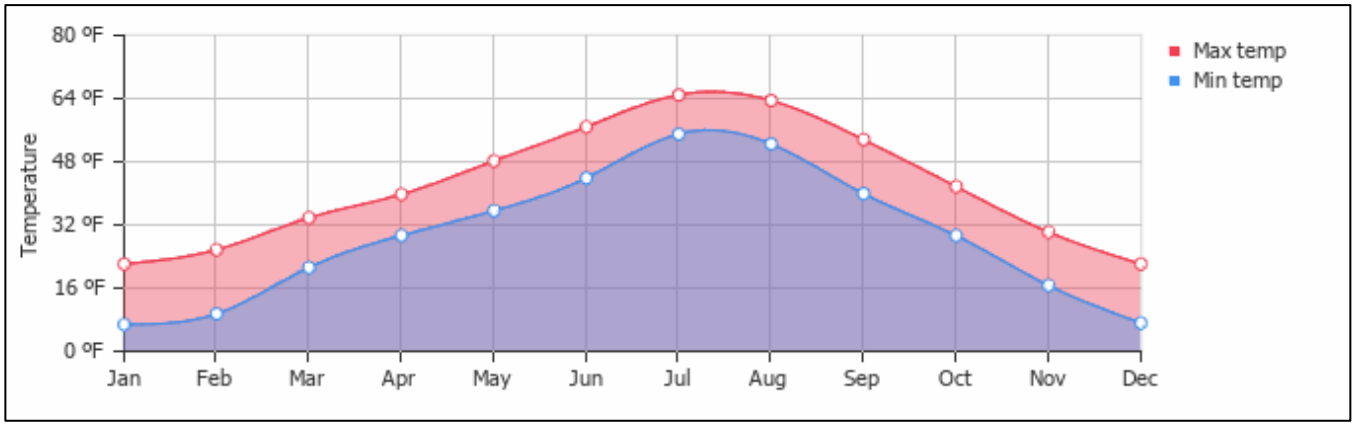


Figure 2 - Average Temperature of Salt Lake
Source: weather-and-climate.com

Salt Lake County Population & Demographics

The population of Salt Lake County is 1,232,666 (est July, 2025). The following table is the breakdown of the population of Salt Lake County and the racial demographics. Additional data is identified in the UFA-specific population and demographics section under Section 2.

Salt Lake County Demographics (2024 Estimates)	
Population, July 2024 (est)	1,232,666
Population, April, 2020	1,188,213
% Change, 2020-2024	4.85% Increase
Less than 5 years old	78,006
Over 18 years old	878,345
Over 65 years old	137,137
Females	585,990
Males	598,699
White	804,254
Black or African American	19,552
American Indian and Alaska Native	5,757
Asian	48,154
Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander	17,828
Hispanic Or Latino	236,654
Two or More Races	47,594
Other Races	4,896

Table 1 - Salt Lake County Population and Demographics – Source: Kem C Gardner Policy Institute

Utah County Population & Demographics

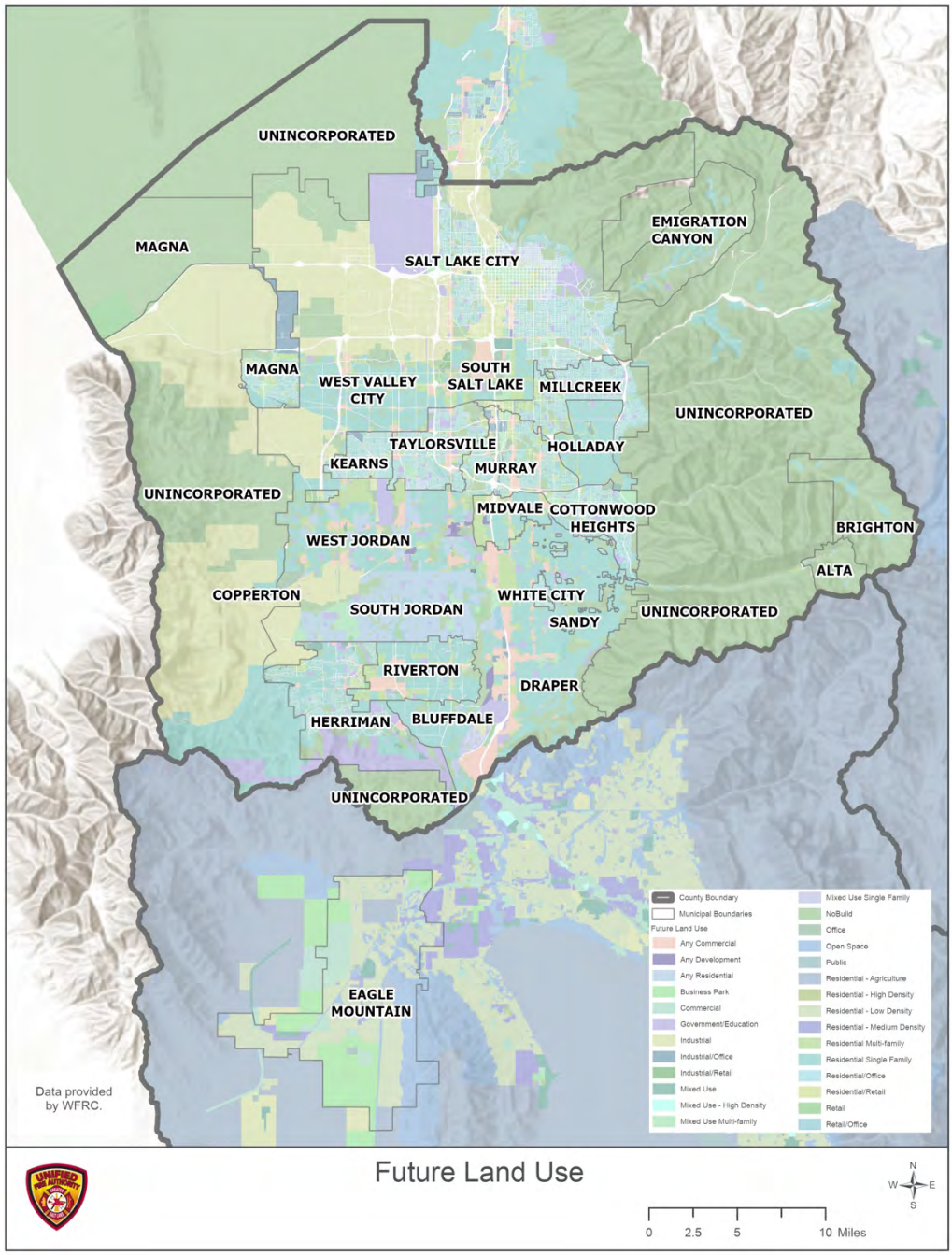
The population of Salt Lake County is 683,622 (est July, 2025). The following table is the breakdown of the population of Utah County and the racial demographics. Additional data is identified in the UFA-specific population and demographics section under Section 2.

Utah County Facts Demographics (2024 Estimates)	
Population, July 2025 (est)	683,622
Population, April, 2020	659,399
% Change, 2020-2024	3.54% Increase
Less than 5 years old	59,337
Over 18 years old	463,691
Over 65 years old	53,214
Females	336,781
Males	346,841
White	539,347
Black or African American	4,093
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,689
Asian	9,805
Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander	5,390
Hispanic Or Latino	94,727
Two or More Races	26,693
Other Races	1,878

Table 2 – Utah County Population and Demographics – Source: Kem C Gardner Policy Institute

Occupancy/Zoning

The following map demonstrates the land use breakdown as well as anticipated future land use across UFA's planning zones. To see a more detailed breakdown of each area, refer to the UFA profile section per planning zone.

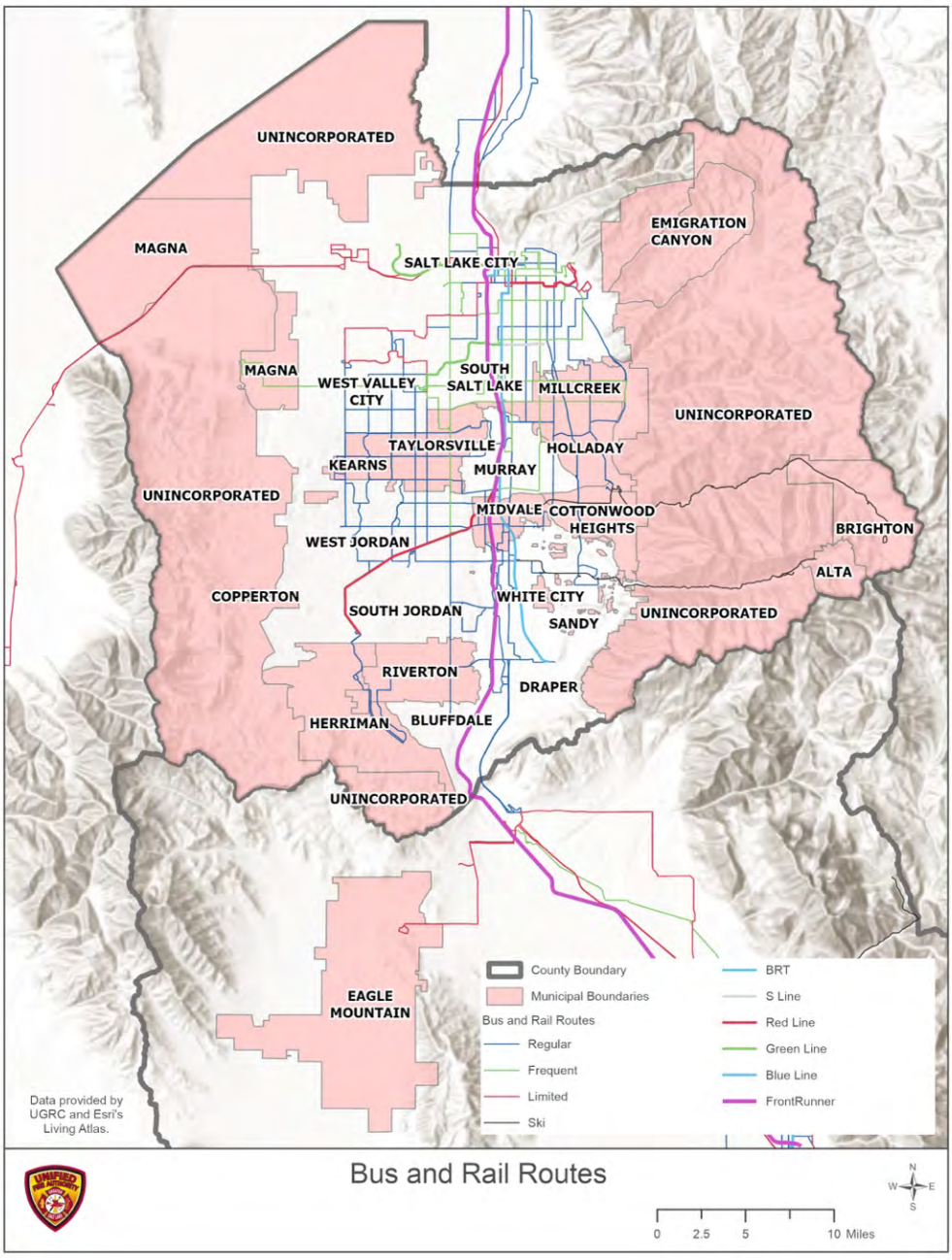


Map 2 - Municipalities with Occupancy and Land Use

Critical Infrastructure

Infrastructure – Transportation

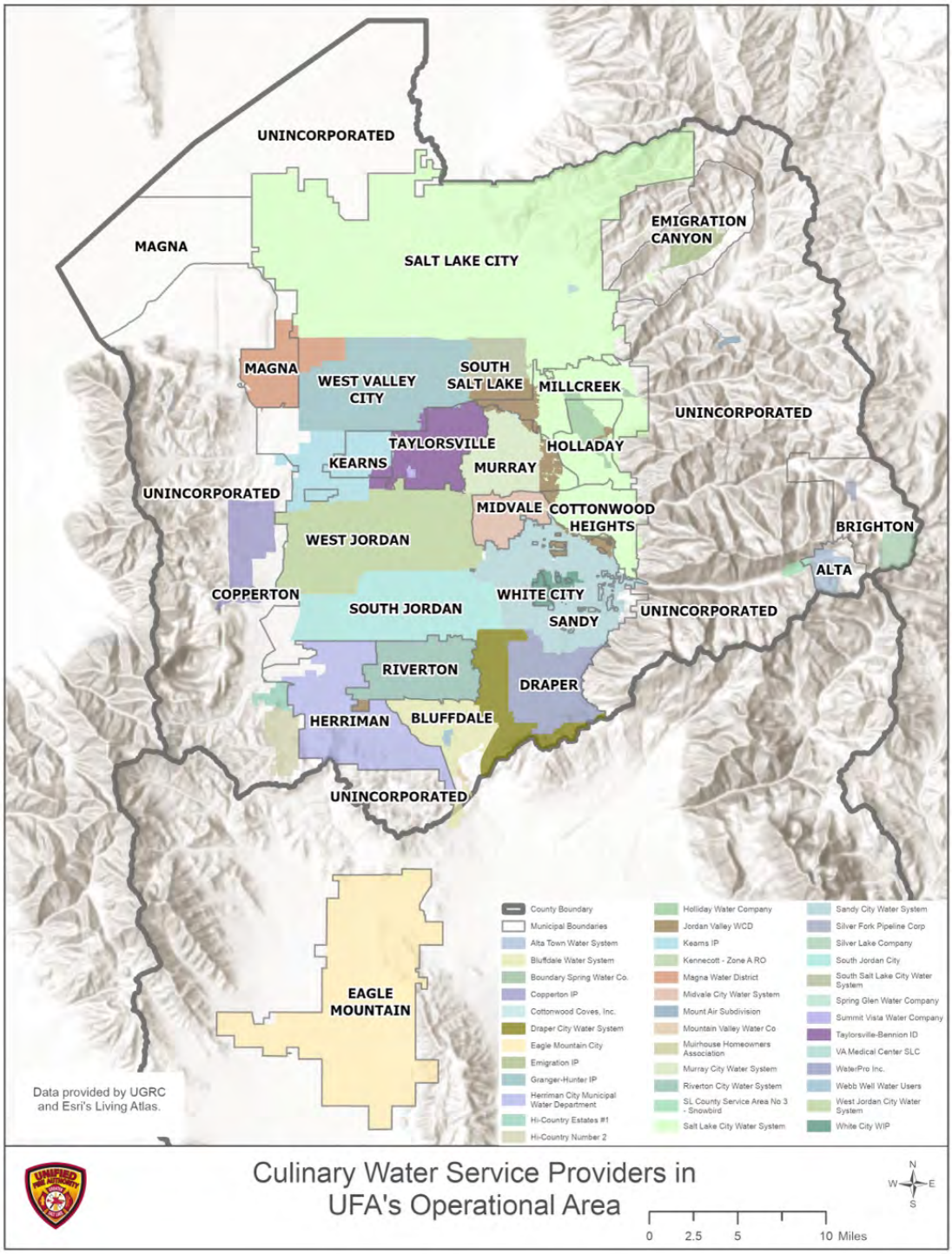
The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) is the primary provider of mass transit within the State of Utah and Salt Lake County. UTA provides commuter rail (FrontRunner), light rail (Transit Express or TRAX), and bus systems. There are also multiple freeways and highways that run through the Salt Lake Valley, and the State of Utah, providing critical transportation corridors with both a primary East/West Interstate (I-80) and a North/South Interstate (I-15).



Map 3 - Municipalities with Transport Corridors

Infrastructure – Water Supply

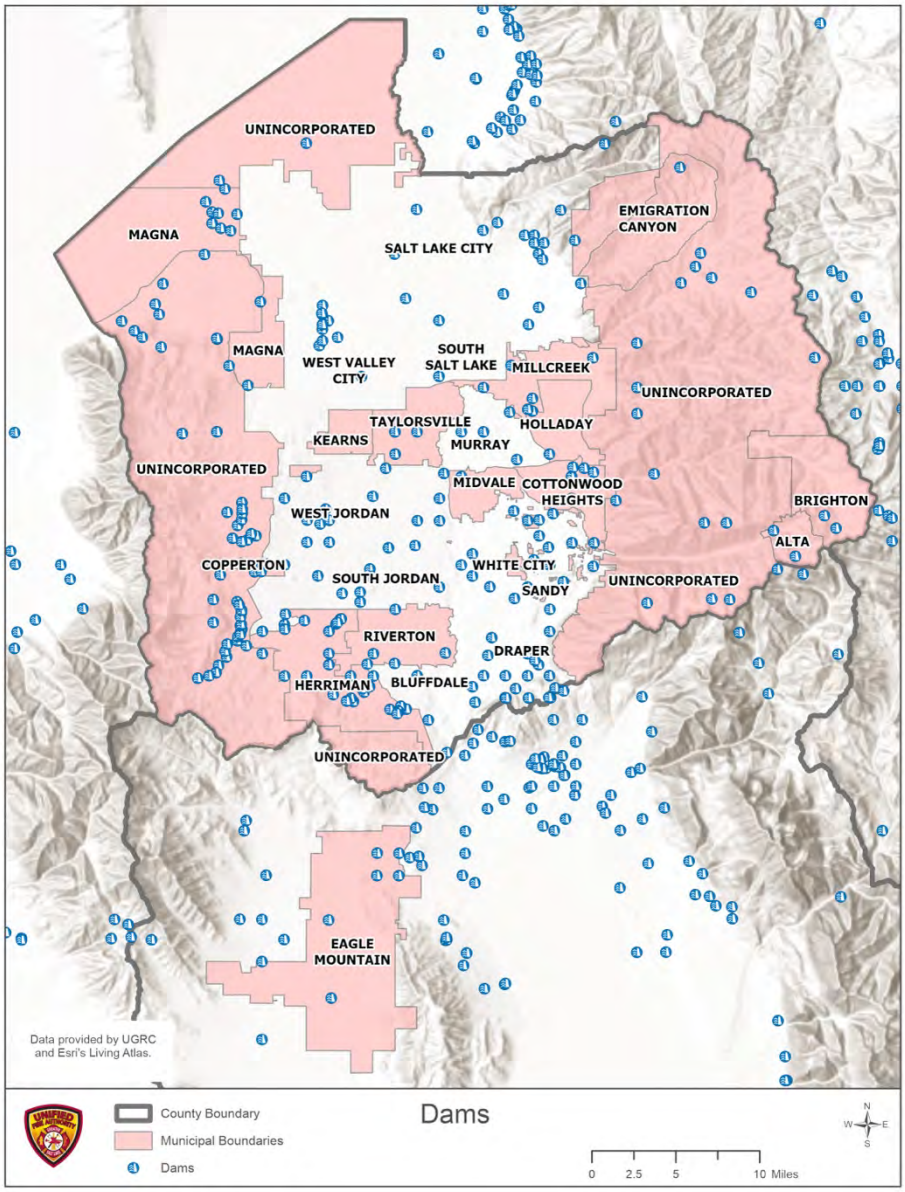
Within the Salt Lake Valley, there are twenty-nine water districts, all either special service districts or municipally-based water districts. Within UFA's municipalities, there are eighteen water districts.



Map 4 - Municipalities with Water Districts

Infrastructure – Dams

Within the Salt Lake Valley, there are 262 dams. Within UFA's Planning Zones, there are 152 of those dams.



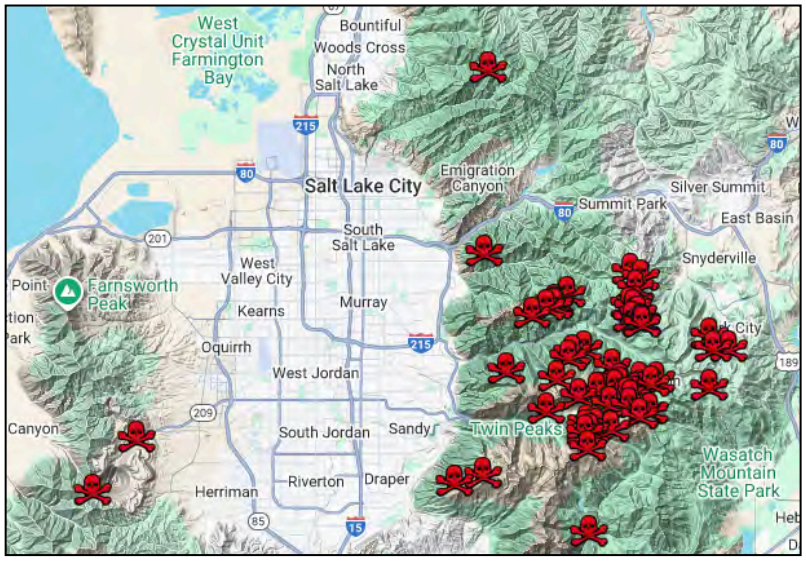
Map 5 - Dam locations within the Salt Lake Valley

Salt Lake County Natural Hazards Risks

Weather – Avalanche

The risk for avalanches exists primarily in the Wasatch Range—driven by high recreational usage and expanding wildland-urban interface (WUI) development—though they occur across all of Utah's mountainous terrain. Avalanche paths may remain dormant for years or even decades; however, the potential for high-magnitude events remains significant, particularly during seasons of above-average snowfall (**Utah SHMP 2024**).In Utah, 142 avalanche deaths have occurred from 1950-2024. Avalanche risk is particularly centered around the Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons as well as Millcreek Canyon. The Town of Alta is especially at risk to the impacts of avalanches.

The following maps from the Utah Avalanche Center shows the locations of all reported avalanche events from 2015 to 2024, as well as the locations of all reported avalanche fatalities in the Salt Lake County Region.



Map 6 - Salt Lake County Region Avalanche Fatality Locations: Source: https://utahavalanchecenter.org/avalanches

Highway 210 (Little Cottonwood Canyon) also has the highest avalanche hazard-rating index of any major roadway in the country. At times when UDOT and Alta agree that conditions are unsafe, the town goes into an Interlodge Alert, meaning all occupants of the town (including both visitors and residents) must remain indoors until conditions are deemed safe. At times, Interlodge can last days until the storm cycle is over and proper avalanche control work has been performed.

Alta's General Plan covers Highway 210 access and possible mitigation activities to keep this critical road open. It also provides background on the Little Cottonwood Canyon Road

Committee, a group consisting of representatives from Alta, Snowbird, Salt Lake County, Unified Fire Authority, UDOT, UTA, and USFS, that meet monthly to discuss access, usage, and safety and security issues related to the canyon road. (SLCoHMP)

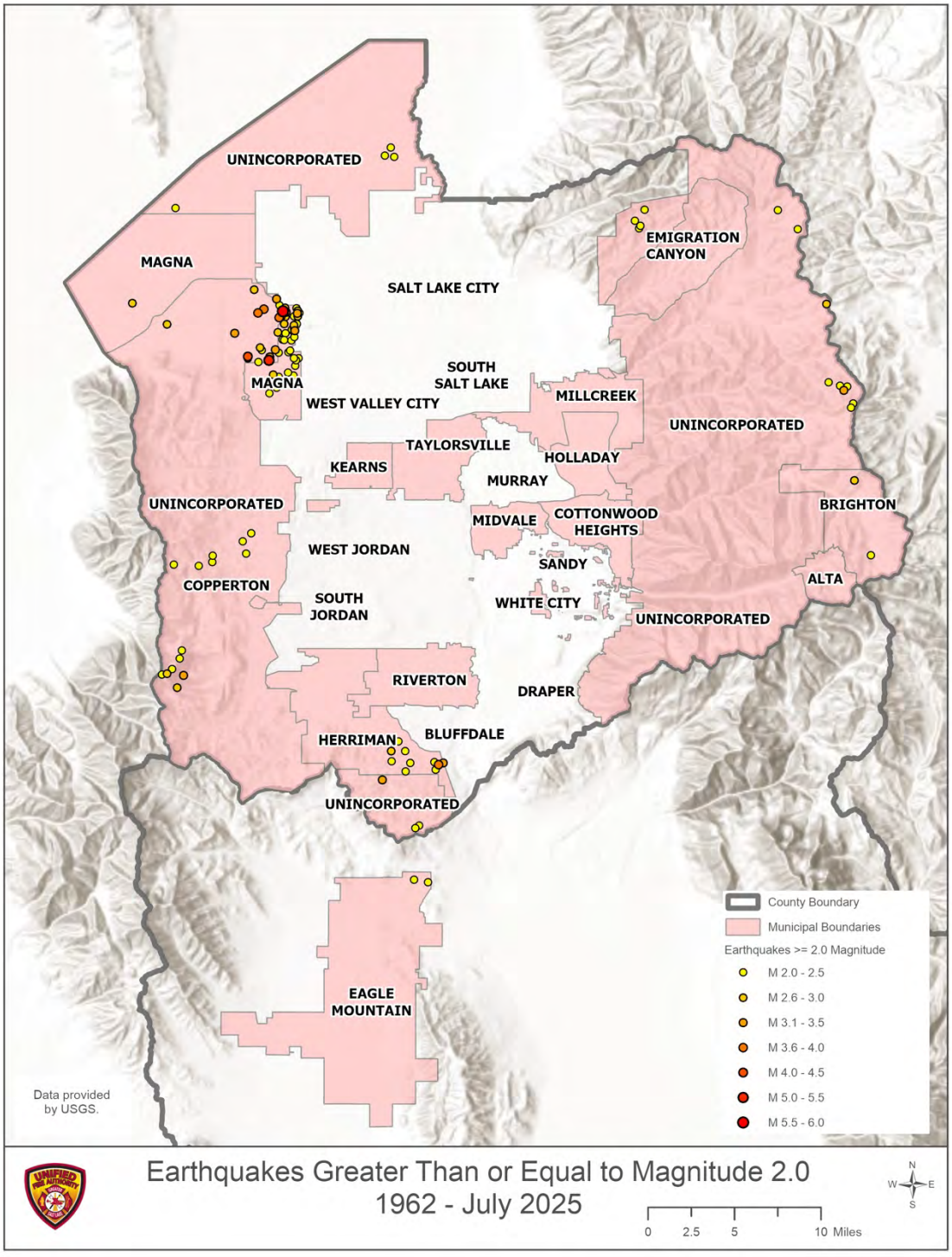
Earthquake

Utah's earthquake hazard is greatest within the Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB), which extends 800 miles from Montana to Nevada and Arizona, and trends from North to South through the center of Utah (The Wasatch Fault, UGS PIS 40). The Wasatch Fault traces along the base of the Wasatch Mountain Range. It is made up of 10 segments that act independently, meaning that a part of the fault ruptures separately as a unit during an earthquake.

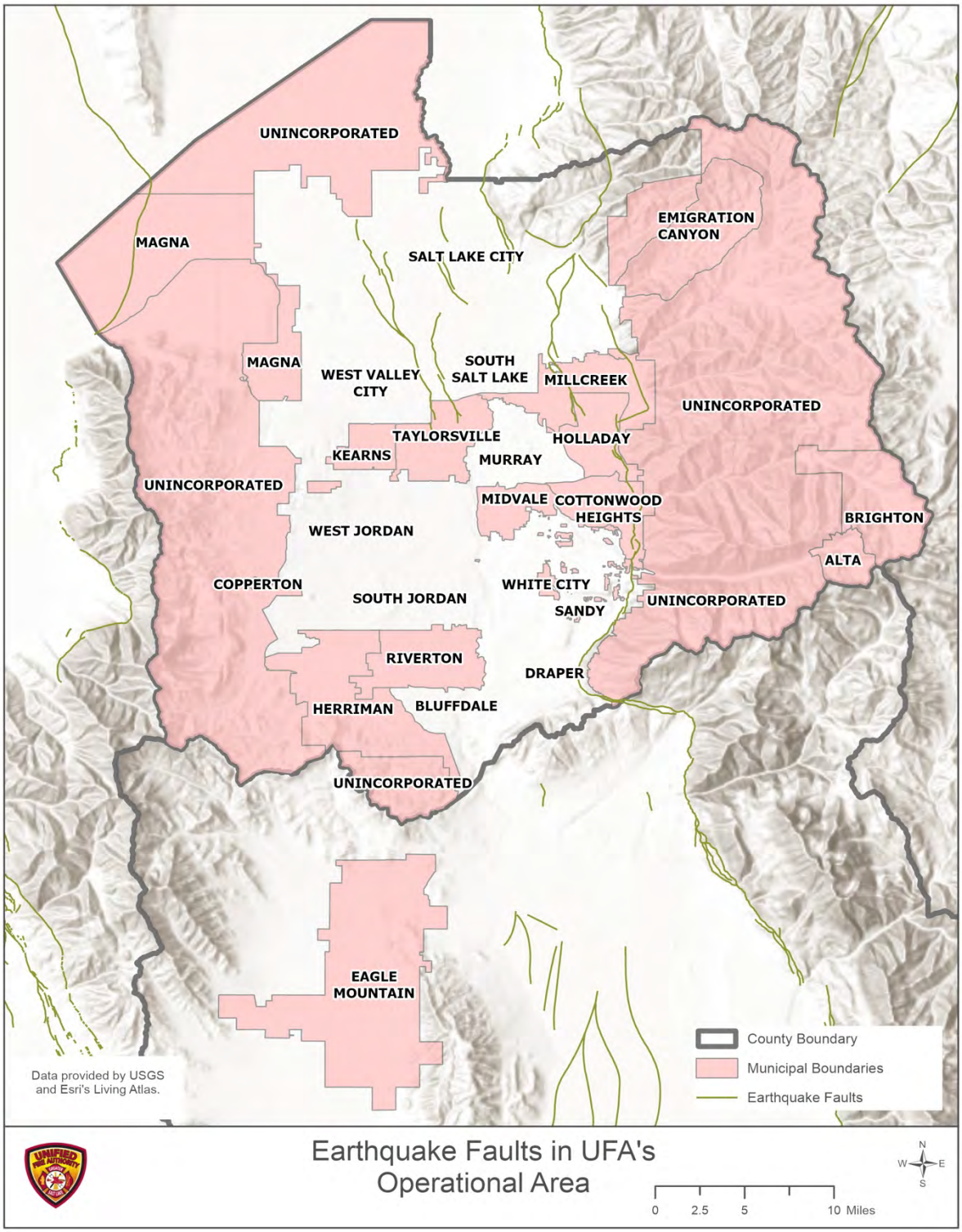
Map 7 - Earthquakes in Salt Lake County >2.0, 1962-July, 2019: Source: www.earthquake.usgs.gov

According to USGS records, there have been roughly 300 recorded earthquakes of 2.0 magnitude or greater that occurred in or immediately around Salt Lake County from 1962 through Dec 31, 2024.

Significant earthquakes have occurred in Salt Lake County within the last 50 years. In 2020, a 5.7 earthquake occurred in Magna. In 1962, a 5.2 Richter magnitude quake also jolted the Magna area. In 1992, a magnitude 4.2 quake shook the southern portion of the County.



Map 8 - Earthquakes in UFA Jurisdiction ≥2.0, 1962-July, 2025:

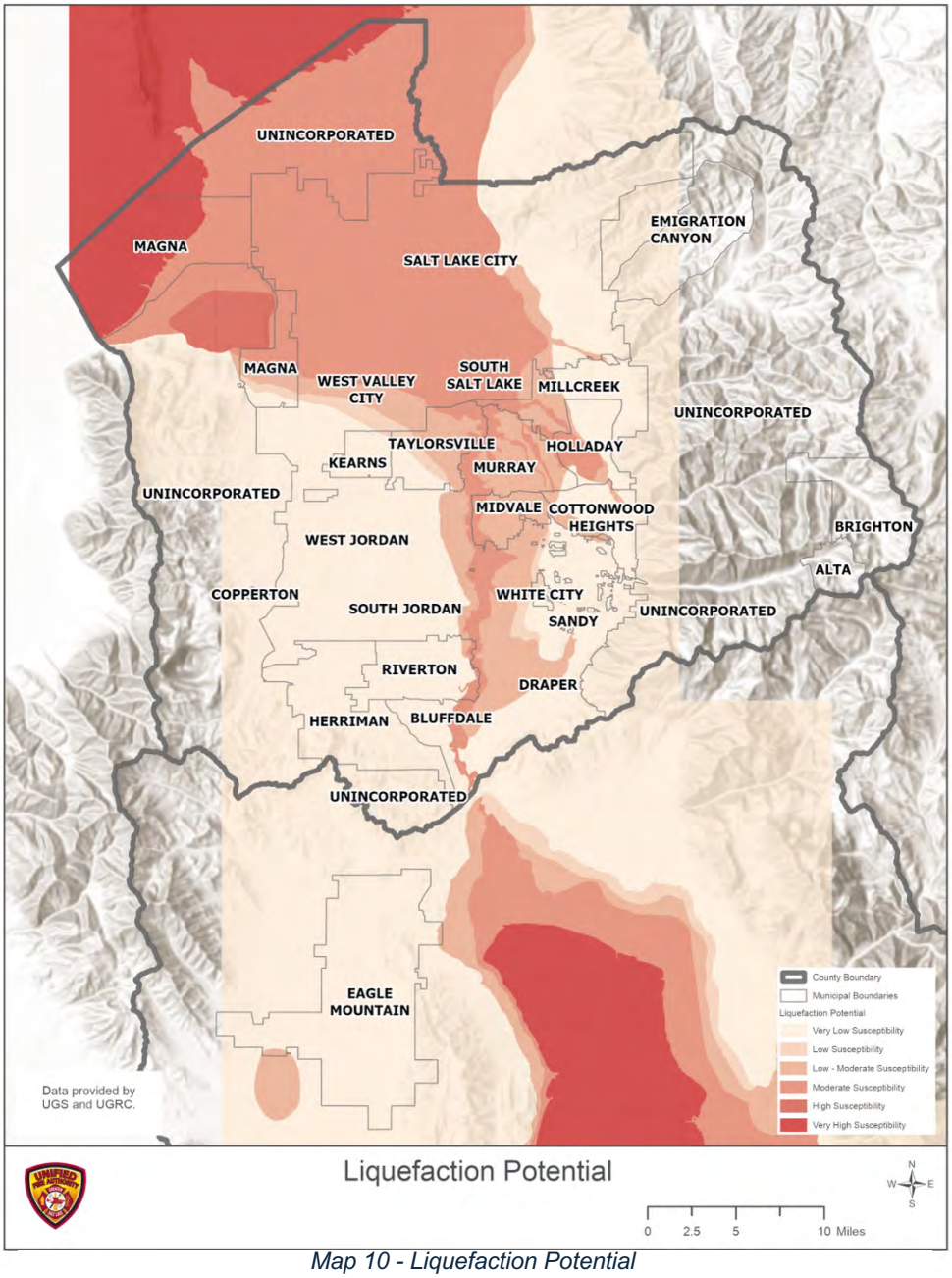


Map 9 - Earthquake Faults in the Salt Lake Valley

The faults illustrated in the above map include the following (see table below).

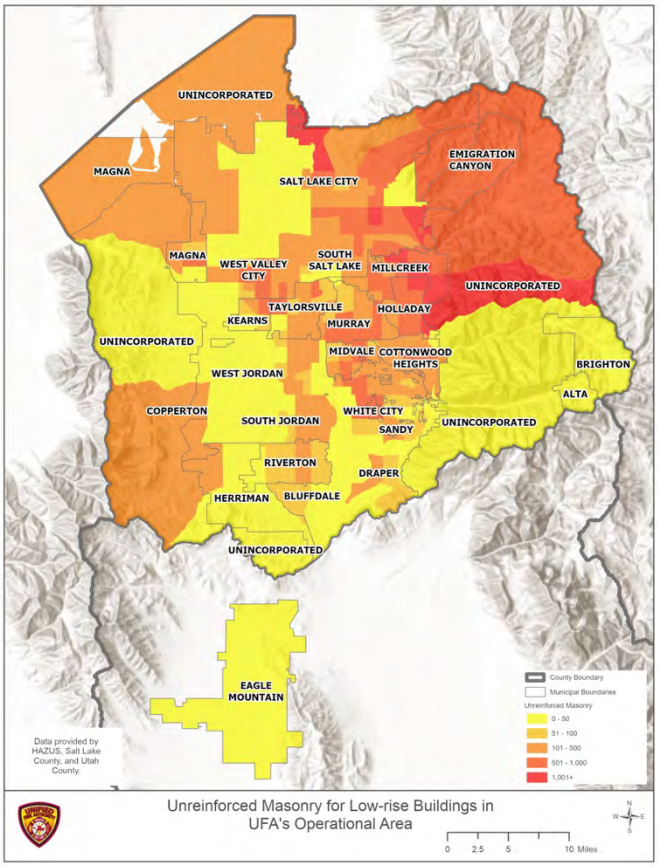
Name	Fault Type	Length (km)	Time of Most Recent Deformation	Recurrence Interval
East Great Salt Lake fault zone, Antelope Island section	Normal	35	586 201/-241 cal yr B.P.	4,200 years
Wasatch fault zone, Salt Lake segment	Normal	43	1,300 ± 650 cal yr B.P.	1,300 years
West Valley fault zone, Granger segment	Normal	16	1,500 ± 200 cal yr B.P.	2,600-6,500 years
West Valley fault zone, Taylorsville segment	Normal	15	2,200 ± 200 cal yr B.P.	6,000-12,000 years

Table 3 - Quaternary Faults, Salt Lake County
Source: USGS Earthquake Catalogue

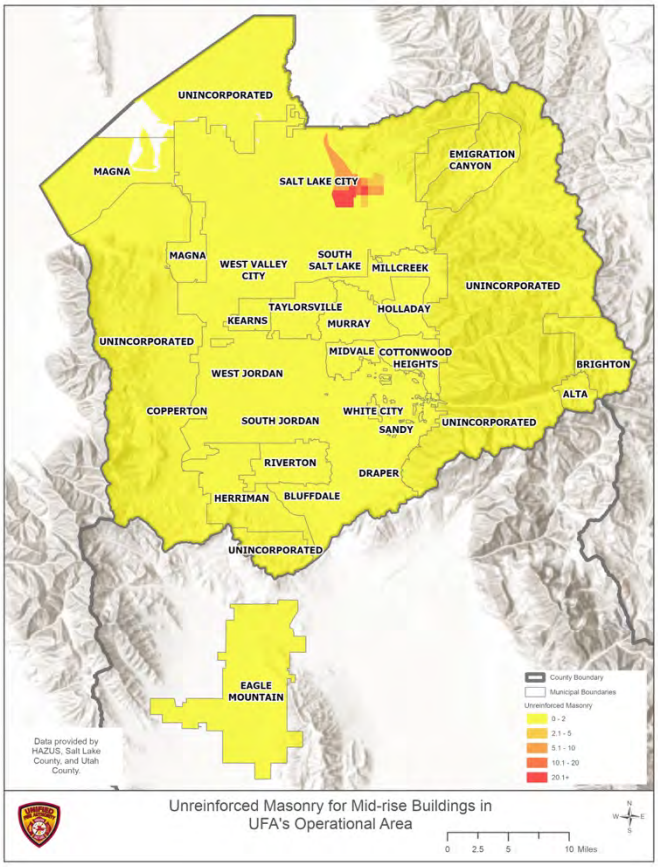


Map 10 - Liquefaction Potential

One of the primary risks that is inherent with any earthquake is the amount of unreinforced masonry (URM) structures in a given area. The associated maps show the primary locations of URM's in UFA's areas for both low and mid-rise buildings. This is based off of FEMA HAZUS data and only shows areas by census tracts.

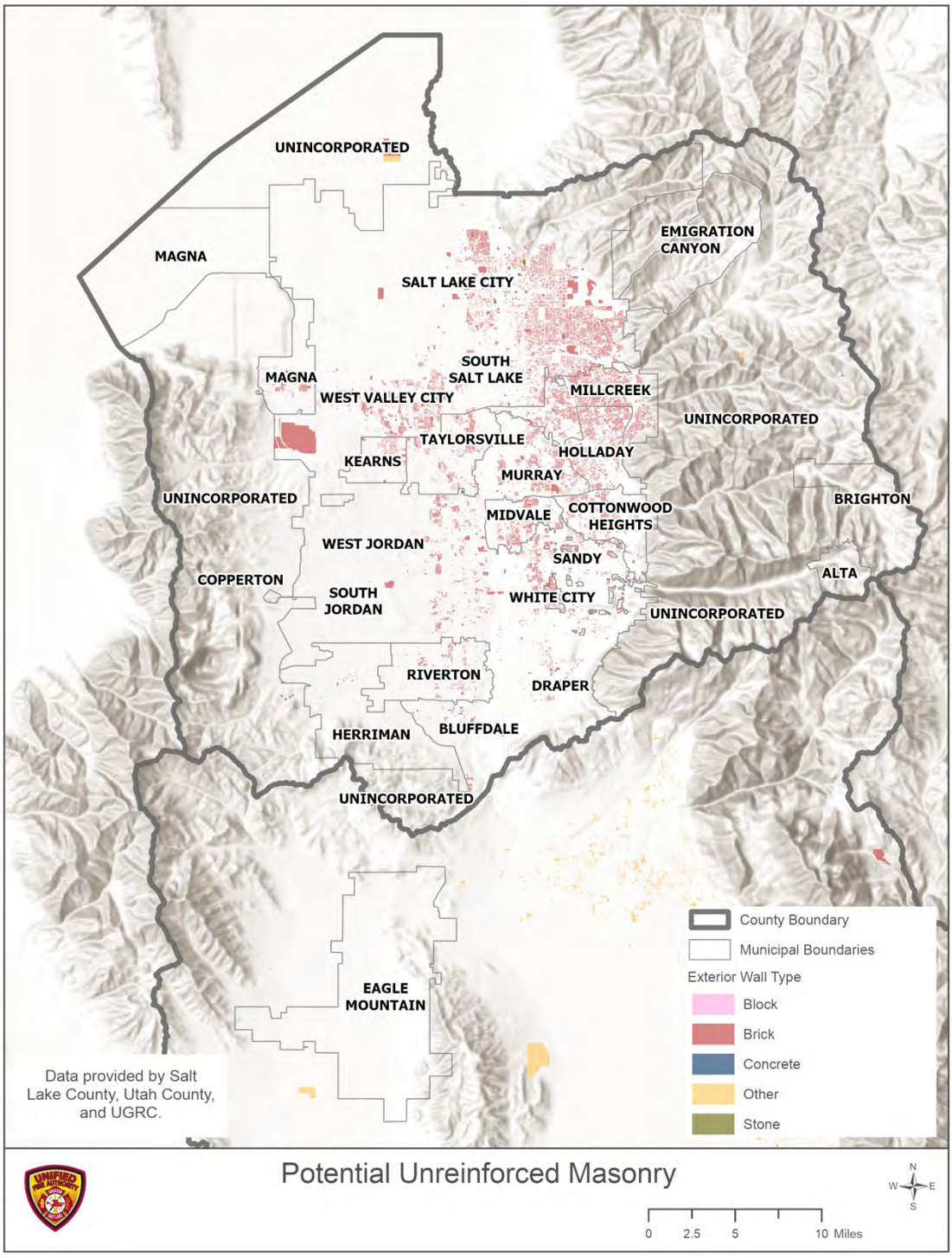


Map 12 – Unreinforced Masonry Low-Rise Buildings



Map 11 – Unreinforced Masonry Mid-Rise Buildings

The map below shows structures within the planning zones that are most likely URM's based off of FEMA HAZUS data.

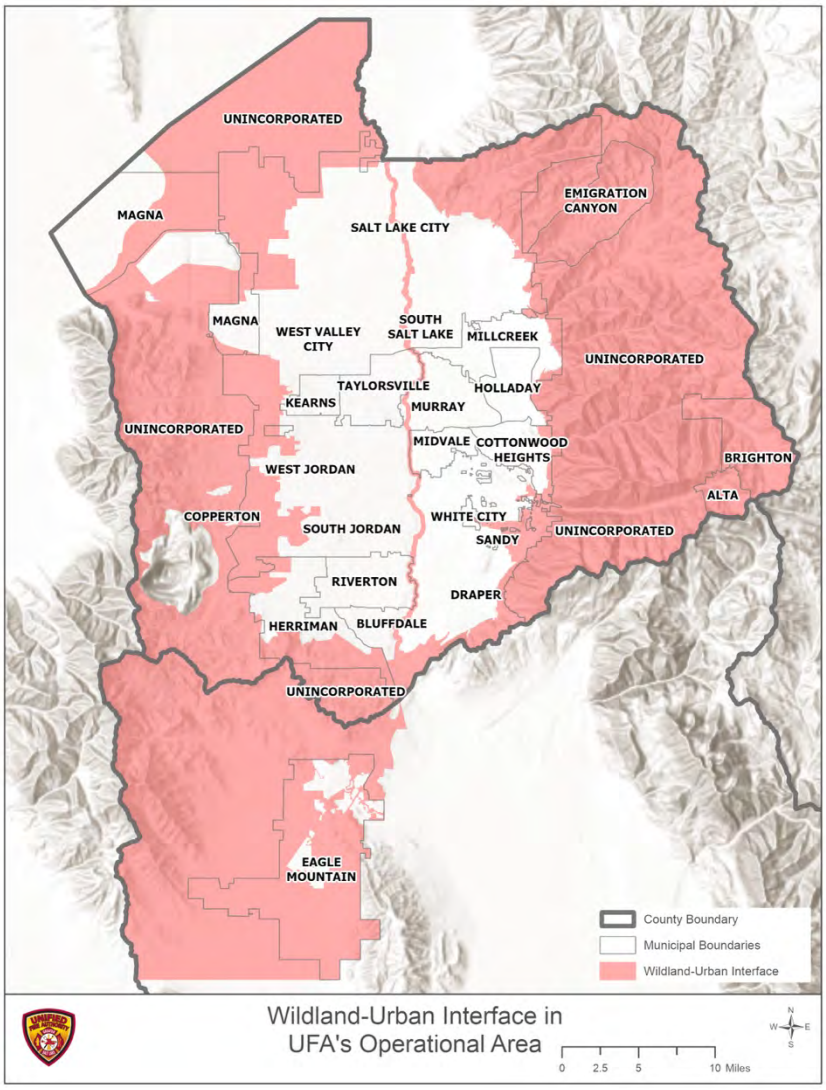


Map 13 - Potential URM Buildings in Salt Lake County

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

Portions of Utah and Salt Lake County could experience a significant amount of destruction due to a wildland fire include the foothills and the bench areas on or near the Wasatch Range, Traverse Mountain and the Oquirrhs.

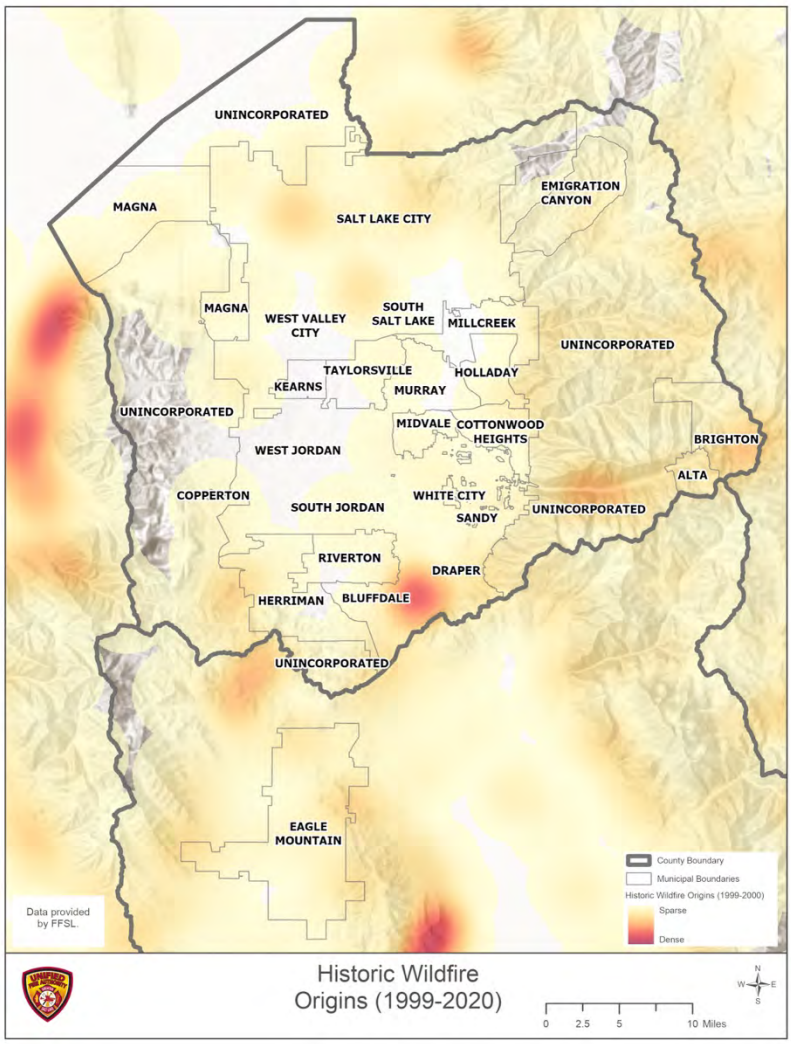
These WUI areas are threatened most because of the number of forested lands and the increasing population growth spreading into the foothills. Identified environmental hazards include native and invasive flora such as sagebrush, mountain scrub oak, pinyon-juniper, and cheatgrass, particularly within rural and riparian ecosystems



Map 14 - Wildland Urban Interface Areas in Salt Lake County

Sagebrush and mountain shrub burn hot and fast, spreads easily and is found throughout the county. During prime burning conditions (hot, dry and windy) the pinion juniper class will burn. As can be seen in the map below, historical wildfire ignition points have been marked, and areas most likely to be the source of ignition

based on historical patterns are darkly shaded (2025 Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan).



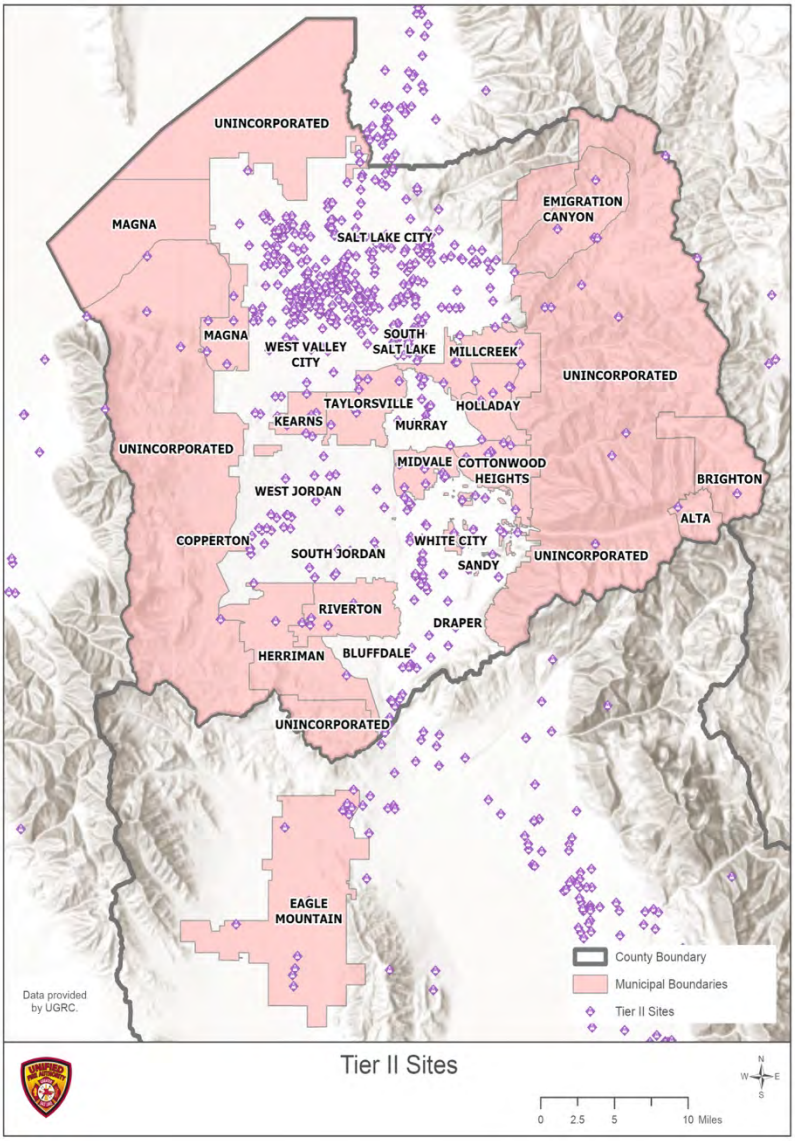
Map 15 - Historical Wildfire Ignition Points, SLCo

As population growth continues, pressure to develop in WUI areas is likely to increase the threats associated with fire. Mitigation measures will need to be recognized and enforced to reduce these threats. Mitigation efforts include the development and implementation of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). These plans provide a localized framework for aligning building codes, development reviews, and municipal ordinances, enabling authorities to protect high-value assets through community-specific risk assessments. Within the State of Utah, there have been significant recent legislative changes that are changing the way municipalities have to approach urban interface fire preparation including requiring a review of an individual's property if they fall within certain areas that are currently being identified and under review. This process is currently in review and has legislative components that are wrapped up into it.

Hazardous Material

Occupancies which contain hazardous materials potentially pose a risk to the community and can create dangerous environments for first responders when responding to a spill or fire. Specialized equipment, protective clothing and additional training is required to mitigate a HazMat incident.

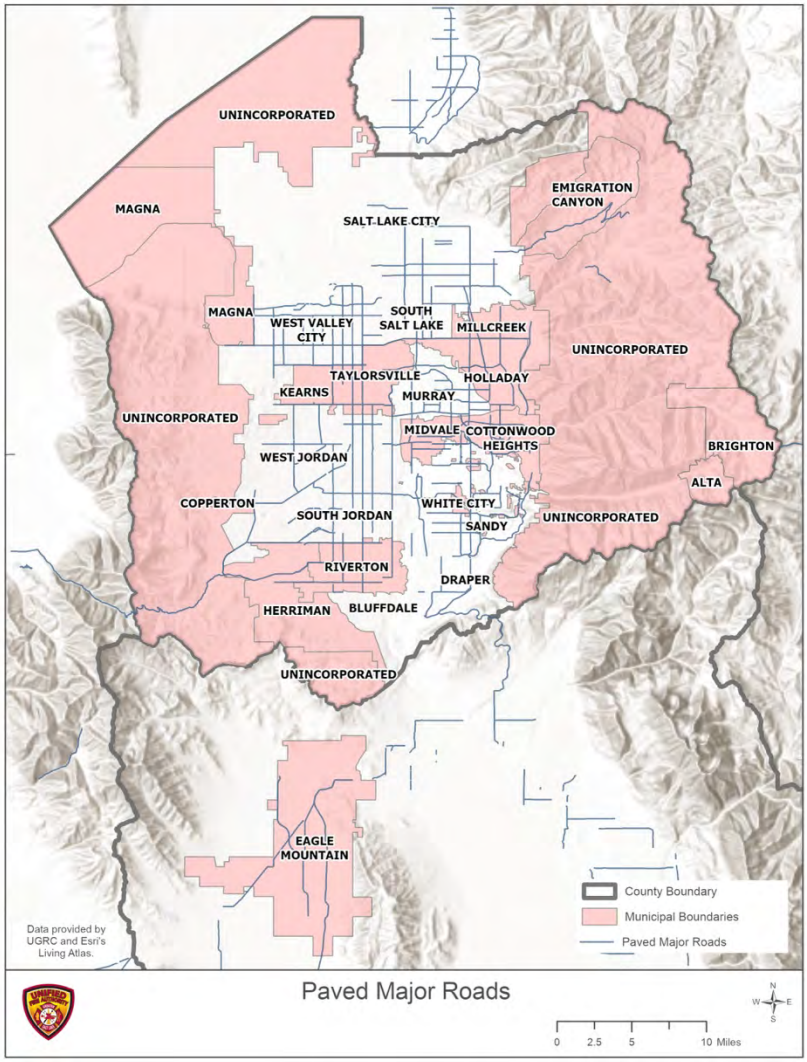
The associated map shows the location of Tier II sites within the service area, of which there are 204 within UFA's area and 1,590 in the Salt Lake Valley.



Map 16 - Tier II Sites in UFA Response Areas

Highways and Roads

The highways and roads within the Unified Fire Authority Service Area are what provide the necessary access and egress to emergency incidents. These transportation corridors are intertwined and are a mix of surface streets, intersected highways, and freeways all within the jurisdiction. Surface streets are most common and provide the main travel routes to emergency incidents. Bangerter Highway and Mountain View Corridor are intersected highways that are main routes north and south through the Service Area. The main interstate is I-15, which divides much of the area from east to west, and I-215 which is a belt route that provides access to interior areas of the jurisdiction.

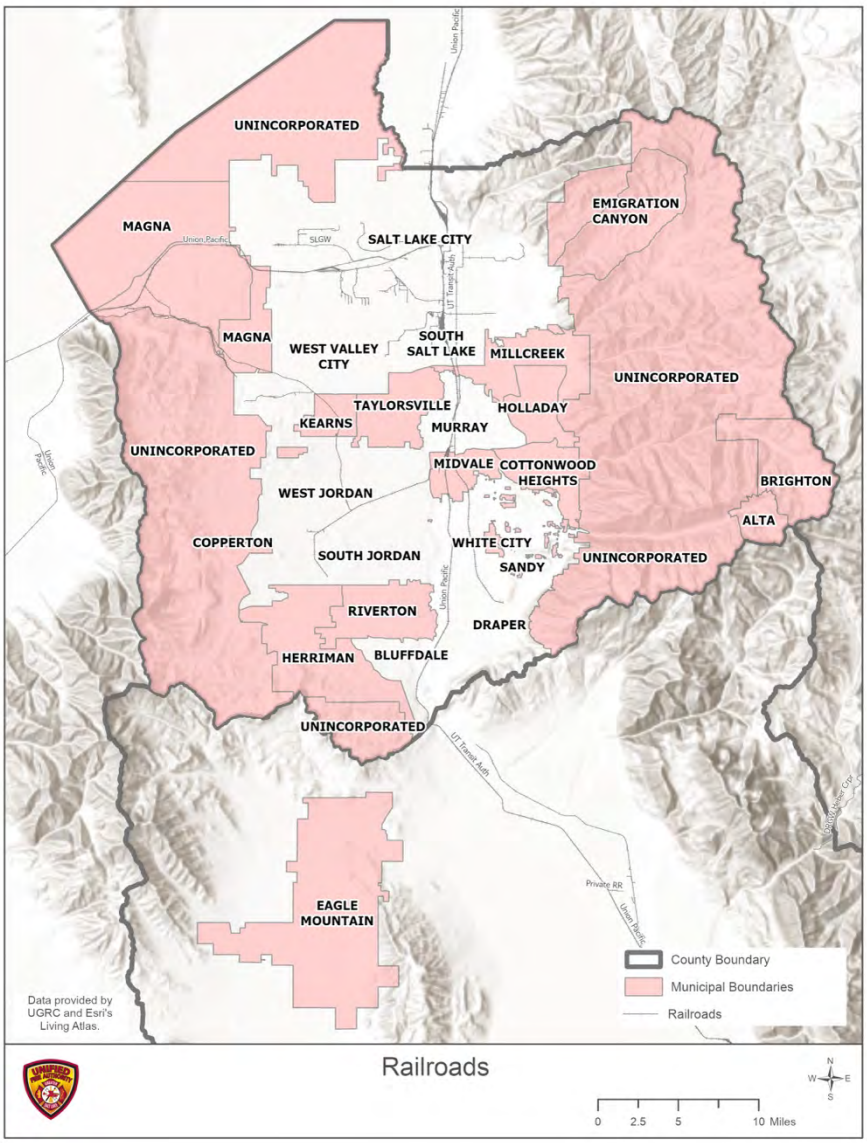


Map 17 - Location of Major Freeways/Highways Within the Service Area

Railroads

Several railroad lines traverse through Salt Lake County and the lines run through portions of the Unified Fire Authority service area.

The major rail lines carry various commodities which include hazardous materials and other dangerous cargo. One major rail yard operated by Union Pacific (Roper Yard) is located in Salt Lake County, just outside of the service area. Passenger rail which includes Amtrak and commuter rail from UTA also runs through the jurisdiction.



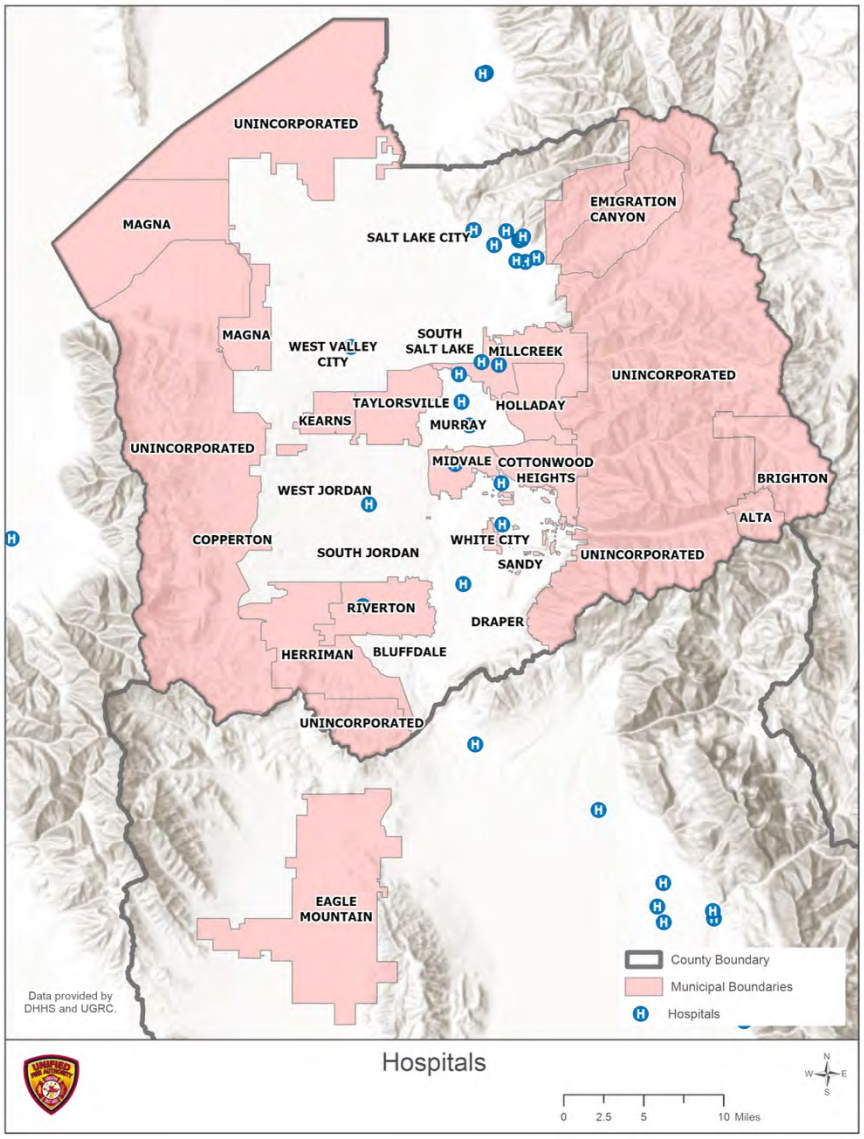
Map 18 - Location of All Rail Lines Within the Service Area

Several spur lines operated solely for industrial use are operated in the western section of the service area by the Bingham Canyon Mine (Rio Tinto).

Hospitals

Hospitals provide a critical service to injured, sick and vulnerable populations. These facilities are usually constructed of highly fire resistive construction with built in fire protection.

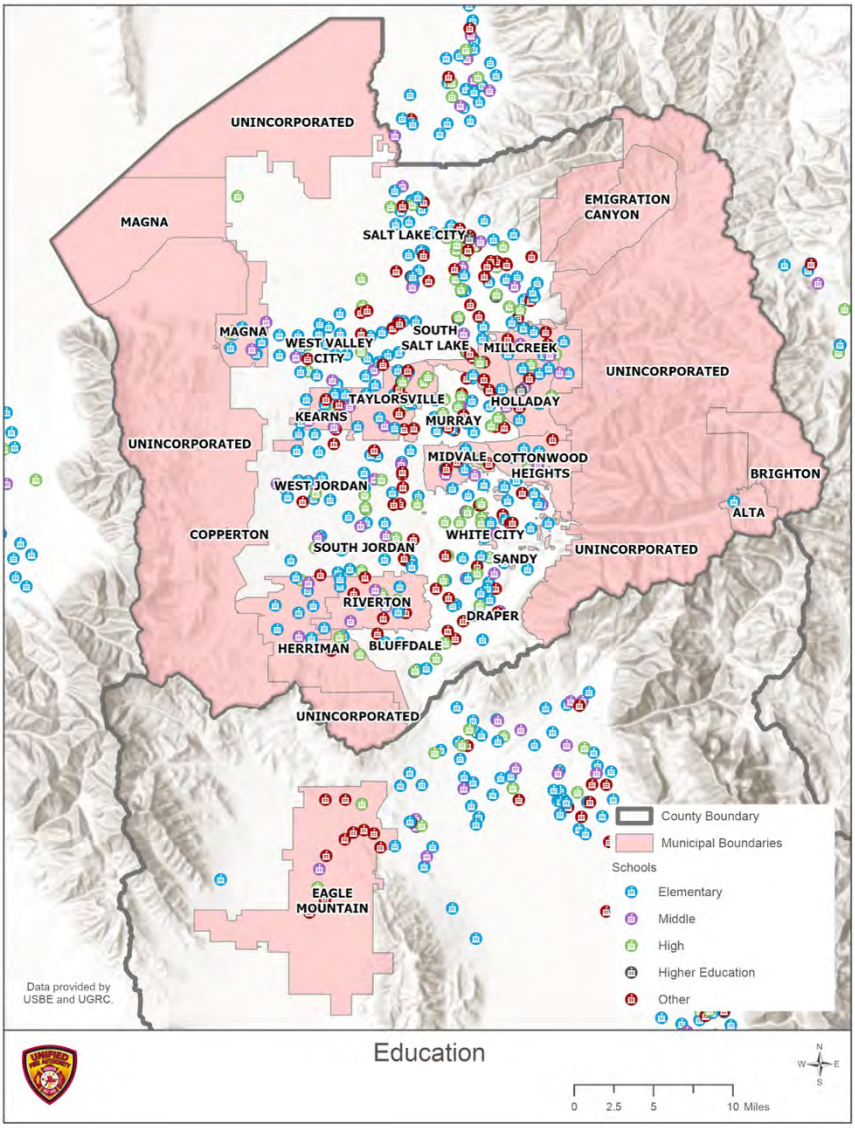
Emergencies which include but are not limited to fire incidents, may require emergency personnel to facilitate the rapid movement of patients away from the hazard.



Map 19 - Location of All Hospitals Within the Service Area

Schools (Public/Private)

Multiple school districts and private educational institutions operate within the service area. Unified Fire Authority provides protection to 72 elementary schools, 20 middle/junior high schools and 17 high schools. There are also 6 charter/private schools within the jurisdiction. This does not include the multitude of private and public preschools and day cares.

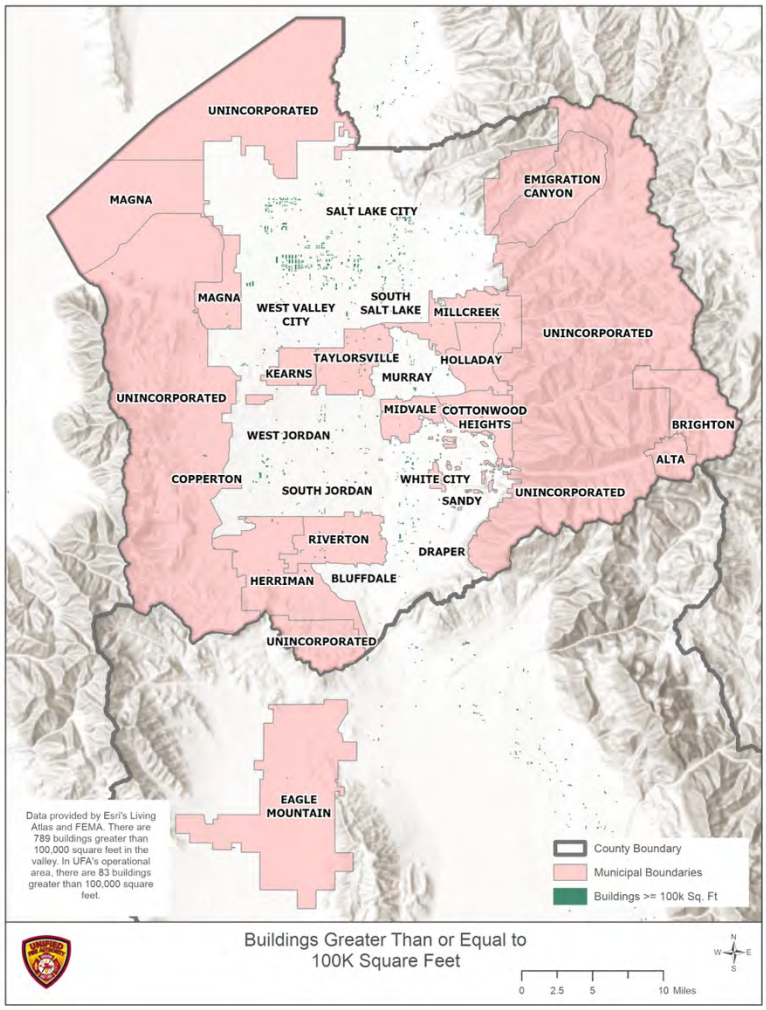


Map 20 - Location of All Schools Within the Service Area

Large Square Footage Buildings

Larger buildings such as warehouses, malls, and big box stores present several risks to response. These buildings which are over 100,000 square feet of space will require more water, apparatus, and personnel to effectively control fires.

Within Unified Fire Authority there are 83 buildings which meet the definition of a large square footage building.



Map 21 - Location of All Large Buildings Within the Service Area

Mid-Rise Buildings

Buildings which are three or more stories in height are often classified as mid-rise buildings.

These buildings have specific hazards which include building heights that will typically require the use of an aerial apparatus to access the upper floors and the roof.

The number and placement of aerial apparatus assist in response to mid-rise buildings and also accomplishes the desired requirement of the ISO which is that an aerial apparatus is within two and a half miles from buildings that are three or more stories in height.

UFA protects approximately 411 mid-rise buildings.

Unified Fire Authority

3380 South 900 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84119

Section 2 –
Community Risk Assessments

Unified Fire Authority

Part 2 – UFA/Municipal Community Risk Assessments

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RIVERTON CITY 1

CITY OF TAYLORSVILLE 1

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Section 2 – Unified Fire Authority

Part 1 – UFA Information and Coverage Areas

Legal Existence

On November 21, 1921, the Salt Lake County Fire Department was formed pursuant to Utah Code 11-7-1 (amended 2016), outlining that all municipalities shall provide fire protection within their jurisdiction and/or contract for said services. In 2004, Salt Lake County Fire Department split from Salt Lake County becoming a Special Service District (SSD) and taxing entity and rebranding itself as Unified Fire Authority of Greater Salt Lake. This creation of an SSD falls under Utah Code 17B Part 2 and Utah Code 11-13-4. Additionally, Salt Lake County Ordinance 17-34-1 (effective 5/2019) outlines the services that a First-Class County will provide, including fire protection services, advanced life support and paramedic services — including in recreational areas.

In 2004, when UFA separated from Salt Lake County Government, it did so with the establishment of an interlocal agreement (ILA). In 2019, through many discussions and meetings, UFA and its Board of Directors revisited the ILA and adjusted many portions of the ILA, keeping the legal authorities in place whereby UFA was providing the necessary fire suppression response and rescue services in place and redefining the various parameters whereby the municipalities fell into either a service area member or contracting entity. The revised ILA was signed by all parties at the end of 2019 or beginning of 2020.

Unified Fire Authority's Vision, Mission, and Values

Vision

To enhance and protect the safety and well-being of our community.

Mission

To save lives, protect property, and strengthen community relationships with professionalism, courage, and dedication.

Values

Integrity - We are honest, trustworthy, and accountable. Honor guides our actions.

Professionalism - Professionalism is the culmination of competence, knowledge, resourcefulness, quality, attitude, and cooperation related to how we provide our services within the community and at all levels of the organization.

Respect - Valuing each other and acknowledging the diversity and worth that is inherent within all individuals.

Accountability - Being accountable to each other, to the organization, and to the citizens whom we serve is a fundamental value and will allow us to make the best decision be it fiscal, procedural, ethical, or moral.

Teamwork - We each bring our own skills and experience, yet we recognize that we are better together. We support and depend on each other to achieve our goals – both as an organization and as individuals. Synergistic interactions are critical. This also includes communication, both vertically (up and down), and laterally.

Dedication - Dedication is a commitment not only to the duties of a firefighter, but also to each other as a team, to the citizens which we serve, and propels us forward in becoming the most competent professionals.

Courage - Courage and bravery are the foundations of our character. Bravery is the ability to overcome fear through fortitude, instinct, compassion for others, and training. Courage is the ability to act at all times with integrity and showing the fortitude to operate effectively under any condition.

Unified Fire Authority Board of Directors

Town of Alta – Mayor Roger Bourke

Town of Brighton – Mayor Scotty John

Copperton – Councilmember Kathleen Bailey

City of Cottonwood Heights – Mayor Gay Lynn Bennion

Eagle Mountain City – Mayor Jared Gray

Emigration Canyon – Councilmember Catherine Harris

Herriman City – Councilmember Jared Henderson

Holladay City – Mayor Paul Fotheringham

City of Kearns – Councilmember Chrystal Butterfield

Magna City – Mayor Mick Sudbury

Midvale City – Mayor Dustin Gettel

Millcreek City – Councilmember Cheri Jackson

Riverton City – Councilmember Tish Buroker

City of Taylorsville – Mayor Kristie Overson

Salt Lake County – Deputy Mayor Catherine Kanter

Salt Lake County – Councilmember Sheldon Stewart

Salt Lake County – County Assessor Chris Stavros

White City Township – Councilmember Tyler Huish

Unified Fire Authority Leadership

Fire Chief – Dominic Burchett

Assistant Chief, Administration & Planning – Wade Russell

Assistant Chief, Emergency Services – Dusty Dern

Assistant Chief, Support Services – Zachary Robinson

Chief Financial Officer – Tony Hill

Chief Legal Officer – Brian Roberts

Information Outreach, Director of Communications – Nile Easton

Standards of Cover Work Group

Assistant Chief Dustin Dern

Battalion Chief Embret Fossum

Battalion Chief Jay Torgersen

Captain Travis Hobbs

Data Analyst Nathaniel Lincoln

GIS Specialist Savannah Mailloux

Unified Fire Authority Municipal Liaisons

Town of Alta – Battalion Chief Jay Torgersen

Town of Brighton – Battalion Chief Craig Ellingson

Copperton Town – Battalion Chief Nate Bogenschutz

City of Cottonwood Heights – Battalion Chief Riley Pilgrim

Eagle Mountain City – Battalion Chief Embret Fossum

Emigration Canyon – Vacant

Herriman City – Division Chief Anthony Widdison

Holladay City – Captain Dan Brown

City of Kearns – Battalion Chief Tyler Lintz

Magna City – Battalion Chief Steve Prokopis

Midvale City – Operations Chief Nate Kay

Millcreek City – Battalion Chief Jon Wilde

Riverton City – Fire Marshal Wade Watkins

Salt Lake County – CFO Tony Hill/ EM Director Tara Behunin

Taylorsville – Captain Richard Rich

White City – Battalion Chief Ken Aldridge

UFA Organizational Chart

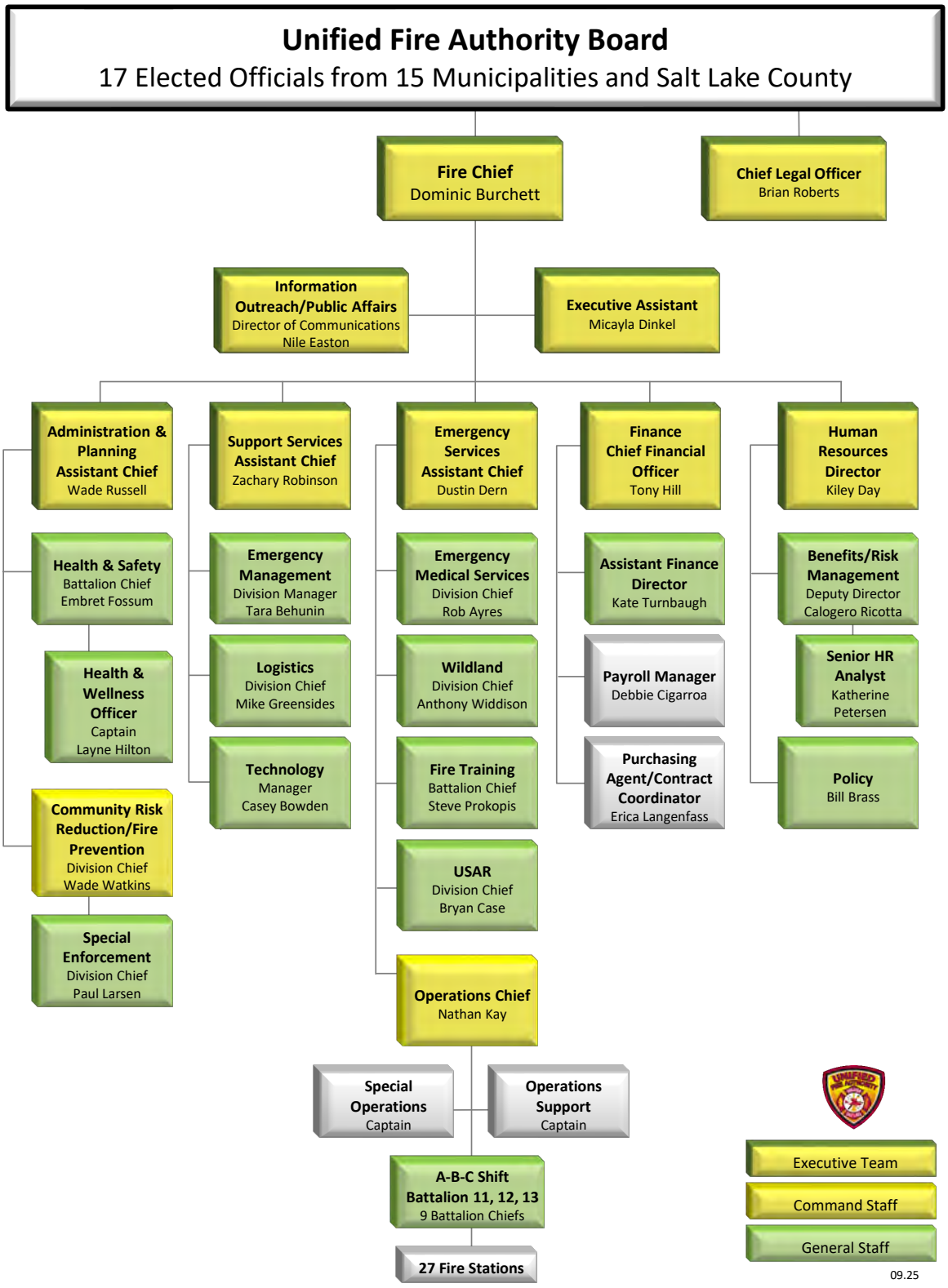


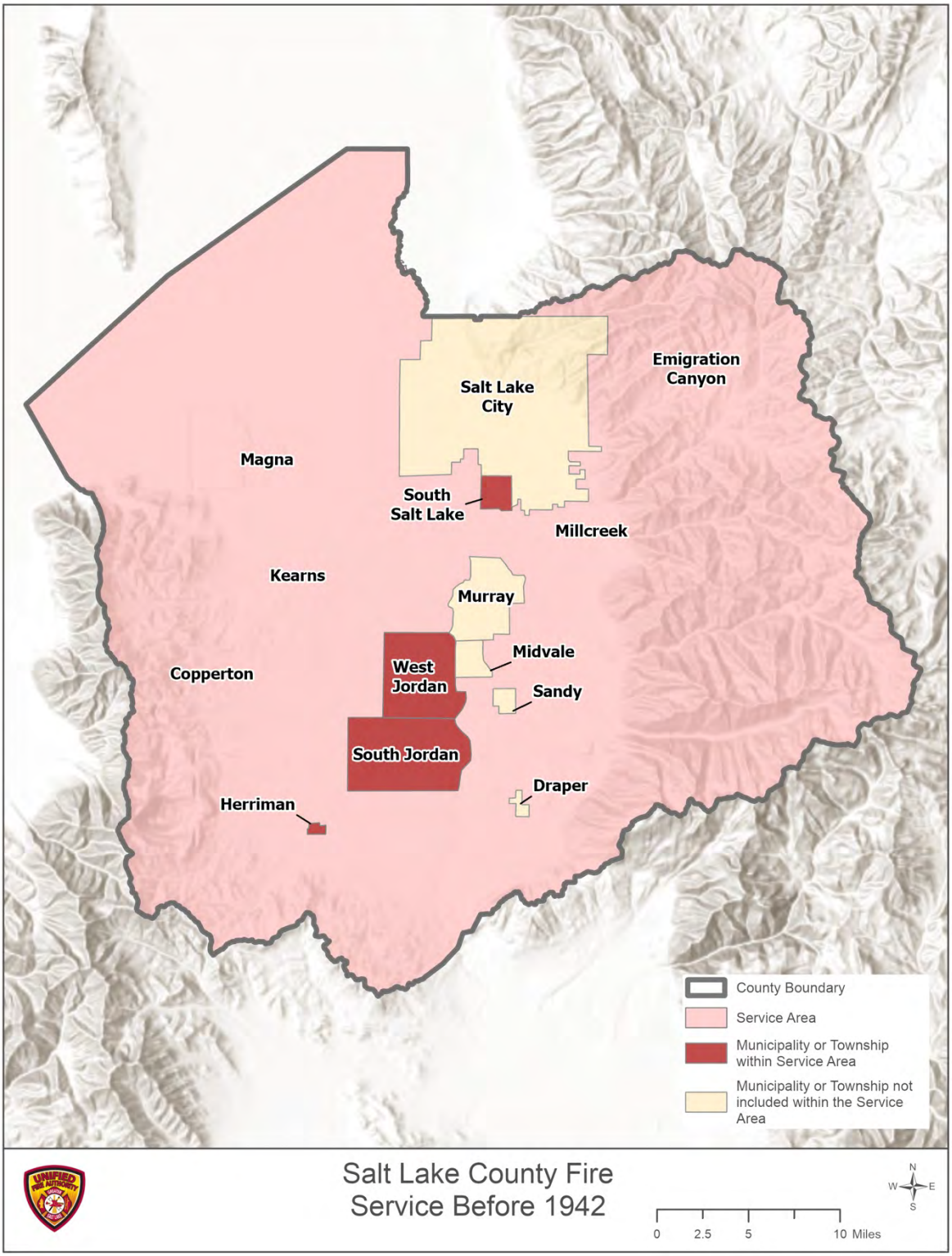
Image 2 - UFA Organizational Chart, 09/2025

Organizational History

UFA is Utah's largest fire agency with nearly 700 employees serving an estimated 468,920 residents in 15 municipalities and Salt Lake County.

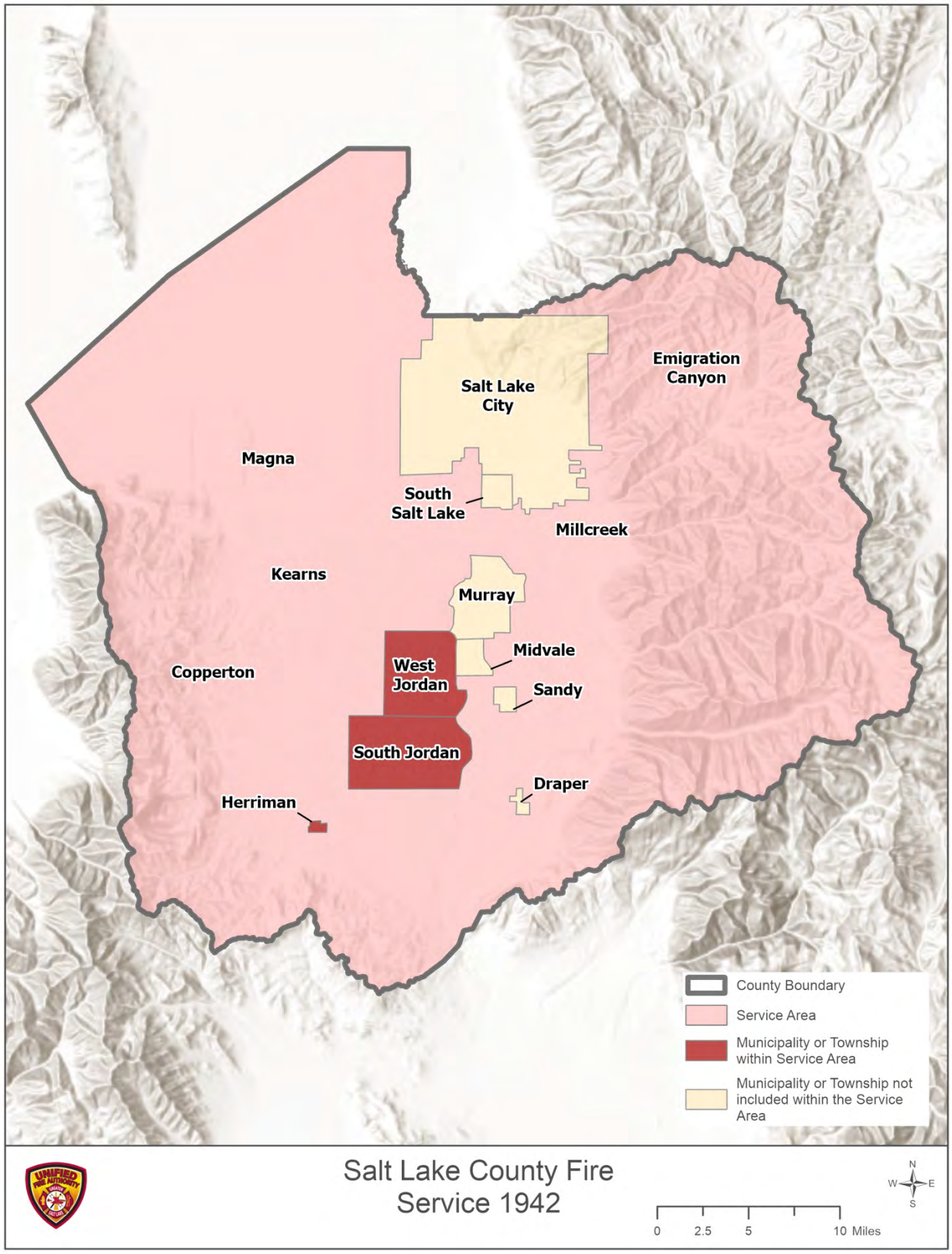
Unified Fire Authority (UFA), Utah’s largest fire agency, provides fire protection, emergency medical services and other emergency responses for Alta, Brighton, Copperton, Cottonwood Heights, Eagle Mountain, Emigration Canyon, Herriman, Holladay, Kearns, Magna, Midvale, Riverton, Taylorsville, White City Township and the Unincorporated Areas of Salt Lake County. Unified Fire Authority was formally Salt Lake County Fire Department until forming the UFA in 2004. UFA, whose headquarters are located at 3380 South 900 West, in Salt Lake County, has a 2025 operating budget of approximately $100 million.

On November 21, 1921 Salt Lake County Fire Department was formed under the direction of Chief Albert Marriott. Throughout the department’s history, members have worked to enhance fire service and improve service delivery to the residents of the Salt Lake Valley. The department was instrumental in helping with the development and design of the first water carrying engines to be used in the Midwest while also addressing the need for rapid transport to the hospital and starting an ambulance service. Salt Lake County Fire has undergone significant expansion and organizational refinement, evolving to meet the shifting demands of the region’s growing municipalities. During the 1970’s, the department certified all employees as EMT’s. A few years later, the department participated in some of the first Paramedic training offered to Utah Firefighters by sending nine Firefighters to Los Angeles, helping pioneer the Paramedic program for the State of Utah. Over the next several years, the department created specialized response teams such as HazMat, Heavy Rescue and Wildland Teams.

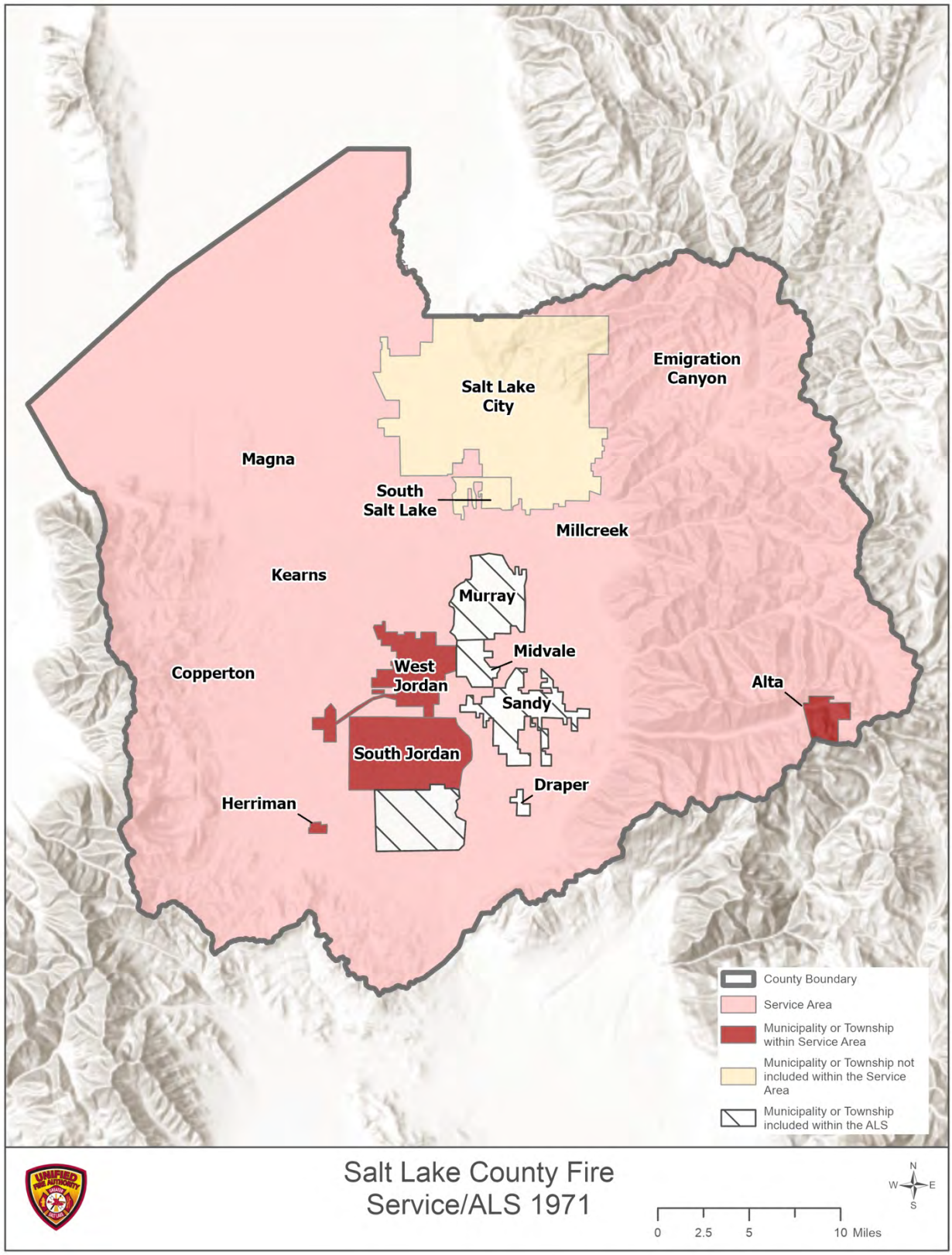


Map 22 - SLCo Fire 1921-1942

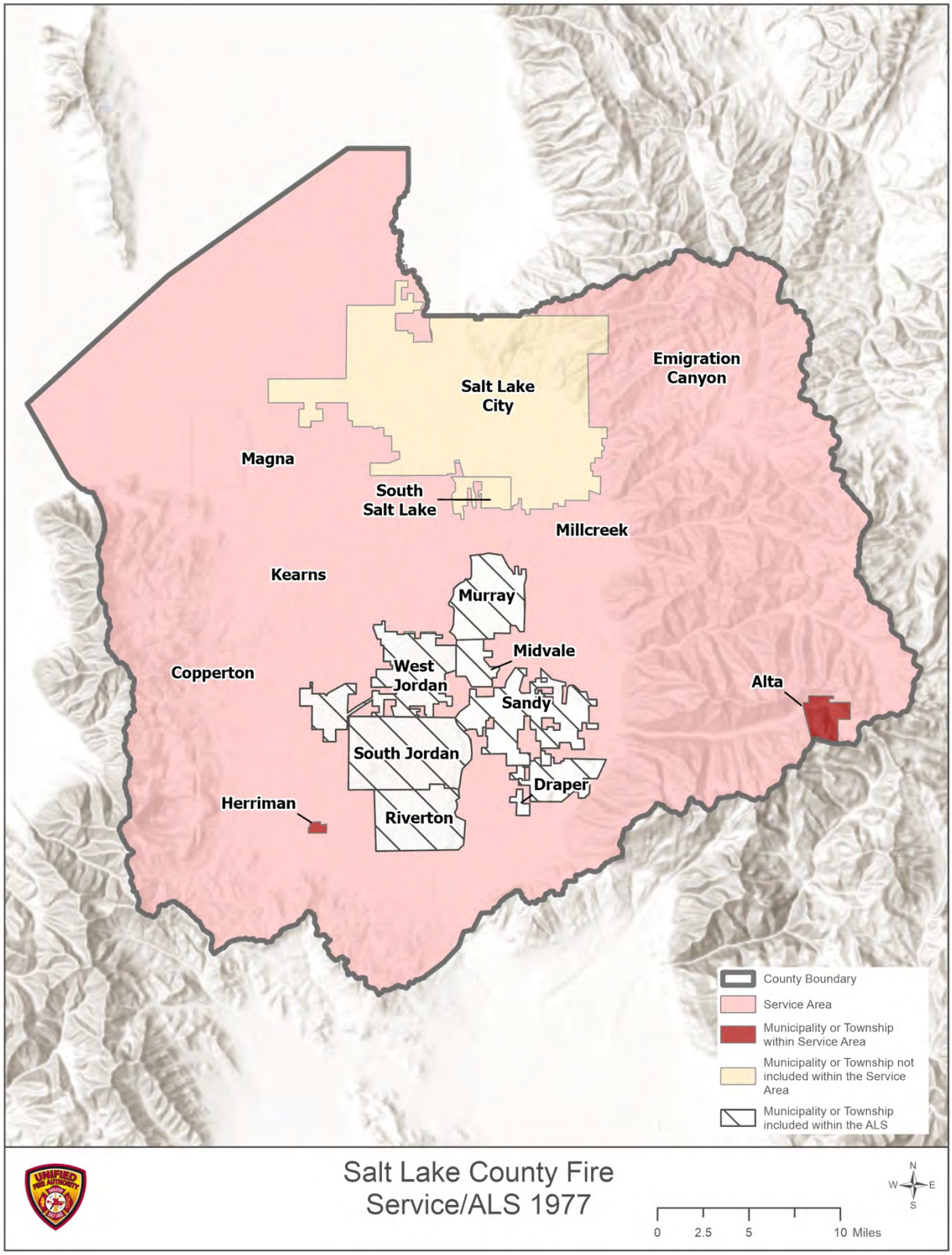
From this point on, Salt Lake County Fire was responsible for maintaining Advanced Life Support (ALS) services to all municipalities within the Salt Lake Valley. In 1977, both South Jordan and West Jordan Cities formulated their own fire response services at a municipal level and removed itself from Salt Lake County Fire services. In 1978, the City of Bluffdale formulated its own fire response, and in 1985 the West Valley City created its own fire service. In 1995, Draper City moved its fire services to Salt Lake County Fire, and in 1998 Riverton City followed suit.



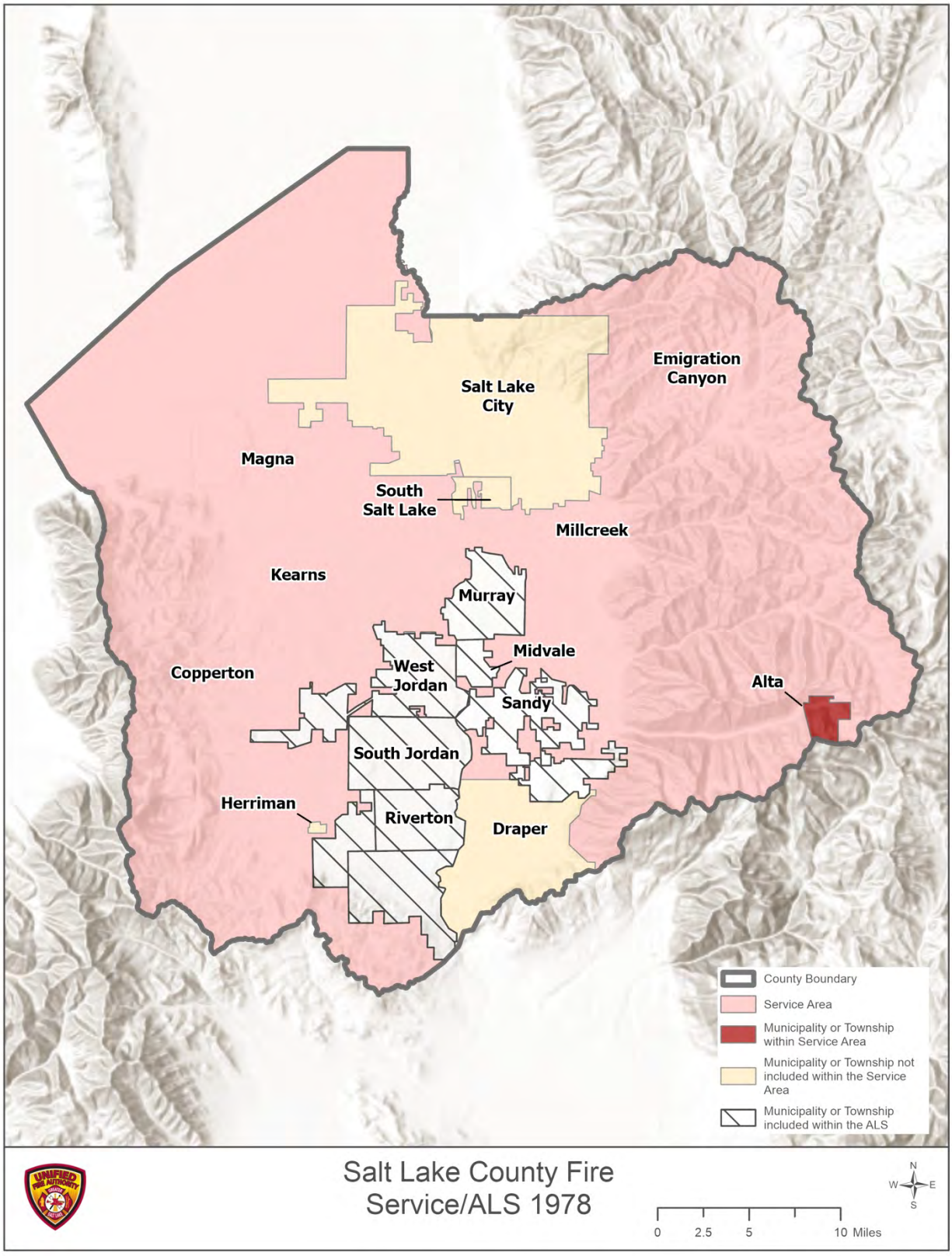
Map 23 - SLCo Fire 1942



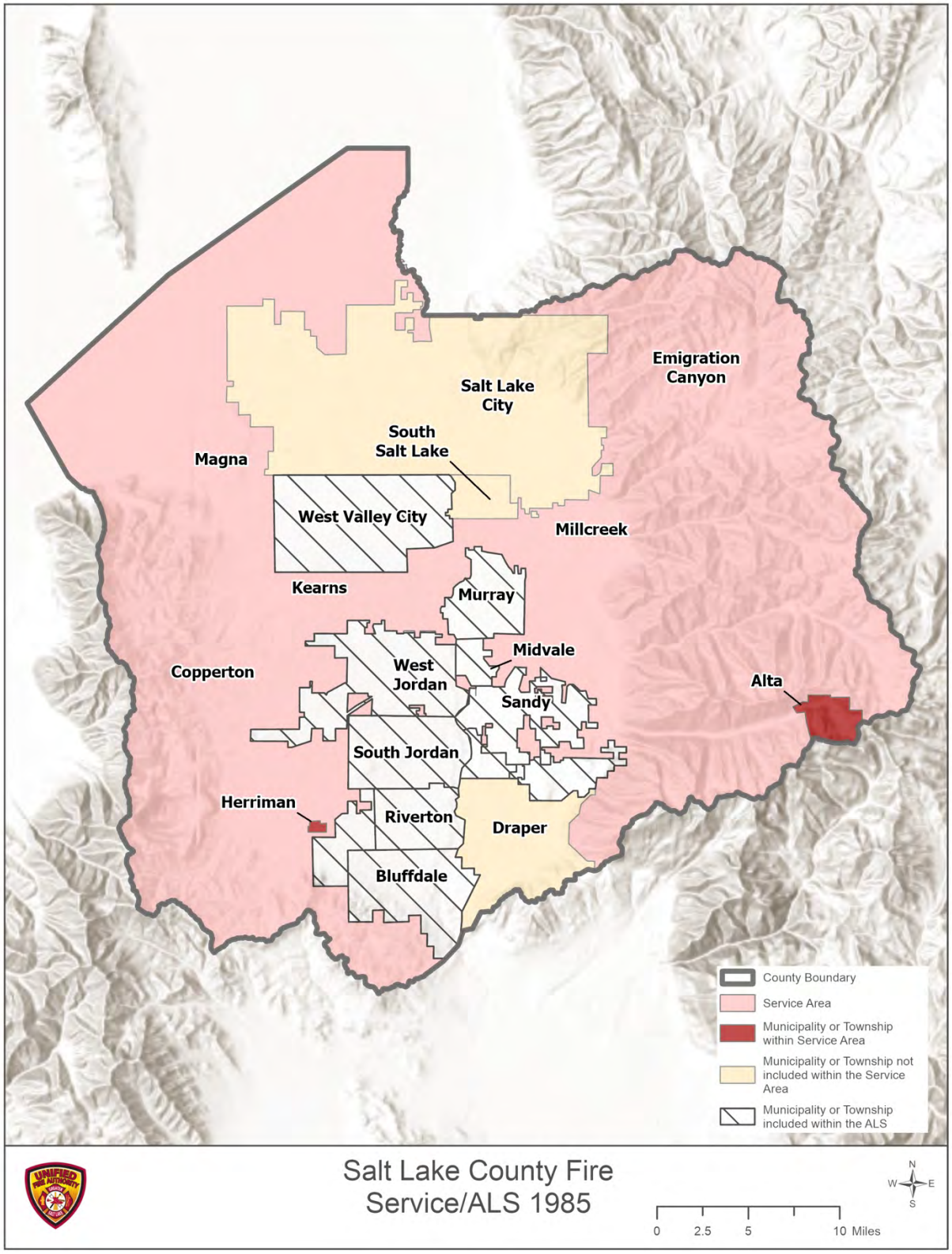
Map 24 - SLCo Fire and ALS 1971



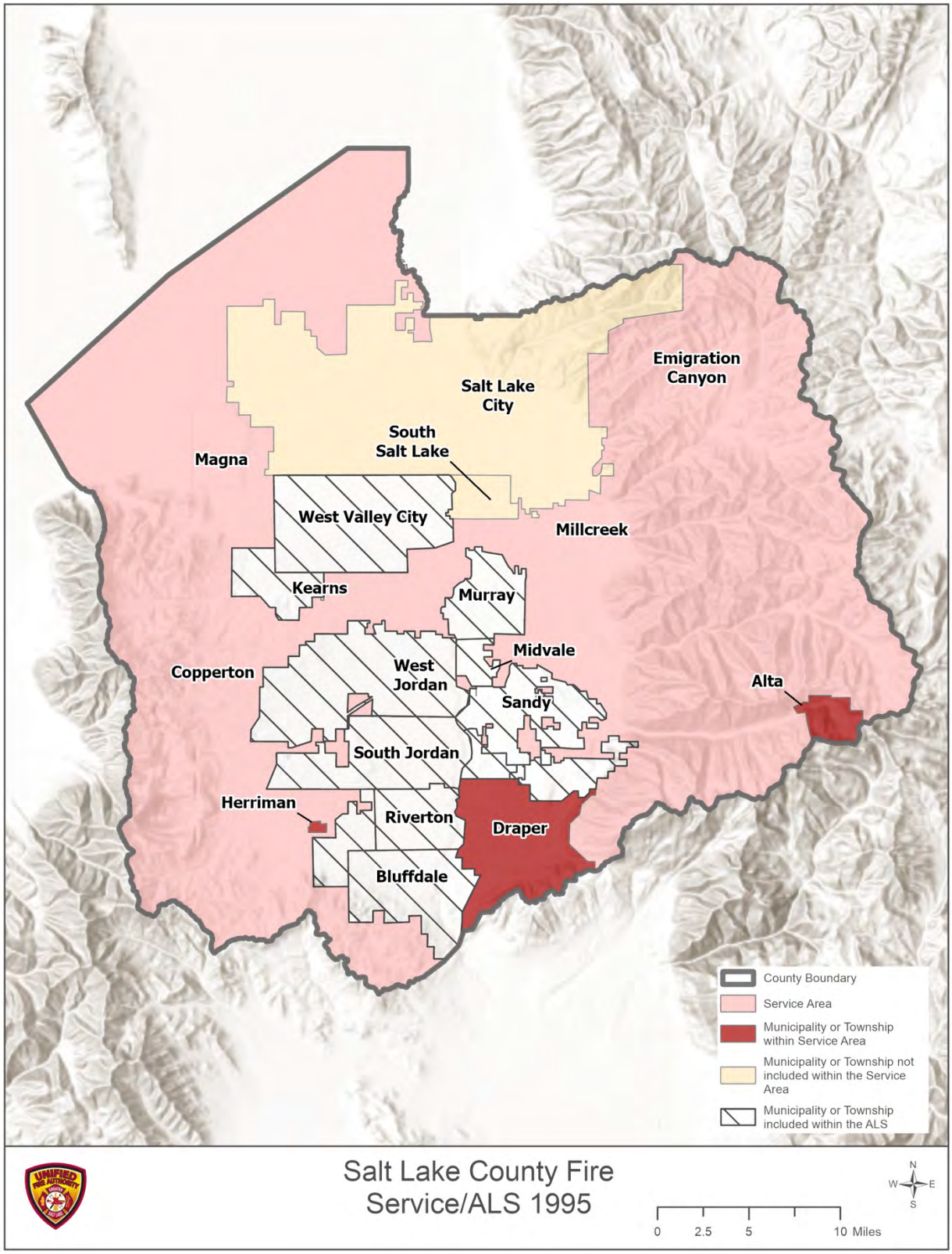
Map 25 - SLCo Fire and ALS 1977



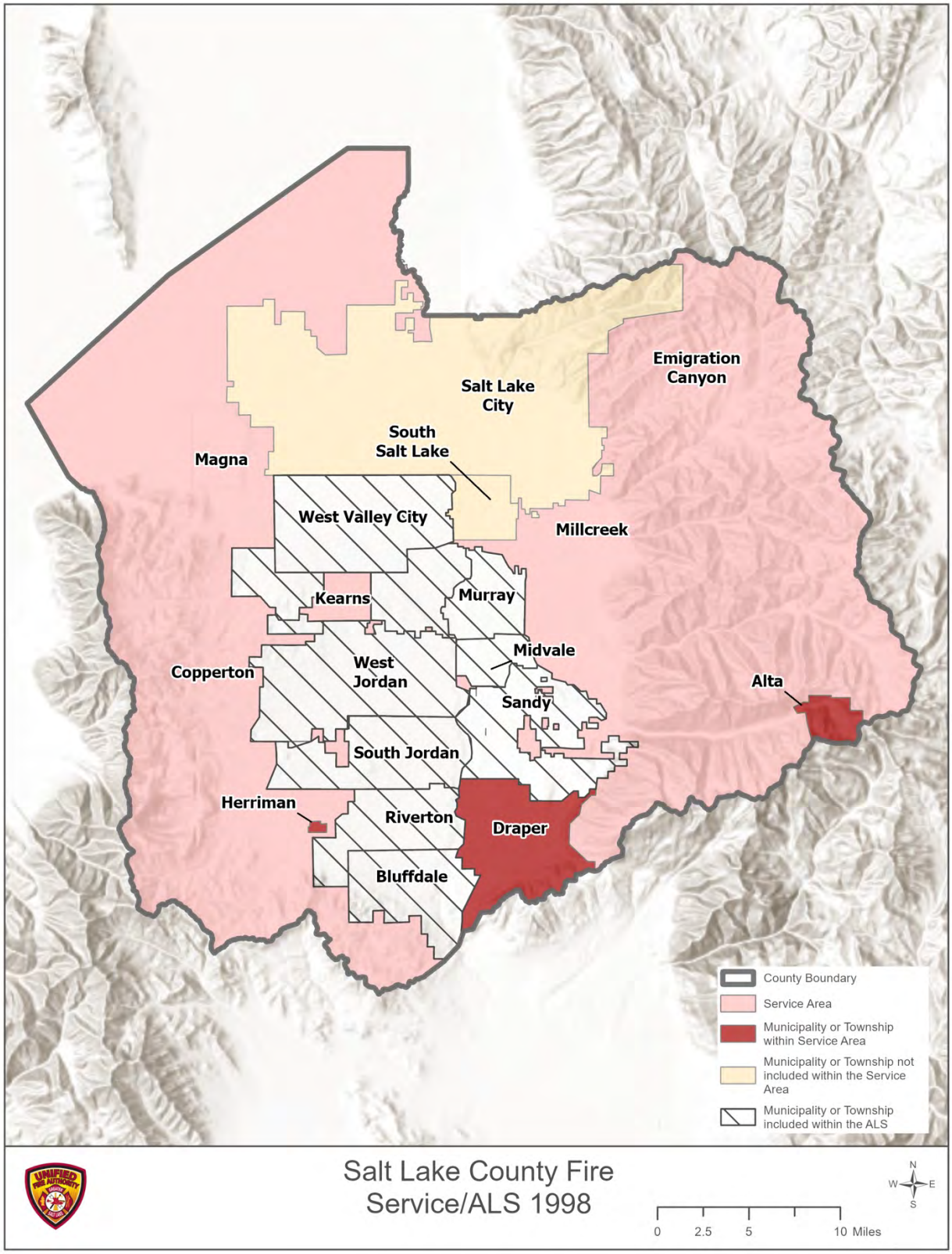
Map 26 - SLCo Fire and ALS 1978



Map 27 - SLCo Fire and ALS 1978



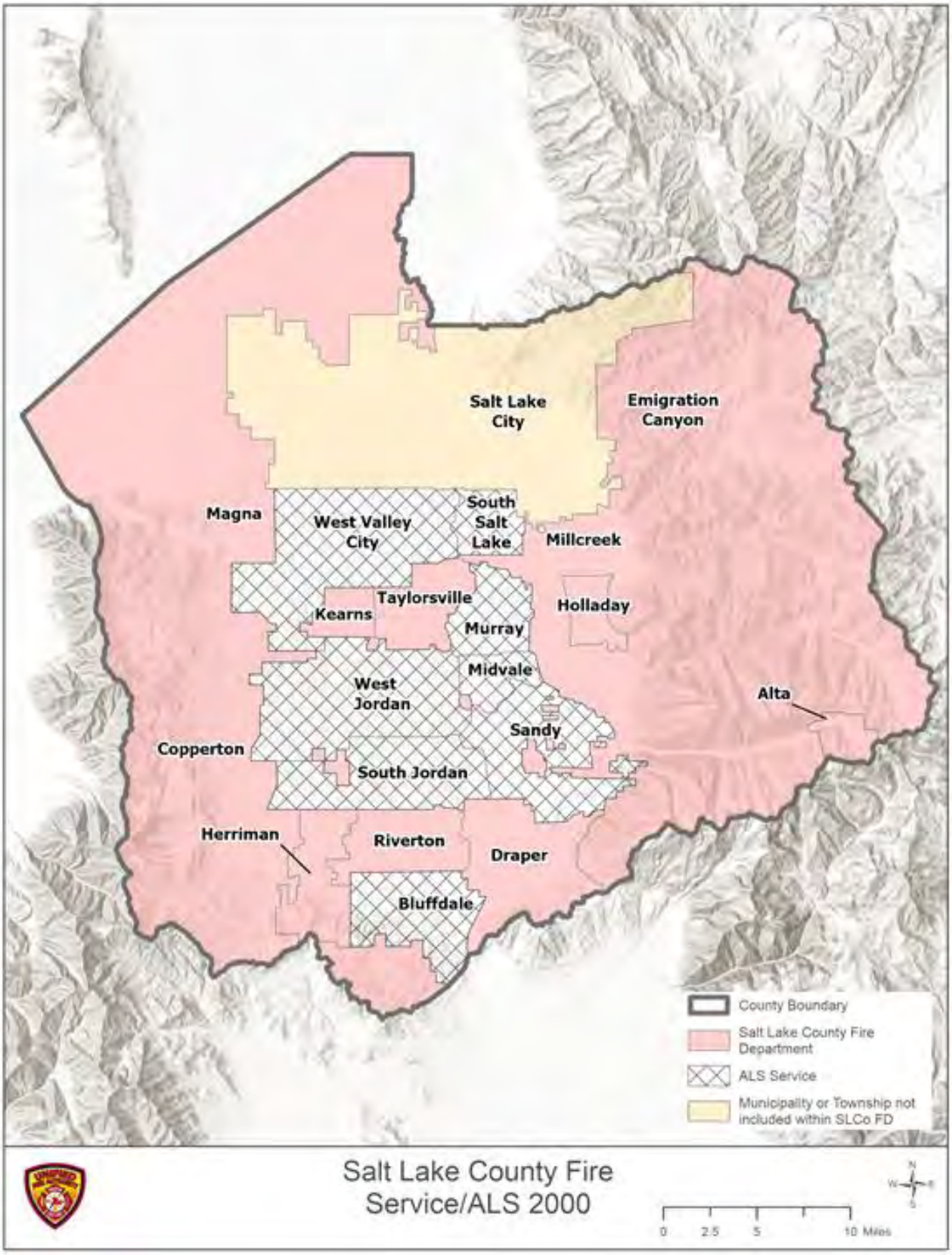
Map 28 - SLCo Fire and ALS 1985



Map 29 - SLCo Fire and ALS 1998

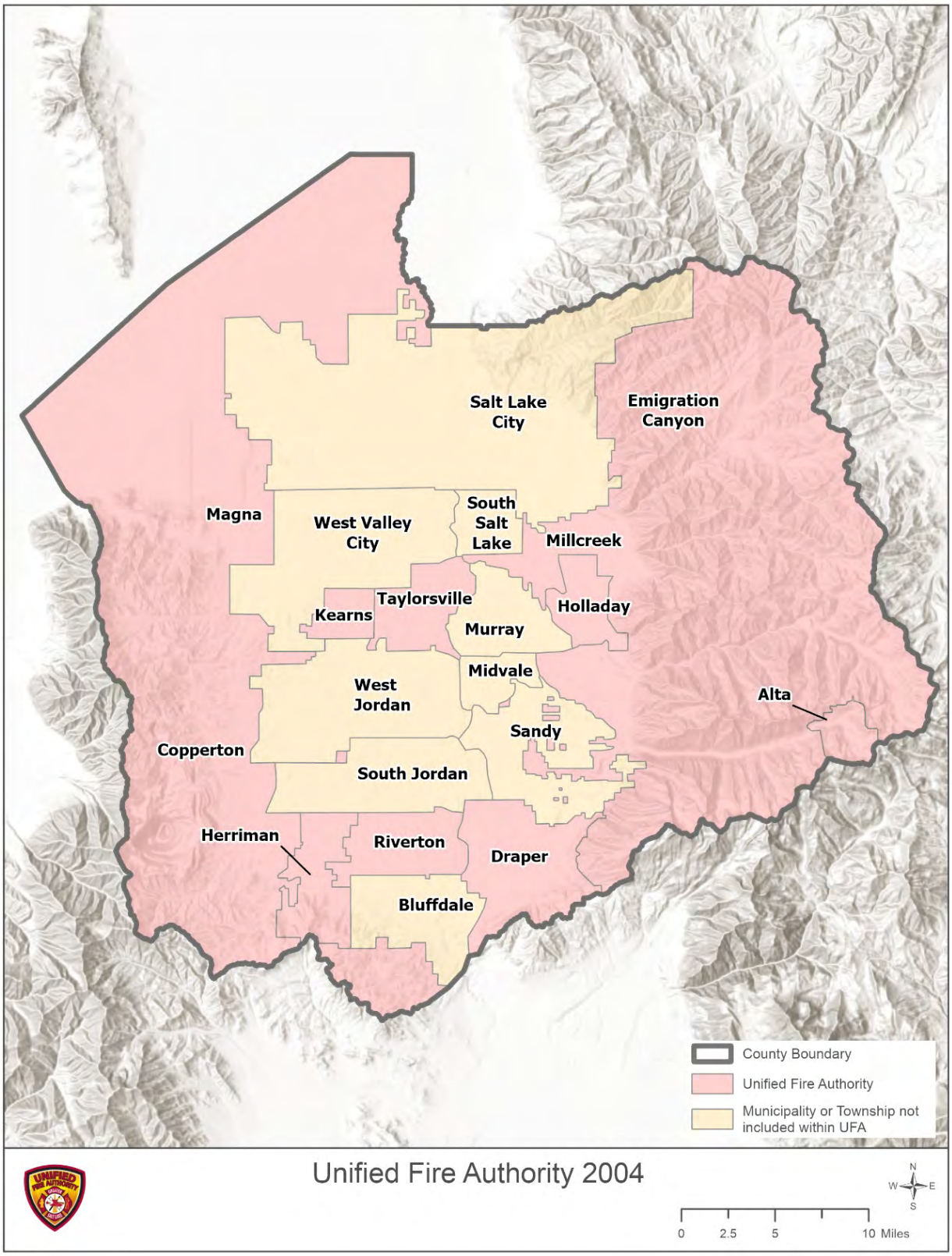
Discussions for the formation of a unified fire department within the Salt Lake Valley began in 1998. For many years, Salt Lake County Fire provided emergency services to several contract cities in addition to the Unincorporated Salt Lake County. While each city appreciated the service delivery of the County Fire Department and wanted to move forward with the relationship, they also recognized some problems with that relationship. There was no direct avenue for the elected officials of their respective cities to vote on current issues or budget proposals, also, changes in the service package for one city might affect another city detrimentally. These points, along with administrative concerns for the ability to develop and carry out long term planning, added to the need to move the department in a different direction.

Additionally, in the 2000 state legislative session, Senate Bill 259 (SB259) was passed, mandating that paramedic services move from being funded by the Salt Lake County general fund to each municipality. Even though some municipalities had begun funding and providing fire services within their communities, Salt Lake County was still paying for ALS services. With the implementation of SB259, the cities of Bluffdale, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, South Jordan, South Salt Lake, West Jordan, and West Valley all moved to maintain their own in-house EMS services.



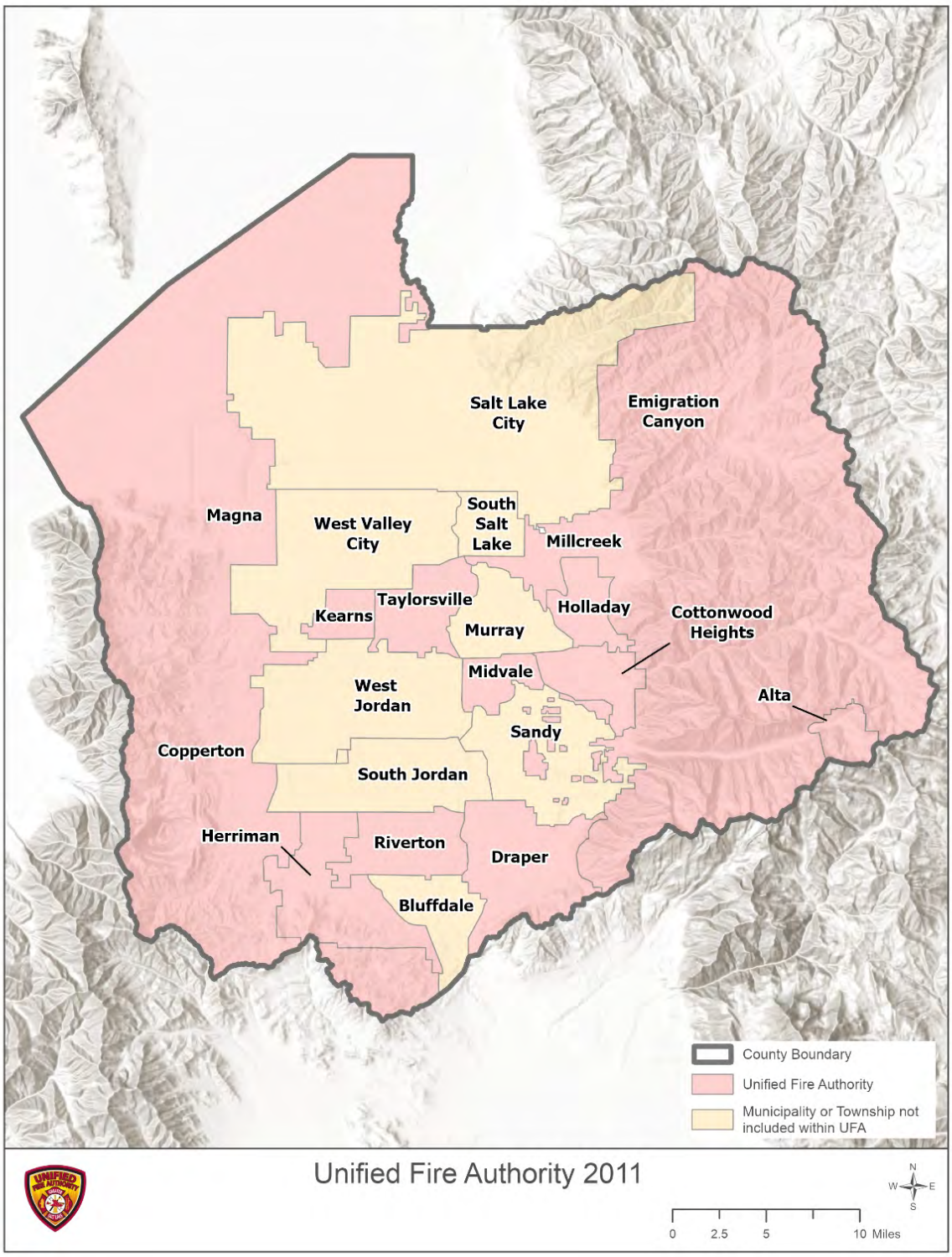
Map 30 - SLCo Fire and ALS 2000

In September 2003, each of the respective mayors came together with the voting approval of their councils and signed a 50-year agreement creating the Unified Fire Authority. In 2004, the Fire Department ceased operation as a county government entity and became the Unified Fire Authority (UFA), a quasi-governmental organization. At the same time, Salt Lake County leaders worked within the Utah State Legislature to make changes to laws regarding the creation of a Fire District. Once the legal issues were resolved, the County Council took steps to create a fire district for the Unincorporated areas of the County. Unified Fire Service Area (UFSA) was formed, and quickly joined the UFA. The UFSA is a Special Service Area that pays for its services with a property tax. Entities belonging to the UFA may choose whether to pay for services through their own funding or may choose to join the UFSA. Regardless of how an entity joins, they are an owner of the UFA. As an owner of the UFA, members have authority over the budget and local control over the agency.

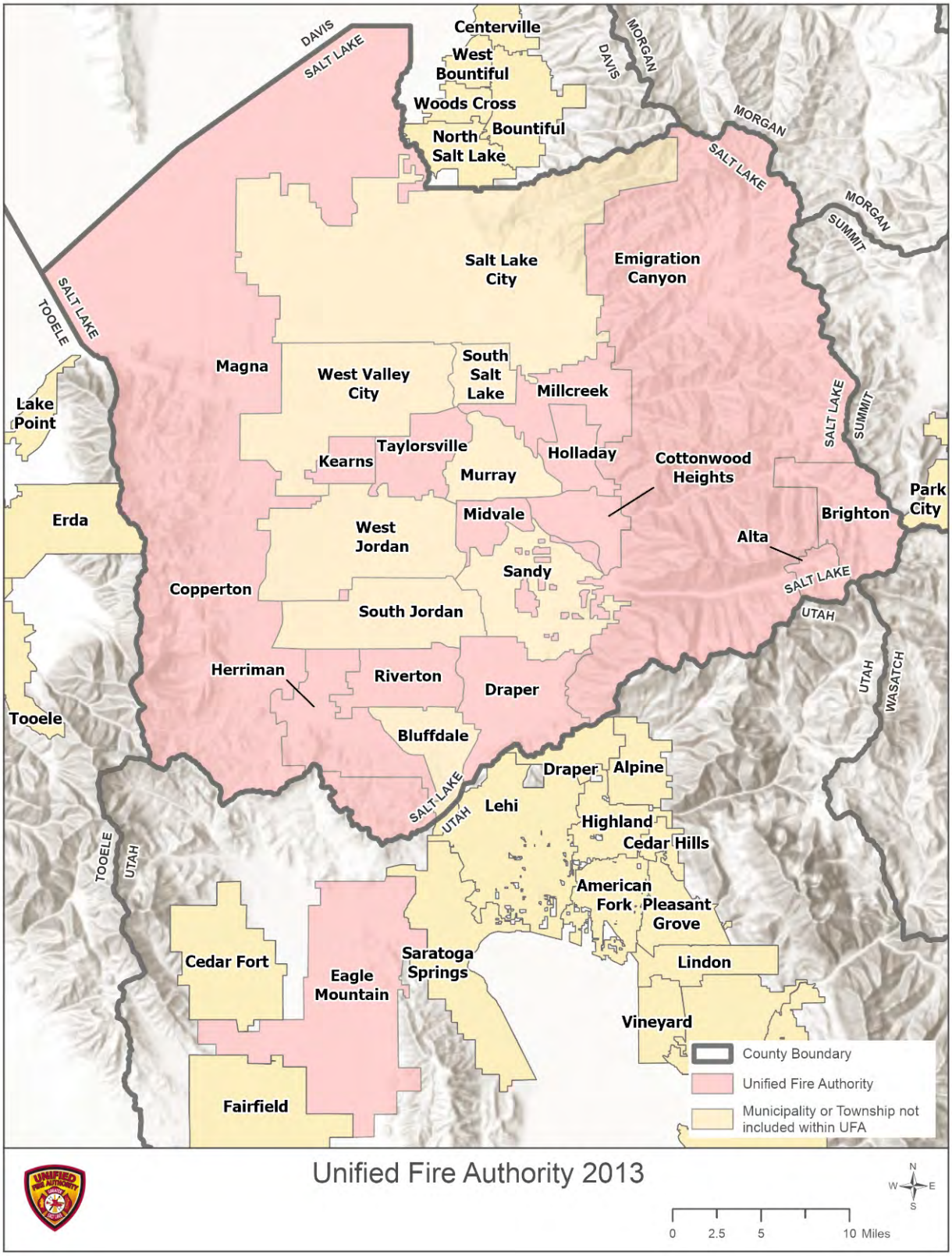


Map 31 - Unified Fire Authority, 2004

On July 1, 2011 Midvale Fire Department merged with UFA, bringing in two additional stations and 52 personnel. On January 1, 2013, Eagle Mountain City merged with UFA, adding two stations and 31 personnel.

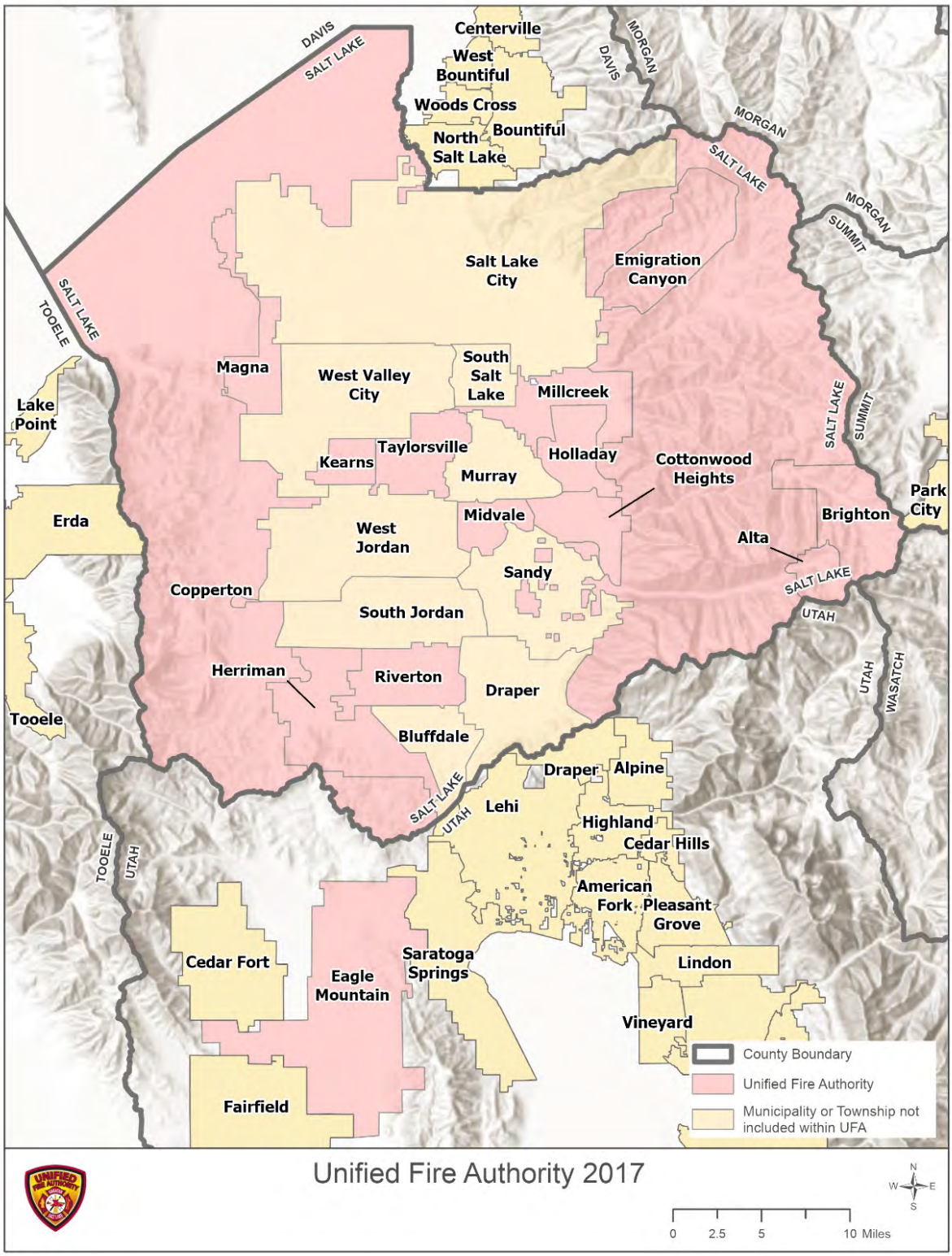


Map 32 - UFA Response Area 2011

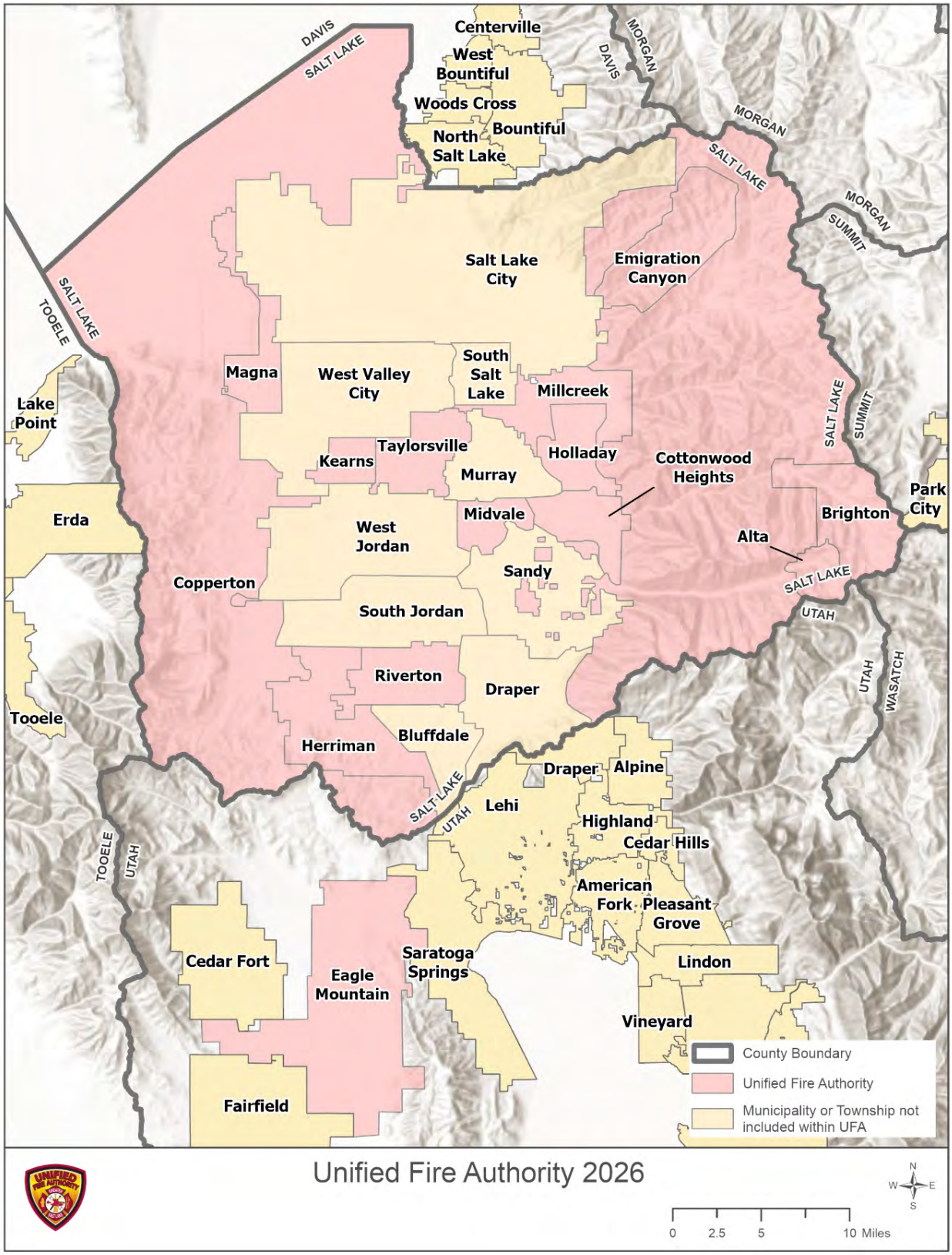


Map 33 - UFA Response Area, 2013

On July 1, 2017, Draper City left UFA through the Interlocal Agreement process, withdrawing three stations and six personnel from UFA.



Map 34 - UFA Response Area, 2017



Map 35 - UFA Coverage - 2026

Today, Unified Fire Authority serves roughly 480,000 residents in the Greater Salt Lake Area. UFA operates under the direction of the UFA Board of Directors. These board members are directly appointed by the agency they represent, giving the agency local control. The Fire Chief as the Chief Executive Officer and is the highest-ranking officer at Unified Fire. The Assistant Chiefs are second in command and oversee all day-to-day operations of Unified Fire Authority.

UFA responds to over 39,000 calls per year from 26 operational fire stations throughout the Salt Lake and Utah Counties, as well as four other facilities including the Salt Lake County Emergency Coordination Center and the Camp Williams fire station. UFA is also the sponsoring agency of Utah Task Force 1, one of twenty-eight FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Teams. Other services provided include a Bomb Squad, a Wildland Fire Division, Water Rescue, Heavy Rescue and Hazardous Materials response. All of these services are accomplished with over 750 dedicated professionals with a variety of skills and experience.

UFA Area Characteristics

The Unified Fire Authority (UFA) is one of 10 fire agencies in Salt Lake County (SLCo). UFA covers 13 communities within the Salt Lake Valley, with Unincorporated Salt Lake County and Eagle Mountain (a city in Utah County, south of Salt Lake County) making the 15 communities served, respectively.

SLCo sits in the middle of the northern half of Utah and currently accounts for just over 70% of the population of Utah with approximately 1.184 million residents—in addition to holding just over 75% of the businesses and infrastructure of the State of Utah. There are 23 jurisdictions located within SLCo, ranging from towns to cities to unincorporated pockets managed by Salt Lake County.

Map 36 - Salt Lake County, Utah

UFA provides 911 fire and rescue response to the following jurisdictions in Salt Lake County: Town of Alta, Town of Brighton, Copperton, City of Cottonwood Heights, Emigration Canyon, Herriman City,

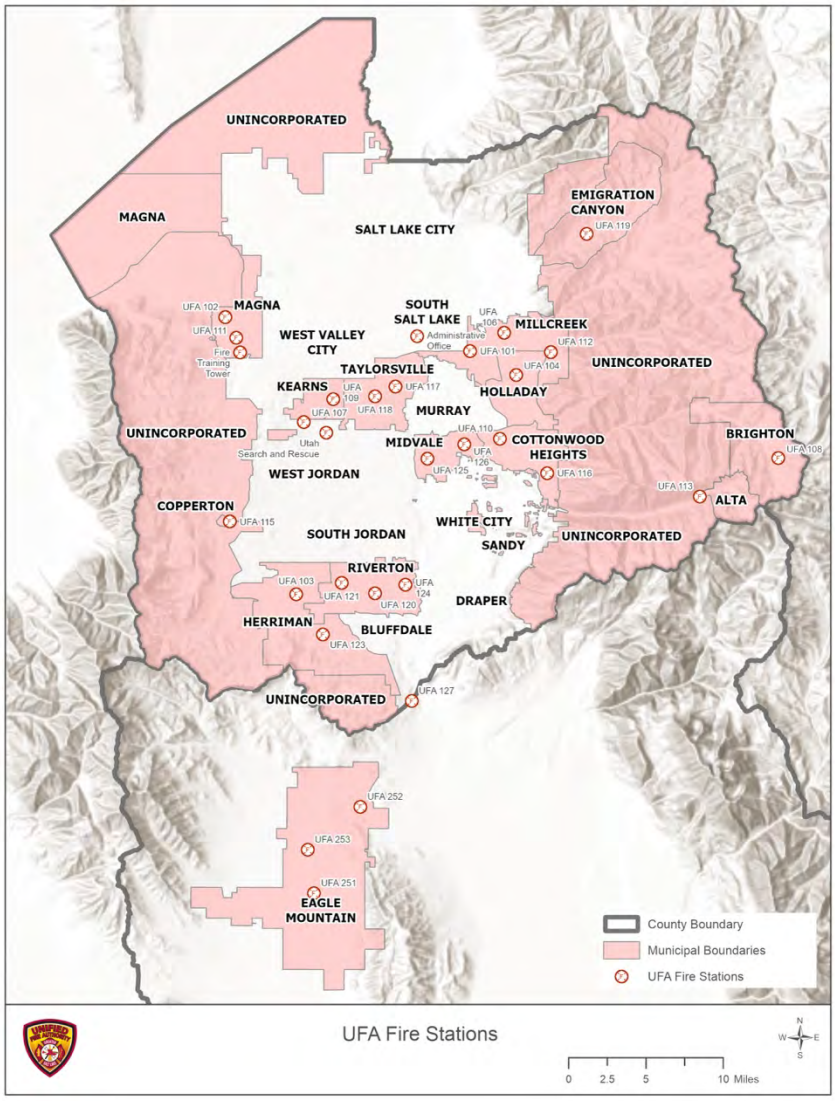
Holladay City, City of Kearns, Magna City, Midvale City, the City of Millcreek, Riverton City, the City of Taylorsville, and White City. Additionally, UFA covers Eagle Mountain City in Utah County, as well as contracts for 911 service response to Camp Williams, the Utah Data Center, and Kennecott Rio Tinto. Cities within Salt Lake County not covered by UFA are: Bluffdale City, Draper City, Murray City, Salt Lake City, Sandy City, City of South Salt Lake, South Jordan City, West Jordan City, and West Valley City—each of which provide their own municipal fire department. As of 2025, White City Township is covered for 911 service under a contract between UFA and Sandy City due to the location and area of response.

Elevations within UFA's running district range from 4,280 ft in West Millcreek, to 8,760 ft (base of Brighton Ski Resort). UFA's running district has the Wasatch Mountain Range on the East, with the Oquirrh Mountain Range to the West and the valley floor in between. The climate classification of UFA's running district is considered dry, semi-arid and desert. The temperatures range from an average low of 24 °F in December and January, to an average high of 95 °F in June, with an average of over five days a year over 100 °F. The average precipitation is 1.42" per month, with winter months receiving snowfall regularly.

UFA Data and Information

UFA Station Locations

The Unified Fire Authority (UFA) divides its service area between two counties: Salt Lake County to the north and Utah County to the south. UFA covers 621.98 square miles overall, covering 523.58 square miles (out of 807) within Salt Lake County and 51.4 square miles in Utah County covering the city of Eagle Mountain. UFA also covers roughly 47 square miles of area within Camp Williams, a National Guard base that splits Utah and Salt Lake Counties.



Map 37 - UFA Service Area and Stations

UFA is divided into 4 battalions, covering 15 communities and the unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County with 26 operational stations.

According to the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute at the University of Utah in 2024, the total population of UFA's running district increased by 49,347 from 2020 to 2024 increasing from 430,626 to 479,973.

UFA maintains the following fire stations:

Unified Fire Authority of Greater Salt Lake				
Unified Fire Authority Fire Department – Chief Dominic Burchett				
Station	Apparatus	Minimum Staffing	Address	Specialty
Station 101	Medic Engine 101 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 101 Battalion Chief 11	4 2 1	790 E 3900 S, Millcreek	
Station 102	Medic Engine 102 (Type 1) Engine 6102 (Type 6)	4 Cross-Staffed	8609 W Magna Main Street, Magna	WUI Response
Station 103	Medic Engine 103 (Type1/3) Peak Load Ambulance 203 WLDO Supervisor Truck	4 2 (PL 12 hrs) Cross-Staffed	5916 W 13100 S, Herriman	Wildland Duty Officer WUI Response
Station 104	Medic Engine 104 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 104	4 2	2210 E Murray-Holladay Road, Holladay	
Station 106	Medic Ladder 106 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 206 WTT 106 (Type 1) Engine 6106 (Type 6)	4 2 (PL 12 hrs) Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	1911 E 3300 S, Millcreek	WUI Response
Station 107	Medic Engine 107 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 107	4 2	6305 S 5600 W West Jordan	
Station 108	Medic Engine 108 (Type1/3) Medic Ambulance 108 Engine 6108 (Type6)	4 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	8036 Old Prospect Ave, Brighton	WUI Response
Station 109	Medic Ladder 109 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 109 Engine 6109 (Type 6)	4 2 Cross-Staffed	4444 W 5415 S, Kearns	WUI Response
Station 110	Medic Ladder 110 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 110 Engine 6110 (Type 6) Battalion Chief 14	4 2 Cross-Staffed 1	1790 Fort Union Blvd, Cottonwood Heights	WUI Response
Station 111	Medic Ladder 111 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 111 WTT 111 (Type 1) Engine 6111 (Type 6)	4 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	8215 West 3500 South, Magna	WUI Response
Station 112	Medic Engine 112 (Type 1) Engine 6112 (Type 6)	4 Cross-Staffed	3612 Jupiter Drive, Millcreek	WUI Response
Station 113	Medic Engine 113 (Type1/3) Medic Ambulance 113	4 Cross-Staffed	9523 Bypass Road, Snowbird	
Station 115	Medic Engine 115 (Type 1) Engine 6115 (Type 6) Rehab 115	3 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	8495 W State Highway, Copperton	WUI Response Rehab Unit
Station 116	Medic Engine 116 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 216	3 2 (PL-Seasonal)	8303 Wasatch Blvd, Cottonwood Heights	

Station 117	Medic Ladder 117 (Type 1) Medic Engine 117 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 217 Heavy Rescue 117	4 4 2 (PL-24 Hour) Cross-Staffed	4965 S Redwood Road, Taylorsville	Heavy Rescue
Station 118	Medic Engine 118 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 118 Battalion Chief 13	4 2 1	5317 S 2700 W, Taylorsville	
Station 119	Medic Engine 119 (Type1/3) Engine 6119 (Type 6)	3 Cross-Staffed	5025 Emigration Canyon Rd, Salt Lake City	WUI Response
Station 120	Medic Ambulance 120 Wildland 1 WL Sup Truck 1 WL SL Chase Truck 1 WL SL Chase Truck 2 Crew Carrier 1 Crew Carrier 2 Engine 301 (Type 3) Engine 302 (Type 3) Fuels Crew Chase Truck 1 Fuels Crew Chase Truck 2 Fuels Crew Type 6	2 1 1 1 1 10 10 2 4 2 2 4	13000 S 2700 W, Riverton	Wildland
Station 121	Medic Ladder 121 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 121 Heavy Rescue 121	4 2 Cross-Staffed	4146 W 12600 S, Riverton	Heavy Rescue
Station 123	Medic Engine 123 (Type 1) Event Ambulance 223 Engine, 6123 (Type 6) WTT 123 (Type 1) Battalion 12	4 2 (Event only) Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed 1	4850 W Patriot Ridge Dr. Herriman	Surface Water Rescue WUI Response
Station 124	Medic Engine 124 (Type 1) HazMat 124	4 Cross-Staffed	12662 S 1300 W, Riverton	HazMat
Station 125	Medic Engine 125 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 225 Engine 6125 (Type 6)	4 2 (PL-24 Hour) Cross-Staffed	655 W 7720 S, Midvale	WUI Response
Station 126	Medic Engine 126 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 126 HazMat 126 Operations Chief	4 2 Cross-Staffed 1	607 E 7200 S, Midvale	HazMat
Station 251	Medic Engine 251 (Type1/3) Medic Ambulance 251	4 Cross-Staffed	3726 N. Pony Express Pkwy, Eagle Mountain	
Station 252	Medic Engine 252 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 252	4 Cross-Staffed	3785 E. Pony Express Pkwy, Eagle Mountain	
Station 253	Medic Ladder 253 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 253 WTT 253 (Type 1) Engine 6253 (Type 6)	4 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	1208 Mid Valley Rd Eagle Mountain	WUI Response

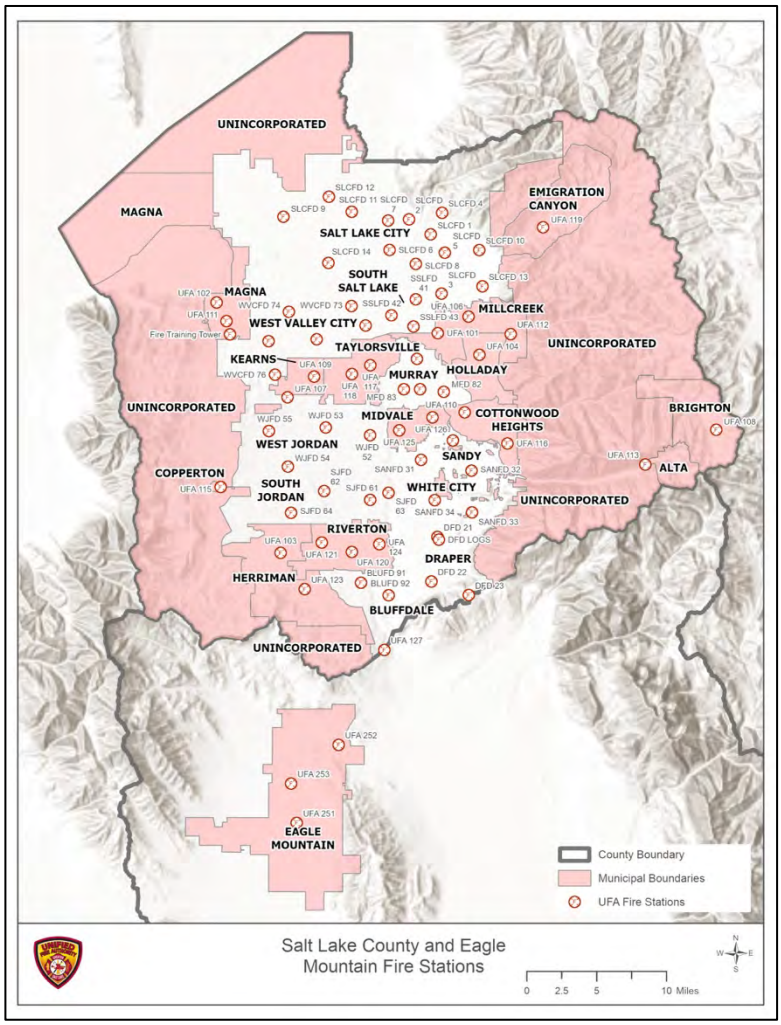
Daily Totals	Full Time Personnel	127
	Part Time Personnel (24 Hour)	4
	Part Time Personnel (Peak Load)	4
	Part Time Seasonal Personnel (Peak Load)	2
	Medic Engines, (Type 1)	14
	Medic Engines, (Type 1/3)	5
	Engines, Type 6 (Cross-Staffed)	11
	Medic Ladders, Quint	2
	Medic Ladders TDA, (Type 1)	5
	Medic Ambulances, Full Time	11
	Medic Ambulances, Peak Load	2
	Medic Ambulance Seasonal, Peak Load	1
	Medic Ambulances, 24-hour Peak Load	2
	Tactical Water Tender, (Type 1)	4

Table 4 - UFA Fire Stations and Staffing (December 31, 2025)

Mutual and Automatic Aid Locations

Station Locations

The Unified Fire Authority (UFA) relies on mutual and automatic aid within both Salt Lake and Utah Counties for almost all moderate to high-risk responses to incidents. There are a total of nine municipal fire agencies within the Salt Lake Valley outside of UFA. Those are respectively: Bluffdale City Fire Department, Draper City Fire Department, Murray City Fire Department, Salt Lake City Fire Department, Sandy City Fire Department, South Jordan City Fire Department, South Salt Lake City Fire Department, West Jordan City Fire Department, and West Valley City Fire Department. Collectively, they have a total of forty-four (44) stations, with a total of sixty-nine (69) stations within the Salt Lake Valley as a whole (including UFA but excluding Camp Williams). UFA has three (3) additional stations located in Eagle Mountain in Utah County. The mutual and automatic aid departments maintain the following fire stations:



Map 38 - Salt Lake Valley Fire Stations

Salt Lake County Mutual and Automatic Aid				
Station	**Apparatus**	**Minimum Staffing**	**Address**	**Specialty**
Bluffdale City Fire – Chief Matt Evans				
Station 91	Medic Engine 91 (Type 1) - Tandem Medic Ambulance 91 – Tandem Engine 691 (Type 6) WTT 93 (Type 1) Battalion Chief 91	2 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed 1	14350 S 2200 W, Bluffdale	WUI Response
Station 92	Engine 92 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 92 Engine 692 (Type 6) Engine 693 (Type 6)	2 2 Cross-Staffed Seasonal	14895 Noell Nelson Dr, Bluffdale	WUI Response
Draper City Fire – Chief Clint Smith				
Station 21	Medic Ladder 21 Medic Ambulance 21 Engine 621 (Type 6) WTT 21 (Type 1)	3 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	780 E 12300 S, Draper	WUI Response
Station 22	Engine 22 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 22 Engine 622 (Type 6) Battalion Chief 21	3 2 Cross-Staffed 1	14324 Fire House Rd, Draper	WUI Response
Station 23	Medic Engine 23 (Type 1/3) Medic Ambulance 23	3 Cross-Staffed	14903 Deer Ridge Dr, Draper	
Murray City Fire – Chief Joey Mittleman				
Station 81	Engine 81 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 81 Engine 681(Type 6) Battalion Chief 81	3 2 Cross-Staffed 1	4848 Box Elder St, Murray	WUI Response
Station 82	Engine 82 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 82	3 2	996 Vine Street, Murray	
Station 83	Tower 83 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 83 Engine 683 (Type 6)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	484 W 5900 S, Murray	WUI Response
Salt Lake City Fire – Chief Karl Lieb				
Station 1	Medic Engine 1 (Type 1) Truck 1 Heavy Rescue 1 Battalion Chief 1	4 4 Cross-Staffed 1	211 S 500 E, Salt Lake City	Heavy Rescue
Station 2	Medic Engine 2 (Type 1) Truck 2	4 4	270 W 300 N, Salt Lake City	

Station 3	Medic Engine 3 (Type 1) Truck 3	4 4	2425 S 900 E, Salt Lake City	
Station 4	Engine 4 (Type 1) Engine 6041 (Type 6) Engine 6042 (Type 6)	4 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	830 E 11th Ave, Salt Lake City	WUI Response
Station 5	Medic Engine 5 (Type 1) Squad 5 (ALS Response Vehicle)	4 2	1023 E 900 S, Salt Lake City	
Station 6	Medic Engine 6 (Type 1) Squad 6 (ALS Response Vehicle)	4 2	948 W 800 S, Salt Lake City	
Station 7	Medic Engine 7 (Type 1) Water Rescue 7	4 Cross-Staffed	273 N 1000 W, Salt Lake City	Water Rescue
Station 8	Medic Engine 8 (Type 1) Truck 8	4 4	15 W 1300 S, Salt Lake City	
Station 9	Quint 9 (Type 1 Ladder) Engine 6091 (Type 6) Engine 6092 (Type 6) WTT (Type 1)	4 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	5822 W Amelia Earhart Dr, Salt Lake City	WUI Response
Station 10	Engine 10 (Type 1) Hazmat 10 Utility 10 (Air & Light)	4 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	785 S Arapeen Dr, Salt Lake City	HazMat Air & Light
Station 11	Medic Engine 11 (Type 1) RED 2 (ARFF Command Truck) RED 3 (ARFF Crash Truck) RED 4 (ARFF Crash Truck) Battalion Chief 2	4 1 1 1 1	581 N 2360 W, Salt Lake City	Airport (ARFF) Response
Station 12	Medic Engine 12 (Type 1) RED 1 (ARFF Command Truck) RED 5 (ARFF Crash Truck) RED 6 (ARFF Crash Truck) Squad 12 (ALS Vehicle)	4 1 1 1 2	1085 N 4030 W. Salt Lake City	Airport (ARFF) Response
Station 13	Engine 13 (Type 1) Engine 6131 (Type 6) Engine 30131 (Type 3)	4 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	2360 E Parleys Way, Salt Lake City	WUI Response
Station 14	Quint 14 (Type 1) Engine 606141 (Type 6) Engine 60142 (Type 6) Hazmat 14 Special Ops 14	4 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	1285 S 3800 W, Salt Lake City	HazMat
Sandy City Fire – Chief Ryan McConaghie				
Station 31	Medic Tower 31 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 31 Battalion Chief 31	3 2 1	9295 South 255 West	
Station 32	Medic Engine 32 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 32 Engine 632 (Type 6)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	9475 S 2000 E, Sandy	WUI Response
Station 33	Medic Engine 33 (Type 1) Engine 633 (Type 6)	3 Cross-Staffed	2015 E 11270 S, Sandy	WUI Response

Station 34	Engine 34 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 34 Engine 634 (Type 6)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	10765 S 700 E, Sandy	WUI Response
Station 35	Engine 35 (Type 1) Hazmat 35	3 Cross-Staffed	8186 S 1300 E, Sandy	HazMat
South Jordan City Fire – Chief Chris Dawson				
Station 61	Ladder 61 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 61 Battalion Chief 61	3 2 1	10758 S 1700 W, South Jordan	
Station 62	Engine 62 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 62 Engine 362 (Type 3)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	4022 S Jordan Parkway, South Jordan	WUI Response
Station 63	Medic Engine 63 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 63 Engine 663 (Type 6) HazMat 63	3 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	10451 S 1055 W, South Jordan	WUI Response HazMat
Station 64	Medic Engine 64 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 64 Medic Ambulance 264 Heavy Rescue 64	3 2 2 EMS Only Cross-Staffed	5443 W Lake Avenue, South Jordan	Heavy Rescue
South Salt Lake City Fire – Chief Terry Addison				
Station 41	Engine 41 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 41 Battalion Chief 41	3 2 1	2600 S Main St, South Salt Lake	
Station 42	Ladder 42 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 42 Engine 642 (Type 6)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	3265 S 900 W, South Salt Lake	WUI Response
Station 43	Engine 43 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 43	3 2	3620 S West Temple, South Salt Lake	
West Jordan City Fire – Chief Derek Maxfield				
Station 52	Engine 52 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 52 Hazmat 52 Air & Light 52	3 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	7950 S Redwood Rd, West Jordan	Hazmat Air & Light
Station 53	Ladder 53 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 53 Engine 653 (Type 6) Battalion Chief 51	3 2 Cross-Staffed 1	7602 Jordan Landing Blvd, West Jordan	WUI Response
Station 54	Engine 54 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 54 Heavy Rescue 54	3 2 Cross-Staffed	9351 S. Hawley Park Rd West Jordan	Heavy Rescue
Station 55	Engine 55 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 55 Engine 655 (Type 6)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	7750 S 6400 W West Jordan	WUI Response
West Valley City Fire – Chief John Evans				

Station 71	Engine 71 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 71 HazMat 71	3 2 Cross-Staffed	4160 S 6400 W West Valley City	Hazmat
Station 72	Engine 72 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 72 Battalion Chief 71	3 2 1	4314 W 4100 S, West Valley	
Station 73	Ladder 73 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 73 Engine 473 (Type 4)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	2834 S 2700 W, West Valley	WUI Response
Station 74	Tower 74 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 74 Medic Ambulance 744 Heavy Rescue 74 Engine 674 (Type 6)	3 2 2 Ems Only Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	5545 W 3100 S, West Valley	Heavy Rescue WUI Response
Station 75	Engine 75 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 75	3 2	3660 S 1950 W, West Valley	
Station 76	Ladder 76 (Type 1) Engine 376 (Type 3) Engine 676 (Type 6)	3 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	5372 Upper Ridge Rd, West Valley	WUI Response

Salt Lake County Mutual and Automatic Aid Totals (Excluding Salt Lake City Fire)

DAILY TOTALS	Stations	30
	Full Time Personnel	154
	Engines, Type 1	20
	Engines, Type 1/3	1
	Engines, Type 3 (Cross-Staffed)	2
	Engines, Type 4 (Cross-Staffed)	1
	Engines, Type 6 (Cross-Staffed)	16
	Tactical Water Tender, (Type 1)	2
	Trucks, Ladders Quints	6
	Trucks, Towers Quints	3
	Medic Ambulance, Critical Care Full-Time	1
	Medic Ambulances, Full Time	26
	Medic Ambulances, Cross-Staffed	1

Salt Lake City Station Totals

*Salt Lake City Fire does not respond on medical calls into UFA areas due to a difference in response model. They do, however, respond in on mutual and automatic aid to fire suppression and specialty incidents

DAILY TOTALS	Stations	14
	Full Time Personnel	82
	Engines, Type 1	12
	Engines, Type 6 (Cross-Staffed)	7
	Engines, Type 3 (Cross-Staffed)	1
	Tactical Water Tender (Type 1)	1
	Trucks, Ladders	4
	Trucks, Quints (Type 1)	2
	ARFF Trucks	6

Utah County Contiguous Border Mutual and Automatic Aid				
Station	**Apparatus**	**Minimum Staffing**	**Address**	**Specialty**
American Fork Fire Department – Chief Aaron Brems				
Station 51	Engine 51 (Type 1) Tower 51 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 51 Medic Ambulance 53 Brush 51 (Type 6) Heavy Brush 51 (Type3) Battalion 51	3 3 2 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed 1	96 N Center St. American Fork	WUI Response
Station 52	Engine 52 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 52 Brush 52 (Type 6)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	960 E 1750 N American Fork	WUI Response
Lehi City Fire – Chief Jeremy Craft				
Station 81	Engine 81 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 81 Brush 81 (Type 6) Battalion 81	3 2 Cross-Staffed 1	176 North Center Street, Lehi UT 84043	WUI Response
Station 82	Tower 82 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 82 Brush 82 (Type 6) Utility 82 Heavy Rescue Trailer (Trench)	3 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	250 West 2600 North, Lehi UT 84043	WUI Response Heavy Rescue Air & Light
Station 83	Engine 83 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 83 Brush 83 (Type 6) WTT 83	3 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	3870 North Traverse Mtn. Blvd, Lehi UT 84043	WUI Response
Station 84	Engine 84 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 84 Brush 84 (Type 6)	3 2 Cross-Staffed	3495 W 1500 N Lehi UT 84043	WUI Response
Lone Peak Fire District – Chief Brian Patton				
Station 201	Tower 201 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 201 Brush 201 (Type 6) Battalion 201	2 2 Cross-Staffed 1	5582 Pkwy W Highland	WUI Response
Station 202	Engine 202 (Type 1/3) Medic Ambulance 202	2 2	50 E 100 N Alpine	
Saratoga Springs City Fire – Chief Jess Campbell				
Station 261	Ladder 261 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 261 Brush 261 (Type 6)	2 2 Cross-Staffed	995 W 1200 N, Saratoga Springs	WUI Response

	A/L 261	Cross-Staffed		
Station 262	Engine 262 (Type 1) Medic Ambulance 262 Brush 262 (Type 6) Brush 263 (Type 3)	2 2 Cross-Staffed Seasonal	2015 S Ring Road, Saratoga Springs	WUI Response

Utah County Mutual and Automatic Aid Totals		
Daily Totals	Stations	10
	Full Time Personnel	54
	Engines, Type 1	6
	Engines, Type 3 (Cross-Staffed)	2
	Engines, Type 1/3	1
	Tactical Water Tender	1
	Engines, Type 6 (Cross-Staffed)	9
	Truck, Towers (Type 1)	3
	Truck, Ladders (Type 1)	1
	Medic Ambulances, Full Time	11

Table 5 - UFA and Automatic Aid Fire Stations and Staffing (Dember 31, 2025)

Other Service Responsibility Areas

UFA has bordering jurisdictions with nine other fire agencies within the Salt Lake Valley and one additional bordering jurisdiction in Utah County. All VECC agencies and Sandy City Fire within Salt Lake County agreed to move to an automated vehicle locater (AVL) response model for basic life support (BLS) units and transport vehicles with advanced life support (ALS) from within their jurisdictional boundaries. Additional tweaks have occurred over the last year, with all changes being agreed to by the VECC Users Board. UFA currently runs a one-and-one model, meaning one paramedic with ALS capabilities on any heavy apparatus and one paramedic with ALS capabilities on a transport ambulance. This allows the nearest UFA unit to initiate ALS care in lieu of waiting for the nearest transport ambulance to arrive for ALS care.

UFA also has contract areas where service delivery is provided: Camp Williams, and the Utah Data Center.

UFA Area Data

UFA Running District Total	**621.98 sq miles**
UFA Running District Area in Utah County	51.4 sq miles
UFA Running District Area in Salt Lake County	501.23 sq miles

UFA Coverage on Federal Property	47 sq miles
Resident Population	479,973 (est)
Number of Households	120,922
Population Density	772 / square mile
Residential Density	3.97 / household
Average Household Income	$106,109 (est)
High School Graduate	61,495 (est)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	105,991 (est)
Median Single Family Home Value	$475,200 (est)
Roads, Freeways and Highways	2,112.6 linear miles
UFA General Fund Budget FY 2024/25	$92,691,020
Cost per Capita by Population Protected	$195.47
Insurance Services Office Rating	2/2X
Number of Fire Stations	26
Minimum Staffing Level per Platoon (3 Platoons)	116
Number of Full-time Sworn Personnel	485
Number of Part-time / Seasonal Personnel	152
Number of Support Staff (non-sworn)	57

Table 6 - UFA Statistics

UFA Budget and Personnel History

	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25
Personnel Numbers	472 Sworn 52 Civilian	485 Sworn 57 Civilian	493 Sworn 58 Civilian
Personnel	$79,922,971	$75,932,305	$79,763,084
Non-Personnel	$14,635,976	$13,332,181	$14,130,629
Debt Service	$3,835,379	$3,795,584	$3,795,584
Capital Outlay	$9,562,300	$2,252,695	$1,258,487
Total Expenditures	$98,956,626	$95,312,765	$98,947,784

Table 7 - Budget and Personnel History

UFA Single-Classification Identified Race

The following table and chart demonstrate the approximate single-classification race breakdown within UFA areas for 2024.

Single-Classification Race	Number	Percent of UFA Population
White alone, non-Hispanic	327,444	72.89%
Hispanic or Latino	74,985	16.69%
Black or African American	6,398	1.42%
Asian	13,191	2.94%
Hawaiian or Polynesian	5,405	1.2%
American Indian or Alaskan	1,743	0.39%
Two or more races	18,331	4.08%

Table 8 - Single Classification Identified Race

UFA Transportation & Roadway Information

The following table and chart illustrate the total linear mileage of surface streets, U.S. Highways and State Highways within the UFA response areas.

Municipality	Interstates/U.S. Highways	State Highways	Total Linear Mileage
Town of Alta	0	1.93	11.94
Town of Brighton	0	9.97	35.73
Camp Williams	0	0	13.59
Copperton Metro Township	0	1.29	4.45
City of Cottonwood Heights	5.1	4.95	145.28
Eagle Mountain	0	5.78	287
Emigration Township	0	0	24
Herriman City	0	11.75	224.96
Holladay City	6.54	6.13	137.97
Kearns Metro Township	0	4.47	100
Magna Metro Township	0.42	8.87	123.7
Midvale City	7.52	3	110.17
Millcreek City	12.3	10.9	230
Riverton City	0	15.26	194.94
Taylorsville City	6.76	14.9	205.84
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	38.96	40	263
Totals – UFA Protected	77.6	139.2	2112.57

Table 9 - UFA Roadway Information

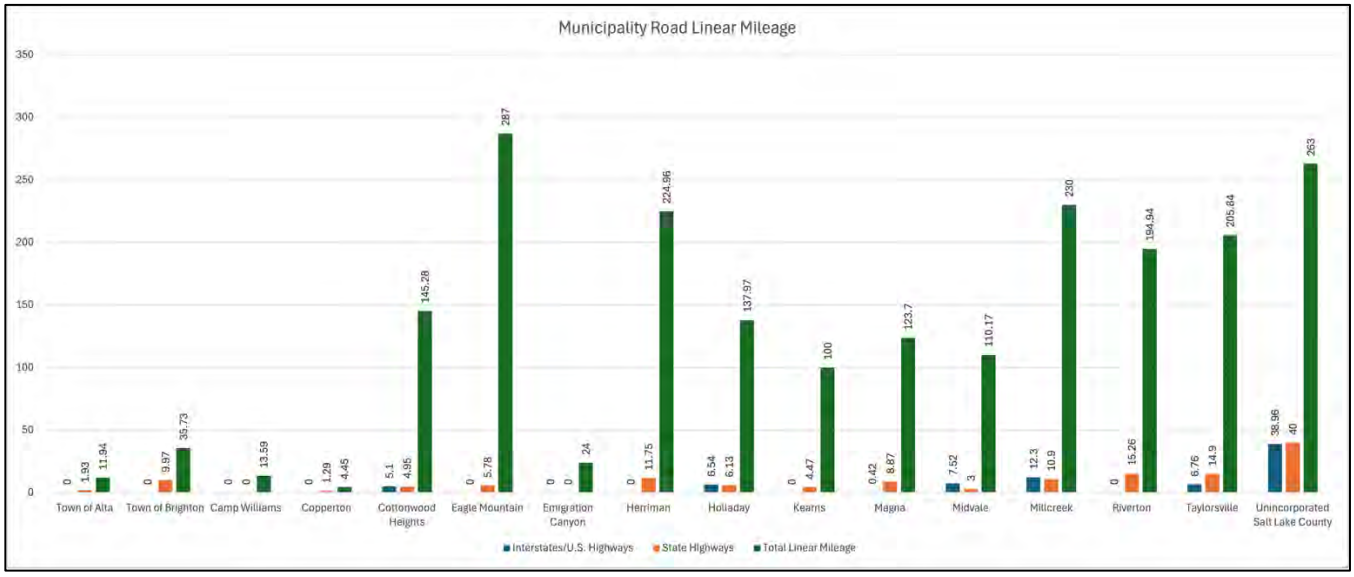
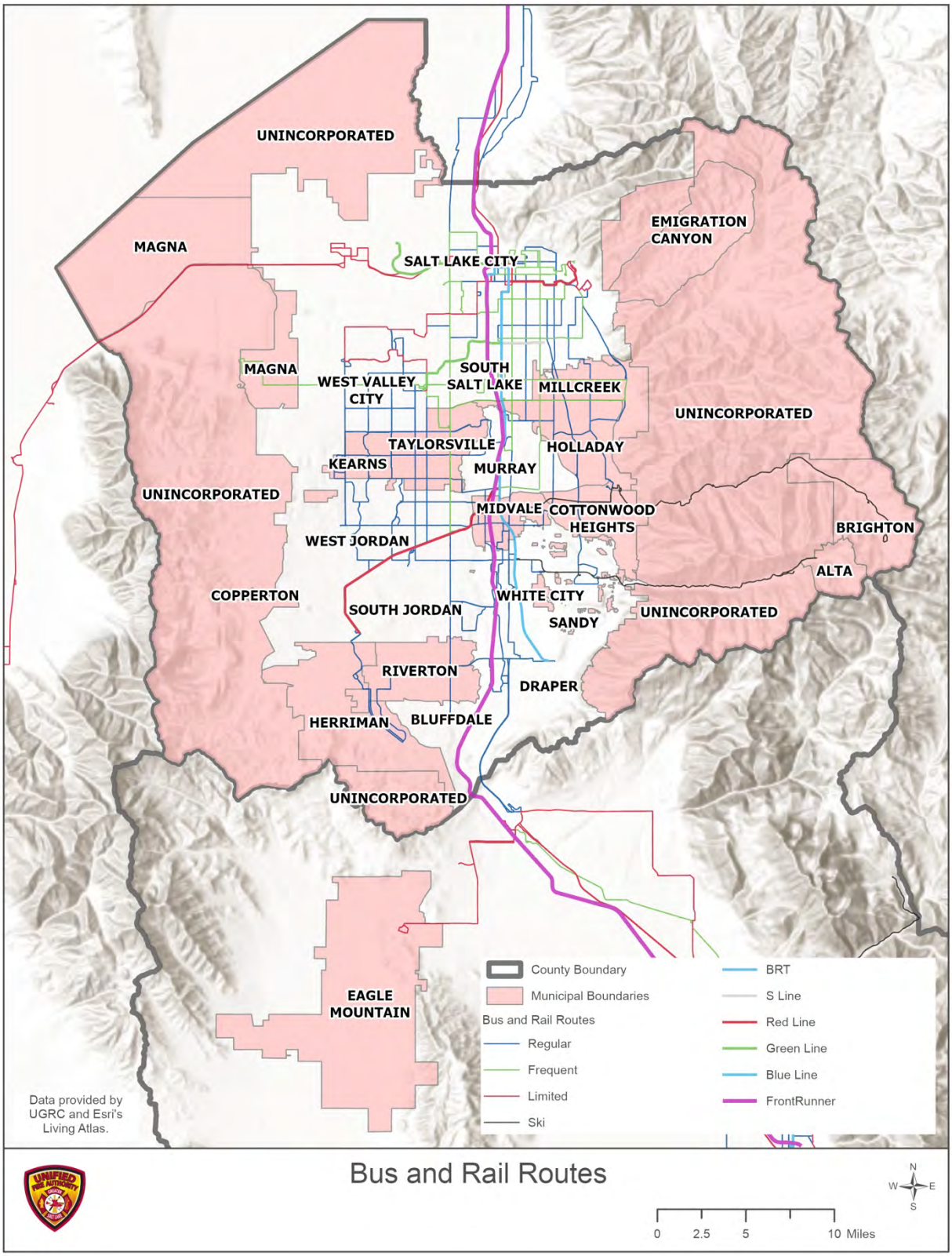


Chart 1 - UFA Roadway Information



Map 39 - Planning Zones with Transportation Corridors

Public Protection Classification

The public protection classification rating by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) is important to a community. Many insurance companies base the fire risk portion of property insurance premiums on the community's ISO rating. ISO uses a 1 to 10 rating scale, with a Class 1 being the highest level of service — and the lowest fire insurance premium cost — and Class 10, representing no service at all. ISO last surveyed UFA in 2020 and provided UFA with a 2/2X rating. A 2/2X rating means that all properties within 2 road miles of the responding fire station and 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply, such as a fire hydrant, suction point, or dry hydrant. The 2X is the class that applies to properties within 2 road miles of a fire station but beyond 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply. A rating breakdown of the most recent UFA ISO survey is provided below.

ISO Criteria	Actual	Maximum
Emergency Communications	9.89	10.00
Fire Department	35.00	50.00
Water Supply	34.69	40.00
Divergence	-3.34	N/A
Community Risk Reduction	4.99	5.50
Total Score	81.23	105.50

Table 10 - UFA ISO Rating Scores

UFA received a total credit of 81.23 out of a possible 105.50. The table below is the fire department section of the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule, which reviews fire companies (engine and ladder), equipment carried, responses to fires, training, and the number of staffed firefighter positions.

Fire Department	Actual	Maximum
Credit for:		
Engine Companies	5.63	6.00
Reserve Engines	.40	.50
Pumper Capacity	3.00	3.00
Ladder-Service Companies	1.72	4.00
Reserve Ladder-Service Companies	.31	.50
Deployment Analysis	5.83	10.00
Company Personnel	9.17	15.00
Training	6.94	9.00
Operational Considerations	2.00	2.00
Total Score	35.00	50.00

Table 11 - UFA's Fire Suppression Rating Schedule

Salt Lake Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC)

The Salt Lake Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC) is a 911 police, fire and medical emergency services dispatch agency located in West Valley City and is one of two primary public safety answering points (PSAP) for Salt Lake County. VECC was formed under Utah law by six Salt Lake area cities and Salt Lake County in 1988. VECC is one of 11 Tri-Accredited Elite Centers globally in meeting the International Academies of Emergency Dispatch (IAED) High Compliance Expectations in Emergency Medical Dispatching (EMD), Emergency Fire Dispatching (EFD), and Emergency Police Dispatching (EPD). VECC currently provides dispatch services for all UFA communities and 17 of the 19 valley fire agencies—with Sandy City and Salt Lake City being the exceptions. VECC dispatches approximately 2,800 calls for service daily and answers approximately 3,500,911 non-Emergency and police/fire emergency telephone calls annually.[4]

Central Utah 911 Emergency Communications Center (Central)

The Central Utah 911 Emergency Communications Center is a 911 police, fire and medical emergency services dispatch agency located in Spanish Fork Utah and is one of the primary public safety answering points (PSAPs) for Utah County. Central provides 911 services in 2 counties, covering 29 cities, 13 police departments, 21 fire departments and in 2024 responded to an average of 7,289 monthly 911 calls and 325,660 calls (both emergent and non-emergent).

Automatic and Mutual Aid

UFA maintains borders with every municipal fire agency within the Salt Lake Valley as well as two additional fire agencies within Utah County. UFA preserves and tries to cultivate operational relationships with all Salt Lake Valley fire agencies. UFA has mutual and automatic fire aid with all valley fire agencies, and all agencies have “stacks” which are agreed upon automatic aid dispatches for all incidents, both fire and EMS. Additional resources exist with the United States Forest Service (USFS), and the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands (FFSL) for Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas that UFA can contract with during an incident. UFA also participates in the State of Utah Statewide

[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_Valley_Emergency_Communications_Center

Mutual Aid Act, Utah Code § 53-2a-3 (2013), being available to both provide and receive mutual aid as needed or required through a formal request through dispatch centers. Additionally, there is the Management of Forest Lands and Fire Control Code, Utah Code § 65A-8-2 that provides an insurance policy for wildland suppression costs as long as certain criteria are met from the jurisdictional agencies. UFA also meets the outlined criteria within the code. There is one additional law (Utah House Bill 48) that was passed during the 2025 General Legislative Session in Utah, titled "Wildland Urban Interface Modifications." The bill focuses on reducing wildfire risks in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and establishes new responsibilities, standards, and fees for homeowners, cities, and counties. HB48 is still working on the requirements of the law regarding home assessments, identified WUI areas, and the fees associated for the homeowners, so as of December, 2025, it is still being finalized for what it means for all stakeholders.

UFA's automatic and mutual aid agreements allow all participating agencies to utilize dispatch centers, resource application and allocation, communication plans, and technology when mitigating large-scale fire, EMS and 911 responses following natural and man-made disasters.

Unit Hour Utilization

Unit Hour Utilization (UHU) is a performance metric used by fire departments to measure how much of a unit's available time is spent actively handling incidents. It helps leaders understand workload, deployment efficiency, and when resources are approaching saturation.

	2022 Number of Calls	2022 Sum of Hours	2022 Sum of % On Calls	2023 Number of Calls	2023 Sum of Hours	2023 Sum of % On Calls	2024 Number of Calls	2024 Sum of Hours	2024 Sum of % On Calls
EOC Totals	**36**	**63**	**0%**	**54**	**723**	**2%**	**55**	**135**	**0%**
EMS1	5	5	0%	22	678	8%	9	7	0%
PIO2	13	22	0%	8	10	0%	12	46	0%
PIO3	6	12	0%	16	29	0%	13	23	0%
PIO4	12	23	0%	8	6	0%	21	59	1%
ADMIN Totals	**113**	**116**	**0%**	**76**	**61**	**0%**	**101**	**105**	**0%**

OPS1	67	65	1%	35	25	0%	55	61	1%
SAFE1	22	21	0%	36	35	0%	44	40	0%
SAFE2	24	30	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INV Totals	**25**	**56**	**0%**	**15**	**11**	**0%**	**167**	**329**	**1%**
INV191	2	4	0%	4	2	0%	13	19	0%
INV192	5	23	0%	2	0	0%	3	3	0%
INV193	7	8	0%	6	9	0%	22	35	0%
INV194	7	3	0%	1	0	0%	30	65	1%
INV195	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	64	163	2%
INV196	4	19	0%	1	0	0%	35	44	0%

Battalion 11									
Station101 Total	**6,846**	**8,000**	**12%**	**6,951**	**8,170**	**12%**	**7,402**	**9,065**	**12%**
BC11	734	311	4%	777	333	4%	830	392	4%
MA101	2,943	3,254	19%	2,922	3,302	19%	3,117	3,555	19%
ME101	3,169	4,435	13%	3,252	4,535	13%	3,455	5,118	14%
Station104 Total	**3,869**	**6,115**	**16%**	**3,728**	**5,901**	**15%**	**3,261**	**5,682**	**12%**
MA204	1,528	2,243	26%	1,346	1,961	22%	718	1,156	12%
ME104	2,341	3,872	11%	2,382	3,940	11%	2,543	4,526	12%
Station106 Total	**3,633**	**5,664**	**5%**	**3,641**	**5,686**	**5%**	**3,221**	**5,023**	**4%**
E6106	27	115	0%	12	27	0%	20	41	0%
MA106	1,998	2,651	15%	1,937	2,707	15%	853	1,094	6%
MA206	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	667	944	10%
ML106	1,574	2,854	8%	1,666	2,938	8%	1,646	2,917	8%
WTT106	34	45	1%	26	14	0%	35	27	0%
Station112 Total	**1,289**	**2,775**	**4%**	**1,377**	**2,626**	**4%**	**1,421**	**2,568**	**3%**
E6112	18	102	0%	22	84	0%	28	74	0%
ME112	1,271	2,672	8%	1,355	2,542	7%	1,393	2,494	7%
Station119 Total	**80**	**211**	**0%**	**106**	**397**	**1%**	**79**	**199**	**0%**
E6119	1	1	0%	2	2	0%	0	0	0%
ME119	79	210	1%	104	395	1%	79	199	1%

Battalion 12									
Station103 Total	**1726**	**3330**	**5%**	**1741**	**3062**	**5%**	**1894**	**3472**	**5%**
MA203	688	1123	13%	716	1145	13%	714	1215	13%
ME103	1035	2185	6%	1023	1917	5%	1170	2247	6%

WILD1B	3	21	0%	2	0	0%	10	10	0%
Station120 Total	**1,125**	**1,566**	**9%**	**1,007**	**1,495**	**9%**	**1,102**	**1,666**	**9%**
MA120	1,125	1,566	9%	1,007	1,495	9%	1,102	1,666	9%
Station121 Total	**2,801**	**4,042**	**6%**	**2,948**	**4,164**	**6%**	**3,508**	**5,146**	**7%**
HV121	57	97	0%	53	106	0%	74	140	0%
MA121	1,534	1,999	11%	1,535	1,883	11%	1,778	2,317	12%
ML121	1,210	1,946	6%	1,360	2,175	6%	1,656	2,689	7%
Station123 Total	**1,366**	**2,059**	**2%**	**1,326**	**2,040**	**2%**	**1,514**	**2,317**	**2%**
BC12	378	172	2%	325	131	1%	399	154	2%
E6123	21	44	0%	15	31	0%	36	119	0%
ME123	953	1,831	5%	981	1,872	5%	1,057	2,031	5%
WTT123	14	13	0%	5	5	0%	22	13	0%
Station124 Total	**1,161**	**2,085**	**3%**	**1,200**	**2,326**	**3%**	**1,440**	**2,536**	**3%**
HM124	30	144	0%	30	119	0%	60	184	0%
ME124	1,131	1,941	6%	1,170	2,207	6%	1,380	2,351	6%
Station251 Total	**973**	**1,593**	**1%**	**913**	**1,433**	**1%**	**971**	**1,598**	**1%**
BRS251	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	1	0%
E3251	1	1	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
MA251	219	337	2%	147	174	1%	139	183	1%
ME251	753	1,255	4%	766	1,259	4%	830	1,415	4%
Station252 Total	**2,060**	**3,267**	**3%**	**1,977**	**3,099**	**3%**	**1,369**	**2,219**	**1%**
BRS252	1	0	0%	1	1	0%	4	0	0%
E6252	30	23	0%	9	4	0%	29	20	0%
MA252	905	1,476	9%	859	1,365	8%	179	149	1%
ME252	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
ML252	1,124	1,768	5%	1,108	1,729	5%	1,156	2,049	6%
Station253 Total	**298**	**550**	**3%**	**483**	**799**	**5%**	**1,309**	**2,161**	**12%**
MA253	298	550	3%	483	799	5%	1,309	2,161	12%

Battalion 13									
Station102 Total	**1,320**	**2,010**	**3%**	**1,392**	**1,953**	**3%**	**1,483**	**2,187**	**3%**
E6102	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	15	18	0%
ME102	1,320	2,010	6%	1,391	1,952	6%	1,468	2,169	6%
Station107 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2**	**0**	**0%**
E6102	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0%

Station109 Total	**5,330**	**7,717**	**6%**	**5,299**	**7,428**	**6%**	**6,039**	**9,008**	**7%**
E6109	NA	NA	NA	9	14	0%	15	30	0%
HM109	31	136	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MA109	2,541	3,222	18%	2,566	3,358	19%	2,891	3,896	21%
ME109	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	121	0%
ML109	2,758	4,359	12%	2,724	4,056	12%	3,066	4,962	13%
Station111 Total	**3,152**	**4,386**	**5%**	**3,000**	**4,054**	**5%**	**3,000**	**4,054**	**5%**
E6111	22	75	0%	8	6	0%	8	6	0%
MA111	1,805	2,397	14%	1,790	2,240	13%	1,790	2,240	13%
ML111	1,315	1,896	5%	1,194	1,803	5%	1,194	1,803	5%
WTT111	10	18	0%	8	5	0%	8	5	0%
Station115 Total	**131**	**320**	**0%**	**127**	**256**	**0%**	**157**	**290**	**0%**
E6115	1	25	0%	4	2	0%	7	13	0%
ME115	130	295	1%	123	254	1%	150	276	1%
Station117 Total	**5,893**	**8,101**	**8%**	**5,834**	**8,069**	**8%**	**6,037**	**8,698**	**8%**
HV117	200	303	1%	189	287	1%	250	444	1%
MA217	2,198	2,751	16%	2,076	2,696	15%	2,165	2,952	16%
ME117	1,635	2,375	7%	1,847	2,573	7%	1,950	2,682	7%
ML117	1,860	2,672	8%	1,722	2,513	7%	1,672	2,621	7%
Station118 Total	**4,235**	**5,746**	**12%**	**4,016**	**5,587**	**12%**	**4,364**	**6,302**	**12%**
MA118	2,174	2,521	14%	2,016	2,528	14%	2,137	2,699	14%
ME118	2,061	3,225	9%	2,000	3,059	9%	2,227	3,603	10%
BC13	794	269	3%	866	294	3%	948	357	4%

Battalion 14									
Station108 Total	**352**	**1,356**	**4%**	**357**	**1,213**	**1%**	**462**	**1,393**	**1%**
E6108	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0%	3	19	0%
MA108	NA	NA	NA	1	3	0%	1	5	0%
ME108	352	1,356	4%	355	1,208	3%	458	1,369	4%
Station110 Total	**4,571**	**7,023**	**10%**	**4,457**	**6,820**	**7%**	**4,467**	**7,337**	**7%**
E6110	21	48	0%	22	46	0%	25	33	0%
MA110	2,527	3,628	21%	2,337	3,422	20%	2,338	3,717	20%
ML110	2,023	3,347	10%	2,093	3,346	10%	2,097	3,578	10%
WT110	NA	NA	NA	5	6	0%	7	10	0%
Station113 Total	**316**	**1,136**	**2%**	**247**	**591**	**1%**	**269**	**845**	**1%**

MA113	1	5	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
ME113	315	1,131	3%	247	591	2%	269	845	2%
Station116 Total	**1025**	**2215**	**3%**	**1127**	**2473**	**4%**	**1150**	**2623**	**4%**
E6116	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
MA216	23	90	42%	166	348	22%	129	250	19%
ME116	1001	2124	6%	959	2125	6%	1021	2374	6%
SW116	1	1	0%	1	0	0%	NA	NA	NA
Station125 Total	**4,305**	**6,627**	**9%**	**4,638**	**6,504**	**9%**	**4,895**	**6,870**	**9%**
E6125	8	89	0%	14	24	0%	13	14	0%
MA225	1,686	2,404	14%	2,044	2,613	15%	2,161	2,746	15%
ME125	2,611	4,134	12%	2,580	3,867	11%	2,721	4,109	11%
Station126 Total	**4,556**	**7,199**	**10%**	**3,975**	**5,720**	**8%**	**4,621**	**6,821**	**9%**
HM126	44	235	1%	48	175	0%	70	379	1%
MA126	2,357	3,097	18%	1,896	2,437	14%	2,231	2,903	16%
ME126	2,155	3,867	11%	2,031	3,109	9%	2,320	3,539	9%

Community Loss and Save Information

Cardiac Arrest Outcomes

UFA tracks all cardiac arrest outcomes. Those individuals that were reported to have cardiac arrests either witnessed or unwitnessed and later were reported with return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) at the hospital. The numbers provided are from the cardiac arrest registry to enhance survival (CARES). CARES tracks twenty-eight participating states' data and information utilizing the Utstein Criteria. The Utstein Criteria is defined as a witnessed cardiac arrest in which the initial cardiac rhythm was deemed shockable; and overall survival percentage. Of the twenty-eight participating states, the following averages versus UFA's averages are below.

Year	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
CARES Cases Reported – UFA	217	218	252
Overall Survival to Hospital Discharge – UFA (%)	9.7%	10.6%	16.7%
Utstein Bystander Survival – UFA (%)	53.3%	35.3%	51.6%
Utstein Survival – UFA (%)	35.7%	33.3%	44.2%
CARES Cases Reported – State	1,666	1,600	1,915

of Utah			
Overall Survival to Hospital Discharge – State of Utah	10.2	10.1	14.1
Utstein Bystander Survival – State of Utah (%)	40.5%	30.3%	48.9%
Utstein Survival – State of Utah (%)	32.5%	31.5%	42.8%
CARES Cases Reported – Nationally	147,736	139,822	137,100
Overall Survival to Hospital Discharge – Nationally (%)	9.3%	10.2%	10.1%
Utstein Bystander Survival – Nationally (%)	34.3%	36.3%	37.6%
Utstein Survival – Nationally (%)	30.7%	32.8%	33.4%

Table 12 - CARES Reported Metrics for Cardiac Arrests

Life Safety Fire Outcomes

Life Safety outcomes are the tracking of both fatal fires and firefighter injuries due to fire suppression responses.

Year	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Civilian Fatal Fires	0	2	2
Civilian Injury Fires	8	5	8
Firefighter Fatal Fires	0	0	0
Firefighter Injury Fires	17	19	59

Table 13 - Life Safety Fire Outcomes, UFA Areas

Fire Loss and Structures Protected

Fire Loss – Property and Content Loss

Municipality	Property Loss CY 2022-2024	Content Loss CY 2022-2024	Total Loss CY 2022-2024
Town of Alta	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$2,000.00
Town of Brighton	$1,001,600.00	$91,600.00	$1,093,200.00
Camp Williams	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Copperton Town	$0	$0	$0
City of Cottonwood Heights	$1,657,773.00	$461,340.00	$2,119,113.00
Eagle Mountain City	$3,843,715.00	$880,120.00	$4,723,835.00
Emigration Township	$40,800.00	$5,695.00	$46,495.00
Herriman City	$1,415,085.00	$971,475.00	$2,386,560.00
Holladay City	$2,154,800.00	$587,550.00	$2,742,350.00
City of Kearns	$3,376,000.00	$942,390.00	$4,318,390.00
Magna City	$1,381,821.00	$492,830.00	$1,874,651.00
Midvale City	$2,391,610.00	$816,007.00	$3,207,617.00
City of Millcreek	$2,322,716.00	$588,575.00	$2,911,291.00
Riverton City	$510,932.00	$172,065.00	$682,997.00
City of Taylorsville	$4,044,200.00	$2,376,375.00	$6,420,575.00
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	$741,100.00	$267,900.00	$1,009,000.00
Total 2022-2024	$24,883,152.00	$8,654,922.00	$33,538,074.00

Table 14 - Fire Loss Data

Fire Loss and Value of Structures Protected

Municipality	Value of Structures Protected	Total Loss CY 2022-2024	Percentage of Loss vs Structures Protected
Town of Alta	$113,000,000.00	$2,000.00	0.00%
Town of Brighton	$372,000,000.00	$1,093,200.00	0.29%
Camp Williams	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Copperton Town	$99,000,000.00	$0	0.00%
City of Cottonwood Heights	$3,900,000,000.00	$2,119,113.00	0.05%
Eagle Mountain City	$3,200,000,000.00	$4,723,835.00	0.15%
Emigration Township	$335,000,000.00	$46,495.00	0.01%
Herriman City	$4,800,000,000.00	$2,386,560.00	0.05%
Holladay City	$3,600,000,000.00	$2,742,350.00	0.08%
City of Kearns	$2,100,000,000.00	$4,318,390.00	0.21%
Magna City	$1,800,000,000.00	$1,874,651.00	0.10%
Midvale City	$3,300,000,000.00	$3,207,617.00	0.10%
City of Millcreek	$6,100,000,000.00	$2,911,291.00	0.05%
Riverton City	$4,300,000,000.00	$682,997.00	0.02%
City of Taylorsville	$4,500,000,000.00	$6,420,575.00	0.14%
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	$1,100,000,000.00	$1,009,000.00	0.09%
Total 2022-2024	$39,619,000,000.00	$33,538,074.00	0.08%

Table 13 - Fire Loss Data

Community Priorities, Expectations and Performance Goals

UFA maintains a rolling three-year strategic plan that was recently just updated and adopted in January of 2024. As part of the strategic planning process, it is important to gather both internal and external stakeholder input and information of what is going well, and where priorities may need to shift. The strategic planning process allows us to ensure that the community expectations are being met and those items that may need to be addressed are addressed.

During the 2024-2026 process, UFA held in-person meetings with a broad reach of external stakeholders. These discussions allowed UFA to provide an overview of our current services provided to the communities. There was an open conversation about perceived strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges. The stakeholder meetings allowed attendees to outline their priorities and expectations. Many of these stakeholders were elected officials and members of the community.

Out of those meetings, the following goals and initiatives were identified. The key sustaining goals are: best practices, community and partner involvement, resilient culture, professional development, well-being of UFA personnel, and enhance and improve communications. The key identified initiatives are enhanced leadership, improved emergency services delivery, improved community involvement, improved behavioral health and improved internal and external communications.

Additional strategies falling from the initiatives are:

Initiative 1 - Enhanced Leadership

Focused effort on providing the tools to effectively meet or exceed the expectations of leaders to provide for effective and sustained leadership.

- Establish new programs for the development and preparation of personnel for leadership positions
- Continue existing leadership training, working toward a Mission Driven Culture.
- Establish a formal mentorship and task book program for the positions of Captain and Battalion Chief.
- Identify, mentor, and train your replacement to prepare future leaders of the organization.

Initiative 2 - Improved Emergency Services Delivery

Review and act on the initiatives in the Standards of Cover (SOC) to improve delivery of emergency services.

- Continue to recruit and retain the right employees to effectively manage growth and attrition.
- Identify and adopt benchmarks for operational performance measures.
- Support Operations personnel with programs, tools, and opportunities that will enhance and improve emergency service delivery.
- Continue to work with partner agencies to enhance regional protocols to improve consistency.
- Increase collaboration with partner agencies.

Initiative 3 - Improved Community Involvement

Enhance engagement with our communities as their local fire department.

- Continue to support the Liaisons as representatives of UFA.
- Engage with the public in an effective and proactive manner.
- Foster partnerships with local law enforcement agencies operating in the communities we serve.
- Increase community awareness of the services UFA provides.

Initiative 4 - Improve Behavioral Health

Take care of behavioral health and well-being to ensure UFA employees are mentally healthy and resilient throughout a career that often places them in stressful and traumatic situations.

- Set expectations for personal ownership of overall wellness and utilization of resources when needed.
- Emphasize behavioral health resiliency through improved training for all employees.
- Fortify existing employee behavioral health programs for long-term sustainability.
- Enhance training for the Peer Support Program.
- Identify and reduce barriers for employees to seek and receive routine wellness checkups.
- Streamline access for employees to receive treatment for post-traumatic stress, depression, and suicidal ideations.
- Provide education for employees on available resources to assist co-workers' struggling with
- behavioral health.

- Educate employees on techniques and resources to prevent or overcome substance abuse.

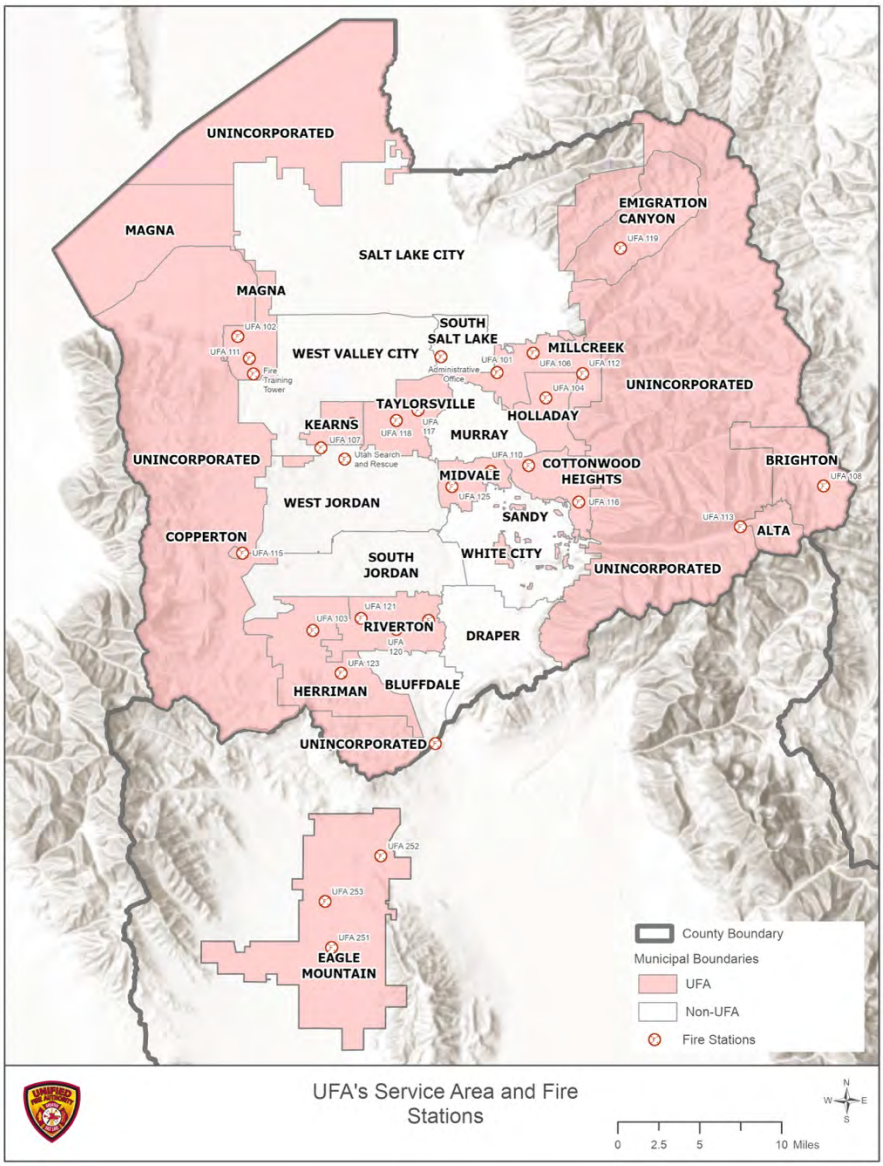
Initiative 5 – Improve Internal and External Communication

- Set and reinforce the expectation that personnel remain informed by reading and listening to department communications.
- Expand outreach to diverse populations.
- Strengthen UFA's social media efforts to support and inform the community.
- Identify and address obstacles that interfere with the accuracy and content of messaging within the department.
- Identify and provide training on more effective means of communication throughout a large organization.

For a more detailed outline of all the goals and objectives, refer to UFA's Strategic Plan 2024-2026.

UFA Geographic Municipalities

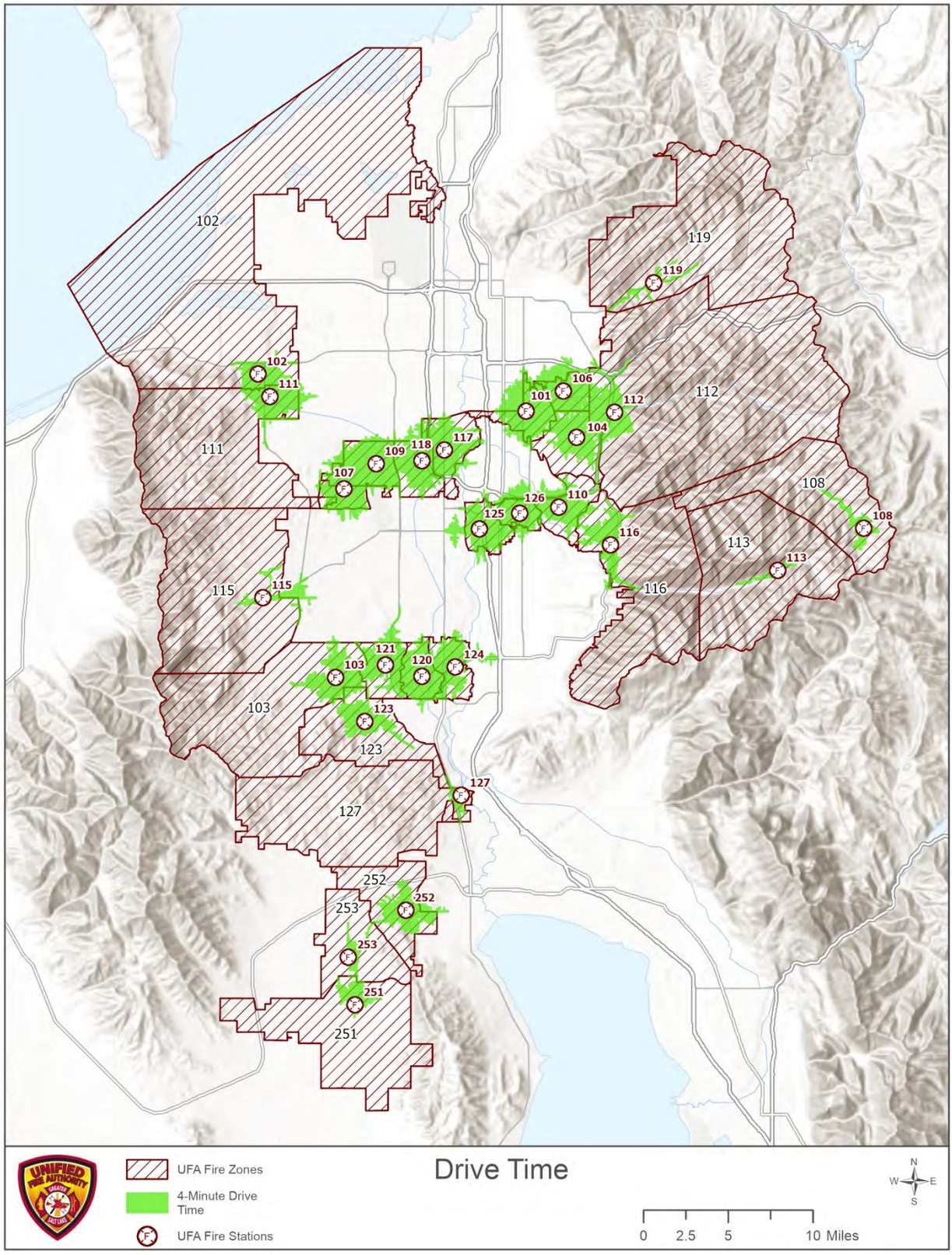
UFA is divided into sixteen geographic planning zones (PZ) primarily based on municipal boundaries. There are fourteen (14) municipal jurisdictions plus unincorporated Salt Lake County. Additionally, one zone covers Camp Williams as UFA has both contractual obligations and urban interface fire response within the Camp Williams boundary. Within the sixteen PZs, there are twenty-six operational stations, one station in the Camp Williams running area, and three additional structures that house UFA headquarters, UFA Logistics Division / Investigations / FEMA Urban Search & Rescue, and UFA's Fire Training Division.



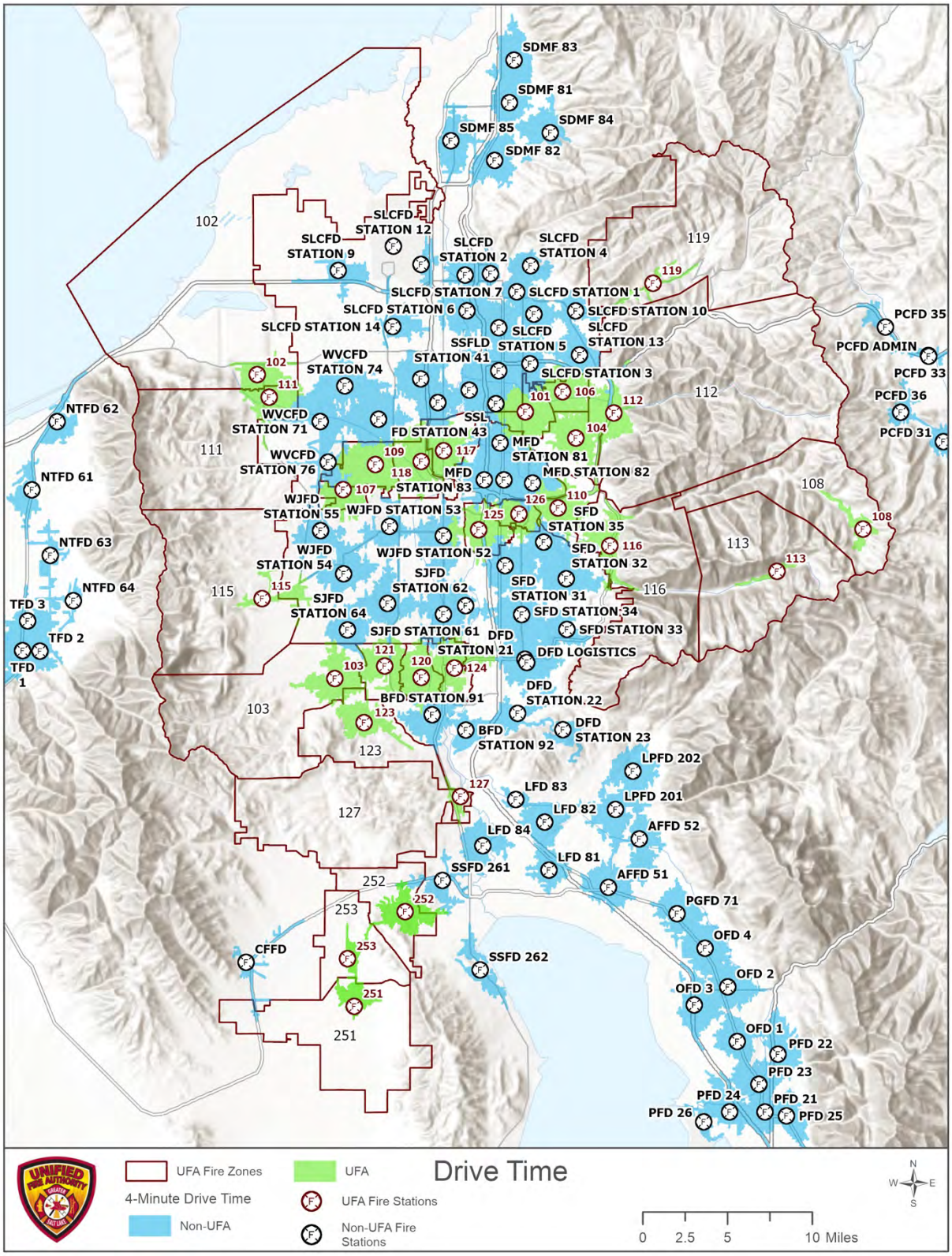
Map 40 - UFA Municipalities

Municipality	Square Miles
Town of Alta	4.5
Town of Brighton	16
Camp Williams	47
City of Cottonwood Heights	9.23
Copperton Town	0.31
Eagle Mountain City	51.4
Emigration Canyon	18.98
Herriman City	23
Holladay City	8.5
City of Kearns	4.63
Magna City	37.35
Midvale City	5.85
City of Millcreek	12.91
Riverton City	12.6
City of Taylorsville	10.85
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	358.87

The following maps show UFA response areas with a four-minute travel time. One of the primary standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710, which identifies many of the standards that full-time fire departments strive for. One of the primary standards is having the first arriving engine arrive on scene within four minutes of being turned out (i.e., dressed in PPE) with four-handed staffing for ninety percent of all responses. The two maps below show UFA's current areas for a four-minute travel time from each fire station, as well as automatic- and mutual-aid. There are several areas that are considered rural or canyon communities or are otherwise uninhabited so a four-minute response time may not be needed or warranted. To see individual four- and eight-minute response times per municipality, refer to each respective municipal section.



Map 41 - Four-Minute Travel Times for UFA



Map 42 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

The following map shows the population density in UFA. The City of Kearns has the highest population density at 8,509 residents per square mile, while the Town of Brighton planning zone has the lowest at 29 residents per square mile. Most of UFA's response and service areas have been built out, although there are several communities and pockets of Salt Lake County that are expanding, and annexation of unincorporated lands are still possible. UFA monitors these areas and if annexation is being proposed, UFA (in coordination with the communities), identifies the level of service appropriate for the community based off target hazards, properties, and population density.

UFA defines population density by the following criteria, based off the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) split between urban and rural. The following categories fall under each of those, respectively (for purposes of this categorization, if either of the population criteria are met, e.g., population per square mile or population over a certain number, that planning zone was accordingly categorized):

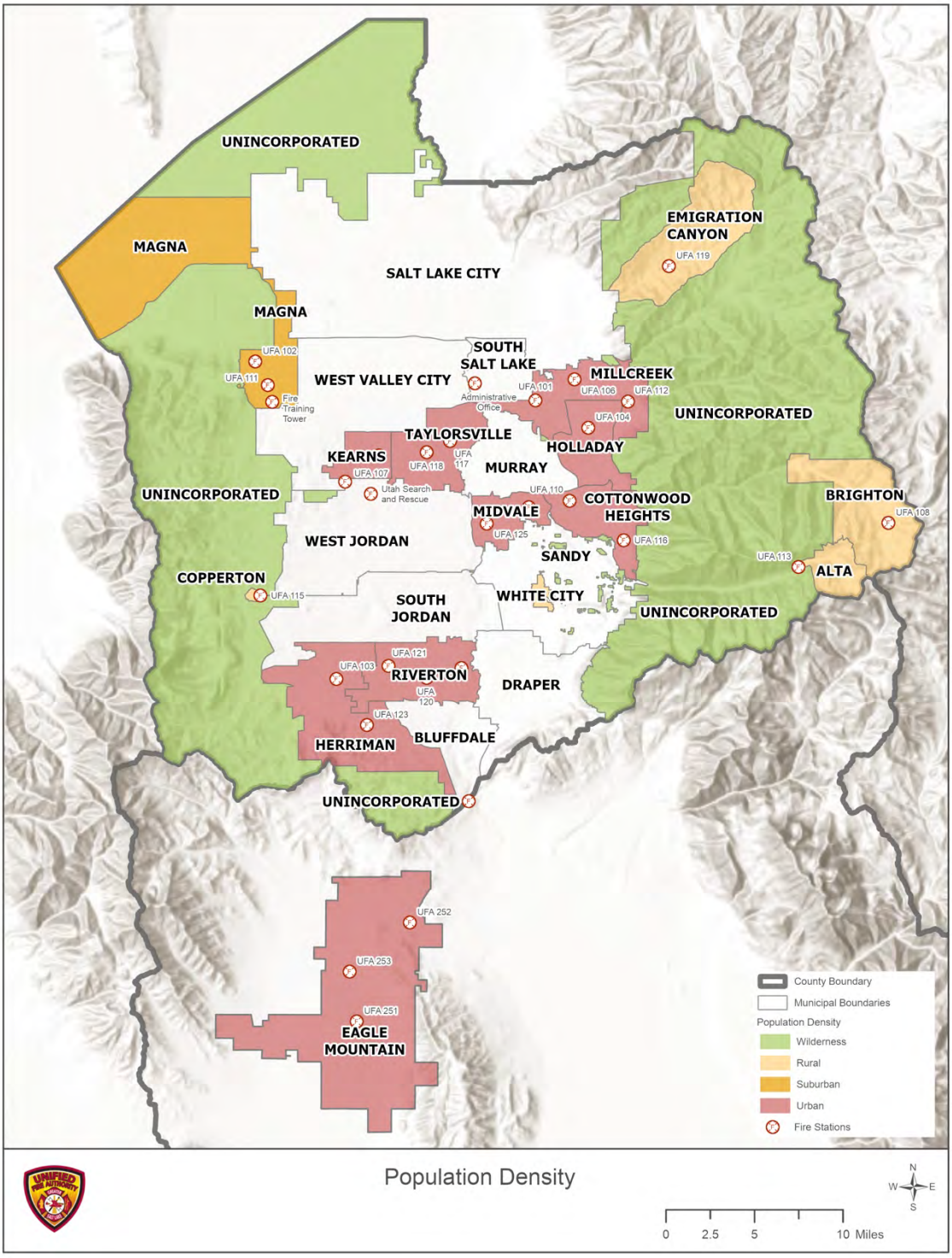
Urban

- Dense Urban – An incorporated or unincorporated area describing dense, fully developed areas, with high density of permanent or transient population. Urban areas are identified by maintaining a density of greater than 3,000 persons per square mile and a population of over 200,000.
    - UFA does not have any municipalities that currently fit into this category strictly based off the overall population measures.
- Urban – An incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of 30,000 to 199,999 and/or a population density over 1,000 people per square mile but less than 2,999.
    - Cottonwood Heights, Eagle Mountain, Herriman, Holladay, Kearns, Midvale, Millcreek, Riverton, and Taylorsville fit into this category.
- Suburban – An incorporated or unincorporated area describing mixed occupancy areas, with average to high density populations, typically fringed around urban areas. Suburban areas are identified by maintaining a population density of 500-1,000 persons per square mile and/or a population of 20,000 to 29,999.
    - Magna City fits into this category

Rural

- Rural – An incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of less than 19,999 people and/or a population density of less than 500 persons per square mile.

    - Town of Alta, Town of Brighton, Copperton, and Emigration Canyon fit into this category
- Wilderness – Any rural area not readily accessible by publicly or privately maintained roads and remote from any significant development and with greatly delayed response times.
    - Camp Williams and Unincorporated Salt Lake County fit into this category



Map 43 – Municipalities with Population Density

The following chart provides an overview of projected growth in both Salt Lake County and within UFA. The projection holds that currently about 34% of the population of Salt Lake County is covered by UFA and this projection holds. It is important to note that the majority of growth within Salt Lake County is anticipated to occur in the Southwest pocket of the county as well as in Eagle Mountain, and so while the projections are only separated by counties within the state, it is anticipated that the rate of growth will actually occur primarily within UFA areas. Additionally, the tally also has Eagle Mountain added to the top but outside of the Salt Lake County total, as Eagle Mountain is located in Utah County.

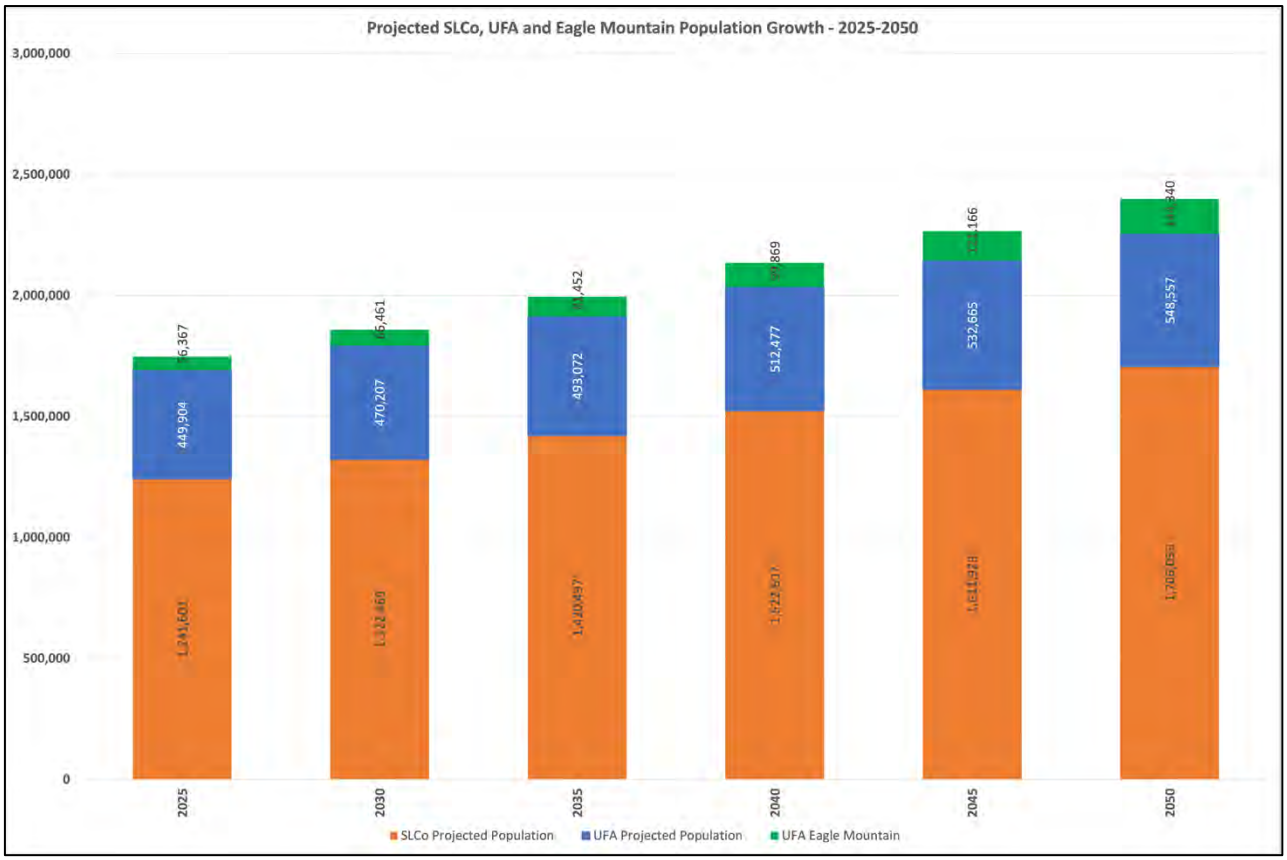
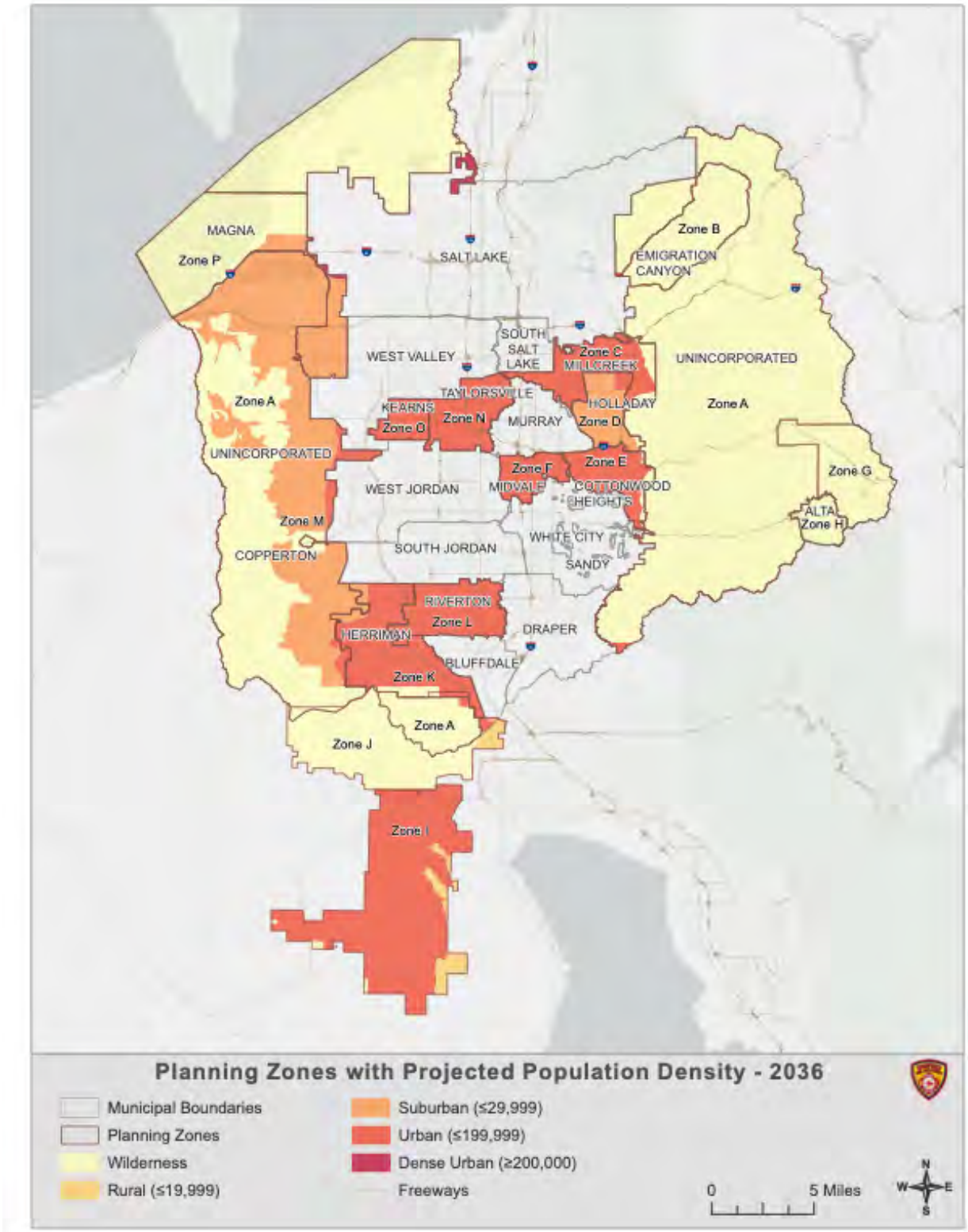


Chart 2 - Projected Growth



Map 44 – Municipalities with 15-year Projected Population

The following table shows the breakdown of population by municipality planning zone and the density per square mile.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Town of Alta	217	0.05%	4.5	51	Rural	$113M
Town of	459	0.10%	16	29	Rural	$372M
Camp Williams	Transient (Military Installation)	N/A	47	N/A	Wilderness	N/A
Copperton	791	0.16%	0.31	2,668	Rural	$99M
Cottonwood Heights	33,118	6.90%	9.23	3,588	Urban	$3.9B
Eagle Mountain	61,686	12.85%	51.4	1,179	Urban	$3.2B
Emigration Canyon	1,438	0.30%	18.98	83	Rural	$335M
Herriman City	62,755	13.07%	23	2,711	Urban	$4.8B
Holladay City	31,260	6.51%	8.5	3,599	Urban	$3.6B
City of Kearns	36,037	7.51%	4.63	8,509	Urban	$2.1B
Magna City - Habitable	36,356	7.57%	15	2,092	Suburban	$1.8B
Midvale City	36,947	7.70%	5.85	6,191	Urban	$3.3B
Millcreek City	62,415	13.00%	12.91	4,974	Urban	$6.1B
Riverton City	46,505	9.69%	12.6	3,705	Urban	$4.3B
City of Taylorsville	58,937	12.28%	10.85	5,329	Urban	$4.5B
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	11,052	2.30%	358.87	30.8	Wilderness	$1.1B
Total	479,973	100.00%	599.63	2982.59 Avg		$39.6B

Table 16 - UFA Population Information

Incidents vs Responses

Any given incident will typically involve multiple responses from one or more agencies. For instance, when a house fire is reported in UFA, the initial dispatch includes three engines, one truck, a medic ambulance and a Battalion Chief. This is a total of six responding vehicles or unit responses. Each dispatched unit counts as one response, so any given incident may involve several responses, which may be UFA units or automatic/mutual aid units. The table below shows the number of incidents within UFA's running districts over the last three calendar years.

	2022	2023	2024
Fire Suppression	965 | 2.7%	896 | 2.5%	940 | 2.5%
EMS	26,249 | 73.4%	24,383 | 68.1%	707 | 1.9%
Hazardous Materials	708 | 1.9%	743 | 2.1%	725 | 1.9%
Service Calls	4,590 | 12.8%	5,637 | 15.8%	6,074 | 16.5%
Good Intent	2,053 | 5.7%	2,360 | 6.6%	2,419 | 6.6%
False Calls	73 | 0.2%	71 | 0.2%	36 | 0.1%
Natural Condition	42 | 0.1%	91 | 0.3%	66 | 0.2%
Other (Misc., Flood, Overpressure)	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Unknown	62 | 0.2%	10 | 0%	36 | 0.1%
Total	35,756 | 100%	35,784 | 100%	36,869 | 100%

Table 17 - UFA Incident History 2022-2024

Incidents per Capita for Each Municipality – 2024

Municipality	Population	Calls in 2024	Calls per Capita
Town of Alta	217	101	0.47
Town of Brighton	459	442	0.96
Camp Williams	Transient (Military Installation)	13	Unknown
Copperton Town	791	53	0.07
Cottonwood Heights	33,118	2,178	0.07
Eagle Mountain	61,686	1,823	0.03
Emigration Canyon	1,438	60	0.04
Herriman City	62,755	1,970	0.03
Holladay City	31,260	2,227	0.07
City of Kearns	36,037	2,420	0.07
Magna City - Habitable	36,356	2,510	0.07
Midvale City	36,947	3,955	0.11
Millcreek City	62,415	5,742	0.09
Riverton City	46,505	2,170	0.05
City of Taylorsville	58,937	5,090	0.09
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	11,052	1,057	0.10
Total	479,973	31,811	0.07
There were an additional 5,058 calls outside of UFA municipalities, bringing the total call volume to 36,869			

Table 18 - UFA Incidents per Capita for Municipalities

Transports per Municipality – 2022-2024

Municipality	EMS Calls 2022-2024	EMS Transports 2022-2024	% of Transports
Town of Alta	230	133	58%
Town of Brighton	942	684	73%
Camp Williams	20	0	0%
Copperton Town	120	50	42%
Cottonwood Heights	4,794	3,011	63%
Eagle Mountain	3,647	2,176	60%
Emigration Canyon	115	57	50%
Herriman City	3,696	2,139	58%
Holladay City	4,540	3,296	73%
City of Kearns	5,336	3,194	60%
Magna City - Habitable	5,226	2,886	55%
Midvale City	8,983	5,510	61%
Millcreek City	12,122	4,678	39%
Riverton City	4,300	2,595	60%
City of Taylorsville	11,382	7,090	62%
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	1967	964	49%
Total	67,420	38,463	57%

Projected Incident Growth

Using an exponential growth projection model and based off the last three years of data (2022-2025), the chart below shows the current and anticipated trends out to 2034. With an exponential growth rate (and all items remaining the same), the highest projected incidents in respective planning zones will be Millcreek, with around 5,900 calls per year in 2034, followed by Magna, Eagle Mountain, and Midvale. This projection identifies that UFA should increase their internal calls (excluding automatic and mutual aid) to nearly 41,500 calls by 2034.

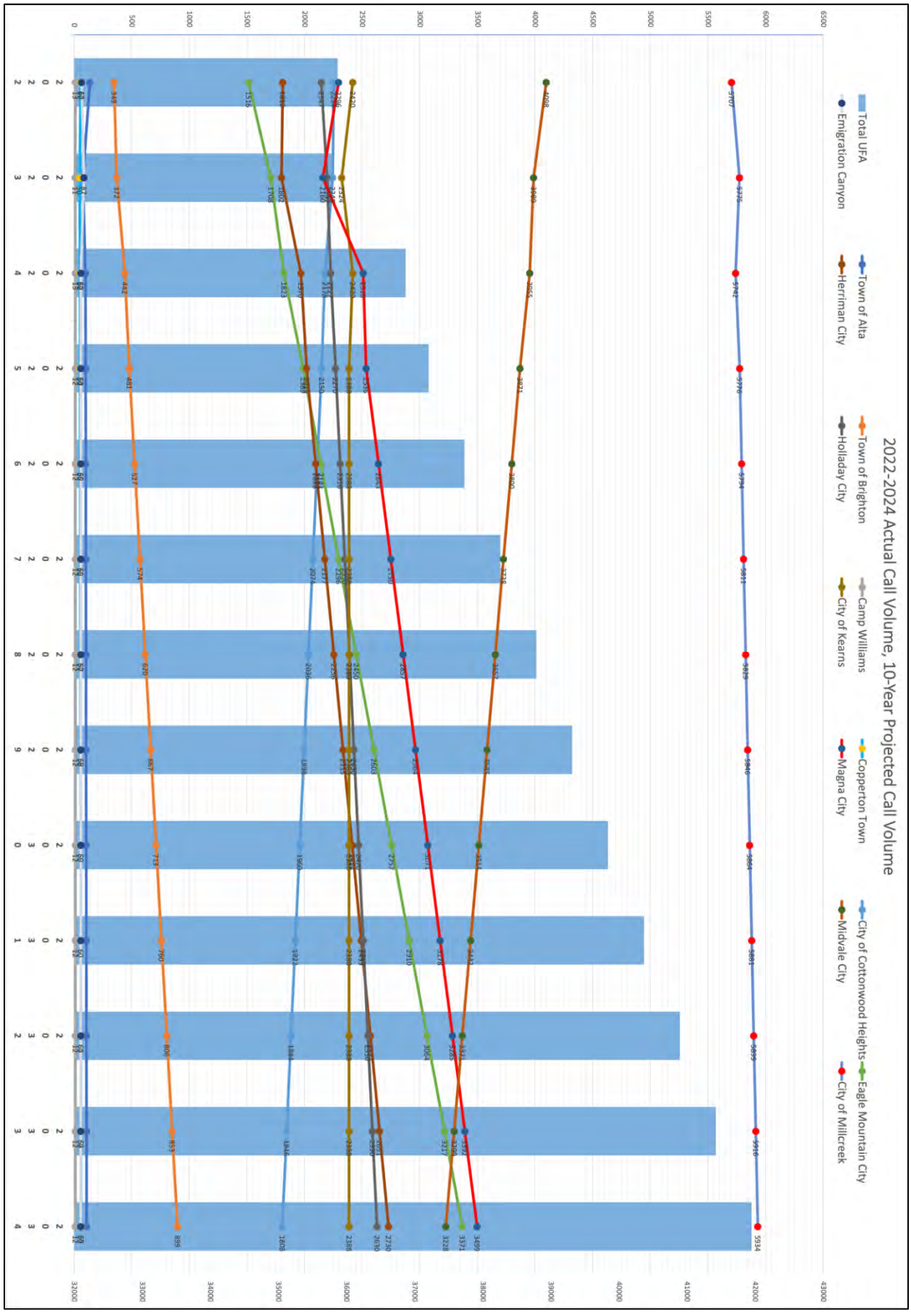


Chart 3 - Projected Incident Growth to 2034

To assist with projected growth, call volume, and station placement, UFA has identified and is utilizing software named Darkhorse that can identify and accurately project out the best placement of fire stations using projected community plans, road placement, population growth, etc. to help identify four- and eight-minute travel times and the best placement for future station development.

Incidents by Time of Day & Day of Week

A review of incidents by time of day illustrates when the greatest service delivery demand occurs. The following chart shows the times of greatest demand from 2022-2024, with 06:00 AM being the start of the increase and 06:00 PM being the start of the decline.

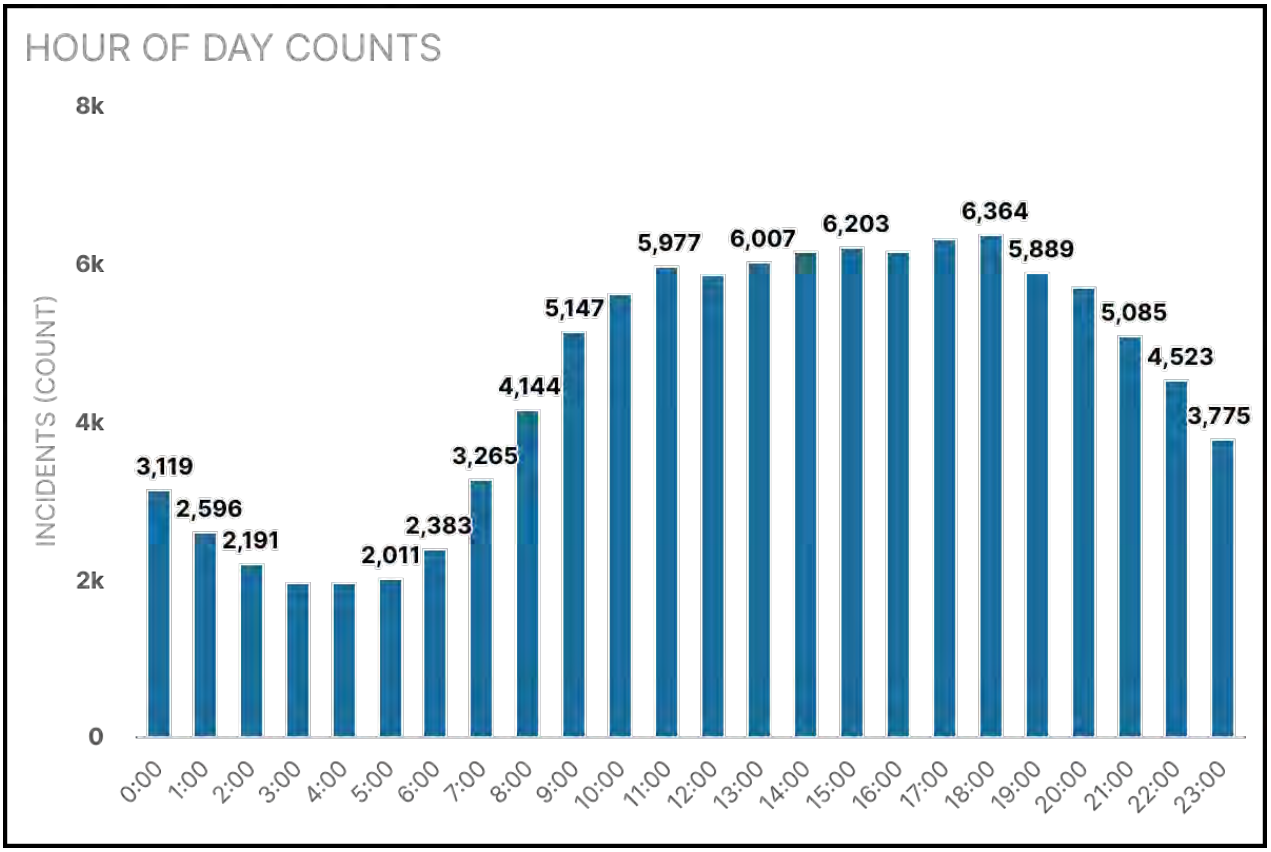


Chart 4 – 2022-2024 UFA Incidents by Time of Day

The chart below illustrates the call volume by the day of the week. The days with the highest number of calls are Thursdays, followed by Saturdays, Wednesdays, and Tuesdays, respectively.

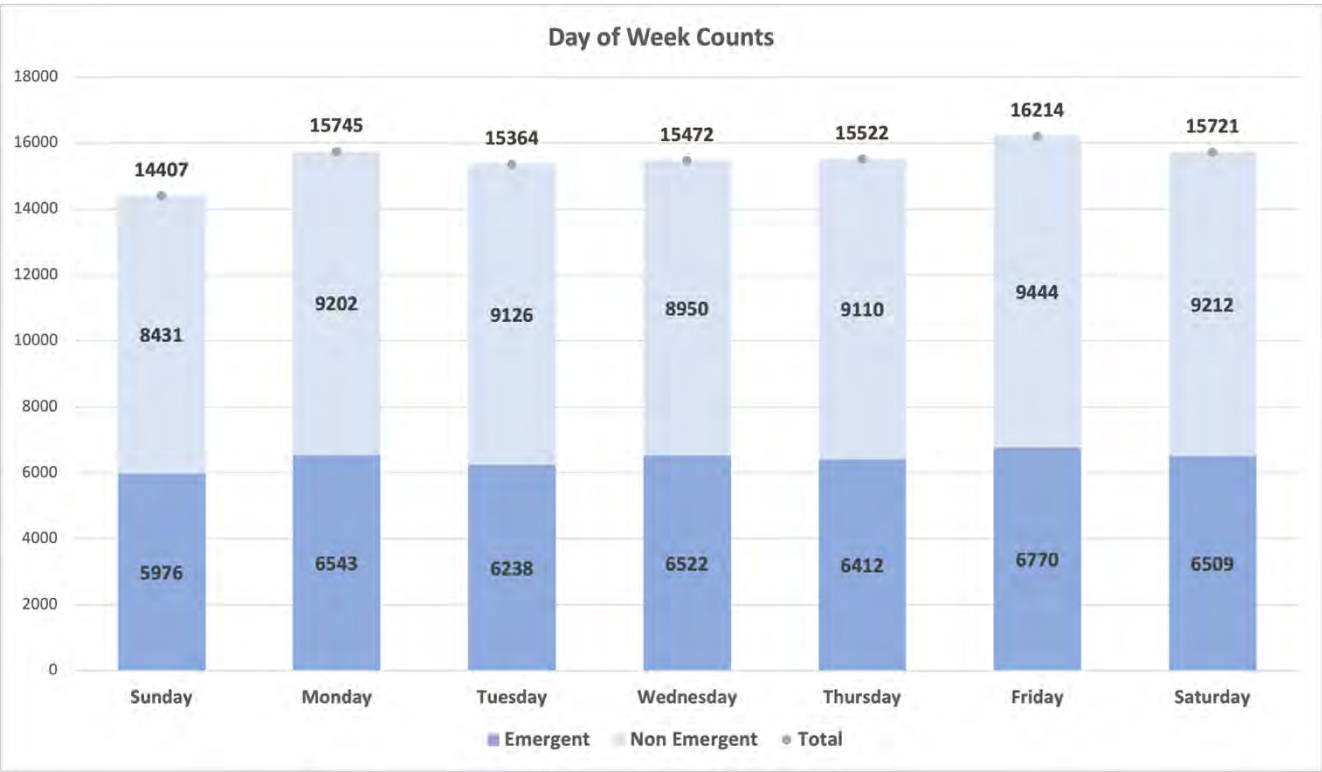


Chart 5 - Call Volume by Day of Week

Municipality Values at Risk

Planning Zone	Values at Risk (appx)	Values at Risk Per Capita
Town of Alta	$113,000,000	$519,877
Town of Brighton	$372,000,000	$810,763
Camp Williams	Unknown	N/A
City of Cottonwood Heights	$99,000,000	$125,195
Copperton Town	$3,900,000,000	$117,761
Eagle Mountain City	$3,200,000,000	$51,876
Emigration Canyon	$335,000,000	$232,948
Herriman City	$4,800,000,000	$76,488
Holladay City	$3,600,000,000	$115,163
City of Kearns	$2,100,000,000	$58,274
Magna City	$1,800,000,000	$49,511
Midvale City	$3,300,000,000	$89,317
City of Millcreek	$6,100,000,000	$97,733
Riverton City	$4,300,000,000	$92,464
City of Taylorsville	$4,500,000,000	$76,352
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	$1,100,000,000	
Total	$39,619,000,000	$84,490

Incidents by Type – Emergent and Non-Emergent

Incidents per Type	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	Total
Fire Suppression	965	896	940	2,801
EMS	26,249	24,383	24,945	75,577
HazMat	749	733	696	2,178
Technical Rescue	47	62	41	150
Water Rescue	1	2	9	12
Wildland	166	94	159	419

Table 20 - Emergent and Non-Emergent Incidents by Type

Fire Suppression Incident Types

The following table illustrates the various fire suppression incident types based on NFIRS data following the close out of reports following an incident. There are eight basic categories of fire dispatches that UFA utilizes in a computer aided dispatch (DISPATCH). Rubbish fire, typically a dumpster fire; natural vegetation fire, which can be a small or large outside fire, normally associated with wildland incidents; structure fire; fire in mobile property such as a fixed structure; crop fire, normally a controlled burn; vehicle fire; special outside fire; and other.

NFIRS Description	2022	2023	2024	% of Incidents
Special outside fire	28	38	28	3.4%
Fire, other	70	87	109	9.5%
Fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure	8	9	8	0.9%
Outside rubbish fire	153	146	167	16.6%
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire	3	3	0	0.2%
Structure fire	422	385	330	40.6%
Natural vegetation fire	175	101	162	15.6%
Mobile property (vehicle) fire	106	127	136	13.2%
Total	965	896	940	100.0%

Table 21 - Fire Suppression Incident Types

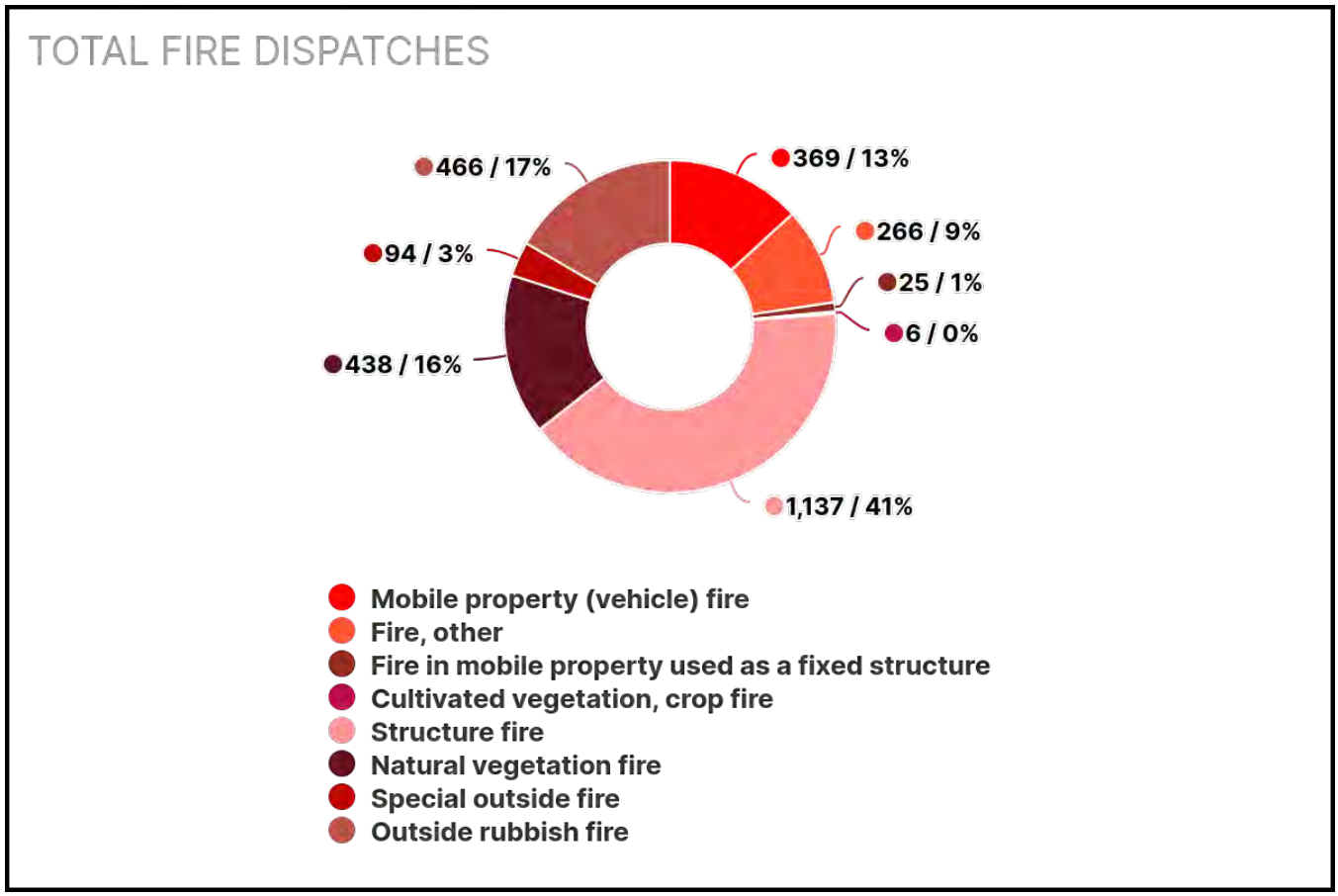


Chart 6 - Total UFA Fire Dispatches 2022-2024

EMS Transports and Non-Transports

The table below shows the breakdown of EMS calls that UFA responded to in the last three calendar years (2022-2024).

Municipality	Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
Town of Alta	230	133	58%
Town of Brighton	942	684	73%
Camp Williams	20	0	0%
Copperton Town	120	50	42%
Cottonwood Heights	4,794	3,011	63%
Eagle Mountain	3,647	2,176	60%
Emigration Canyon	115	57	50%
Herriman City	3,696	2,139	58%
Holladay City	4,540	3,296	73%
City of Kearns	5,336	3,194	60%
Magna City - Habitable	5,226	2,886	55%

Midvale City	8,983	5,510	61%
Millcreek City	12,122	4,678	39%
Riverton City	4,300	2,595	60%
City of Taylorsville	11,382	7,090	62%
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	1967	964	49%
Total	67,420	38,463	57%

Table 22 - EMS Call Volume and Transport Data

EMS Incident Types

The dispatching system within VECC utilized a coding system that falls alphabetically from "1 – Abdominal Pain" to "32 – Unknown Problem/Man Down". With the issues with H1N1 and COVID-19, an additional code was created, with "36 – Fever/Flu-Like Symptoms". Additionally, from the initial details, it gets coded as a Basic Life Support (BLS) call or an Advanced Life Support (ALS) call and they are differentiated upon dispatch as Alpha or Bravo for BLS and Charlie or Delta for ALS. Echo is usually an individual in full arrest.

This dispatching system changed in 2022 to an initial dispatch type, but outside of the number coding system 1-32. Due to the limitations this presented and trying to present a clear picture of all calls, these calls were identified by "primary impression" and then separated into the numbered coding system, particularly as this will be changing again in the near future. Those counts and criteria are listed below from calendar years 2022-2024.

EMS Calls by Response Type – 2022-2024

Code	Type	Number	Code	Type	Number
1	Abdominal Pain	3,534	**17**	Falls	122
2	Allergic Reaction	445	**18**	Headache	1,000
3	Animal Bite	21	**20**	Heat/Cold Problems	214
4	Assault	33	**21**	Hemorrhage	1,419
5	Back Pain	371	**22** **27** **29** **30**	**All Trauma Codes** • Industrial/Machinery • Stabbing/GSW • Traffic Accident • Traumatic Injury	13,162
6	Breathing Problems	3,861	**23**	Overdose/Poisoning	3,520
7	Burns	118	**24**	Pregnancy Problem	298
8	Carbon Monoxide Poisoning/Inhalation	64	**25**	Psychiatric/Behavioral Problems	5,876

9	Cardiac Problem	4,673	**26**	Sick Patient	20,512
10 **19**	• Chest Pain • Heart Problems	268	**28**	Stroke/CVA	1,017
11	Choking	138	**31**	Unconsciousness/Fainting	2,879
12	Convulsions/Seizures	3,395	**32**	Unknown Problem/Man Down	8,214
13	Diabetic Problem	1,440	**33**	Interfacility	1
14	Drowning	24	**36**	COVID-19	136
15	Electrocution	18	**36**	Fever/Flu-Like Symptoms	641
16	Eye Problem	73			

Table 23 – 2022-2024 EMS Call Type

Other Call Types

Heavy Rescue

UFA has two heavy rescue companies. 117 in Taylorsville is a dual-company station that takes turns shift-to-shift being the first up for any heavy rescue or technical rescue calls. 121 in Riverton is the second heavy rescue company within UFA. UFA heavy rescue companies respond on all technical rescue calls, entrapment calls, working fires (as our rapid intervention teams [RIT]), and extrication calls.

Unit	Staffing Level	2022 Responses	2023 Responses	2024 Responses	Total Responses
HR 117	4 (Cross-Staffed)	238	206	241	685
HR 121	4 (Cross-Staffed)	65	51	66	182
Total		303	257	307	867

Table 24 – 2022-2024 Heavy Rescue Calls

Hazardous Materials

UFA has two hazardous material (HazMat) companies. 120/124 in Riverton, and 126 in Midvale. Station 109 in Kearns housed a HazMat company until December of 2022 when the HazMat program was realigned to meet operational needs.

Unit	Staffing Level	2022 Responses	2023 Responses	2024 Responses	Total Responses
HM 109	4 (Cross-Staffed)	28	N/A	N/A	28
HM 124	4 (Cross-Staffed)	33	51	55	139
HM 126	4 (Cross-Staffed)	62	61	82	205
Total		123	112	137	372

Table 25 – 2022-2024 Hazardous Material Calls

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Response

UFA has its own Wildland Division that is housed out of Station 120 in Riverton. UFA has a Wildland Division Chief, a Crew Supervisor, a twenty-one-person Type 2 Initial Attack (IA) Handcrew (in Type 1 Hot Shot trainee status as of 2025 WL season) — Salt Lake 1, a ten-person IA Squad, two four-person Type 3 Engines available nationally. UFA also houses a ten-person IA Squad, a Fire Management Officer (FMO) and an Assistant FMO (AFMO) — and is responsible for all wildfire suppression on Camp Williams, a military institution that houses and trains the Utah National Guard.

Wildland Division Data – Camp Williams

	2022	2023	2024
Fires on Camp Williams	11	2	6
Total Acres Burned on Camp Williams	~8	~1	~25

Table 26 - Camp Williams Fire Data

Wildland Division Responses

	2022	2023	2024
Fires	60	9	N/A
Projects	15	16	5
Fires - Days on Status*	846	644	1,127
Projects - Days on Status*	59	102	80
Fires – Total Number of Deployments	54	44	69
Projects – Total Number of Deployments	15	16	5
Fires in Other States	50	57	81
Fires in Utah	10	6	17

**Cumulative Days on Status, including all units and Single Resource*
Table 27 - Fuels Crew / Initial Attack Crew Data

Wildland Incidents by Unit Response – 2022-2024

Unit	2022 Incidents	2023 Incidents	2024 Incidents	Total
AL115		1	4	5
BC11	15	10	11	36
BC12	12	5	12	29
BC13	23	14	32	69
E6102			6	6
E6106	10	3	7	20
E6109		7	13	20
E6110	13	12	9	34
E6111	12	3	6	21
E6112	7	5	7	19

E6115	4	3	5	12
E6118	9	1		10
E6123	9	7	13	29
E6125	4	10	8	22
E6252	20	6	12	38
HV117	4	1	2	7
HV121	1			1
INV192	1	3		4
INV193	1		2	3
INV194	1		1	2
INV195			1	1
INV196			2	2
MA101	1		1	2
MA106	1			1
MA109	2	3	6	11
MA110			1	1
MA111	5	2	1	8
MA118		1		1
MA120			1	1
MA121		1		1
MA126	2		2	4
MA204	1			1
MA217	1		2	3
MA225	3		4	7
MA252	4	1		5
MA253			5	5
ME101	14	10	9	33
ME102	18	11	5	34
ME103	13	10	12	35
ME104	11	9	11	31
ME108	1	2	3	6
ME112	10	9	7	26
ME113	2	2	2	6
ME115	4		1	5
ME116	10	8	11	29
ME117	5	13	14	32
ME118	10	5	23	38
ME119	2		2	4
ME123	3	9	8	20
ME124	5	5	13	23
ME125	5	4	18	27
ME126	8	14	11	33
ME251	16	12	15	43
ML106	8	2	5	15
ML109	16	10	20	46
ML110	5	5	7	17
ML111	10	6	2	18
ML117	5	9	10	24
ML121	10	7	12	29

ML252	8	10	6	24
OPS1	2			2
WILD1	1		4	5
WILD2		1		1
WILD10		1		1
WTT106	2	1	1	4
WTT111			4	4
WTT123	7	1	7	15
Total	377	275	419	1,071

Note: These are those incidents within Central and VECC's DISPATCH. There are other incidents that wildland units may have been dispatched to within the NUIFC dispatch system or out-of-county responses

Table 28 - Wildland Incidents by Unit Response

Responses by Unit

The table below illustrates responses by unit. This is based off dispatch information and only signifies dispatches, not necessarily that they arrived on scene, were cancelled, or part of a large, multi-unit response.

	2022		2023		2024	
Unit	**Incident Count**	**Call Duration (90th %, mm:ss)**	**Incident Count**	**Call Duration (90th %, mm:ss)**	**Incident Count**	**Call Duration (90th %, mm:ss)**
AL115	70	37:02	75	39:42	72	40:31
BC11	426	18:14	491	17:42	501	19:25
BC12	268	15:05	216	13:27	263	19:26
BC13	529	13:41	638	13:03	663	13:03
COMM	0		1	3:12	0	
E6102					15	19:45
E6106	12	44:14	7	15:30	13	22:44
E6109			10	6:31	12	7:19
E6110	13	18:39	13	13:51	11	19:31
E6111	22	32:42	5	13:49	19	26:21
E6112	15	19:52	16	18:12	18	20:12
E6115	6	9:51	1	6:48	6	9:22
E6118	14	23:21	1	9:19		
E6119	1	9:26	2	5:00		
E6123	13	29:53	11	23:47	17	20:18
E6125	6	19:10	12	17:14	11	17:47
E6127	1	0:20			2	28:20
E6252	24	29:37	9	17:50	16	48:25
EMS1	5	10:05	20	10:01	10	7:48
EMS4	0		1	0:00	0	

EMS5	0		8	7:20	0	
FC2	0		1	0:18	2	13:19
FC3	0		2	5:30	8	12:45
HM109	27	27:00				
HM124	18	34:21	24	23:47	26	29:23
HM126	45	30:41	43	21:43	57	28:50
HV117	97	17:52	82	18:40	156	17:57
HV121	26	16:33	30	30:27	39	29:27
INSP4	1	0:00	1	8:40	1	0:00
INV191					12	24:56
INV192	1	20:00			1	0:00
INV193					21	36:32
INV194					32	32:19
INV195					53	26:30
INV196					31	33:56
MA101	2641	9:41	2645	9:17	2645	9:42
MA104					1106	10:50
MA106	1676	11:50	1670	12:33	747	12:17
MA109	2295	9:52	2328	9:14	2414	9:32
MA110	2091	14:14	1984	14:16	1871	17:11
MA111	1697	8:30	1666	8:41	1805	9:45
MA113	1	9:24	0		0	
MA118	1891	10:06	1824	10:14	1769	9:53
MA120	985	10:56	889	11:04	907	11:35
MA121	1347	12:09	1338	11:50	1443	12:35
MA126	2026	11:10	1645	10:35	1780	11:44
MA203	607	12:45	657	13:06	602	12:21
MA204	1320	12:21	1182	11:53	634	12:50
MA206					486	13:07
MA216	20	33:15	119	33:31	89	30:52
MA217	1993	9:55	1897	10:31	1820	11:08
MA225	1491	9:48	1814	9:26	1835	9:17
MA251	182	15:41	95	15:38	116	16:53
MA252	801	13:46	711	14:27	65	15:02
MA253	277	12:41	420	14:04	1124	14:54
ME101	2814	8:42	2918	8:25	2947	8:36
ME102	1171	8:51	1243	9:30	1257	9:44
ME103	918	11:10	934	10:31	987	10:40
ME104	2124	8:55	2181	9:02	2219	8:51

ME108	320	15:42	314	15:53	404	14:22
ME109	1	5:51			54	9:09
ME112	1130	11:55	1171	11:48	1153	12:14
ME113	284	12:08	210	11:09	220	12:09
ME115	111	12:20	97	13:48	117	12:46
ME116	874	11:12	849	10:48	851	10:49
ME117	1346	8:51	1469	8:51	1396	9:05
ME118	1839	8:37	1825	8:33	1881	8:47
ME119	71	14:08	93	16:47	68	15:01
ME123	826	10:46	853	11:39	843	11:19
ME124	969	10:25	1015	9:45	1084	10:07
ME125	2307	8:19	2296	8:23	2254	8:25
ME126	1932	8:45	1790	8:40	1939	8:55
ME251	547	15:18	625	13:29	745	13:08
ML106	1286	10:20	1355	10:19	1216	9:28
ML109	2478	9:15	2456	8:59	2574	8:58
ML110	1719	10:15	1772	10:29	1638	10:22
ML111	1150	8:53	1071	8:43	1313	8:05
ML117	1430	9:26	1366	9:32	1218	10:36
ML121	1062	9:36	1146	9:45	1282	10:28
ML252	921	11:31	947	10:51	950	12:17
OPS1	42	27:04	7	10:46	11	23:46
PIO2	6	34:15	3	12:24	7	40:38
PIO3	5	26:38	8	44:44	10	22:18
PIO4	10	27:12	6	31:02	11	34:15
S1D	2	38:46	4	26:29	6	19:46
SAFE1	6	22:20	8	51:06	10	5:48
SAFE2	3	9:38				
UFA191	8	33:04	23	28:26	3	39:43
UFA192	40	30:06	81	35:15	19	48:24
UFA193	70	41:09	93	31:36	21	36:02
UFA194	109	42:23	66	25:06	20	31:50
UFA195	19	30:49	24	28:26	34	26:38
UFA196	38	44:29	64	38:23	18	33:10
WILD1	7	52:44	1	20:01	7	45:40
WILD10			2	41:44	1	9:43
WILD11	1	1:03	2	12:35	5	52:16
WILD2	2	28:08	1	45:00	5	25:07
WILD9					1	0:00

WL1B	1	49:58			1	33:00
WTT106	6	29:51	9	16:26	15	36:16
WTT111	6	31:34	4	44:45	16	29:52
WTT123	5	41:30	2	41:37	7	39:42

Key					
AL	Air & Light	**BC**	Battalion Chief	**DC**	District Chief (No Longer Utilized)
E	Engine	**HM**	HazMat	MA	Medic Ambulance
ME	Medic Engine	**ML**	Medic Ladder	**HR/HV**	Heavy Rescue
INV	Investigator	**OPS**	Operations Chief	**PIO**	Public Information Officer
SAFE	Safety Officer	**WILD**	Wildland Duty Officer	**WTT**	Tactical Water Tender

Table 29 - UFA Unit Responses in 2022-2024

Occupancy Types in UFA Planning Zones

The following table has all the occupancy types identified within UFA areas according to the risk matrix. Each planning zone has a breakdown specific to those areas.

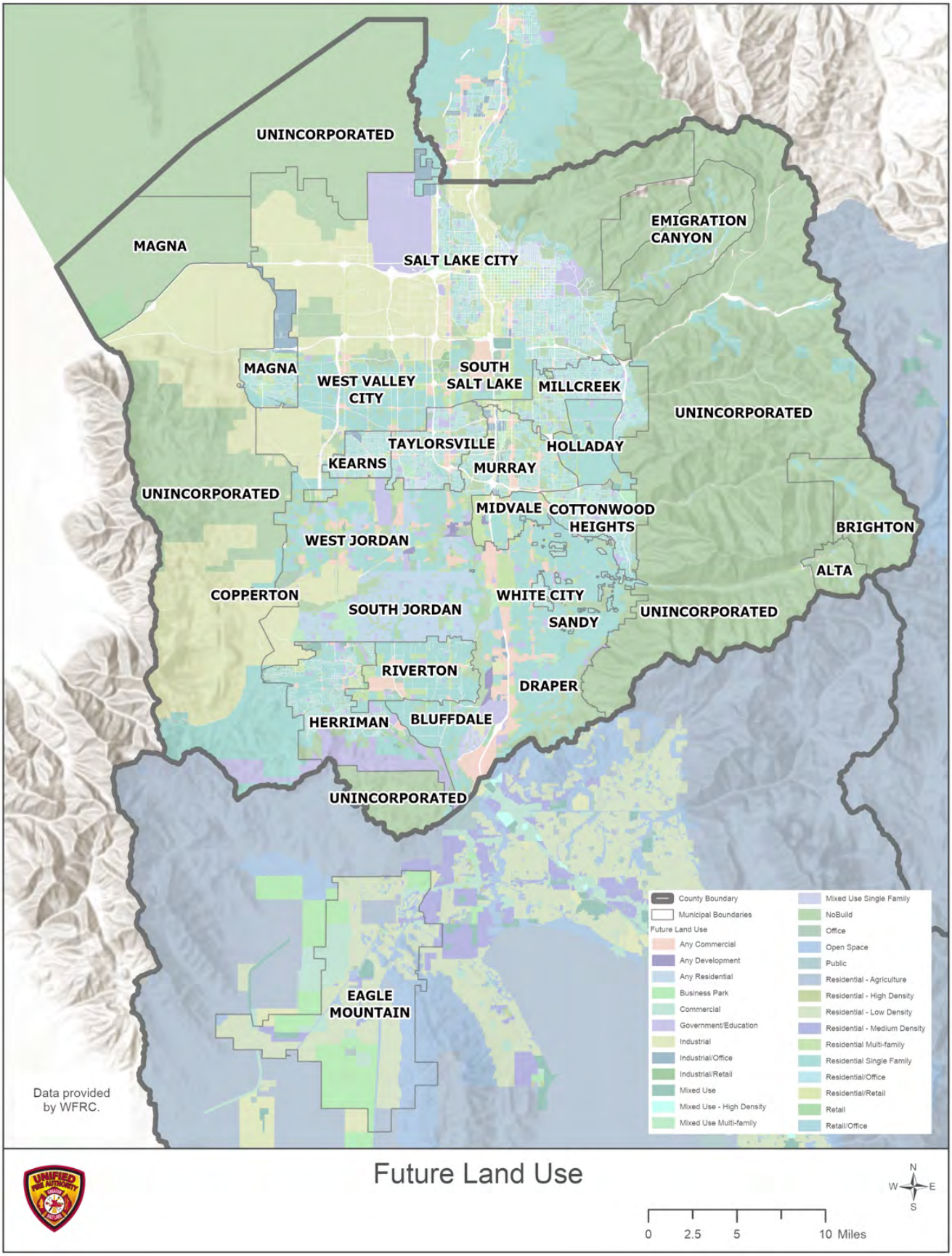
Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	110	7	3	0	**120**
Assembly	386	301	218	2	**907**
Commercial	2,809	900	455	31	**4,195**
Education	473	58	142	31	**704**
Government	851	74	111	2	**1,038**
Hazardous	152	39	9	4	**204**
Healthcare	8	9	28	3	**48**
High Rise	2,022	4	7	0	**2,033**
Industrial	423	146	141	14	**724**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	117,425	3,100	395	2	**120,922**
Single Family Residential	59,054	41,142	4,358	105	**104,659**
Multi-family Residential	4,994	4,842	1,657	282	**11,775**
Unclassified/Storage	1,477	176	64	6	**1,723**
Utility and Miscellaneous	2	0	1	0	**3**
Total	**190,186**	**50,798**	**7,589**	**482**	**249,055**

Table 30 - Occupancy Types in UFA Municipalities

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 1-4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

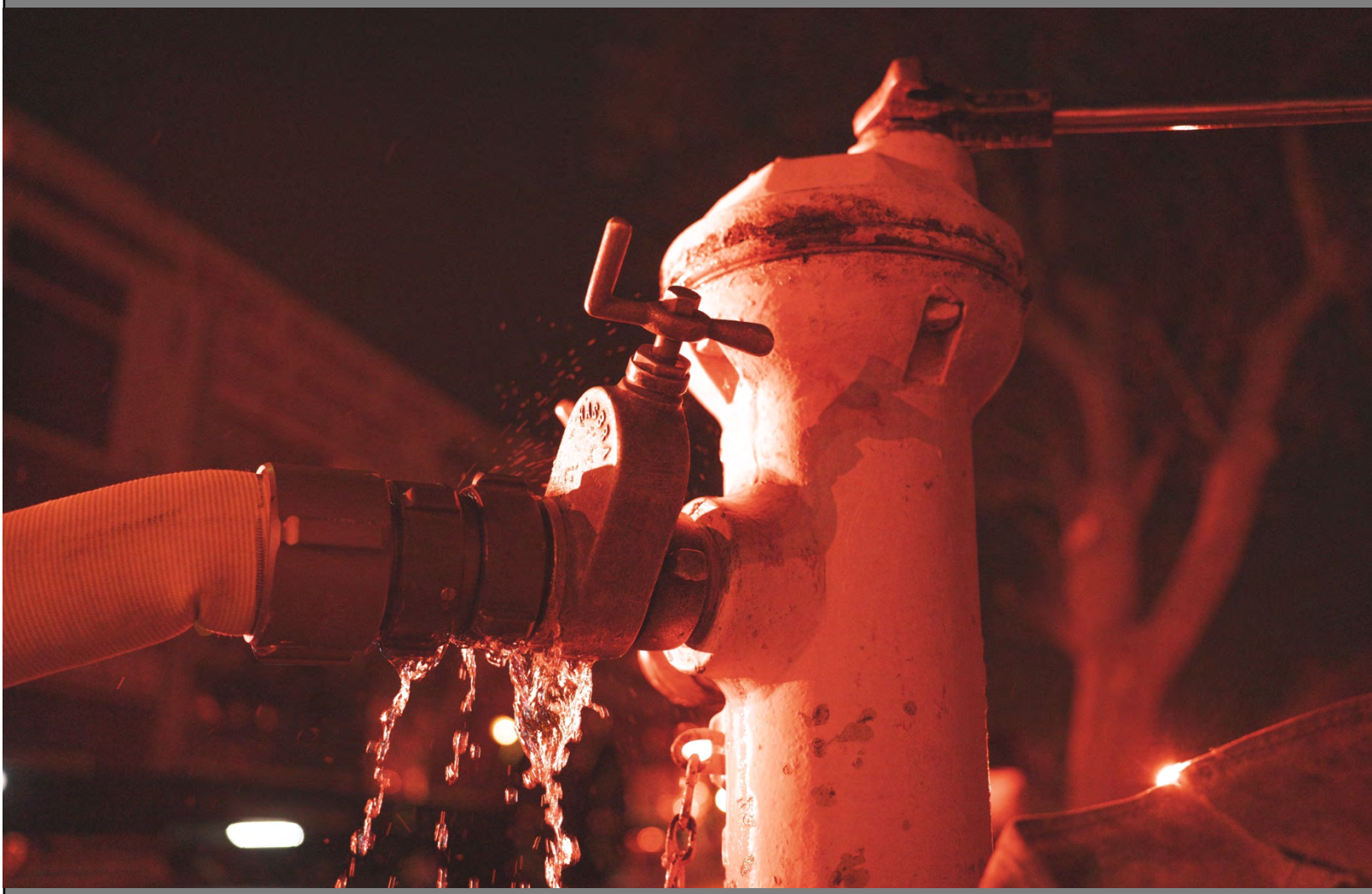

UNINCORPORATED
MAGNA
SALT LAKE CITY
EMIGRATION CANYON
MAGNA
WEST VALLEY CITY
SOUTH SALT LAKE
MILLCREEK
UNINCORPORATED
TAYLORSVILLE
HOLLADAY
KEARNS
MURRAY
UNINCORPORATED
MIDVALE
COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS
BRIGHTON
WEST JORDAN
ALTA
COPPERTON
WHITE CITY
SOUTH JORDAN
UNINCORPORATED
SANDY
RIVERTON
DRAPER
HERRIMAN
BLUFFDALE
UNINCORPORATED
EAGLE MOUNTAIN
Data provided by WFRC.
County Boundary
Municipal Boundaries
Future Land Use
Any Commercial
Any Development
Any Residential
Business Park
Commercial
Government/Education
Industrial
Industrial/Office
Industrial/Retail
Mixed Use
Mixed Use - High Density
Mixed Use Multi-family
Mixed Use Single Family
NoBuild
Office
Open Space
Public
Residential - Agriculture
Residential - High Density
Residential - Low Density
Residential - Medium Density
Residential Multi-family
Residential Single Family
Residential/Office
Residential/Retail
Retail
Retail/Office
Future Land Use
N
W
E
S
0
2.5
5
10 Miles

Unified Fire Authority

3380 South 900 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84119

Unified Fire Authority

Risk Assessment



Part 2 – UFA Community Risk Assessments

Unified Fire Authority

UFA has twenty-six fire operational stations—with two of them being utilized for different UFA divisions, a headquarters building, and training grounds with a training tower and classrooms—within the 651 square miles serving a population of 474,187 and responded to 108,525 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Planning Zone	Population	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Value of Structures Protected
UFA	474,187	651	728	$39,619,000,000

Unified Fire Authority's response area has increased its residents served from 451,035 in 2020 to 474,187 in 2024, showing an increase of 4.9% over a four-year timeframe.

Unified Fire Authority Station Information

Station	Apparatus	Minimum Staffing	Address	Specialty
Town of Alta				
Station 113	Medic Engine 113 (T1/3) Medic Ambulance 113	4 Cross-Staffed	9523 Bypass Road, Snowbird	
Brighton				
Station 108	Medic Engine 108 (T1/3) Medic Ambulance 108 Engine 6108 (T6)	4 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	8036 Old Prospect Ave, Brighton	WUI Response
Copperton				
Station 115	Medic Engine 115 (T1) Engine 6115 (T6) Rehab 115	3 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	8495 W State Highway, Copperton	WUI Response Rehab Unit
City of Cottonwood Heights				
Station 110	Medic Ladder 110 (T1) Medic Ambulance 110 Engine 6110 (T6) Battalion Chief 14	4 2 Cross-Staffed 1	1790 Fort Union Blvd, Cottonwood Heights	WUI Response
Station 116	Medic Engine 116 (T1) Medic Ambulance 216	3 2 (PL-Seasonal)	8303 Wasatch Blvd, Cottonwood Heights	
Eagle Mountain City				
Station 251	Medic Engine 251 (T1/3) Medic Ambulance 251	4 Cross-Staffed	3726 N. Pony Express Pkwy, Eagle Mountain	
Station 252	Medic Engine 252 (T1) Medic Ambulance 252	4 Cross-Staffed	3785 E. Pony Express Pkwy, Eagle Mountain	
Station 253	Medic Ladder 253 (T1) Medic Ambulance 253 WTT 253 (T1)	4 2 Cross-Staffed	1208 Mid Valley Rd Eagle Mountain	WUI Response

	Engine 6253 (T6)	Cross-Staffed		
Emigration Canyon				
Station 119	Medic Engine 119 (T1/3) Engine 6119 (T6)	3 Cross-Staffed	5025 Emigration Canyon Rd, Salt Lake City	WUI Response
Herriman City				
Station 103	Medic Engine 103 (T1/3) PL Ambulance 203 WLDO Supervisor Truck	4 2 (PL 12 hrs) Cross-Staffed	5916 W 13100 S, Herriman	Wildland Duty Officer WUI Response
Station 123	Medic Engine 123 (T1) Event Ambulance 223 Engine, 6123 (T6) WTT 123 (T1) Battalion 12	4 2 (Event only) Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed 1	4850 W Patriot Ridge Dr. Herriman	Surface Water Rescue WUI Response
City of Holladay				
Station 104	Medic Engine 104 (T1) Medic Ambulance 104	4 2	2210 E Murray-Holladay Road, Holladay	
City of Kearns				
Station 107	Medic Engine 107 (T1) Medic Ambulance 107	4 2	6305 S 5600 W West Jordan	
Station 109	Medic Ladder 109 (T1) Medic Ambulance 109 Engine 6109 (T6)	4 2 Cross-Staffed	4444 W 5415 S, Kearns	WUI Response
Magna City				
Station 102	Medic Engine 102 (T1) Engine 6102 (T6)	4 Cross-Staffed	8609 W Magna Main Street, Magna	WUI Response
Station 111	Medic Ladder 111 (T1) Medic Ambulance 111 WTT 111 (T1) Engine 6111 (T6)	4 2 Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	8215 West 3500 South, Magna	WUI Response
Midvale City				
Station 125	Medic Engine 125 (T1) Medic Ambulance 225 Engine 6125 (T6)	4 2 (PL-24 Hour) Cross-Staffed	655 W 7720 S, Midvale	WUI Response
Station 126	Medic Engine 126 (T1) Medic Ambulance 126 HazMat 126 Operations Chief	4 2 Cross-Staffed 1	607 E 7200 S, Midvale	HazMat
Millcreek City				
Station 101	Medic Engine 101 (T1) Medic Ambulance 101 Battalion Chief 11	4 2 1	790 E 3900 S, Millcreek	
Station 106	Medic Ladder 106 (T1) Medic Ambulance 206 WTT 106 (T1) Engine 6106 (T6)	4 2 (PL 12 hrs) Cross-Staffed Cross-Staffed	1911 E 3300 S, Millcreek	WUI Response
Station 112	Medic Engine 112 (T1) Engine 6112 (Type 6)	4 Cross-Staffed	3612 Jupiter Drive, Millcreek	WUI Response
Riverton City				
Station 120	Medic Ambulance 120 Wildland 1	2 1	13000 S 2700 W,	Wildland

	WL Sup Truck 1 WL SL Chase Truck 1 WL SL Chase Truck 2 Crew Carrier 1 Crew Carrier 2 Engine 301 (T3) Engine 302 (T3) Fuels Crew Chase Truck 1 Fuels Crew Chase Truck 2 Fuels Crew (T6)	1 1 1 10 10 2 4 2 2 4	Riverton	
Station 121	Medic Ladder 121 (T1) Medic Ambulance 121 Heavy Rescue 121	4 2 Cross-Staffed	4146 W 12600 S, Riverton	Heavy Rescue
Station 124	Medic Engine 124 (T1) HazMat 124	4 Cross-Staffed	12662 S 1300 W, Riverton	HazMat
Taylorsville City				
Station 117	Medic Ladder 117 (T1) Medic Engine 117 (T1) Medic Ambulance 217 Heavy Rescue 117	4 4 2 (PL-24 Hour) Cross-Staffed	4965 S Redwood Road, Taylorsville	Heavy Rescue
Station 118	Medic Engine 118 (T1) Medic Ambulance 118 Battalion Chief 13	4 2 1	5317 S 2700 W, Taylorsville	
Contract, Division Headquarters or Administrative Buildings				
Station 127	Wildland 2 Initial Attack Handcrew	1 10 (Seasonal)	17800 Camp Williams Road, Camp Williams	Wildland (Camp Williams)
Fire Training			3950 S 8000 W, Magna	Fire Training Division
Headquarters			3380 S 900 W, South Salt Lake	Headquarters
Logistics			6276 S Navigator Drive, West Jordan	Logistics Division

Daily Totals	Full Time Personnel	127
	Part Time Personnel (24 Hour)	4
	Part Time Personnel (Peak Load)	4
	Part Time Seasonal Personnel (Peak Load)	2
	Medic Engines, (Type 1)	14
	Medic Engines, (Type 1/3)	5
	Engines, Type 6 (Cross-Staffed)	11
	Medic Ladders, Quint	2
	Medic Ladders TDA, (Type 1)	5
	Medic Ambulances (Full Time)	11
	Medic Ambulances (Peak Load)	2
	Medic Ambulance Seasonal (Peak Load)	1
	Medic Ambulances, 24-hour (Peak Load)	2
	Tactical Water Tender (Type 1)	4

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Departments

UFA has contiguous borders, as well as mutual and automatic aid agreements with the following fire departments in the Salt Lake Valley:

- Bluffdale Fire Department
- Draper City Fire Department
- Murray City Fire Department
- Salt Lake City Fire Department
- Sandy City Fire Department
- South Jordan Fire Department
- South Salt Lake Fire Department
- West Jordan Fire Department
- West Valley Fire Department

UFA has contiguous borders, as well as mutual and automatic aid agreements with the following fire departments in Utah County:

- City of Saratoga Springs Fire Department (contiguous)
- Lehi City Fire Department
- American Fork City Fire Department
- Lone Peak Fire Department

Unified Fire Authority – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	965 | 2.7%	896 | 2.5%	940 | 2.5%
EMS	26,249 | 73.4%	24,383 | 68.1%	707 | 1.9%
HazMat	708 | 1.9%	743 | 2.1%	725 | 1.9%
Service Call	4,590 | 12.8%	5,637 | 15.8%	6,074 | 16.5%
Good Intent	2,053 | 5.7%	2,360 | 6.6%	2,419 | 6.6%
False Call	73 | 0.2%	71 | 0.2%	36 | 0.1%
Natural Condition	42 | 0.1%	91 | 0.3%	66 | 0.2%
Other Situation	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Unknown	62 | 0.2%	10 | 0%	36 | 0.1%
Total	35,756 | 100%	35,784 | 100%	36,869 | 100%

Table 31 – Call Type

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.

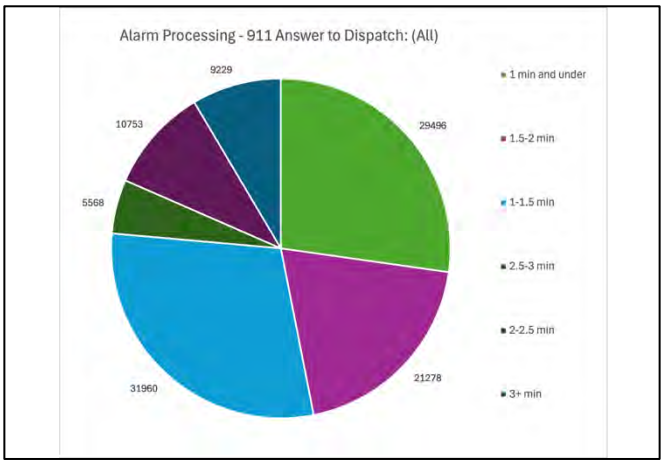
– In Other Words…

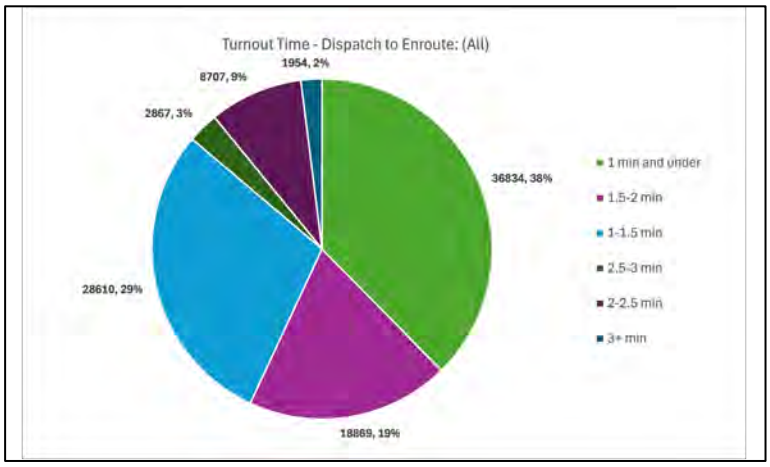
If a value is in the 90th percentile, it means the value is better than 90% of all other values in the dataset. In other words, it is within the top 10% of the values.

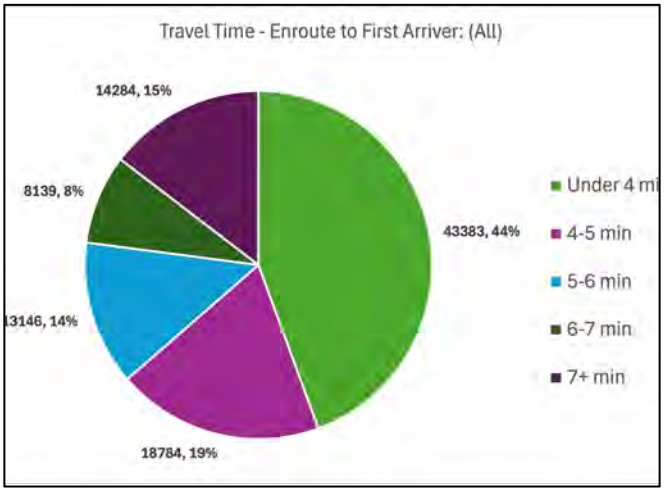
NFPA 1710 encompasses suggested standards for full-time fire departments and recommends the following times (all of which are at the 90th percentile): alarm processing – 64 seconds; turnout time for EMS responses – 60 seconds; turnout time for fire responses – 80 seconds; first arriver apparatus – 240 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.

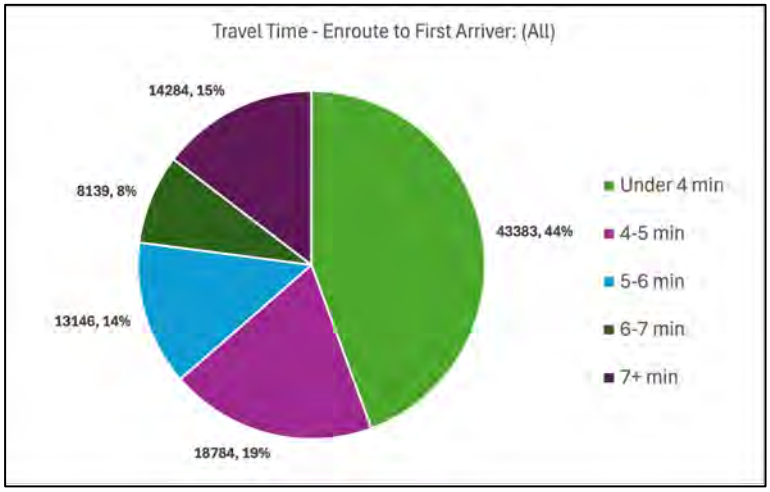
– Of Note…

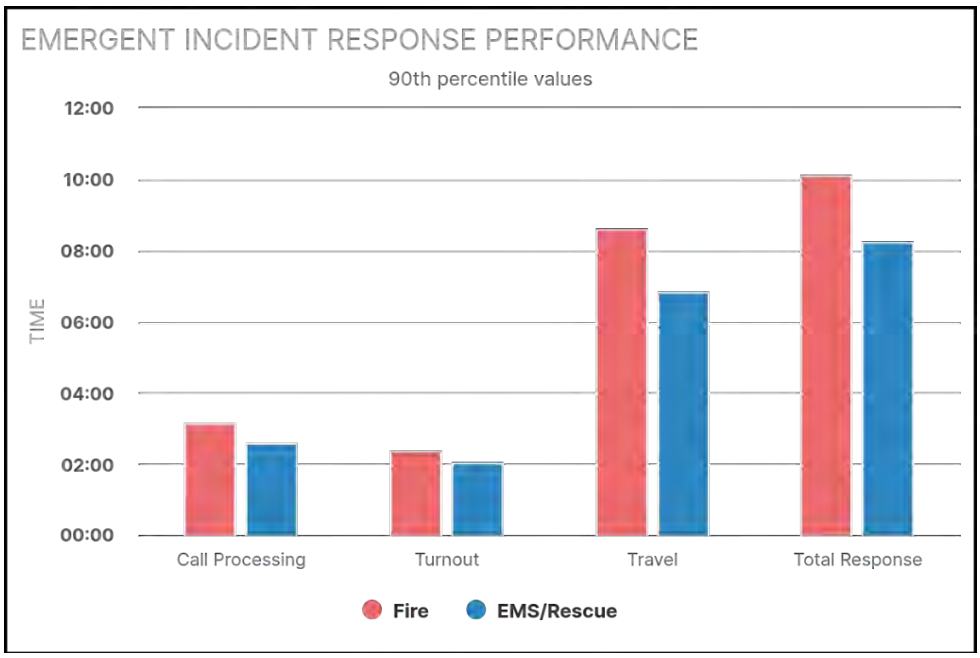
NFPA 1710 response times have not been adopted by the UFA Board. One of the important elements of the community risk assessment and standards of cover is to identify current 90th percentile times (current baselines) within UFA and to identify realistic benchmarks for the UFA Board to consider for adoption.


Alarm Processing - 911 Answer to Dispatch: (All)
9229
10753
5568
29496
31960
21278
1 min and under
1.5-2 min
1-1.5 min
2.5-3 min
2-2.5 min
3+ min


Turnout Time - Dispatch to Enroute: (All)
1954, 2%
8707, 9%
2867, 3%
36834, 38%
28610, 29%
18869, 19%
1 min and under
1.5-2 min
1-1.5 min
2.5-3 min
2-2.5 min
3+ min


Travel Time - Enroute to First Arriver: (All)
14284, 15%
8139, 8%
43383, 44%
13146, 14%
18784, 19%
Under 4 mi
4-5 min
5-6 min
6-7 min
7+ min

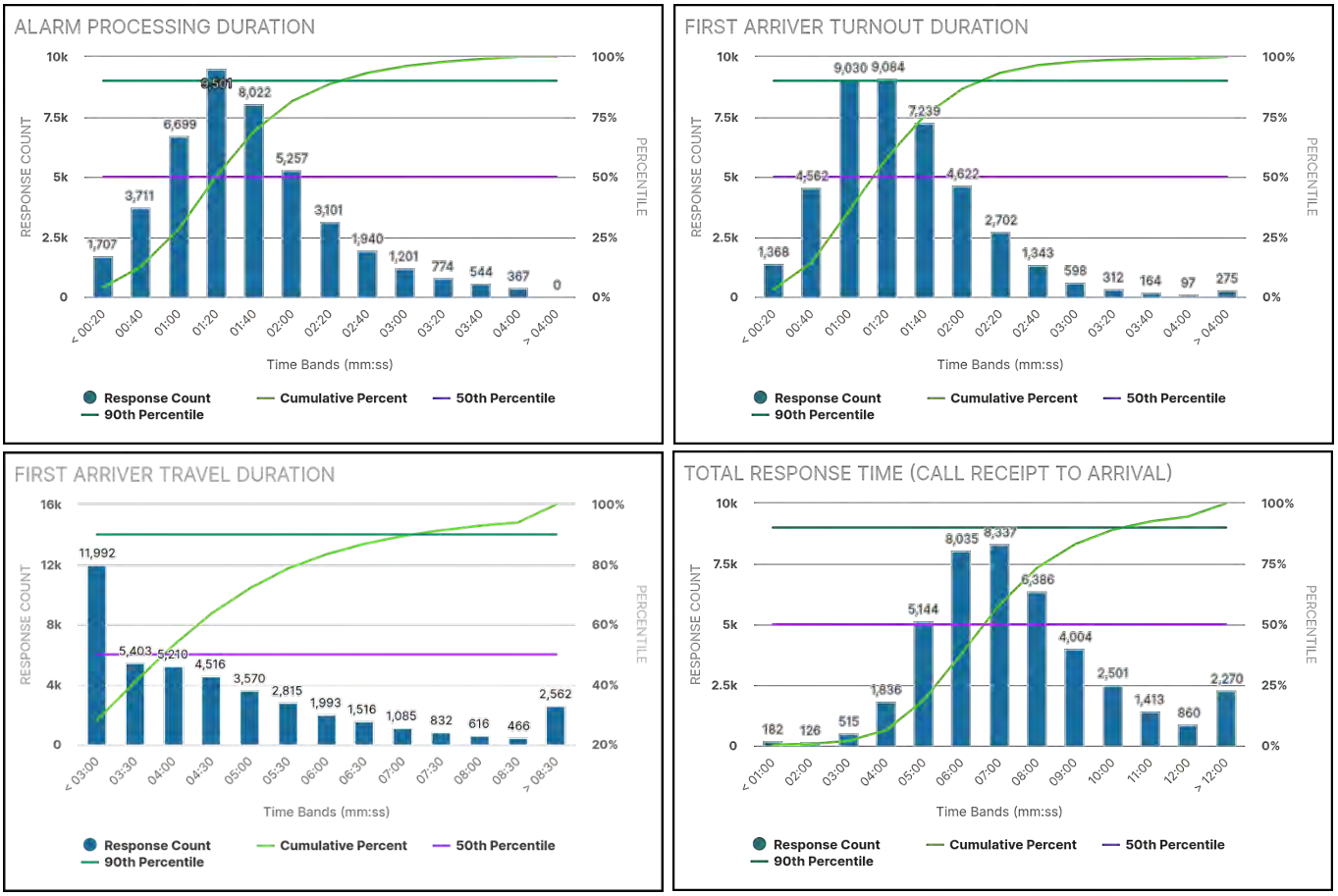

Travel Time - Enroute to First Arriver: (All)
14284, 15%
8139, 8%
43383, 44%
13146, 14%
18784, 19%
Under 4 min
4-5 min
5-6 min
6-7 min
7+ min


EMERGENT INCIDENT RESPONSE PERFORMANCE
90th percentile values
12:00
10:00
08:00
06:00
04:00
02:00
00:00
TIME
Call Processing
Turnout
Travel
Total Response
Fire
EMS/Rescue

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
UFA 2022	2:53	2:21	9:10	12:20	2:31	2:07	7:07	10:13
UFA 2023	2:39	2:16	8:12	11:48	2:17	2:02	6:44	9:50
UFA 2024	2:29	2:25	8:59	12:22	2:12	2:07	6:47	9:44
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 32 – Response Times, 90th percentile values

Unified Fire Authority – 2022-2024 Turnout and Travel Times



The charts above illustrate the alarm processing, turnout and travel times for all units responding to service calls within UFA's response area. The 90th percentile for alarm processing was 2:24. The 90th percentile turnout time was 2:07. The 90th percentile travel time was 7:06. The 90th percentile total response time was 10:12. This is further separated into fire and EMS response, as well as urban and rural response. For urban

fire data, the 90th percentile for alarm processing was 2:43. The 90th percentile turnout time was 2:20. The 90th percentile travel time was 7:17. The 90th percentile total response time was 10:51. For rural fire data, the 90th percentile for alarm processing was 2:59. The 90th percentile turnout time was 2:22. The 90th percentile travel time was 14:56. The 90th percentile total response time was 17:48. For urban EMS data, the 90th percentile for alarm processing was 2:15. The 90th percentile turnout time was 2:06. The 90th percentile travel time was 6:11. The 90th percentile total response time was 9:11. For rural EMS data, the 90th percentile for alarm processing was 2:51. The 90th percentile turnout time was 2:18. The 90th percentile travel time was 14:29. The 90th percentile total response time was 18:22. 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.

UFA – 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

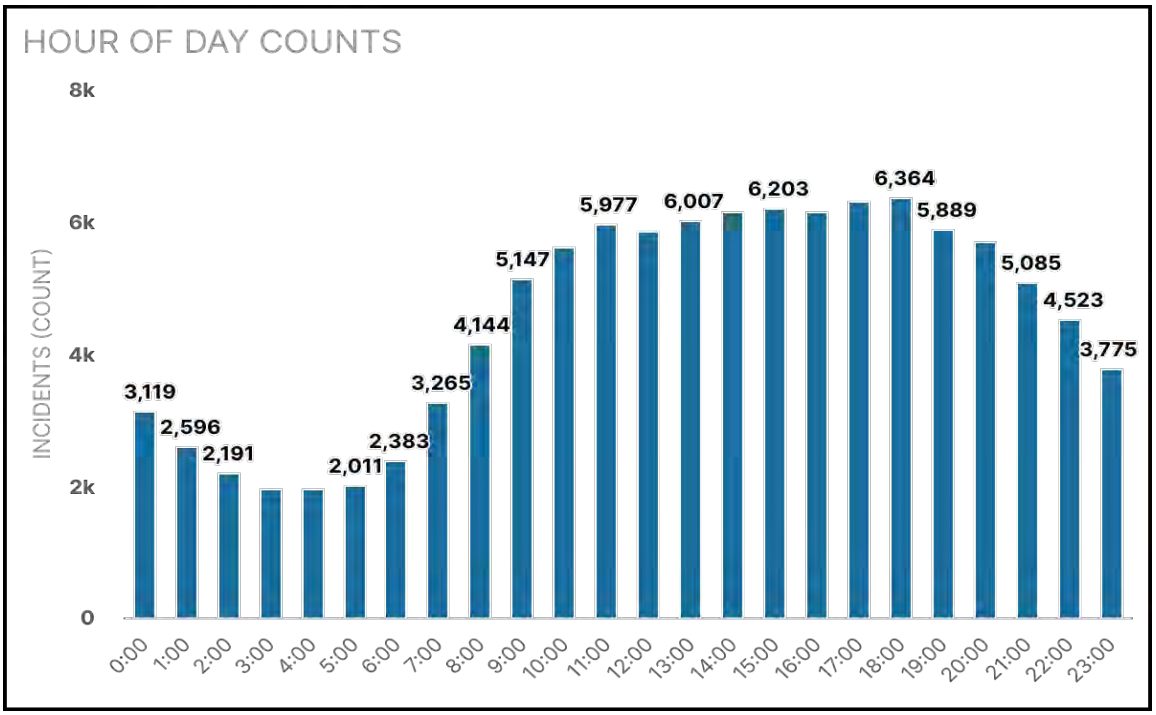


Chart 7 – Incidents by Time of Day

The above table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within UFA's response area for all service calls. This chart illustrates that the greatest demand for service delivery begins to increase at 6:00 AM and starts to decrease at 6:00 PM.

Unified Fire Authority – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

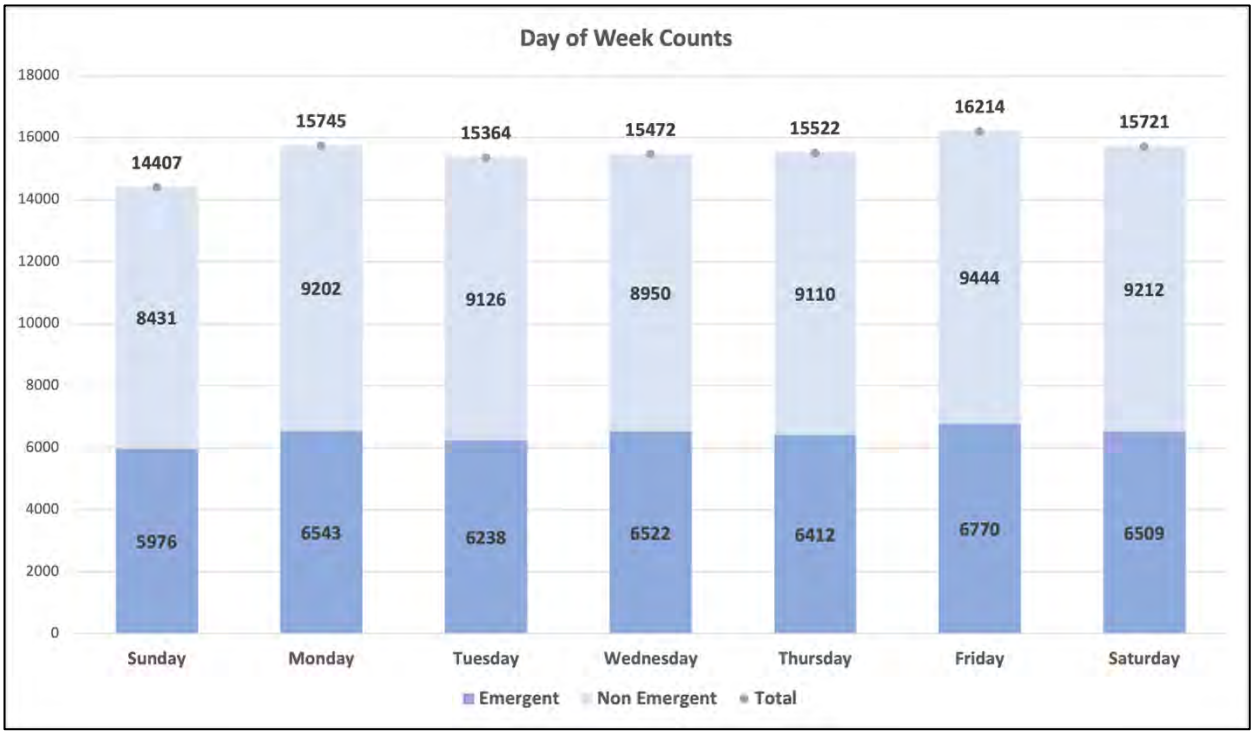


Chart 8 - Incidents by Day of Week

This chart demonstrates the peak volume for all calls in UFA's response areas occurs on Friday.

Unified Fire Authority – EMS Calls and Transports 2022-2024

Municipality	EMS Calls 2022-2024	EMS Transports 2022-2024	% of Transports
Town of Alta	230	133	58%
Town of Brighton	942	684	73%
Camp Williams	20	0	0%
Copperton	120	50	42%
Cottonwood Heights	4,794	3,011	63%
Eagle Mountain	3,647	2,176	60%
Emigration Canyon	115	57	50%
Herriman City	3,696	2,139	58%
Holladay City	4,540	3,296	73%
City of Kearns	5,336	3,194	60%
Magna City - Habitable	5,226	2,886	55%
Midvale City	8,983	5,510	61%
Millcreek City	12,122	4,678	39%
Riverton City	4,300	2,595	60%
City of Taylorsville	11,382	7,090	62%
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	1967	964	49%
Total	67,420	37,366	55%

Table 33 - EMS Call Volume

Unified Fire Authority – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	2022	2023	2024	% of Incidents
Special outside fire	28	38	28	3.4%
Fire, other	70	87	109	9.5%
Fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure	8	9	8	0.9%
Outside rubbish fire	153	146	167	16.6%
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire	3	3	0	0.2%
Structure fire	422	385	330	40.6%
Natural vegetation fire	175	101	162	15.6%
Mobile property (vehicle) fire	106	127	136	13.2%
Total	965	896	940	100.0%

Table 34 – Incidents by Dispatch Type

Unified Fire Authority – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

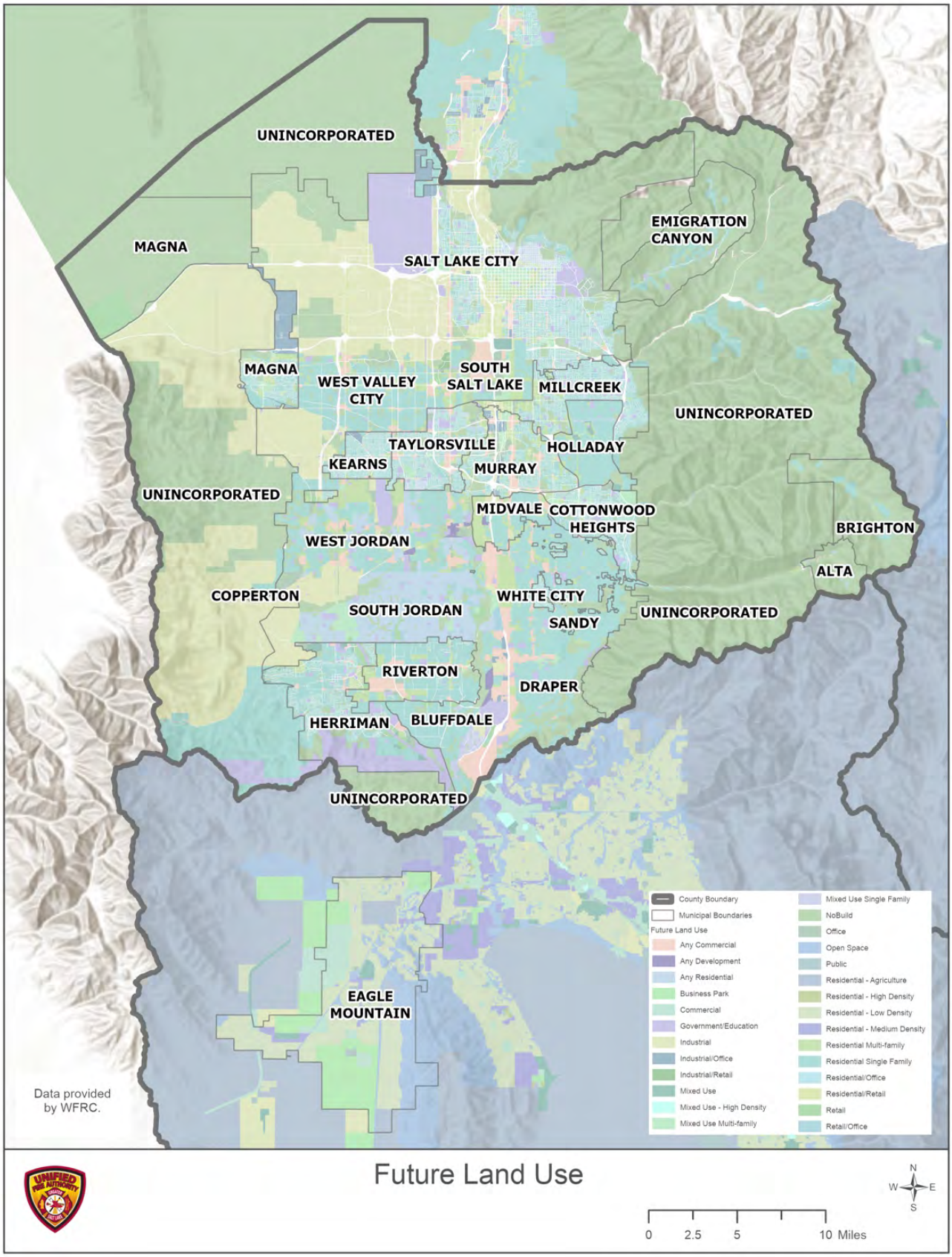
Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	110	7	3	0	**120**
Assembly	386	301	218	2	**907**
Commercial	2,809	900	455	31	**4,195**
Education	473	58	142	31	**704**
Government	851	74	111	2	**1,038**
Hazardous	152	39	9	4	**204**
Healthcare	8	9	28	3	**48**
High Rise	2,022	4	7	0	**2,033**
Industrial	423	146	141	14	**724**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	117,425	3,100	395	2	**120,922**
Single Family Residential	59,054	41,142	4,358	105	**104,659**
Multi-family Residential	4,994	4,842	1,657	282	**11,775**
Unclassified/Storage	1,477	176	64	6	**1,723**
Utility and Miscellaneous	2	0	1	0	**3**
Total	**190,186**	**50,798**	**7,589**	**482**	**249,055**

Table 35 - Occupancy Types

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

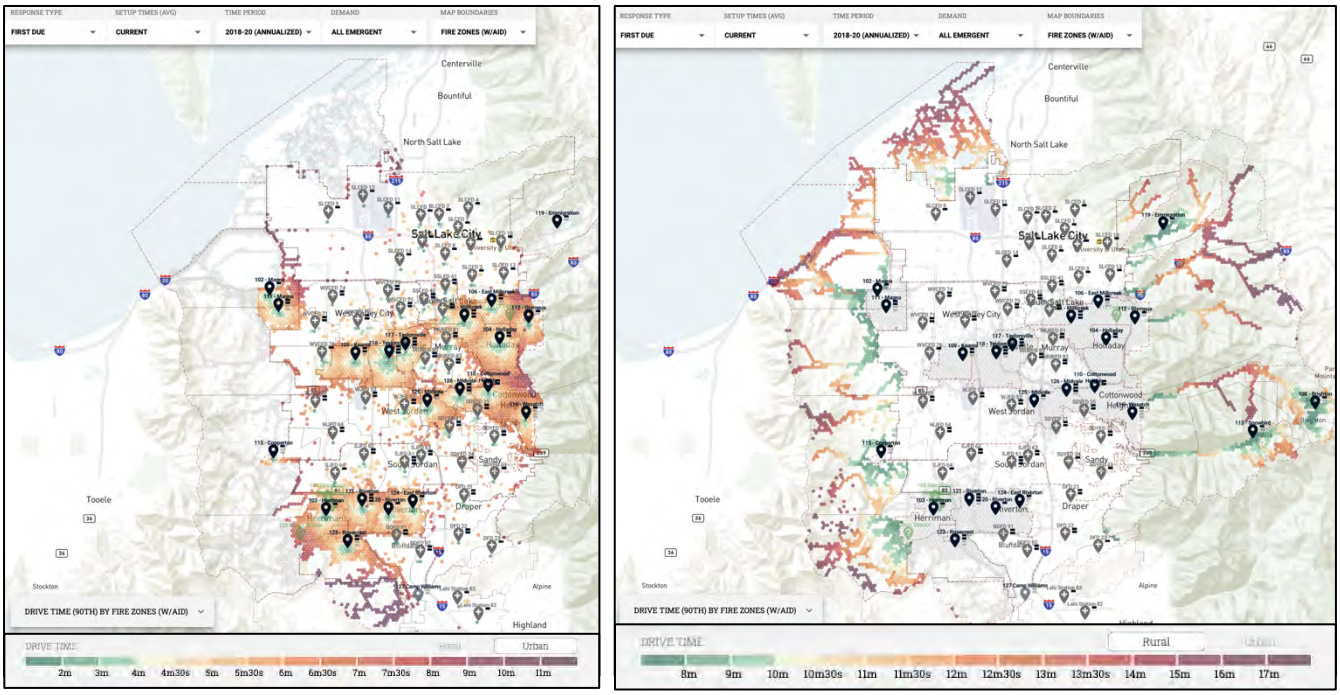
Nonresidential low: 1 - 1-4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000



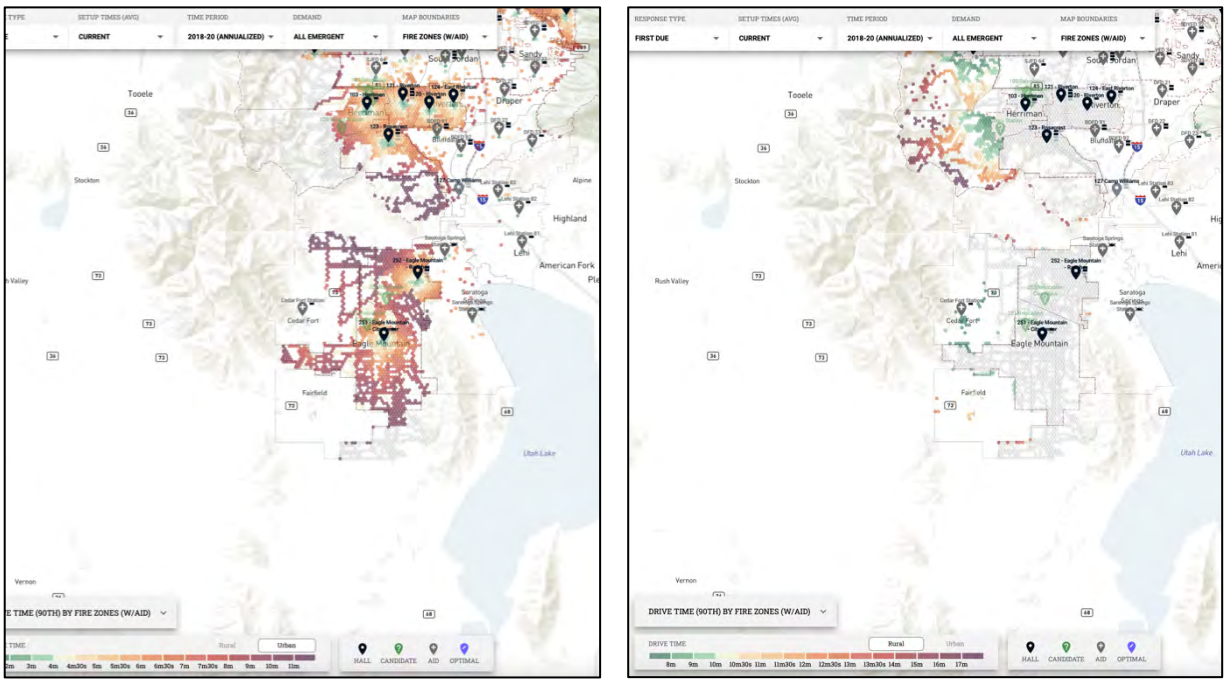
Map 46 – UFA Areas with Land Use

Unified Fire Authority – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. Currently, within UFA as a whole, the 90th percentile drive time is 8:31 (both urban and rural responses). There is a difference between travel times in urban areas and rural areas. In urban areas, the 90th percentile drive time for fire responses was 7:45 and 5:45 for EMS. In rural areas, the 90th percentile drive time for fire responses was 12:30 for fire responses and 10:30 for EMS responses.



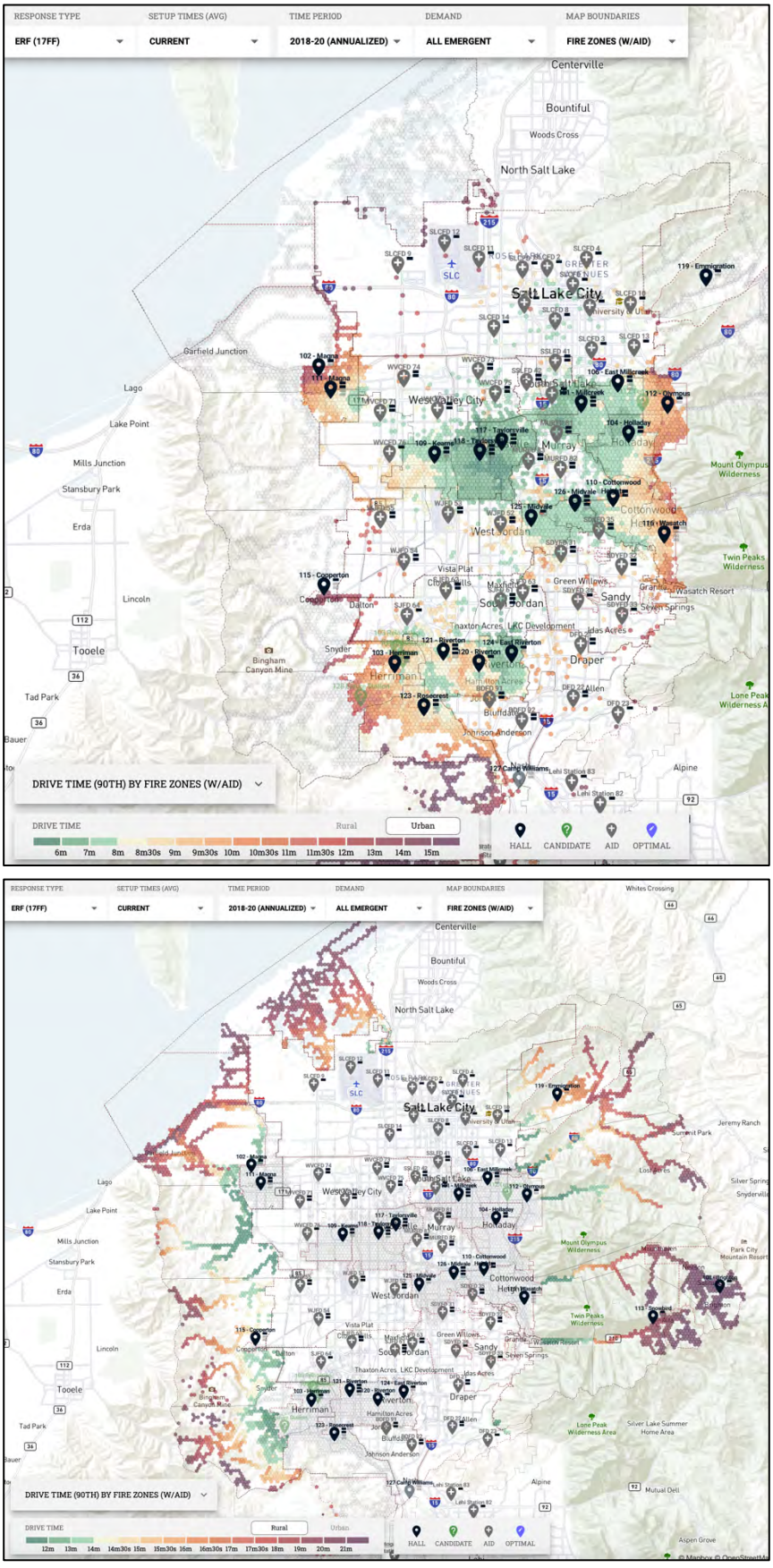
Map 47 – UFA Salt Lake County Urban (Left) and Rural (Right) Response Times – All Aid



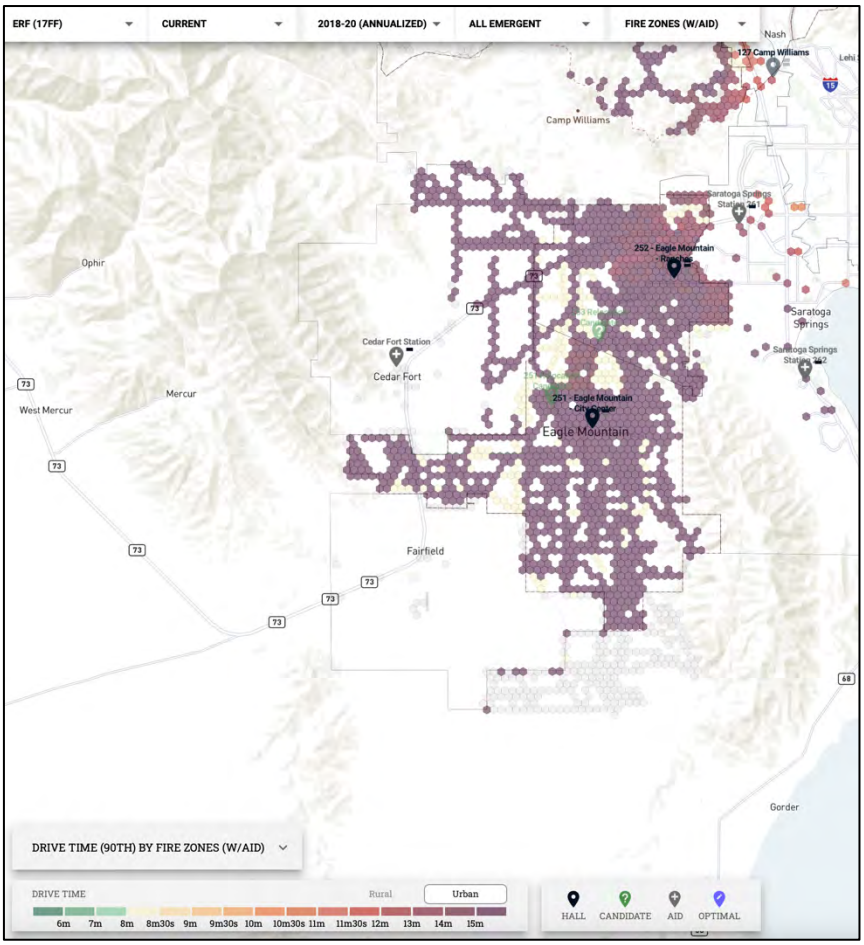
Map 48 – UFA Utah County Urban (Left) and Rural (Right) Response Times – All Aid

Unified Fire Authority – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

The following maps demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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.



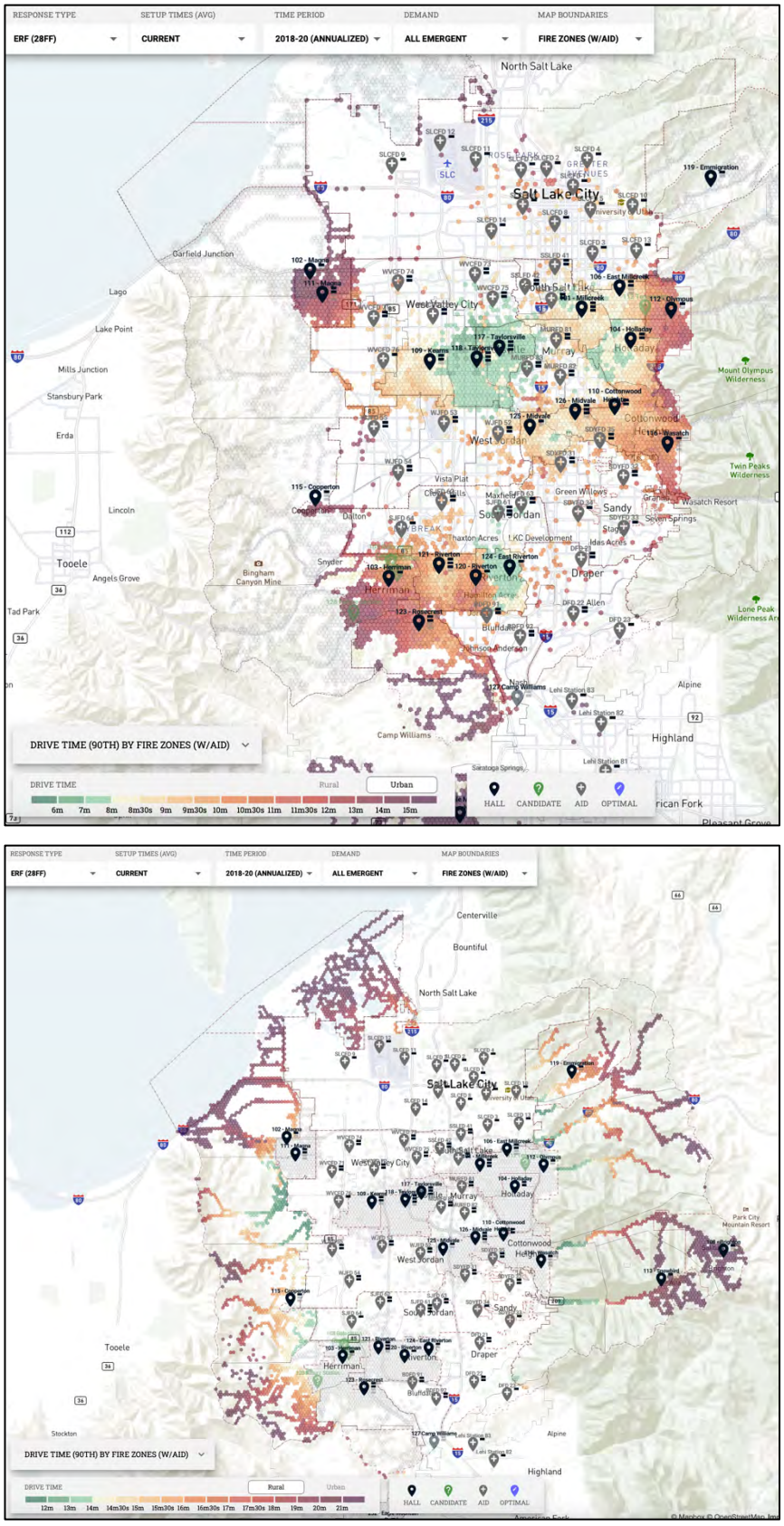
Map 49 – UFA Salt Lake County Response Times Urban (Top) and Rural (Bottom) – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)



Map 50 – UFA Utah County Response Times Rural – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Unified Fire Authority – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

These maps demonstrate the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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.



Map 51 – UFA Salt Lake County Response Times Urban (Top) and Rural (Bottom) – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 ERF)

Unified Fire Authority 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
Town of Alta	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Town of Brighton	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Camp Williams	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Copperton Town	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
City of Cottonwood Heights	Mod	Mod	Mod	High	Low	High	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod
Eagle Mountain City	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	High	Low	High
Emigration Canyon	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Mod	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Herriman City	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Mod	High	Mod	High
Holladay City	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	High	Low	Mod	Low	High	Low	Mod
City of Kearns	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Mod
Magna City	Mod	High	High	High	Low	Mod	High	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Mod
Midvale City	Mod	Low	High	Low	Low	Mod	Low	High	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Millcreek City	High	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	High	Mod	High	Mod	High	Mod	High
Riverton City	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod	High	Mod	High
City of Taylorsville	High	Mod	High	High	Low	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	High	High	Low	High	Mod	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low

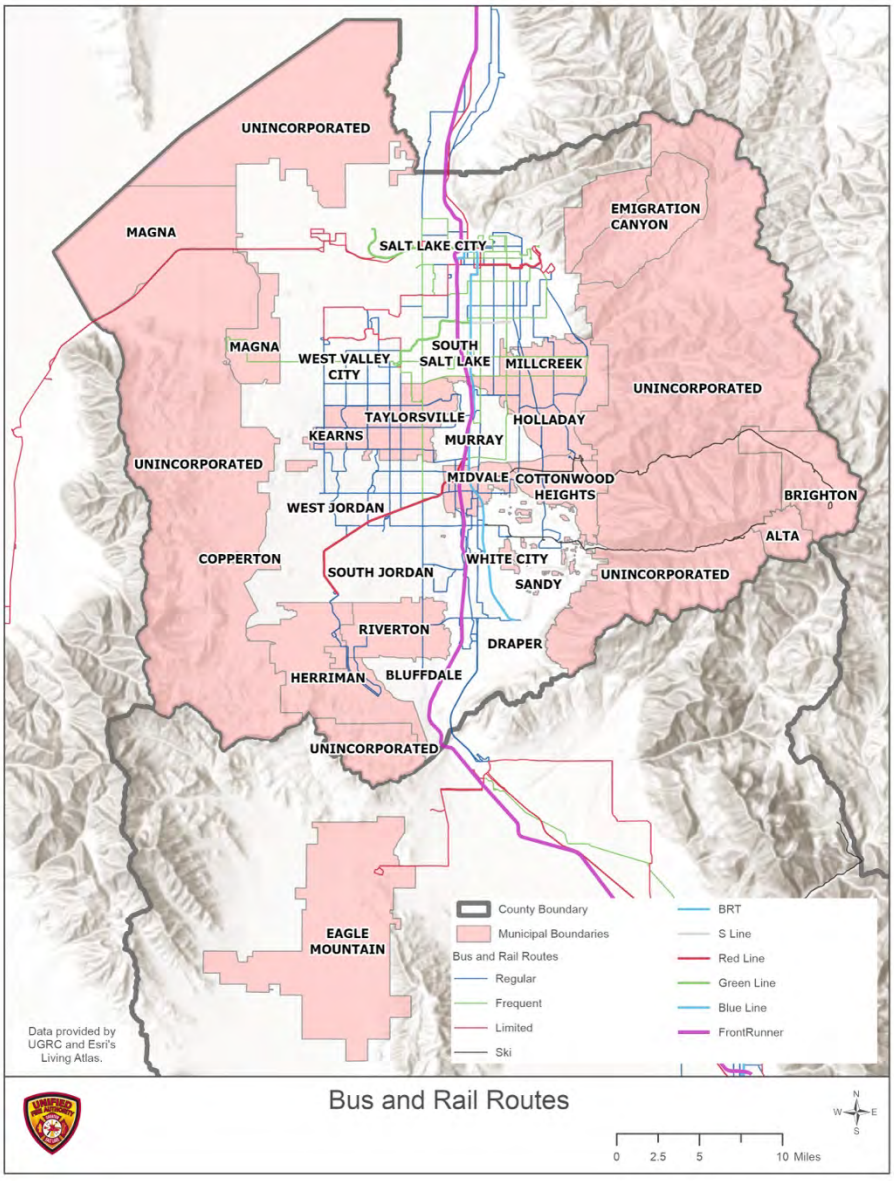
Transportation: Low Risk = 0-99 Linear Miles; Moderate Risk = 100-199 Linear Miles; High Risk = >200 Linear Miles
Dams: Low Risk = 0-3; Moderate Risk = 4-6; High Risk = ≥7
Liquefaction: The areas of liquefaction vary throughout the valley, with areas of high susceptibility running South and East from 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

Chart 9 - UFA Risk Assessments

Critical Infrastructure

Infrastructure – Transportation

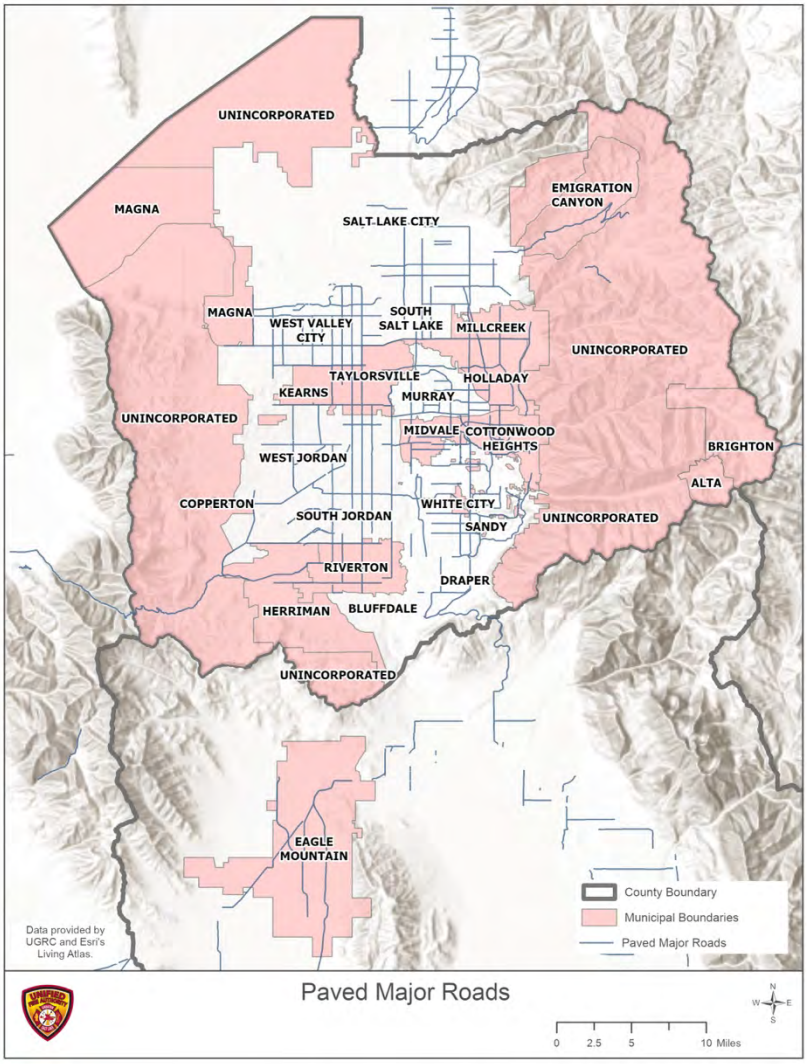
The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) is the primary provider of mass transit within the State of Utah and Salt Lake County. UTA provides commuter rail (FrontRunner), light rail (Transit Express or TRAX), and bus systems. There are also multiple freeways and highways that run through the Salt Lake Valley, and the State of Utah, providing critical transportation corridors with both a primary East/West Interstate (I-80) and a North/South Interstate (I-15).



Map 52 - Municipalities with Transport Corridors

Highways and Roads

The highways and roads within the Service Area are what provide the necessary access and egress for the Authority. These transportation corridors are intertwined and are a mix of surface streets, intersected highways and freeways all within the jurisdiction. Surface streets are most common.



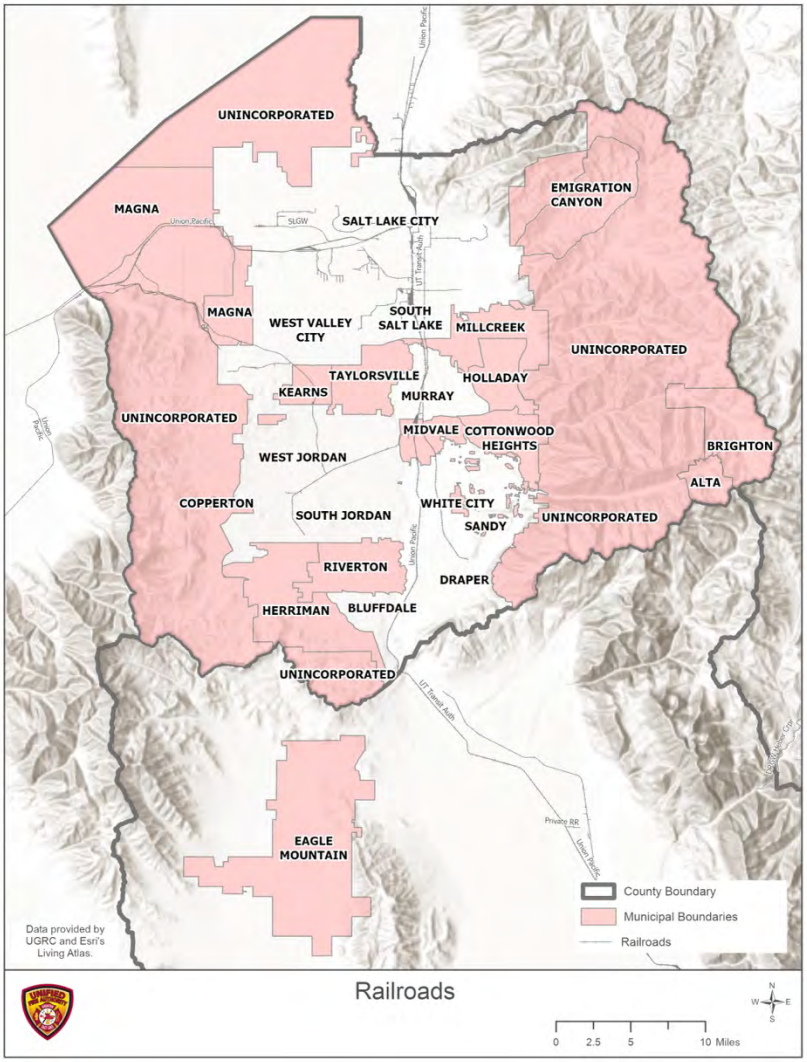
Map 53 - Location of Major Freeways/Highways Within the Service Area

These provide the main travel routes to emergency incidents. Bangerter Highway and Mountain View Corridor are intersected highways that are main routes north and south through the Service Area. The main interstate is I-15, which divides much of the area from east to west; I-80 and SR 201, which run east/west on the north end of UFA's jurisdiction; and I-215 which is a belt route that provides access to interior areas of the jurisdiction.

Railroad Lines

Several railroad lines traverse through Salt Lake County and the lines run through portions of the Unified Fire Authority service area.

The major rail lines carry various commodities which include hazardous materials and other dangerous cargo. One major rail yard operated by Union Pacific (Roper Yard) is located in Salt Lake County, just outside of the service area. Passenger rail which includes Amtrak and commuter rail from UTA also runs through the jurisdiction.

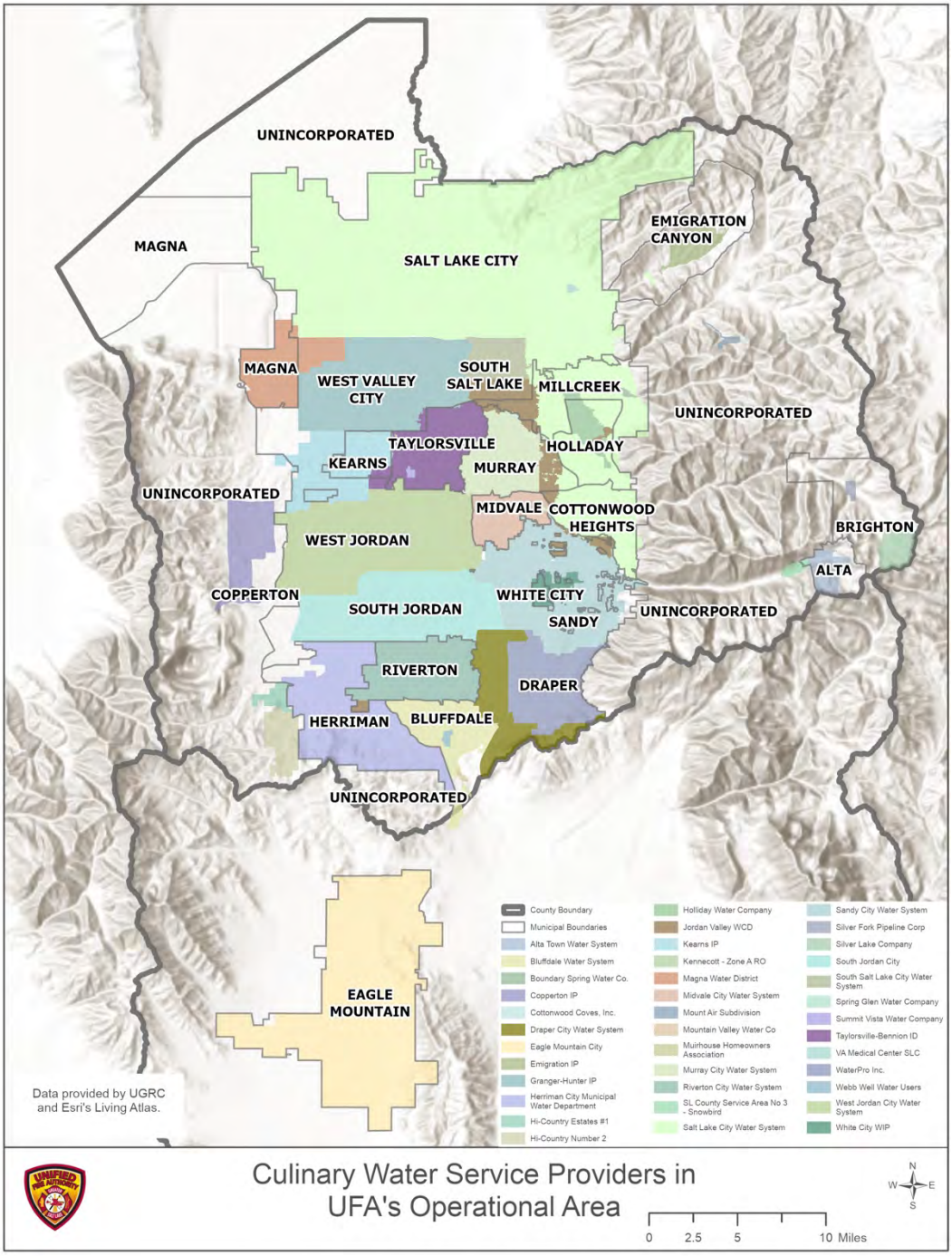


Map 54 - Location of All Rail Lines Within the Service Area

Several spur lines operated solely for industrial use are operated in the western section of the service area by the Bingham Canyon Mine (Rio Tinto).

Infrastructure – Water Supply

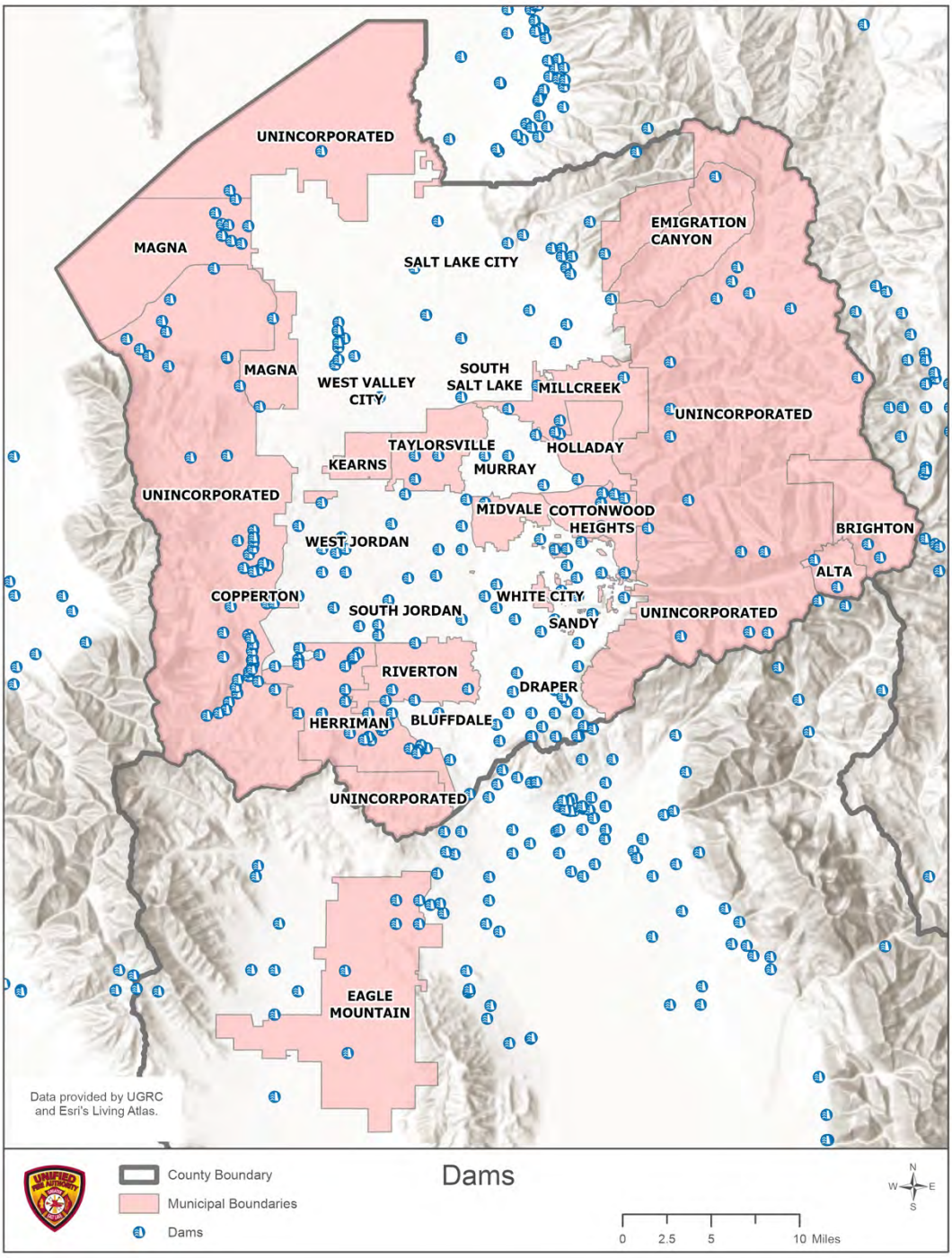
Within the Salt Lake Valley, there are twenty-nine water districts, all either special service districts or municipally based water districts. Within UFA's area, there are eighteen water districts.



Map 55 – UFA Planning Zones with Water Districts

Infrastructure – Dams

Within the Salt Lake Valley, there are 290 dams. Within UFA's Planning Zones, there are 144 of those dams.

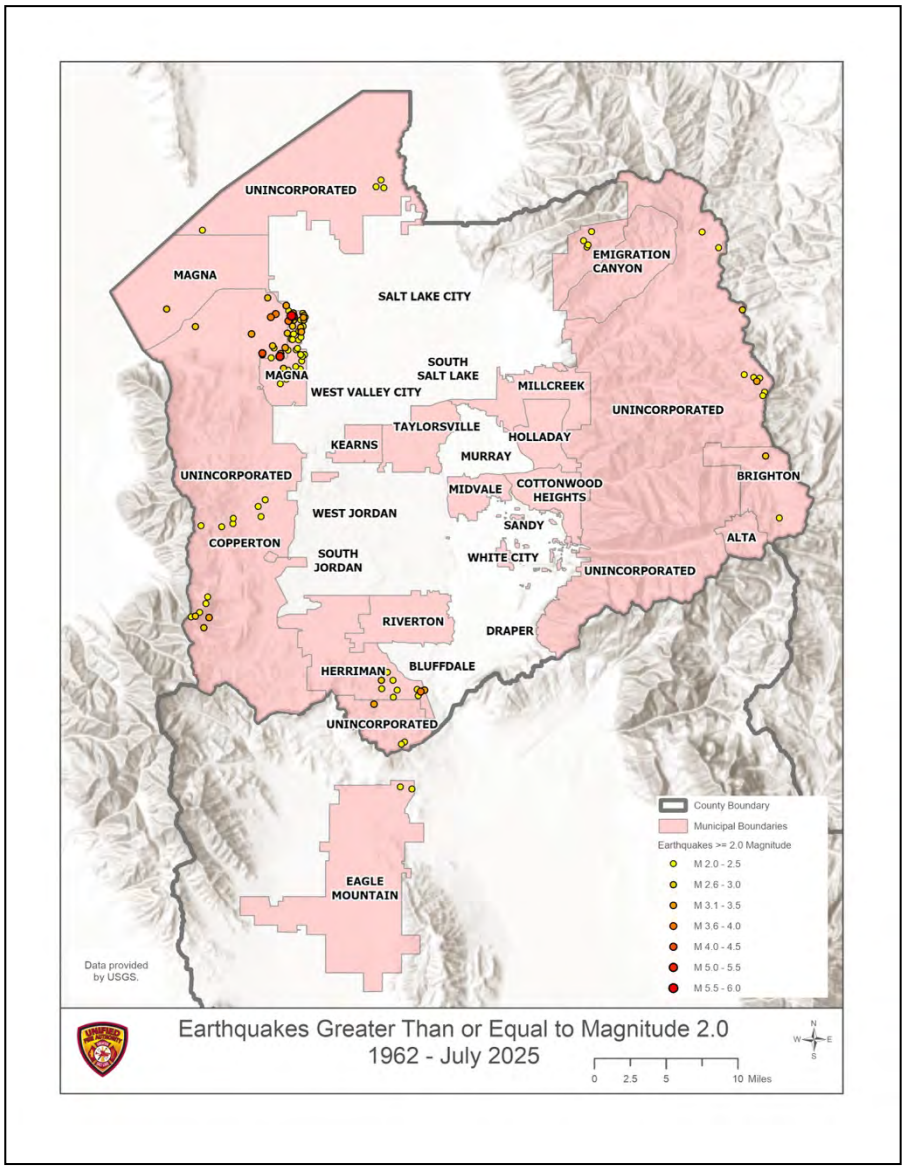


Map 56 - Dam locations within the Salt Lake Valley

Salt Lake County Natural Hazards Risks

Earthquake

Utah's earthquake hazard is greatest within the Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB), which extends 800 miles from Montana to Nevada and Arizona, and trends from North to South through the center of Utah (The Wasatch Fault, UGS PIS 40). The Wasatch Fault traces along the base of the Wasatch Mountain Range. It is made up of 10 segments that act independently, meaning that a part of the fault ruptures separately as a unit during an earthquake.

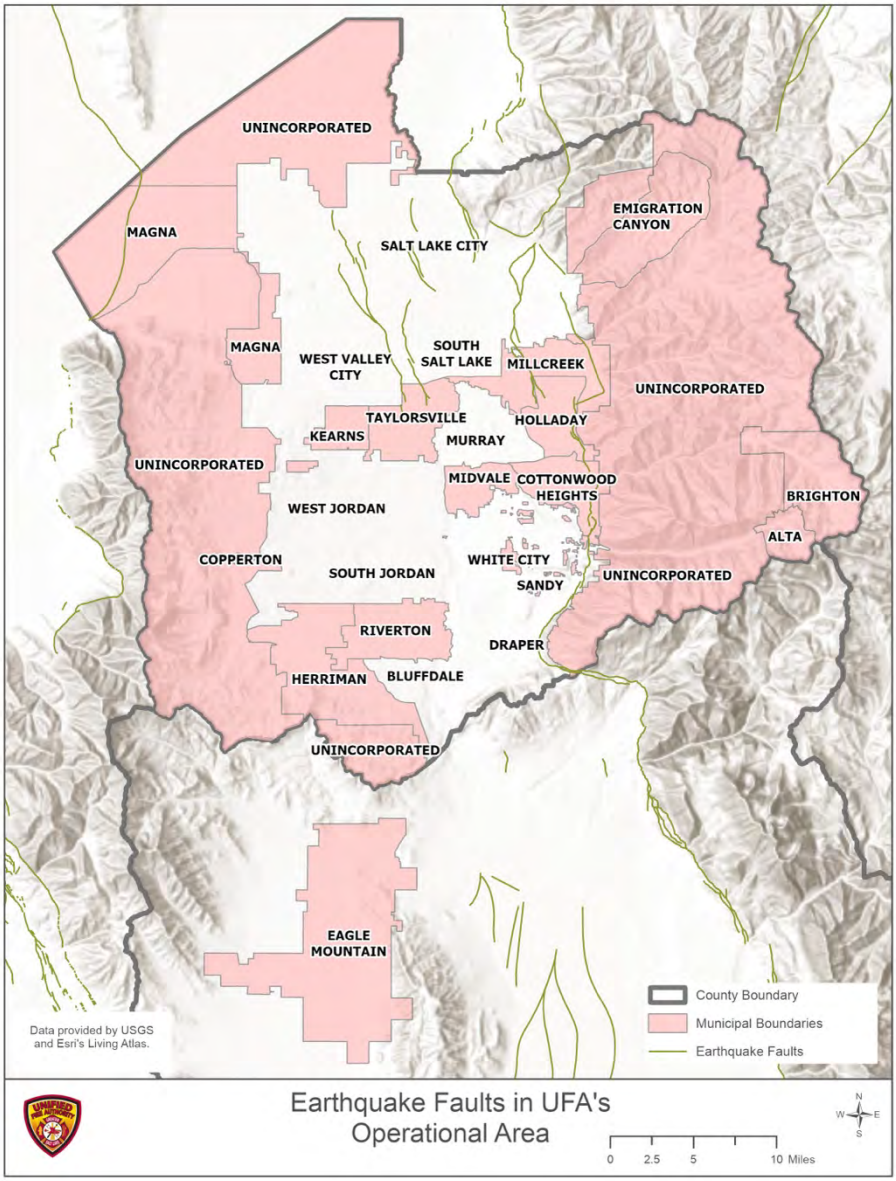


Map 57 - Earthquakes in Salt Lake County >2.0, 1962-July, 2025

According to USGS records, there have been nearly 300 recorded earthquakes of 2.0 magnitude or greater that occurred in or immediately around Salt Lake County from 1962 through July 2019.

Significant earthquakes have occurred in Salt Lake County within the last 50 years.

In 2020, a 5.7 earthquake occurred in Magna. In 1962, a 5.2 Richter magnitude quake also jolted the Magna area. In 1992, a magnitude 4.2 quake shook the southern portion of the County.

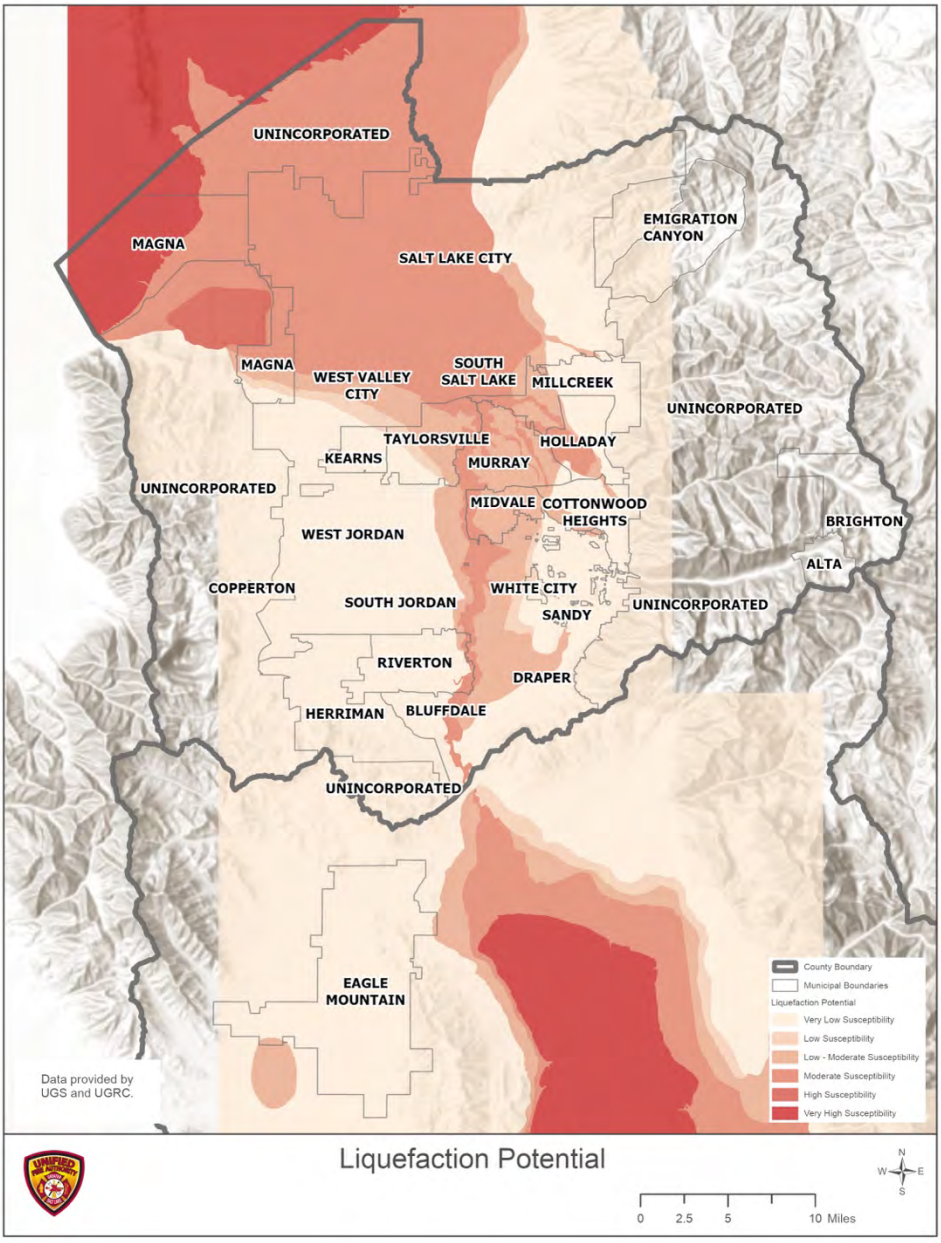


Map 58 - Earthquake Faults in the Salt Lake Valley

The faults illustrated in the above map include the following (see table below).

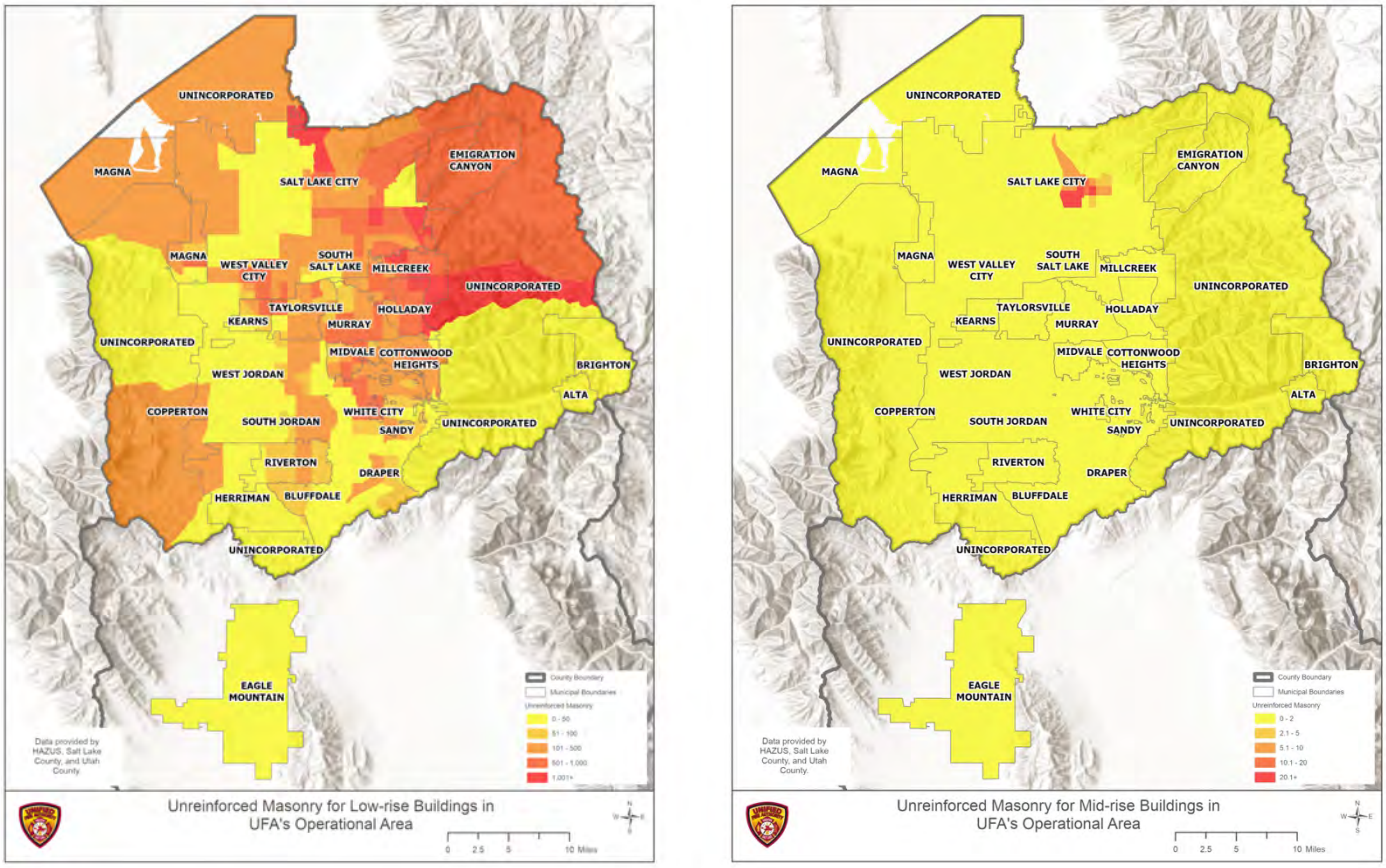
Name	Fault Type	Length (km)	Time of Most Recent Deformation	Recurrence Interval
East Great Salt Lake fault zone, Antelope Island section	Normal	35	586 201/-241 cal yr B.P.	4,200 years
Wasatch fault zone, Salt Lake segment	Normal	43	1,300 ± 650 cal yr B.P.	1,300 years
West Valley fault zone, Granger segment	Normal	16	1,500 ± 200 cal yr B.P.	2,600-6,500 years
West Valley fault zone, Taylorsville segment	Normal	15	2,200 ± 200 cal yr B.P.	6,000-12,000 years

Table 36 - Quaternary Faults, Salt Lake County
Source: USGS Earthquake Catalogue



Map 59 - Liquefaction Areas

One of the primary risks that is inherent with any earthquake is the amount of unreinforced masonry (URM) structures in a given area. The associated maps show the primary locations of URM's in UFA's areas for both low and mid-rise buildings. This is based off FEMA Hazus data and only shows areas by census tracts.



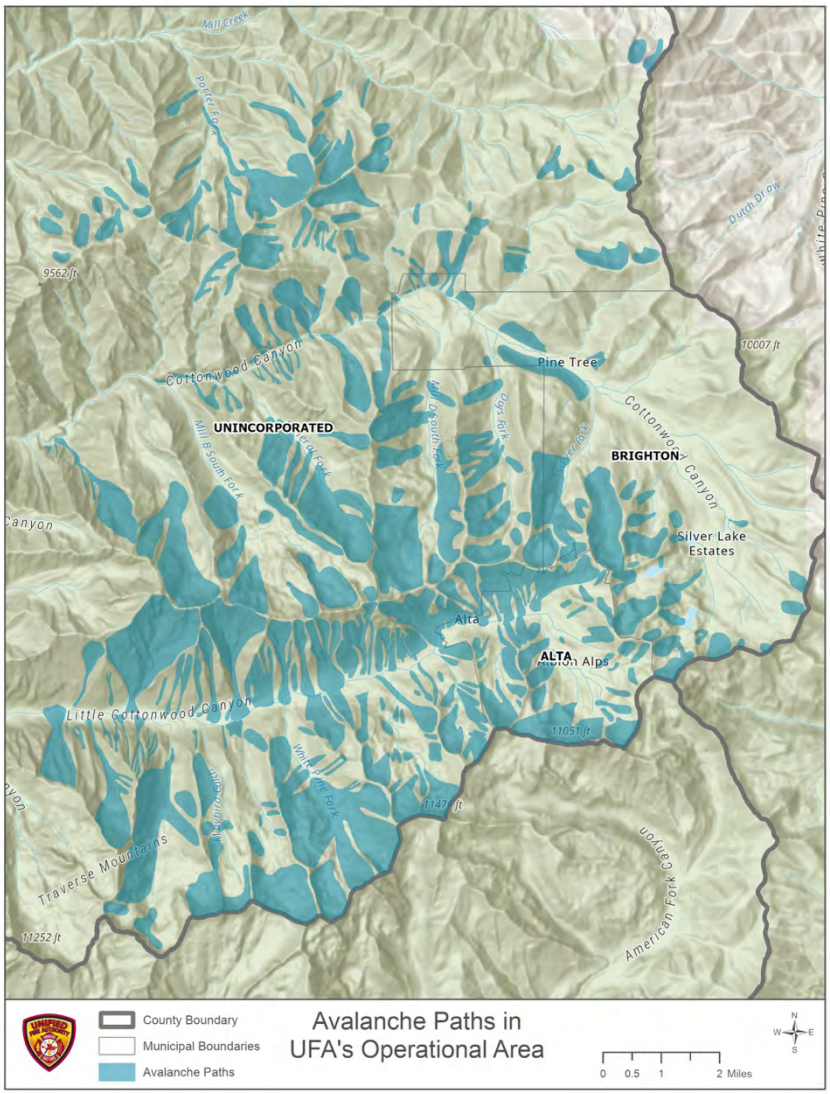
Map 60 – Unreinforced Masonry Building Locations

Weather – Avalanche

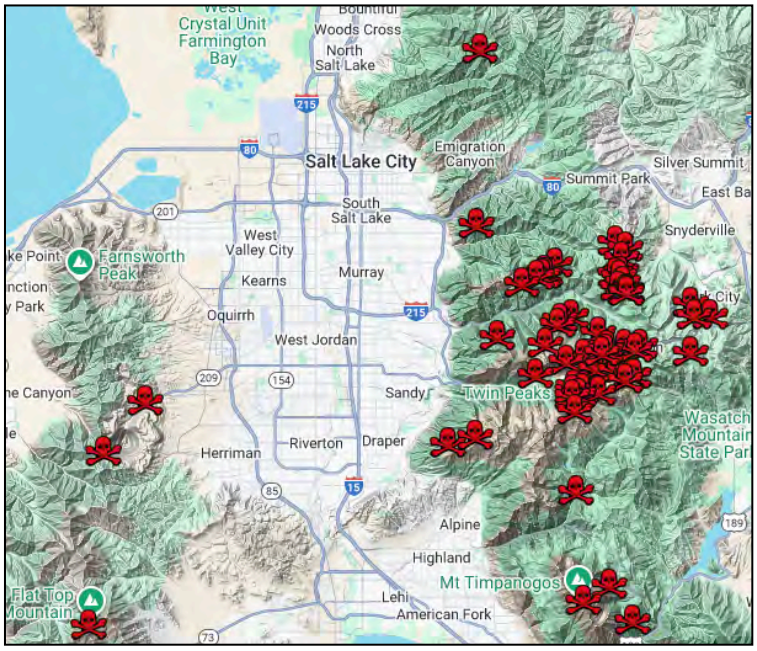
The risk for avalanches exists primarily in the Wasatch Range — due to the high recreation use and increasing development — although they do occur throughout Utah's mountainous areas. Avalanche paths may not have a serious avalanche for years or even decades, but the potential is there especially during above average snowfall years (UNHH 2008).

In Utah, 100 avalanche deaths have occurred from 1958-2010. Avalanche risk is particularly centered around the Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons. The Town of Alta is especially at risk to the impacts of avalanches.

The following maps from the Utah Avalanche Center shows the locations of all reported avalanche events, as well as the locations of all reported avalanche fatalities in the Salt Lake County Region.



Map 61 - Salt Lake County Region Avalanche Locations
Source: https://utahavalanchecenter.org/avalanches



Map 62 - Salt Lake County Region Avalanche Fatality Locations: Source: https://utahavalanchecenter.org/avalanches

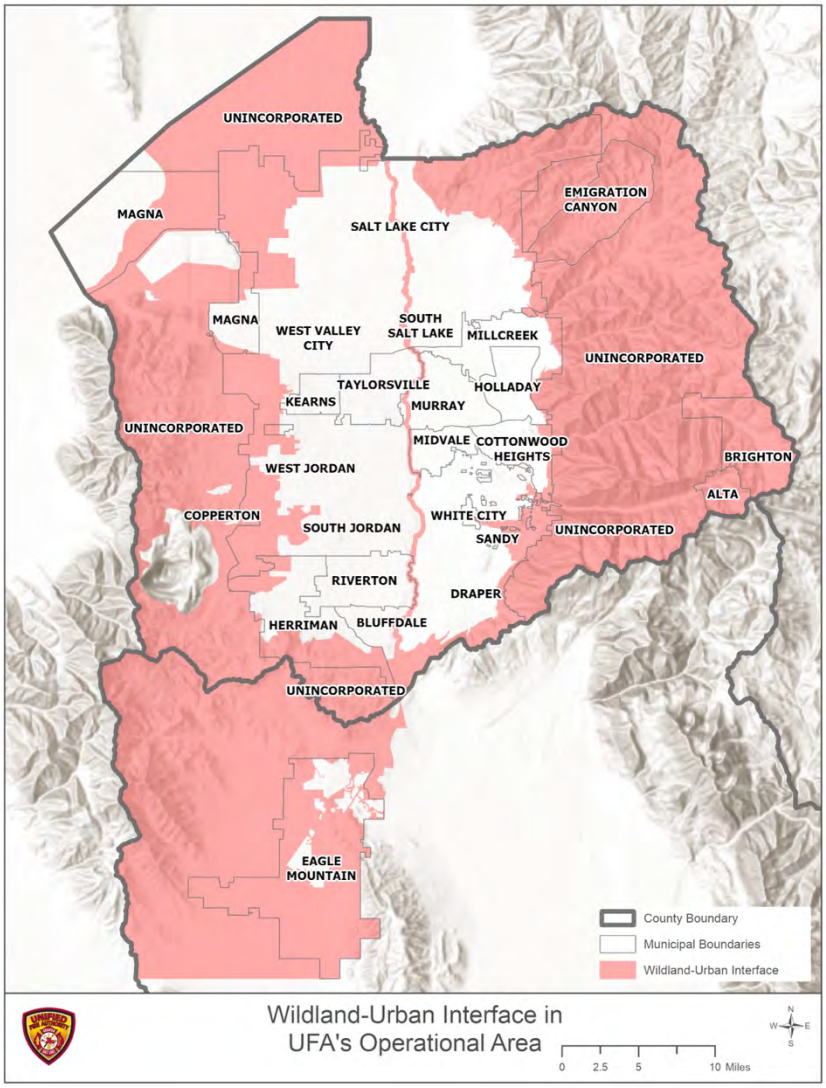
Highway 210 (Little Cottonwood Canyon) also has the highest avalanche hazard-rating index of any major roadway in the country. At times when UDOT and Alta agree that conditions are unsafe, the town goes into an Interlodge Alert, meaning all occupants of the town (including both visitors and residents) must remain indoors until conditions are deemed safe. At times, Interlodge can last days until the storm cycle is over and proper avalanche control work has been performed.

The Town's General Plan (dated November 2005, Updated 2013) covers Highway 210 access and possible mitigation activities to keep this critical road open. It also provides background on the Little Cottonwood Canyon Road Committee, a group consisting of representatives from Alta, Snowbird, Salt Lake County, Unified Fire Authority, UDOT, UTA, and USFS, that meet monthly to discuss access, usage, and safety and security issues related to the canyon road. (SLCoHMP)

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

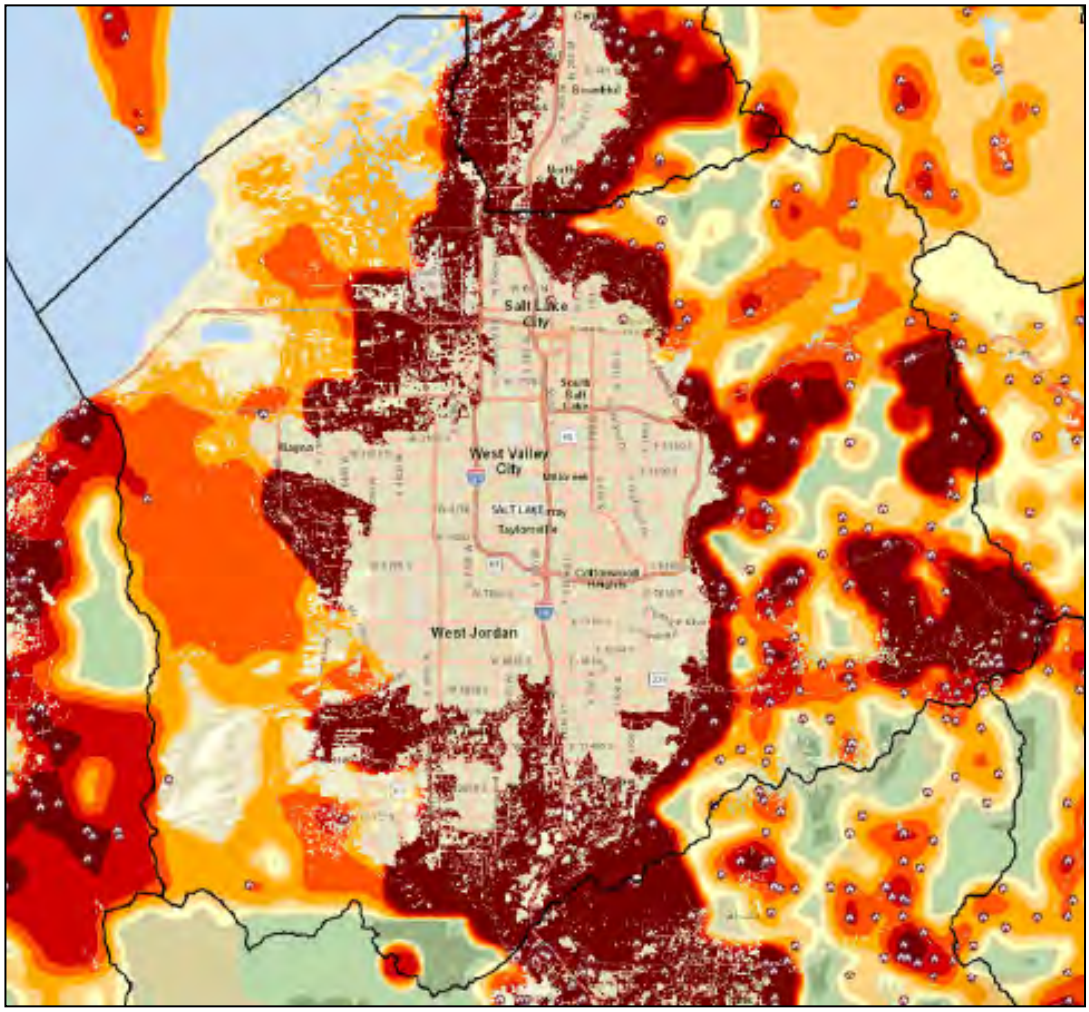
Portions of Salt Lake County could experience a significant amount of destruction due to a wildland fire include the foothills and the bench areas on or near the Wasatch Range, Traverse Mountain and the Oquirrhs.

These WUI areas are threatened most because of the number of forested lands and the increasing population growth spreading into the foothills. Another concern is vegetation type in these areas such as sagebrush, mountain scrub oak, cheat grass, pinion and juniper trees, and rural and riparian vegetation.



Map 63 - Wildland Urban Interface Areas in Salt Lake County

Sagebrush and mountain shrub burn hot and fast, spreads easily and is found throughout the county. During prime burning conditions (hot, dry and windy) the pinion juniper class will burn. As can be seen in the map below, historical wildfire ignition points have been marked, and areas most likely to be the source of ignition based on historical patterns are darkly shaded. (2019 Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan)



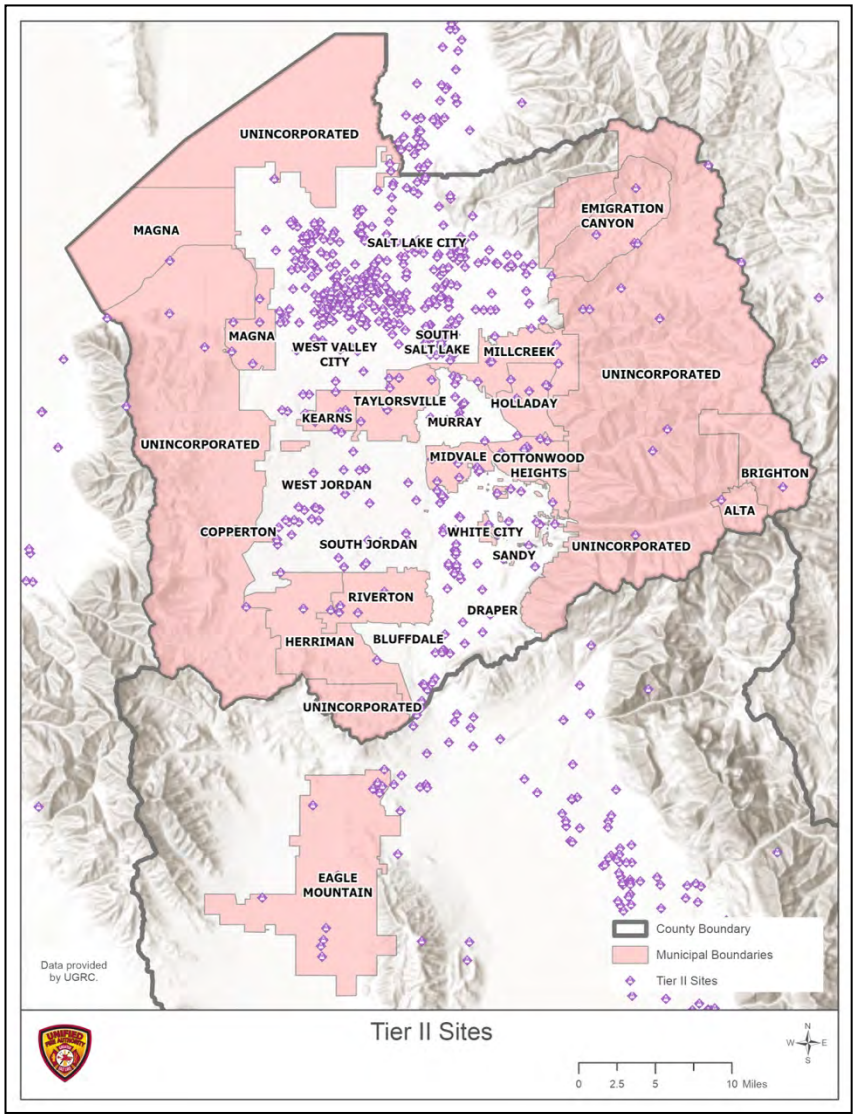
Map 64 - Historical Wildfire Ignition Points, SLCo

As population growth continues, pressure to develop in WUI areas is likely to increase the threats associated with fire. Mitigation measures will need to be recognized and enforced to reduce these threats.

Hazardous Materials

Occupancies which contain hazardous materials potentially pose a risk to the community and can create dangerous environments for firefighters when responding to a spill or fire. Specialized equipment, protective clothing and additional training is required to mitigate a hazmat incident.

Unified Fire Authority's Prevention Division conducts over 700 hazmat inspections each year. The associated map shows the location of Tier II sites within the service area.

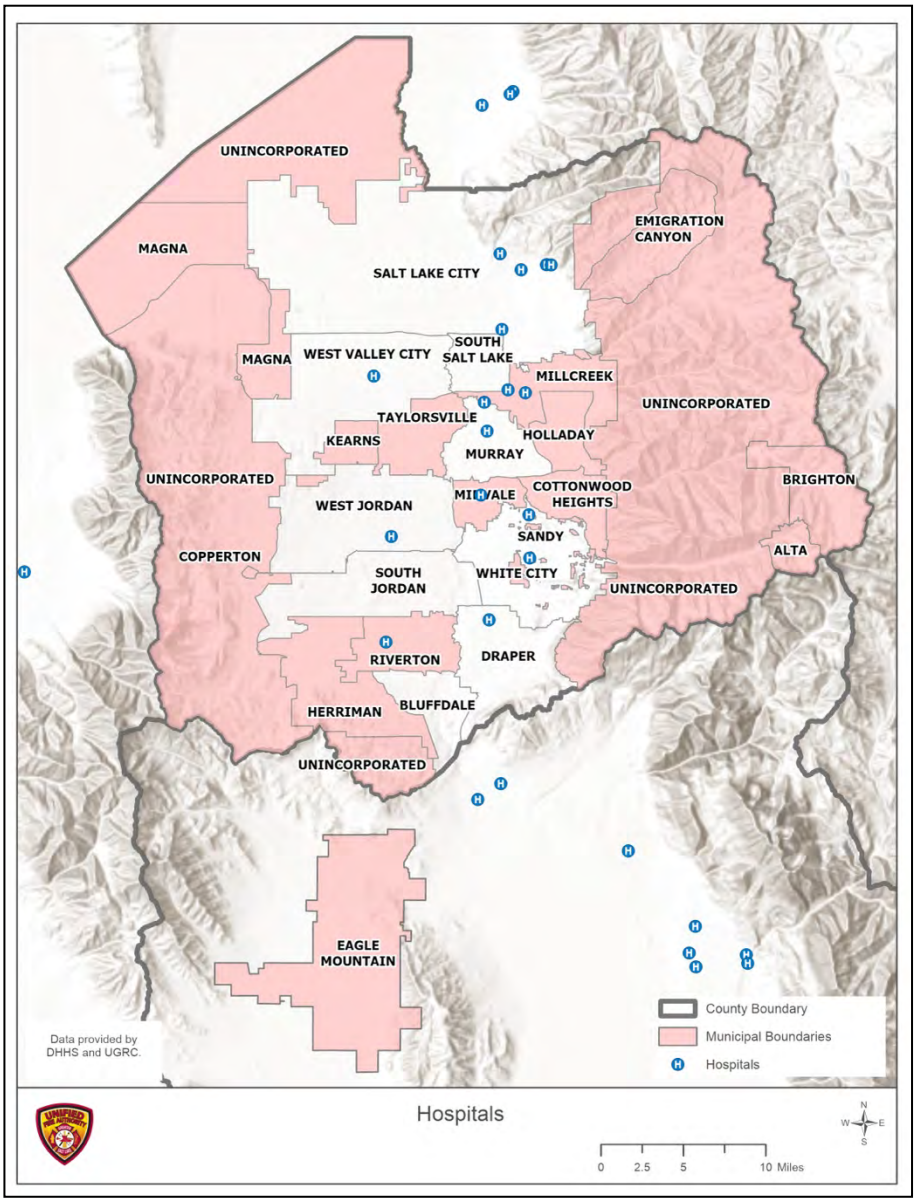


Map 65 - Tier II Sites in Salt Lake County

Hospitals

Hospitals provide a critical service to injured, sick and vulnerable populations. These facilities are usually constructed of highly fire resistive construction with built in fire protection.

Emergencies which include but are not limited to fire incidents, may require emergency personnel to facilitate the rapid movement of patients away from the hazard.

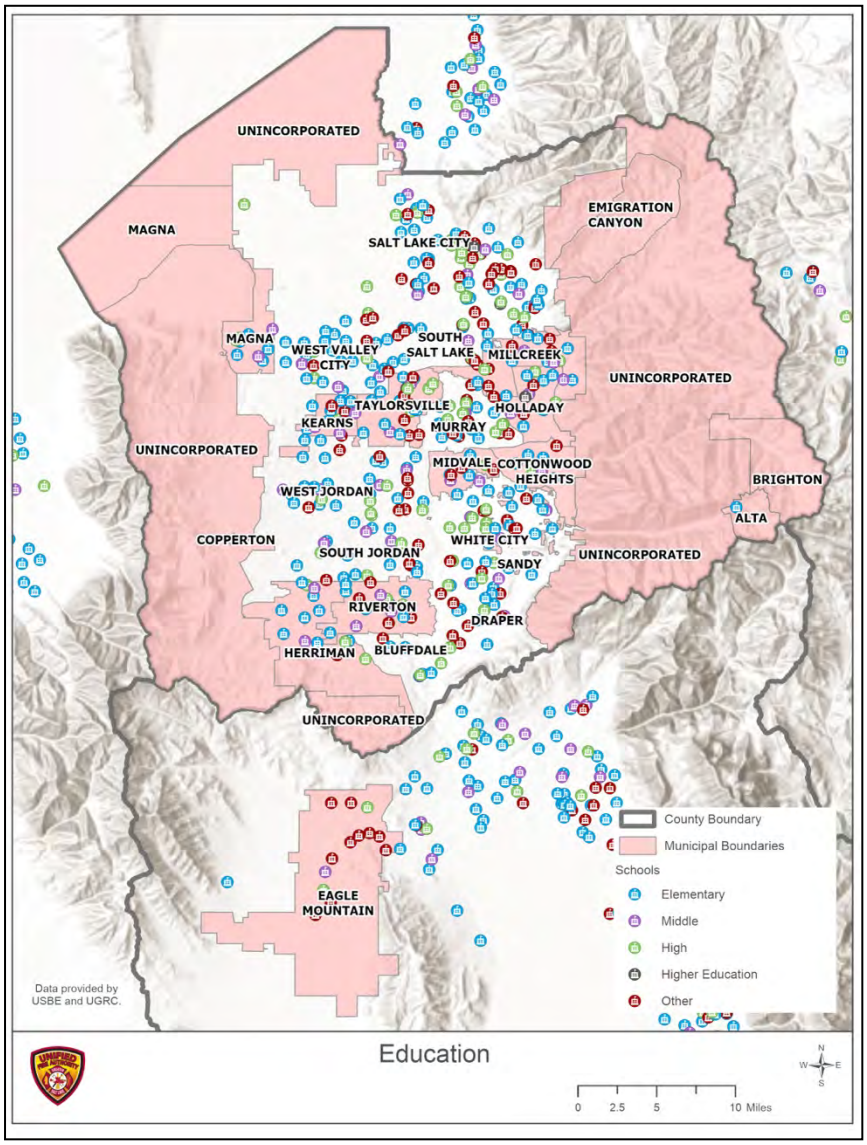


Map 66 – Hospital Locations

Schools (Public/Private)

Multiple school districts and private educational institutions operate within the service area. Unified Fire Authority provides protection to 62 elementary schools, 17 middle/junior high schools and 12 high schools. There are also 25 charter/private schools within the jurisdiction. This does not include the multitude of private and public pre-schools and day cares.

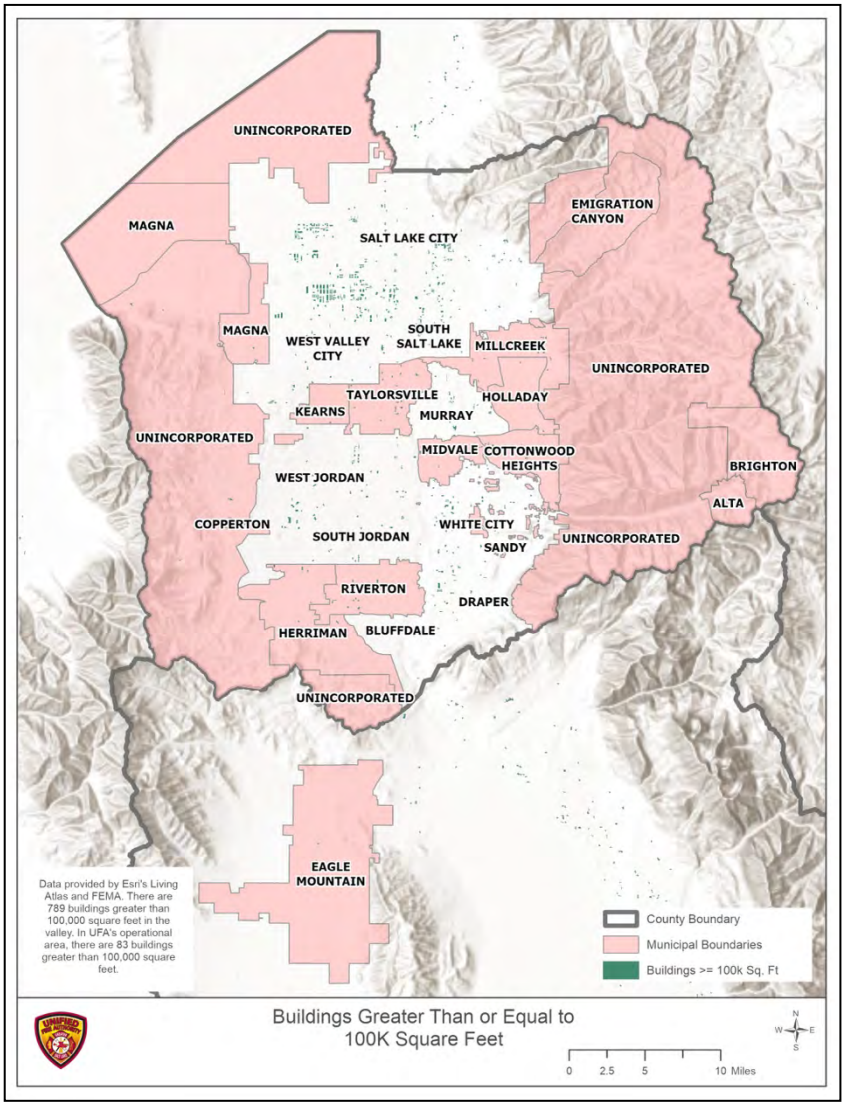
The number of school aged children protected is over 84,000.



Map 67 – School Locations

Large Square Footage Buildings

Larger buildings such as warehouses, mall, big box stores present several risks to response. These buildings which are over 100,000 square feet of space will require more water, apparatus and personnel to effectively control fires.



Map 68 – Large Building Locations

Mid-Rise Buildings

Buildings which are three or more stories in height are often classified as mid-rise buildings.

These buildings have specific hazards which include building heights that will typically require the use of an aerial apparatus to access the upper floors and the roof.

The number and placement of aerial apparatus assists in response to mid-rise buildings and also accomplishes the desired requirement of the ISO which is that an aerial apparatus is within two and a half miles from buildings that are three or more stories in height.

UFA protects approximately 1544 mid-rise buildings.

Within Unified Fire Authority there are 169 buildings which meet the definition of a large square footage building.

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been four fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $24,870,152 of property loss and a total estimate of $8,653,087 of content loss due to fire. This accounts for all property that UFA protects, anticipating a total value of $39,619,000,000 for property, not including contents.

Unified Fire Authority 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. The Operations Chief is housed out of Station 126 in Midvale, Battalion 11 is housed out of Station 101 in Millcreek, Battalion 12 is housed out of Station 123 in Herriman, Battalion 13 is housed out of Station 118 in Taylorsville, and Battalion 14 is housed out of Station 110 in Cottonwood Heights.

Battalion Chief 11				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	14	4	15	33
Brighton	38	28	33	99
Copperton	0	0	0	0
Cottonwood Heights	92	71	66	229
Eagle Mountain	2	0	2	4
Emigration Canyon	6	4	6	6
Herriman	1	0	2	3
Holladay	98	75	84	257
Kearns	3	3	5	11
Magna	7	6	10	23
Midvale	44	50	59	153
Millcreek	261	240	208	709
Riverton	3	1	1	5
Taylorsville	34	32	26	92
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	100	259	261	100
Auto/Mutual Aid	198	284	300	782
B11 Total Responses	901	1,057	1,078	3,036

Battalion Chief 12				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	0	0	0	0
Brighton	1	0	0	1
Copperton	3	2	3	8
Cottonwood Heights	1	5	3	9
Eagle Mountain	86	124	138	348
Emigration Canyon	1	0	0	1
Herriman	149	105	118	372
Holladay	1	1	1	3
Kearns	3	4	5	12
Magna	11	2	3	16
Midvale	6	9	15	30
Millcreek	4	2	6	12
Riverton	163	111	122	396
Taylorsville	8	6	4	18
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	15	25	15	55
Auto/Mutual Aid	109	118	115	342
B12 Total Responses	561	514	548	1,623

Battalion Chief 13				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	0	1	0	1
Brighton	5	5	4	14
Copperton	0	0	0	0
Cottonwood Heights	22	15	11	48
Eagle Mountain	7	4	10	21
Emigration Canyon	1	1	1	3
Herriman	9	1	8	18
Holladay	5	7	12	24
Kearns	99	108	132	339
Magna	148	104	130	382
Midvale	186	200	172	558
Millcreek	31	30	26	87
Riverton	14	8	5	27
Taylorsville	289	295	259	843
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	66	87	112	265
Auto/Mutual Aid	296	390	426	1,112
B13 Total Responses	1,178	1,256	1,308	3,742

Operations Chief				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	0	0	0	0
Brighton	3	0	1	4

Copperton	1	0	0	1
Cottonwood Heights	3	2	4	9
Eagle Mountain	4	1	1	6
Emigration Canyon	4	4	2	10
Herriman	3	2	4	9
Holladay	9	6	6	21
Kearns	8	3	8	19
Magna	7	4	5	16
Midvale	6	2	5	13
Millcreek	7	2	2	11
Riverton	0	1	0	1
Taylorsville	10	6	6	22
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	16	1	5	22
Auto/Mutual Aid	15	1	7	23
OC Total Responses	96	35	56	187

Table 37 - Total Battalion Chief / Operations Chief Responses 2022-2024

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.

Heavy Rescue Company Calls				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	0	0	0	0
Brighton	1	1	1	3
Copperton	0	0	0	0
Cottonwood Heights	5	6	7	18
Eagle Mountain	1	0	1	2
Emigration Canyon	0	0	0	0
Herriman	3	2	1	6
Holladay	4	0	2	6
Kearns	0	1	0	1
Magna	0	5	1	6
Midvale	4	8	4	16
Millcreek	16	13	7	36
Riverton	1	5	1	7
Taylorsville	6	10	8	24
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	2	3	1	10
Auto/Mutual Aid	6	10	9	25

Total Heavy Rescue Company Responses	49	64	43	152

Table 38 - Heavy Rescue Company Responses 2022-2024

Water Rescue Teams

UFA has standing water, 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.

Water-related Responses				
Taylorsville	0	1	2	3
Auto/Mutual Aid	1	1	7	9
Total Water-related Responses	1	2	9	12

Table 39 - Water Rescue Responses 2022-2024

– Of Note…

Water Rescues are often times dispatched as a medical call, a call for help, or a motor vehicle accident. UFA is aware there are more water rescue calls than what is captured within the data, and this is one of the gaps that has been identified throughout this process

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. Stations 124/120 in Riverton, and Station 126 in Midvale house our HazMat Teams.

HazMat Company Calls				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	5	2	4	11
Brighton	5	7	2	14
Copperton	3	3	1	7
Cottonwood Heights	62	66	49	177
Eagle Mountain	45	49	67	161
Emigration Canyon	3	5	2	10
Herriman	60	55	53	168
Holladay	67	72	65	204
Kearns	39	27	37	103

Magna	70	47	60	177
Midvale	72	76	68	216
Millcreek	115	108	104	327
Riverton	47	50	47	144
Taylorsville	75	66	75	216
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	10	2	4	16
Auto/Mutual Aid	63	87	64	214
Total HazMat Company Responses	741	722	702	2,165

Table 40 - Hazardous Materials Company Responses 2022-2024

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.

Wildland Company Calls				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	0	0	0	0
Brighton	1	1	3	5
Copperton	1	0	1	2
Cottonwood Heights	5	8	4	17
Eagle Mountain	15	7	9	31
Emigration Canyon	0	0	1	1
Herriman	7	7	10	24
Holladay	10	9	4	23
Kearns	13	2	11	26
Magna	15	6	4	25
Midvale	7	9	9	25
Millcreek	16	11	14	41
Riverton	8	1	7	16
Taylorsville	14	11	13	38
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	11	6	11	28
Auto/Mutual Aid	36	21	69	126
Total Wildland Company Responses	159	99	170	428

Table 41 - Wildland Responses, 2022-2024

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.

Investigations Responses				
Municipality	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022-2024**
Alta	0	0	0	0
Brighton	1	0	2	3
Copperton	0	0	0	0
Cottonwood Heights	15	10	9	34
Eagle Mountain	11	3	7	21
Emigration Canyon	0	0	0	0
Herriman	6	10	8	24
Holladay	5	10	10	25
Kearns	18	22	15	55
Magna	14	16	12	42
Midvale	19	18	22	59
Millcreek	24	24	21	69
Riverton	61	71	61	193
Taylorsville	22	34	27	83
Salt Lake County - Unincorporated	3	0	0	3
Auto/Mutual Aid	147	120	113	380
Total Investigations Responses	346	338	307	991

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 1, 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.

Unified Fire Authority

3380 South 900 West

Town of Alta

Community Risk Assessment

Town of Alta

UFA has one station adjacent to the Town of Alta covering a total of 4.5 square miles with a population of 217 as of 2024 and responded to 320 calls for service in 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Town of Alta	217	0.05%	4.5	51	Rural	$113M

The Town of Alta's reported population decreased slightly from 228 in 2020 to 217 in 2024, showing a decrease of 4.82% over a four-year timeframe.

Town of Alta Station Information

Station 113	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	1985
Address	9523 East Bypass Road
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 113 (Type1/3) • Cross-Staffed - Medic Ambulance 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	City of Cottonwood Heights	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 116 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 216 (PL Seasonal)

Town of Alta – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	1 | 0.7%	0 | 0%	1 | 1%
EMS	116 | 82.9%	51 | 64.6%	63 | 62.4%
HazMat	5 | 3.6%	2 | 2.5%	4 | 4%
Service Call	1 | 0.7%	0 | 0%	1 | 1%
Good Intent	12 | 8.6%	20 | 25.3%	22 | 21.8%
False Call	5 | 3.6%	6 | 7.6%	10 | 9.9%
Natural Condition	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Other Situation	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Unknown	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	140 | 100%	79 | 100%	101 | 100%

Table 42 - Dispatch Types

Town Of Alta – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due

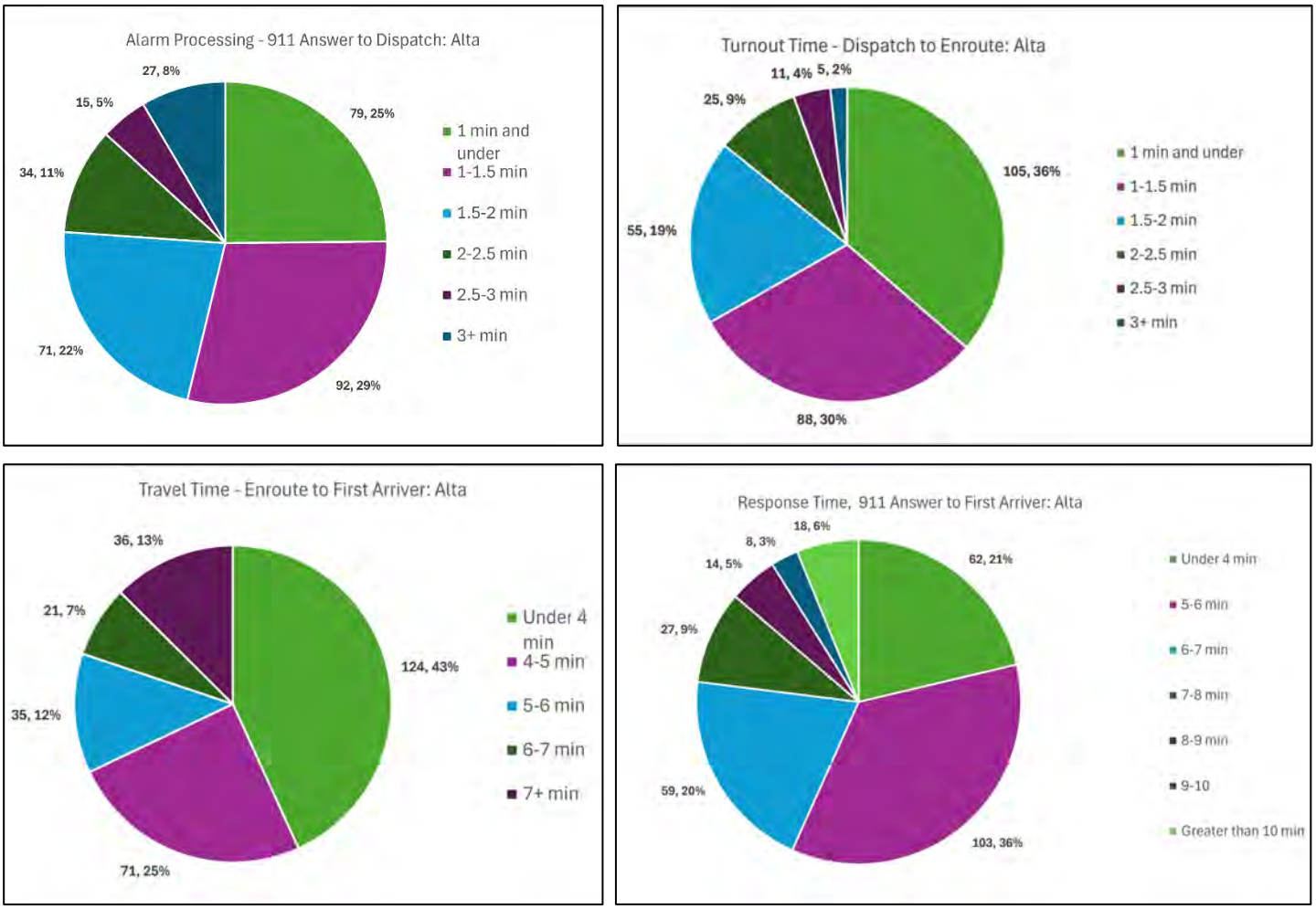


Chart 10 - Dispatch and Response Times

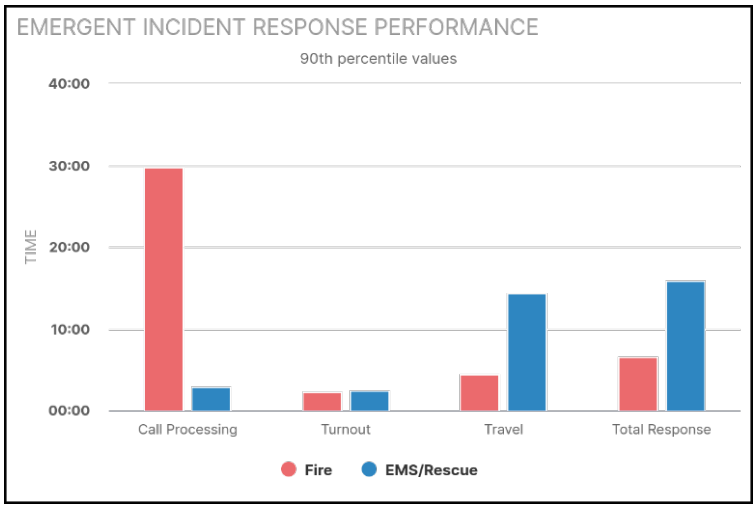


Chart 11 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

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 2022	1:18	2:10	7:04	9:56	2:49	2:30	16:24	18:28
Alta 2023	2:30	1:45	14:55	16:22	2:31	1:37	8:45	12:30
Alta 2024	2:38	1:48	10:21	12:21	2:48	2:11	14:23	17:39
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

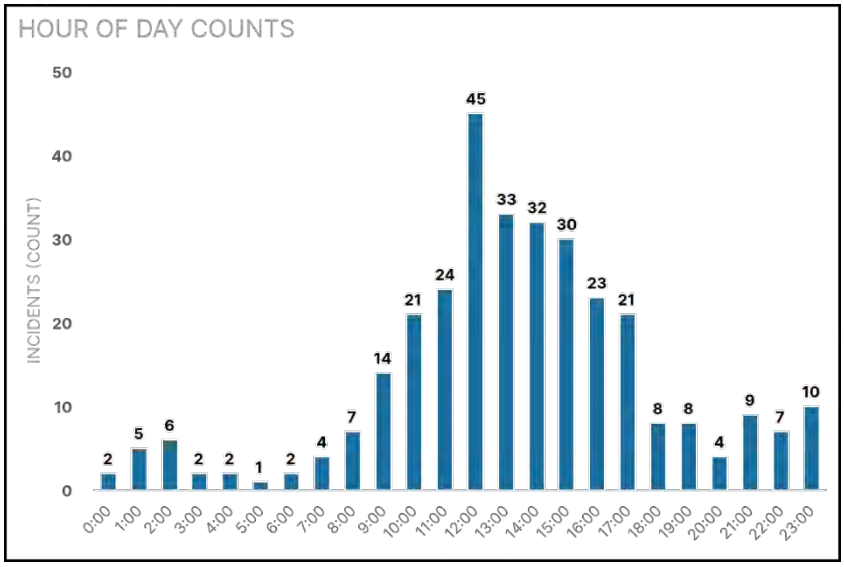
Table 43 - Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Town of Alta – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

Chart 12 - 90th Percentile Unit Performance

The charts above illustrate the alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within the Town of Alta (90th percentile).

Town of Alta: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day



This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within the Town of Alta for all service calls.

Chart 13 - Hour of Day Counts

Town of Alta – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week in the Town of Alta, demonstrating that incident demand peaks on Sundays, with lower but relatively consistent call volume throughout the remainder of the week.

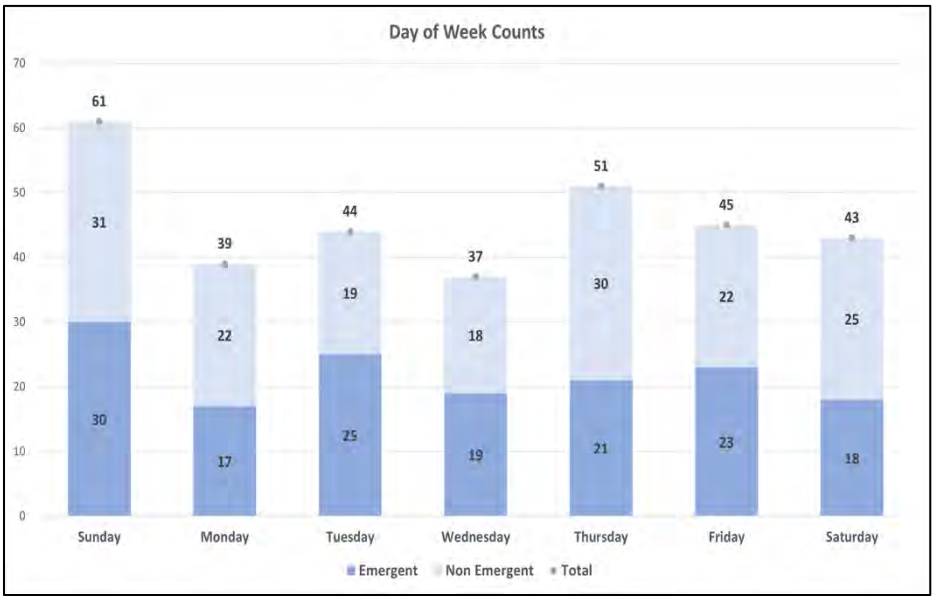


Chart 14 – Town of Alta Incidents by Day of Week

Town of Alta – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
230	133	58%

Table 44 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Town of Alta – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Traumatic Injury	88
Head Injury	20
Sick Person	15
Fall	14
Unconscious	13

Table 45 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Town of Alta – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	2	100%
Natural Vegetation Fire	0	0%
Outside Rubbish Fire	0	0%
Vehicle Fire	0	0%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	0	0%
Fire, Other	0	0%
Mobile Property Fire	0	0%
Total	2	100%

Table 46 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Town of Alta – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Assembly	3	0	0	0	3
Commercial	37	1	0	0	38
Education	0	1	1	0	2
Government	1	0	1	0	2
Hazardous	1	0	0	0	1
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	0
High Rise	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	1	0	0	1
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	0
Residential **	27	1	2	0	30
Single Family Residential	2	3	1	0	6
Multi-family Residential	6	4	0	1	11
Unclassified/Storage	6	0	0	0	6
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**83**	**11**	**5**	**1**	**100**

*** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.*
*** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.*

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 47 – Town of Alta Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

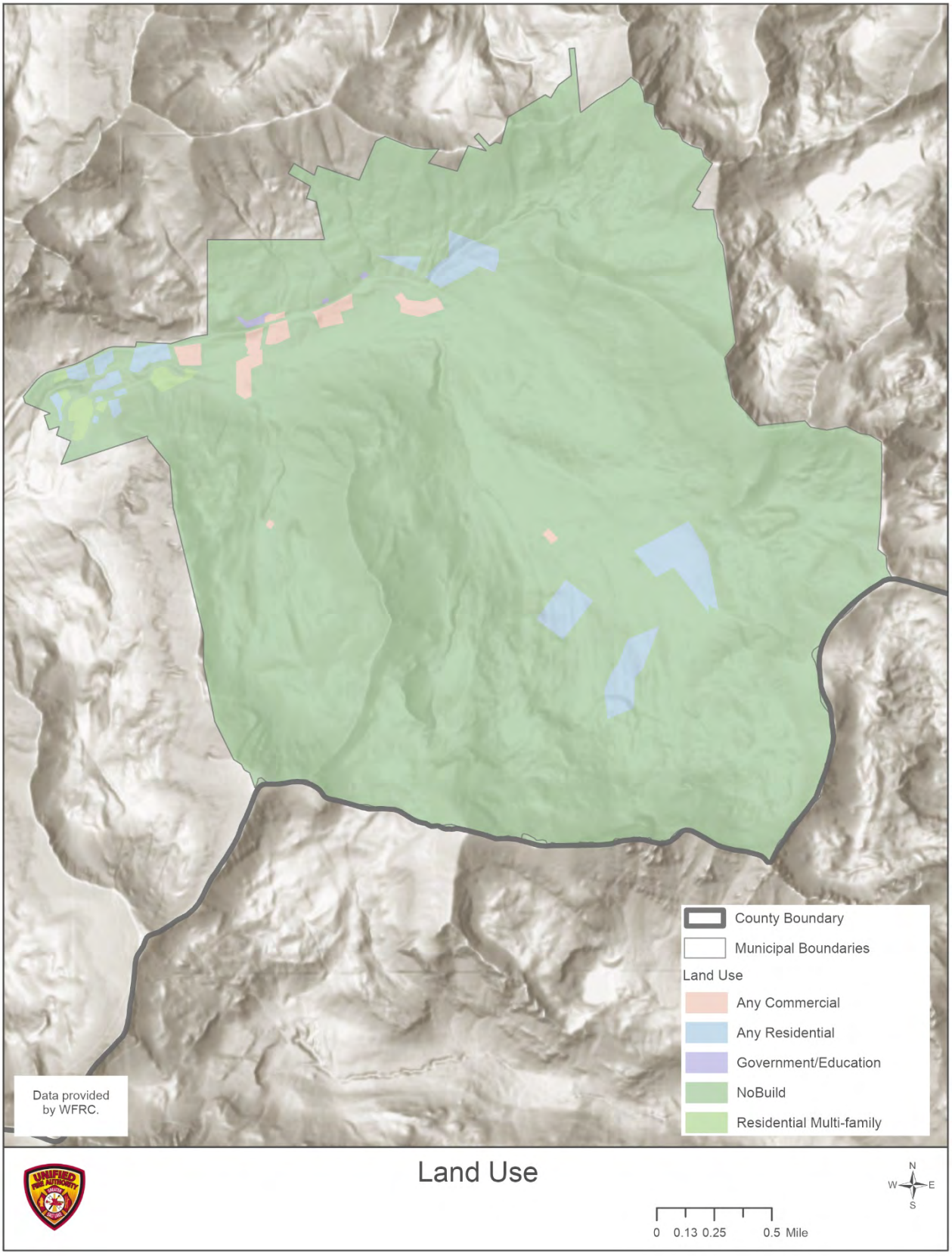


Image 3 - Land Use

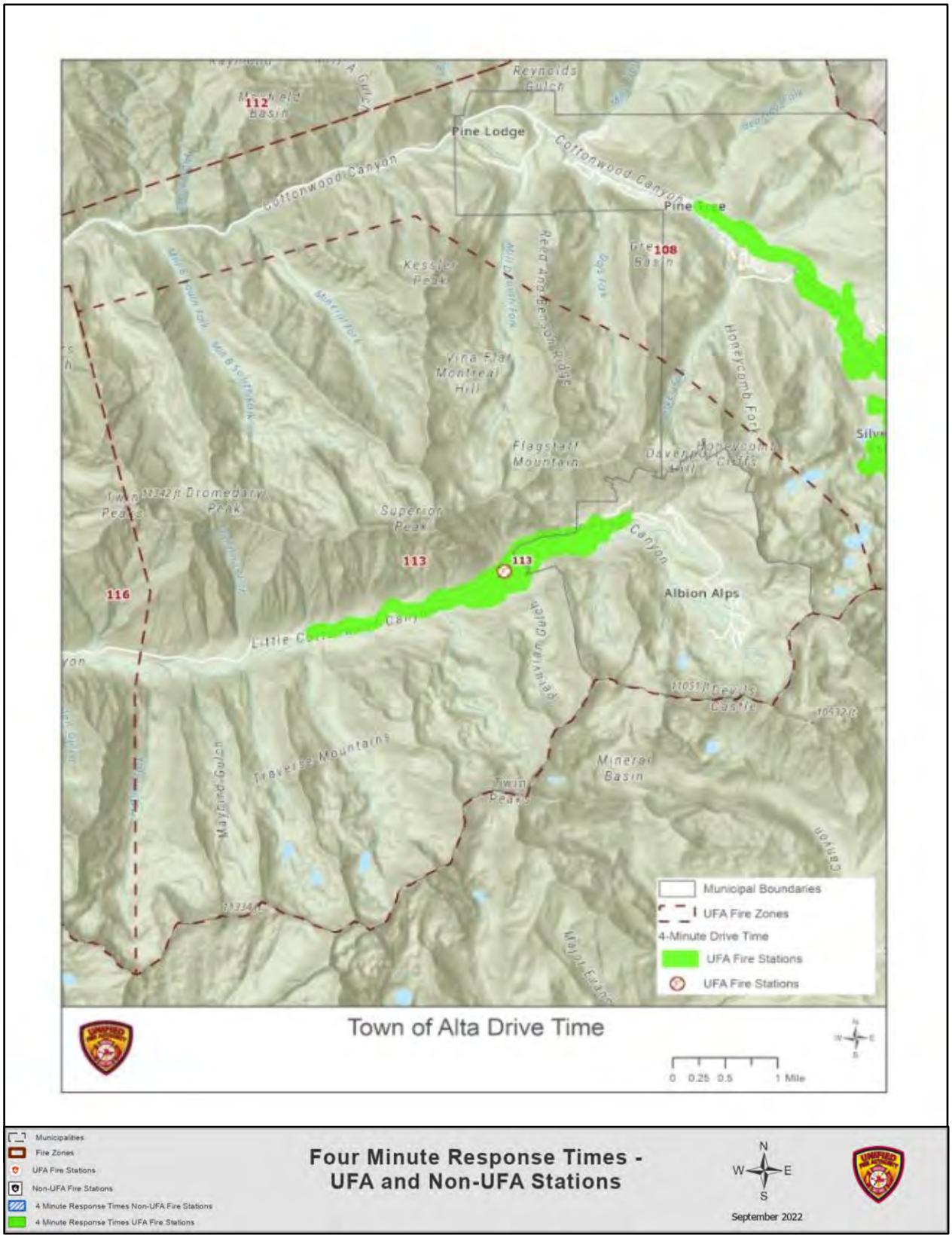


Image 4 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

Town of Alta – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within the Town of Alta, the 90th percentile drive time is 10:41 for fire and 14:10 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 14:01.

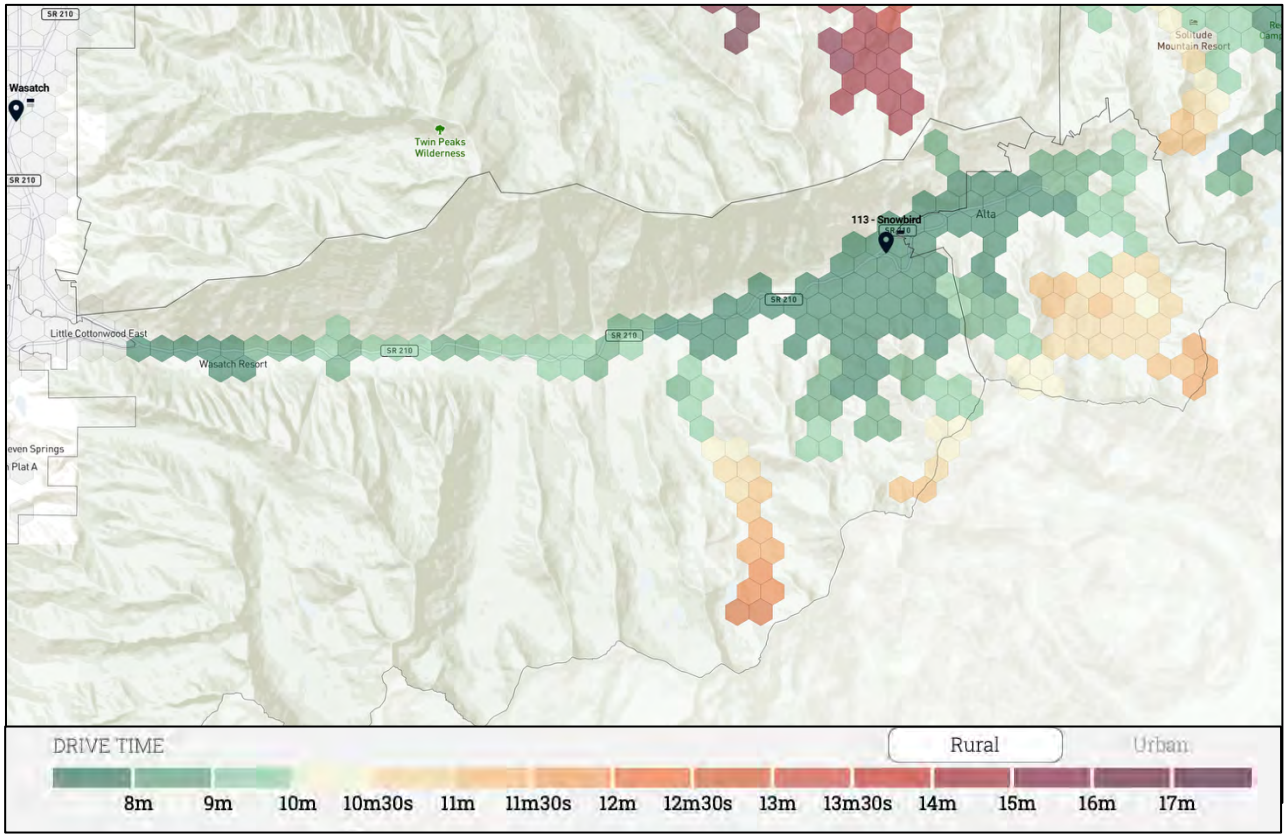


Image 5 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Town of Alta – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 17:08.

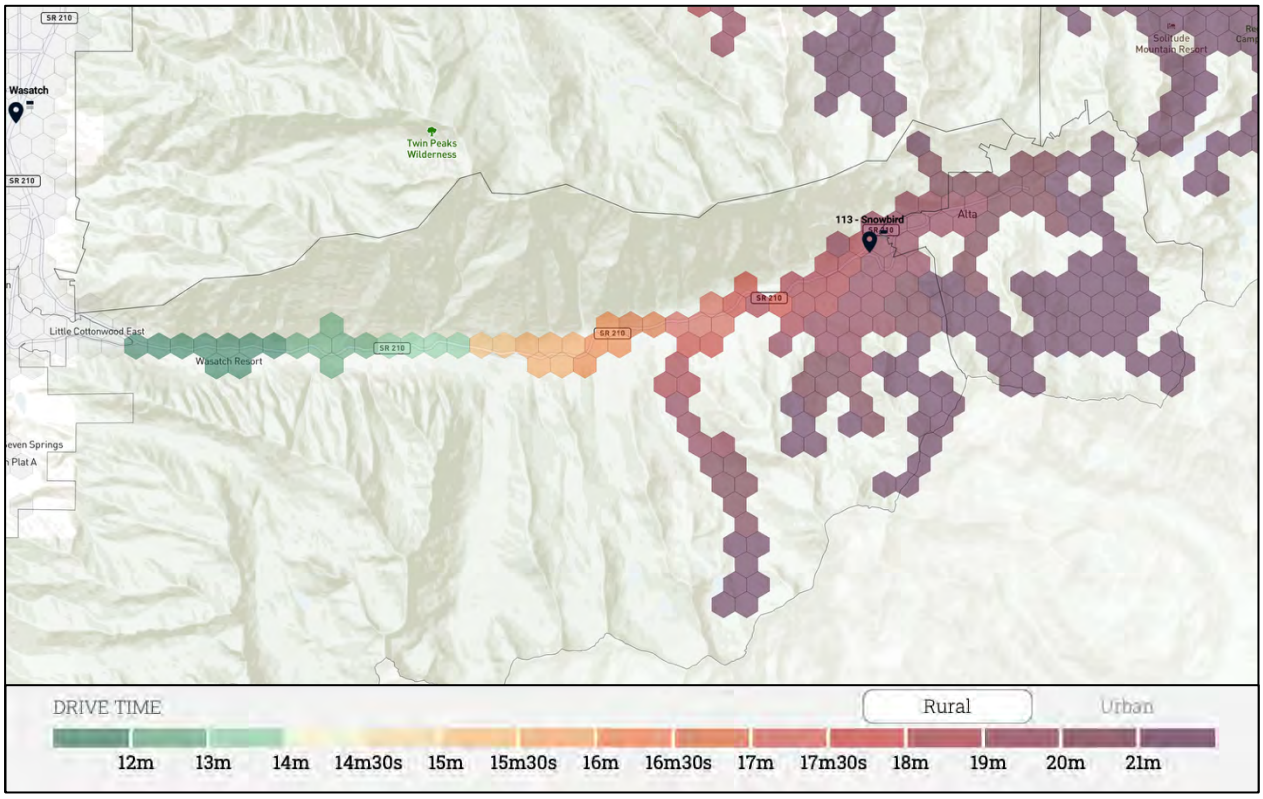


Image 6 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Town of Alta – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 18:11.

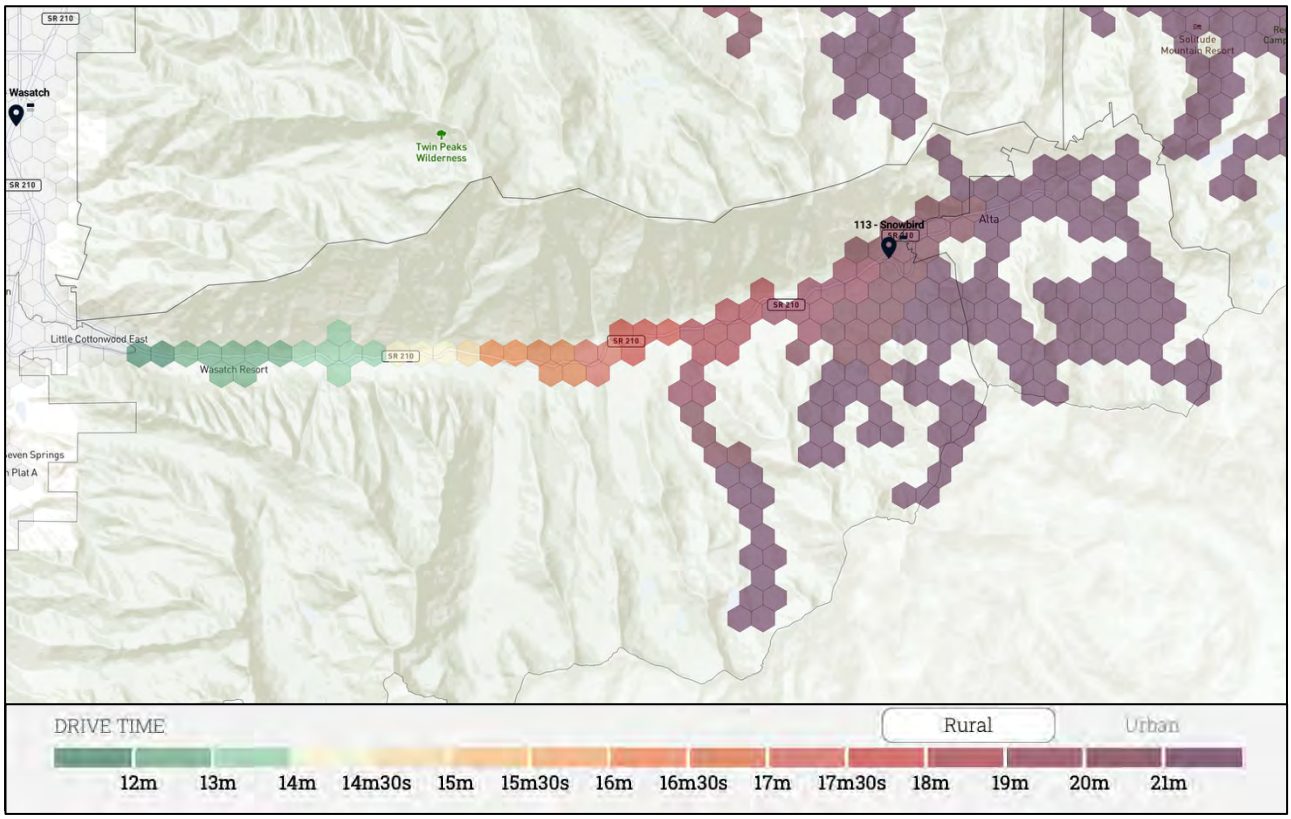


Image 7 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Town of 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	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

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

Table 48 – Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

The primary roadway that runs through Alta is State Roan 210 which runs east/west from Wasatch Boulevard. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 1.93 linear miles of State Highways, and 11.94 total linear miles of roadway. Alta is in the low-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are two water systems within the Town of Alta.

- Salt Lake County Service Area #3 services the West portion of the Town.
- Town of Alta Culinary Water Area services the East portion of the Town.

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. 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 low-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 is one identified HazMat/Tier II Site within the Town of Alta, which is in the low-risk category.

Hospitals

The Town of Alta has no standalone hospitals, which places Alta in the low-risk category.

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.

Target Hazards – Structures

- 5 Ski Lodges with hotel accommodations.

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $1,000.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $1,000.00 of content loss due to fire.

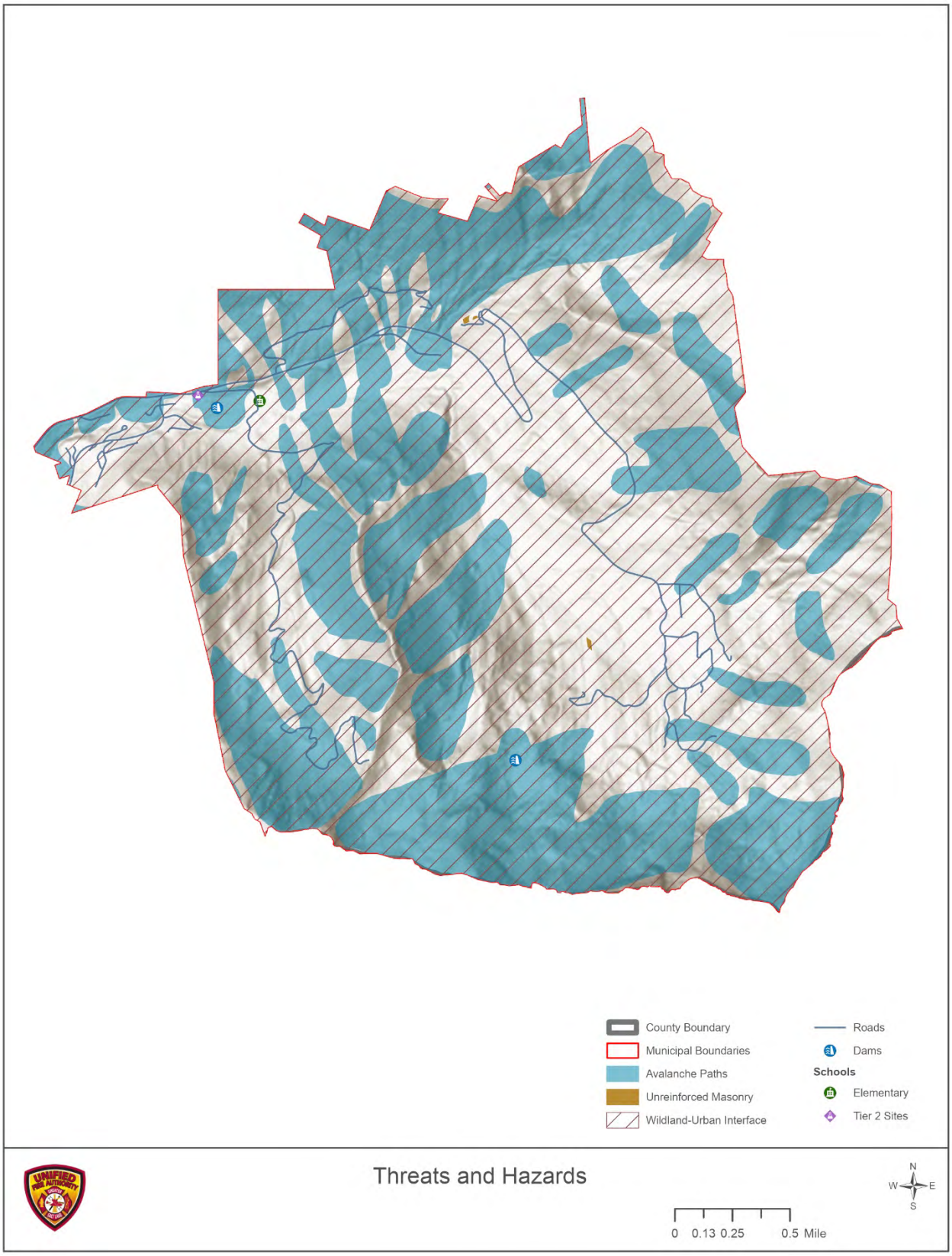


Image 8 - Threats and Hazards

Town of Brighton

Community Risk Assessment

Town of Brighton

UFA has one station within the Town of Brighton covering a total of 16 square miles with a population of 459 in 2024 and responded to 1,163 calls for service in 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Town of Brighton	459	0.10%	16	29	Rural	$372M

The Town of Brighton incorporated as a town Jan 1, 2020. Because of this, the population estimates were previously under the Unincorporated Salt Lake County population totals and not able to be separated out prior to Jan 1, 2020. The Town of Brighton has increased its population from 432 in 2020 to 459 in 2024, showing an increase of 6.25% over a four-year term.

Town of Brighton Station Information

Station 108	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2012
Address	7688 South Big Cottonwood Canyon Road
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 108 (Type1/3) • Cross-Staffed - Medic Ambulance 108 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6108 (Type 6)

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Due to the rural location of Big Cottonwood Canyon as well as the long response times, there are currently no UFA stations, automatic or mutual aid stations within an eight-minute response time.

Town of Brighton – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	6 | 1.7%	3 | 0.8%	8 | 1.8%
EMS	292 | 83.7%	287 | 77.2%	363 | 82.1%
HazMat	6 | 1.7%	7 | 1.9%	2 | 0.5%
Service Call	2 | 0.6%	7 | 1.9%	4 | 0.9%
Good Intent	22 | 6.3%	42 | 11.3%	32 | 7.2%
False Call	21 | 6%	24 | 6.5%	31 | 7%
Natural Condition	0 | 0%	1 | 0.3%	0 | 0%
Other Situation	0 | 0%	1 | 0.3%	2 | 0.5%
Unknown	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	349 | 100%	372 | 100%	442 | 100%

Table 49 - Incidents by Dispatch Types

Town of Brighton – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due

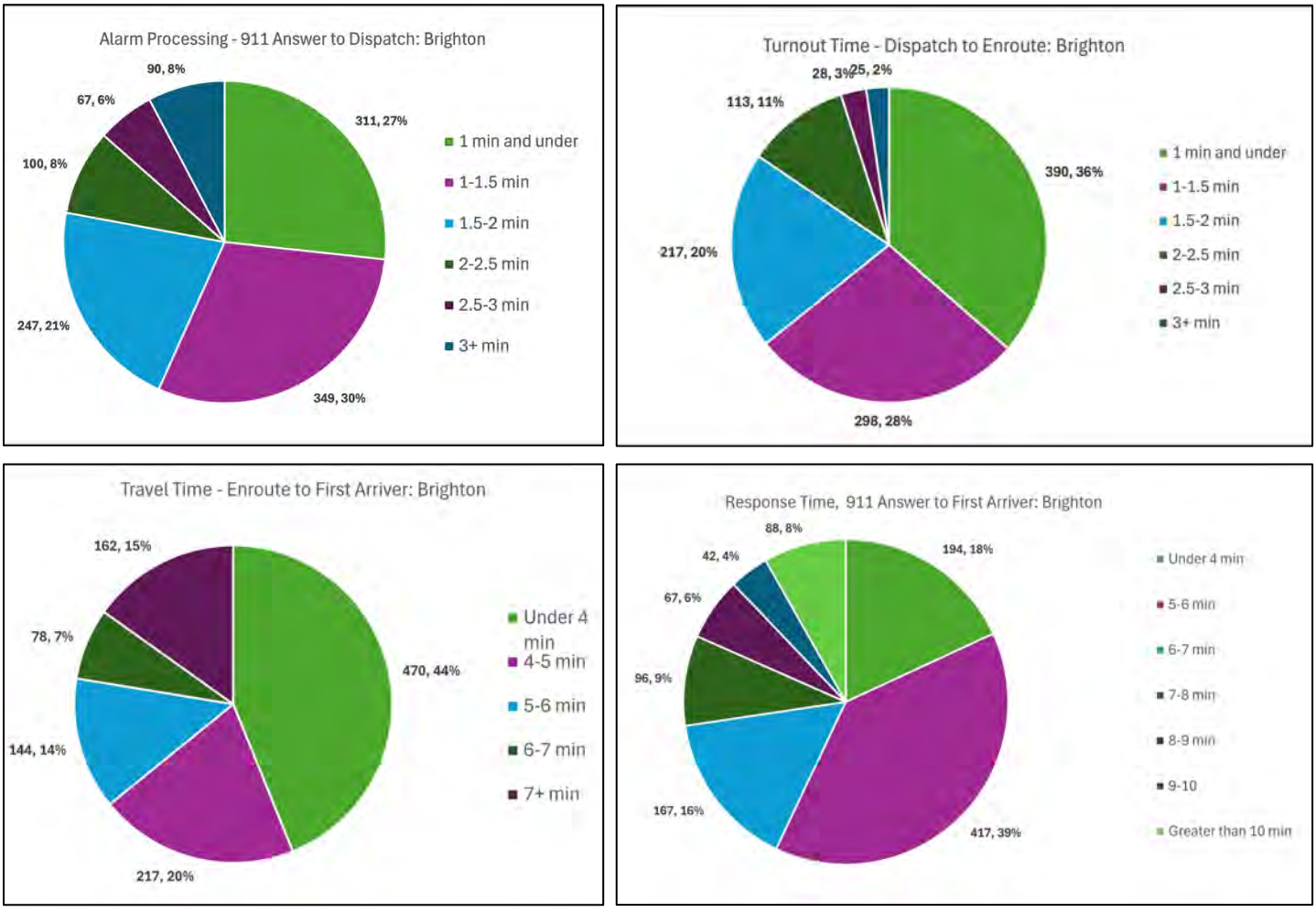


Chart 15 - Dispatch and Response Times

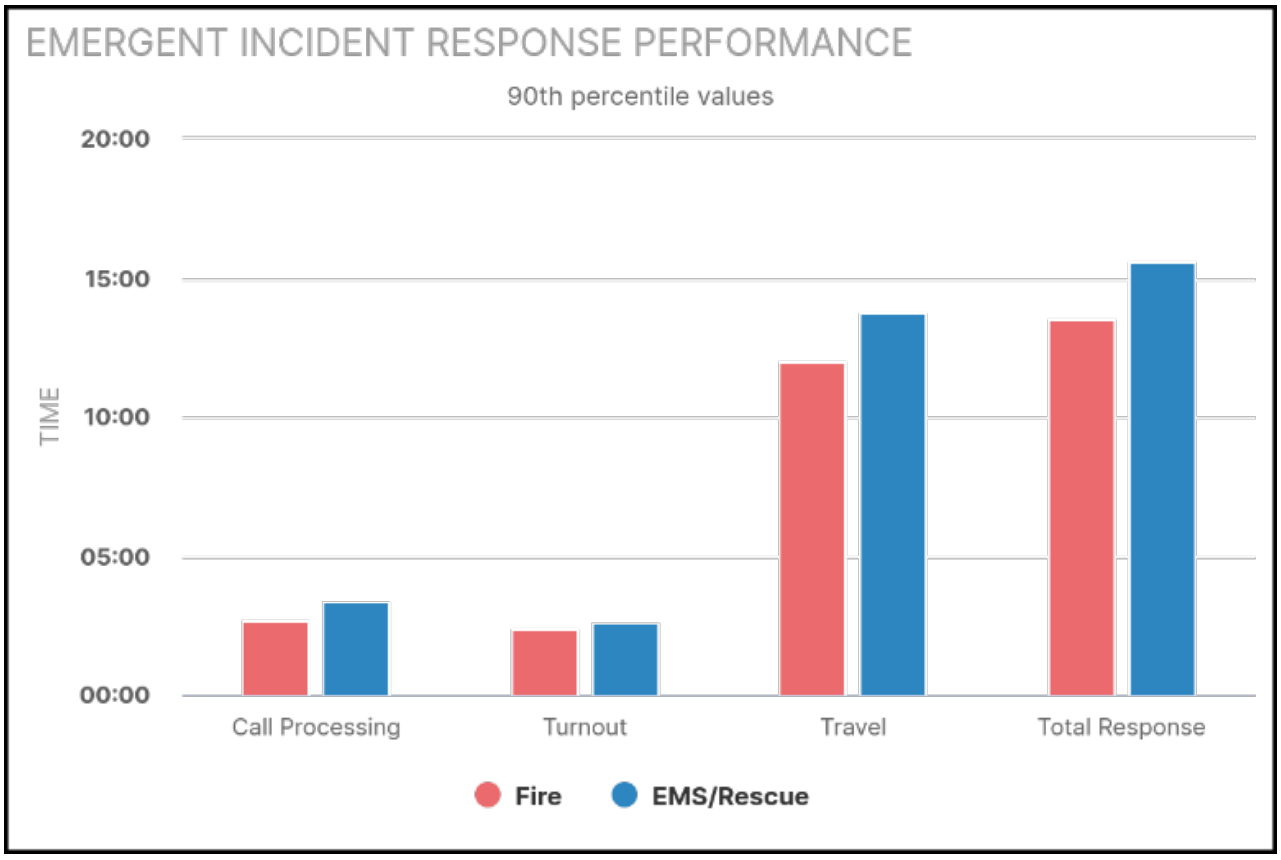


Chart 16 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

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
Brighton - 2022	2:39	2:23	10:07	13:35	2:57	2:45	12:36	16:15
Brighton - 2023	3:05	2:11	13:40	14:53	2:41	2:39	15:00	20:39
Brighton - 2024	2:23	4:07	10:45	14:47	2:33	2:30	14:10	18:24
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 50 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Town of Brighton – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

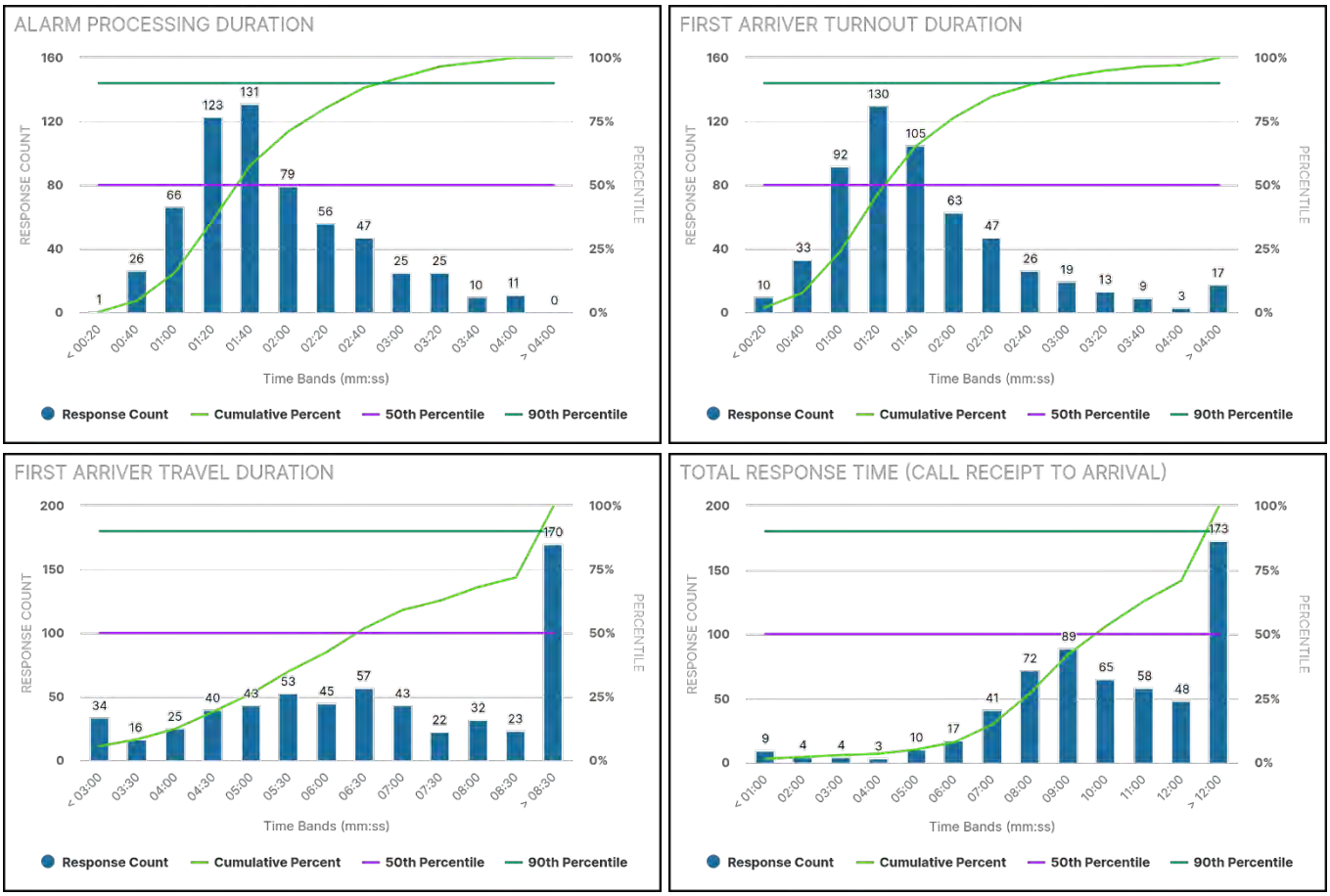
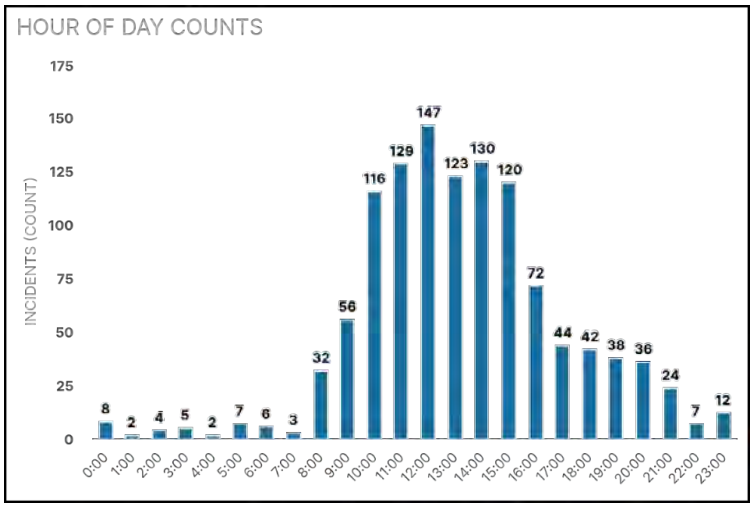


Chart 17 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate the alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within the Town of Brighton (90th percentile).

Town of Brighton: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day



This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within the Town of Brighton for all service calls.

Chart 18 – Incidents by Time of Day

Town of Brighton– 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that incident demand increases toward the weekend, peaking on Saturday and remaining elevated on Sunday.

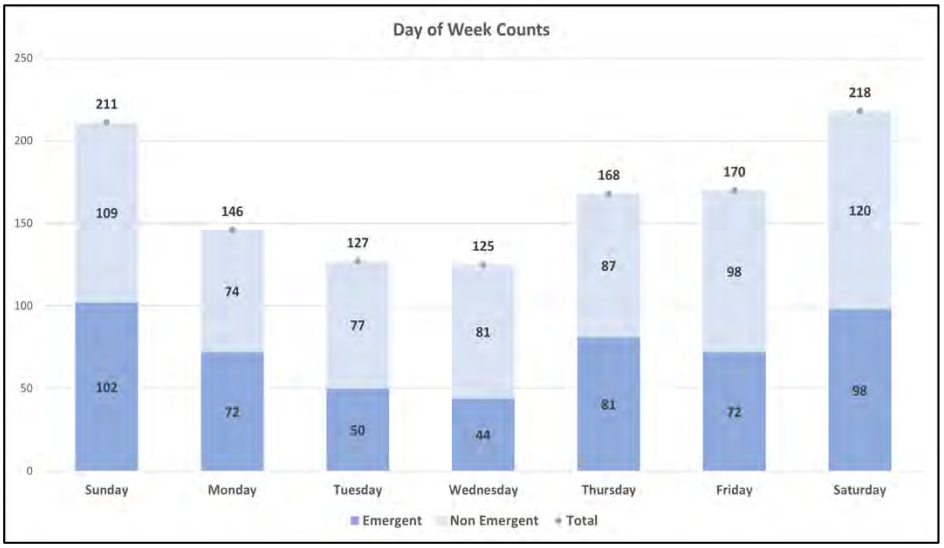


Chart 19 – Incidents by Day of Week

Town of Brighton – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
942	684	73%

Table 51 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Town of Brighton – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Trauma	457
Head Injury	69
Fall	61
Unconscious	45
Sick Person	37

Table 52 -Top 5 Medical Calls

Town of Brighton – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	7	41.18%
Natural Vegetation Fire	5	29.41%
Outside Rubbish Fire	0	0%
Vehicle Fire	3	17.65%
Special Outside Fire	1	5.88%
Fire, Other	1	5.88%
Mobile Property Fire	0	0%
Total	17	100%

Table 53 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Town of Brighton – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	2	0	1	0	**3**
Commercial	84	0	4	0	**88**
Education	0	0	0	0	**0**
Government	36	3	2	0	**41**
Hazardous	1	0	0	0	**1**
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	**0**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	79	0	0	0	**79**
Single Family Residential	10	2	0	0	**12**
Multi-family Residential	0	0	0	0	**0**
Unclassified/Storage	74	3	0	0	**77**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**286**	**8**	**7**	**0**	**301**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 54 – Town of Brighton Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

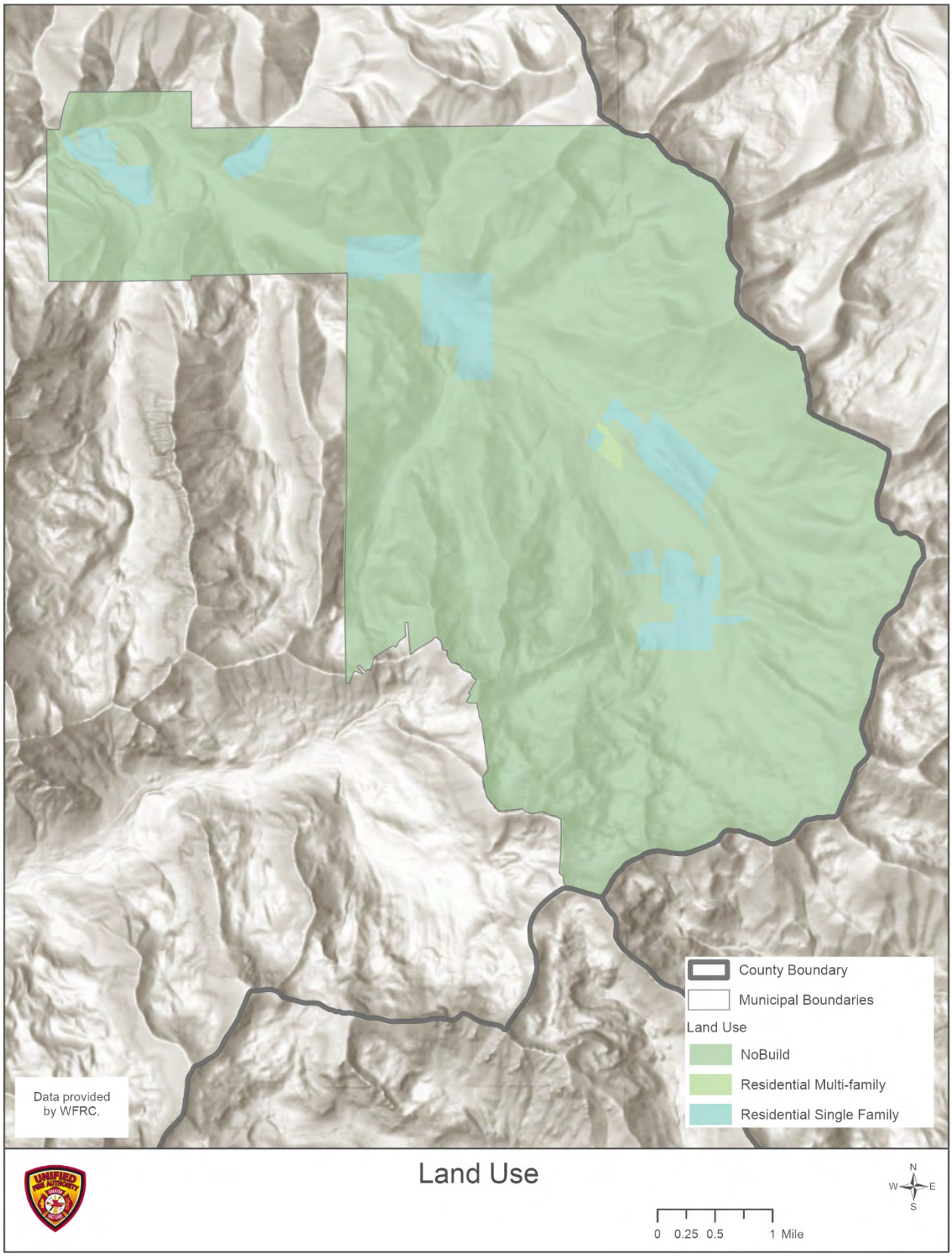


Image 9 - Land Use

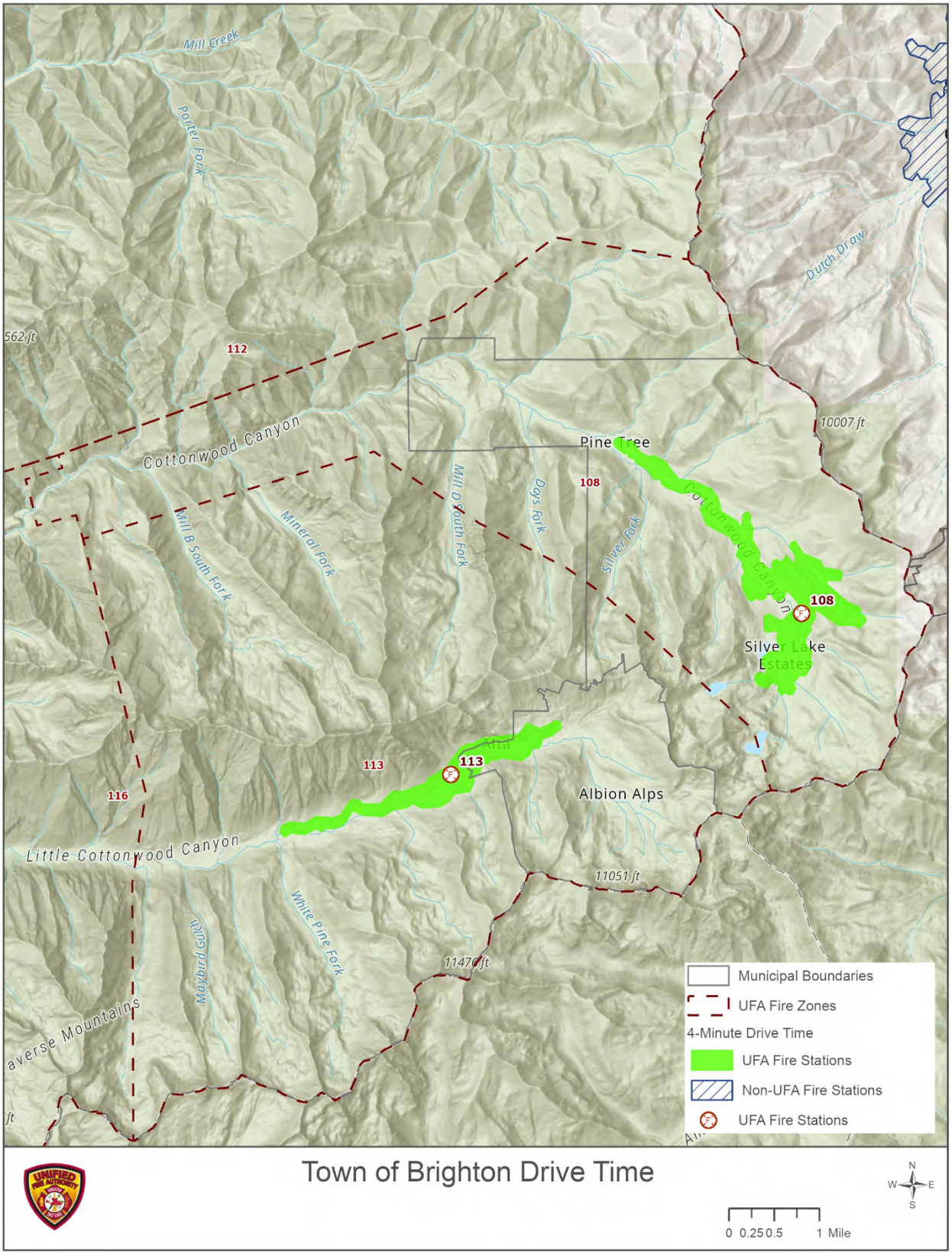


Image 10 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

Town of Brighton – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within the Town of Brighton, the 90th percentile drive time is 12:00 for fire and 14:03 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 13:44.

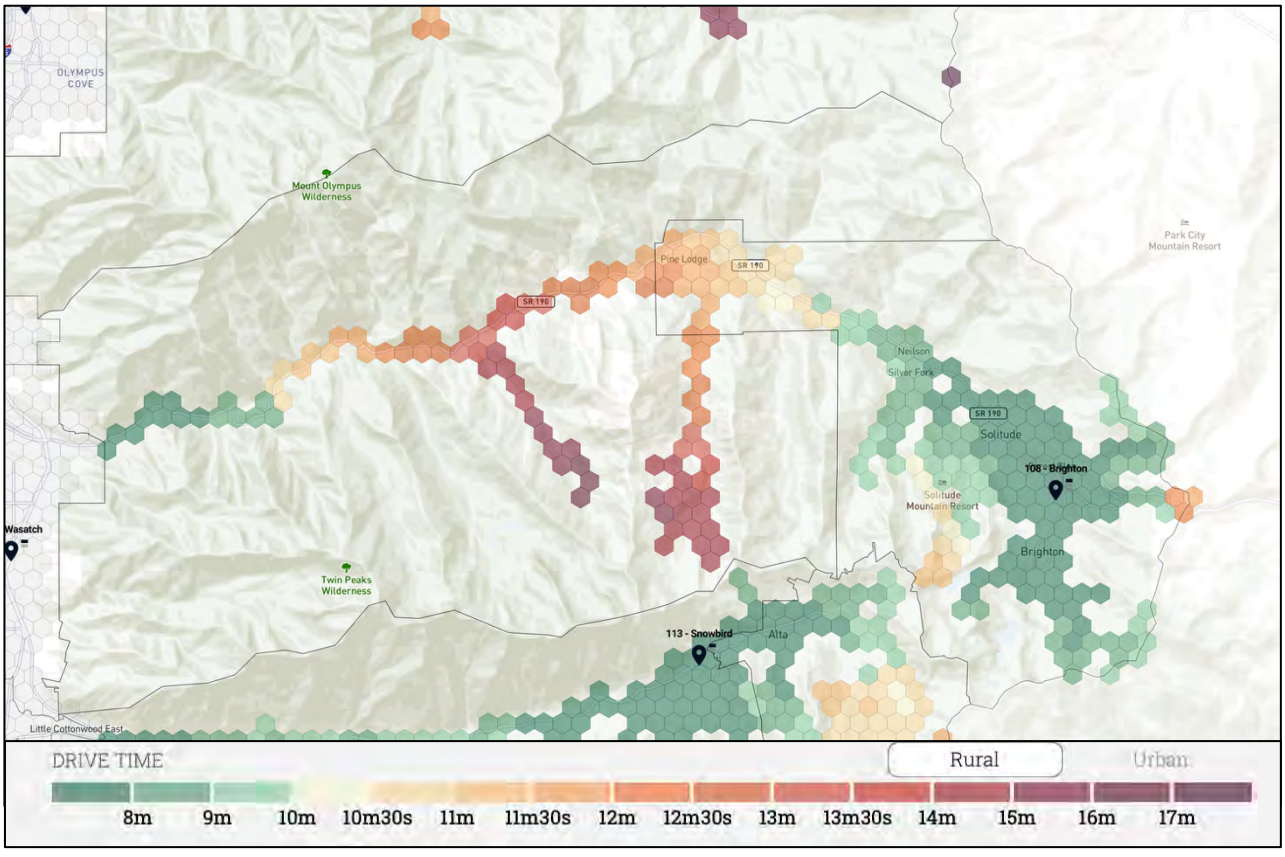


Image 11 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Town of Brighton – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 23:21.

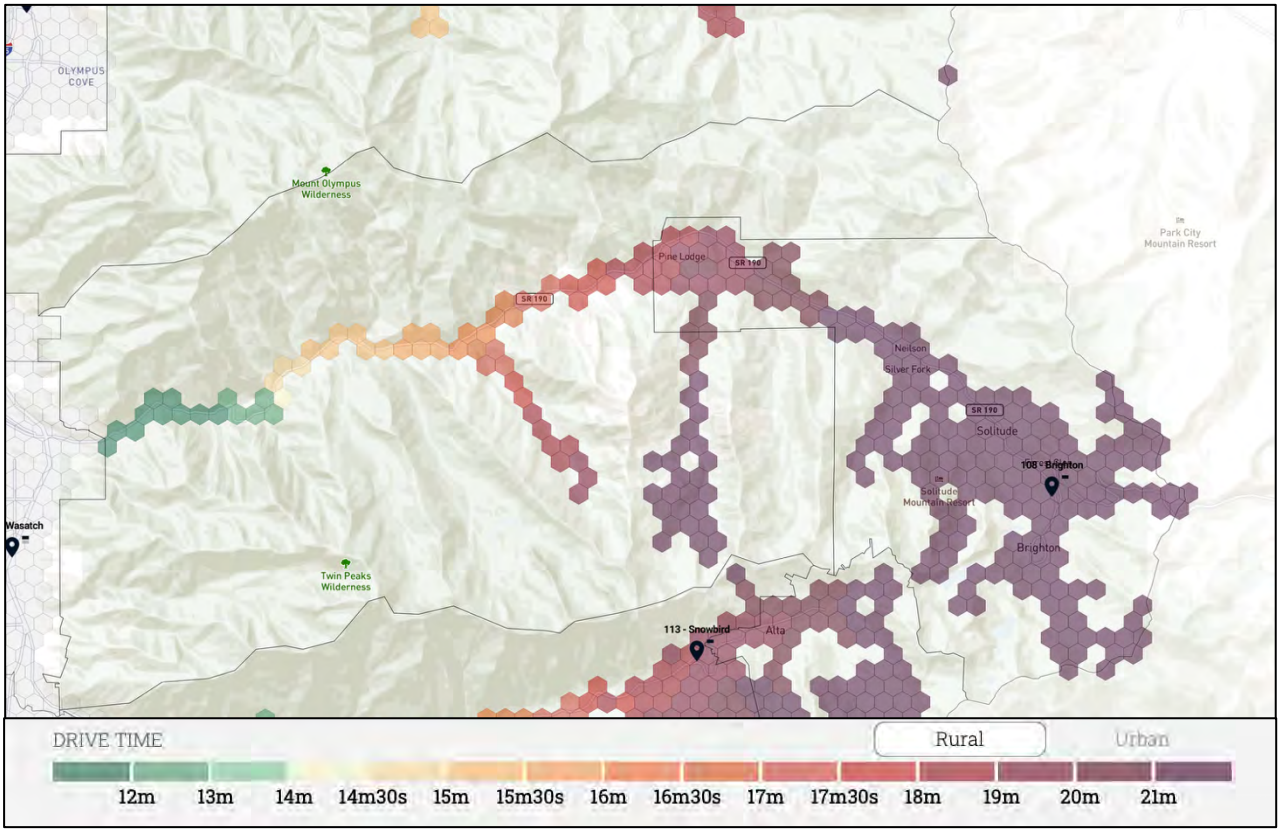


Image 12 - Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Town of Brighton – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 24:21.

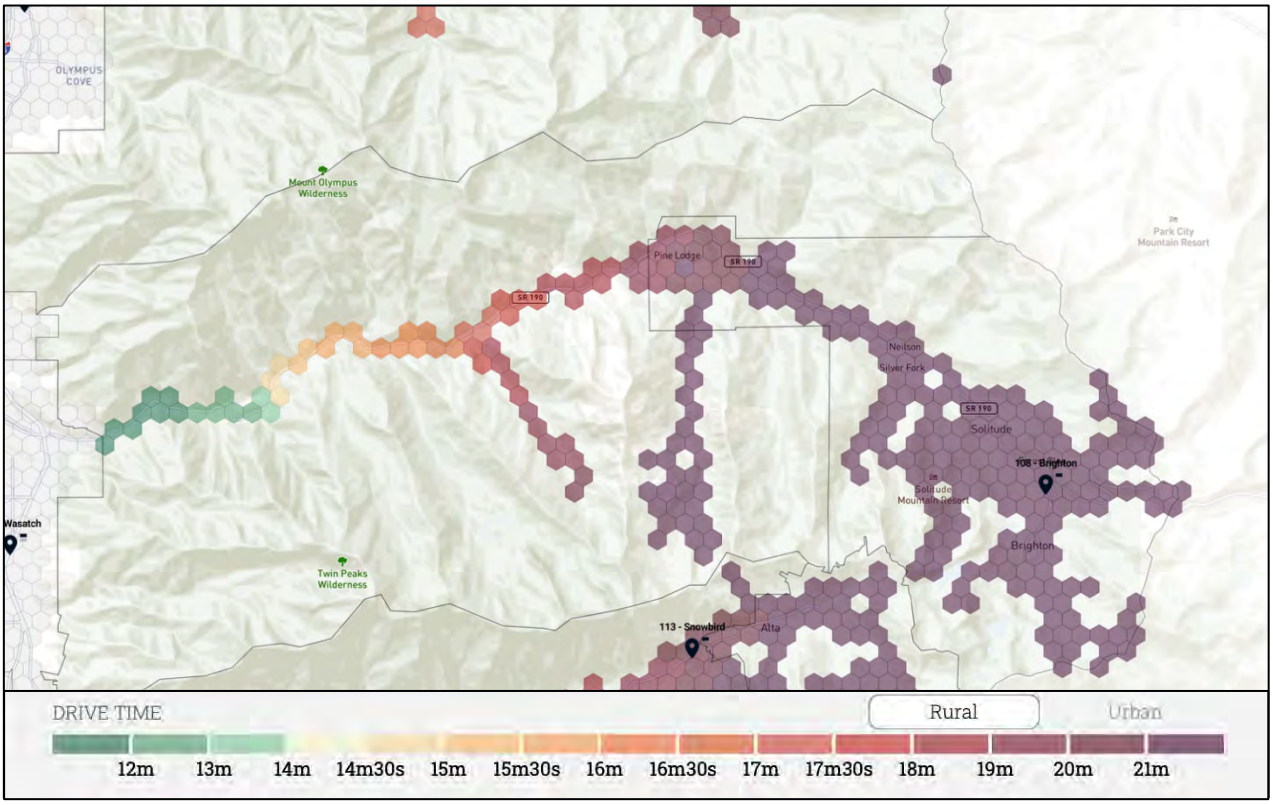


Image 13 - Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Town of Brighton 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	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

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

Table 55 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

The primary roadway that runs to the Town of Brighton is State Road 190 which runs east/west from Wasatch Boulevard. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 9.97 linear miles of State Highways, and 35.73 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes to Brighton. Brighton is in the low-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is no independent water district within Brighton, however there are twenty plus separate water purveyors within Brighton.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are three identified dams within Brighton. Brighton is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Brighton, there are high concerns with avalanche areas and over 140 avalanche slide pathways in Big Cottonwood Canyon. Brighton is in the high-risk category for

avalanches. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city (see Map 8). Brighton 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 Brighton, there are an estimated 18 URM's, which constitutes about 0.07% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Brighton is in the low-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

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

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There is one identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Brighton, which is in the low-risk category.

Hospitals

The Town of Brighton has no standalone hospitals, which places Brighton in the low-risk category.

Schools

Brighton has zero elementary schools, zero middle schools, and zero high schools within city boundaries, which places it in the low-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

- Ski Lodges with hotel accommodation

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $1,001,600.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $91,600.00 of content loss due to fire.

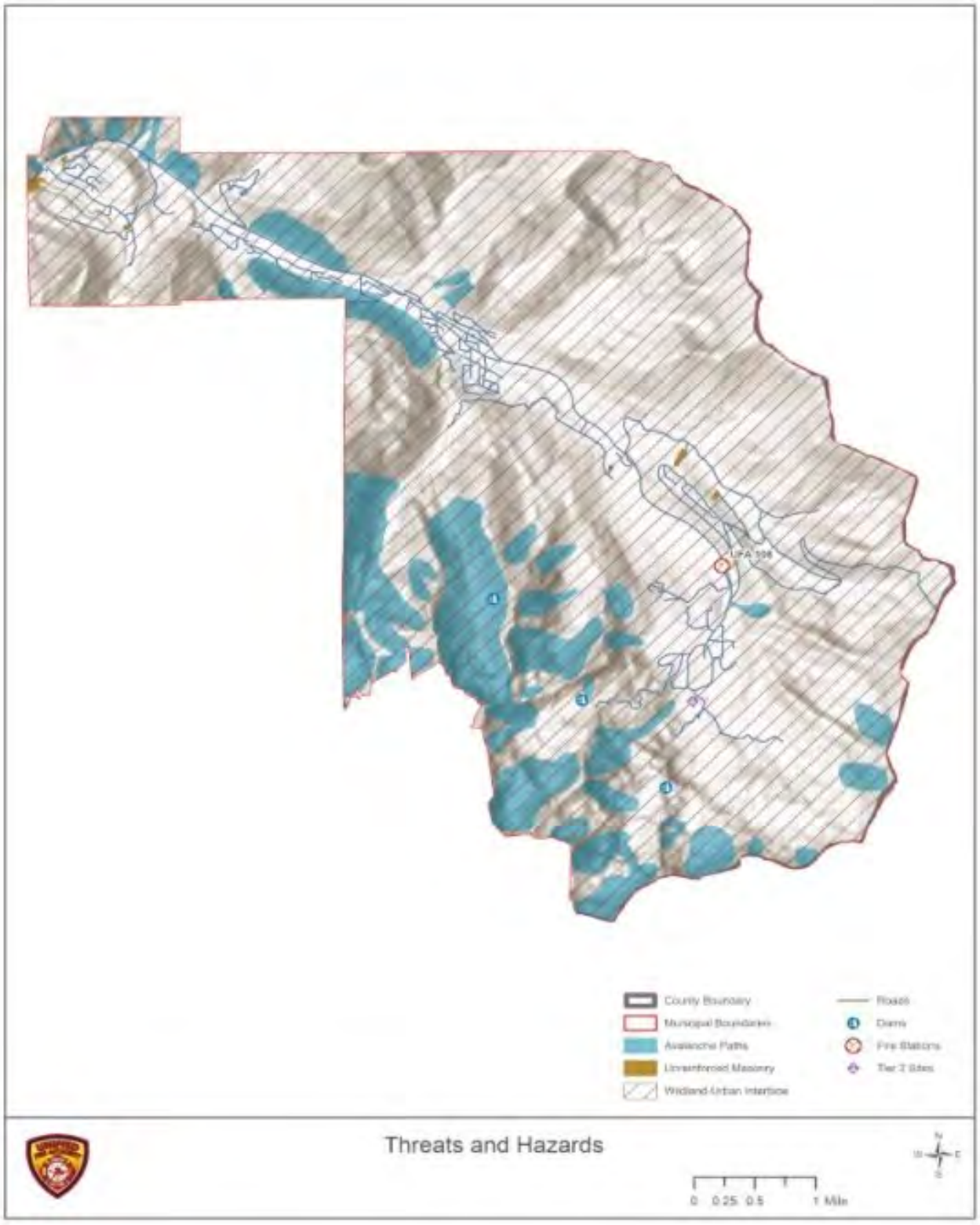


Image 14 - Threats and Hazards

Camp Williams

Community Risk Assessment

Camp Williams

UFA has one wildland response station within Camp Williams (CW). Camp Williams is a military installation for the Utah National Guard that splits across both Salt Lake and Utah Counties and is over 47 square miles in area. CW contracted with UFA after a large fire started on CW property and extended into the City of Herriman. Station 127 is located at 17800 Camp Williams Road, Camp Williams. The Station houses the Camp Williams Fire Management Officer (FMO), the Assistant FMO (AFMO) and a seasonal handcrew. Camp Williams is located in Battalion 12. CW generally works closely with CW Range Control for any on-base wildland fire responses. Camp Williams also includes administration buildings, mess halls, classrooms, and a complex of warehouses, workshops, and maintenance facilities and is a national training center that hosts over 25 active munition ranges.

Planning Zone	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification
Camp Williams	Transient (Military Installation)	0	47	N/A	Wilderness

Camp Williams population isn't public information and varies with military activities.

Camp Williams Station Information

Station 127	
Owner	Utah National Guard
Opened	2013
Address	17800 Camp Williams Road, Building 2200
Staffing and Apparatus	• Wildland Fire Management Officer (FMO) • Assistant FMO • 4 Person Seasonal – E127 (Type 3) • 4 Person Seasonal – E127 (Type 4) • 2 Person Seasonal – E6127 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed – WT127 (Type 1) Seasonal • Cross-Staffed – TWT127 Type 1) Seasonal

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to the Camp Williams are:

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
UFA Station 251	Eagle Mountain City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 251 (Type1/3) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 251
UFA Station 252	Eagle Mountain City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 252 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Medic Ambulance 252
UFA Station 253	Eagle Mountain City	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 253 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 253 • Cross-Staffed - WTT 253 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6253 (Type 6)
Station 91	Bluffdale City	• 0-2 Person - Medic Engine 91 (Type 1) - Tandem • 0-2 Person - Medic Ambulance 91 – Tandem • Cross-Staffed - Engine 691 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - WTT 93 (Type 1) • Battalion Chief 91
Station 92	Bluffdale City	• 2 Person - Engine 92 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 92 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 692 (Type 6) • Seasonal - Engine 693 (Type 6)
Station 261	Saratoga Springs City	• 2 Person - Ladder 261 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 261 • Cross-Staffed - Brush 261 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - A/L 261

Camp Williams – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	1 | 7.7%	4 | 36%	8 | 61.5%
EMS	10 | 77%	6 | 55%	4 | 30.8%
HazMat	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Service Call	1 | 7.7%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Good Intent	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
False Call	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	1 | 7.7%
Natural Condition	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Other Situation	0 | 0%	1 | 9%	0 | 0%
Unknown	1 | 7.7%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	13 | 100%	11 | 100%	13 | 100%

Table –56 Camp Williams Call Types

Wilderness (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
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 57 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Camp Williams – 2024 Turnout and Travel Time

There isn't enough data to demonstrate the alarm processing, turnout and travel times for all units responding to service calls within Camp Williams (90th percentile) due to Camp Williams crews being dispatched directly from CW Range Control. Any medical calls usually get dispatched to either Central Dispatch (Utah County) or Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC). Camp Williams falls in the Wilderness category for response, which falls under the Rural classification.

Camp Williams – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

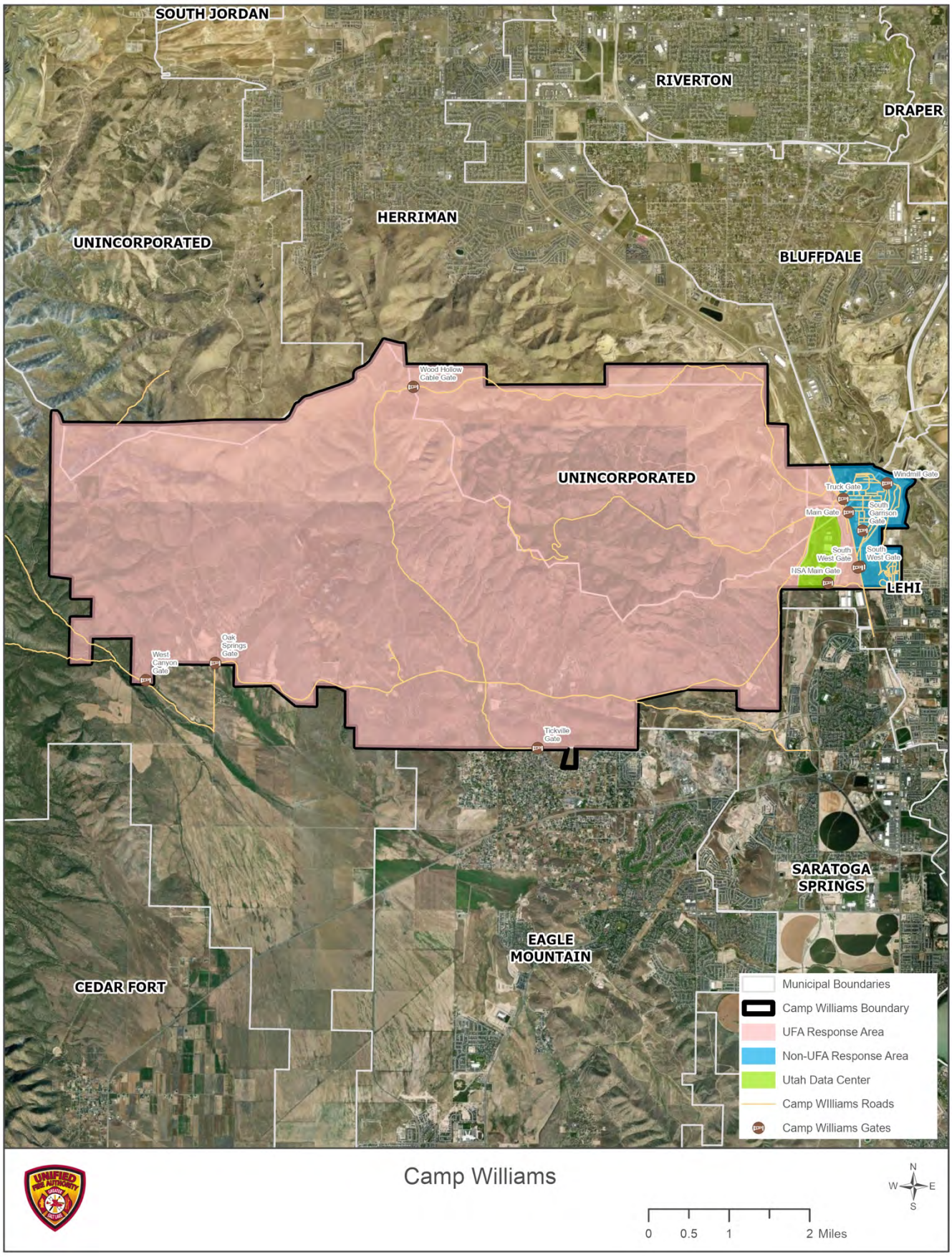
Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	0	0	0	0	**0**
Commercial	0	0	0	0	**0**
Education	0	0	0	0	**0**
Government	310	7	1	0	**318**
Hazardous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	**0**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	0	0	0	0	**0**
Single Family Residential	0	0	0	0	**0**
Multi-family Residential	0	0	0	0	**0**
Unclassified/Storage	0	0	0	0	**0**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**310**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**318**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

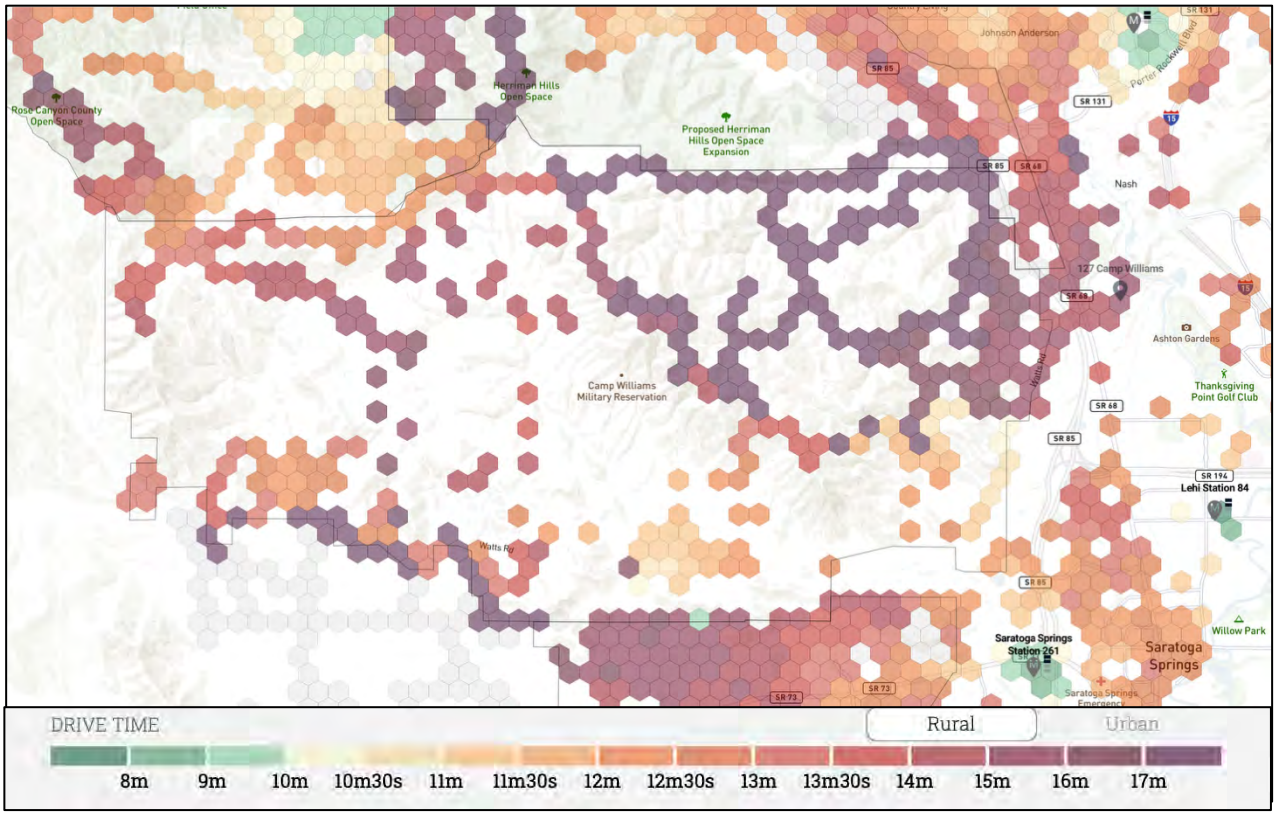
Table 58 - Building Occupancy and Risk Categories



Map 69 – Camp Williams with Land Use

Camp Williams – First Arriver Travel Times

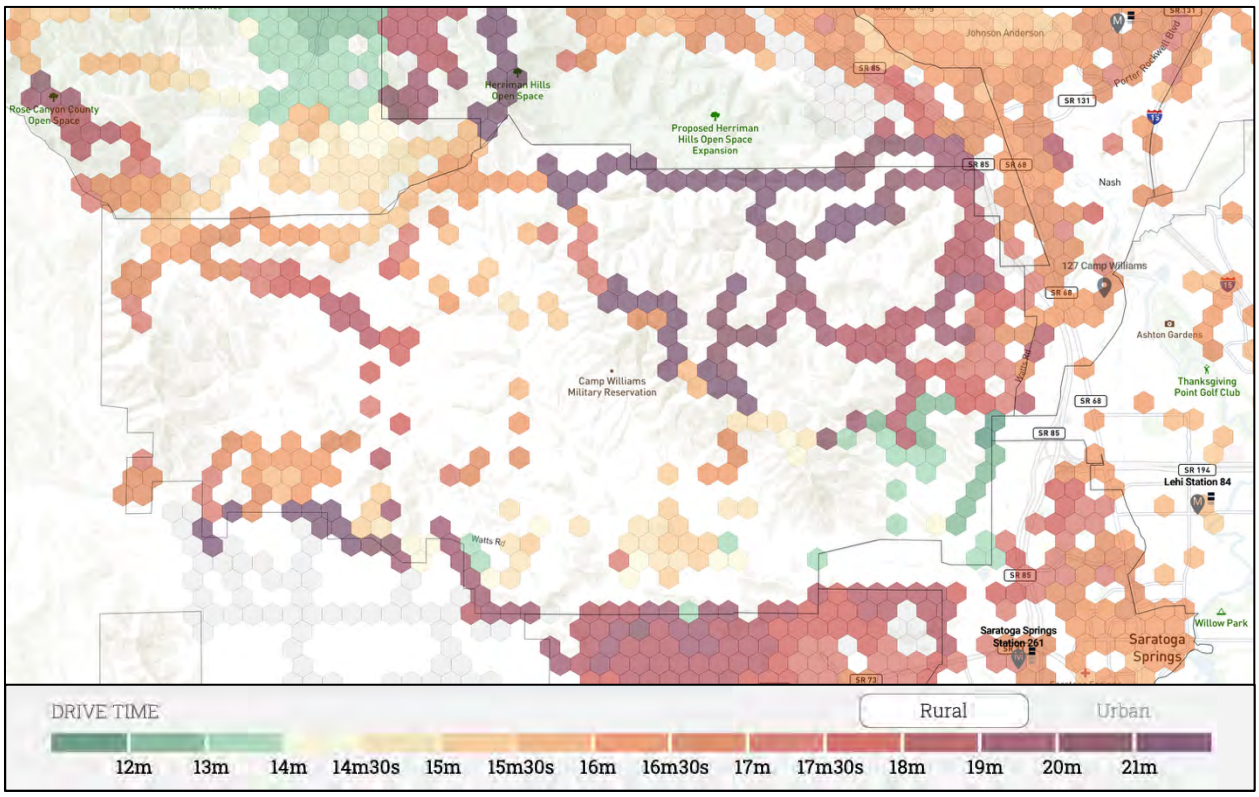
The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). The darker the color is, the more delayed the response, with the green and light colors demonstrating below or near target times. The darker colors on the bar within the key 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. In 2024, within the area that UFA is responsible for within Camp Williams, the 90th percentile drive time is 13:15.



Map 70 – Camp Williams Response Times – All Aid

Camp Williams – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

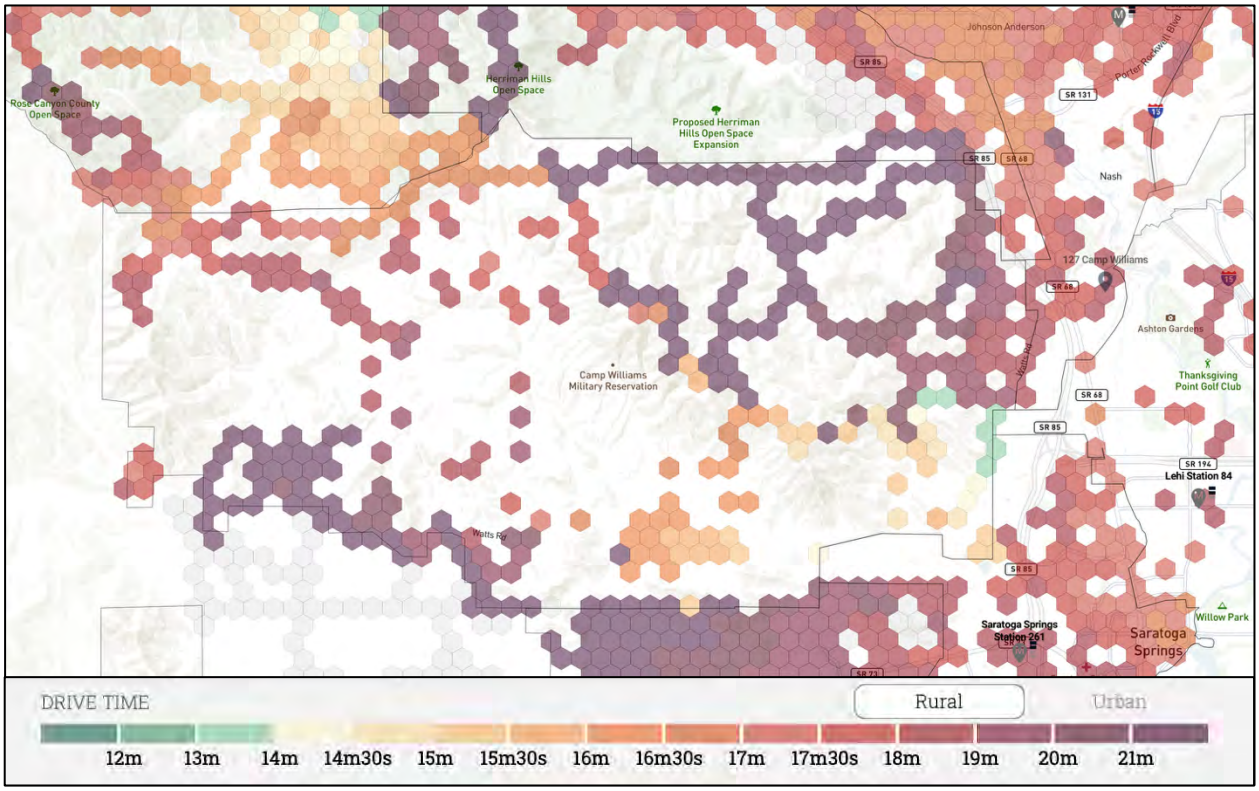
This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow demonstrates the ability to have seventeen firefighters (a residential fire effective response force) on scene based off a residential urban 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 15:43.



Map 71 – Camp Williams Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Camp Williams – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 17:42.



Map 72 – Camp Williams Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 ERF)

Cottonwood Heights 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	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 59 – Cottonwood Heights 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 Camp Williams is State Road 68 (Redwood Road) which runs north/south from Bangerter Highway to Saratoga Springs. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 1.83 linear miles of State Highways, and 55.1 total linear miles of roadway. Camp Williams is in the low-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are no water districts within Camp Williams although Camp Williams maintains its own water supply and system as well as solar and wind power generating plants.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are zero identified dams within Camp Williams. Camp Williams is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Camp Williams, there are no concerns with avalanche areas, which is in the low-risk category for avalanches. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city. Camp Williams 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 Camp Williams, there are an estimated 0 URM's. Camp Williams is in the low-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is high risk of urban interface fires within Camp Williams and within the surrounding Unincorporated Salt Lake County and Utah County areas directly adjacent to the municipal boundaries. One of the primary hazards is the lack of egress routes going out of Camp Williams. Camp Williams is in the high-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are no identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Camp Williams, which is in the low-risk category.

Hospitals

Camp Williams has no hospitals. This places Camp Williams in the low-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

Camp Williams has zero elementary schools, zero middle schools, and zero high schools within city boundaries, which places it in the low-risk category.

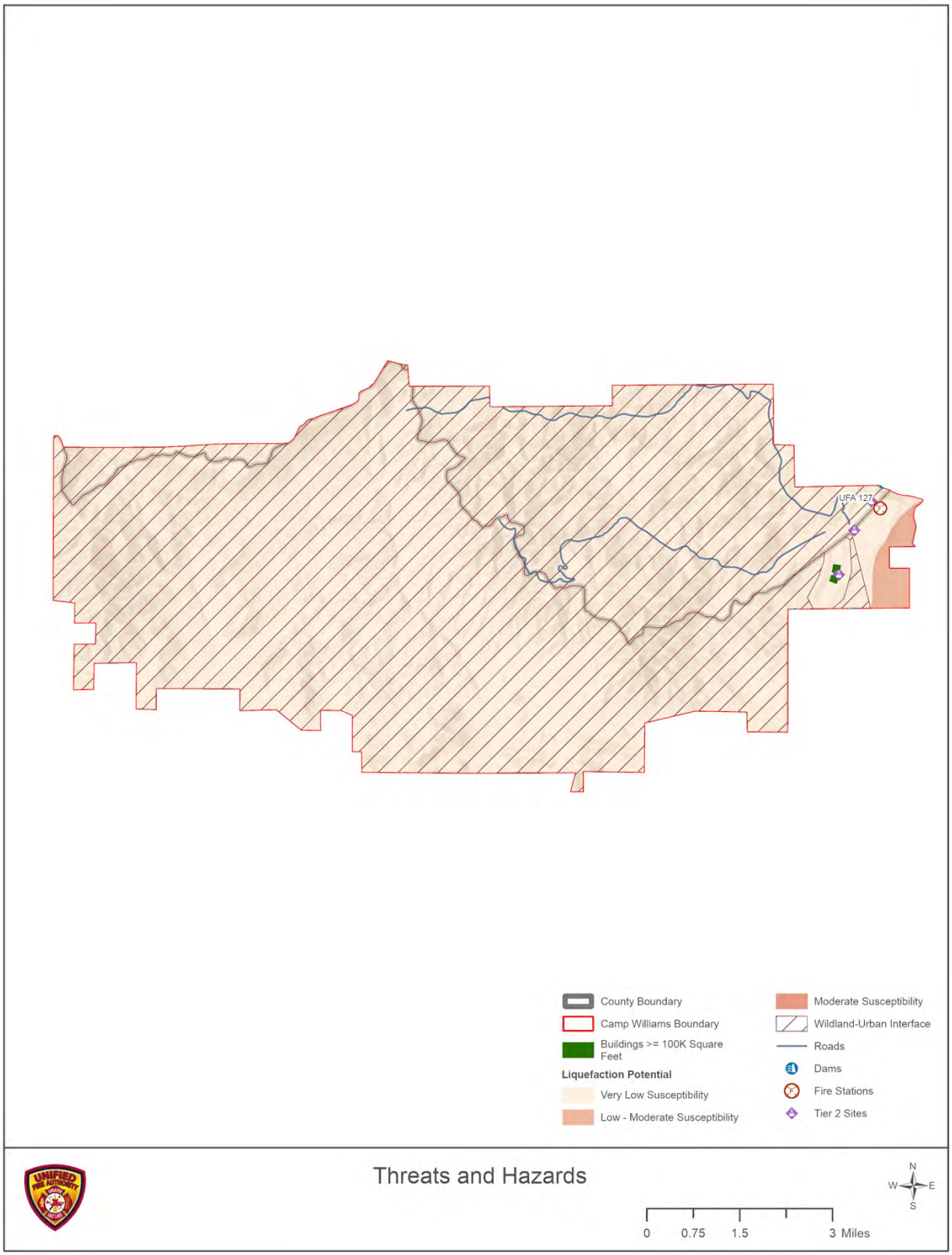
Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target hazard occupancies in Camp Williams include:

- Camp Williams National Guard training site

Life Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire.



Map 73 – Camp Williams Threats and Hazards

Copperton

Community Risk Assessment

Copperton

UFA has one station within Copperton covering a total of 4.63 square miles with a population of 791 as of 2024 and responded to 163 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Copperton	791	0.16%	0.31	2,668	Rural	$99M

Copperton has decreased its population from 829 in 2020 to 791 in 2024, showing a decrease of 4.58% over a four-year timeframe.

Copperton Station Information

Station 115	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	1983
Address	8495 West State Highway
Staffing and Apparatus	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 115 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6115 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - Rehab 115

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to Copperton are:

Station 54	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 54 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 54 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 54
Station 55	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 55 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 55 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 655 (Type 6)

Copperton – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	3 | 5%	0 | 0%	3 | 5.7%
EMS	40 | 66.7%	35 | 70%	45 | 84.9%
HazMat	3 | 5%	3 | 6%	1 | 1.9%
Service Call	6 | 10%	1 | 2%	2 | 3.8%
Good Intent	5 | 8.3%	7 | 14%	1 | 1.9%
False Call	1 | 1.7%	4 | 8%	1 | 1.9%
Natural Condition	2 | 3.3%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Other Situation	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Unknown	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	60 | 100%	50 | 100%	53 | 100%

Table 60 - Incidents by Dispatch Types

Copperton – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due

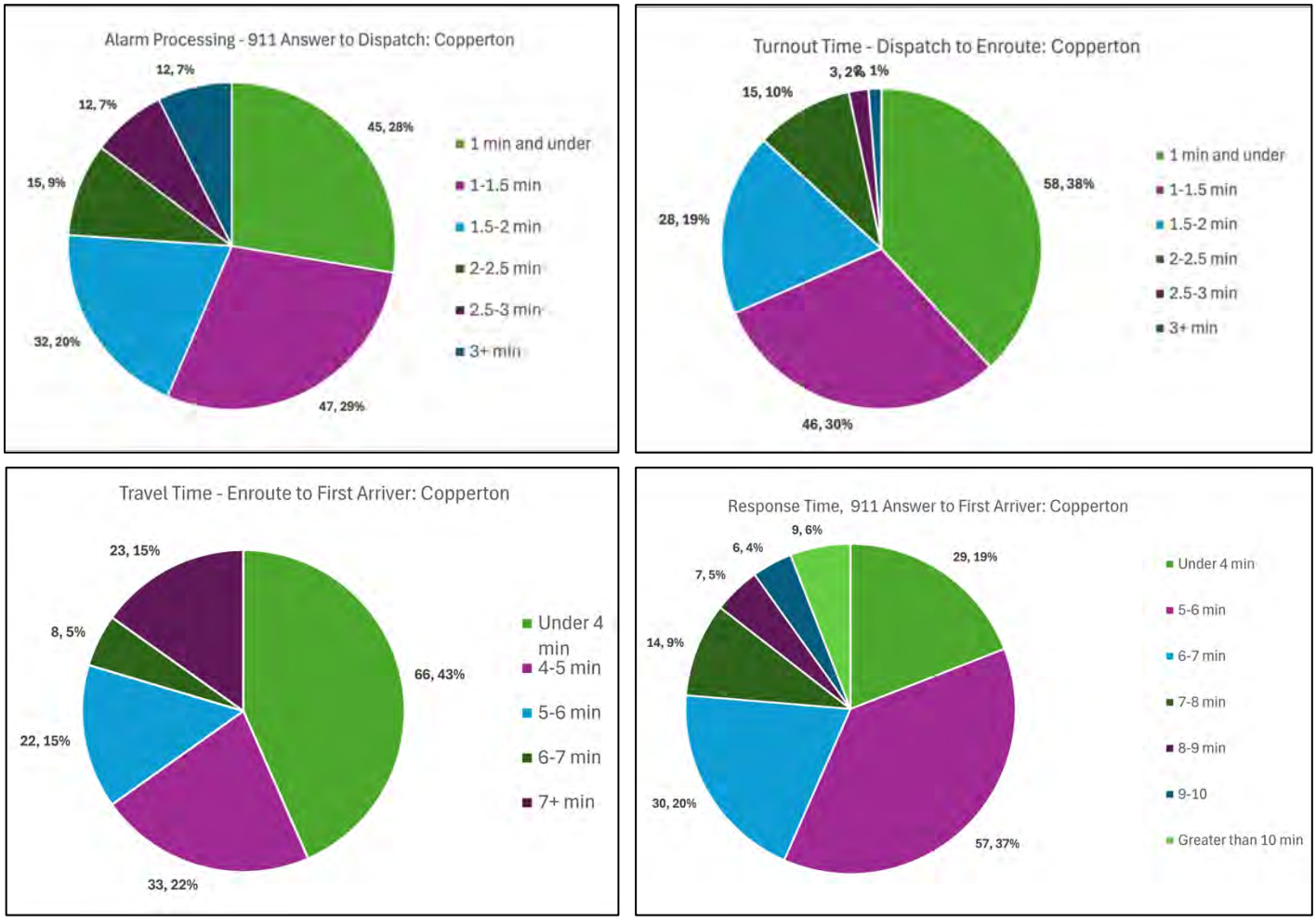


Chart 20 - Dispatch and Response Times

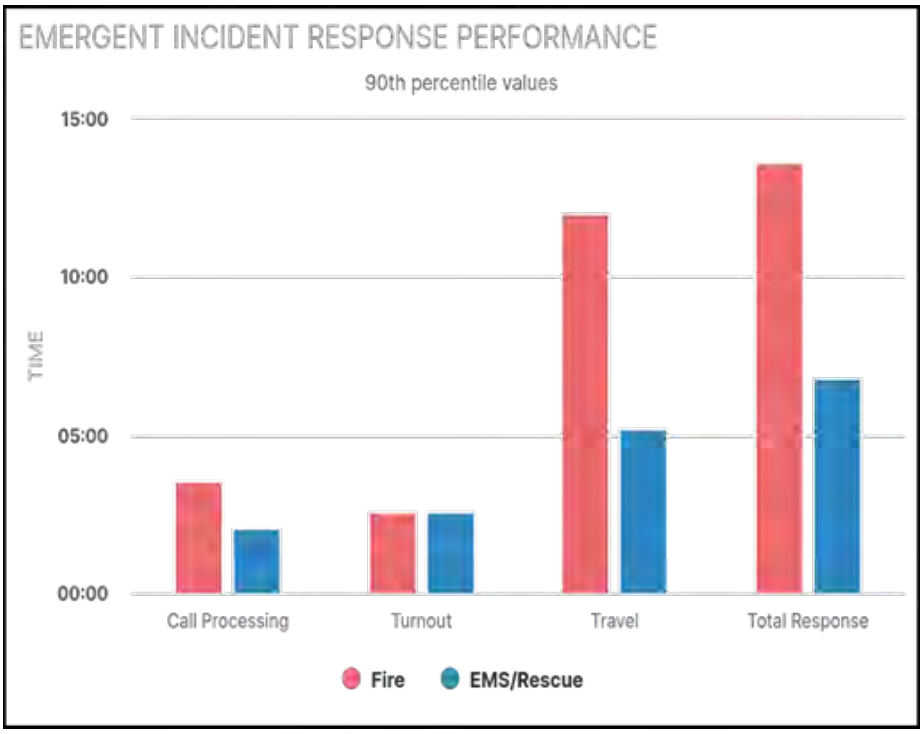


Chart 21 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

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
Copperton 2022	3:17	2:21	10:11	15:41	2:02	2:27	3:18	7:23
Copperton 2023	3:04	2:03	8:02	12:12	1:29	2:19	5:48	8:09
Copperton 2024	1:43	2:29	11:07	14:34	2:09	2:33	5:22	10:06
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 61 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Copperton – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

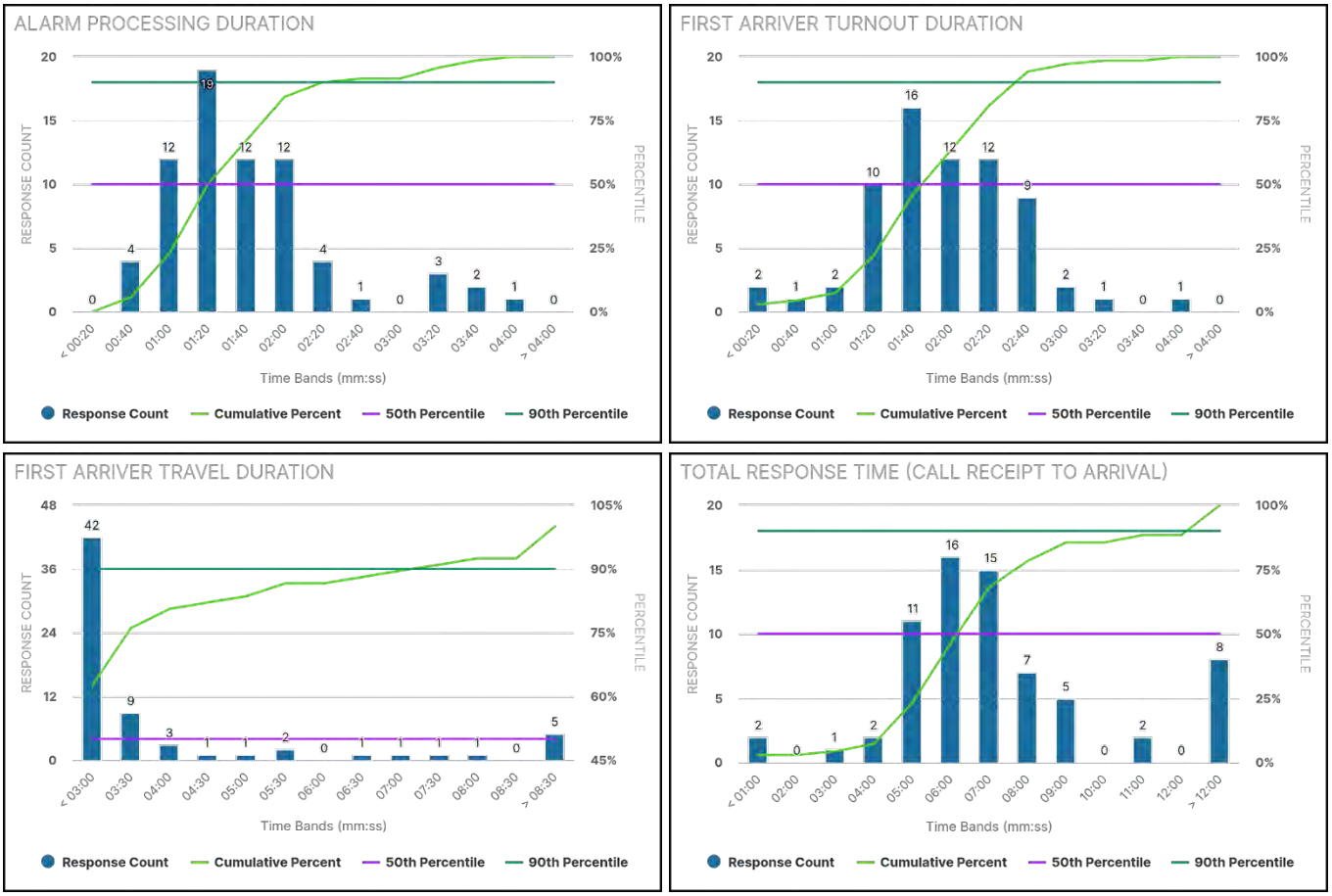
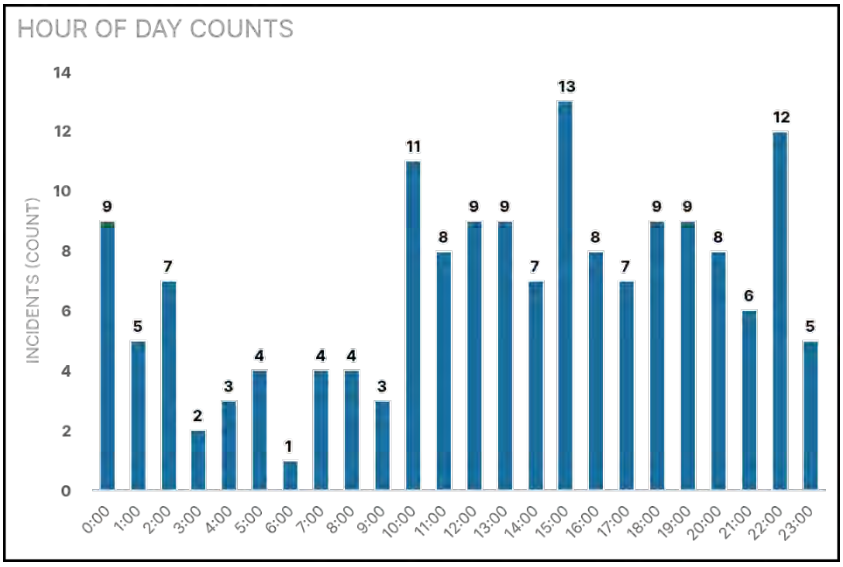


Chart 22 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Copperton (90th percentile).

Copperton – 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day



This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Copperton for all service calls.

Chart 23 – Incidents by Time of Day

Copperton – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand peaks on Tuesday, with relatively consistent call volume across the remaining days of the week.

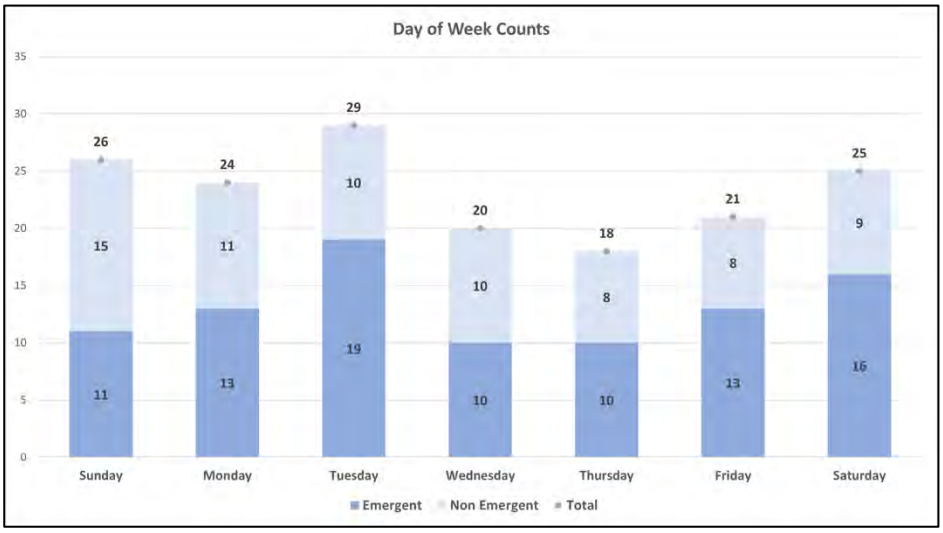


Chart 24 – Incidents by Day of Week

Copperton – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
120	50	42%

Table 62 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Copperton – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Fall	16
Sick Person	15
Heart Problem	9
Seizure	5
Stroke	5

Table 63 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Copperton – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Natural Vegetation Fire	2	33.33%
Outside Rubbish Fire	1	16.67%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Fire, Other	2	33.33%
Vehicle Fire	1	16.67%
Total	6	100%

Table 64 – Incidents by Dispatch Type

Copperton as of 2024 – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	1	1	0	0	**2**
Commercial	5	2	0	0	**7**
Education	0	0	0	0	**0**
Government	8	1	0	0	**9**
Hazardous	1	0	0	0	**1**
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	**0**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	338	2	0	0	**340**
Single Family Residential	275	42	3	0	**320**
Multi-family Residential	17	0	1	0	**18**
Unclassified/Storage	6	2	0	0	**8**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**651**	**50**	**4**	**0**	**705**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 65 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

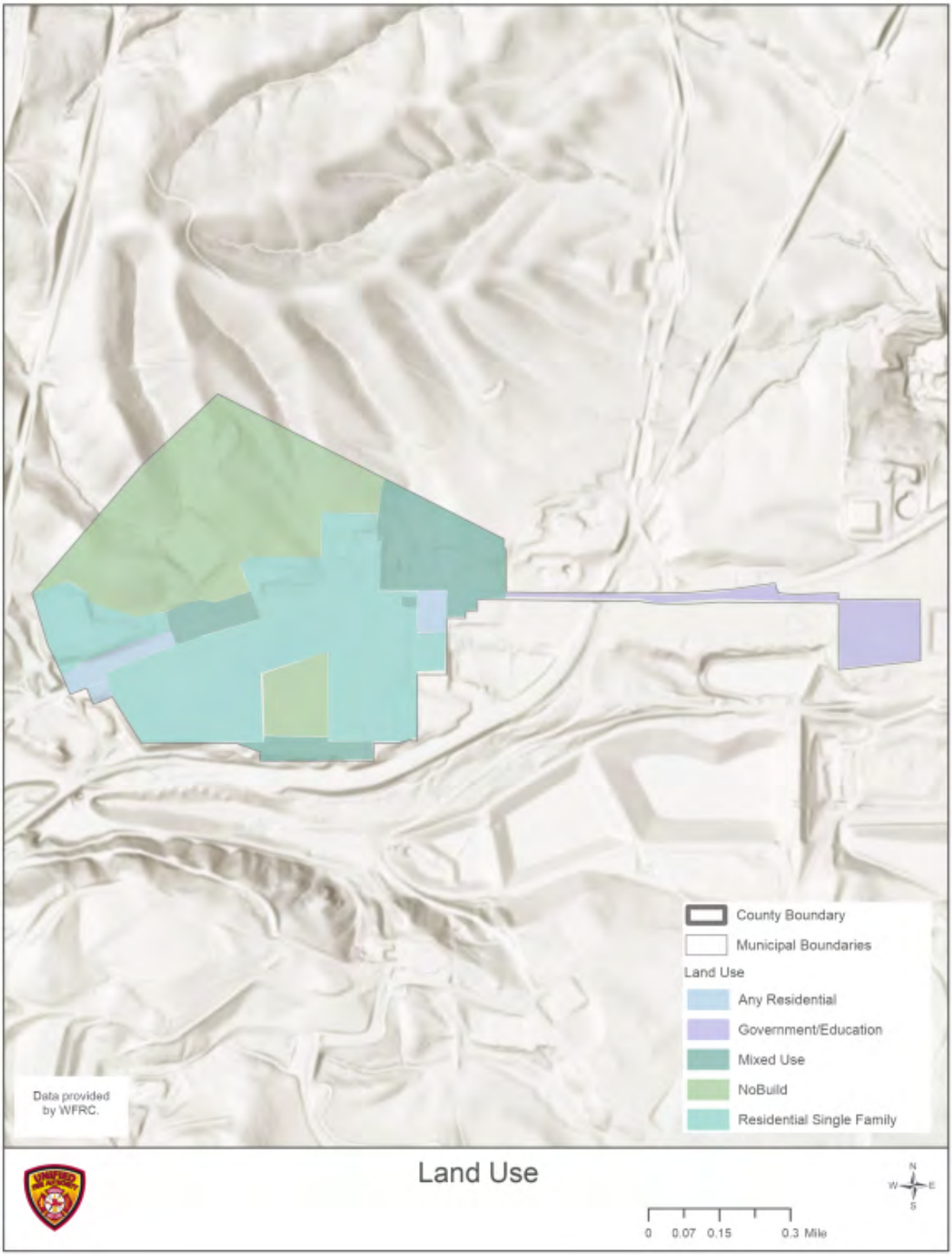


Image 15 - Land Use

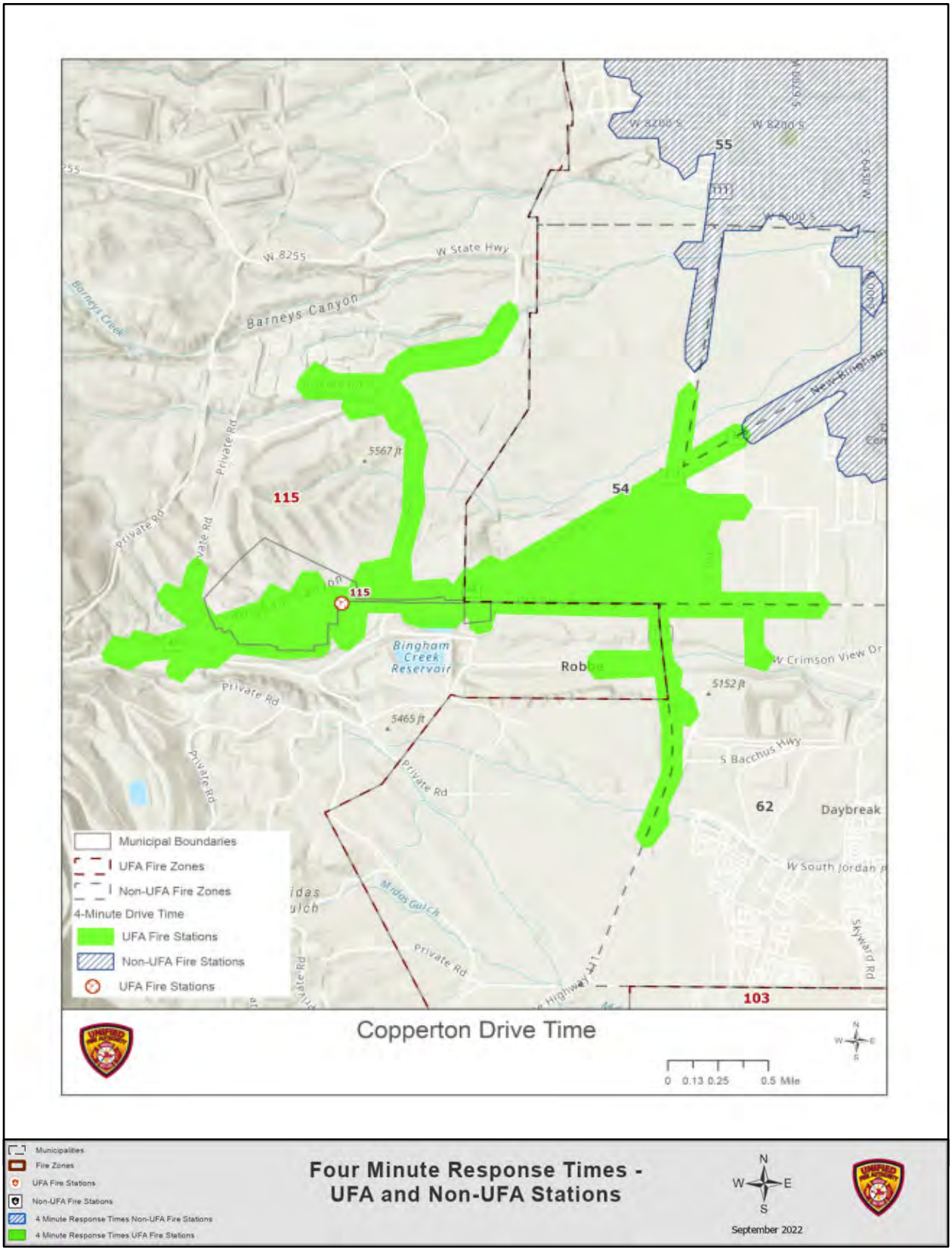


Image 16 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

Copperton – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Copperton, the 90th percentile drive time is 11:50 for fire and 4:50 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 7:06.

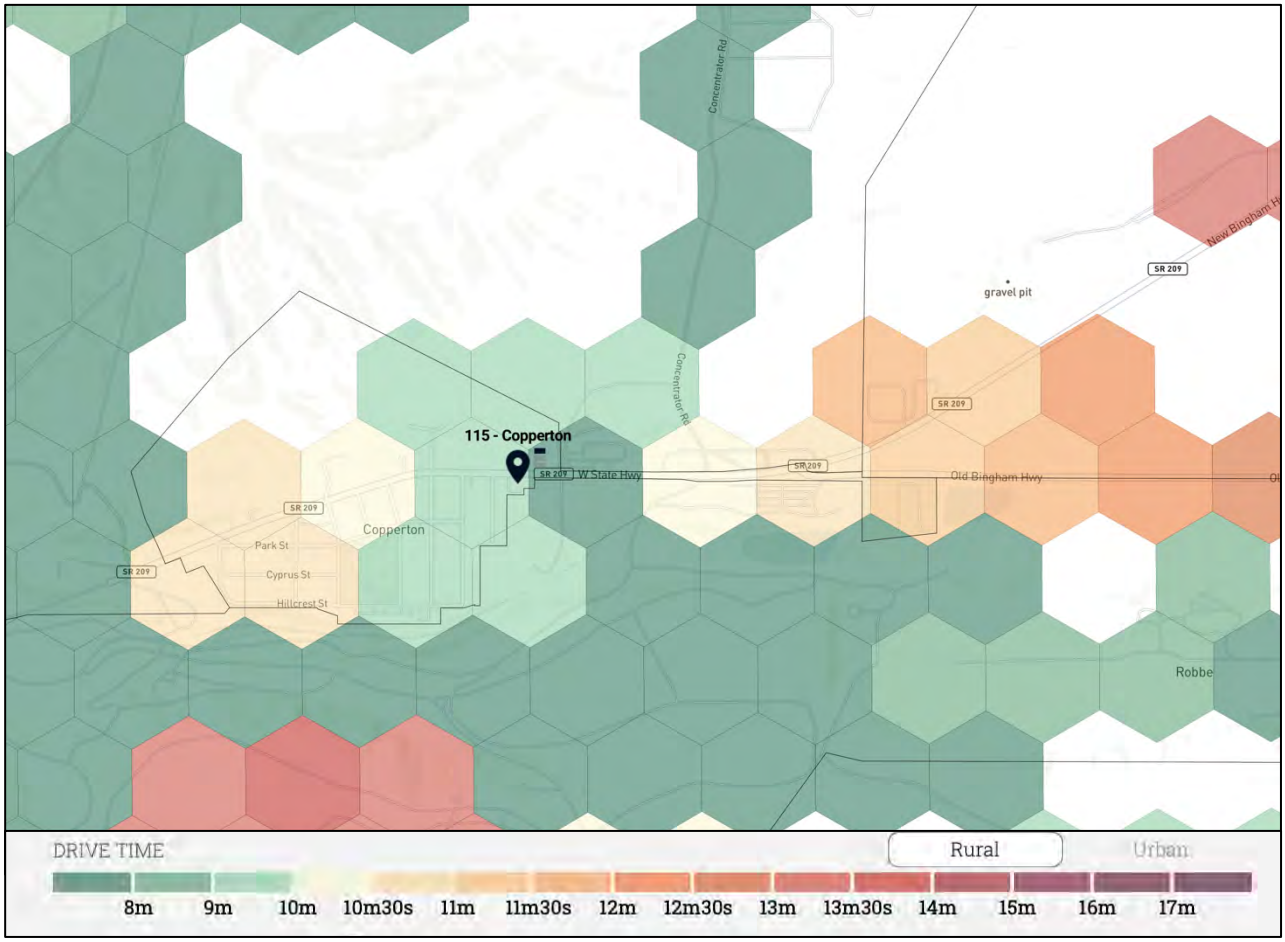


Image 17 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Copperton – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 11:20.

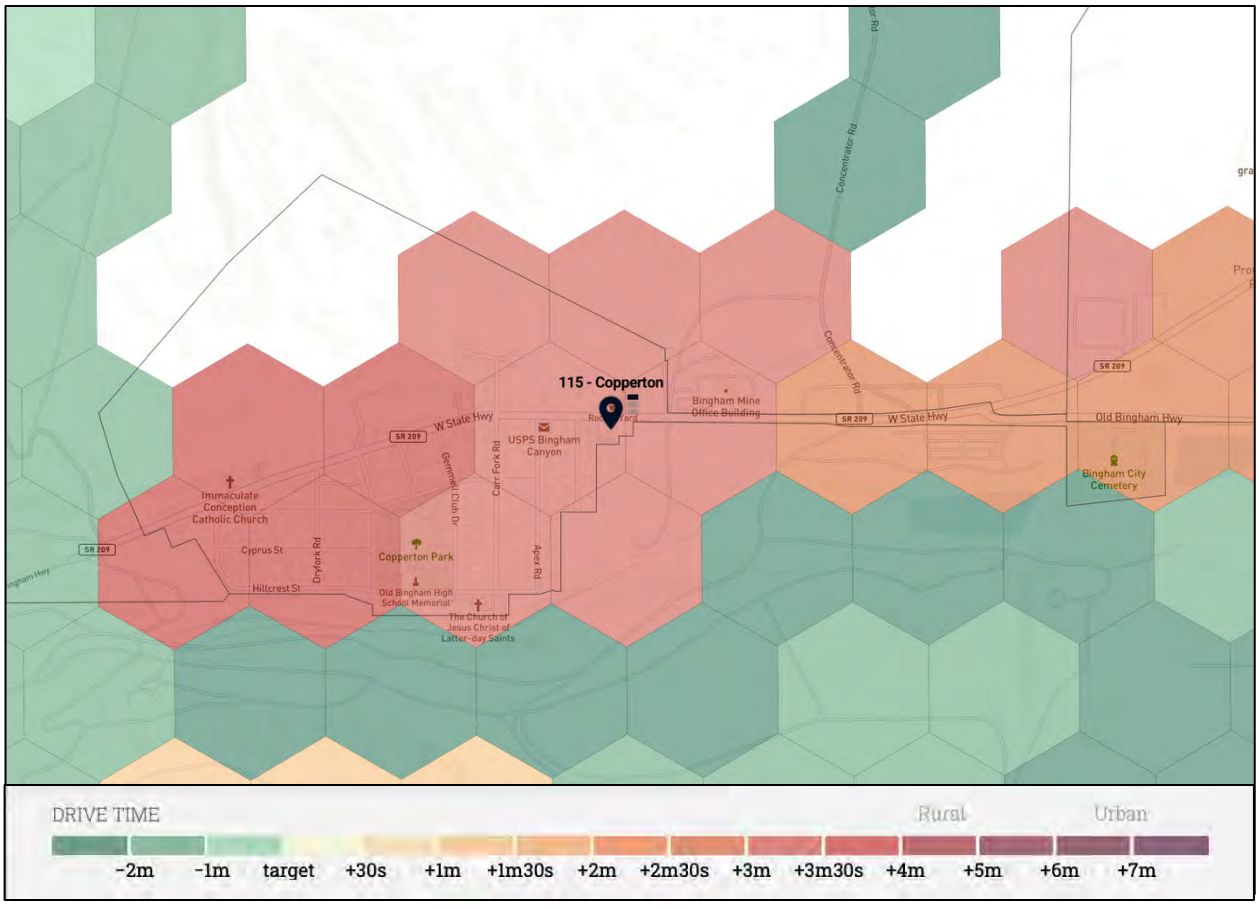


Image 18 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Copperton – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 13:40.

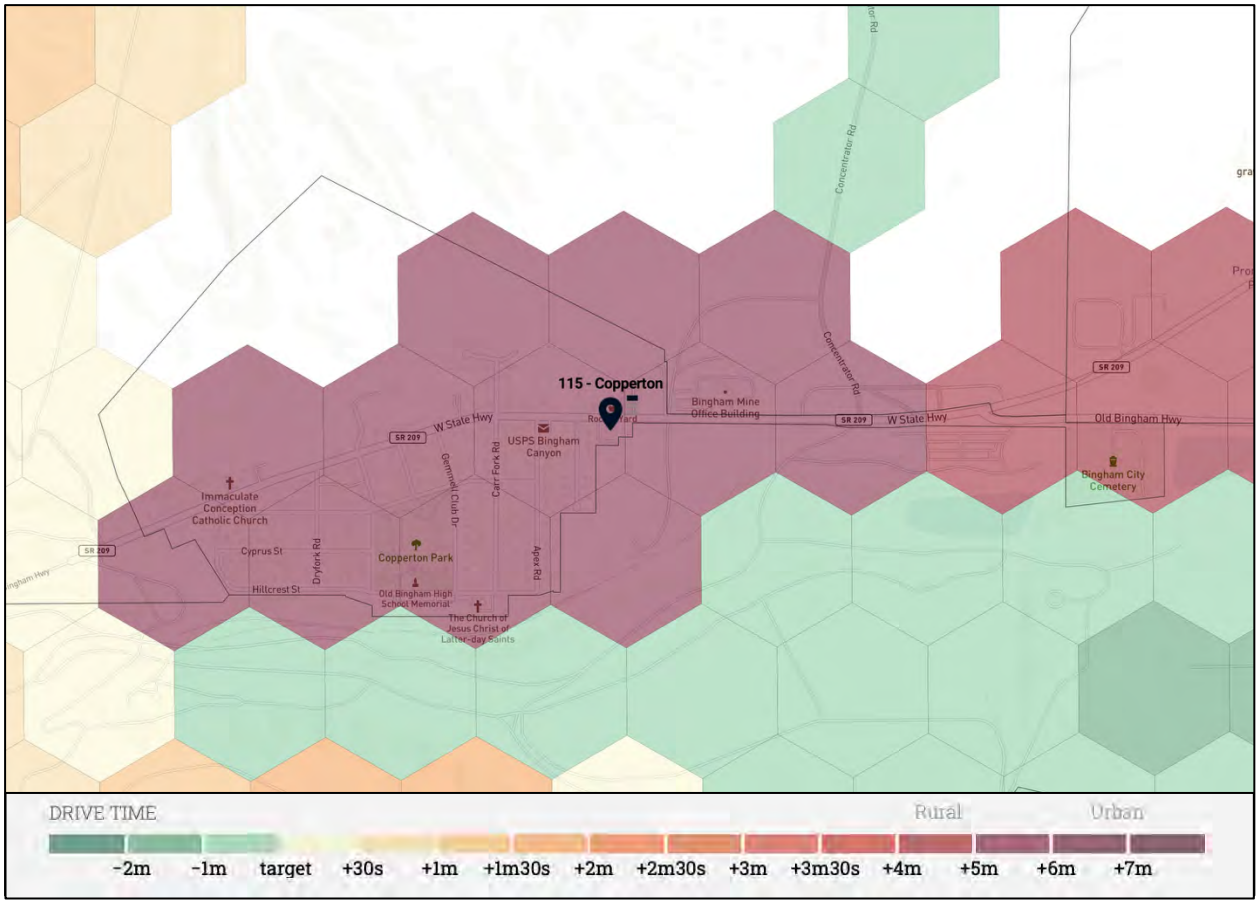


Image 19 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Copperton 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	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 66 – Copperton 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 to Copperton is State Road 209 which runs east/west from Mountain View Corridor and Bacchus Highway. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 1.29 linear miles of State Highways, and 4.45 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes to Copperton. Copperton is in the low-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is one water district within Copperton, the Copperton Improvement District.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are zero identified dams within Copperton. Copperton is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Copperton, there are no concerns with avalanche areas. Copperton is in the low-risk category for avalanches. There are no identified fault lines that run through Copperton, although there is a fault line directly west of the township. Copperton 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 Copperton, there are an estimated 88 URM's, which constitutes about 0.35% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Copperton is in the moderate-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is moderate risk of urban interface fires within Copperton and within the surrounding Unincorporated Salt Lake County areas directly adjacent to the municipal boundaries. One of the primary hazards is the lack of egress routes going out of Copperton. Copperton is in the moderate-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There is one identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Copperton, which is in the low-risk category.

Hospitals

Copperton has no standalone hospitals, which place it in the low-risk category.

Schools

Copperton has zero elementary schools, zero middle schools, and zero high schools within boundaries, which places it in the low-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target-hazard occupancies in Copperton include:

- Kennecott/ Rio Tinto Concentrator – 8640 W 10200 S
- Kennecott/ Rio Tinto 25-megawatt solar farm – 8640 W 10200 S

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $0 of property loss and a total estimate of $0 of content loss due to fire.

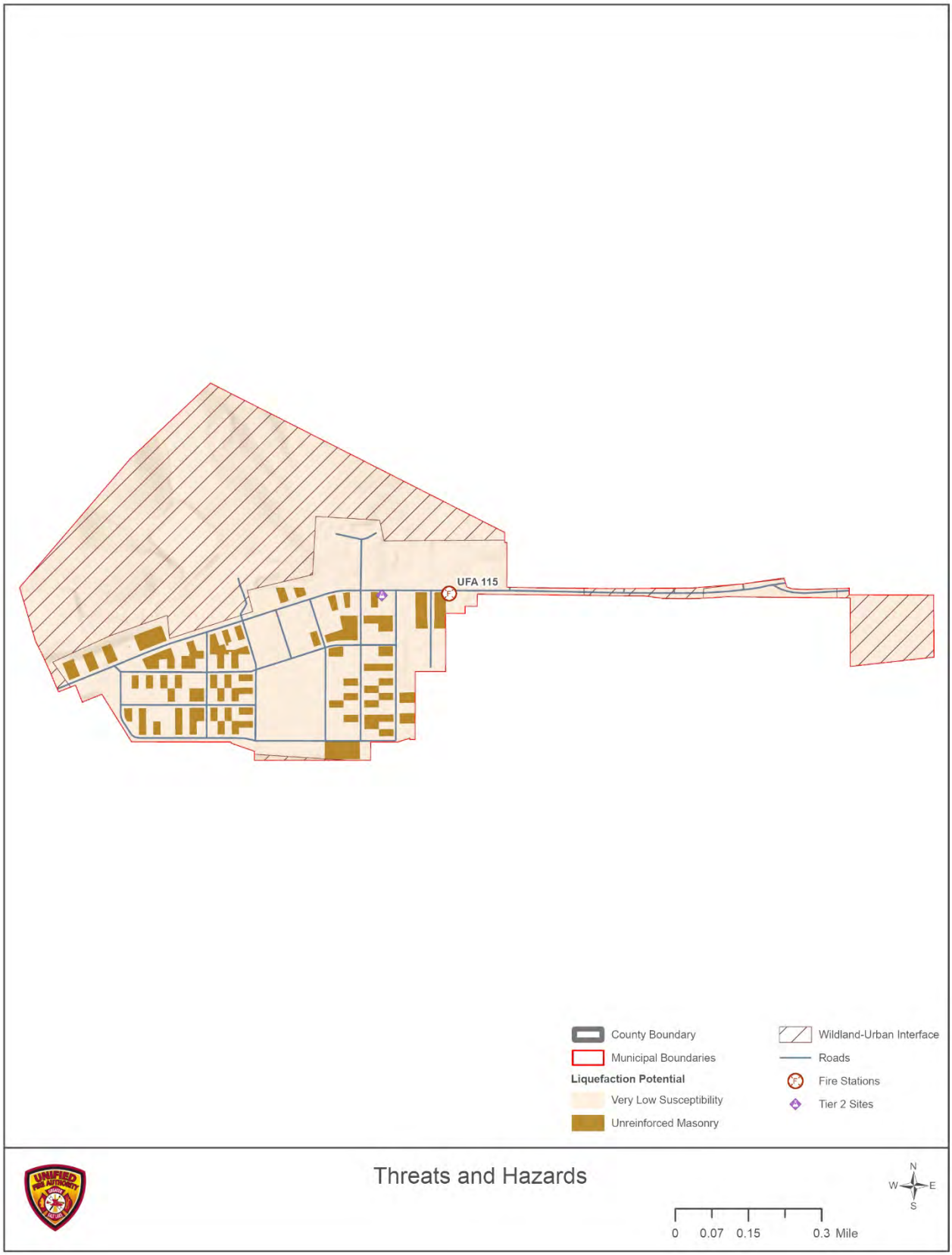


Image 20 - Threats and Hazards

Cottonwood Heights

Community Risk Assessment

City of Cottonwood Heights

UFA has two stations within the City of Cottonwood Heights covering a total of 9.23 square miles with a population of 33,118 as of 2024 and responded to 6,677 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Cottonwood Heights	33,118	6.9 %	9.23	3,588	Urban	$3.9B

The City of Cottonwood Heights has decreased its population from 33,617 in 2020 to 33,118 in 2024, showing a decrease of 1.48% over a four-year timeframe.

City of Cottonwood Heights Station Information

Station 110	
Owner	Salt Lake County
Opened	1996
Address	1790 East Fort Union Boulevard
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 110 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 110 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6110 (Type 6) • Battalion Chief 14

Station 116	
Owner	Salt Lake County
Opened	1999
Address	8303 S Wasatch Blvd
Staffing and Apparatus	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 116 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 216 (Seasonal PL)

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to the City of Cottonwood Heights are:

Station Number	Station Location	Staffing
UFA Station 104	Holladay City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 104 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 104
UFA Station 125	Midvale City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 125 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 225 (PL 24 Hour) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6125 (Type 6)
UFA Station 126	Midvale City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 126 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 126 • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 126 • Operations Chief
Station 32	Sandy City	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 32 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 32 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 632 (Type 6)
Station 35	Sandy City	• 3 Person - Engine 35 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Hazmat 35
Station 82	Murray City	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 82 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 82

Table 67 - Response Stations

City of Cottonwood Heights – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	41 | 1.8%	45 | 2%	31 | 1.4%
EMS	1684 | 74.7%	1564 | 69.7%	1546 | 71%
HazMat	57 | 2.5%	66 | 2.9%	51 | 2.3%
Service Call	79 | 3.5%	166 | 7.4%	143 | 6.6%
Good Intent	189 | 8.4%	197 | 8.8%	231 | 10.6%
False Call	181 | 8%	191 | 8.5%	173 | 7.9%
Natural Condition	13 | 0.6%	12 | 0.5%	3 | 0.1%
Other Situation	6 | 0.3%	4 | 0.2%	0 | 0%
Unknown	4 | 0.2%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	2254 | 100%	2245 | 100%	2178|100%

Table 68 - Incidents by Dispatch Types

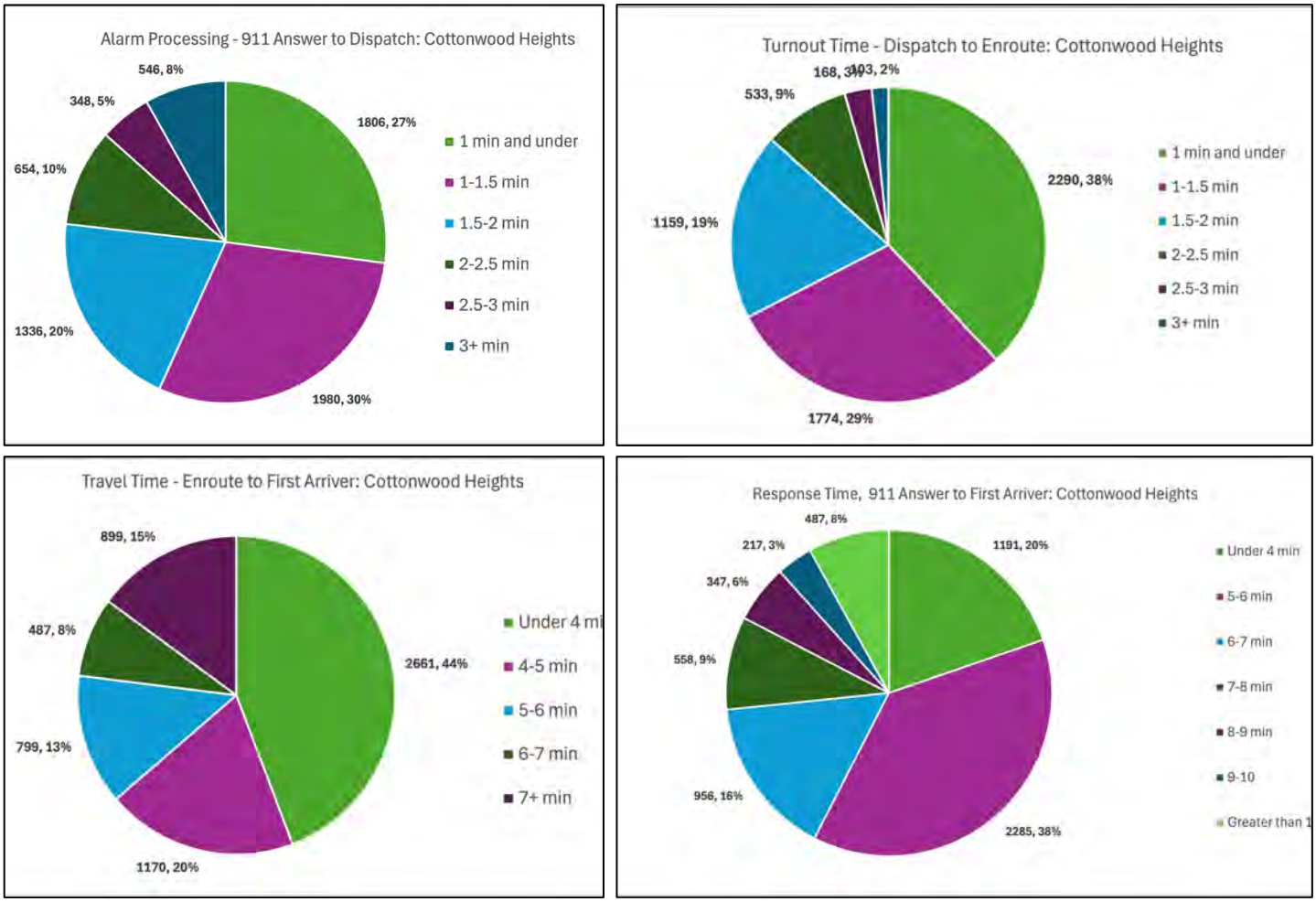


Chart 25 - Dispatch and Response Times

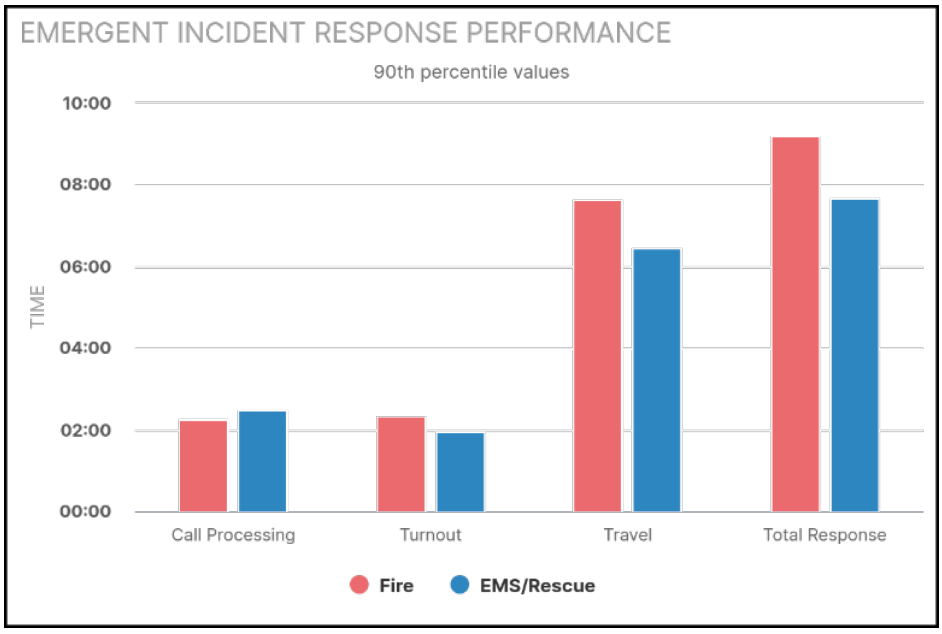


Chart 26 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Cottonwood Heights 2022	2:51	2:00	7:34	10:48	2:28	2:03	6:41	9:56
Cottonwood Heights 2023	2:29	2:03	7:45	10:16	2:13	1:56	6:26	9:22
Cottonwood Heights 2024	2:41	2:25	8:37	11:28	2:08	1:51	6:22	9:02
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 69 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

City of Cottonwood Heights – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

Chart 27 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Cottonwood Heights (90th percentile).

City of Cottonwood Heights: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

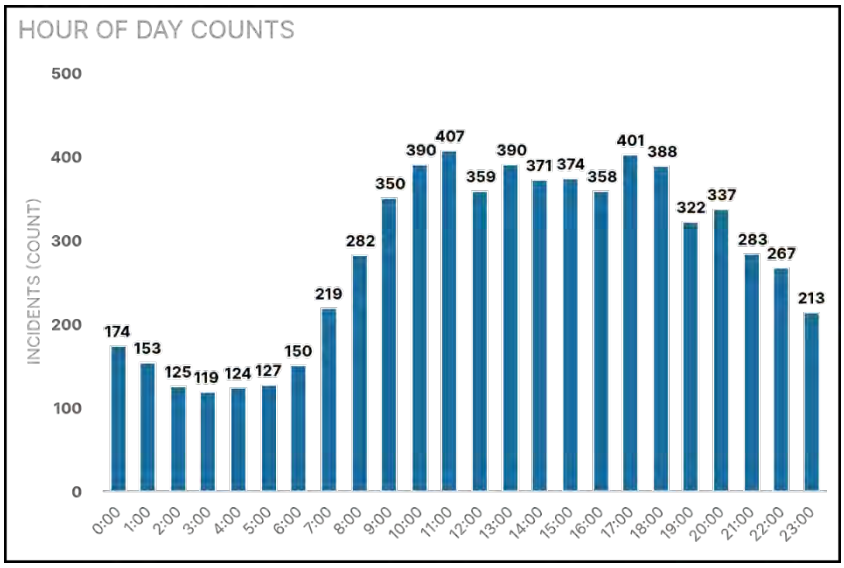


Chart 28 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Cottonwood Heights for all service calls.

City of Cottonwood Heights City – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week in Cottonwood Heights, demonstrating that demand peaks on Monday and remains consistently elevated throughout the week.

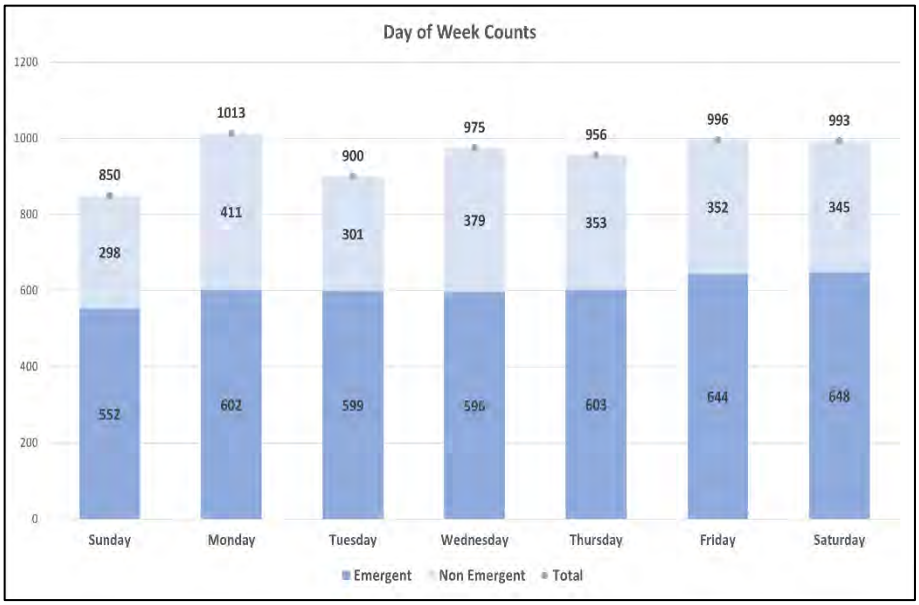


Chart 29 – Incidents by Day of Week

City of Cottonwood Heights – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
4,794	3,011	63%

Table 70 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

City of Cottonwood Heights – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Fall	739
Sick Person	583
Unconscious	224
Head Injury	117
Breathing Problem	116

Table 71 - Top 5 Medical Calls

City of Cottonwood Heights – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents		NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	41	35.34%		**Crop Fire**	1	0.86%
Natural Vegetation Fire	17	14.66%		**Fire, Other**	10	8.62%
Outside Rubbish Fire	24	20.69%		**Special Outside Fire**	9	7.76%
Vehicle Fire	14	12.07%		**Total**	116	100%

Table 72 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

City of Cottonwood Heights – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	1	0	0	**1**
Assembly	15	0	22	1	**38**
Commercial	246	53	47	2	**348**
Education	24	3	10	4	**41**
Government	47	3	5	1	**56**
Hazardous	2	1	4	1	**8**
Healthcare	1	1	4	0	**6**
High Rise	0	0	1	0	**1**
Industrial	4	3	6	1	**14**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	10626	266	17	0	**10909**
Single Family Residential	4061	5322	347	8	**9738**
Multi-family Residential	364	542	232	4	**1142**
Unclassified/Storage	80	15	2	1	**98**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**15470**	**6210**	**697**	**23**	**22400**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 1-4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 73 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

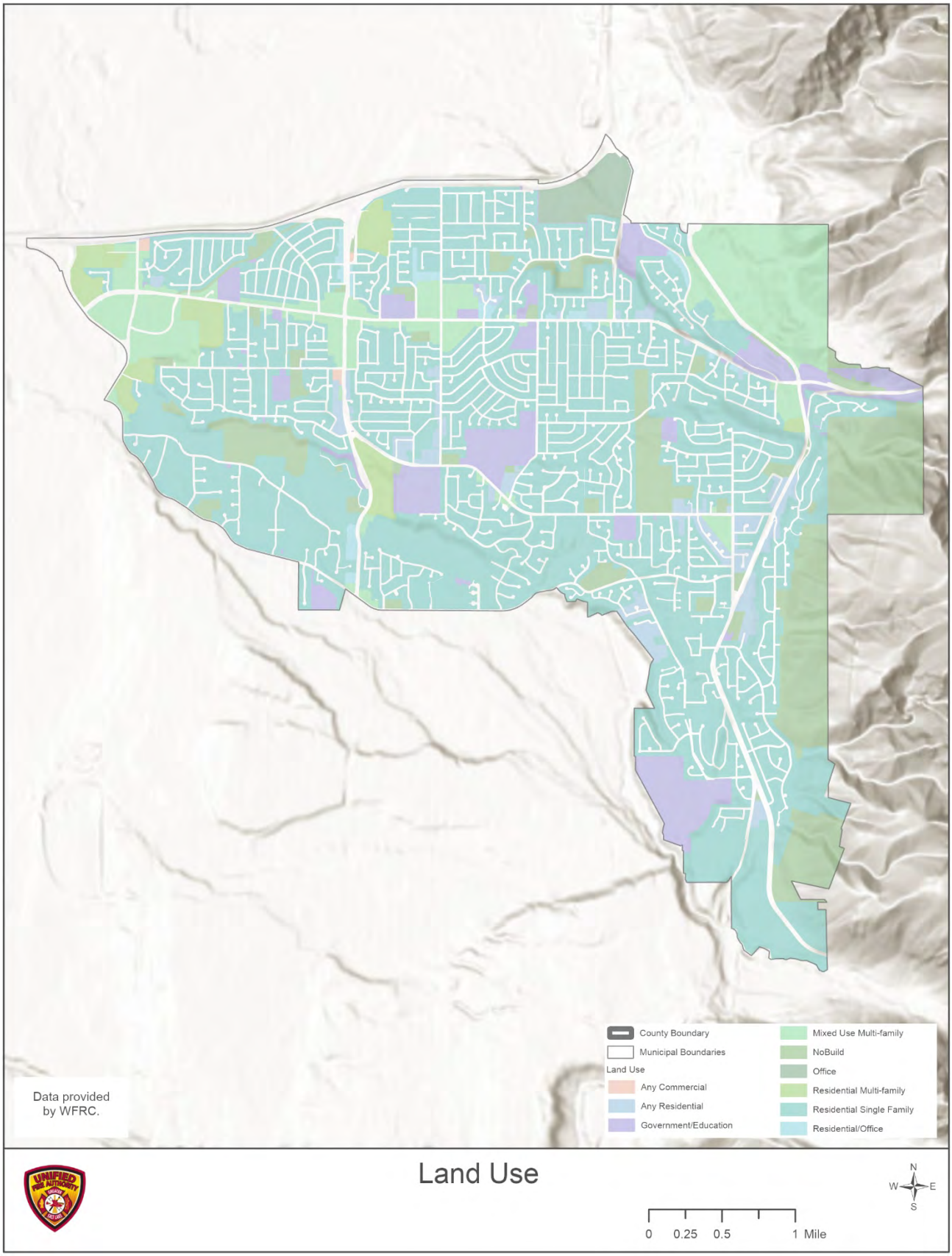


Image 21 - Land Use

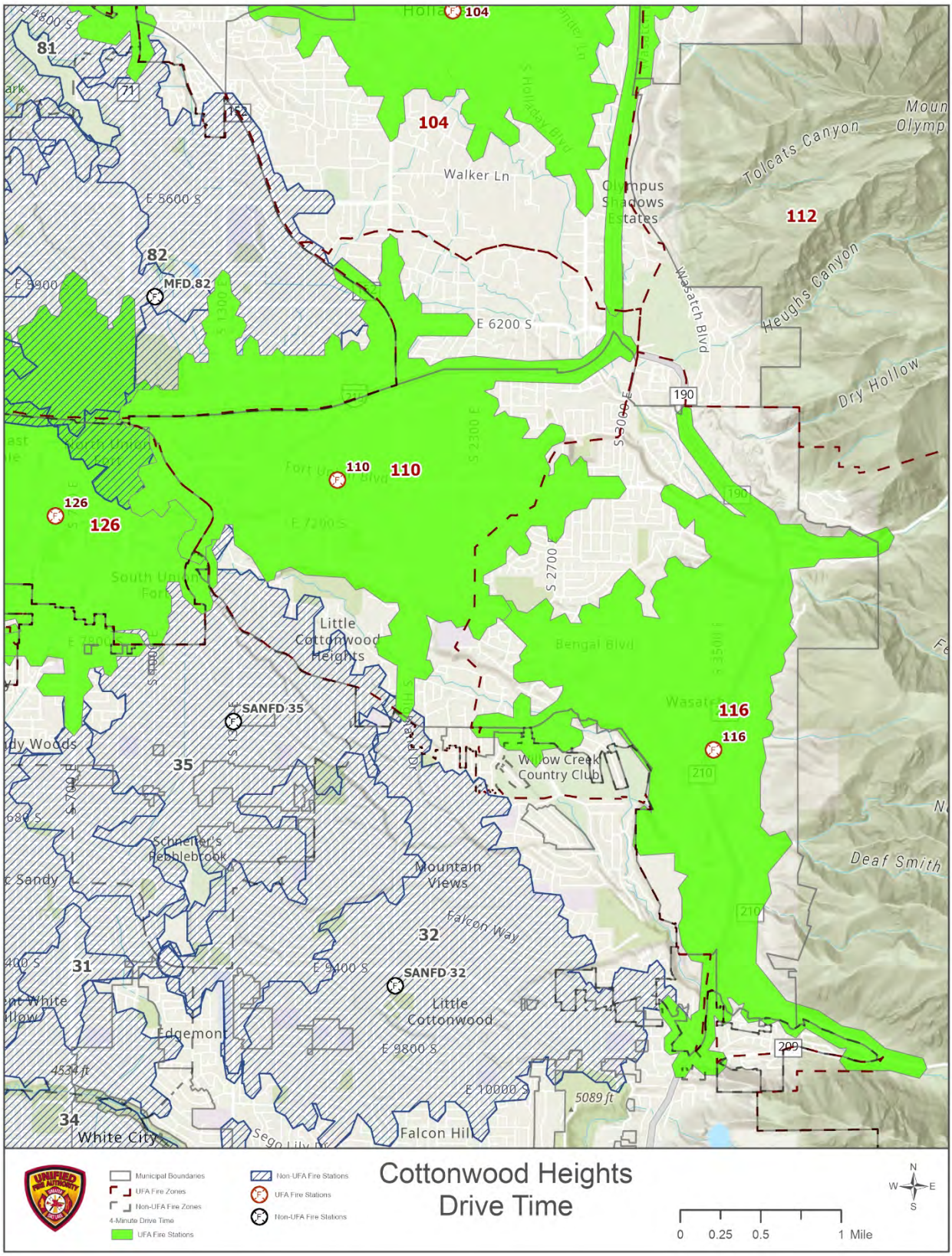


Image 22 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

City of Cottonwood Heights – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Cottonwood Heights, the 90th percentile drive time is 7:50 for fire and 6:28 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 6:41.

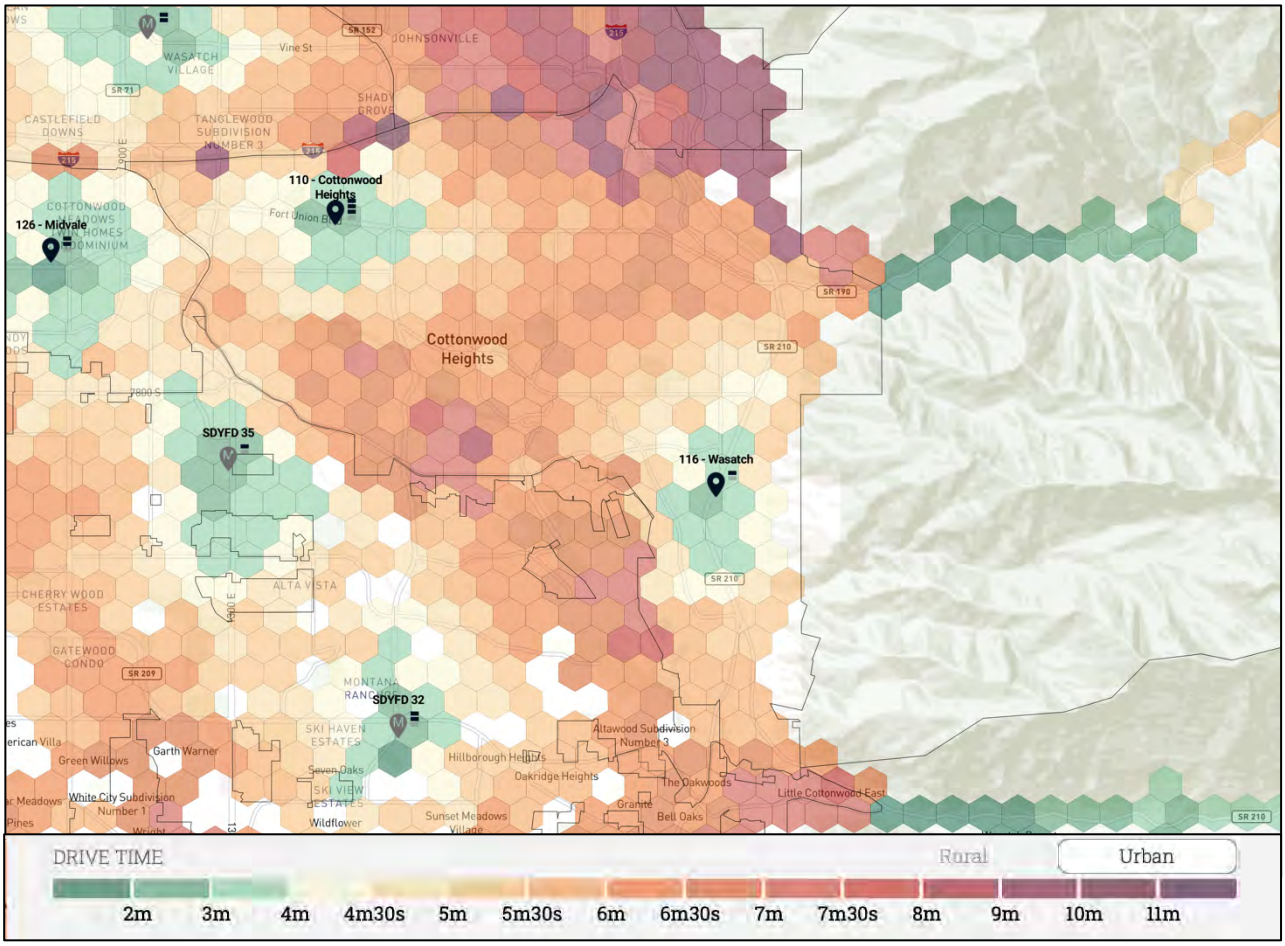


Image 23 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

City of Cottonwood Heights – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their stations. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, it is projected that the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene would be 8:32.

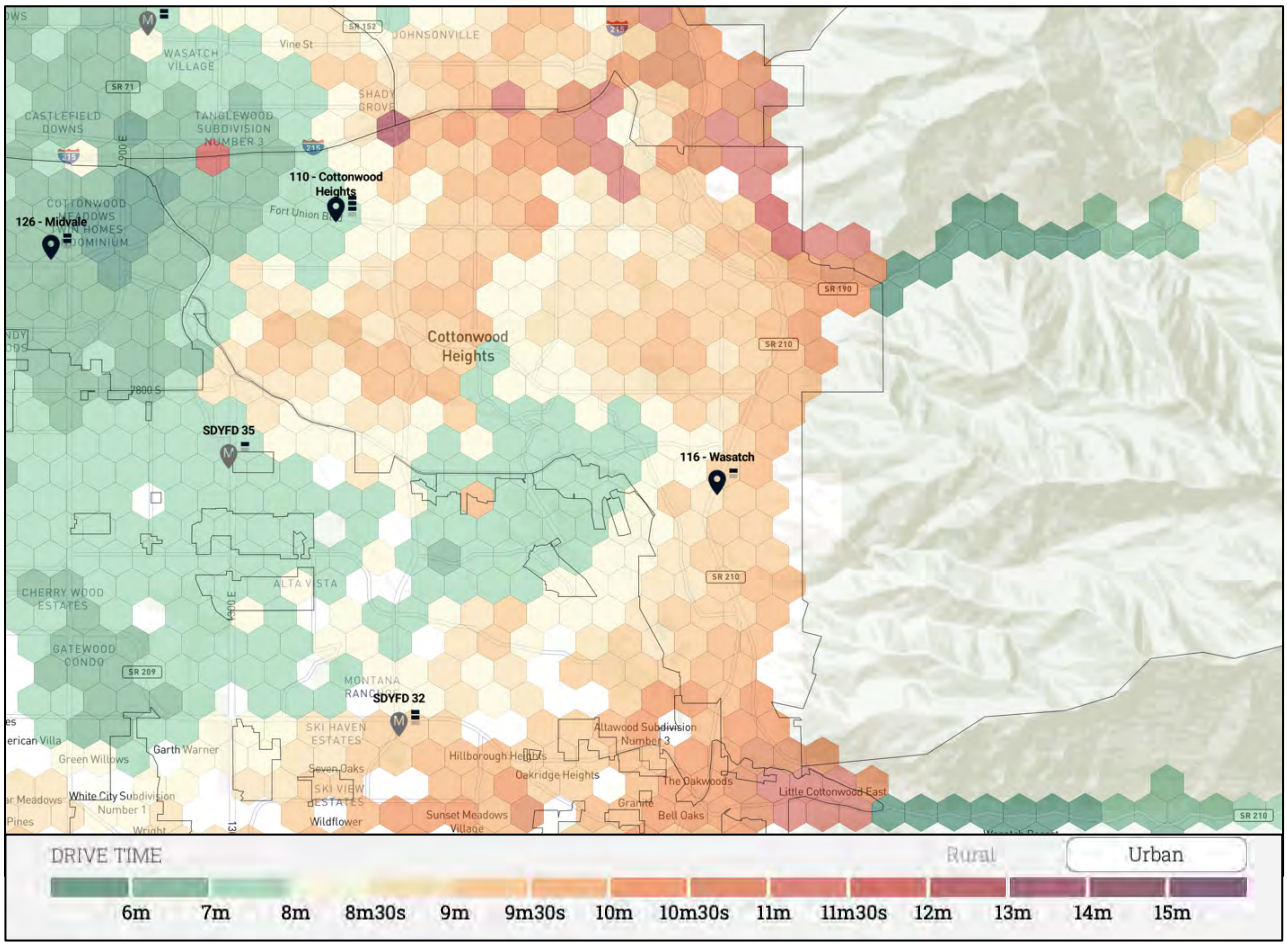


Image 24 – Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

City of Cottonwood Heights – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their stations. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, it is projected that the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene would be 10:24.

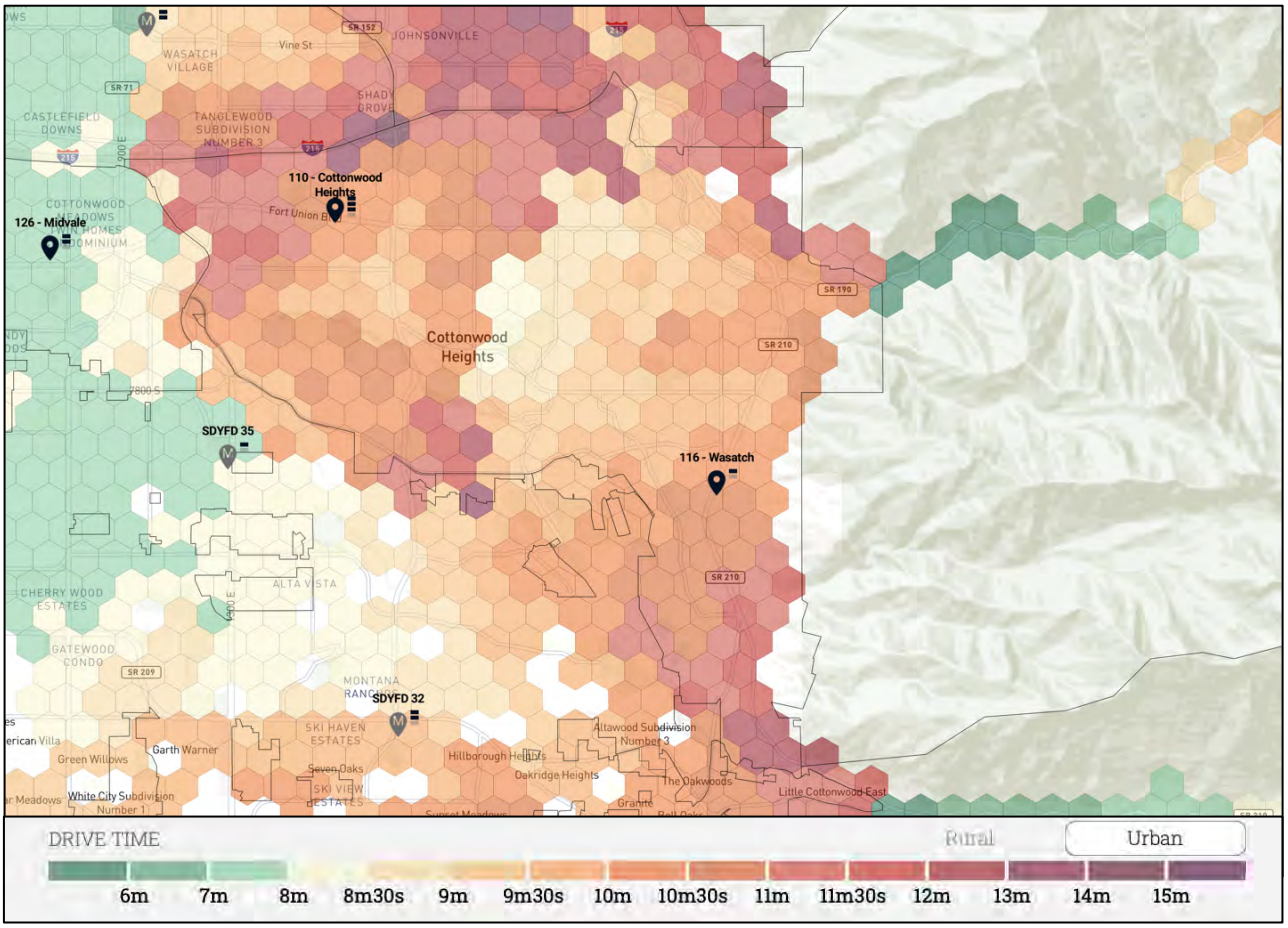


Image 25 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

City of Cottonwood Heights 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
Mod	Mod	Mod	High	Low	High	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod

Table 74 - 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

There are several high-level transportation routes within Cottonwood Heights or directly bordering Cottonwood Heights. I-215 runs on the north border of the city. Several arterials and state roads also run through Cottonwood Heights, with Fort Union Blvd, Highland Drive, 2300 East, Bengal Blvd, Wasatch Blvd, and State Roads 190 (Big Cottonwood Canyon) and State Road 210 (Little Cottonwood Canyon). There are 5.1 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 4.95 linear miles of State Highways, and 145.28 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes through the city, with the main bus routes running on Fort Union Blvd, as well as routes into Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons. Cottonwood Heights is in the moderate-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are two water districts within Cottonwood Heights, including the Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities and Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are six identified dams within Cottonwood Heights. Cottonwood Heights is in the moderate-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Cottonwood Heights, there are no concerns with avalanche areas, however there are several areas that Cottonwood Heights units respond to that have avalanche as well as backcountry rescue potential within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Cottonwood Heights is in the low-risk category for avalanche. There are several fault lines that run north-south through the city and are components of the Wasatch Fault. Cottonwood Heights is in the moderate-risk category for liquefaction and high-risk category for fault lines. There are around 75,100 linear fault lines in Cottonwood Heights. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings within Cottonwood Heights, with an estimated 3,052 URM's, which constitutes about 11.95% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Cottonwood Heights is in the high-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is medium risk of urban interface fires within Cottonwood Heights, although on the eastern border of Cottonwood Heights, there is high risk of urban interface fires within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Cottonwood Heights is in the moderate-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are eight identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Cottonwood Heights, which is in the moderate-risk category.

Hospitals

Cottonwood Heights has no standalone hospitals, which place it in the low-risk category.

Schools

Cottonwood Heights has five elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school within city boundaries, which place it in the moderate-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target hazard occupancies in Cottonwood Heights include:

- Metropolitan Water District of Sandy & Salt Lake – 3430 Danish Road
- Big Cottonwood Treatment Plant – 4101 E Big Cottonwood Canyon Road
- Praxair – 6880 S 2300 E
- UDOT Maintenance Shed – 6601 S 3000 East
- Cottonwood Heights Recreation Center – 7500 S 2700 E

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there has been one fatality attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $1,657,773.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $461,340.00 of content loss due to fire.

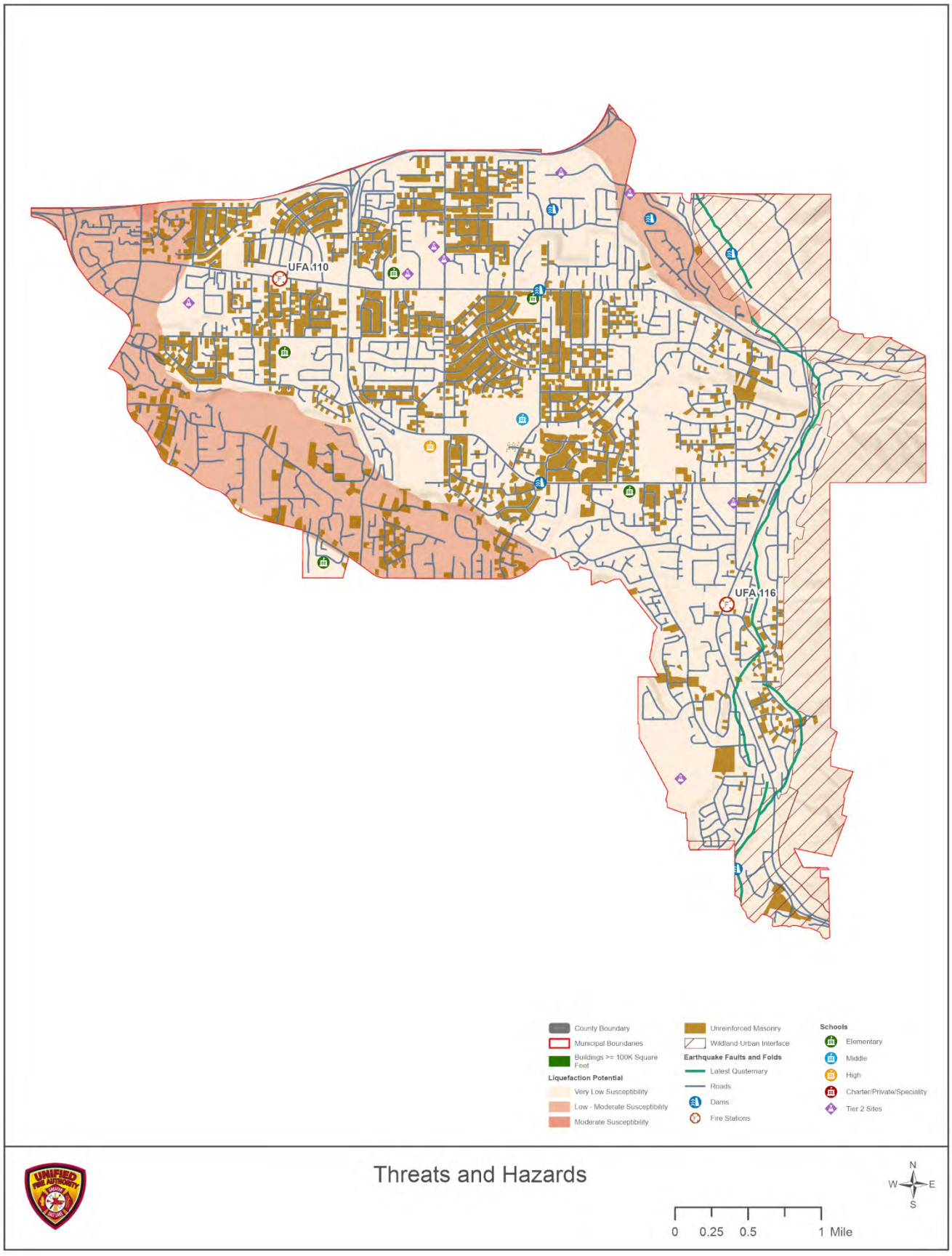


Image 26 – Threats and Hazards

Eagle Mountain

Community Risk Assessment

Eagle Mountain City

UFA has three stations within Eagle Mountain City covering a total of 51.4 square miles with a population of 61,686 as of 2024 and responded to 5,047 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Eagle Mountain	61,686	12.85 %	51.4	1,179	Urban	$3.2B

Eagle Mountain City has increased its population from 43,623 in 2020 to 61,686 in 2024, showing an increase of 41.41% over a four-year timeframe.

Eagle Mountain City Station Information

Station 251	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2024
Address	3726 North Pony Express Parkway
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 251 (Type1/3) • Cross-Staffed - Medic Ambulance 251

Station 252	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	1999
Address	3785 East Pony Express Parkway
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 252 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Medic Ambulance 252

Station 253	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2024
Address	1208 Mid Valley Road
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 253 (Type 1)

	• 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 253 • Cross-Staffed - WTT 253 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6253 (Type 6)

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to Eagle Mountain City are:

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
Station 261	Saratoga Springs	• 2 Person - Ladder 261 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 261 • Coss-Staffed - Brush 261 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - A/L 261
Station 262	Saratoga Springs	• 2 Person - Engine 262 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 262 • Cross-Staffed - Brush 262 (Type 6) • Seasonal - Brush 263 (Type 3)

Eagle Mountain City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	45 | 3%	32 | 1.9%	50 | 2.7%
EMS	1108 | 73.1%	1240 | 72.6%	1299 | 71.3%
HazMat	40 | 2.6%	49 | 2.9%	66 | 3.7%
Service Call	23 | 1.5%	42 | 2.5%	29 | 1.6%
Good Intent	186 | 12.3%	180 | 10.5%	167 | 9.2%
False Call	111 | 7.3%	161 | 9.4%	205 | 11.2%
Natural Condition	2 | 0.1%	0 | 0%	2 | 0.1%
Other Situation	1 | 0.1%	4 | 0.2%	5 | 0.3%
Unknown	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	1516 | 100%	1708 | 100%	1823 | 100%

Table 75 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

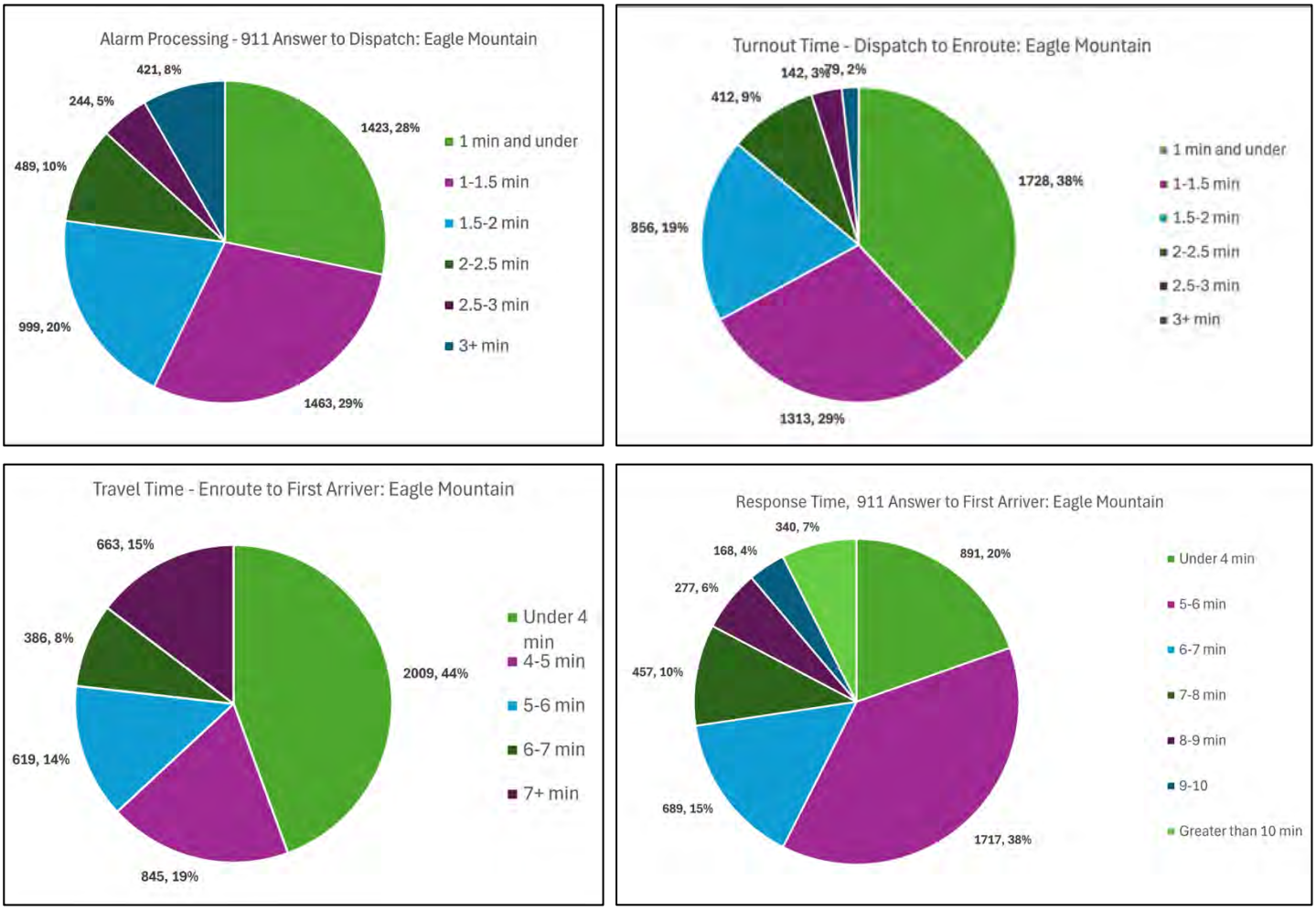


Chart 30 - Dispatch and Response Times

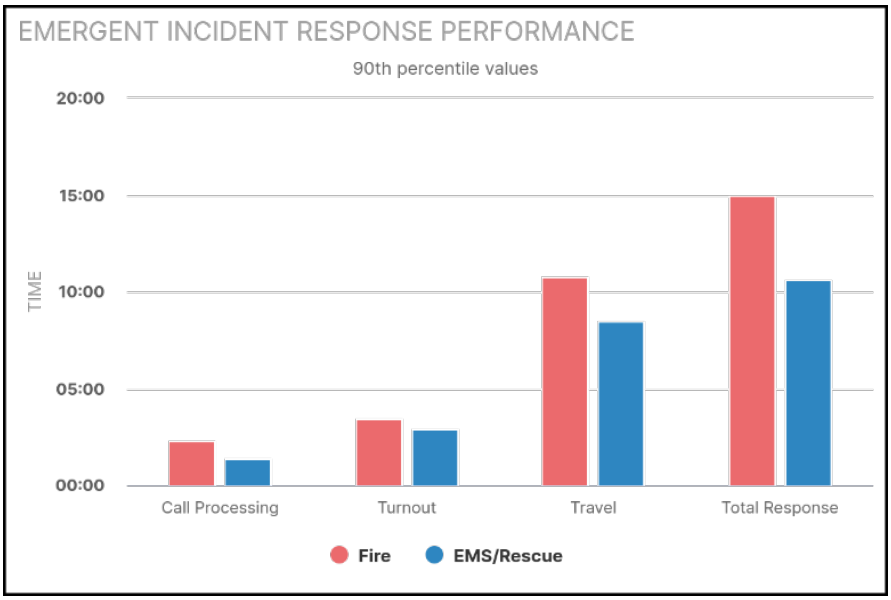


Chart 31 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Eagle Mountain 2022	2:22	2:54	9:58	12:49	1:34	2:42	09:00	11:45
Eagle Mountain 2023	1:13	3:27	11:03	13:46	0:48	2:50	8:27	10:54
Eagle Mountain 2024	1:18	3:00	9:29	11:40	0:44	3:01	8:14	10:34
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 76 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Eagle Mountain City – 2022-2024 Total Response Time

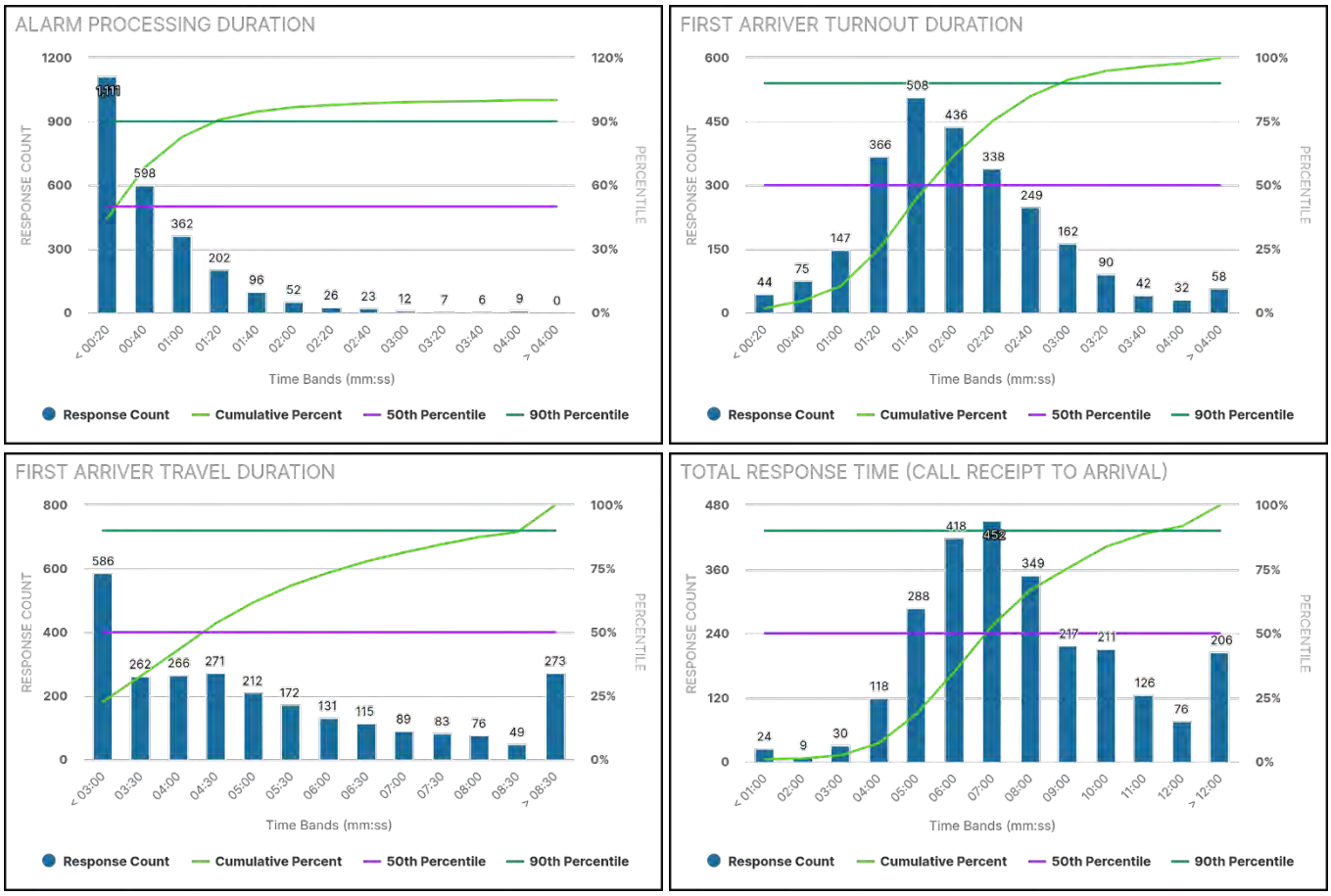


Chart 32 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Eagle Mountain City (90th percentile).

Eagle Mountain:2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

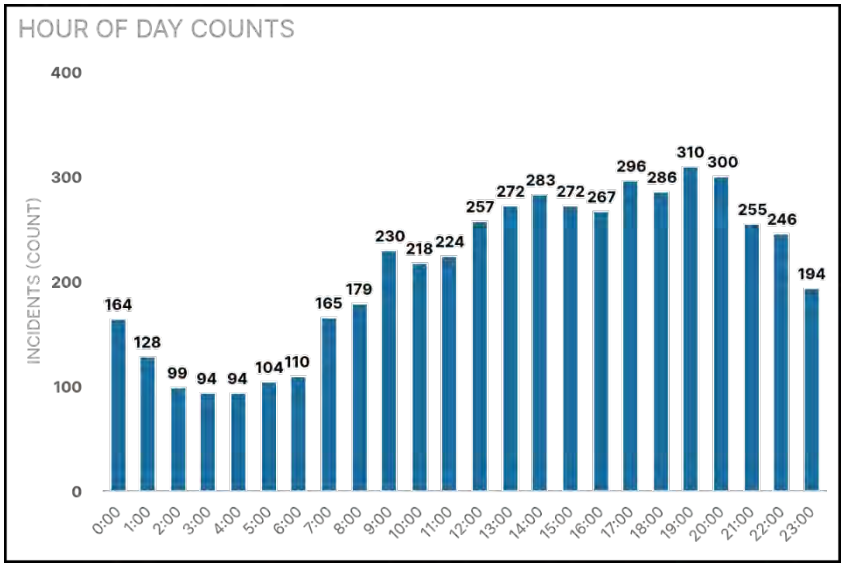


Chart 33 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Eagle Mountain for all service calls.

Eagle Mountain City– 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand peaks on Monday, with relatively consistent call volume throughout the remainder of the week.

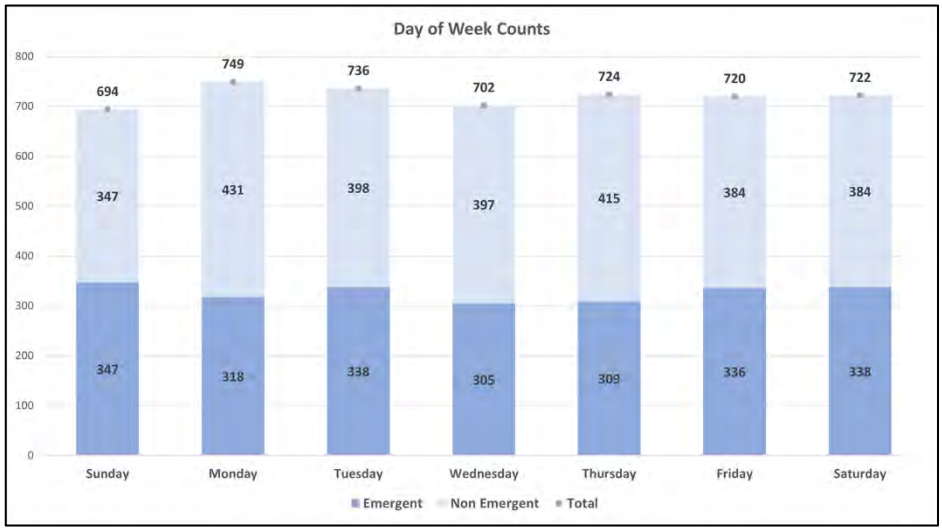


Chart 34 – Incidents by Day of Week

Eagle Mountain City – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
3,647	2,176	60%

Table 77 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Eagle Mountain City – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Sick Person	689
Heart Problem	282
Fall	249
Breathing Problem	240
Seizure	216

Table 78 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Eagle Mountain City – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	35	27.56%
Natural Vegetation Fire	30	23.62%
Outside Rubbish Fire	32	25.20%
Vehicle Fire	12	9.45%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	4	3.15%
Fire, Other	13	10.24%
Mobile Property Fire	1	0.79%
Total	127	100%

Table 79 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Eagle Mountain City – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	0	0	0	0	**0**
Commercial	25	27	8	0	**60**
Education	11	2	4	2	**19**
Government	1	1	0	0	**2**
Hazardous	12	0	0	0	**12**
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	**0**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	0	0	2	0	**2**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	8716	257	21	0	**8994**
Single Family Residential	4268	4054	487	9	**8818**
Multi-family Residential	20	32	48	12	**112**
Unclassified/Storage	37	19	32	0	**88**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**13090**	**4392**	**602**	**23**	**18107**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 80 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

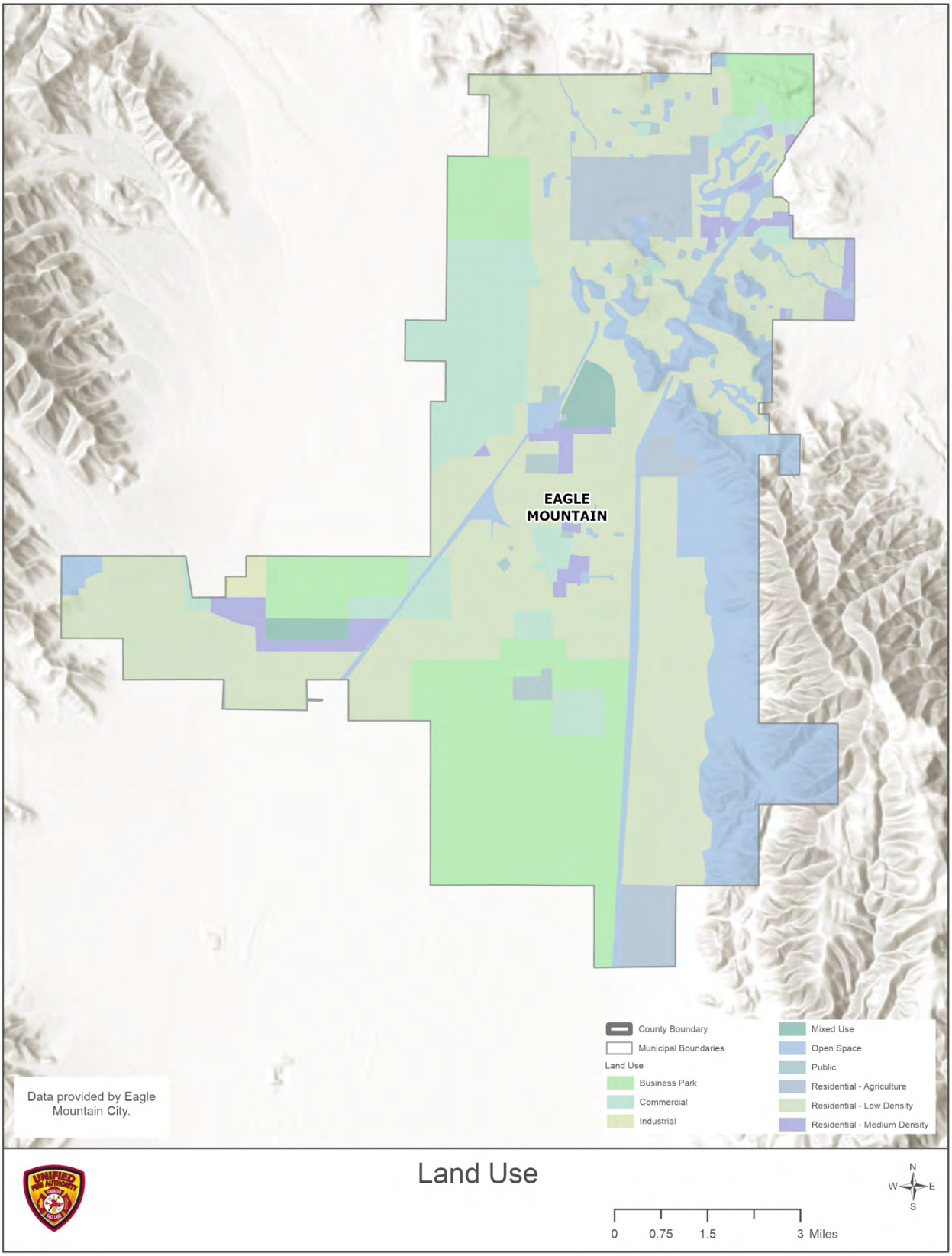


Image 27 - Land Use

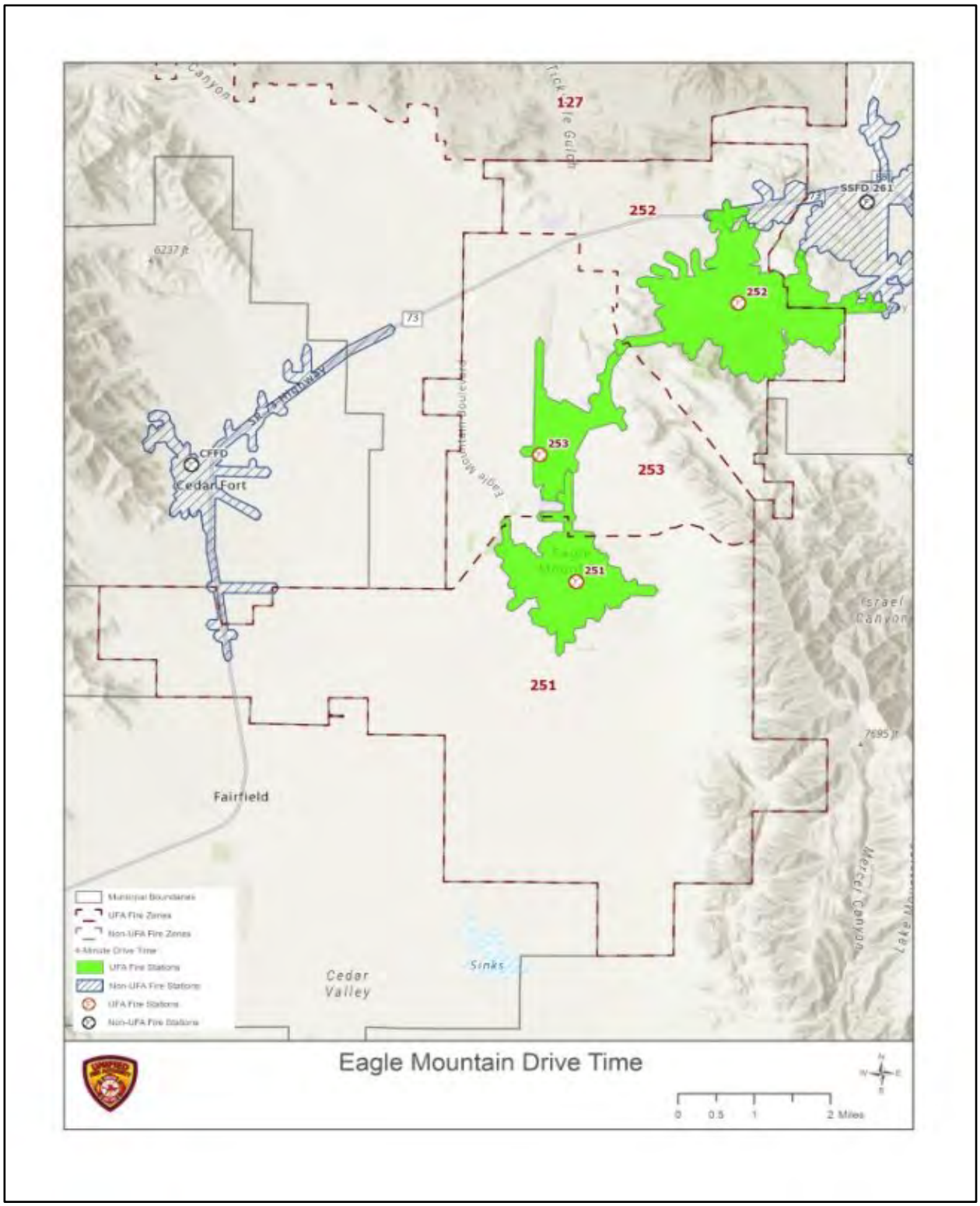


Image 28 - 4-Minute Travel Times - UFA and Aid

Eagle Mountain – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within the City of Eagle Mountain, the 90th percentile drive time is 9:55 for fire and 8:30 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 8:37.

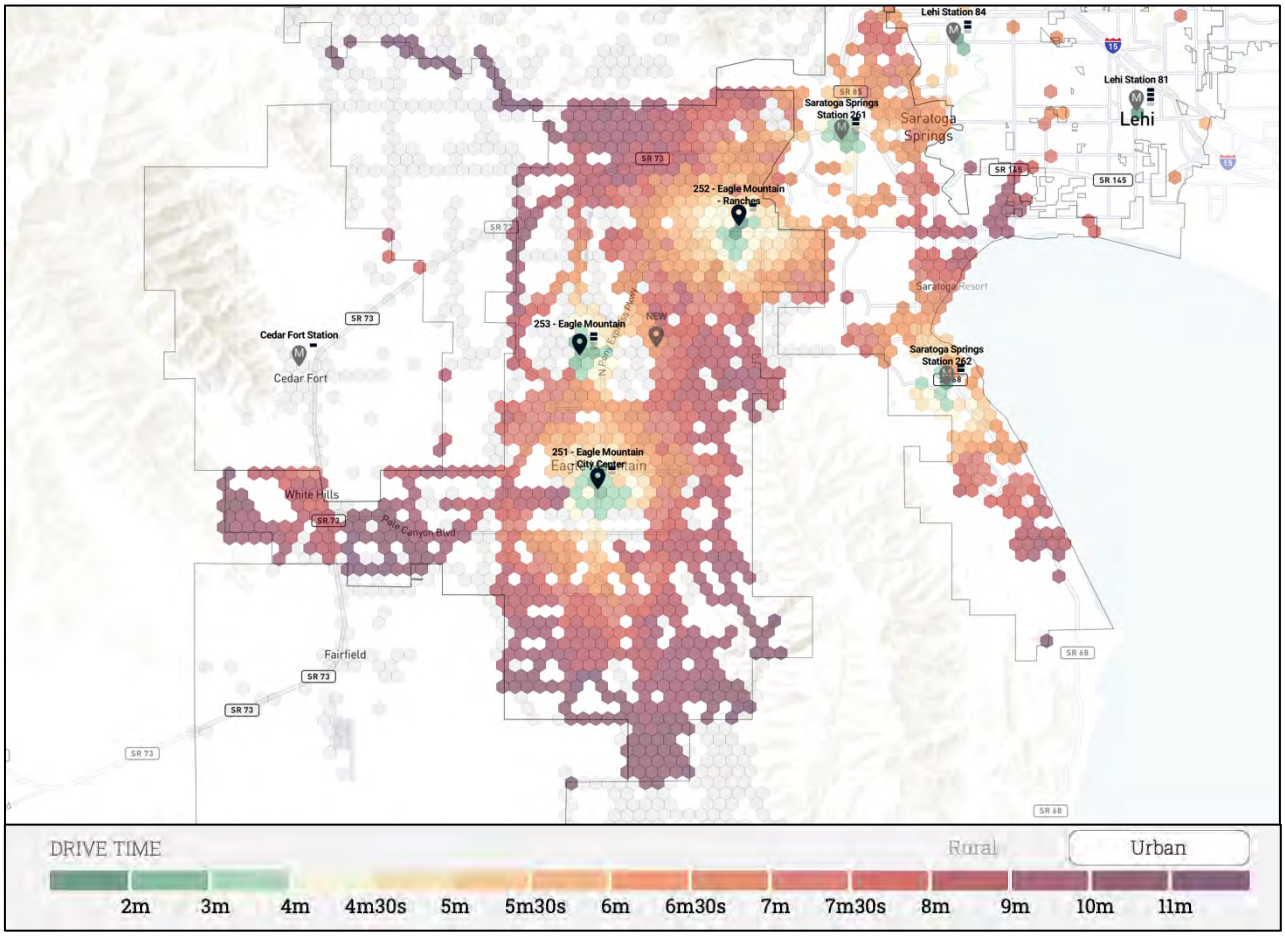


Image 29 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Eagle Mountain – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 12:32.

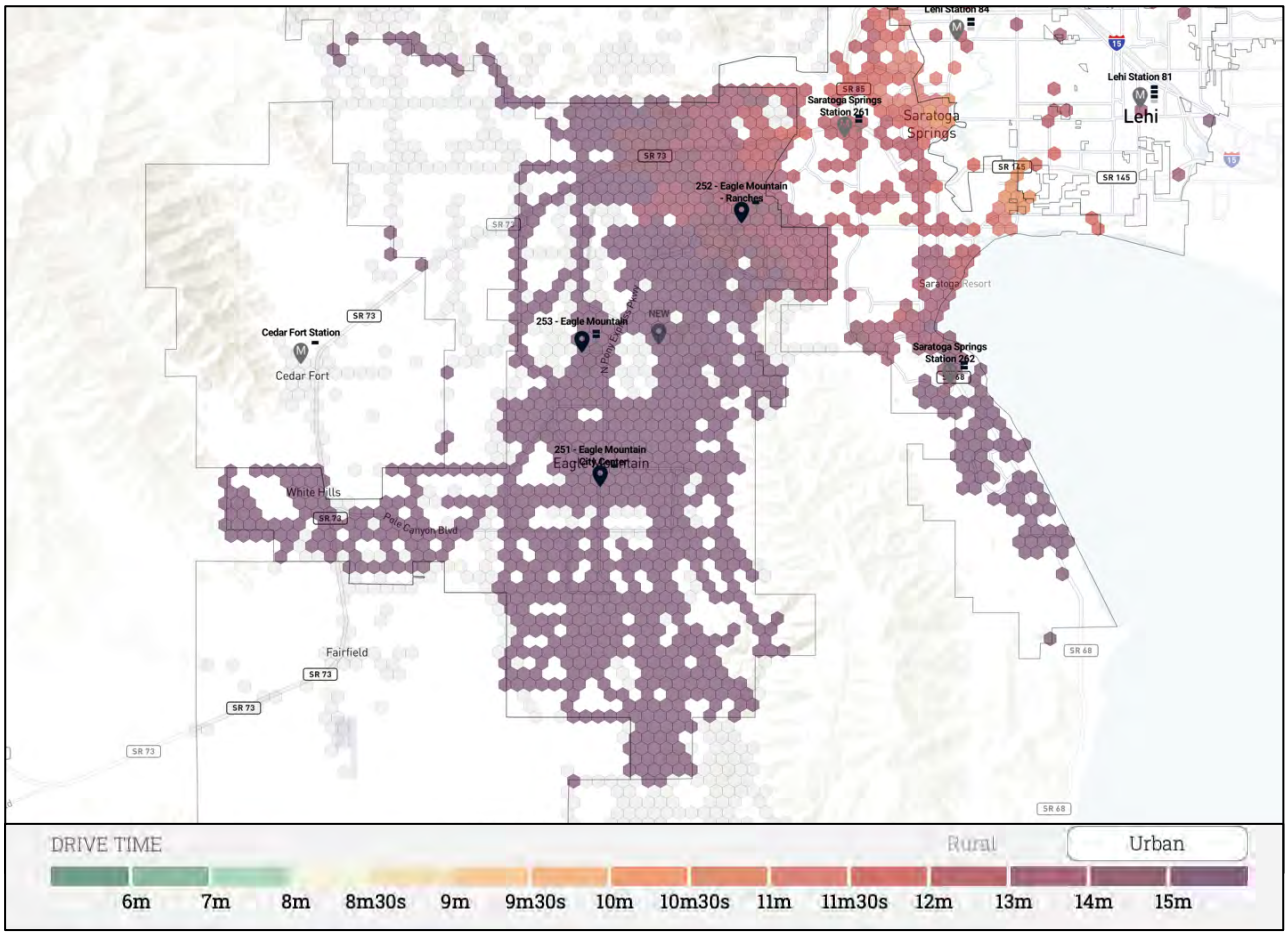


Image 30 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Eagle Mountain – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 15:49.

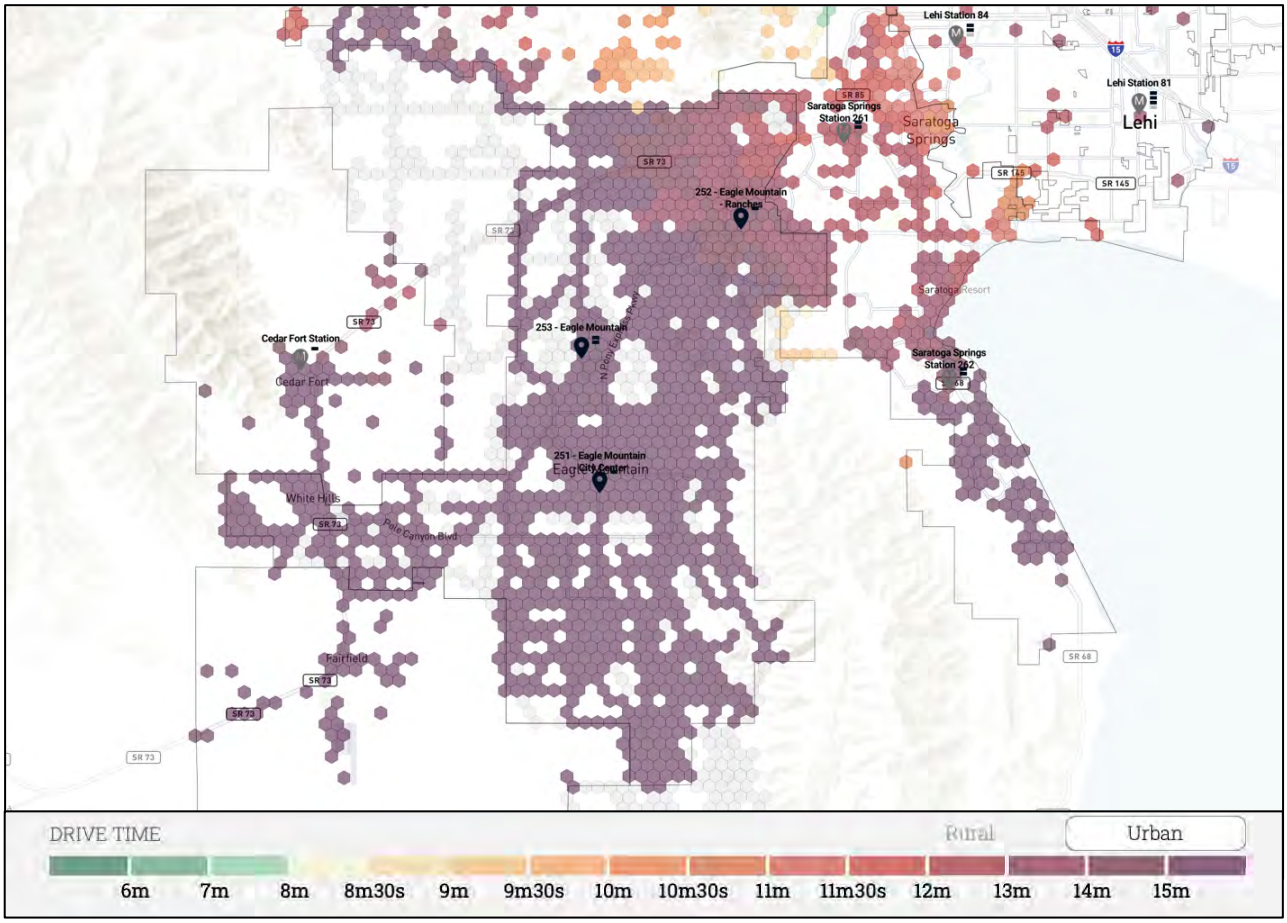


Image 31 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Eagle Mountain City 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
High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	High	Low	High

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

Table 81 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

The primary roadway that runs through Eagle Mountain City is State Road 73 which runs east/west between Redwood Road and the Tooele County border. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 5.78 linear miles of State Highways, and 287 total linear miles of roadway. Eagle Mountain is in the high-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is one water district within Eagle Mountain City, the Eagle Mountain Water Department.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are eight identified dams within Eagle Mountain City. Eagle Mountain is in the high-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Eagle Mountain City, there are low concerns with avalanche areas, placing it in the low-risk category for avalanches. There are no identified fault lines that run through the

city. Eagle Mountain is in the low-risk category for liquefaction and low-risk category for fault lines. Eagle Mountain also has zero URM buildings within its city limits.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is high risk of urban interface fires within Eagle Mountain. Eagle Mountain is in the high-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 12 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Eagle Mountain City, which is in the high-risk category.

Hospitals

Eagle Mountain City has no standalone hospitals, which places it in the low-risk category.

Schools

Eagle Mountain has eight elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, two charter schools and two private schools within city boundaries, which place it in the high-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target-hazard occupancies in Eagle Mountain include:

- Tyson Foods – 3817 N Tyson Pkwy
- Meta Eagle Mountain Data Center – 1275 North Community Circle
- Walmart Supercenter – 9399 N Spring Run Parkway

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $3,843,715.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $880,120.00 of content loss due to fire.

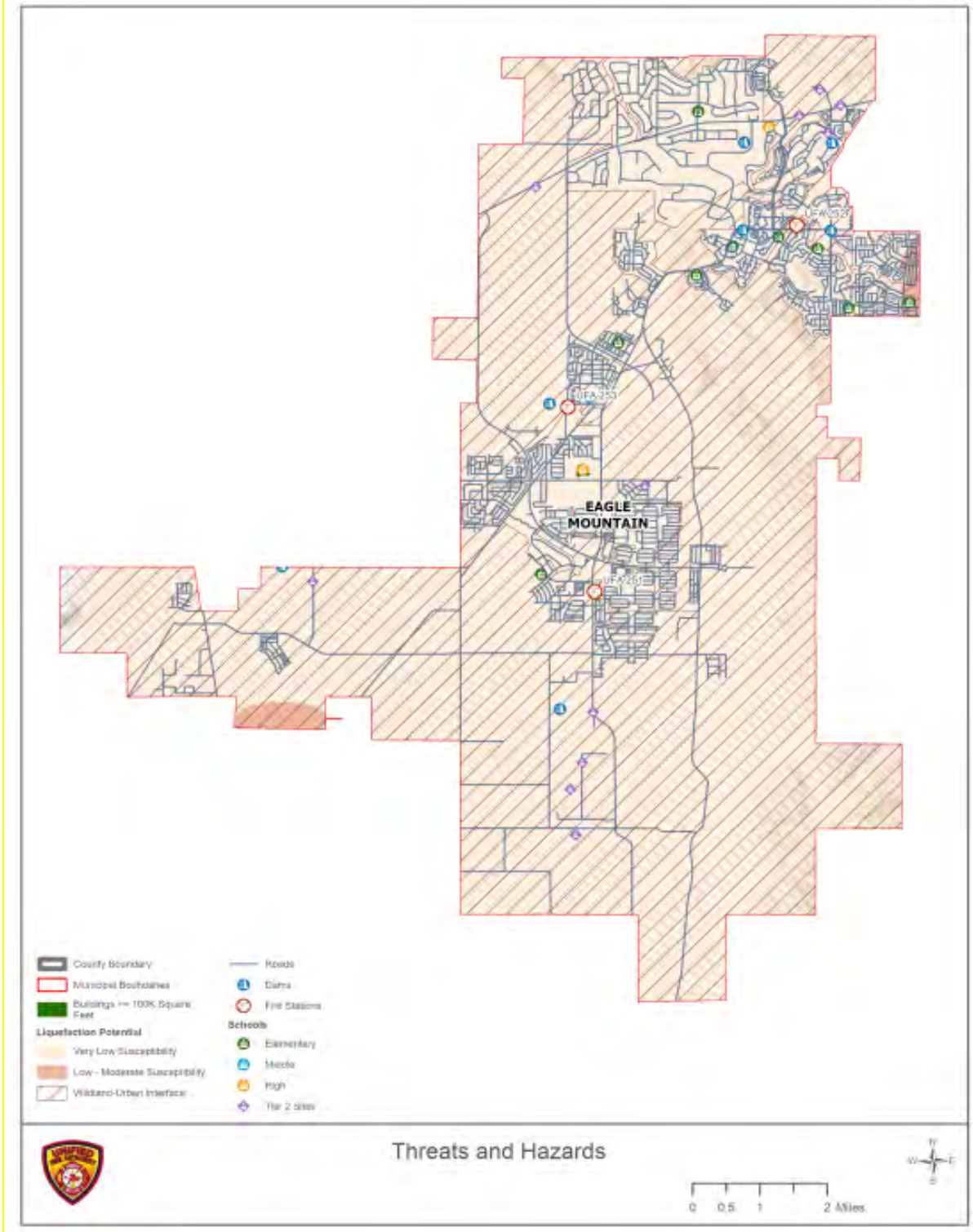


Image 32 - Threats and Hazards

Emigration Canyon

Community Risk Assessment

Emigration Canyon

UFA has one station within Emigration Canyon covering a total of 18.98 square miles with a population of 1,438 as of 2024 and responded to 214 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Emigration Canyon	1,438	0.30%	18.98	83	Rural	$335M

Emigration Canyon has decreased its population from 1,466 in 2020 to 1,438 in 2024, showing a decrease of 1.91% over a four-year timeframe.

Emigration Canyon Station Information

Station 119	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2007
Address	5025 Emigration Canyon Road
Staffing and Apparatus	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 119 (Type1/3) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6119 (Type 6)

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to the Emigration Canyon are:

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
Station 3*	Salt Lake City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 3 (Type 1) • 4 Person - Truck 3
Station 5*	Salt Lake City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 5 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Squad 5 (ALS Response Vehicle)
Station 10*	Salt Lake City	• 4 Person - Engine 10 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Hazmat 10 • Cross-Staffed - Utility 10 (Air & Light)
Station 13*	Salt Lake City	• 4 Person - Engine 13 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6131 (Type 6)

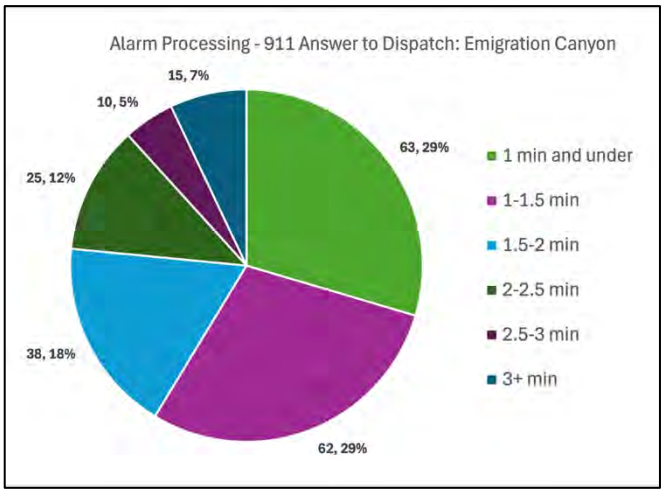
		• Cross-Staffed - Engine 30131 (Type 3)
UFA Station 106	Millcreek City	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 106 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 206 • Cross-Staffed - WTT 106 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6106 (Type 6)
UFA Station 112	Millcreek City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 112 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6112 (Type 6)
***Note:** UFA only relies on Salt Lake City for fire response on mutual and automatic aid and does not currently have Salt Lake City units respond to medical calls.		

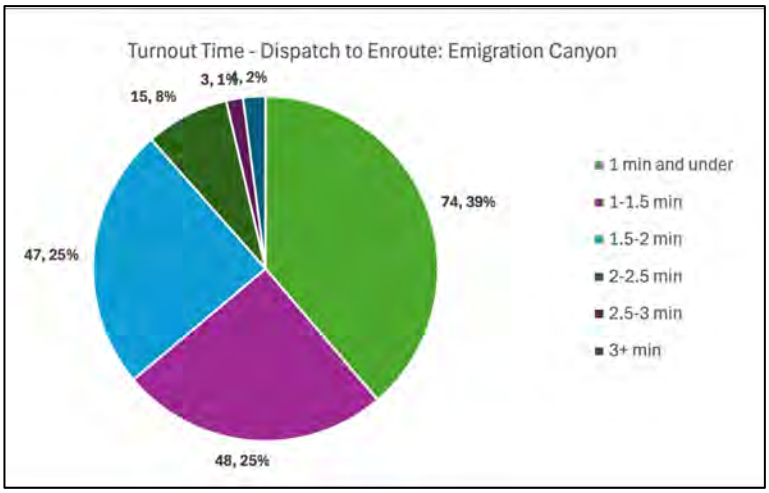
Emigration Canyon City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

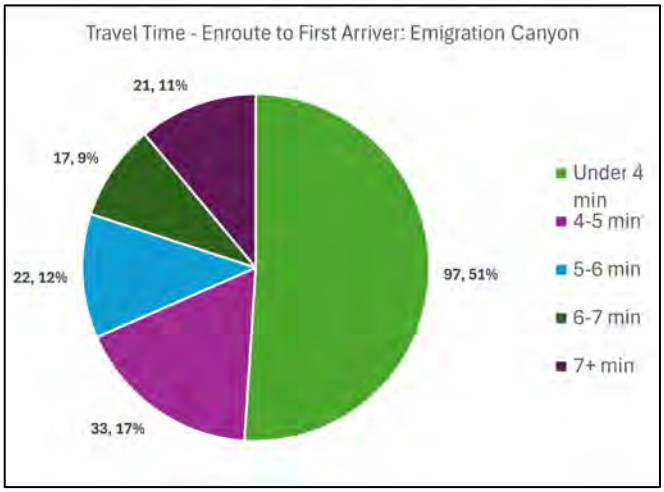
	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	2 | 3%	0 | 0%	4 | 6.7%
EMS	34 | 50.7%	47 | 54%	34 | 56.7%
HazMat	2 | 3%	6 | 6.8%	2 | 3.3%
Service Call	1 | 1.5%	4 | 4.6%	1 | 1.7%
Good Intent	13 | 19.4%	13 | 14.9%	6 | 10%
False Call	15 | 22.4%	15 | 17.2%	13 | 21.7%
Natural Condition	0 | 0%	2 | 2.3%	0 | 0%
Other Situation	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Unknown	0 | 0%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	67 | 100%	87 | 100%	60 | 100%

Table 82– Emigration Canyon Call Type

Emigration Canyon City – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due







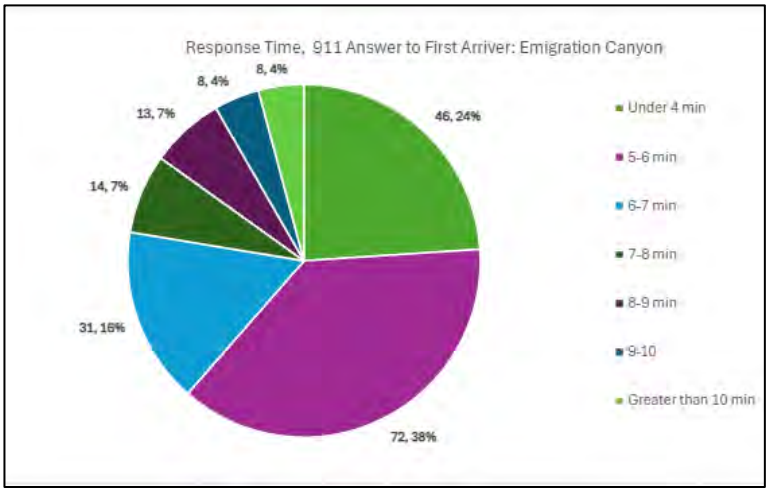


Chart 35 - Dispatch and Response Times

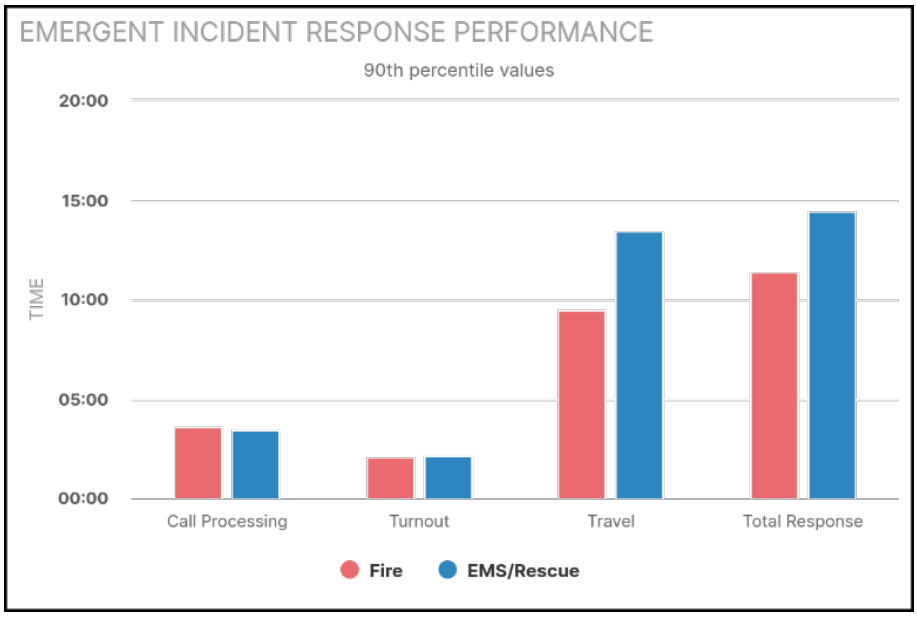


Chart 36 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

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
Emigration Canyon 2022	2:15	1:55	9:07	12:09	2:49	2:01	14:00	14:24
Emigration Canyon 2023	2:10	2:31	9:24	11:19	2:14	2:07	12:14	12:36
Emigration Canyon 2024	3:03	1:58	8:04	12:31	2:37	2:04	10:33	14:01
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 83 - Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Emigration Canyon – 2020 Total Response Times

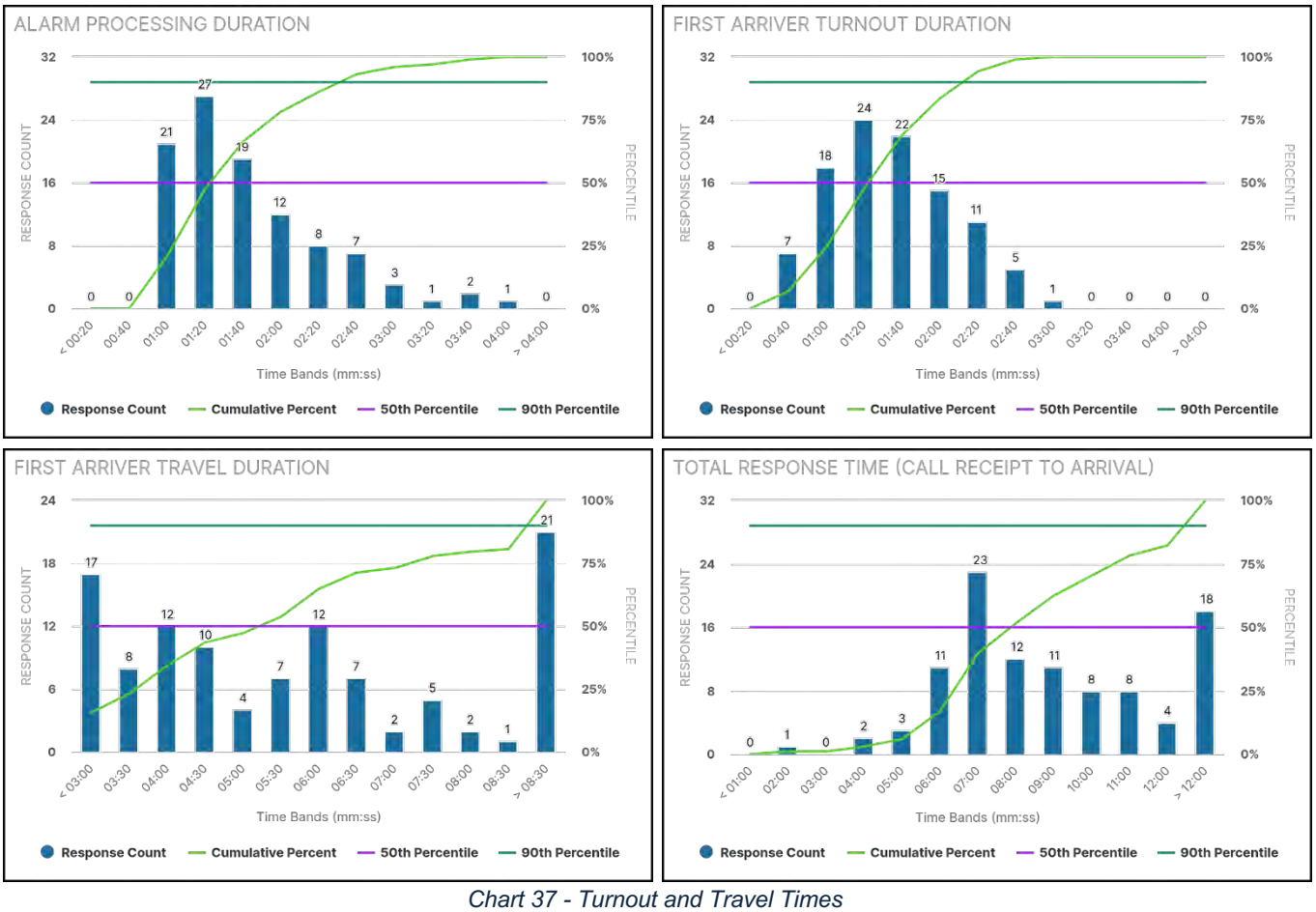


Chart 37 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Emigration Canyon (90th percentile).

Emigration Canyon: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

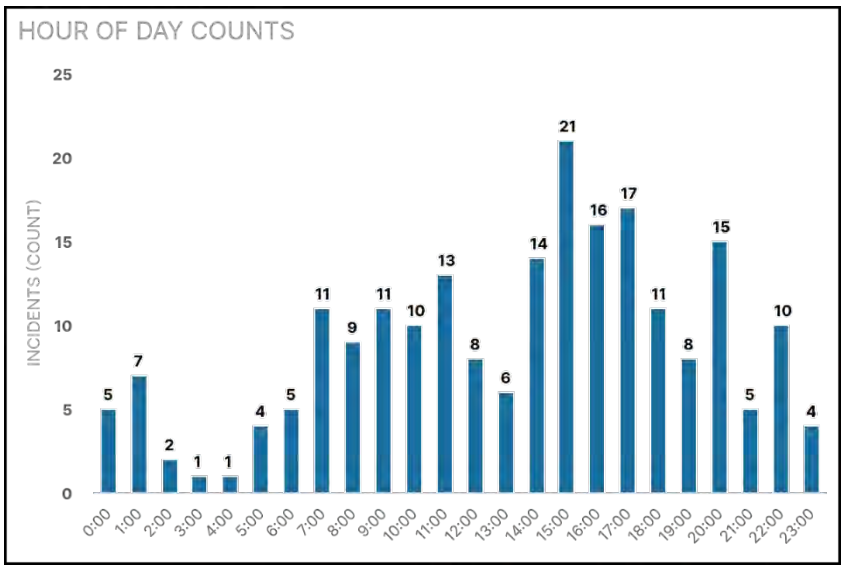


Chart 38 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Emigration Canyon for all service calls.

Emigration Canyon – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week in Emigration Canyon and demonstrates that demand increases toward the weekend, with the highest call volumes occurring on Saturday and Sunday.

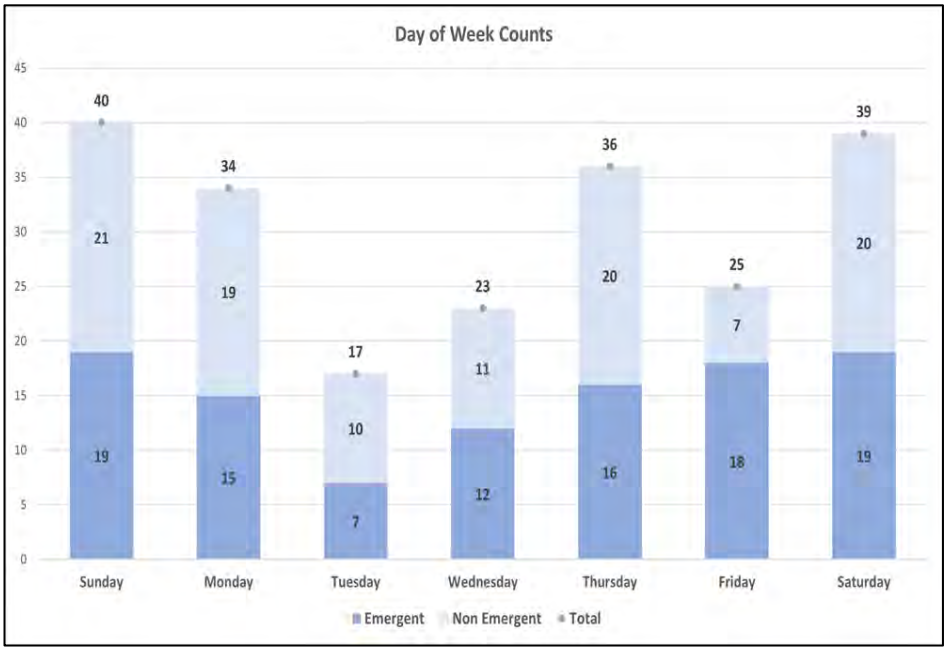


Chart 39 – Emigration Canyon Incidents by Day of Week

Emigration Canyon – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
115	57	50%

Table 84 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Emigration Canyon – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Fall	12
Unconscious	7
Seizure	6
Breathing Problem	5
Trauma	4

Table 85 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Emigration Canyon – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	3	50.00%
Vehicle Fire	1	16.67%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	1	16.67%
Fire, Other	1	16.67%
Total	6	100%

Table 86 - Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

Emigration Canyon – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	16	0	0	0	**16**
Commercial	244	1	0	0	**245**
Education	0	0	0	0	**0**
Government	15	1	1	0	**17**
Hazardous	3	0	0	0	**3**
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	**0**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	233	48	0	0	**281**
Single Family Residential	9	15	9	0	**33**
Multi-family Residential	44	99	94	0	**237**
Unclassified/Storage	105	3	0	0	**108**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**669**	**167**	**104**	**0**	**940**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 87 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

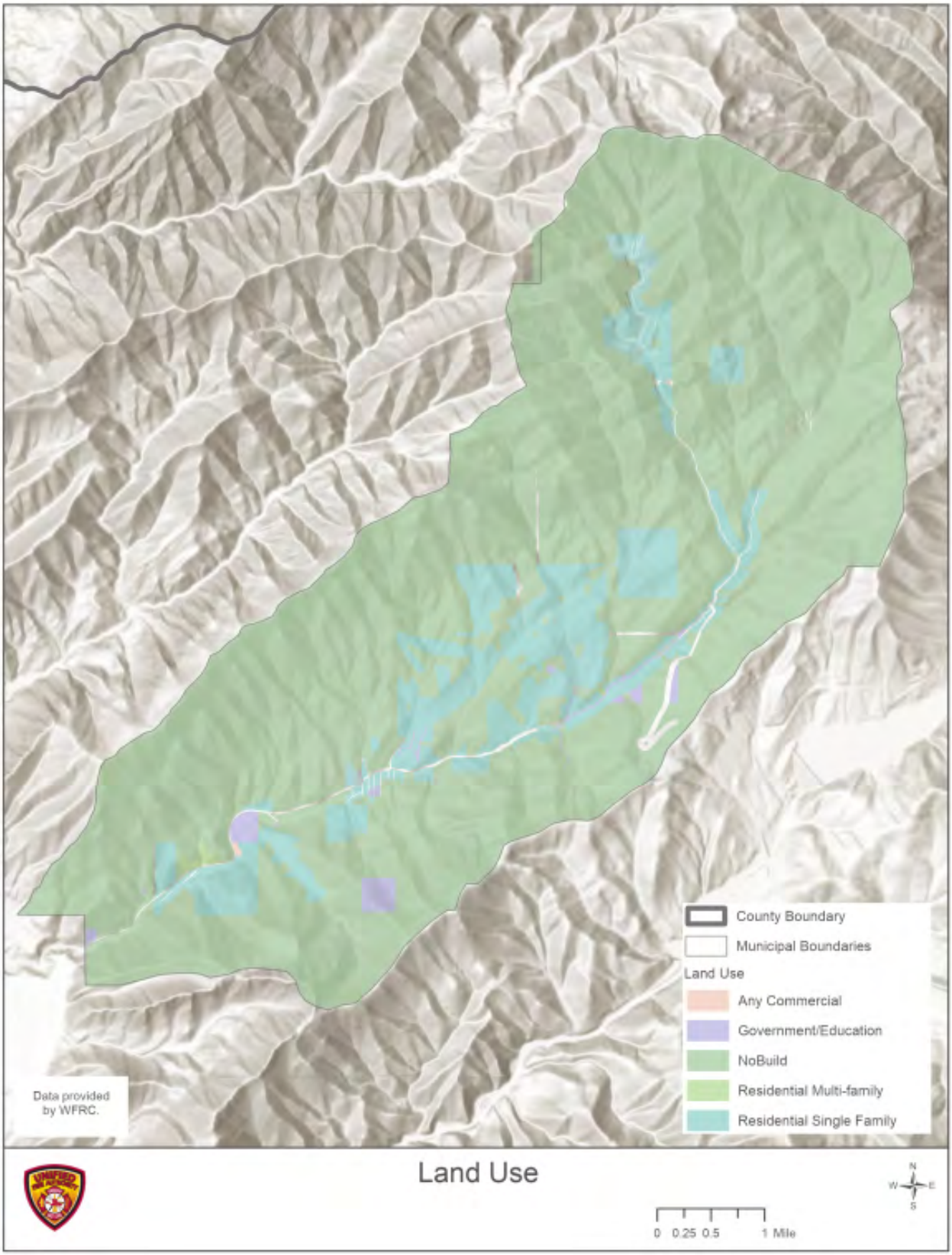


Image 33 - Land Use

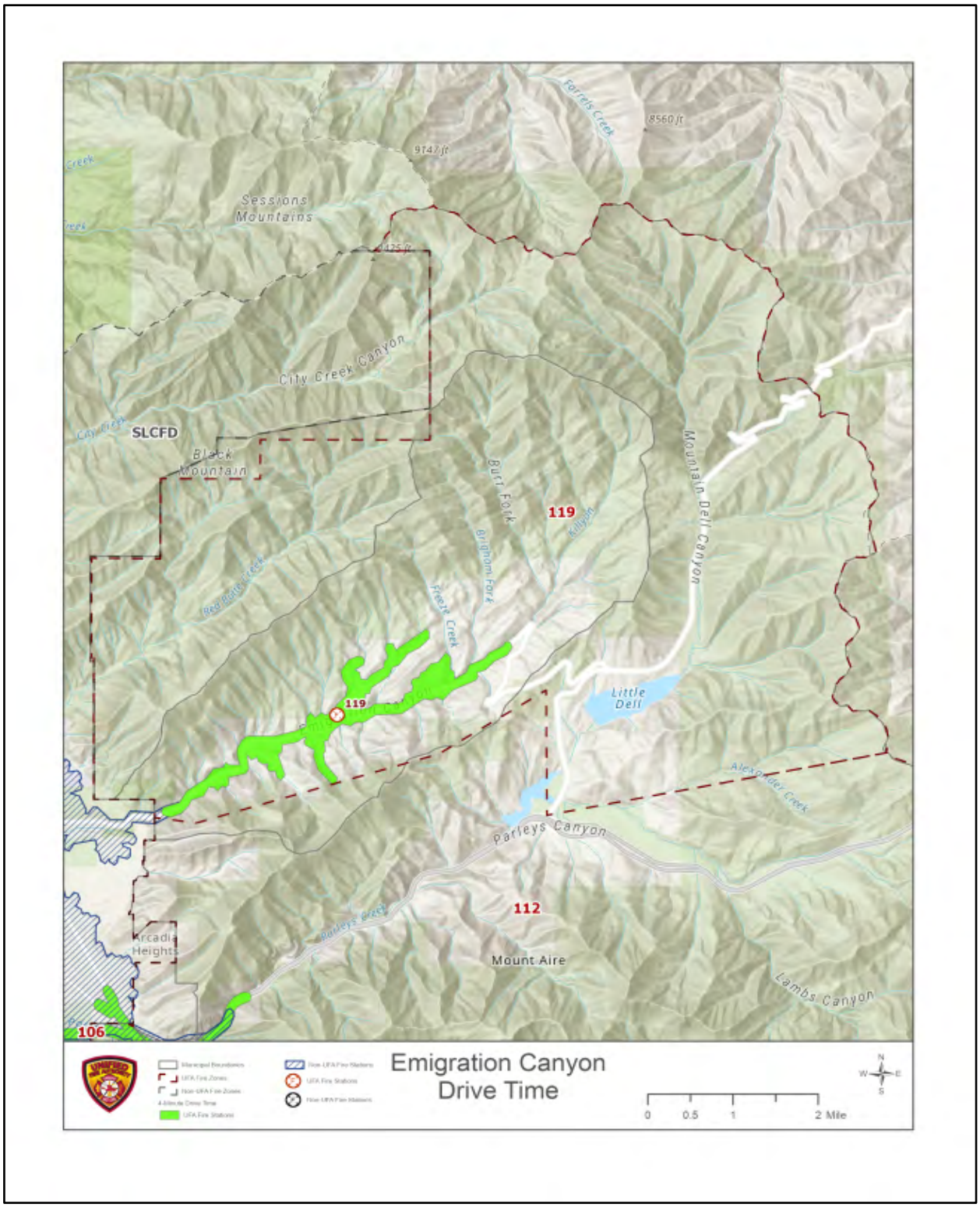


Image 34 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

Emigration Canyon – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Emigration Canyon, the 90th percentile drive time is 9:31 for fire and 13:09 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 11:46.

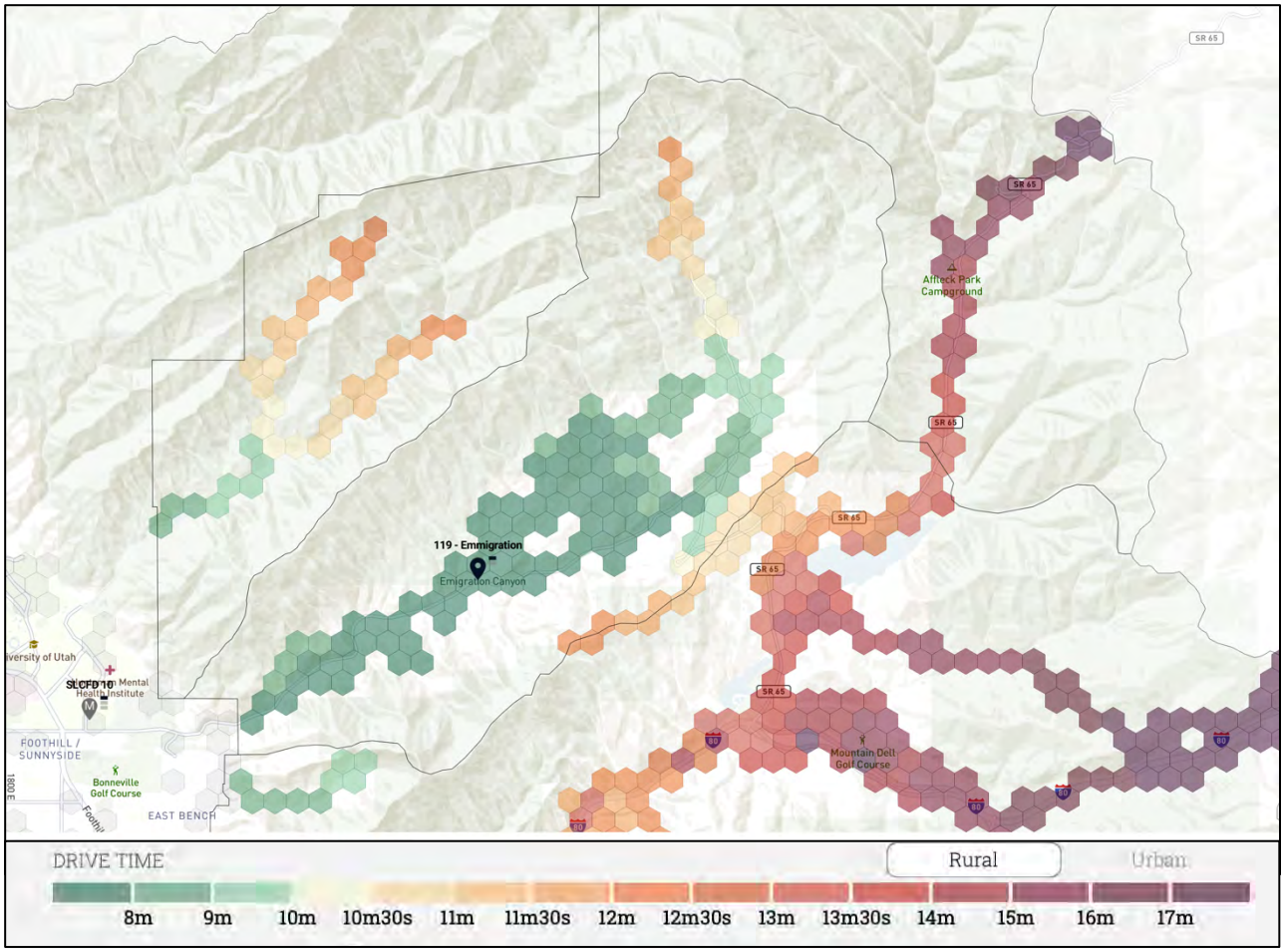


Image 35 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Emigration Canyon – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 12:56.

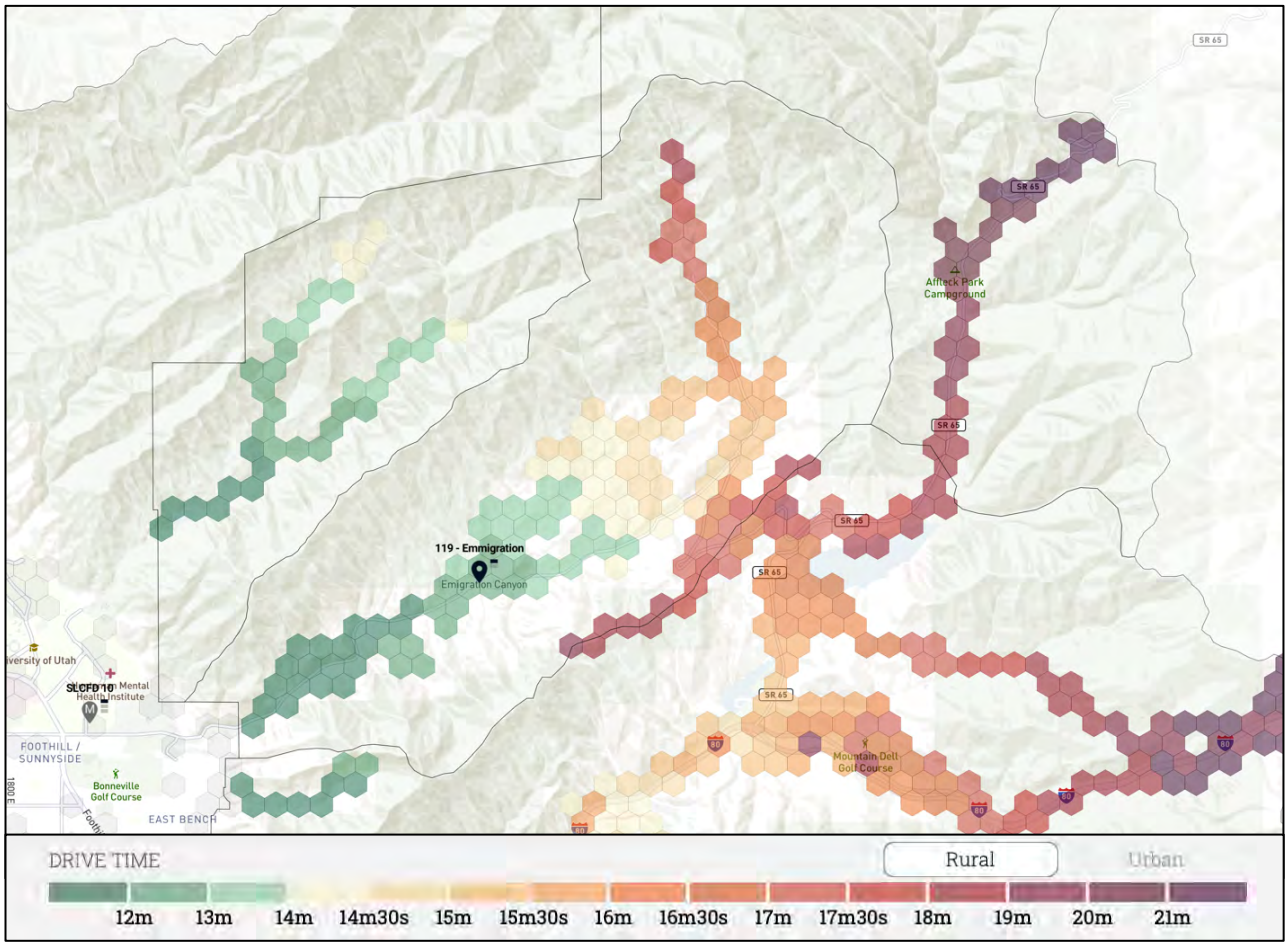


Image 36 - Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Emigration Canyon – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 14:16.

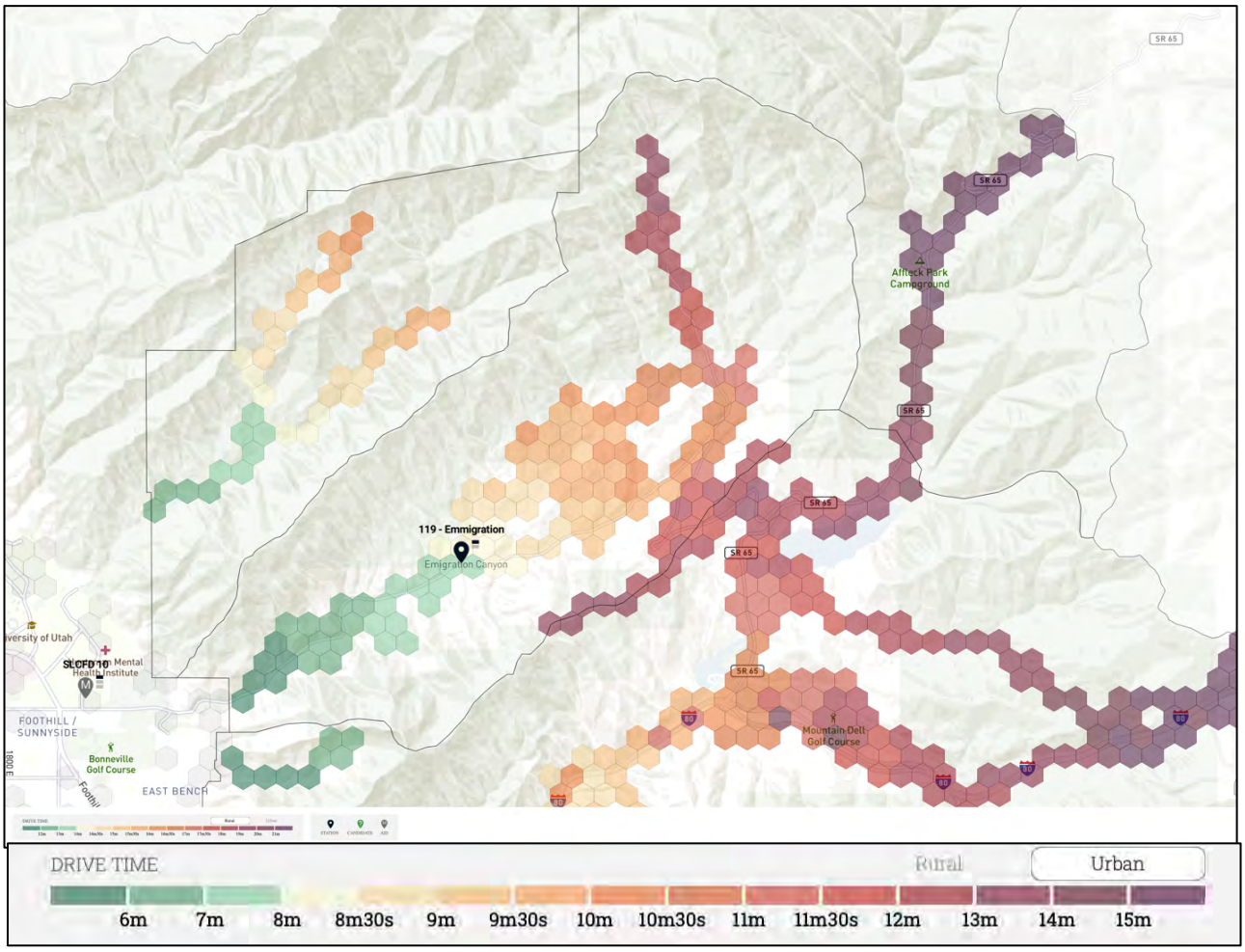


Image 37 - Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Emigration Canyon 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	Low	Mod	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 88 – Emigration Canyon 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 Emigration Canyon Road, which runs east/west between State Road 186 and I-80. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 0 linear miles of State Highways, and 24 total linear miles of roadway. Emigration Canyon is in the low-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are four water districts within Emigration Township. The Emigration Improvement District, Spring Glen Water Company, Pinecrest Pipeline Operating Company, and the Salt Lake City Water Department. The Salt Lake City Water Department that covers from the west end of the canyon up to the Mary field Drive area and the Emigration Improvement District covers the rest of the canyon.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are two identified dams within Emigration Township. Emigration is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Emigration Township, there are low concerns with avalanche areas, which places it in the low-risk category for avalanches. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city. Emigration 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 Emigration Township, there are an estimated 45 URM's, which constitutes about 0.18% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Emigration is in the moderate-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

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

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 3 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Emigration Township, which is in the low-risk category.

Hospitals

Emigration Canyon has no standalone hospitals, which place it in the low-risk category.

Schools

Emigration Canyon has zero elementary schools, zero middle schools, and zero high schools within city boundaries, which places it in the low-risk category

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target hazard occupancies/areas in Emigration Canyon include:

- Pinecrest Community – Access/Egress
- Killion Canyon Community – Access/Egress
- Sunnydale Community – Access/Egress
- Chevron Pipeline
- Citygate Pipeline
- Emigration Canyon Road is an alternative to I-80 when I-80 is closed for various reasons

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $40,800.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $5,659.00 of content loss due to fire.

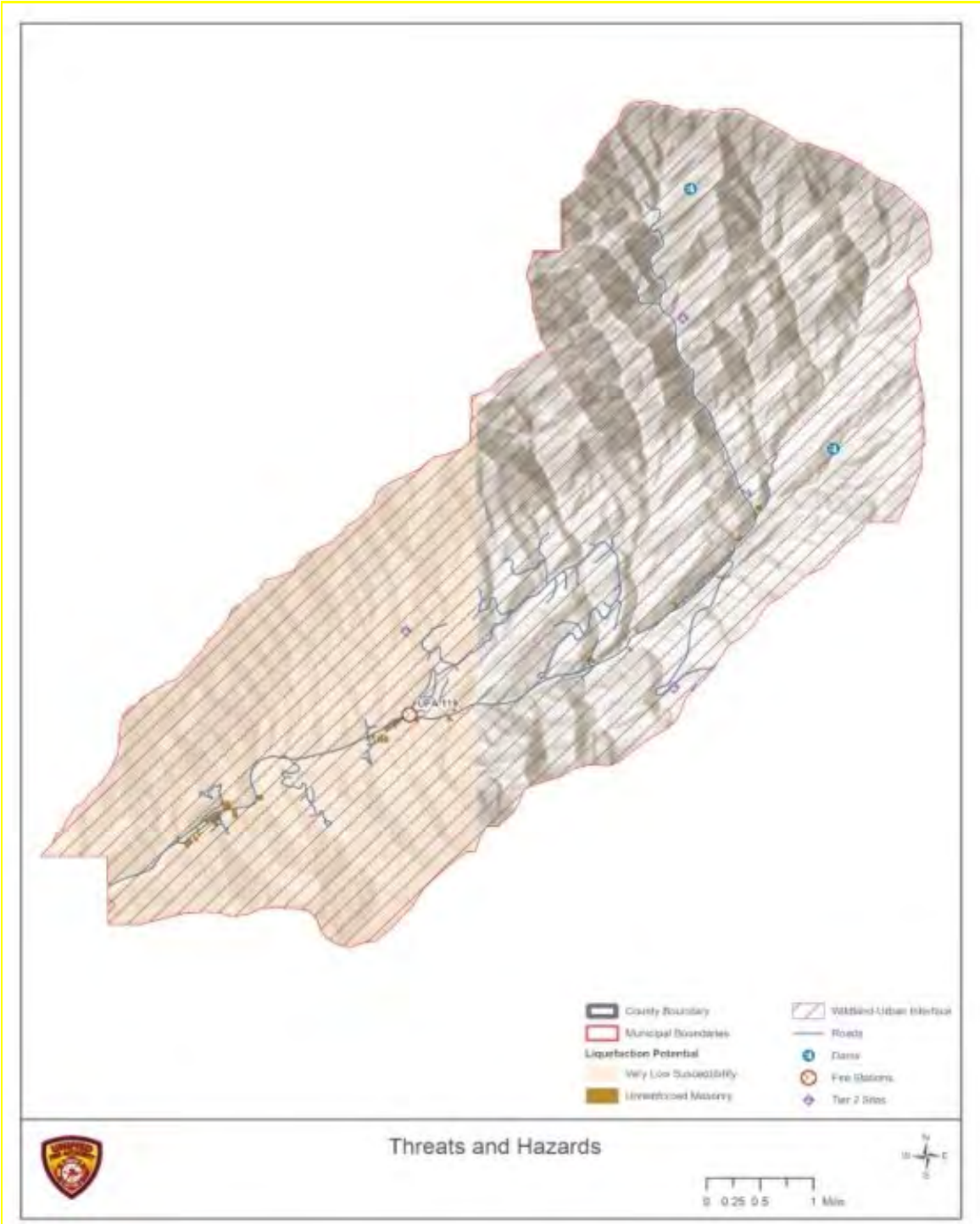


Image 38 - Threats and Hazards

Herriman City

Community Risk Assessment

Herriman City

UFA has two stations within the Herriman City, covering a total of 23 square miles with a population of 62,755 as of 2024 and responded to 5,564 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Herriman City	62,755	13.07%	23	2,711	Urban	$4.8B

Herriman City has increased its population from 55,144 in 2020 to 62,755 in 2024, showing an increase of 13.8% over a four-year timeframe.

Herriman City Station Information

Station 103	
Owner	Herriman City
Opened	1978
Address	5916 West 13100 South
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 103 (Type1/3) • 2 Person - PL 12 Hour Medic Ambulance 203 • Cross-Staffed - WLDO Supervisor Truck

*New station currently under construction on 12900 S. Planned to open in the fall of 2026.

Station 123	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2010
Address	4850 Patriot Ridge Drive
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 123 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Event Ambulance 223 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6123 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - WTT 123 (Type 1) • Battalion 12

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to Herriman City are:

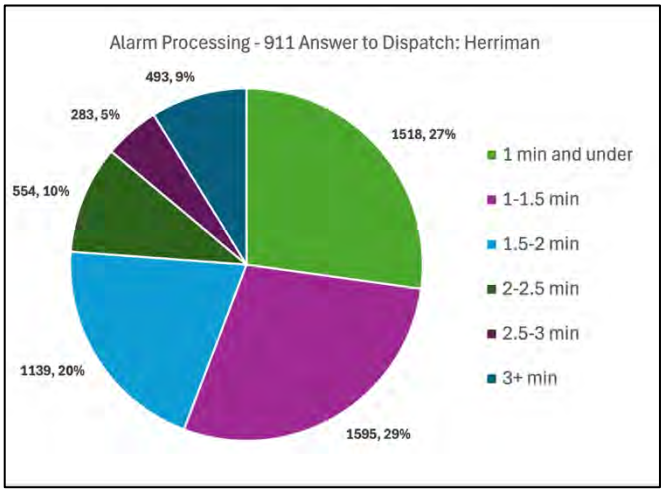
Station Number	City Location	Staffing
UFA Station 121	Riverton City	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 121 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 121 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 121
UFA Station 120	Riverton City	• 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 120 • Wildland 1
UFA Station 124	Riverton City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 124 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 124
Station 91	Bluffdale City	• 2 Person - Medic Engine 91 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 91 • Cross-Staffed Engine 691 (Type 6) • Cross Staffed WTT 93 (Type 1) • Battalion Chief 91
Station 92	Bluffdale City	• 2 Person - Engine 92 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 92 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 692 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 693 (Type 6)
Station 62	South Jordan City	• 3 Person - Engine 62 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 62 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 362 (Type 3)
Station 63	South Jordan City	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 63 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 63 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 663 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 63
Station 64	South Jordan City	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 64 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 64 • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 264 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 64
Station 54	West Jordan City	• 3 Person - Engine 54 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 54 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 54

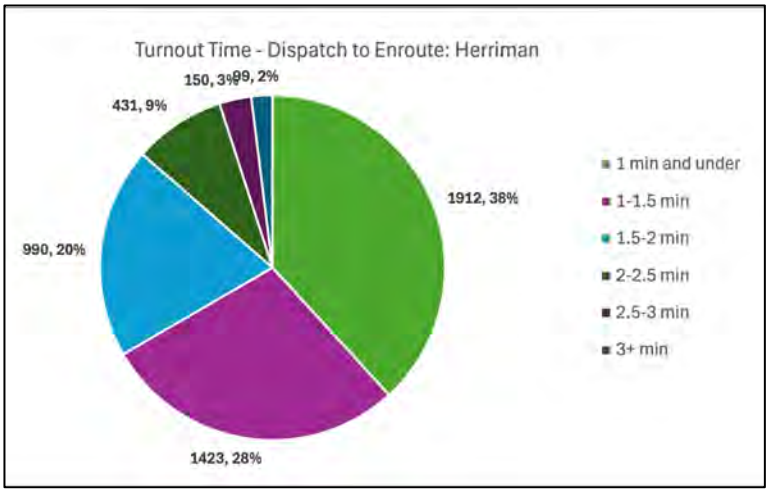
Herriman City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

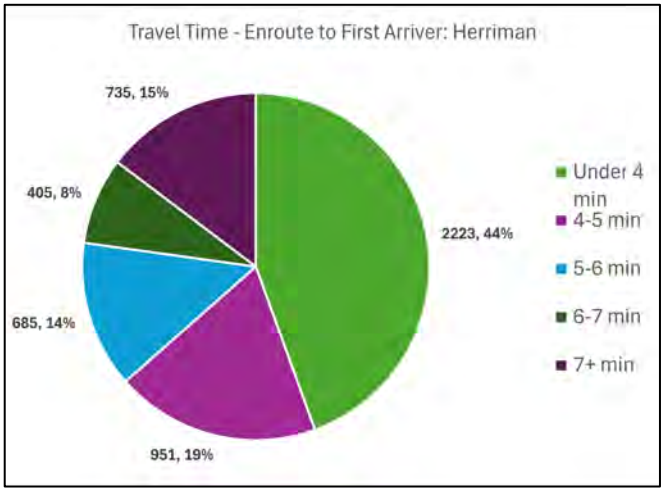
	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	44 | 2.4%	44 | 2.4%	48 | 2.4%
EMS	1249 | 68.9%	1188 | 65.9%	1259 | 63.9%
HazMat	58 | 3.2%	55 | 3.1%	53 | 2.7%
Service Call	65 | 3.6%	76 | 4.2%	85 | 4.3%
Good Intent	201 | 11.1%	227 | 12.6%	312 | 15.8%
False Call	189 | 10.4%	199 | 11%	204 | 10.4%
Natural Condition	3 | 0.2%	2 | 0.1%	1 | 0.1%
Other Situation	0 | 0%	11 | 0.6%	6 | 0.3%
Unknown	3 | 0.2%	0 | 0%	2 | 0.1%
Total	1812 | 100%	1802 | 100%	1970 | 100%

Table 89 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Herriman City – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due







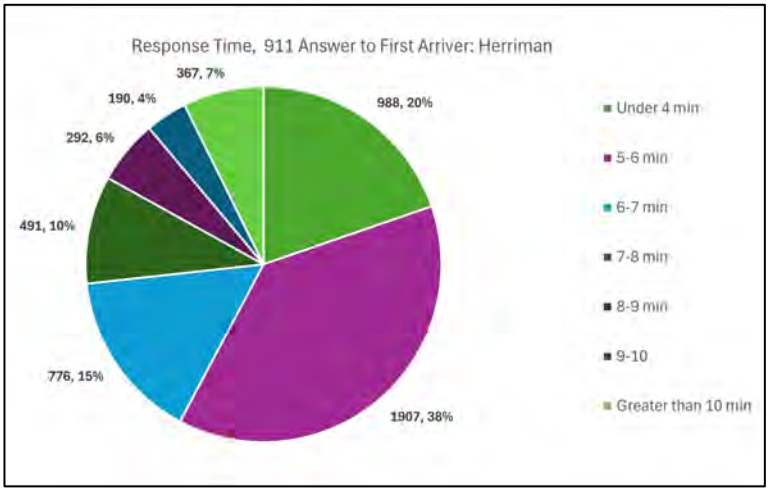


Chart 40 - Dispatch and Response Times

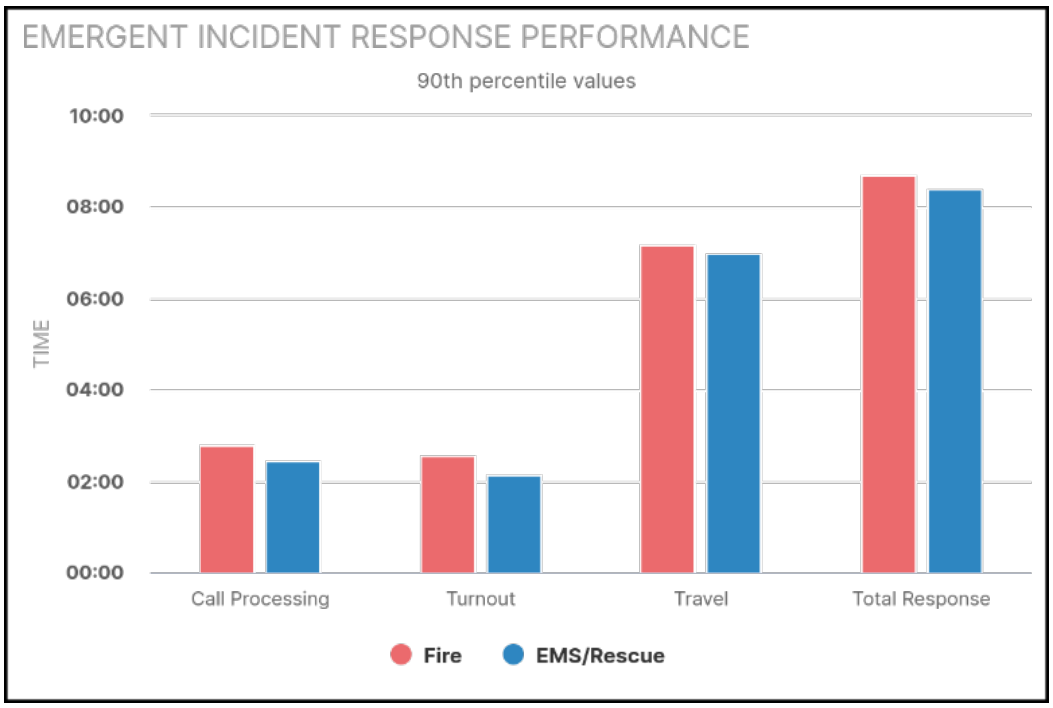


Chart 41 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Herriman City 2022	2:53	2:20	8:43	12:22	2:27	2:14	7:08	10:16
Herriman City 2023	2:21	2:29	7:02	9:33	2:06	2:09	6:52	10:00
Herriman City 2024	2:09	2:21	7:28	11:14	2:08	2:05	6:59	10:04
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 90 - Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Herriman City – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

Chart 42 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Herriman City (90th percentile).

Herriman City: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

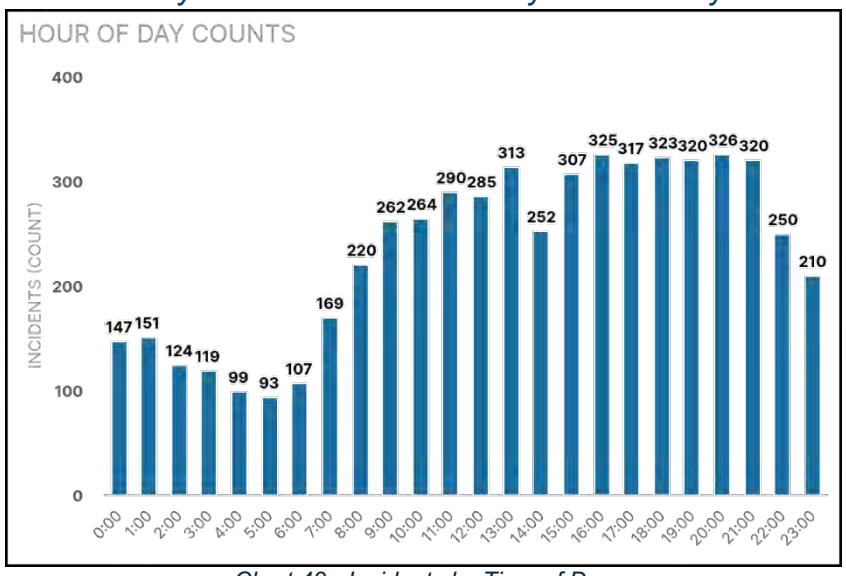


Chart 43 - Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the greatest demand within Herriman City for all service calls.

Herriman City – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand increases toward the end of the week, with the highest call volumes occurring on Friday and Saturday.

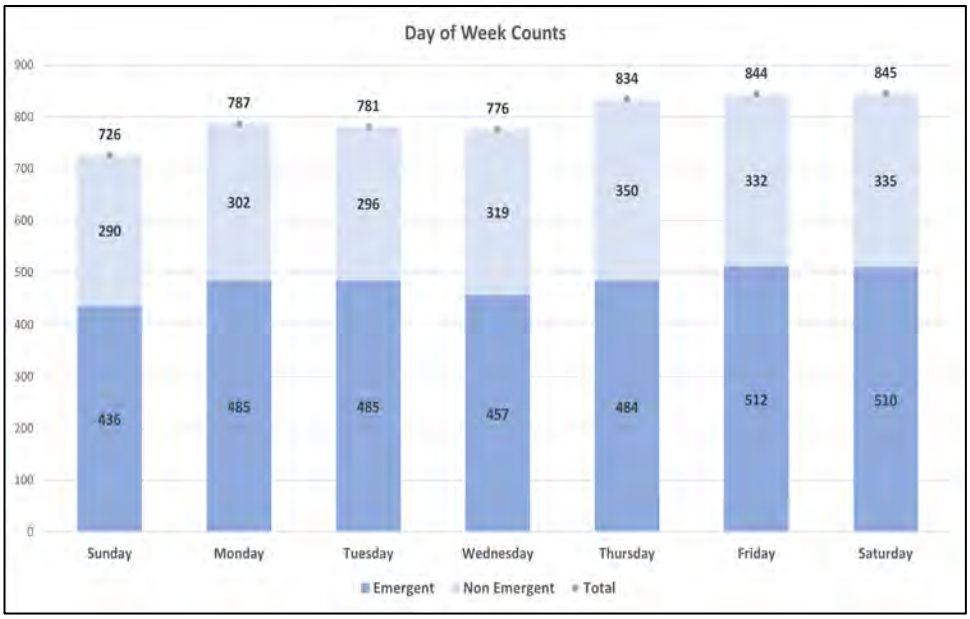


Chart 44 - Incidents by Day of Week

Herriman City – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
3,696	2,139	58%

Table 91 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Herriman City – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Sick Person	389
Fall	275
Seizure	232
Breathing Problem	194
Unconscious	148

Table 92 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Herriman City – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	49	36.03%
Natural Vegetation Fire	26	19.12%
Outside Rubbish Fire	33	24.26%
Vehicle Fire	11	8.09%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	5	3.68%
Fire, Other	12	8.82%
Total	136	100%

Table 93 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Herriman City – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	37	0	3	0	**40**
Assembly	63	178	43	0	**284**
Commercial	65	41	14	0	**120**
Education	65	7	12	4	**88**
Government	83	10	15	0	**108**
Hazardous	3	17	0	1	**21**
Healthcare	2	0	1	0	**3**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	3	0	3	1	**7**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	9733	465	101	0	**10299**
Single Family Residential	1962	5475	959	38	**8434**
Multi-family Residential	659	898	142	62	**1761**
Unclassified/Storage	75	1	1	0	**77**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**12750**	**7092**	**1294**	**106**	**21242**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 94 - Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

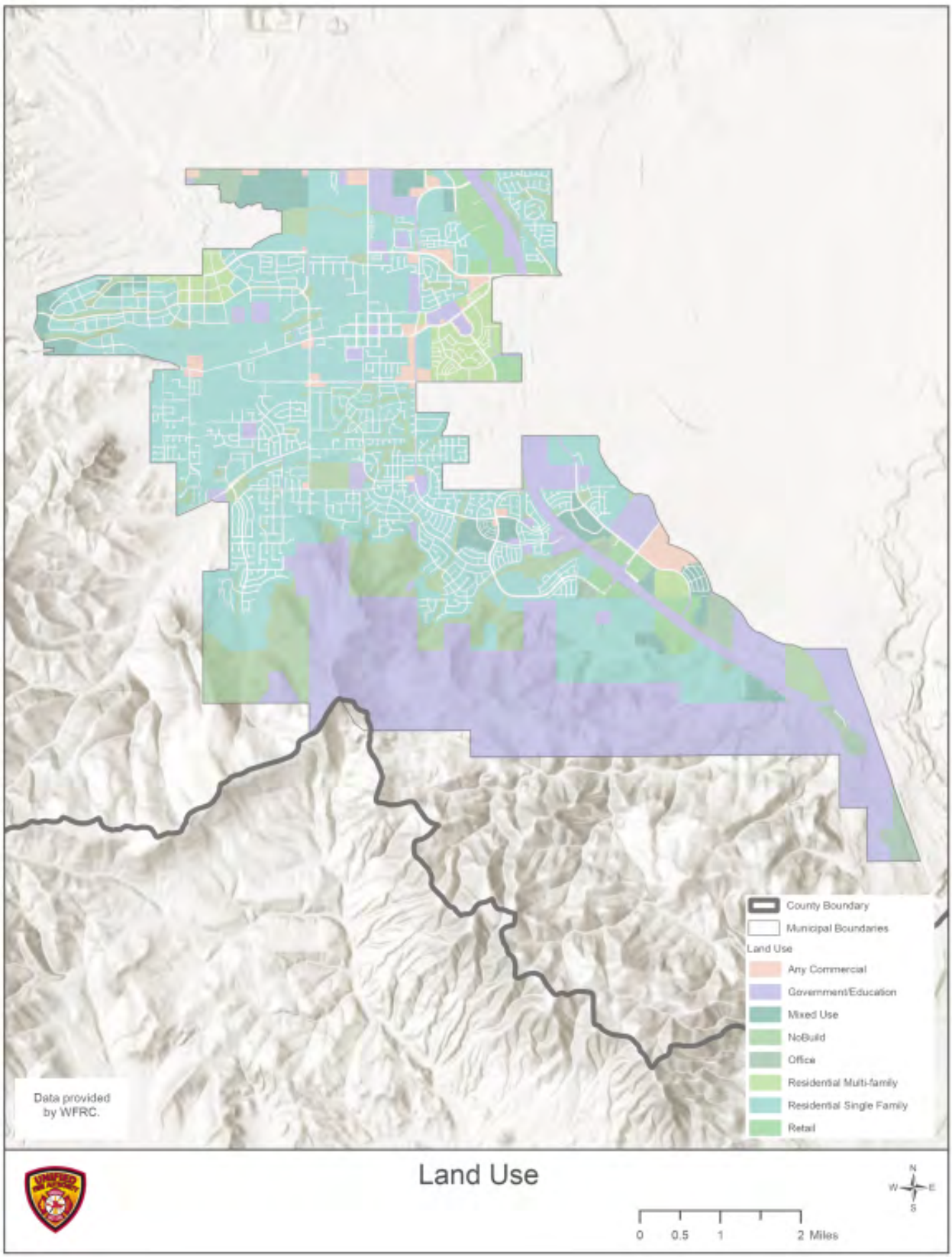


Image 39 - Land Use

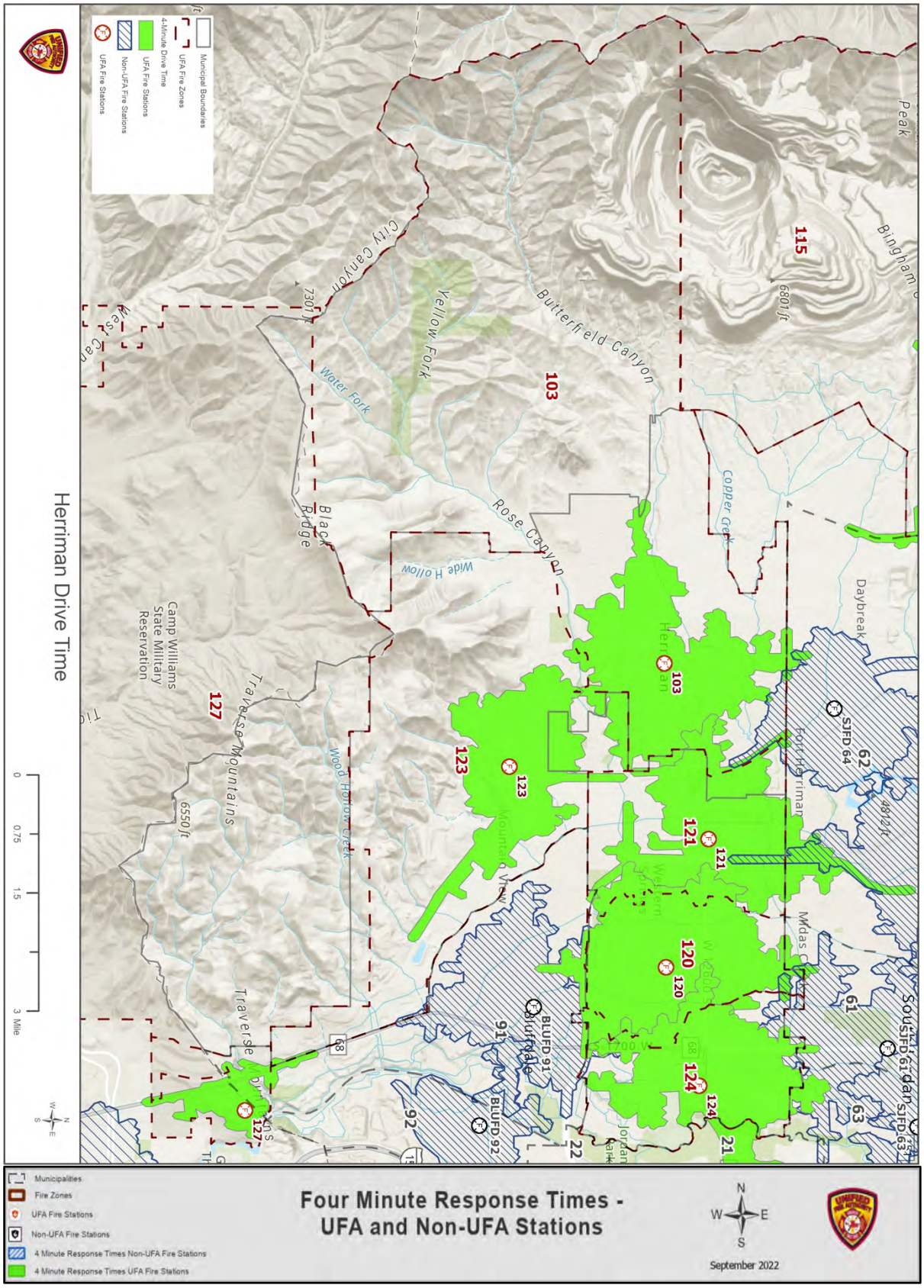


Image 40 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

Herriman City – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Herriman City, the 90th percentile drive time is 7:52 for fire and 6:59 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 7:02.

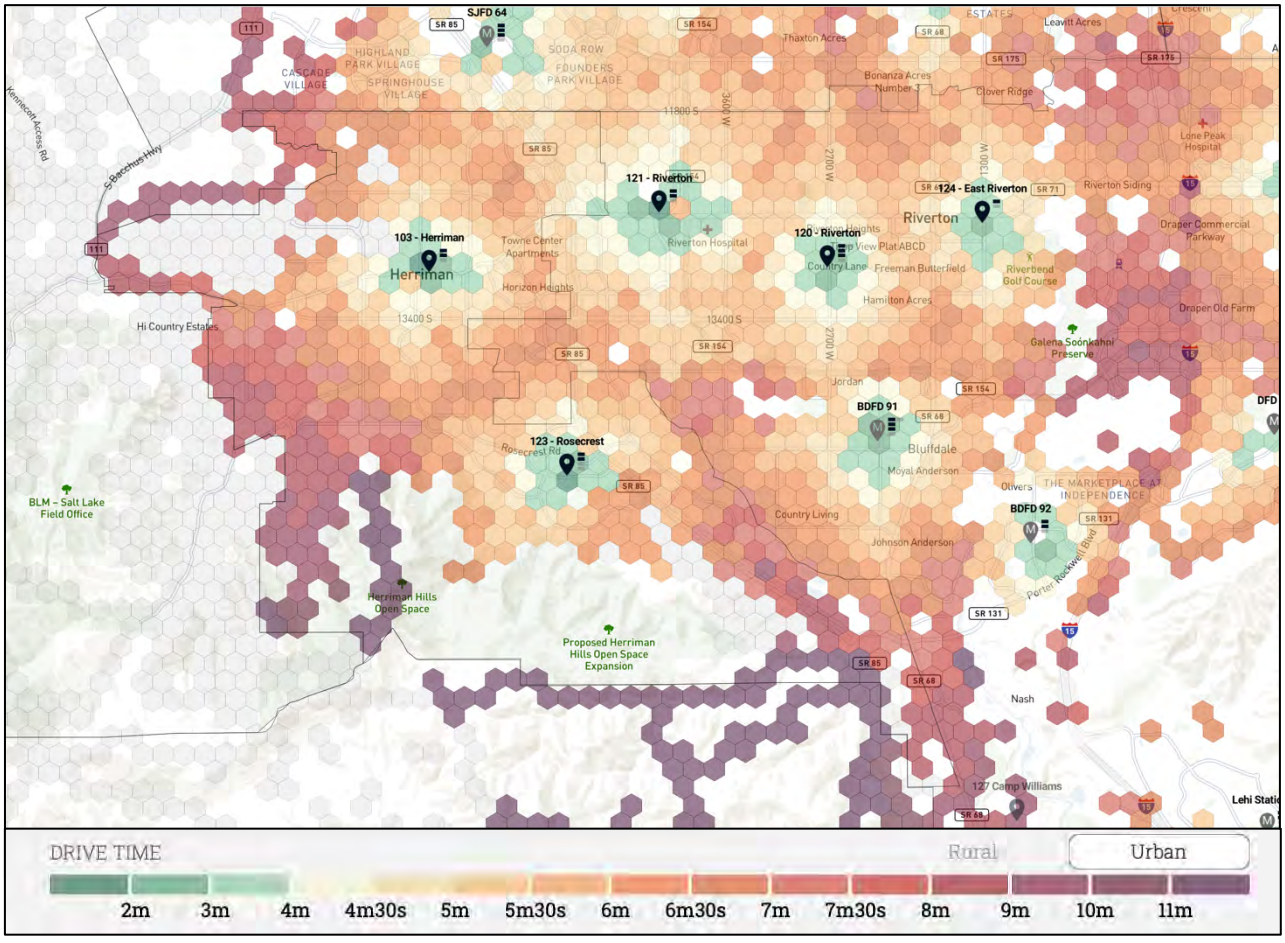


Image 41 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Herriman City – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 9:04.

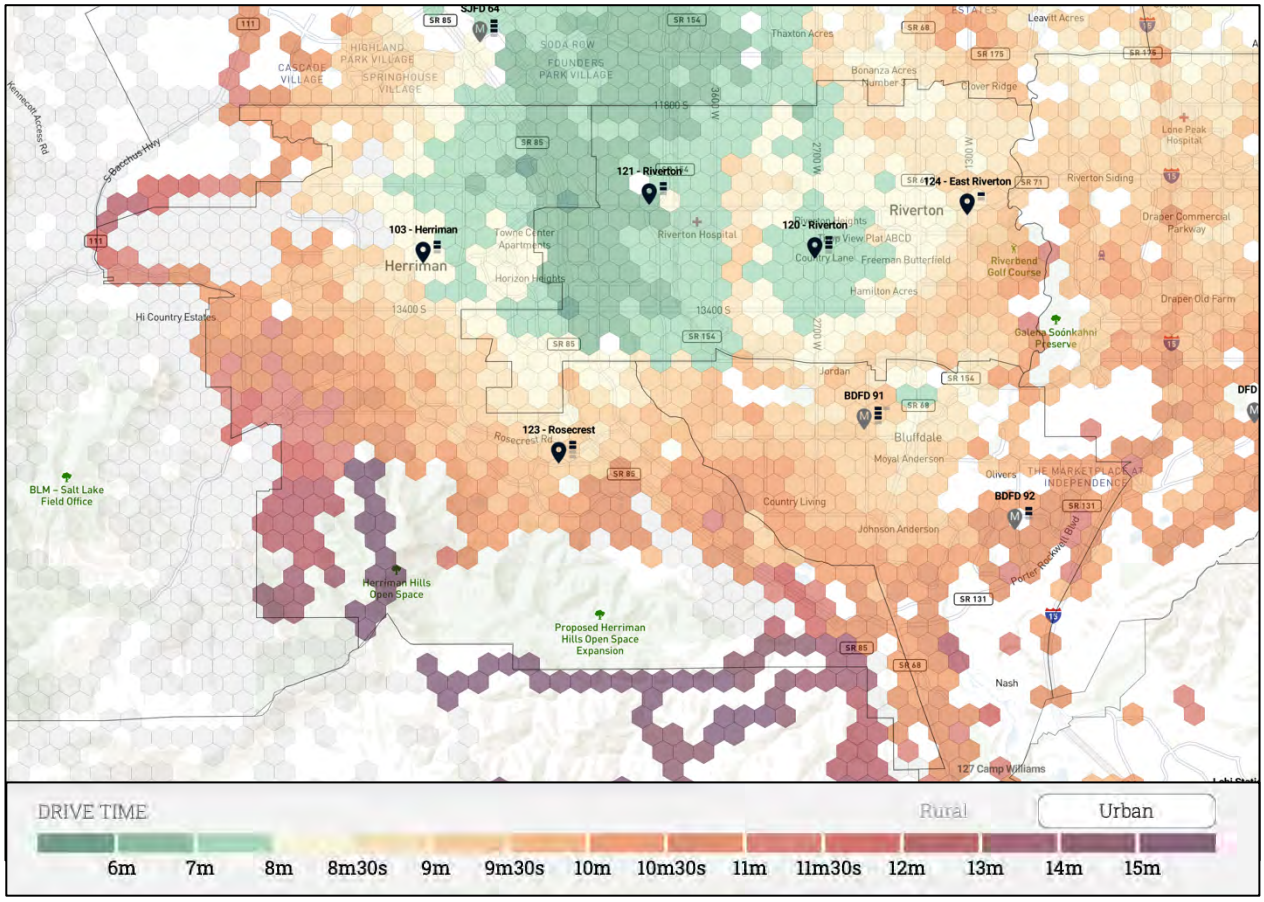


Image 42 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Herriman City – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 10:26.

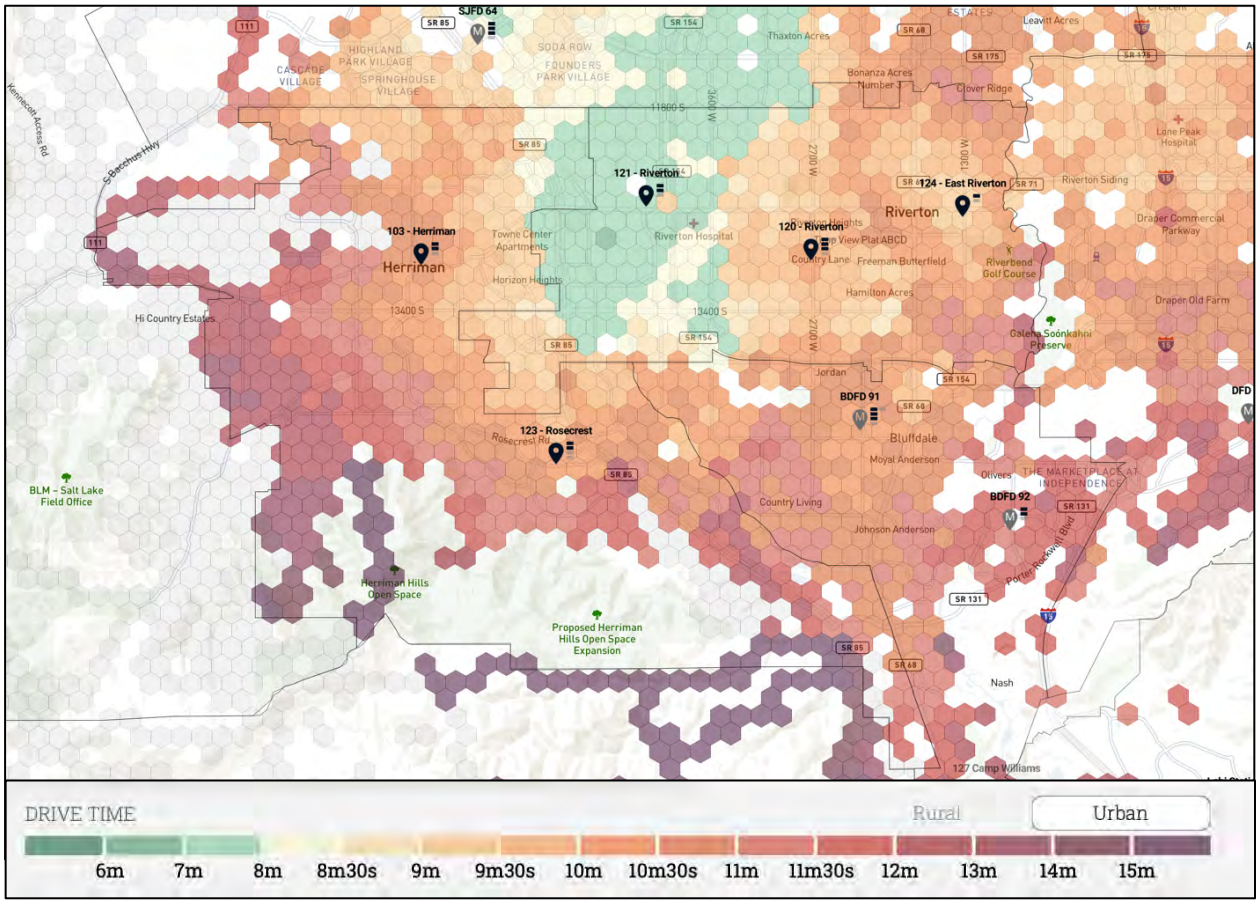


Image 43 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Herriman City 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
High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Mod	High	Mod	High

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

Table 95 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Herriman City or directly bordering Herriman City. The Mountain View Corridor (SR85) runs north and south on the East side of the city. Several arterials and state roads also run through Herriman, with 13400 South, 12600 South and Rosecrest Road. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 11.75 linear miles of State Highways, and 225 total linear miles of roadway. Herriman City is in the high-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are three water districts within Herriman City, Herriman City Municipal Water District..

Infrastructure – Dams

There are twenty-eight identified dams within Herriman City. Herriman City is in the high-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Herriman City, there are no concerns with avalanche areas, however there are several areas that Herriman units respond to that have avalanche as well as backcountry rescue potential within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Herriman is in the low-risk category for avalanches. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city (see Map 8). Herriman City is in the low-risk category for both liquefaction and fault lines. Herriman City has 0 linear feet of fault lines. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings within Herriman City, with an estimated 37 URM's, which constitutes about 0.15% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Herriman City is in the low-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is moderate risk of urban interface fires within Herriman City, although on the western border of Herriman, there is high or significant risk of urban interface fires within Unincorporated Salt Lake County or the areas contiguous with the Herriman City boundaries. According to a new Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) tool from the State of Utah's Fire Forestry and State Lands, there are many areas designated as high, very high, or extreme risk within city boundaries around the southern and western borders of the city.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 4 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Herriman City, which is in the high-risk category.

Hospitals

Herriman City has one hospital within its city boundaries.

- Herriman Emergency Center is a freestanding ER, part of Lone Peak Hospital. (13306 S Fort Herriman Parkway, Herriman, UT 84096)

Herriman City is in the moderate-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

Herriman City has seven elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools, RSL Academy (K-12), one private school, and one charter school within the city, which places it in the high-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target hazard occupancies in Herriman City include:

- Herriman City Ice Ribbon and Government/City Campus – 5355 W Herriman Main Street
- Bullfrog Spa Factory - 7017 W 11800 S
- J.L Sorenson Rec Center - 5350 W Main Street
- Ace Hardware - 13342 S 5600 W
- Jordan Valley Water Treatment Facility - 15305 S 3200 W

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $1,415,085.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $971,475.00 of content loss due to fire.

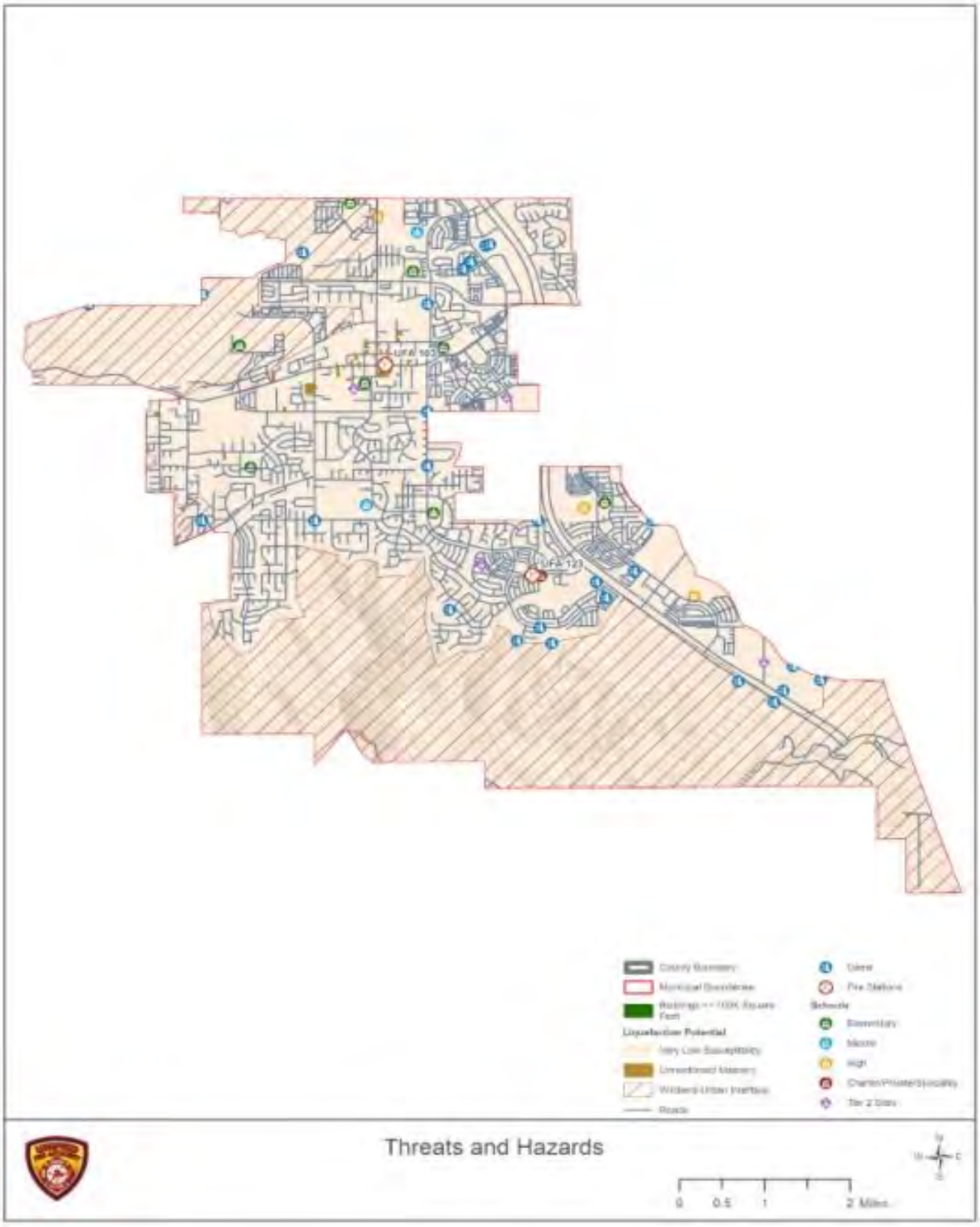


Image 44 - Threats and Hazards

Holladay City

Community Risk Assessment

Holladay City

UFA has one station within Holladay City covering a total of 8.5 square miles with a population of 31,260 as of 2024 and responded to 6,571 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Holladay City	31,260	6.51%	8.5	3,599	Urban	$3.6B

Holladay City has decreased its population from 31,965 in 2020 to 31,260, showing a decrease of 2.2% over a four-year timeframe.

Holladay City Station Information

Station 104	
Owner	Holladay City
Opened	2013
Address	2210 East Murray-Holladay Road
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 104 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 104

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to the City of Cottonwood Heights are:

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
UFA Station 101	Millcreek	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 101 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 101 • Battalion Chief 11
UFA Station 106	Millcreek City	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 106 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 206 • Cross-Staffed - WTT 106 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6106 (Type 6)
UFA Station 112	Millcreek City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 112 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6112 (Type 6)

UFA Station 110	City of Cottonwood Heights	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 110 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 110 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6110 (Type 6) • Battalion Chief 14
UFA Station 116	City of Cottonwood Heights	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 116 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 216 (PL Seasonal)
UFA Station 126	Midvale	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 126 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 126 • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 126 • Operations Chief
Station 81	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 81 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 81 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 681(Type 6) • Battalion Chief 81
Station 82	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 82 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 82

Holladay City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	46 | 2.1%	29 | 1.3%	41 | 1.8%
EMS	1590 | 74.1%	1482 | 67.5%	1468 | 65.9%
HazMat	64 | 2.9%	74 | 3.3%	66 | 2.9%
Service Call	62 | 2.9%	134 | 6.1%	151 | 6.8%
Good Intent	200 | 9.3%	253 | 11.5%	260 | 11.7%
False Call	180 | 8.4%	211 | 9.6%	225 | 10.1%
Natural Condition	2 | 0.1%	9 | 0.4%	3 | 0.1%
Other Situation	2 | 0.1%	5 | 0.2%	4 | 0.2%
Unknown	1 | 0%	0 | 0%	9 | 0.4%
Total	2147 | 100%	2197 | 100%	2227 | 100%

Table 96 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Chart 45 - Dispatch and Response Times

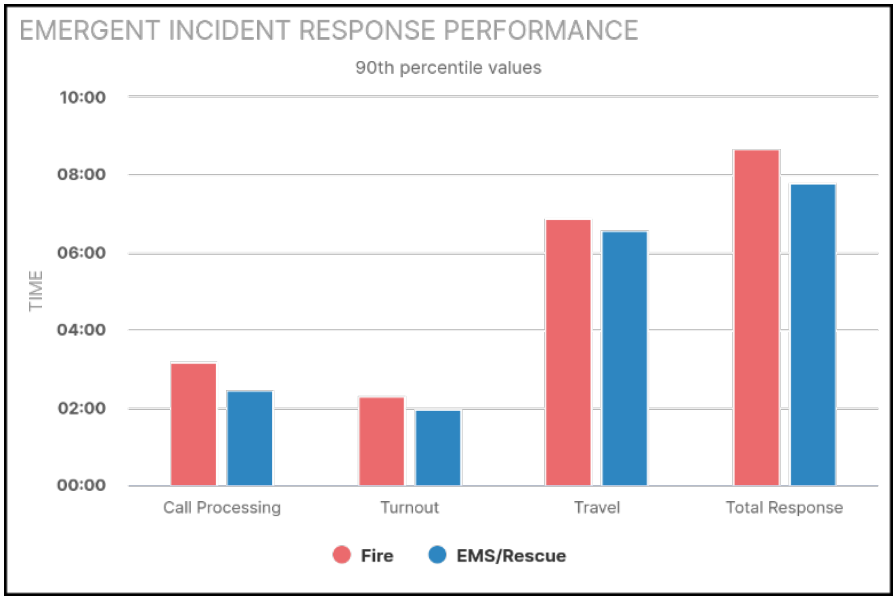


Chart 46 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Holladay 2022	3:03	2:12	8:31	11:38	2:25	1:54	6:28	9:29
Holladay 2023	2:53	2:35	8:07	12:41	2:19	1:58	6:36	9:43
Holladay 2024	2:29	2:17	6:52	9:56	2:07	2:01	6:32	9:25
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 97 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Holladay City – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

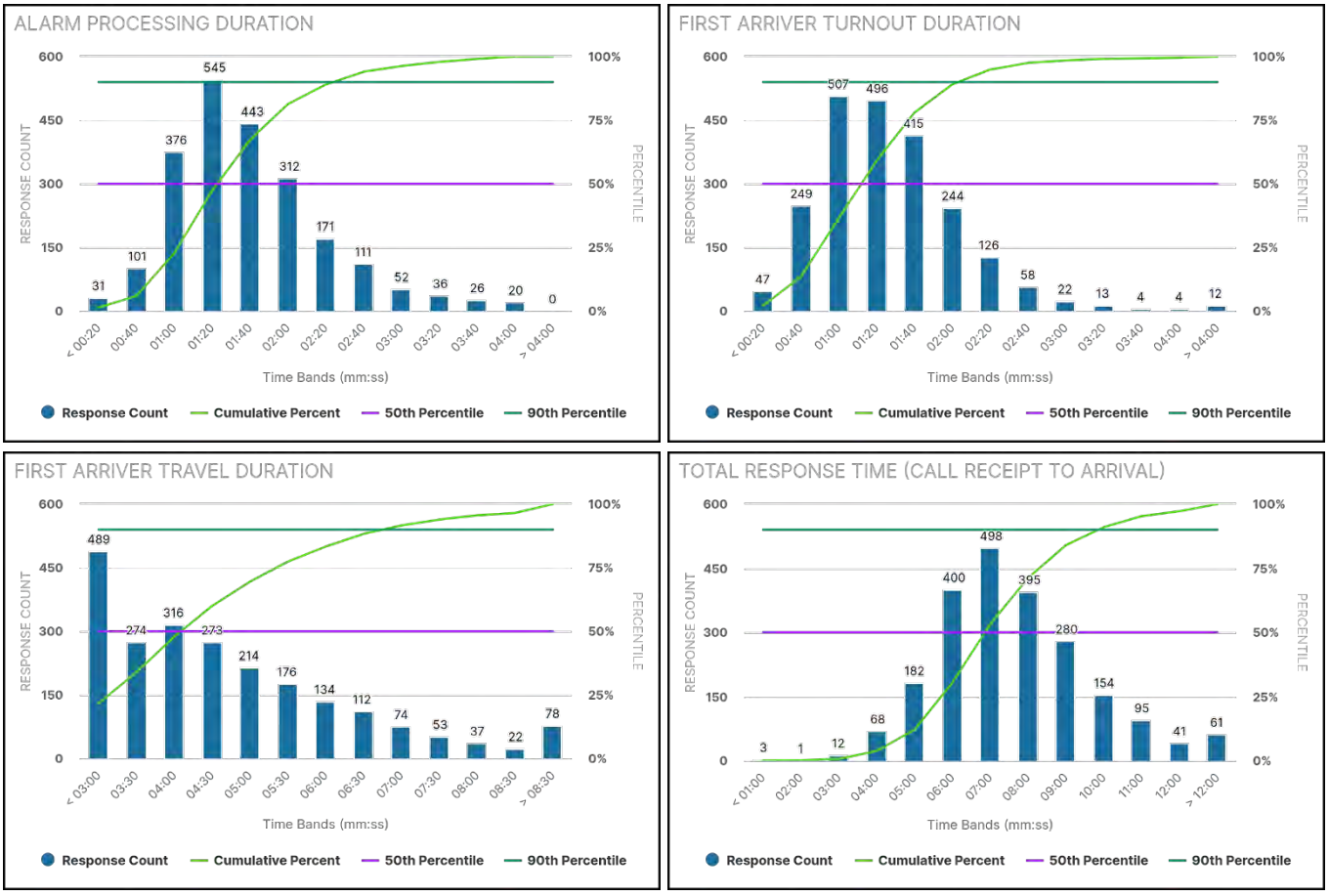


Chart 47 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Holladay (90th percentile).

Holladay City: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

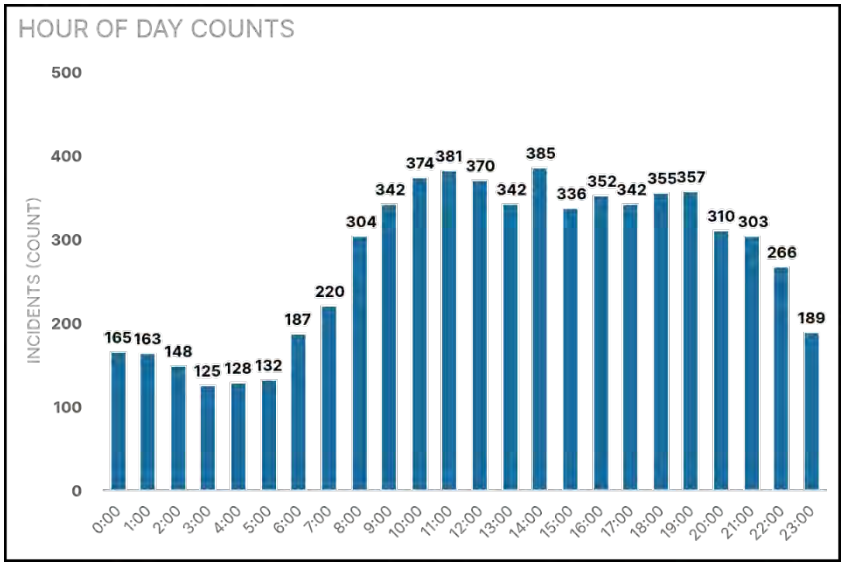


Chart 48 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Holladay for all service calls.

Holladay City– 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart shows the call volume based on the day of the week, with an increase in all calls as well as the peak volume for all calls in Holladay occurring on Monday and Tuesday.

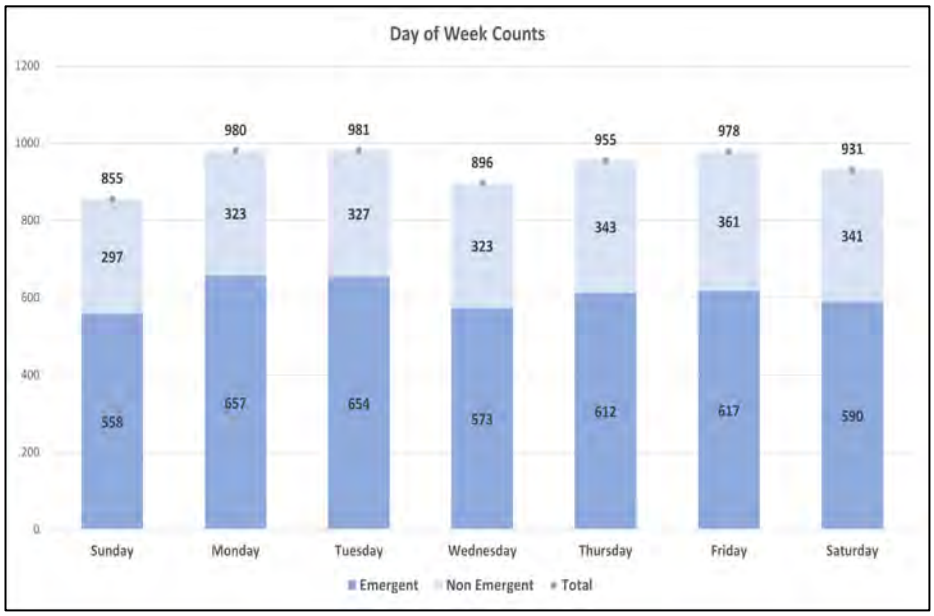


Chart 49 – Incidents by Day of Week

Holladay City – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
4,540	3,296	73%

Table 98 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Holladay City – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Fall	665
Sick Person	612
Unconscious	232
Breathing Problem	185
Head Injury	112

Table 99 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Holladay City – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	41	35.34%
Natural Vegetation Fire	29	25.00%
Outside Rubbish Fire	19	16.38%
Vehicle Fire	11	9.48%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	4	3.45%
Fire, Other	12	10.34%
Total	116	100%

Table 100 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Holladay City – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	3	0	0	0	**3**
Assembly	20	0	20	0	**40**
Commercial	195	75	38	1	**309**
Education	29	4	18	2	**53**
Government	44	5	7	0	**56**
Hazardous	10	0	0	0	**10**
Healthcare	3	2	3	0	**8**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	8	4	4	0	**16**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	10199	433	67	0	**10699**
Single Family Residential	3828	4820	759	35	**9442**
Multi-family Residential	424	545	215	25	**1209**
Unclassified/Storage	92	13	3	0	**108**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**14855**	**5901**	**1134**	**63**	**21953**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1-4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 101 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

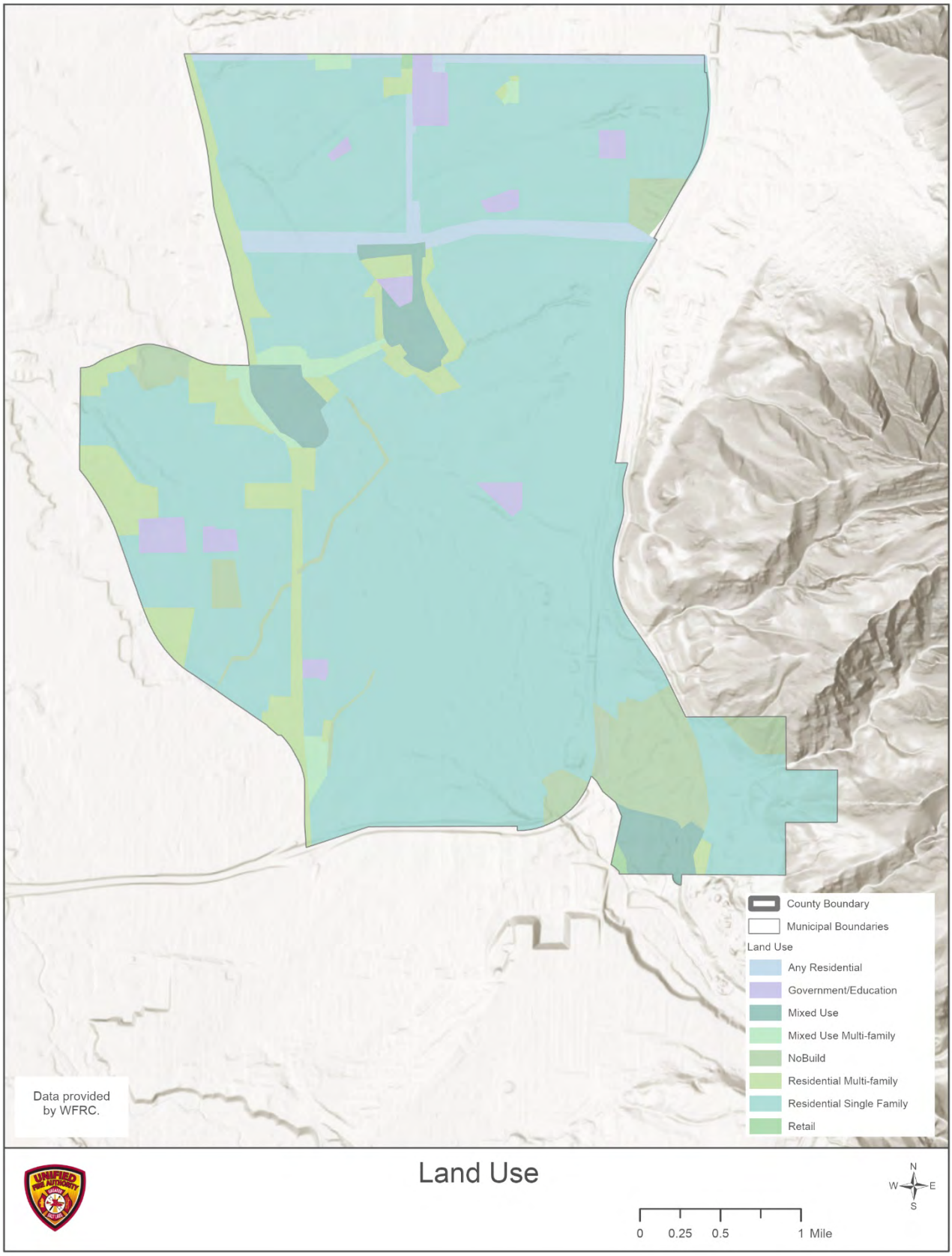


Image 45 - Land Use

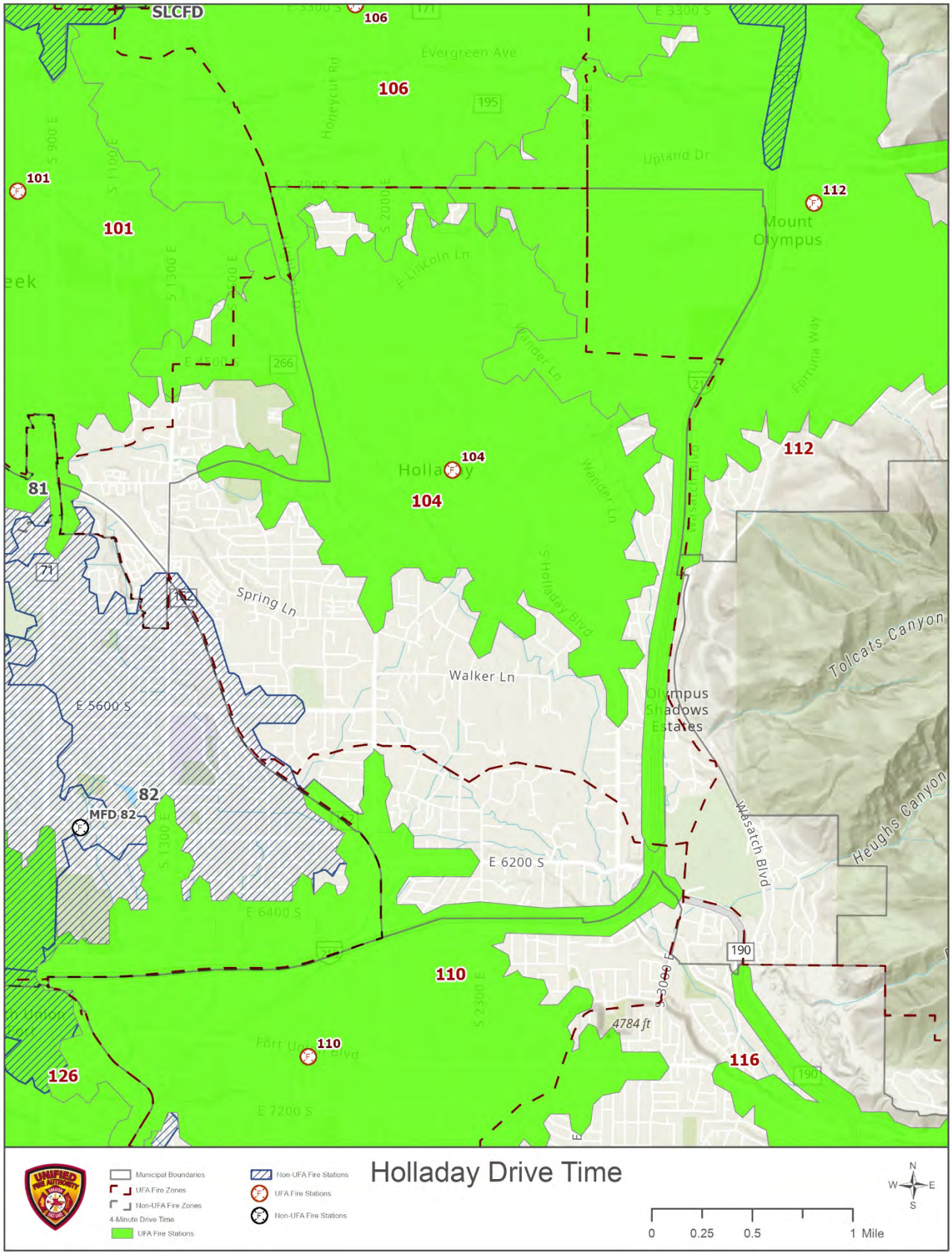


Image 46 - 4-Minute Response Times - UFA and Aid

Holladay City – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Holladay, the 90th percentile drive time is 7:41 for fire and 6:33 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 6:44.

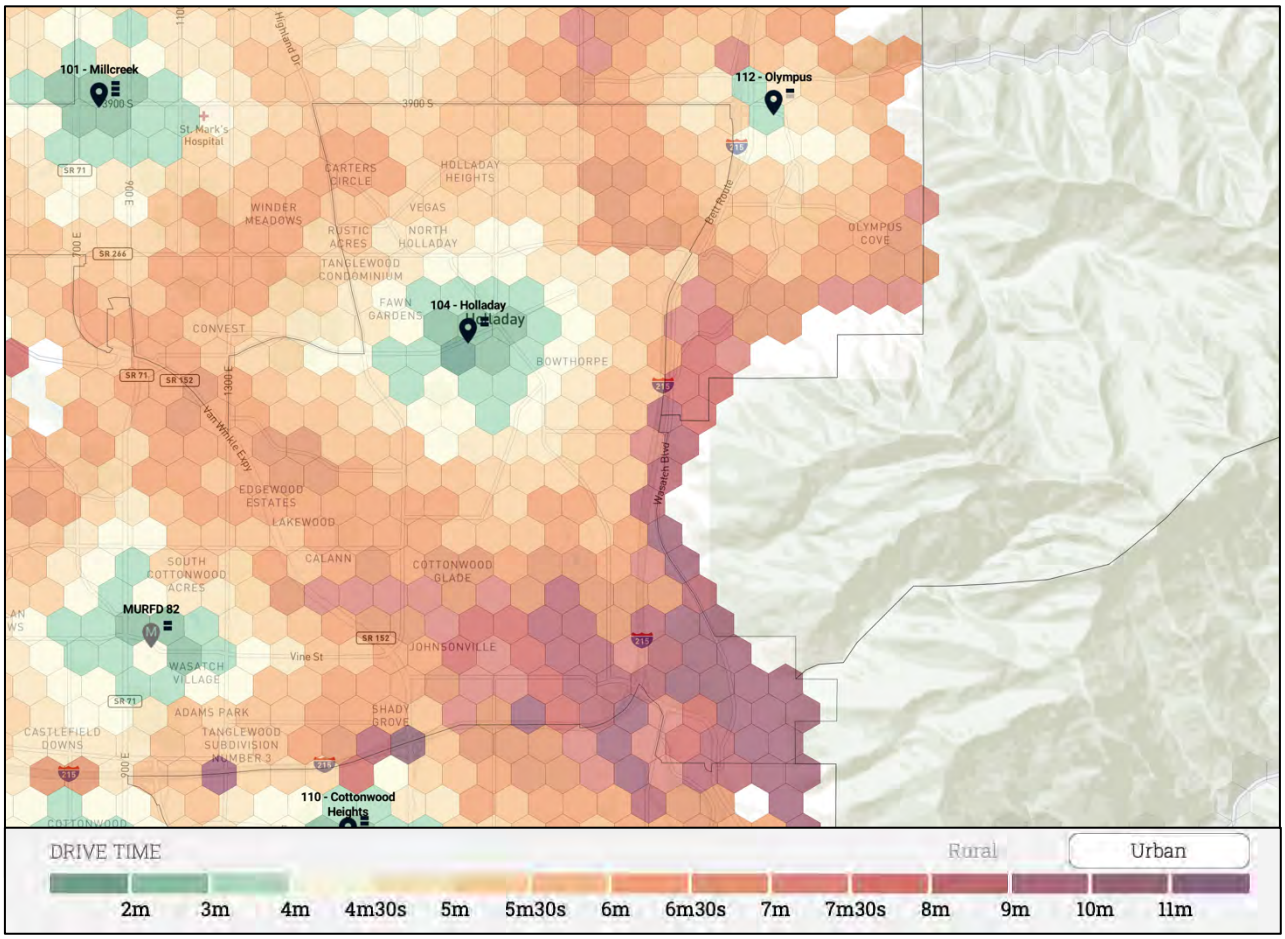


Image 47 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Holladay City – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 8:10.

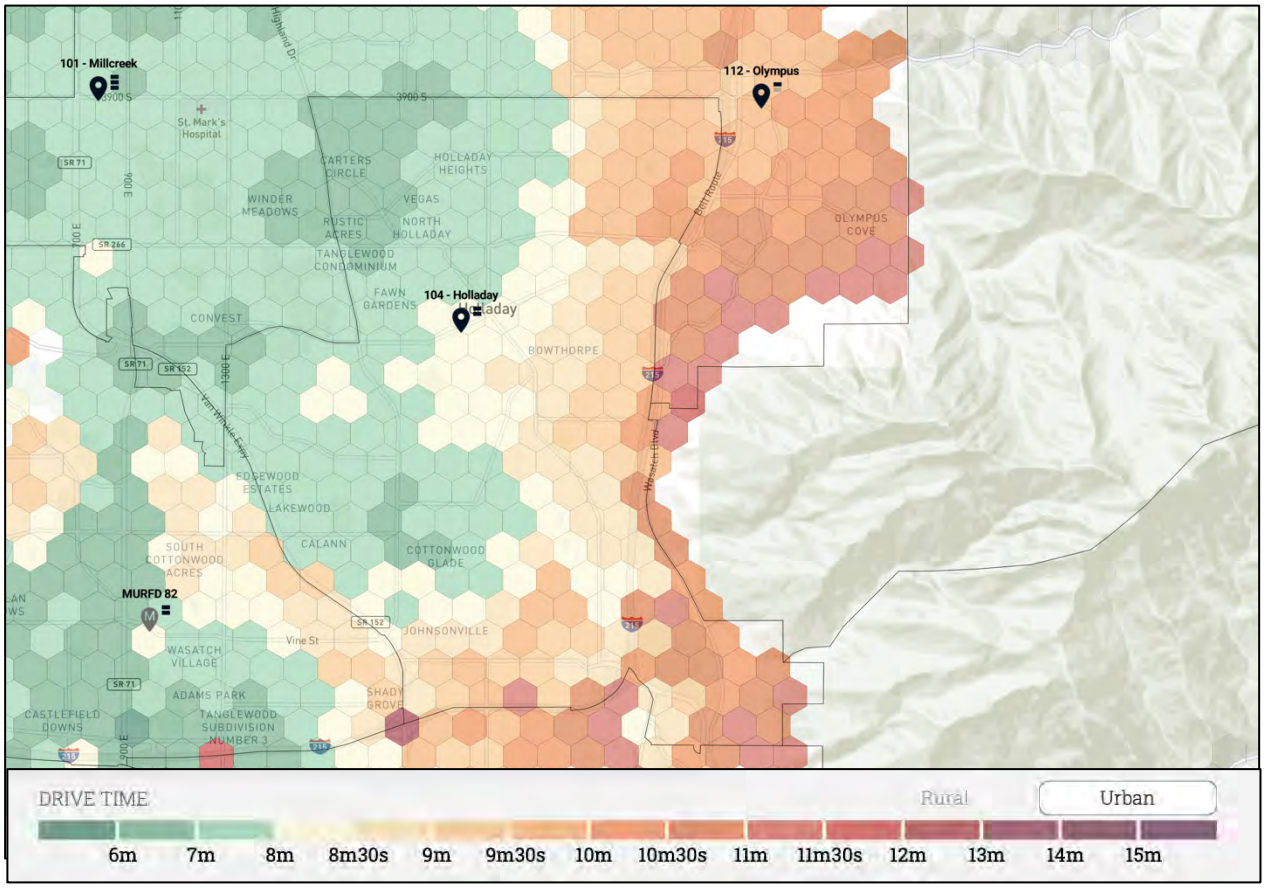


Image 48 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Holladay City – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 9:30.

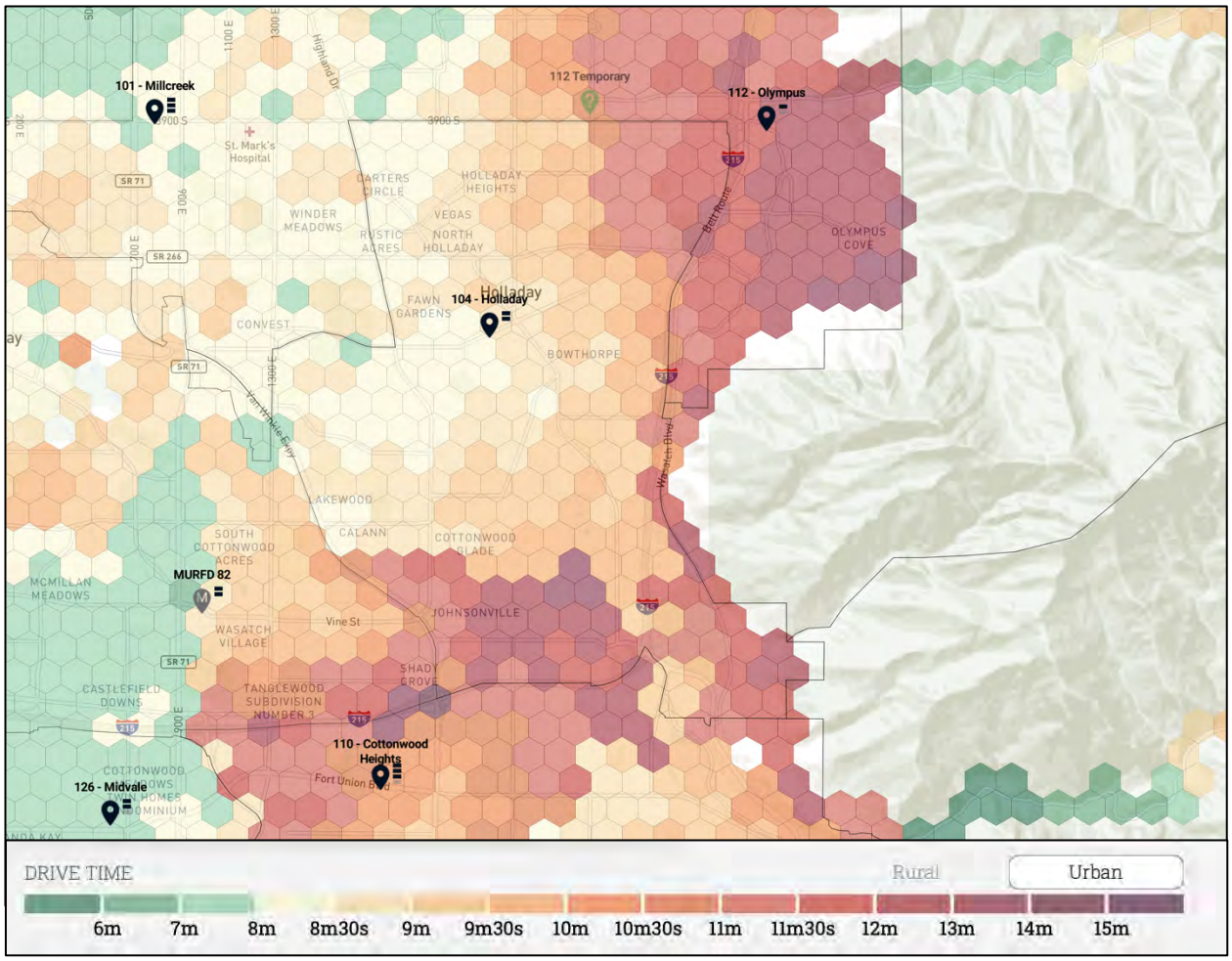


Image 49 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Holladay City 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
Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	High	Low	Mod	Low	High	Low	Mod

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

Table 102 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Holladay or directly bordering Holladay. I-215 runs on the south and east borders of the city. Several arterials and state roads also run through Holladay, with 4500 South, 1300 East, Murray-Holladay Road, Holladay Boulevard, and Highland Drive. There are 6.54 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 6.13 linear miles of State Highways, and 138 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes through the city, with the main bus routes running on 4500 South and down Holladay Boulevard. Holladay is in the moderate-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are three water districts within Holladay, including the Holladay Water District, the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, and Salt Lake City Public Utilities.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are three identified dams within Holladay. Holladay is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Holladay, there are no concerns with avalanche areas, however there are several areas that Holladay units respond to that have avalanche as well as backcountry rescue potential within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Holladay is in the low-risk category for avalanche. There are several fault lines that run north-south through the city and are components of the Wasatch Fault. Holladay is in the moderate-risk category for both liquefaction and fault lines. Holladay has roughly 51,600 linear feet of fault lines. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings within Holladay, with an estimated 5,154 URM's, which constitutes about 20.19% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Holladay is in the high-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is little risk of urban interface fires within Holladay, although on the eastern border of Holladay, there is high risk of urban interface fires within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Holladay is in the low-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 10 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Holladay, which is in the moderate-risk category.

Hospitals

Holladay has no standalone hospitals, which place it in the low-risk category.

Schools

Holladay has five elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, three private schools, and one charter school within city boundaries, which places it in the high-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

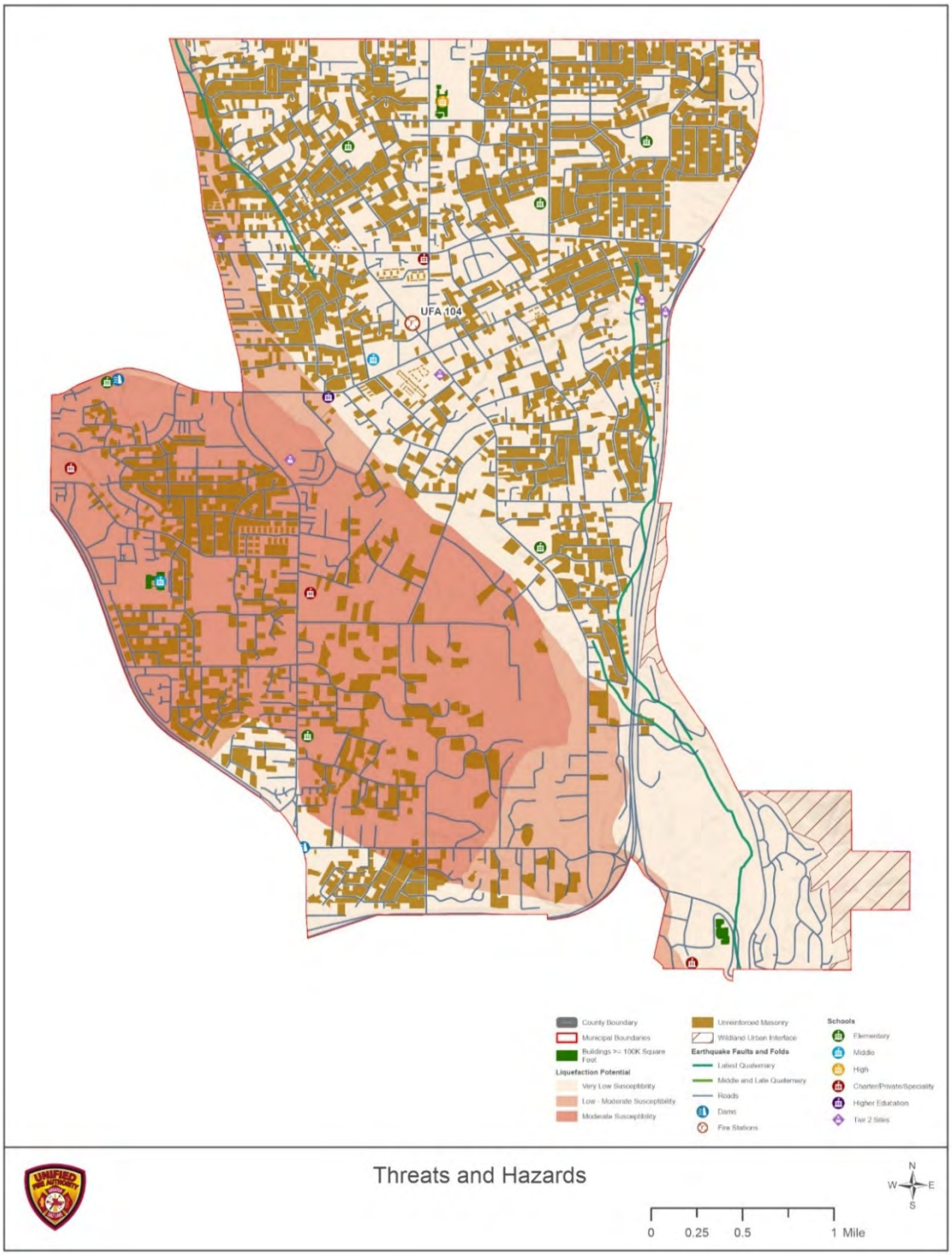
Some of the target hazard occupancies in Holladay City include:

- Spring Garden Senior Living – 2728 E 3900 S
- The Ridge Cottonwood Care – 5600 S Highland Dr.
- Holladay Health Care Center – 4782 S Holladay Blvd.
- Highland Health Care Center – 4782 S Highland Dr.
- Megaplex Movie Theatre/Mall – 1945 E Murray Holladay Rd.

- Holladay Hills Apartments – 4835 S Highland Dr.

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there has been one fatality attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $2,154,800.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $587,550.00 of content loss due to fire.



City of Kearns

Community Risk Assessment

City of Kearns

UFA has two fire stations that service the City of Kearns, one located in the municipality of Kearns and one just outside the municipal boundaries in West Jordan, covering a total of 4.63 square miles with a population of 36,037 as of 2024 and responded to 7,166 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
City of Kearns	36,037	7.51%	4.63	8,509	Urban	$2.1B

The City of Kearns has decreased its population from 36,723 in 2020 to 36,037 in 2024, showing a decrease of 1.87% over a four-year timeframe.

City of Kearns Station Information

Station 109	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	1991
Address	4444 West 5415 South
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 109 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 109 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6109 (Type 6)

Station 107	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	1985
Address	6305 South 5600 West
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 107 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 107

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

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

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
UFA Station 101	Millcreek	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 101 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 101 • Battalion Chief 11
UFA Station 111	Magna	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 111 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 111 • Cross-Staffed - WTT 111 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6111 (Type 6)
UFA Station 117	Taylorsville	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 117 (Type 1) • 4 Person - Medic Engine 117 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 217 (PL 24 Hour) • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 117
UFA Station 118	Taylorsville	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 118 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 118 • Battalion Chief 13
Station 75	West Valley City	• 3 Person - Engine 75 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 75
Station 81	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 81 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 81 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 681(Type 6) • Battalion Chief 81
Station 83	Murray	• 3 Person - Tower 83 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 83 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 683 (Type 6)
Station 42	South Salt Lake	• 3 Person - Ladder 42 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 42 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 642 (Type 6)
Station 52	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 52 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 52 • Cross-Staffed - Hazmat 52 • Cross-Staffed - Air & Light 52
Station 53	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Ladder 53 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 53 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 653 (Type 6) • Battalion Chief 51
Station 54	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 54 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 54 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 54
Station 55	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 55 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 55 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 655 (Type 6)

Station 71	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 71 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 71 • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 71
Station 72	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 72 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 72 • Battalion Chief 71
Station 73	West Valley	• 3 Person - Ladder 73 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 73 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 473 (Type 4)
Station 74	West Valley	• 3 Person - Tower 74 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 74 • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 744 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 74 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 674 (Type 6)
Station 75	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 75 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 75
Station 76	West Valley	• 3 Person - Ladder 76 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 376 (Type 3) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 676 (Type 6)

City of Kearns – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	66 | 2.7%	52 | 2.2%	63 | 2.6%
EMS	1864 | 77%	1741 | 74.9%	1731 | 71.5%
HazMat	37 | 1.5%	27 | 1.2%	38 | 1.5%
Service Call	64 | 2.6%	75 | 3.2%	95 | 3.9%
Good Intent	270 | 11.2%	321 | 13.8%	384 | 15.9%
False Call	107 | 4.4%	101 | 4.3%	104 | 4.3%
Natural Condition	3 | 0.1%	3 | 0.1%	0 | 0%
Other Situation	5 | 0.2%	4 | 0.2%	2 | 0.1%
Unknown	4 | 0.2%	0 | 0%	3 | 0.1%
Total	2420 | 100%	2324 | 100%	2420 | 100%

Table 103 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

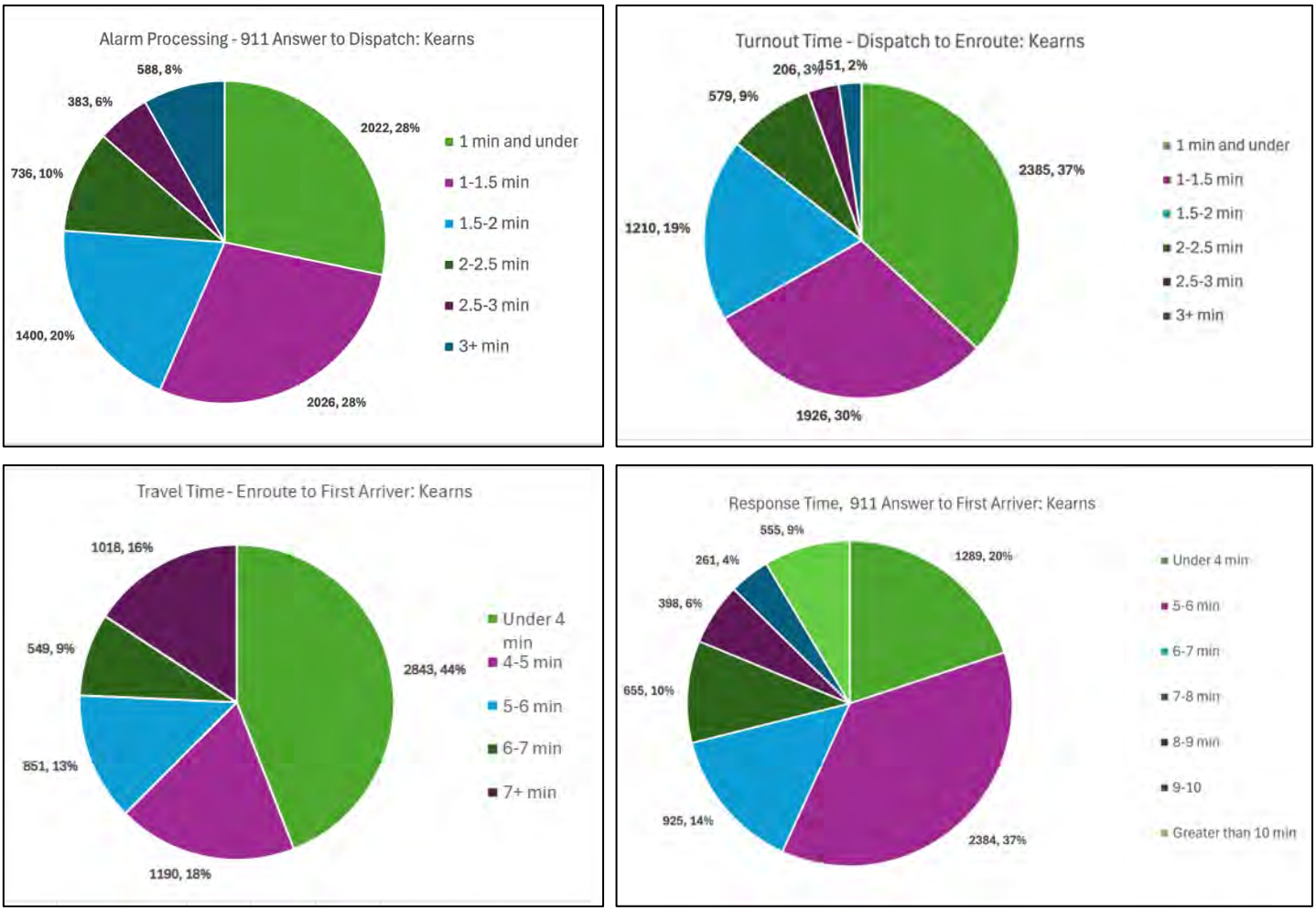


Chart 50 - Dispatch and Response Times

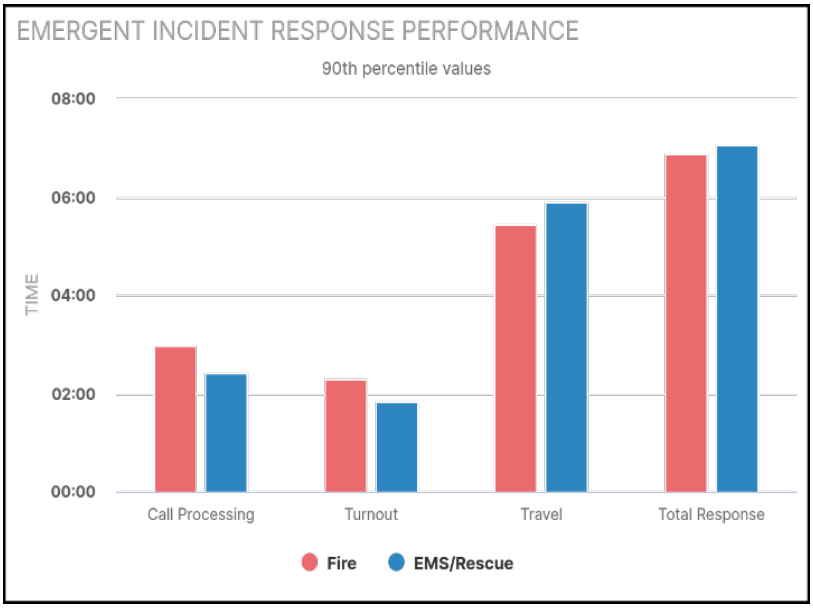


Chart 51 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Kearns 2022	2:55	2:11	6:59	10:30	2:23	1:52	6:20	9:06
Kearns 2023	2:33	2:08	6:56	10:06	2:05	1:47	5:48	8:35
Kearns 2024	2:12	2:02	6:05	9:22	2:06	1:54	5:43	8:19
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 104 - Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

City of Kearns – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

Chart 52 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within the City of Kearns (90th percentile).

City of Kearns – 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

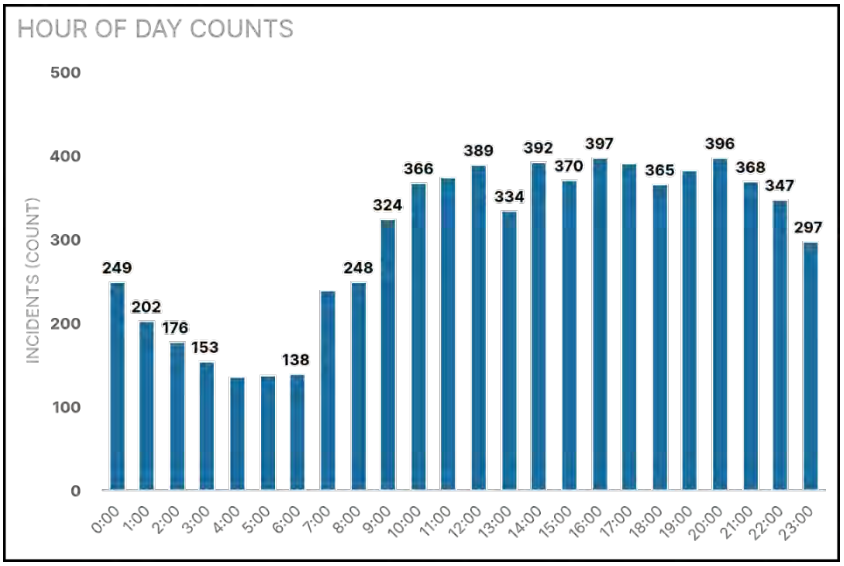


Chart 53 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Kearns for all service calls.

City of Kearns– 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand remains relatively consistent throughout the week, with slightly higher call volumes occurring mid- to late-week.

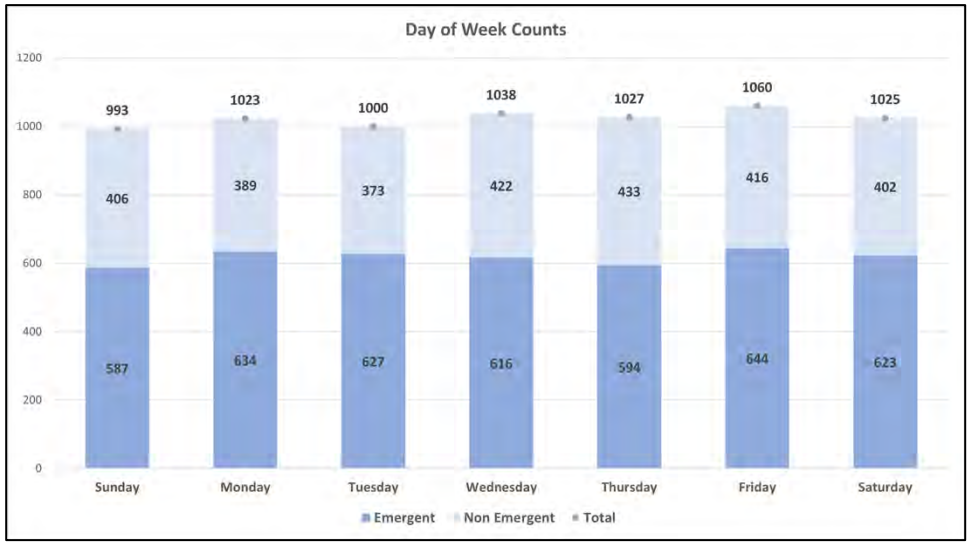


Chart 54 – Incidents by Day of Week

City of Kearns – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
5,336	3,194	60%

Table 105 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

City of Kearns – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Sick Person	607
Fall	492
Breathing Problem	328
Seizure	273
Unconscious	153

Table 106 - Top 5 EMS Medical Calls

City of Kearns – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	68	37.57%
Natural Vegetation Fire	26	14.36%
Outside Rubbish Fire	39	21.55%
Vehicle Fire	21	11.60%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Fire, Other	16	8.84%
Mobile Property Fire	1	2.0%
Special Outside Fire	8	4.42%
Total	181	100%

Table 107 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

City of Kearns – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	14	4	18	1	**37**
Commercial	54	16	17	0	**87**
Education	58	3	8	3	**72**
Government	105	11	10	0	**126**
Hazardous	1	20	1	1	**23**
Healthcare	1	0	1	0	**2**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	28	11	14	0	**53**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	10641	13	4	0	**10658**
Single Family Residential	9719	629	1	0	**10349**
Multi-family Residential	40	38	19	3	**100**
Unclassified/Storage	11	1	1	0	**13**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**20672**	**746**	**94**	**8**	**21520**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 108 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

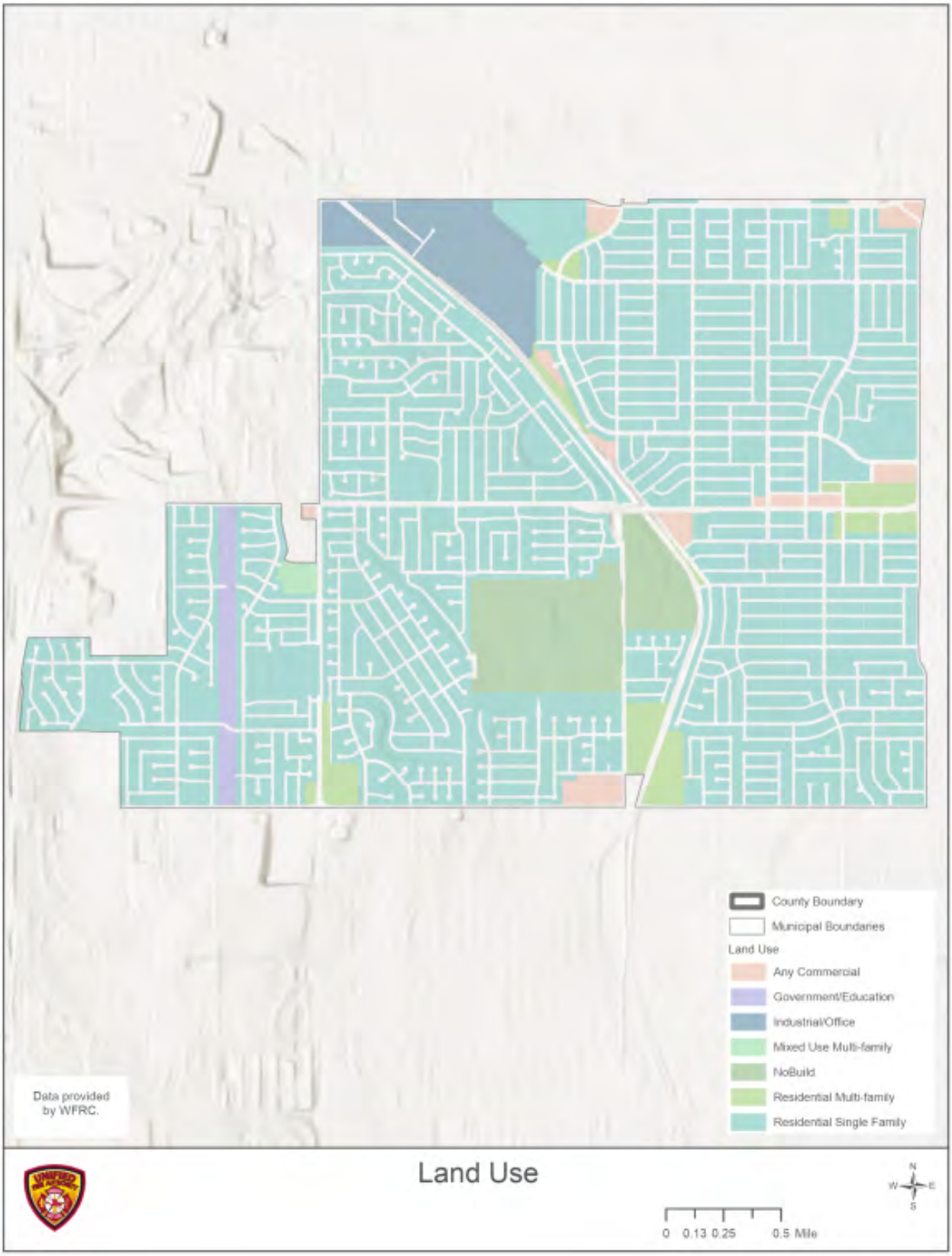


Image 50 - Land Use

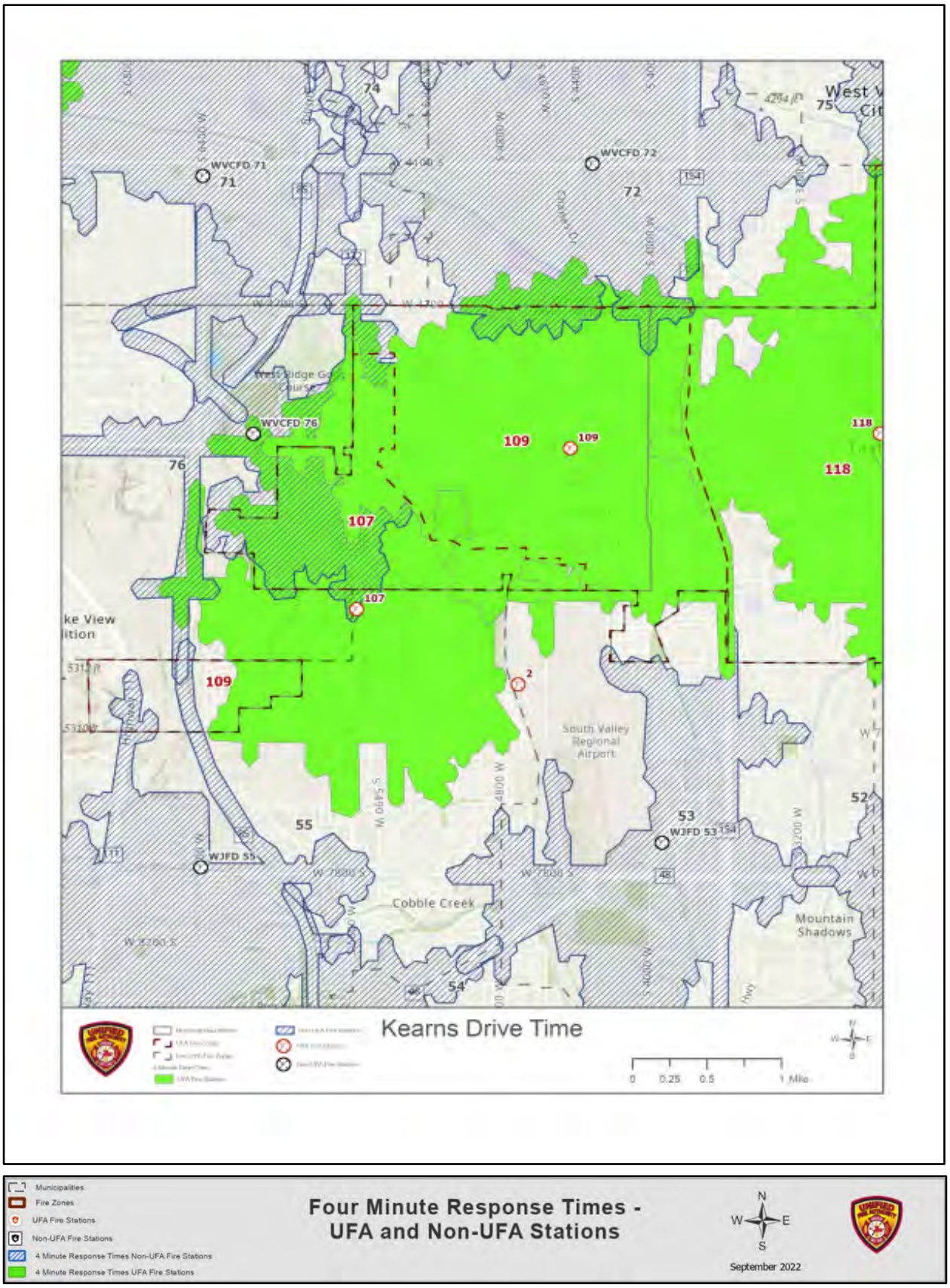


Image 51 - 4-Minute Travel Times - UFA and Aid

Kearns – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within the City of Kearns, the 90th percentile drive time is 6:56 for fire and 5:55 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 6:02.

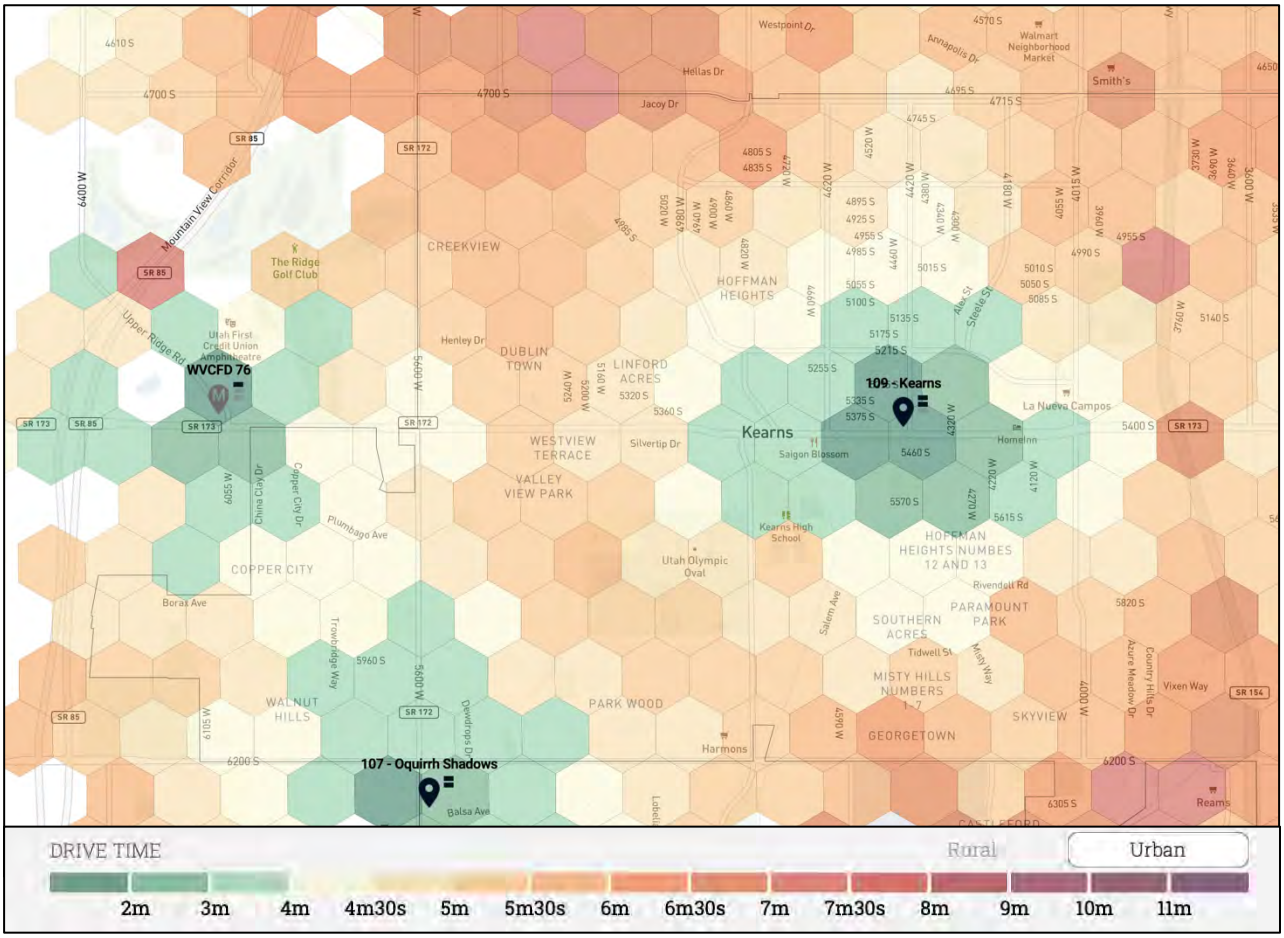


Image 52 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Kearns – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 8:20.

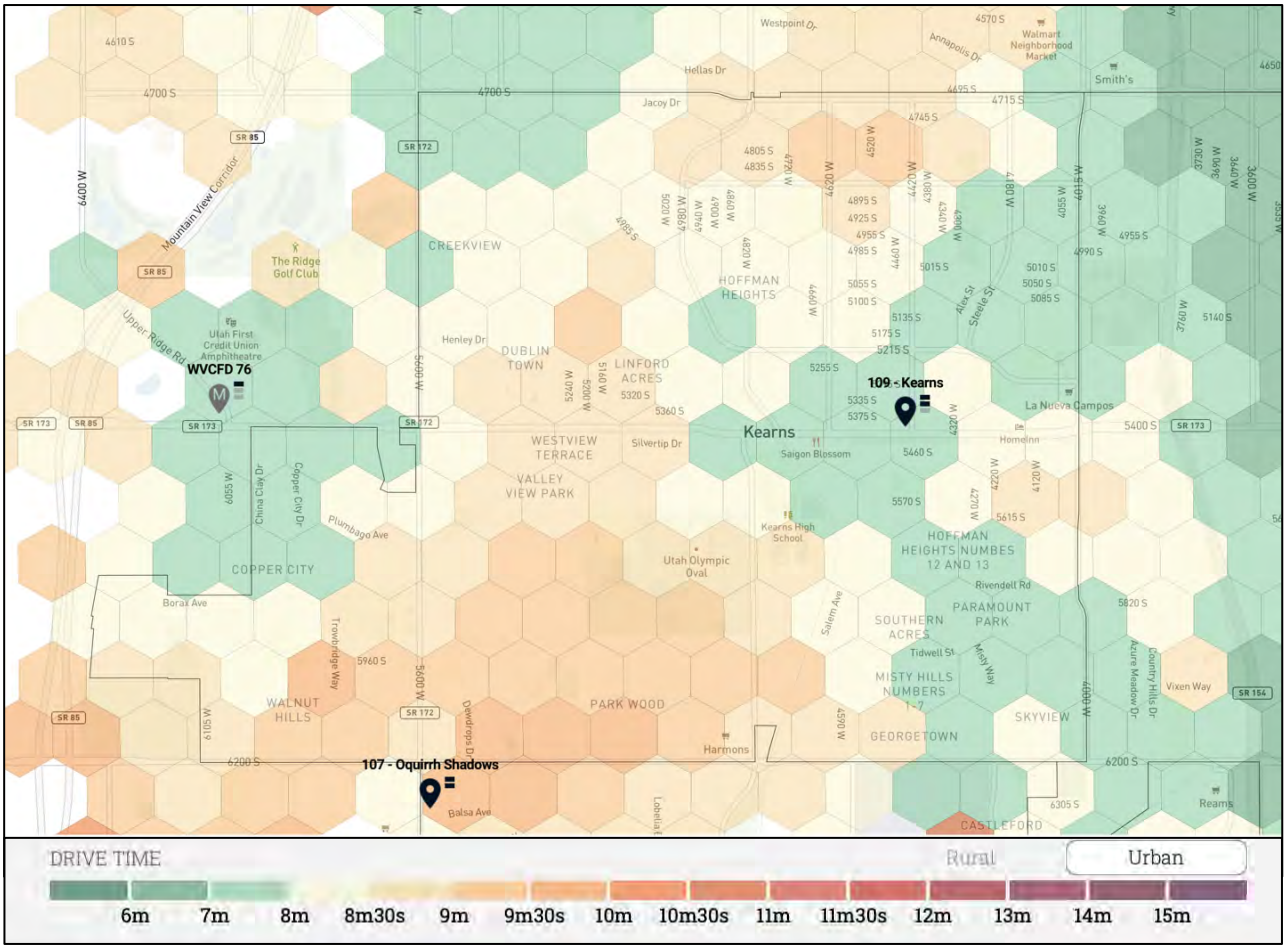


Image 53 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Kearns – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 9:09.

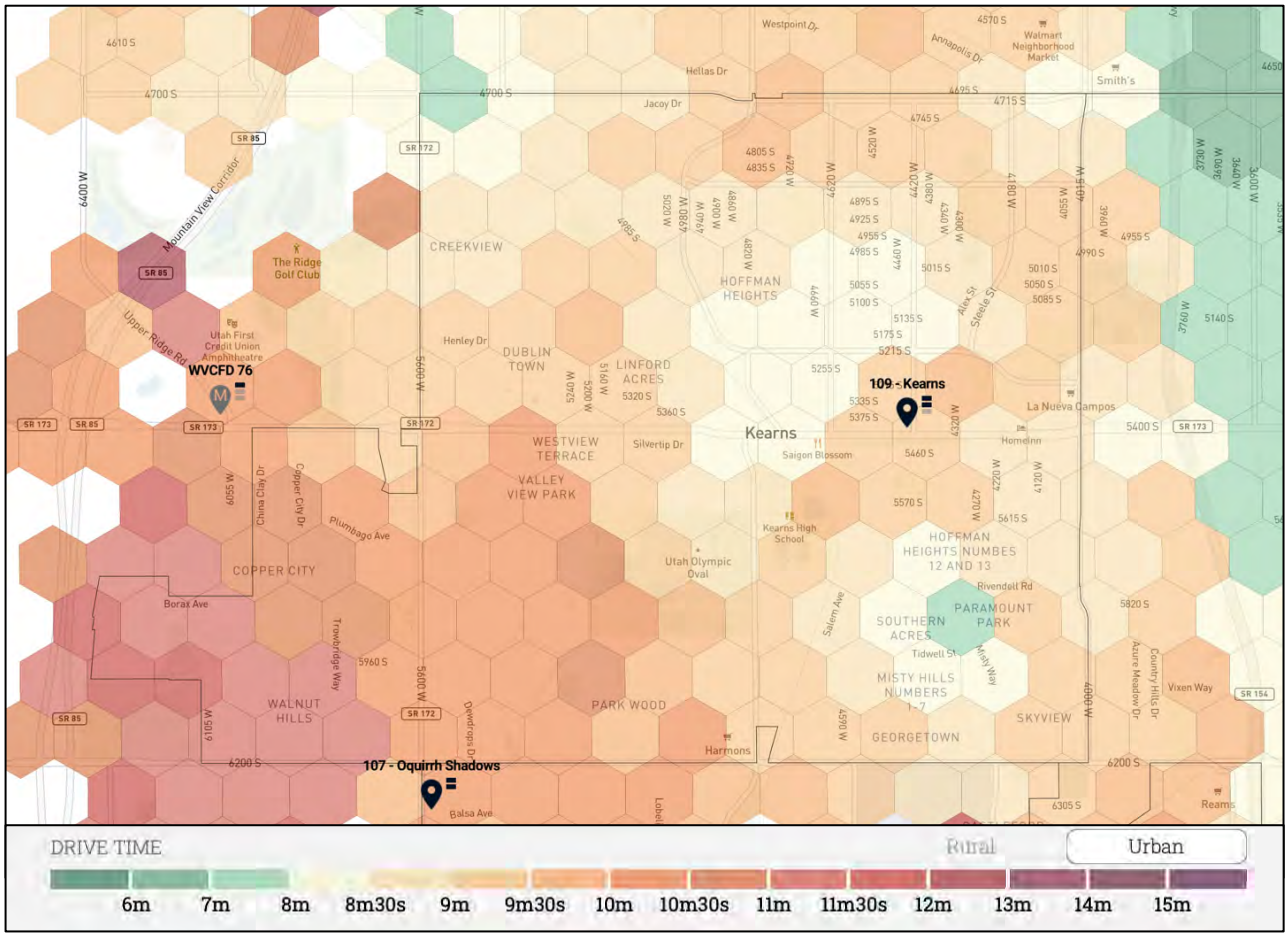


Image 54 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

City of Kearns 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
Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Mod

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

Table 109 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Kearns or directly bordering the city. Bangerter Highway runs directly on the east side of the city, and the Mountain View Corridor runs directly on the west side of the city. Several arterials and state roads also run through Kearns, with 4700 South, 5415 South, 6200 South, and 5600 West. There are 0 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 4.47 linear miles of State Highways, and 100 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes through the city, with the main bus routes running on 6200 S, 5400 S and 4700 S. There is a rail line that runs the length of the city from 4700 S to 6200 S near 4800 West. Kearns is in the moderate-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is one water district within Kearns, the Kearns Improvement District.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are no identified dams within Kearns. Kearns is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Kearns, there are no concerns with avalanche areas. Kearns is in the low-risk category for avalanche. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city, although there are several faults on either side of the city. Kearns 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 Kearns, with an estimated 1,007 URM's, which constitutes about 3.94% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Kearns is in the high-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is low risk of urban interface fires within Kearns. Kearns is in the low-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 23 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Kearns, which is in the high-risk category.

Hospitals

Kearns has no standalone hospitals, which place it in the low-risk category.

Schools

Kearns has six elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, one public charter school K-9, and one private K-8 school within city boundaries which places it in the high-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target-hazard occupancies in Kearns include:

- Apartments – 4866 West 4780 South
- Carrington Apartments – 5959 South 4800 West
- Children Center – 5242 South 4820 West
- Kearns Oquirrh Park Fitness Center – 5624 S Cougar Lane
- Kearns Warehouse District – 4950 South 5200 West
- Builder Supply – 5367 West 4700 South

- Summit Senior – 5525 West 6200 South
- Salt Lake County Recreation Center – 5600 South 4800 West
- Strip Mall – 5500 South 4015 West
- Utah Olympic Oval – 5662 Cougar Lane

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there has been one fatality attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $3,376,000.00 for property loss and a total estimate of $942,390.00 for content loss due to fire.

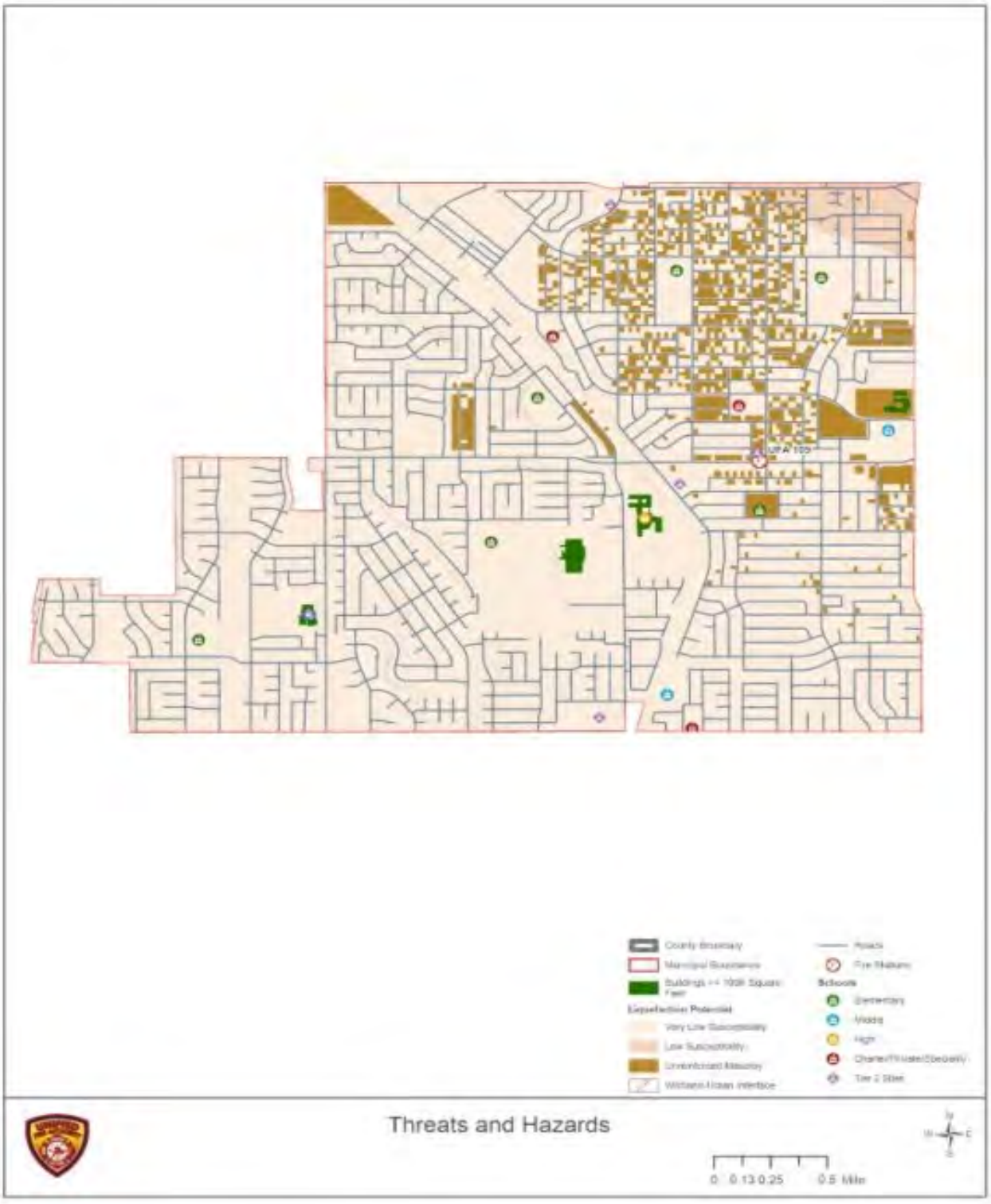


Image 55 - Threats and Hazards

Magna City

Community Risk Assessment

Magna City

UFA has two stations within the Magna City covering a total of 37.35 square miles with a population of 36,356 as of 2024 and responded to 6,966 calls for service from 2022-2024. Although Magna currently has an area of 37.35 square miles, much of that includes the Great Salt Lake and uninhabitable area. Because of this, there is roughly 15 square miles of habitable area, which places the population density into the urban classification, although with all areas calculated, it would be rural. For planning purposes, UFA will base the population per square mile off the habitable area in Magna and utilize the urban classification for Magna.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Magna City Habitable	36,356	7.57%	15	2,092	Suburban	$1.8B
Magna City Total Area	36,356	7.57%	37.35	840	Rural/Suburban	$1.8B

Magna City has increased its population from 29,251 in 2020 to 36,356 in 2024, showing an increase of 24.29% over a four-year timeframe.

Magna City Station Information

Station 102	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2024
Address	8609 West Magna Main Street
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 102 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6102 (Type 6)

Station 111	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2011
Address	8215 West 3500 South
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 111 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 111 • Cross-Staffed - WTT 111 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6111 (Type 6)

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to Magna City are:

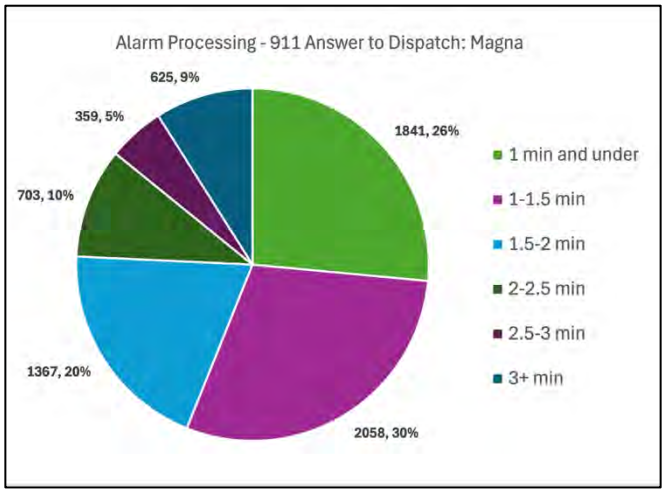
Station Number	City Location	Staffing
UFA Station 107	Kearns	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 107 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 107
UFA Station 109	Kearns	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 109 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 109 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6109 (Type 6)
Station 71	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 71 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 71 • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 71
Station 72	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 72 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 72 • Battalion Chief 71
Station 74	West Valley	• 3 Person - Tower 74 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 74 • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 744 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 74 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 674 (Type 6)
Station 76	West Valley	• 3 Person - Ladder 76 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 376 (Type 3) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 676 (Type 6)

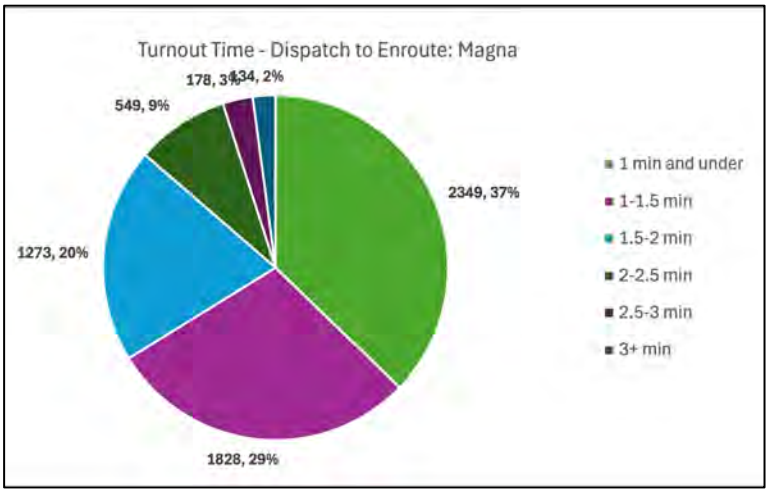
Magna City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

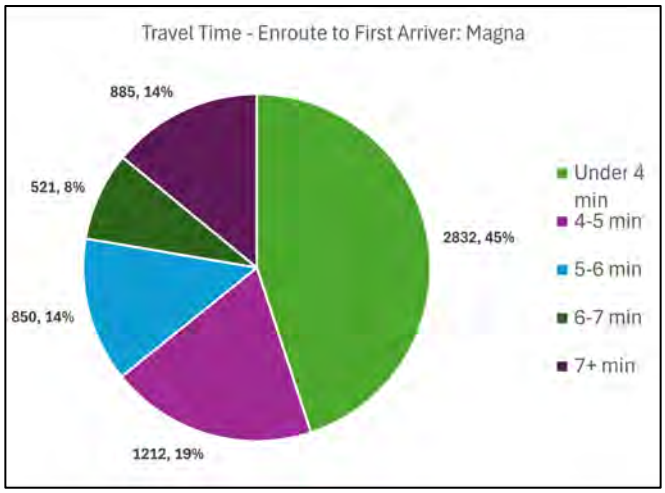
	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	59 | 2.6%	51 | 2.4%	51 | 2%
EMS	1759 | 76.6%	1604 | 74.3%	1863 | 74.2%
HazMat	63 | 2.7%	47 | 2.2%	63 | 2.5%
Service Call	56 | 2.4%	98 | 4.5%	111 | 4.4%
Good Intent	205 | 8.9%	206 | 9.5%	247 | 9.8%
False Call	147 | 6.4%	149 | 6.9%	168 | 6.7%
Natural Condition	3 | 0.1%	2 | 0.1%	3 | 0.1%
Other Situation	2 | 0.1%	3 | 0.1%	2 | 0.1%
Unknown	2 | 0.1%	0 | 0%	2 | 0.1%
Total	2296 | 100%	2160 | 100%	2510 | 100%

Table 110 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Magna City – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due







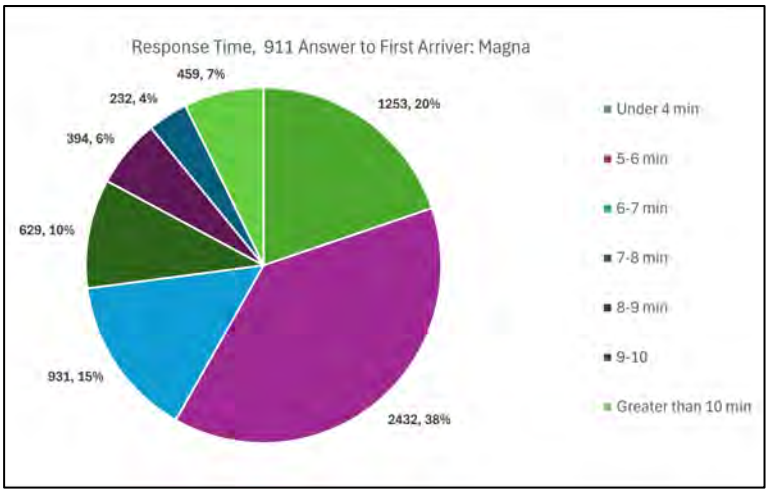


Chart 55 - Dispatch and Response Times

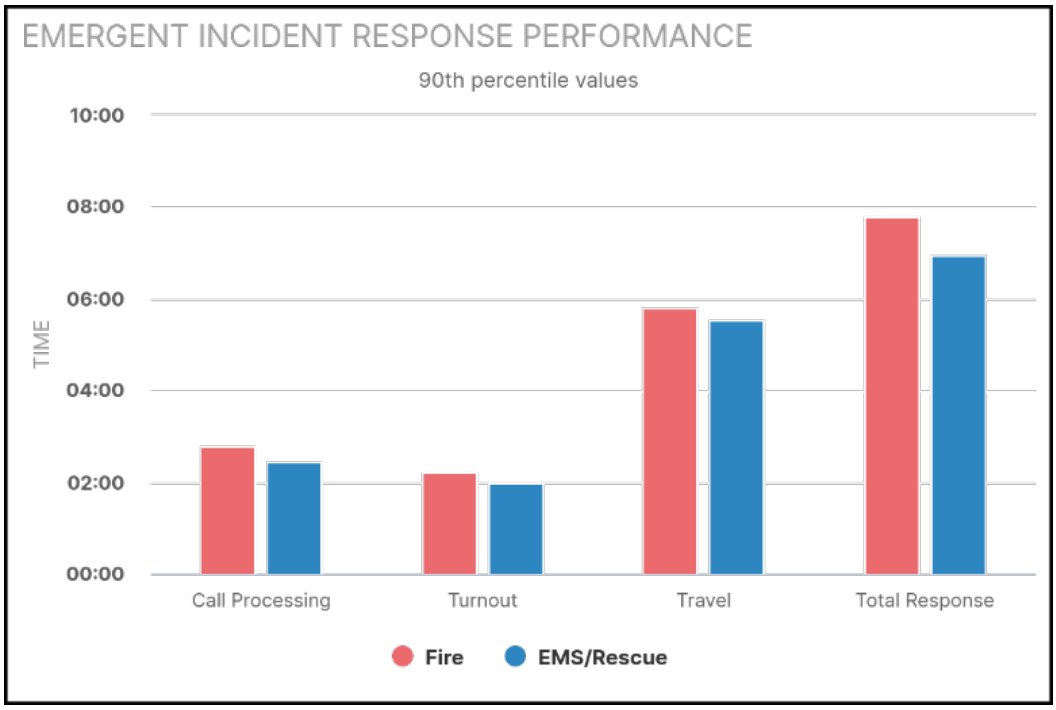


Chart 56 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Suburban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Magna 2022	2:44	2:10	6:58	10:39	2:27	2:02	5:38	9:02
Magna 2023	2:32	2:16	6:21	10:01	2:06	2:00	5:28	8:31
Magna 2024	2:29	2:09	7:12	11:06	2:09	1:56	5:26	8:16
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 111 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Magna City – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

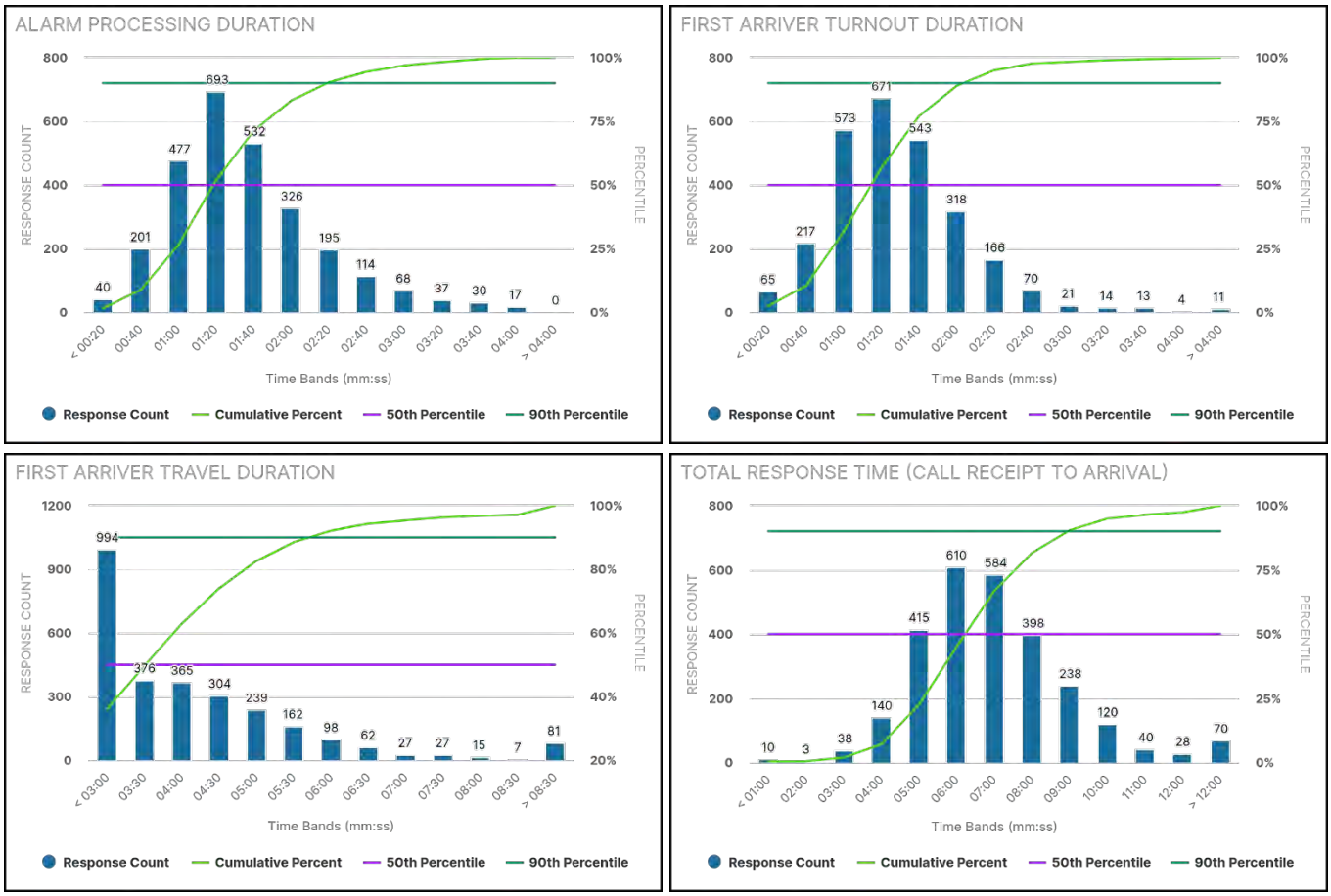


Chart 57 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate the alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Magna City (90th percentile).

Magna City: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

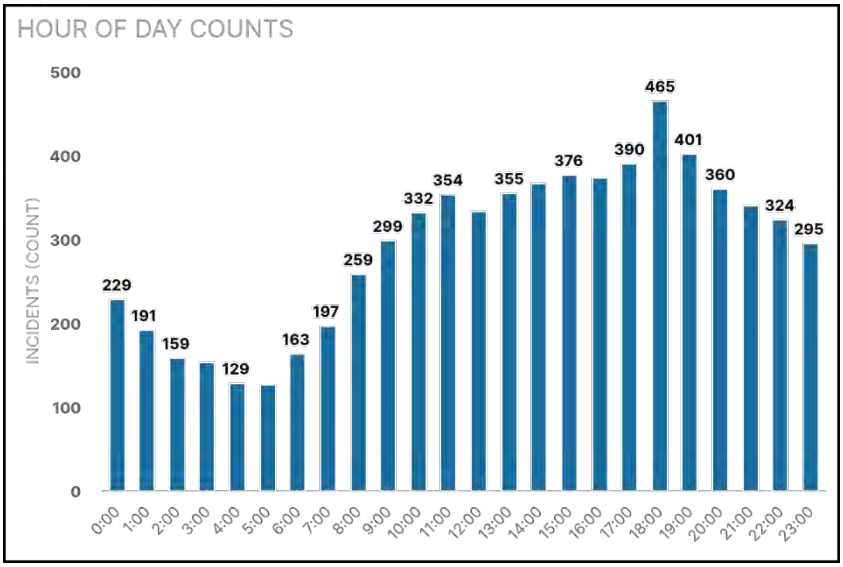


Chart 58 - Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Magna City for all service calls.

Magna City – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand increases toward the end of the week, with the highest call volume occurring on Friday and elevated activity continuing into Saturday.

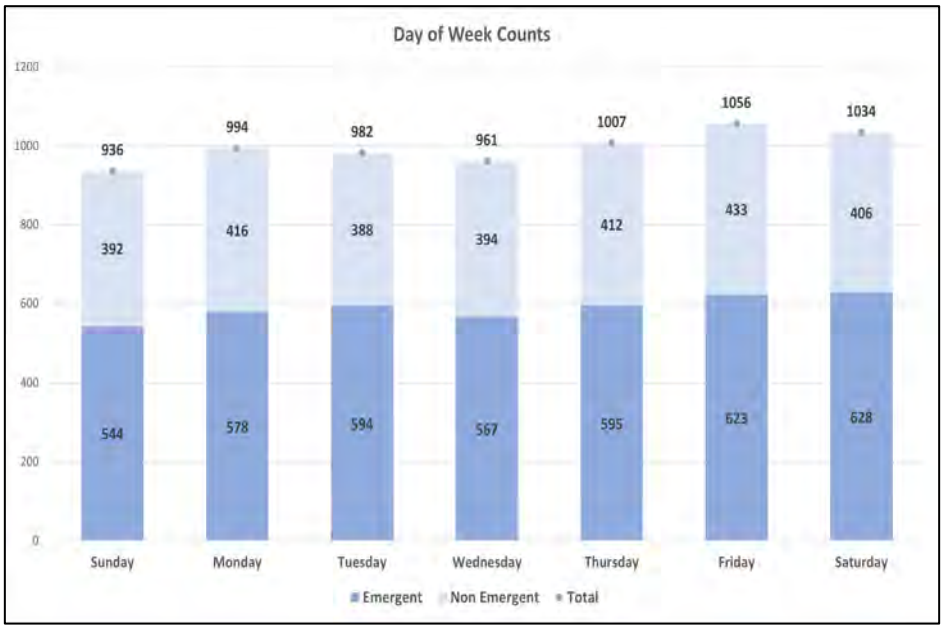


Chart 59 – Incidents by Day of Week

Magna City – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
5,226	2,886	55%

Table 112 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Magna City – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Sick Person	601
Fall	395
Breathing Problem	302
Unconscious	175
Seizure	160

Table 113 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Magna City – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	62	38.51%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	9	5.59%

Table 114 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Natural Vegetation Fire	25	15.53%	**Fire, Other**	9	5.59%
Outside Rubbish Fire	38	23.60%	**Mobile Property Fire**	16	9.94%
Vehicle Fire	2	3.9%	**Total**	161	100%

Magna City – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	5	0	0	0	**5**
Assembly	10	5	11	0	**26**
Commercial	108	57	19	0	**184**
Education	18	2	13	3	**36**
Government	34	3	3	0	**40**
Hazardous	5	0	0	0	**5**
Healthcare	0	1	2	0	**3**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	48	9	12	0	**69**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	8415	24	12	0	**8451**
Single Family Residential	6405	1151	33	1	**7590**
Multi-family Residential	373	133	44	11	**561**
Unclassified/Storage	82	4	5	0	**91**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**15503**	**1389**	**154**	**15**	**17061**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 1-4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 115 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

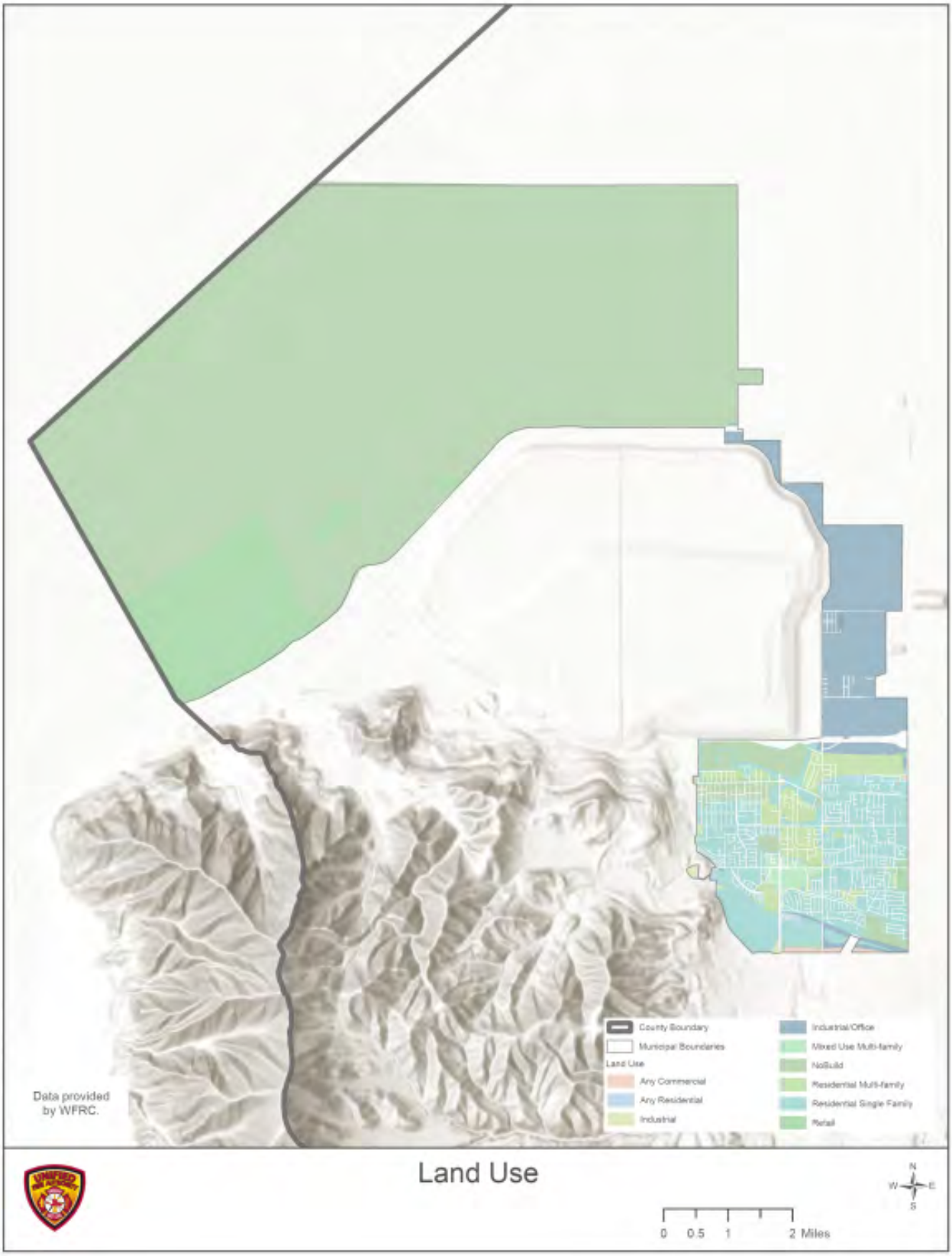


Image 56 - Land Use

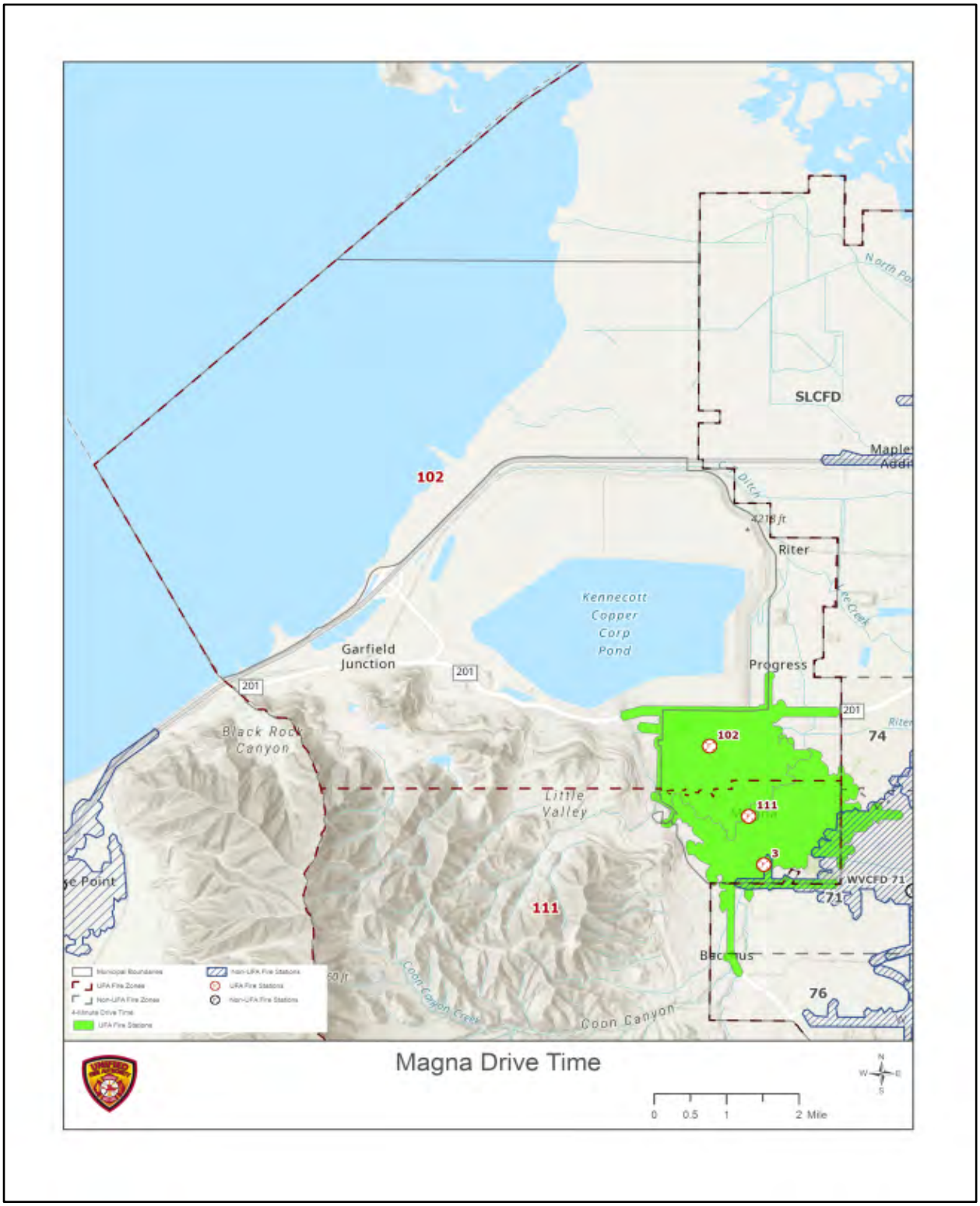


Image 57 - 4-Minute Response Times - UFA and Aid

Magna – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within the City of Magna, the 90th percentile drive time is 6:39 for fire and 5:34 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 5:40.

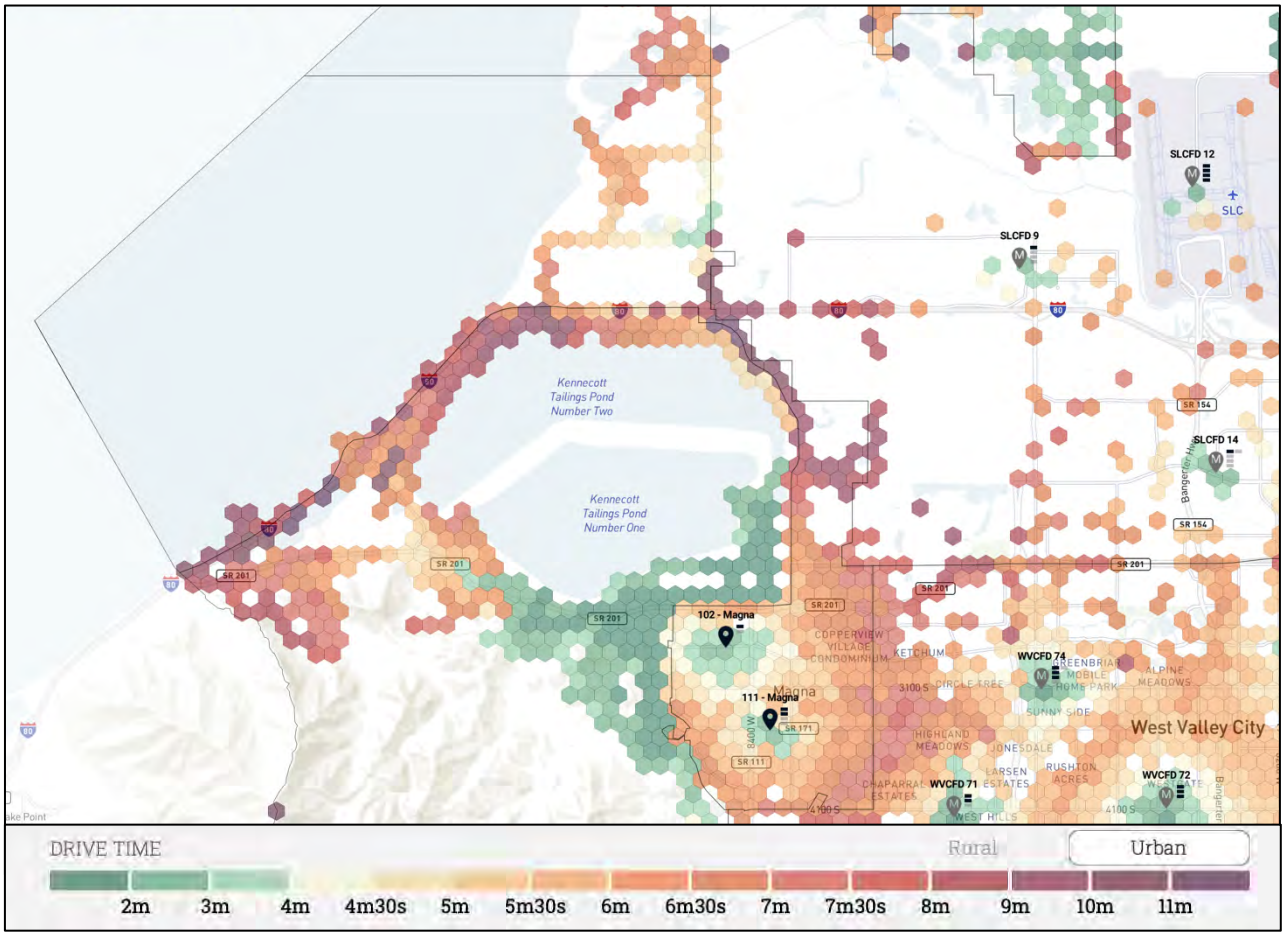


Image 58 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Magna – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 10:14.

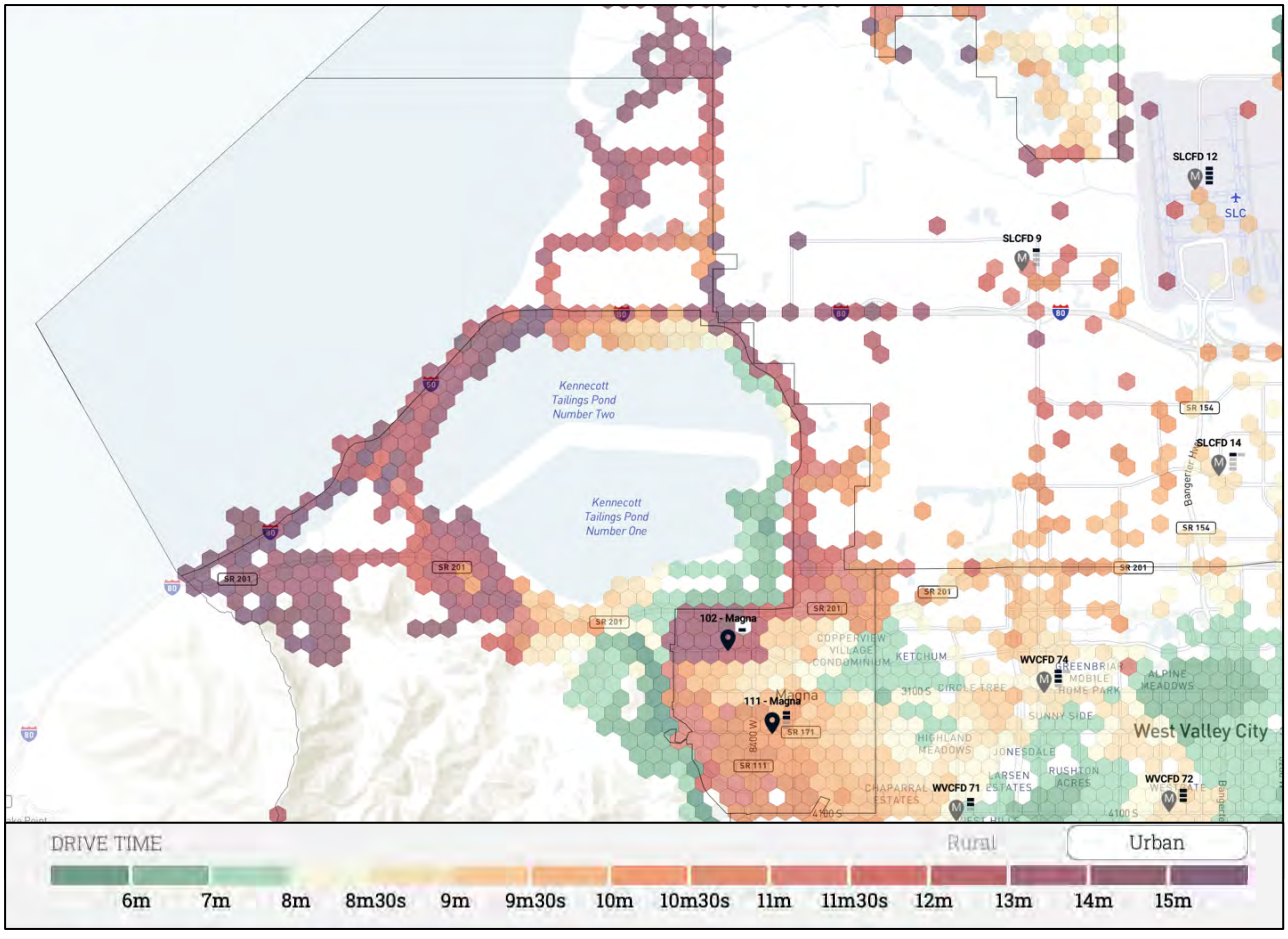


Image 59 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Magna – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 12:33.

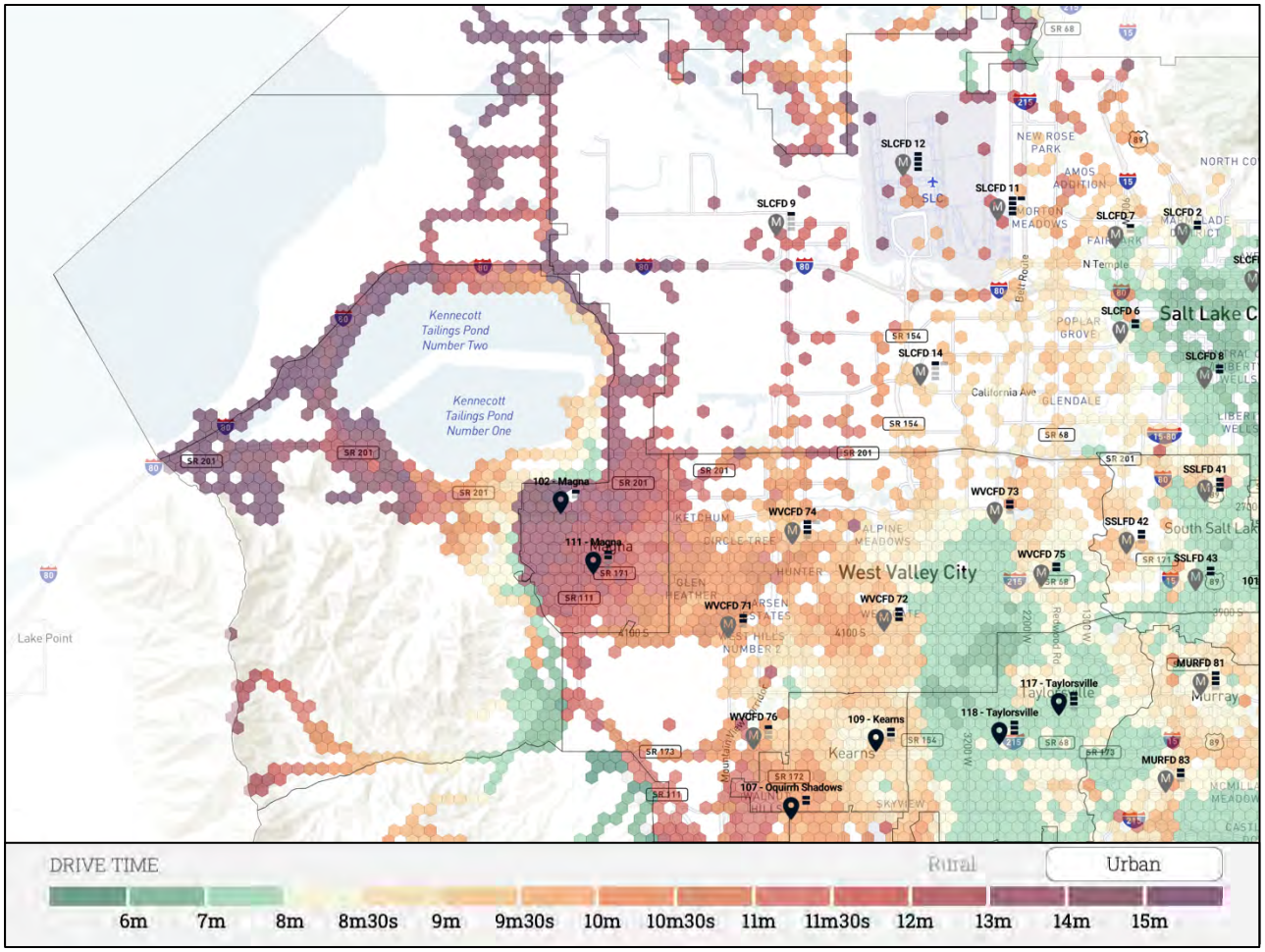


Image 60 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Magna City 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
Mod	High	High	High	Low	Mod	High	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Mod

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

Table 116 – Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Magna or directly bordering the city. SR201 runs directly on the north side of the city and I-80 also runs on the north side of the city. Several arterials and other state roads also run through Magna, with U-111, 3500 South, and 4100 South. There are .45 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 8.87 linear miles of State Highways, and 123.7 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes through the city, with the main bus route running on 3500 South. Magna is in the moderate-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is one water district within Magna, the Magna Water Improvement District

Infrastructure – Dams

There are ten identified dams within Magna. Magna is in the high-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Magna, there are no concerns with avalanche areas. Magna is in the low-risk category for avalanche. There are several identified fault lines that run through the city, and on March 18, 2020, there was a 5.7 magnitude earthquake that's epicenter was in Magna. Magna is in the high-risk category for liquefaction and high-risk category for fault lines, with an estimated 64,921 linear miles of fault lines. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings within Magna, with an estimated 1,120 URM's, which constitutes about 4.38% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Magna is in the moderate-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is high risk of urban interface fires within Magna and directly to the north and west of the city in the Unincorporated areas. Magna is in the high-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are five identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Magna, which is in the low-risk category.

Hospitals

Magna has no standalone hospitals. This places Magna in the low-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

Magna has five elementary schools, two middle school, one high school, and one charter school within city boundaries which places it in the moderate-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target-hazard occupancies in Magna include:

- ATK/Northrop Grumman – 5000 S 8400 W
- Copperview Apts – 3400 S Copperfield Place
- Deseret Soap – 3602 S 7200 W
- Elk Run Apts – 8525 W Elk Mountain Rd
- Fastenal Distribution Center – 4025 S 8000 W
- FedEx Warehouse – 2490 S 7600 W
- Kennecott/Rio Tinto, Smelter / Refinery / Powerhouse – Kennecott Property

- Magna Medical – 3665 S 8400 W
- Oquirrh Hill Apts – 2850 S 8400 W
- Questar Gas Bulk Storage – 1731 S 8000 W
- Saltair Venue – 12408 W Saltair Dr
- UFP Industries – 3909 S 8000 W

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $1,381,821.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $492,830.00 of content loss due to fire.

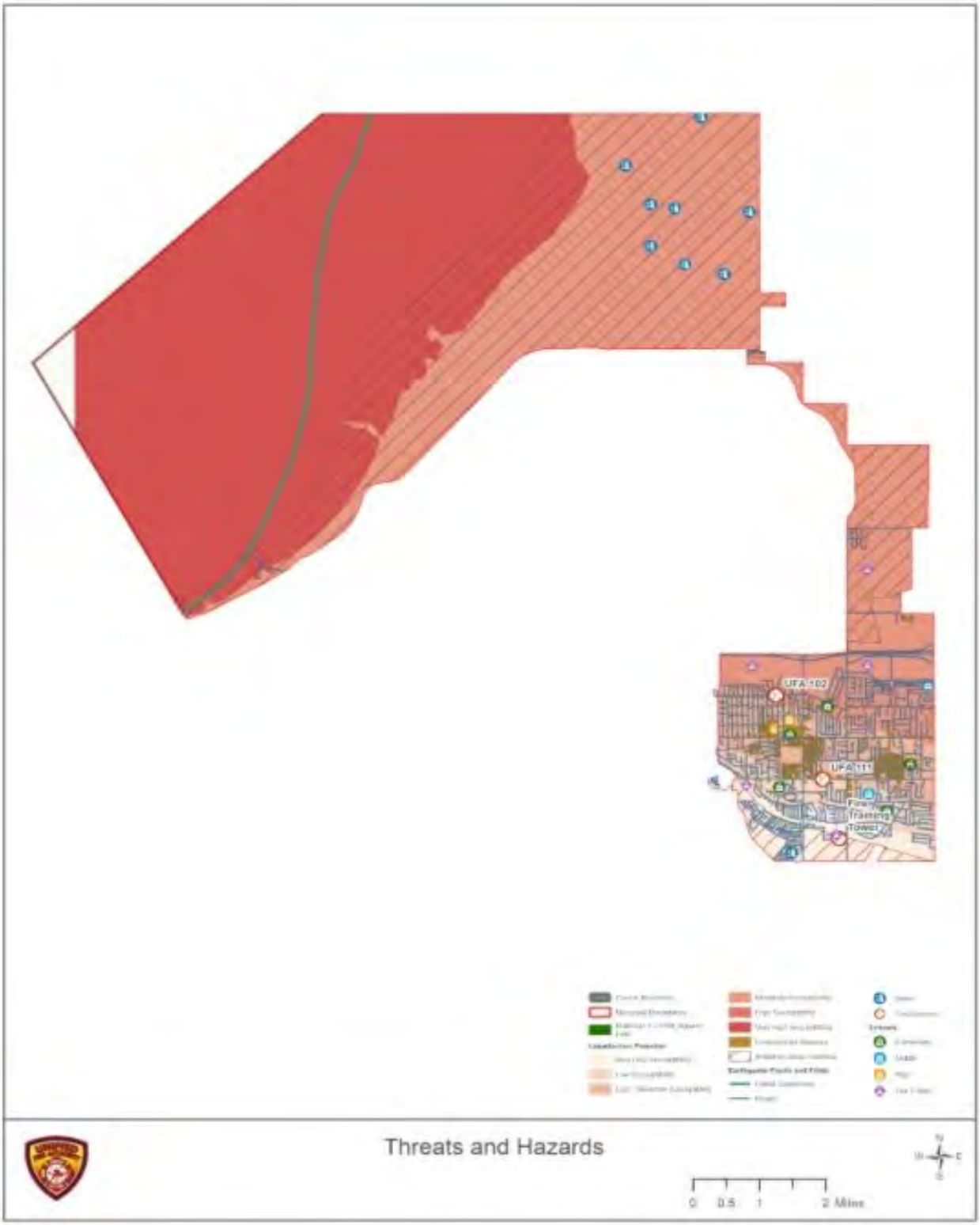


Image 61 - Threats and Hazards

Midvale City

Community Risk Assessment

Midvale City

UFA has two stations within Midvale City covering a total of 5.85 square miles with a population of 36,947 as of 2024 and responded to 12,032 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Midvale City	36,947	7.7%	5.85	6,191	Urban	$3.3B

Midvale City has increased its population from 36,028 in 2020 to 36,947 in 2024, showing an increase of 2.55% over a four-year timeframe.

Midvale City Station Information

Station 125	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2022
Address	655 W. Center St.
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 125 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 225 • Cross-Staffed Engine 6125 (Type 6)

Station 126	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2000
Address	607 E. 7200 S.
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 126 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 126 • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 126 • Operations Chief

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to Midvale City are:

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
UFA Station 110	City of Cottonwood Heights	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 110 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 110 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6110 (Type 6) • Battalion Chief 14
UFA Station 116	City of Cottonwood Heights	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 116 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 216 (PL Seasonal)
UFA Station 117	Taylorsville	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 117 (Type 1) • 4 Person - Medic Engine 117 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 217 (PL 24 Hour) • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 117
UFA Station 118	Taylorsville	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 118 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 118 • Battalion Chief 13
Station 31	Sandy	• 3 Person - Medic Tower 31 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 31 • Battalion Chief 31
Station 32	Sandy	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 32 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 32 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 632 (Type 6)
Station 34	Sandy	• 3 Person - Engine 34 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 34 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 634 (Type 6)
Station 35	Sandy	• 3 Person - Engine 35 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Hazmat 35
Station 81	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 81 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 81 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 681(Type 6) • Battalion Chief 81
Station 82	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 82 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 82
Station 83	Murray	• 3 Person - Tower 83 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 83 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 683 (Type 6)
Station 52	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 52 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 52 • Cross-Staffed - Hazmat 52 • Cross-Staffed - Air & Light 52
Station 53	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Ladder 53 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 53 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 653 (Type 6) • Battalion Chief 51
Station 61	South Jordan	• 3 or 4 Person - Ladder 61 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 61

		• Battalion Chief 61
Station 63	South Jordan	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 63 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 63 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 663 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 63

Midvale City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	66 | 1.6%	70 | 1.8%	86 | 2.2%
EMS	3195 | 78%	2868 | 72.1%	2920 | 73.8%
HazMat	67 | 1.6%	76 | 1.9%	69 | 1.7%
Service Call	96 | 2.3%	121 | 3%	131 | 3.3%
Good Intent	422 | 10.3%	562 | 14.1%	500 | 12.6%
False Call	234 | 5.7%	265 | 6.7%	241 | 6.1%
Natural Condition	4 | 0.1%	7 | 0.2%	5 | 0.1%
Other Situation	4 | 0.1%	10 | 0.3%	3 | 0.1%
Unknown	10 | 0.2%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	4098 | 100%	3979 | 100%	3955 | 100%

Table 117 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Midvale City – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due

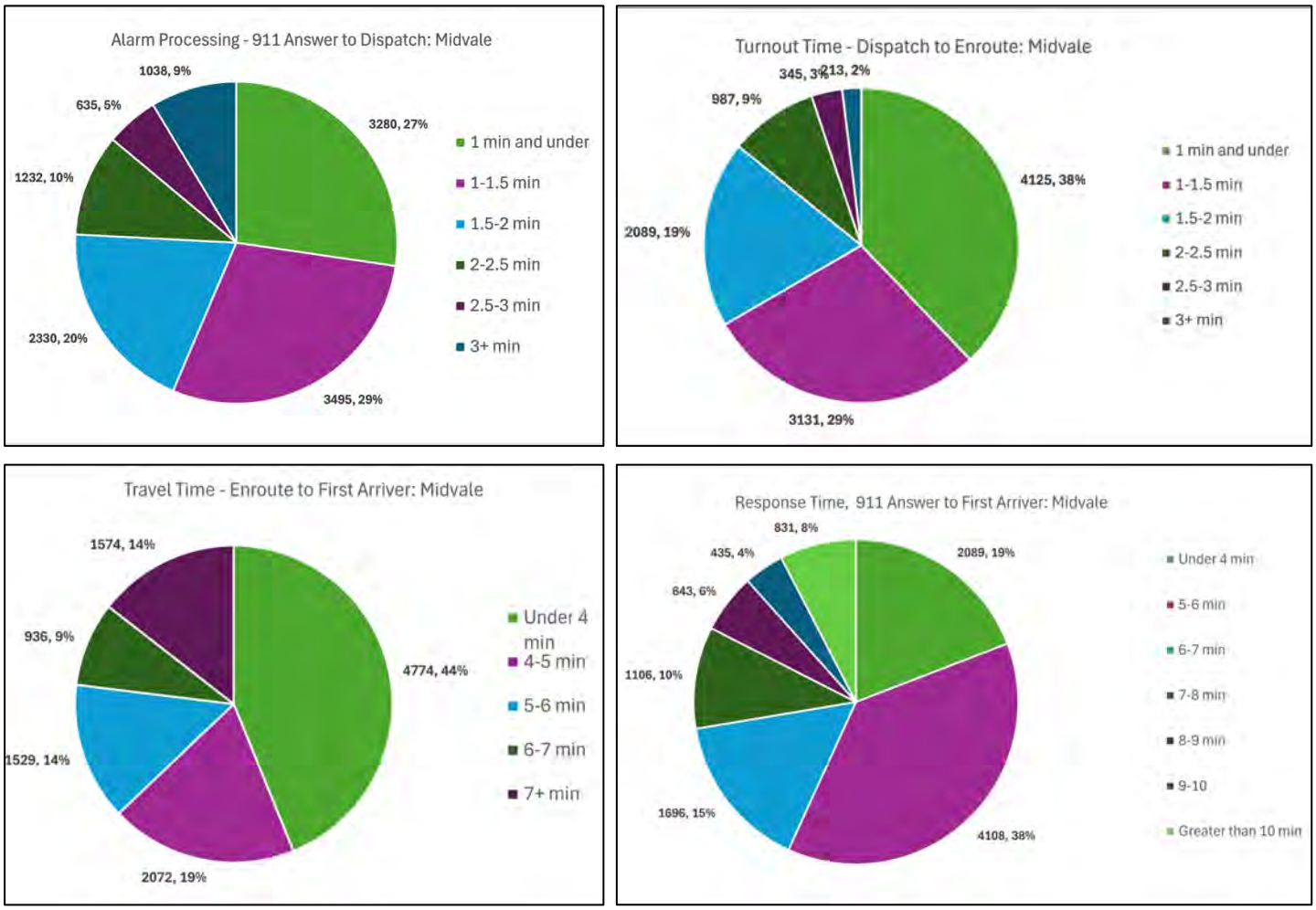


Chart 60 - Dispatch and Response Times

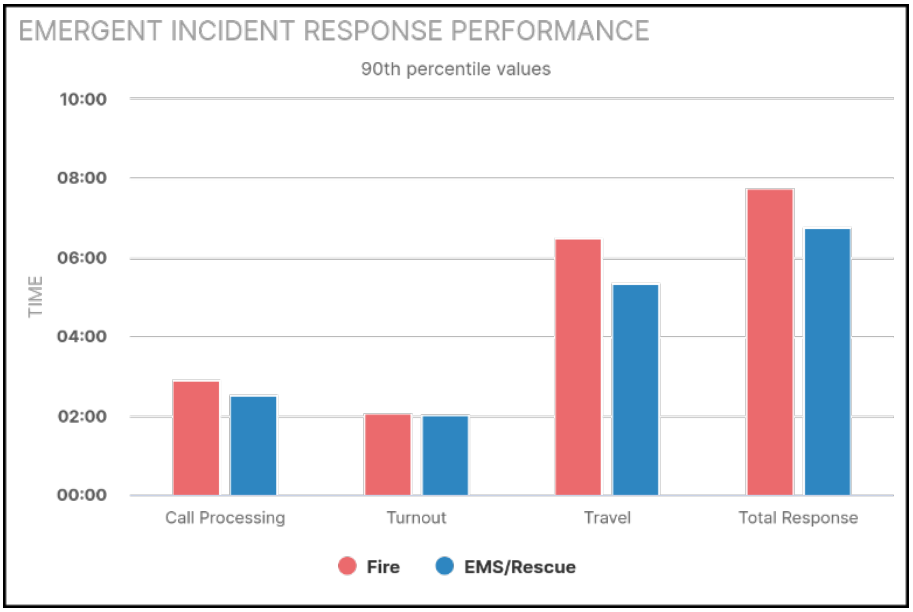


Chart 61 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Midvale City 2022	2:52	2:05	6:53	10:06	2:26	2:03	5:34	8:49
Midvale City 2023	2:44	2:07	7:40	11:03	2:16	1:59	5:12	8:21
Midvale City 2024	2:44	2:27	5:57	9:59	2:09	2:01	5:18	8:18
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 118 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Midvale City – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

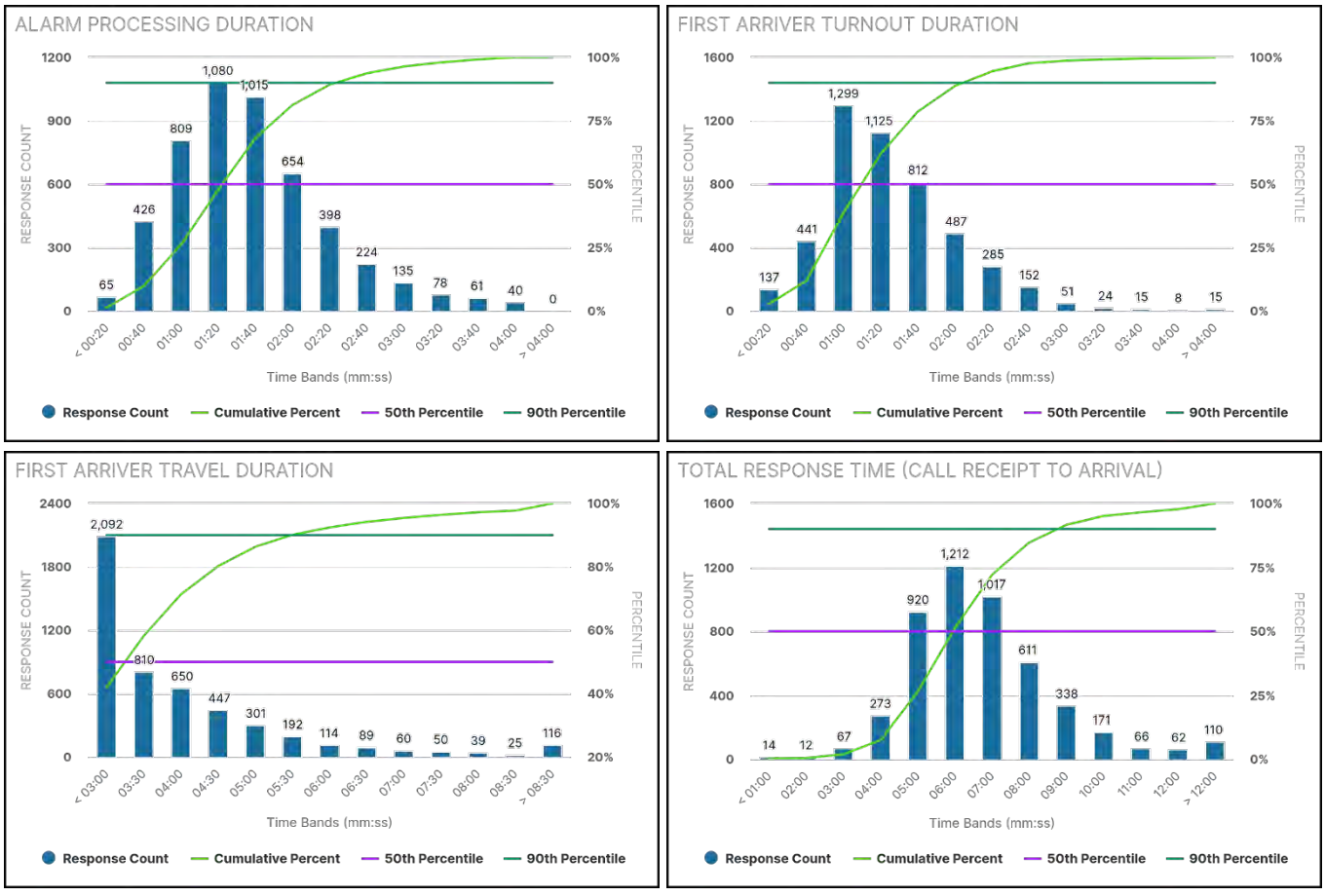


Chart 62 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Midvale City (90th percentile).

Midvale City: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

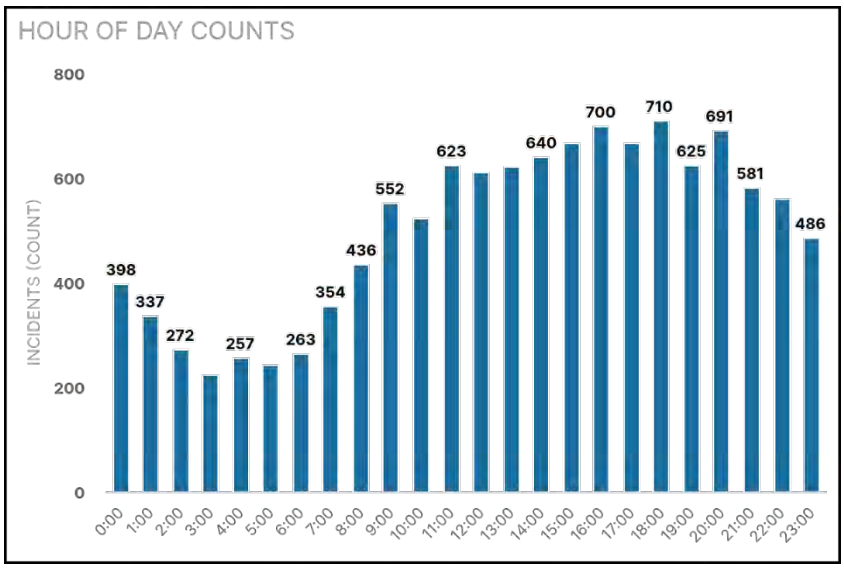


Chart 63 - Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Midvale City for all service calls.

Midvale City – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand remains relatively consistent throughout the week, with a gradual increase toward the end of the week and peak call volume occurring on Friday.

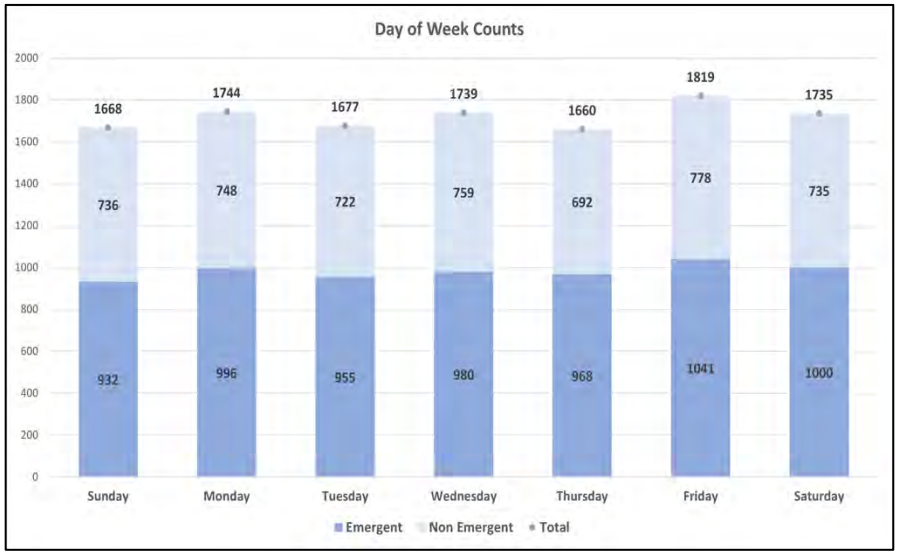


Chart 64 – Incidents by Day of Week

Midvale City – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
8,983	5,510	61%

Table 119 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Midvale City – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Sick Person	1186
Fall	686
Breathing Problem	476
Unconscious	257
Overdose	261

Table 120 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Midvale City – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	78	35.14%
Natural Vegetation Fire	26	11.71%
Outside Rubbish Fire	51	22.97%
Vehicle Fire	43	19.37%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	4	1.80%
Fire, Other	20	9.01%
Mobile Property Fire	1	2.0%
Total	222	100%

Table 121 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Midvale City – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	92	51	4	0	**147**
Commercial	390	172	24	3	**589**
Education	45	0	7	2	**54**
Government	105	8	4	0	**117**
Hazardous	15	0	0	1	**16**
Healthcare	0	3	4	1	**8**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	86	45	14	1	**146**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	7554	195	5	0	**7754**
Single Family Residential	4316	1358	91	2	**5767**
Multi-family Residential	966	613	226	71	**1876**
Unclassified/Storage	179	47	2	3	**231**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**13748**	**2492**	**381**	**84**	**16705**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 1-4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 122 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

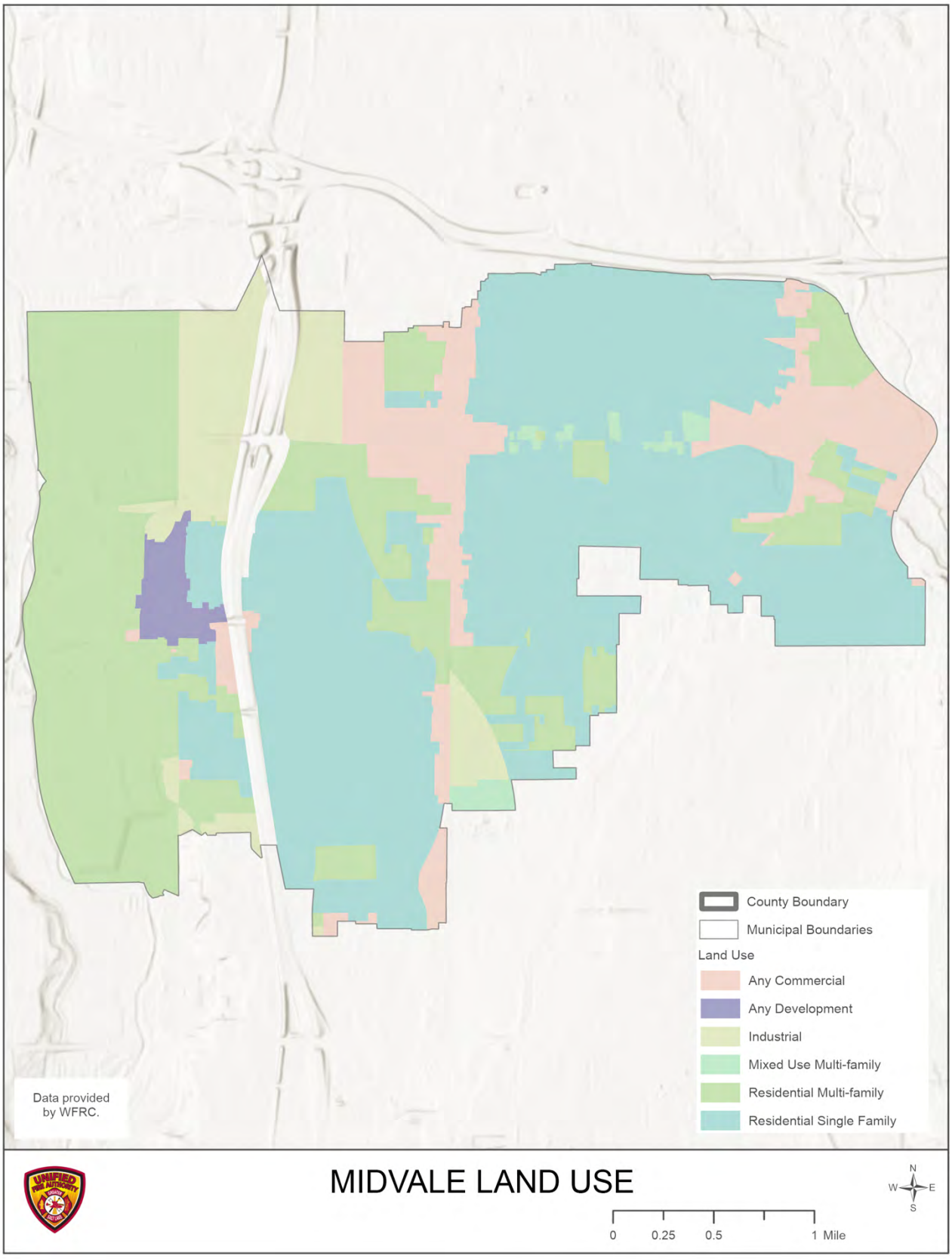


Image 62 - Land Use

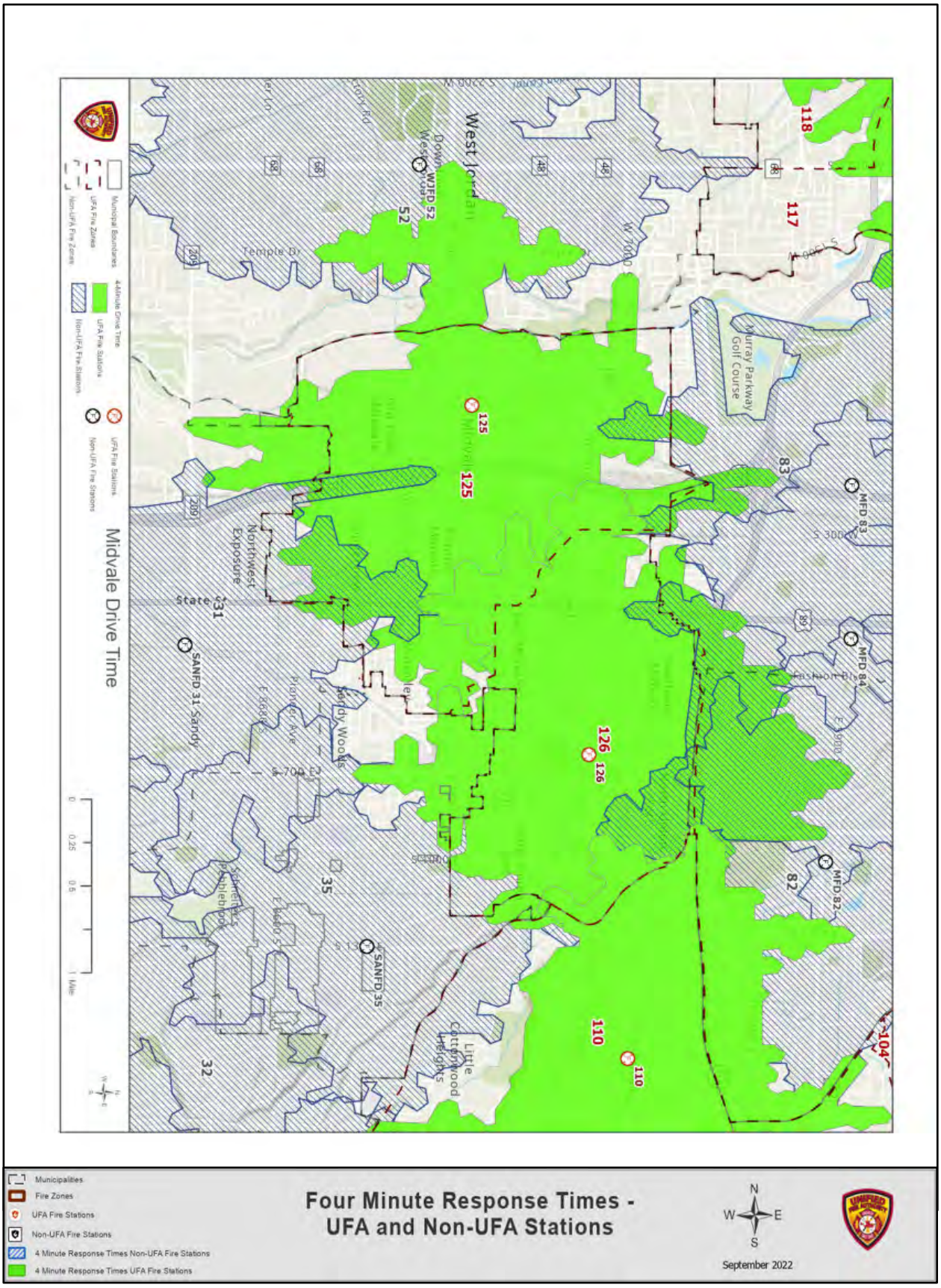


Image 63 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

Midvale City – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Midvale City the 90th percentile drive time is 6:53 for fire and 5:21 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 5:28.

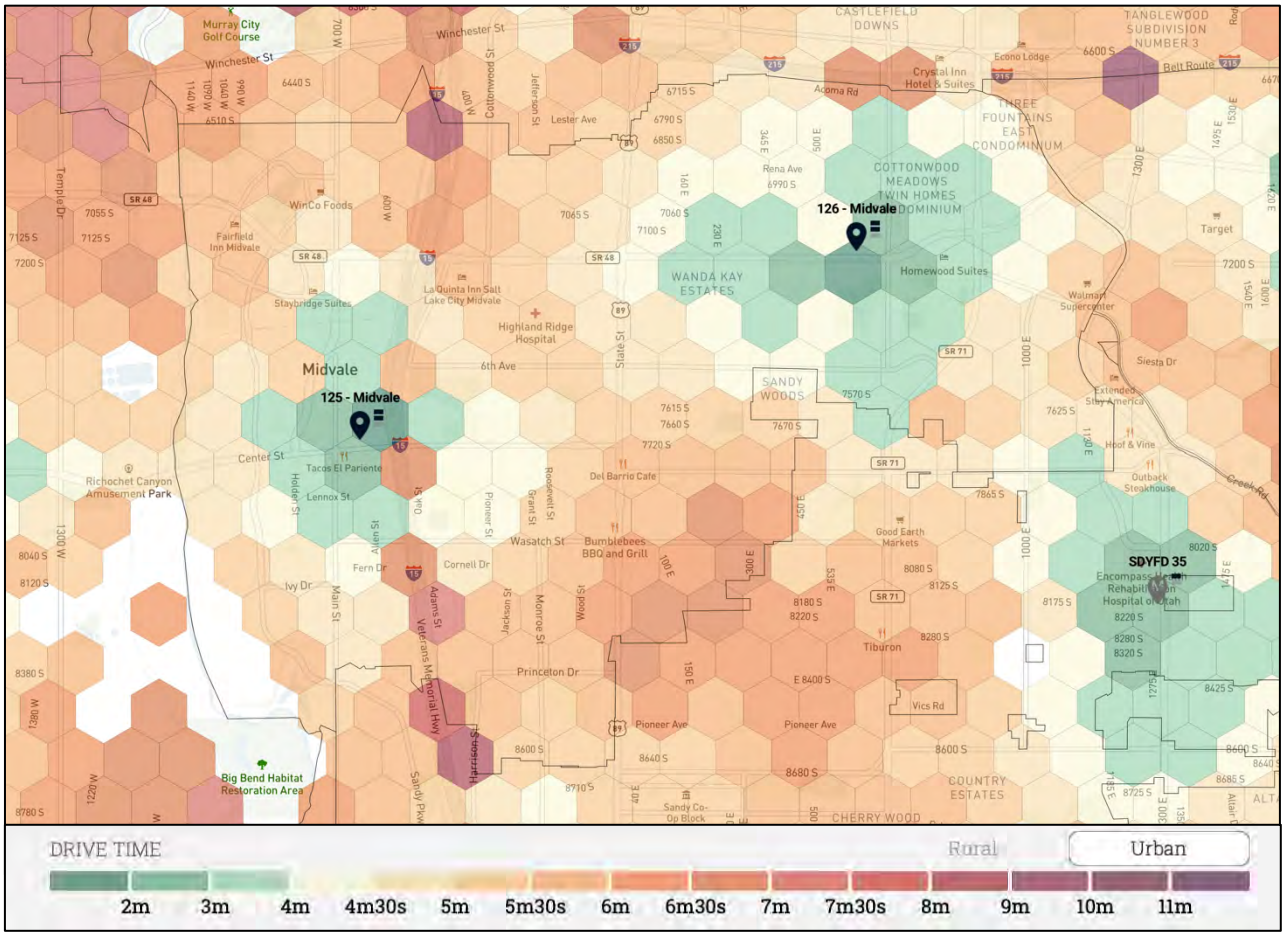


Image 64 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Midvale City – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 7:10.

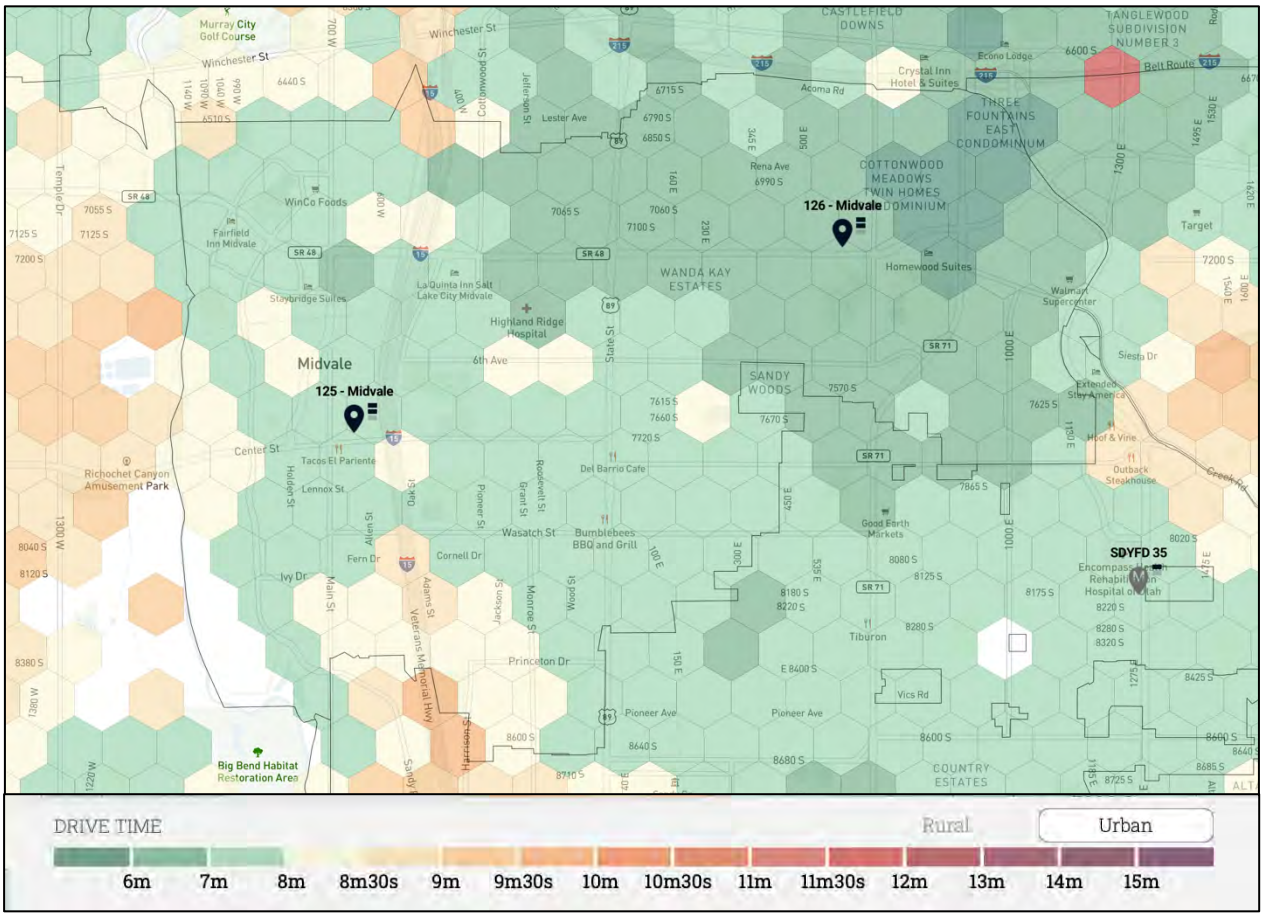


Image 65 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Midvale City – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 8:29.

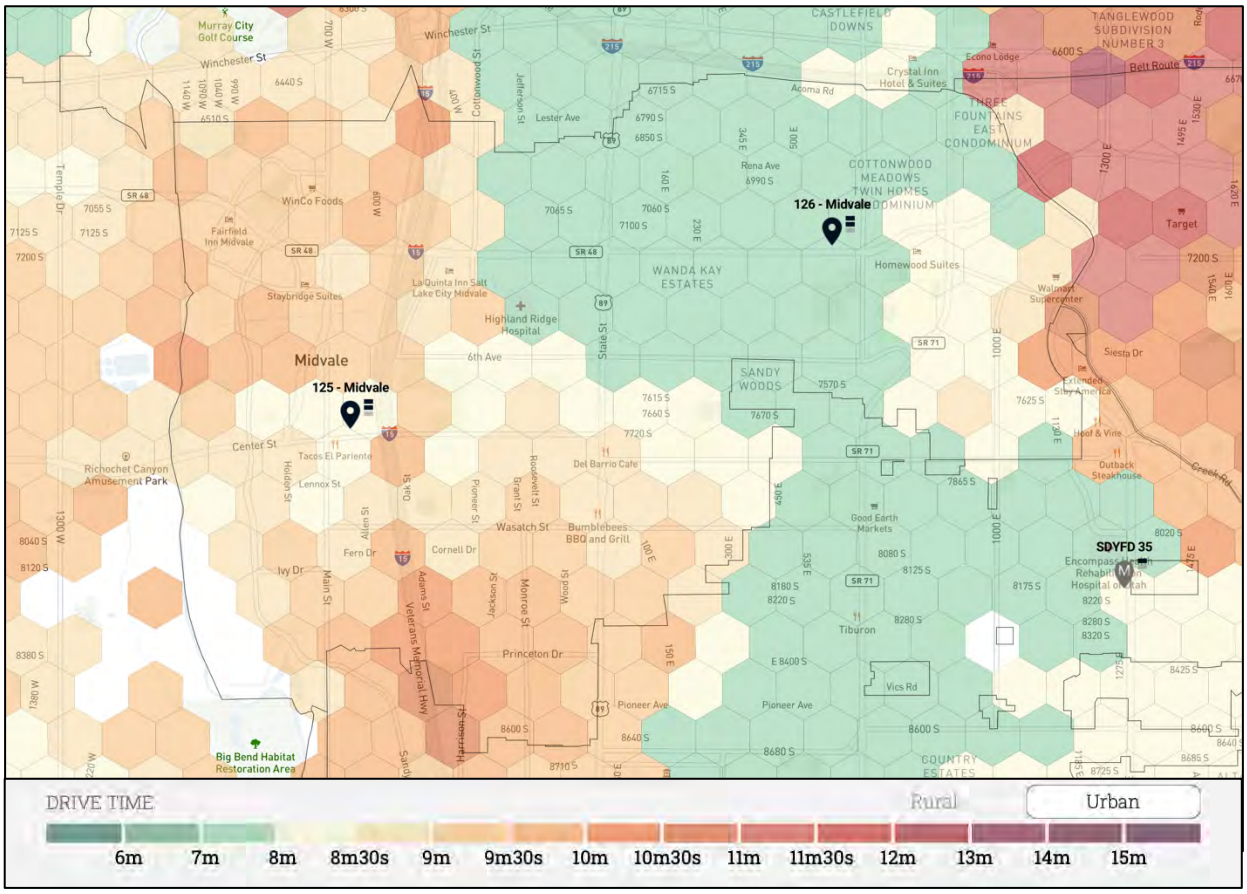


Image 66 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Midvale City 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
Mod	Low	High	Low	Low	Mod	Low	High	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod

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

Table 123 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Midvale City or directly bordering the city. I-15 runs through the city itself and I-215 runs on the north border of the city. Several arterials and state roads also run through Midvale, with Fort Union Blvd, and State Street. There are 7.52 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 3 linear miles of State Highways, and 110.17 total linear miles of roadway. There is also heavy rail and UTA also has light rail and bus routes through the city, with the main bus routes running on Fort Union Blvd. Midvale City is in the moderate-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are three water districts within Midvale City, Midvale City Water, Sandy City Water, and the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are two identified dams within Midvale City. Midvale City is in the low-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Midvale City, there are no concerns with avalanche areas. Midvale City is in the low-risk category for avalanches. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city. Midvale is in the high-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 Midvale City, with an estimated 2,612 URM's, which constitutes about 10.23% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Midvale City is in the moderate-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is low risk of urban interface fires within Midvale City, although on the western border of Midvale City, there is moderate risk of urban interface fires within the Jordan River Parkway. Midvale City is in the low-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 16 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Midvale City, which is in the high-risk category.

Hospitals

Midvale City has one standalone hospital that is an adult inpatient substance abuse and psychiatric treatment facility — not an emergent care hospital. This places Midvale in the moderate-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

Midvale City has four elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school within city boundaries — in addition to three special needs K-12 schools — which place it in the moderate-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target-hazard occupancies in Midvale City include:

- FL Smidth – 7158 S FL Smidth Drive
- IHC Supply Center – 7302 Bingham Junction Blvd
- RelaDyne – 8000 S State Street
- ROC Midvale Fuel Supply – 7398 S 700 W

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $2,391,610.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $816,007.00 of content loss due to fire.

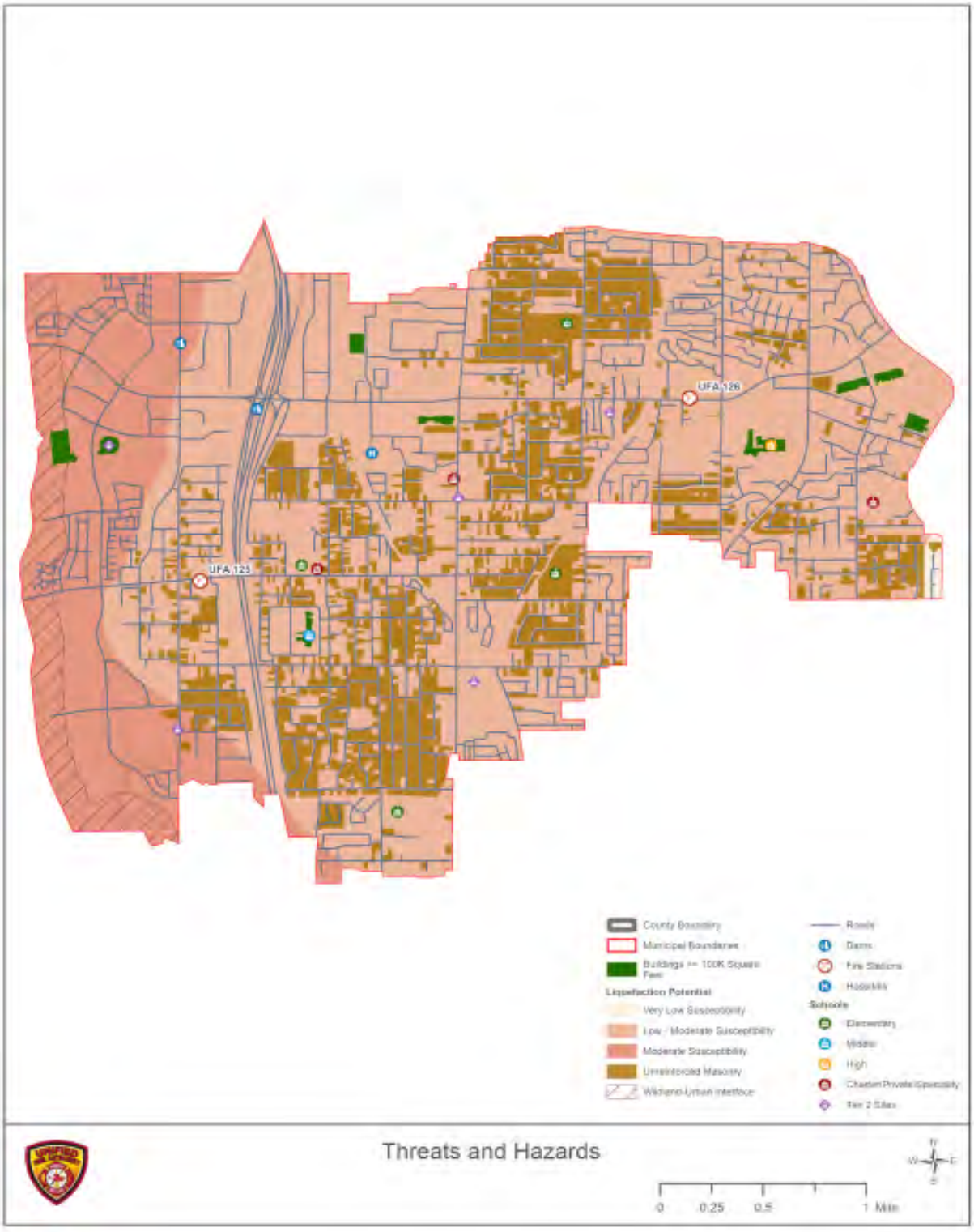


Image 67 - Threats and Hazards

Millcreek

Community Risk Assessment

Millcreek City

UFA has three fire stations within Millcreek City covering a total of 12.91 square miles with a population of 62,415 as of 2024 and responded to 17,224 calls for service from 2022-2024

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Millcreek City	62,415	13.0 %	12.91	4,974	Urban	$6.1B

Millcreek City has decreased its population from 63,380 in 2020 to 62,415 in 2024, showing a decrease of 1.52% over a four-year timeframe.

Millcreek Station Information

Station 101	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2010
Address	790 East 3900 South
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 101 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 101 • Battalion Chief 11

Station 106	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2010
Address	1911 East 3300 South
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 106 (Type 1) • 2 Person PL 12 Hour Medic Ambulance 206 • Cross-Staffed - WTT 106 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6106 (Type 6)
Station 112	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	1965
Address	3612 Jupiter Drive
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 112 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6112 (Type 6)

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to Millcreek City are:

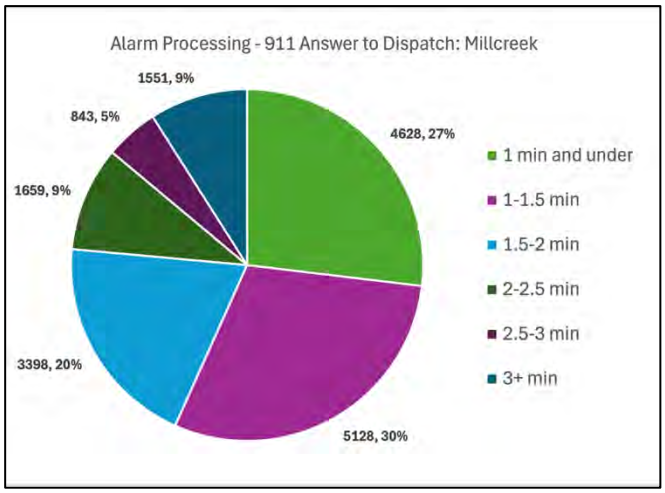
Station Number	City Location	Staffing
Station 104	Holladay City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 104 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 104
Station 117	Taylorsville	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 117 (Type 1) • 4 Person - Medic Engine 117 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 217 (PL 24 Hour) • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 117
Station 41	South Salt Lake City	• 3 Person - Engine 41 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 41 • Battalion Chief 41
Station 42	South Salt Lake City	• 4 Person- Ladder 42 • 2 Person- Medic Ambulance 42 • Cross-Staffed- Engine 642 (Type 6)
Station 43	South Salt Lake City	• 3 Person- Engine 43 • 2 Person- Medic Ambulance 43
Station 81	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 81 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 81 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 681(Type 6) • Battalion Chief 81
Station 82	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 82 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 82

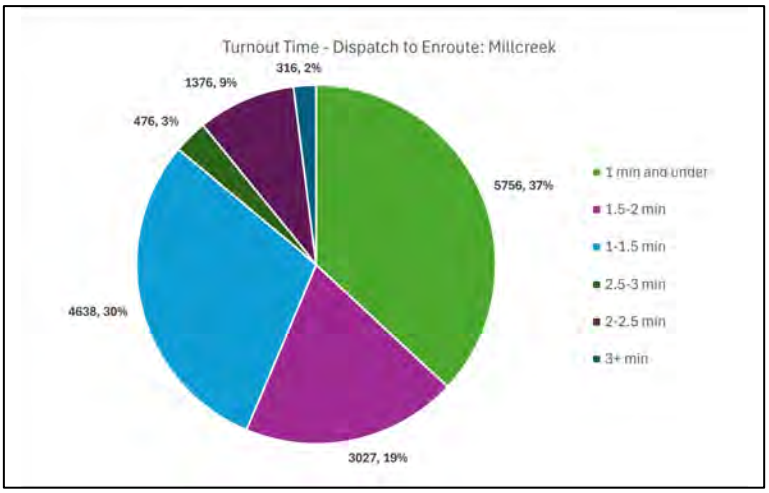
Millcreek City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

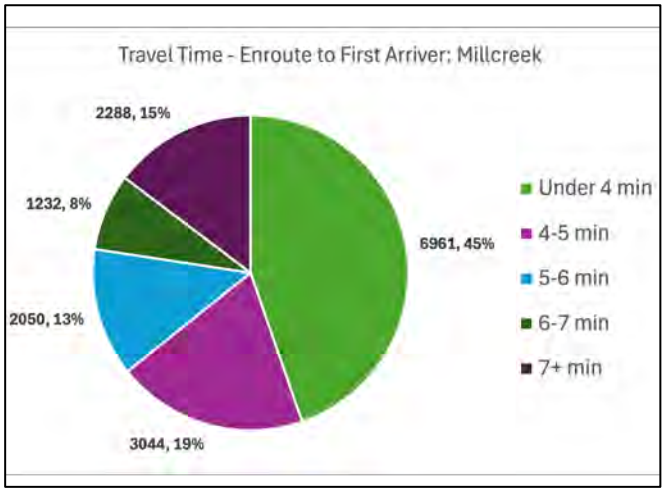
	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	112 | 2%	111 | 1.9%	79 | 1.4%
EMS	4226 | 74%	3976 | 68.8%	3920 | 68.3%
HazMat	106 | 1.9%	106 | 1.8%	106 | 1.9%
Service Call	196 | 3.4%	325 | 5.6%	311 | 5.4%
Good Intent	704 | 12.3%	819 | 14.2%	915 | 15.9%
False Call	335 | 5.9%	411 | 7.1%	390 | 6.8%
Natural Condition	13 | 0.2%	10 | 0.2%	7 | 0.1%
Other Situation	4 | 0.1%	17 | 0.3%	11 | 0.2%
Unknown	11 | 0.2%	0 | 0%	3 | 0.1%
Total	5707 | 100%	5775 | 100%	5742 | 100%

Table 124 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Millcreek City – 2022-2024 Dispatch and Response Times – Emergent First Due







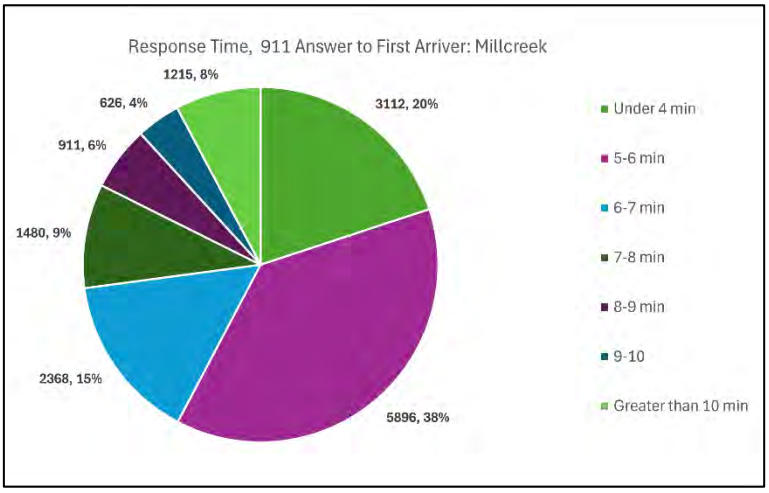


Chart 65 - Dispatch and Response Times

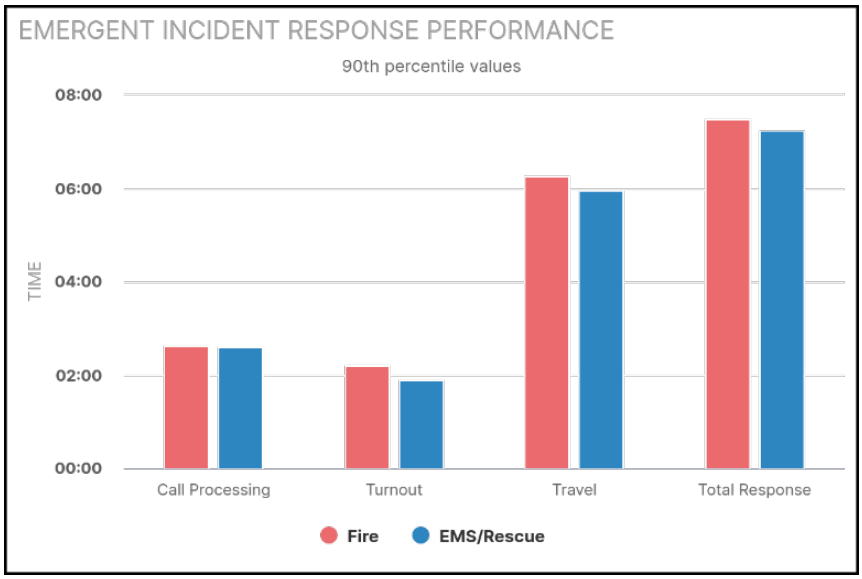


Chart 66 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Millcreek City 2022	2:56	2:14	8:33	11:00	2:33	1:54	6:06	9:09
Millcreek City 2023	2:44	2:11	6:27	10:06	2:18	1:52	5:59	8:55
Millcreek City 2024	2:27	2:10	6:46	9:19	2:16	1:57	5:47	8:49
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 125 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Millcreek City – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

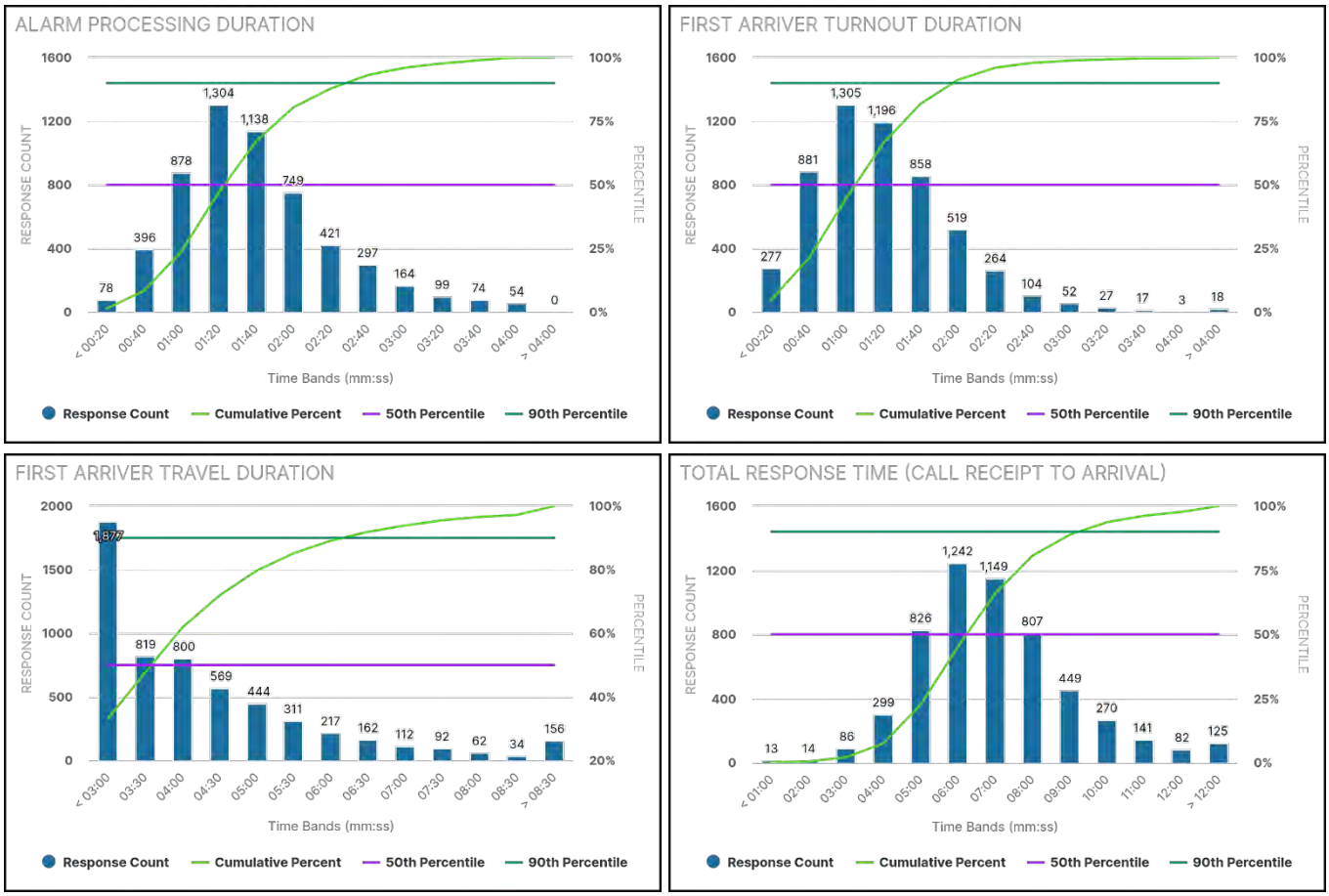


Chart 67 - Turnout and Travel Time

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Millcreek City (90th percentile).

Millcreek: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

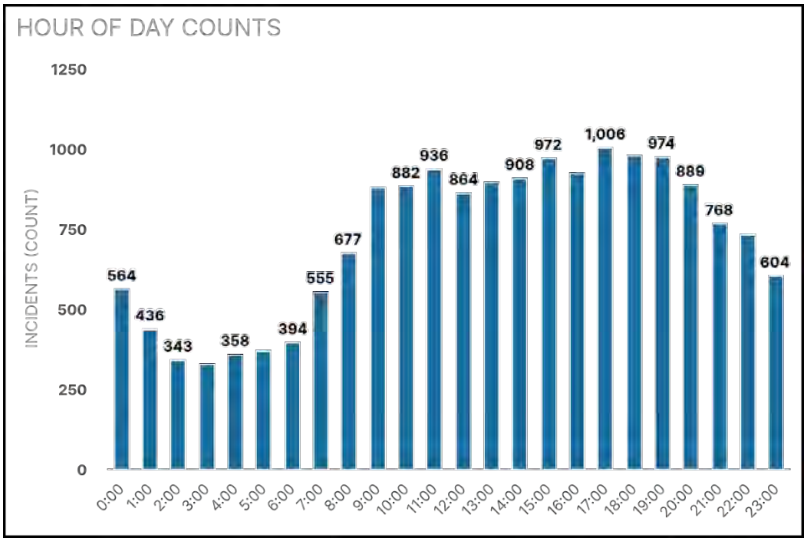


Chart 68 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Millcreek for all service calls.

Millcreek City – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart shows the call volume based on the day of the week, with an increase in all calls as well as the peak volume for all calls in Millcreek City occurring on Friday.

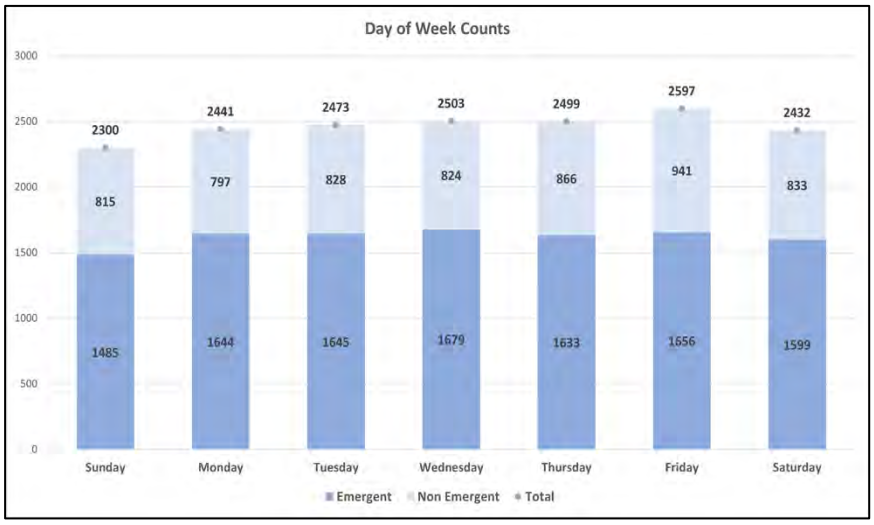


Chart 69– Millcreek City Incidents by Day of Week

Millcreek City – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
12,122	4,678	39%

Table 126 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Millcreek City – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Sick Person	1703
Fall	1656
Breathing Problem	514
Unconscious	350
Seizure	265

Table 127 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Millcreek CIty – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	126	41.72%
Natural Vegetation Fire	43	14.24%
Outside Rubbish Fire	67	22.19%
Vehicle Fire	20	6.62%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	11	3.64%
Fire, Other	33	10.93%
Mobile Property Fire	2	0.66%
Total	302	100%

Table 128 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Millcreek City – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	**0**
Assembly	41	15	32	0	**88**
Commercial	761	242	137	10	**1150**
Education	42	9	24	4	**79**
Government	54	2	7	0	**63**
Hazardous	13	1	1	0	**15**
Healthcare	0	0	1	0	**1**
High Rise	0	0	4	0	**4**
Industrial	63	34	50	1	**148**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	18102	339	60	0	**18501**
Single Family Residential	9542	5697	460	5	**15704**
Multi-family Residential	1254	1050	339	39	**2682**
Unclassified/Storage	241	34	8	0	**283**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**30113**	**7423**	**1123**	**59**	**38718**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 129 – Millcreek City Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

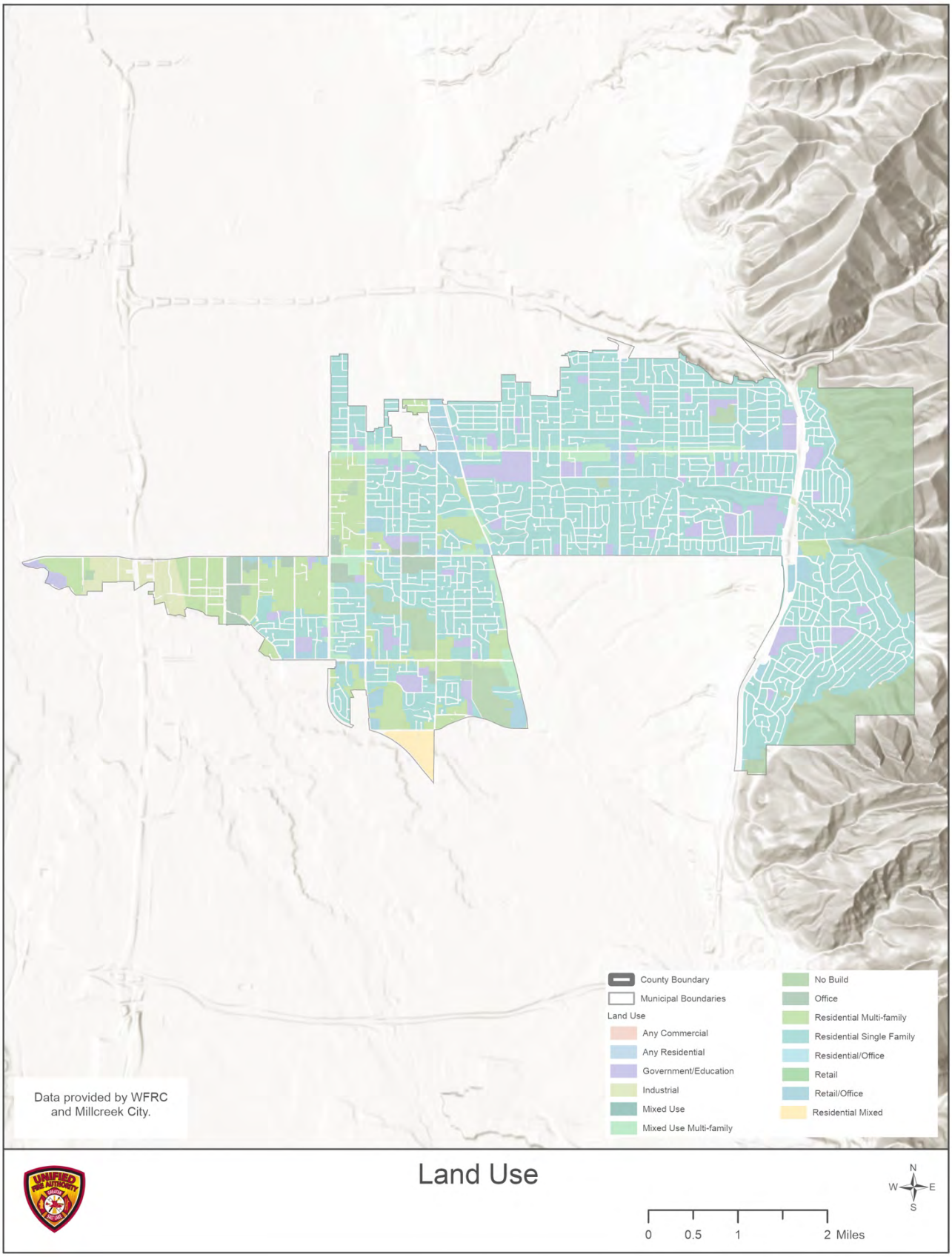


Image 68 - Land Use

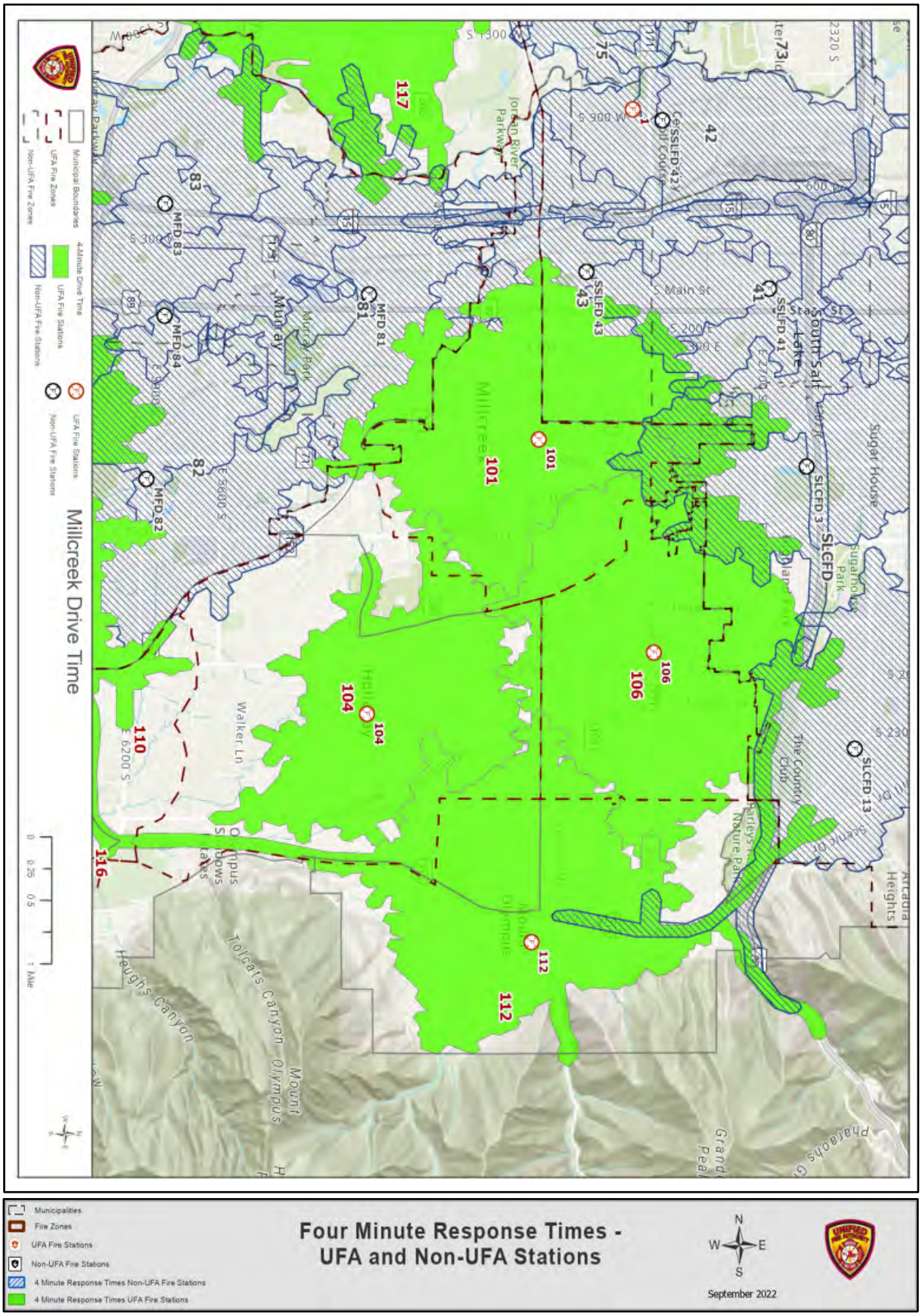


Image 69 - 4-Minute Travel Times - UFA and Aid

Millcreek City – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within the City of Millcreek, the 90th percentile drive time is 5:42 for fire and 6:47 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 5:52.

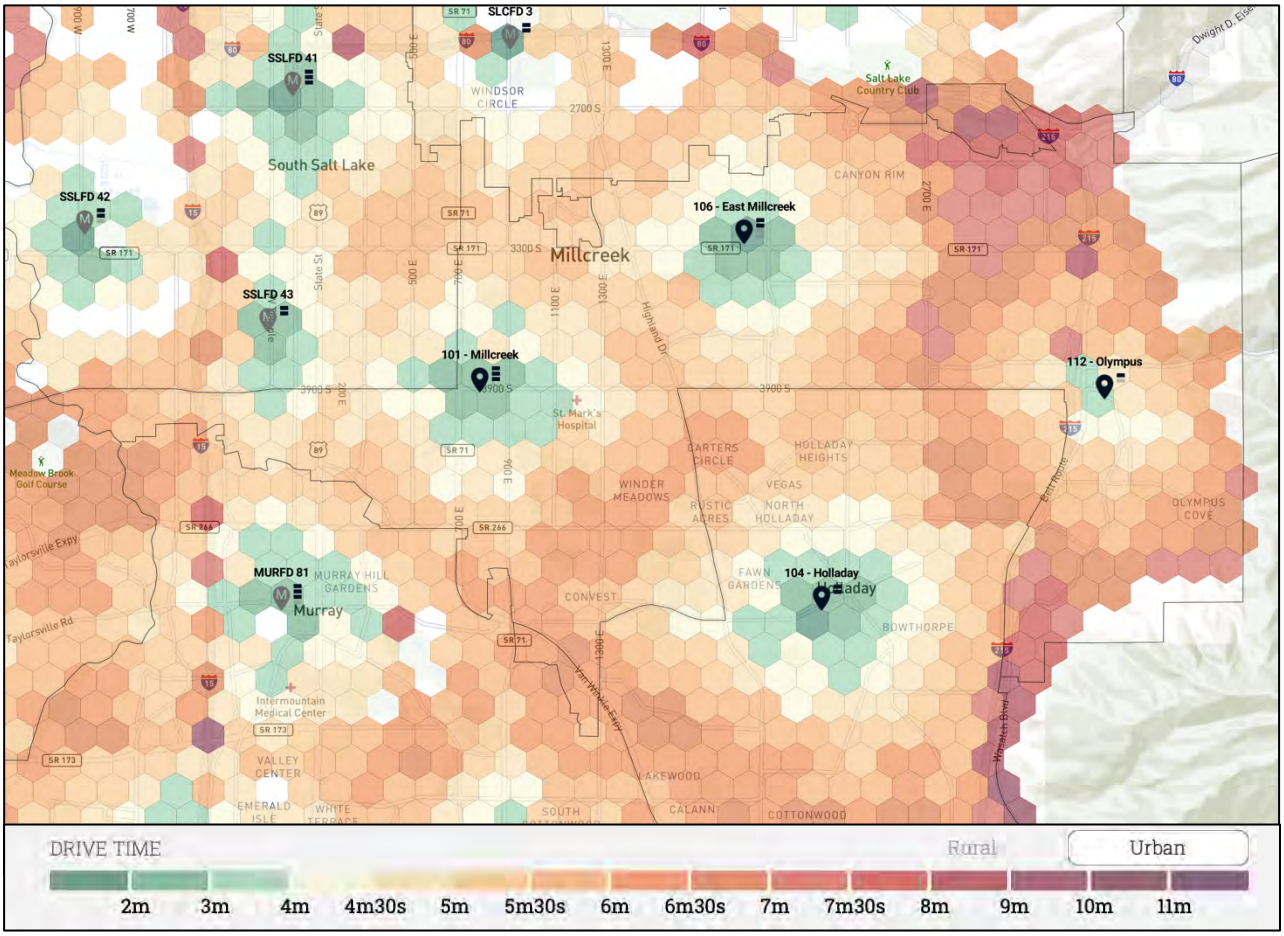


Image 70 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Millcreek City – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 7:49.

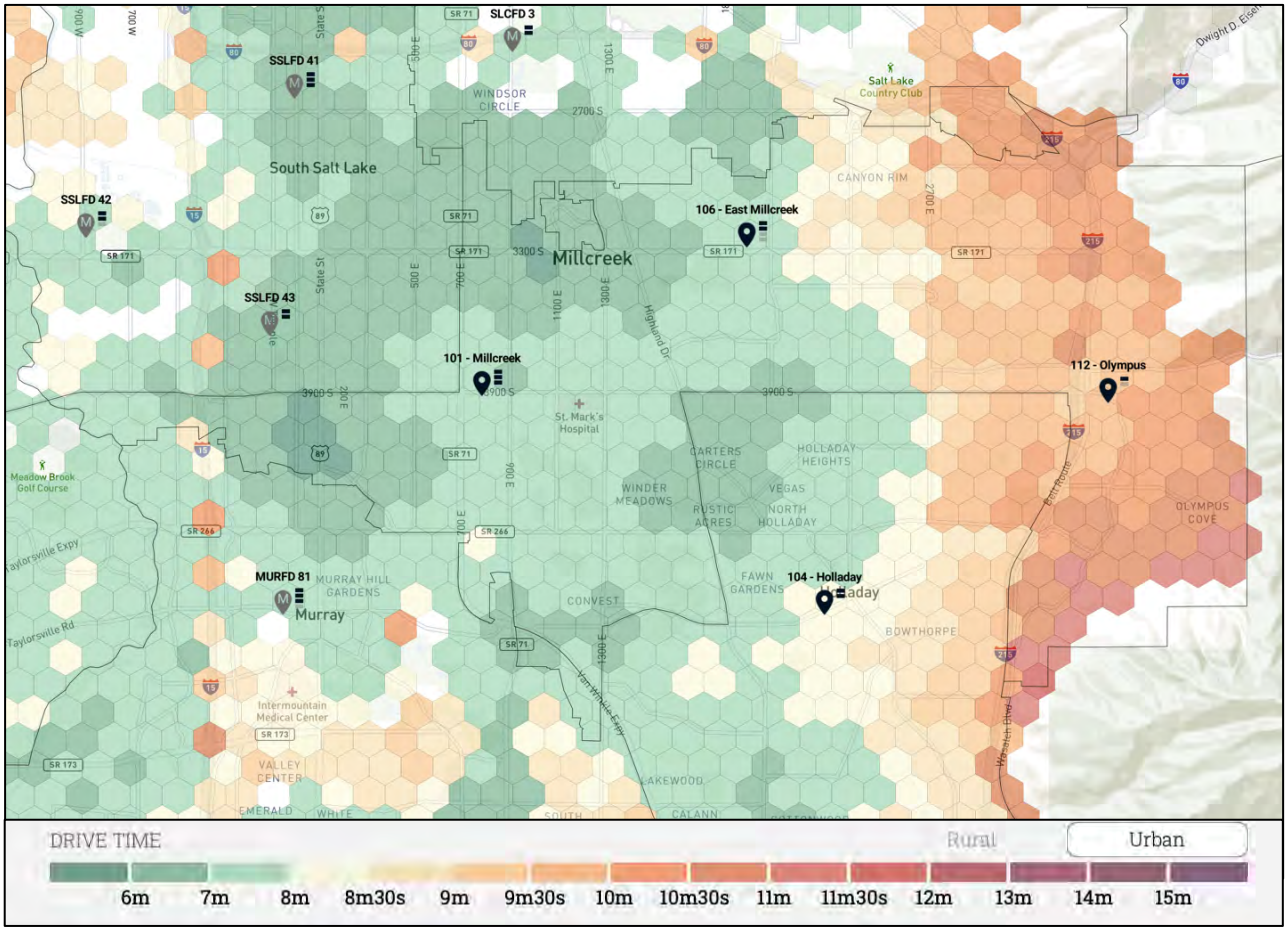


Image 71 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Millcreek City – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 9:01.

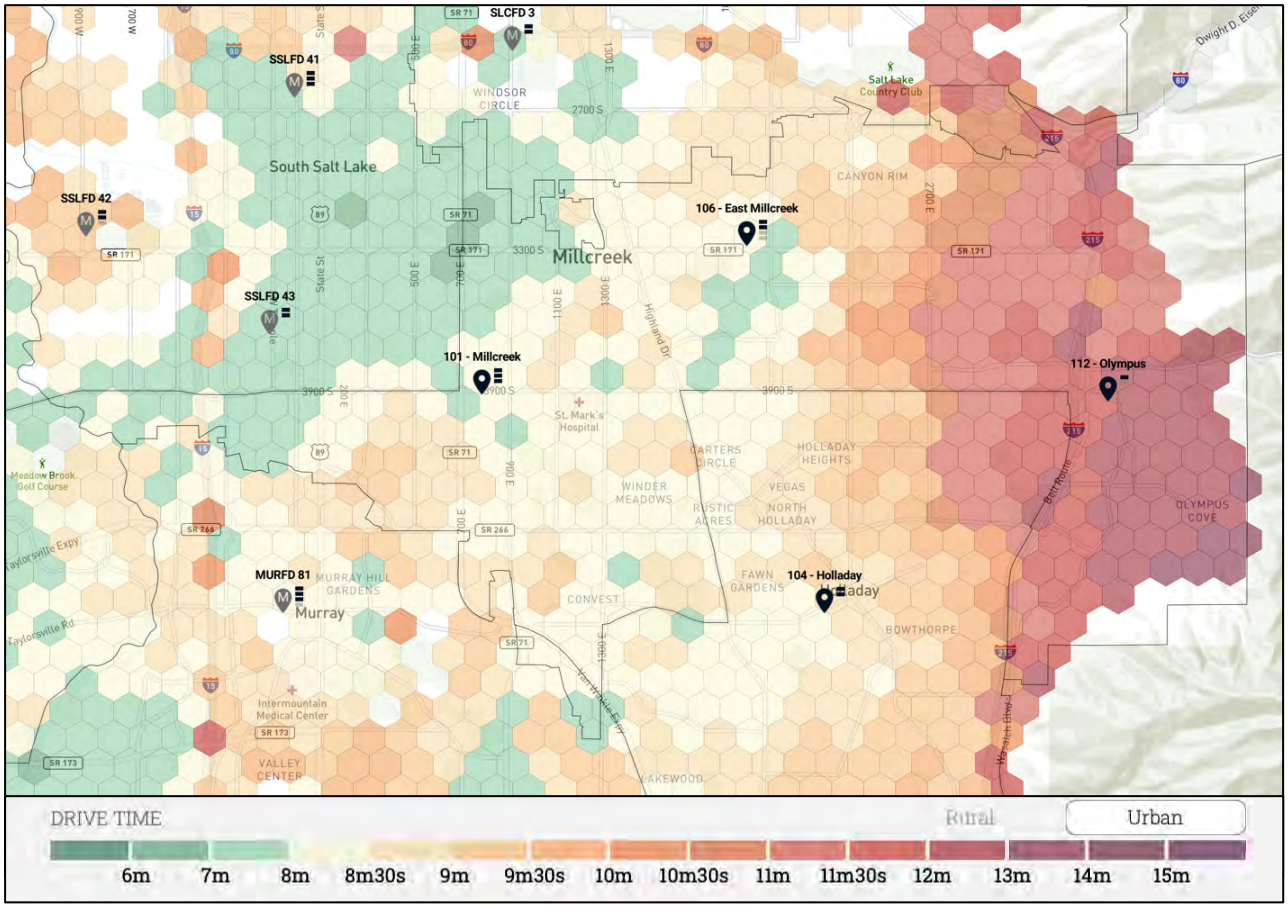


Image 72 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Millcreek City 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
High	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	High	Mod	High	Mod	High	Mod	High

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

Table 130 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Millcreek City or directly bordering Millcreek City. I-15 runs through the west side of the city, I-80 runs on the northeast side, and I-215 runs on the east side. Several arterials and state roads also run through Millcreek, with 3300 South, 700 East and State Street. There are 12.3 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 10.9 linear miles of State Highways, and 230 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes and light rail through the city, with the main light rail running on the west side of the city. Millcreek City is in the high-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are three water districts within Millcreek City, including the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities, and Holliday Water Company.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are five identified dams within Millcreek City. Millcreek City is in the moderate-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Millcreek City, Millcreek Canyon begins and extends into Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Within Millcreek City, there are no concerns with avalanche areas, however there are several areas that Millcreek units respond to that have avalanche as well as backcountry rescue potential within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Millcreek is in the low-risk category for avalanche. There are several fault lines that run north-south through the city and are components of the Wasatch Fault. Millcreek City is in the moderate-risk category for both liquefaction and fault lines. There is roughly 44,200 linear feet of fault lines in Millcreek City. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings within Millcreek City, with an estimated 8,977 URM's, which constitutes about 35.16% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Millcreek City is in the high-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

On the eastern side of Millcreek City, there is risk due to urban interface fires, particularly in the Olympus Cove and East Millcreek areas. Also, there are structures and residences within Millcreek Canyon, which is a concern due to access and egress from Millcreek Canyon through Millcreek City. Millcreek City is in the moderate-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There 15 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Millcreek City, which is in the high-risk category.

Hospitals

Millcreek City has one hospital, St Marks, located at 1200 E 3900 S, which is a full-service Level II Trauma Hospital with over 300 beds and is considered a short-term acute care facility. Millcreek City is in the moderate-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

Millcreek City has seven elementary schools, three middle schools, one high school, and three private schools, two charter schools, and three special needs schools within city boundaries, which places it in the high-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target hazard occupancies in Millcreek include:

- St. Marks Hospital at 1200 East 3900 South
- Home Depot at 3398 South Highland Drive
- Morgro at 145 West Central Avenue
- Canyon Rim Care Center at 2730 East 3300 South
- Millcreek Common / Millcreek City Hall at 1354 Chambers Avenue

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there has been one fatality attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $2,322,716.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $588,575.00 of content loss due to fire.

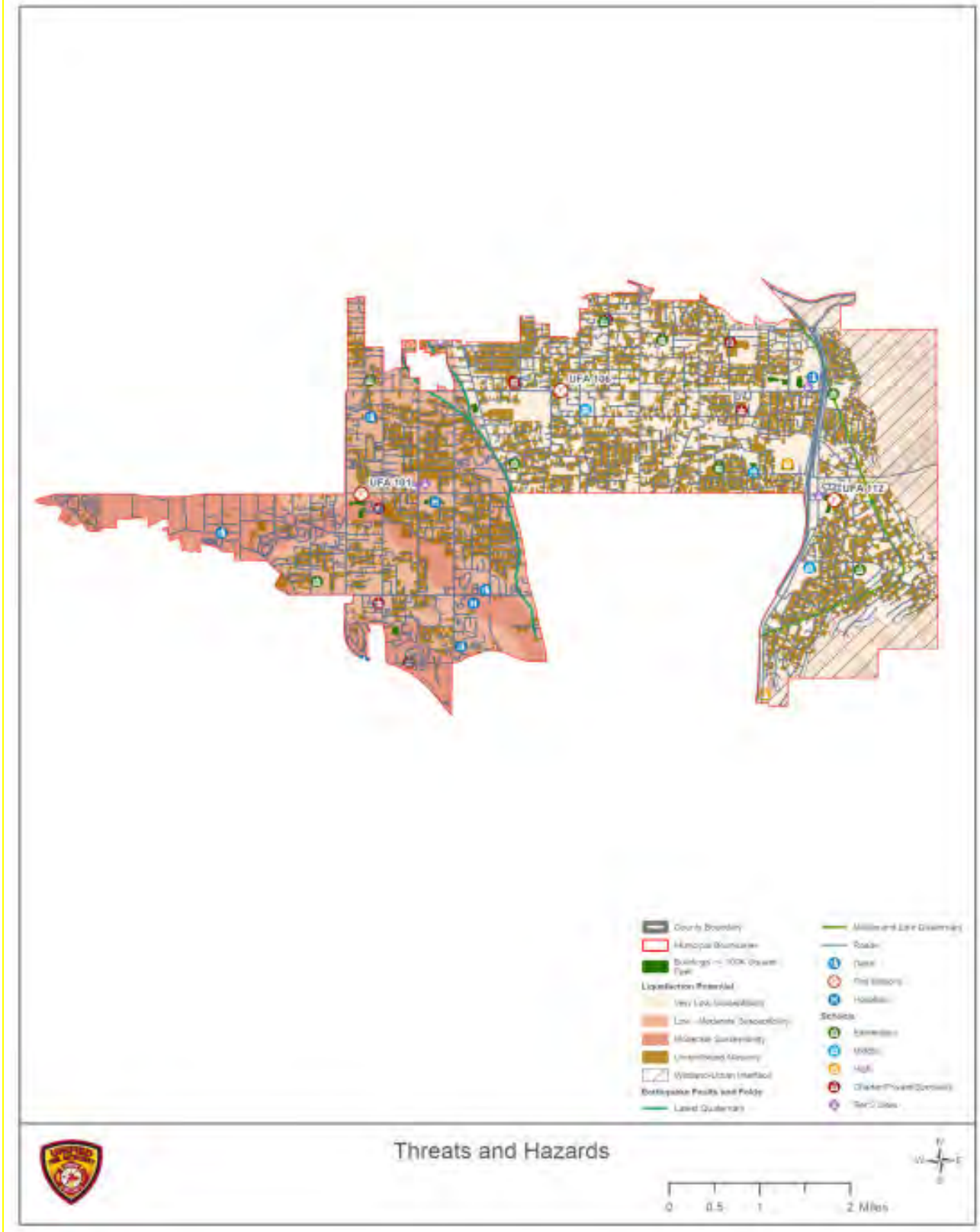


Image 73 - Threats and Hazards

Riverton City

Community Risk Assessment

Riverton City

UFA has three stations in Riverton City, covering a total of 12.6 square miles with a population of 46,505 as of 2024 and responded to 6,214 calls for service in 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Riverton City	46,505	9.69%	12.6	3,705	Urban	$4.3B

Riverton City increased its population from 45,285 in 2020 to 46,505 in 2024, showing an increase of 2.69% over a four-year timeframe.

Riverton City Station Information

Station 120	
Owner	Riverton City
Opened	1988/1999
Address	13000 South 2700 West
Staffing and Apparatus	• 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 120 • Wildland 1 • Seasonal - WL Sup Truck 1 • Seasonal - WL SL Chase Truck 1 • Seasonal - WL SL Chase Truck 2 • Seasonal - Crew Carrier 1 • Seasonal - Crew Carrier 2 • Seasonal - Engine 301 (Type 3) • Seasonal - Engine 302 (Type 3) • Seasonal - Fuels Crew Chase Truck 1 • Seasonal - Fuels Crew Chase Truck 2 • Seasonal - Fuels Crew Type 6

Station 121	
Owner	Riverton City
Opened	2006
Address	4146 West 12600 South
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 121 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 121 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 121
Station 124	
Owner	Riverton City
Opened	2013
Address	12662 South 1300 West
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 124 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 124

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Surrounding fire stations and fire departments that are within an eight-minute response to Riverton City are:

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
Station 103	Herriman City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 103 (Type1/3) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 103 (PL 12 Hour) • Cross-Staffed - WLDO Sup Truck
Station 123	Herriman City	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 123 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Event Ambulance 223 • Cross-Staffed - Engine, 6123 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - WTT 123 (Type 1) • Battalion 12
Station 91	Bluffdale City	• 2 Person - Medic Engine 91 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 91 • Cross-Staffed Engine 691 (Type 6) • Cross Staffed WTT 93 (Type 1) • Battalion Chief 91
Station 92	Bluffdale City	• 2 Person - Engine 92 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 92 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 692 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 693 (Type 6)
Station 61	South Jordan City	• 3 or 4 Person - Ladder 61 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 61 • Battalion Chief 61
Station 62	South Jordan City	• 3 Person - Engine 62 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 62 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 362 (Type 3)
Station 63	South Jordan City	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 63 (Type 1)

		• 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 63 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 663 (Type 6) • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 63
Station 64	South Jordan City	• 3 Person - Medic Engine 64 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 64 • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 264 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 64
Station 52	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 52 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 52 • Cross-Staffed - Hazmat 52 • Cross-Staffed - Air & Light 52
Station 53	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Ladder 53 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 53 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 653 (Type 6) • Battalion Chief 51
Station 54	West Jordan City	• 3 Person - Engine 54 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 54 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 54
Station 55	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 55 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 55 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 655 (Type 6)

Riverton City – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	34 | 1.7%	43 | 2.1%	37 | 1.7%
EMS	1501 | 74.1%	1343 | 66.6%	1456 | 67.1%
HazMat	42 | 2.1%	50 | 2.5%	47 | 2.2%
Service Call	81 | 4%	134 | 6.6%	161 | 7.4%
Good Intent	199 | 9.8%	239 | 11.8%	288 | 13.3%
False Call	153 | 7.5%	200 | 9.9%	175 | 8.1%
Natural Condition	6 | 0.3%	2 | 0.1%	1 | 0%
Other Situation	5 | 0.2%	6 | 0.3%	5 | 0.2%
Unknown	6 | 0.3%	0 | 0%	0 | 0%
Total	2027 | 100%	2017 | 100%	2170 | 100%

Table 131 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Chart 70 - Dispatch and Response Times

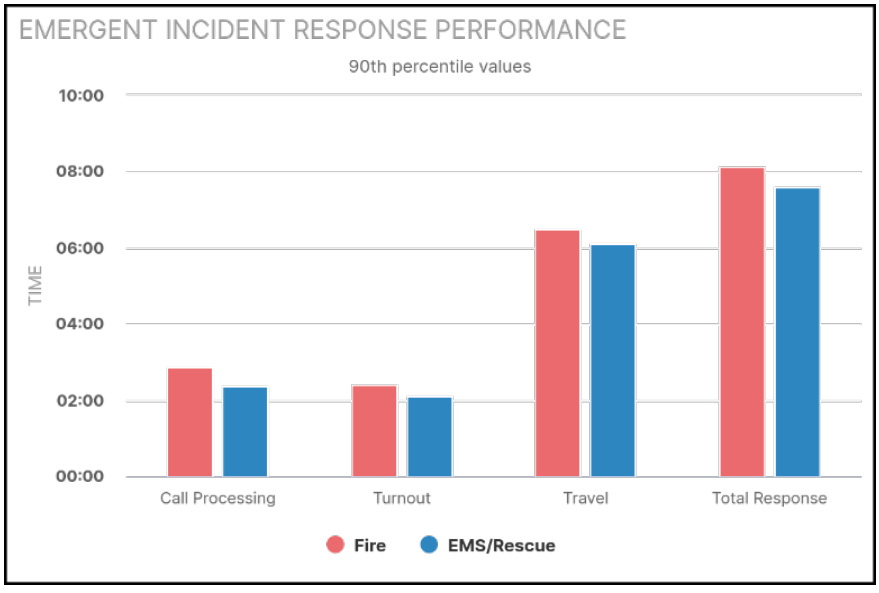


Chart 71 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Riverton City 2022	3:10	2:15	7:27	10:55	2:20	2:11	6:06	9:13
Riverton City 2023	2:43	2:06	6:55	10:46	2:12	2:02	6:06	9:13
Riverton City 2024	2:29	2:31	6:56	11:11	2:06	2:11	6:01	9:03
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 132 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Riverton City – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

Chart 72 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times times for all units responding to service calls within Riverton City (90th percentile).

Riverton City: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

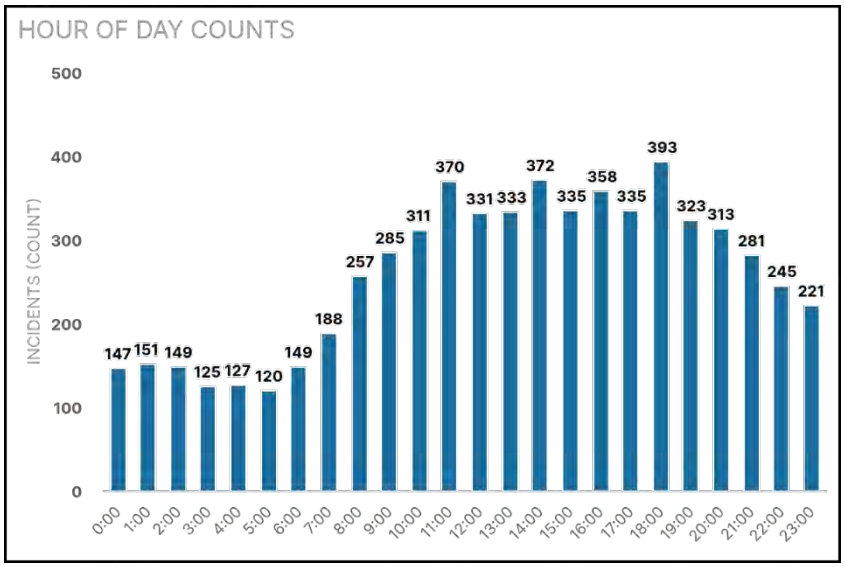


Chart 73 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Riverton City for all service calls.

Riverton City – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand remains relatively consistent throughout the week, with a modest increase toward the end of the week and peak call volume occurring on Friday.

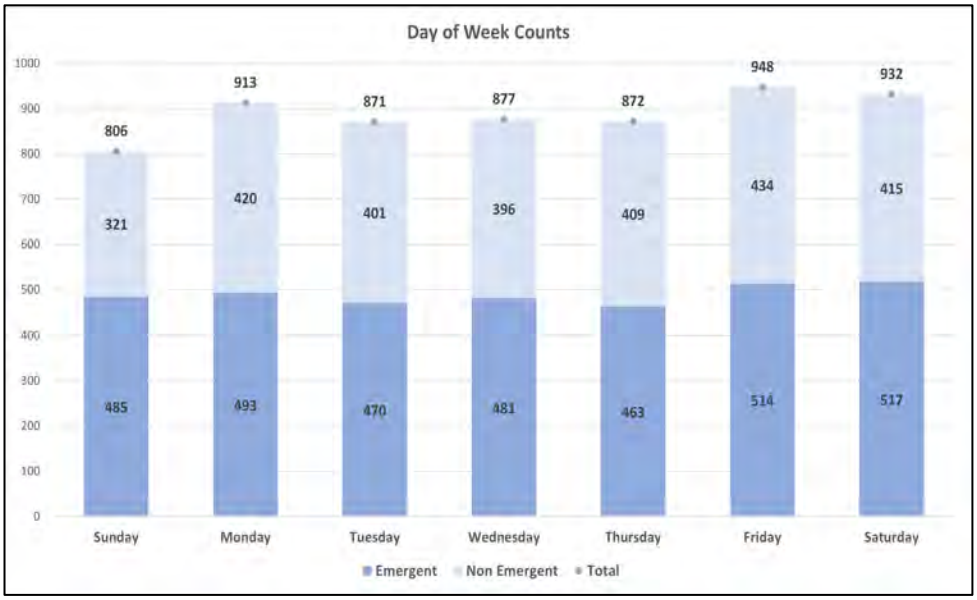


Chart 74 – Incidents by Day of Week

Riverton City – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
4,300	2,595	60%

Table 133 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Riverton City – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Fall	485
Sick Person	464
Unconscious	264
Breathing Problem	231
Seizure	231

Table 134 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Riverton City – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	33	28.95%
Natural Vegetation Fire	19	16.67%
Outside Rubbish Fire	20	17.54%
Vehicle Fire	18	15.79%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	5	4.39%
Fire, Other	18	15.79%
Mobile Property Fire	1	0.88%
Total	114	100%

Table 135 – Incidents by Dispatch Type

Riverton City – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	7	2	0	0	**9**
Assembly	26	36	30	0	**92**
Commercial	158	85	46	6	**295**
Education	54	8	16	3	**81**
Government	47	17	7	0	**71**
Hazardous	4	0	0	0	**4**
Healthcare	0	1	5	1	**7**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	15	3	6	3	**27**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	12166	344	38	0	**12548**
Single Family Residential	4015	6966	832	7	**11820**
Multi-family Residential	274	227	102	24	**627**
Unclassified/Storage	63	8	6	0	**77**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**16829**	**7697**	**1088**	**44**	**25658**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 136 – Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

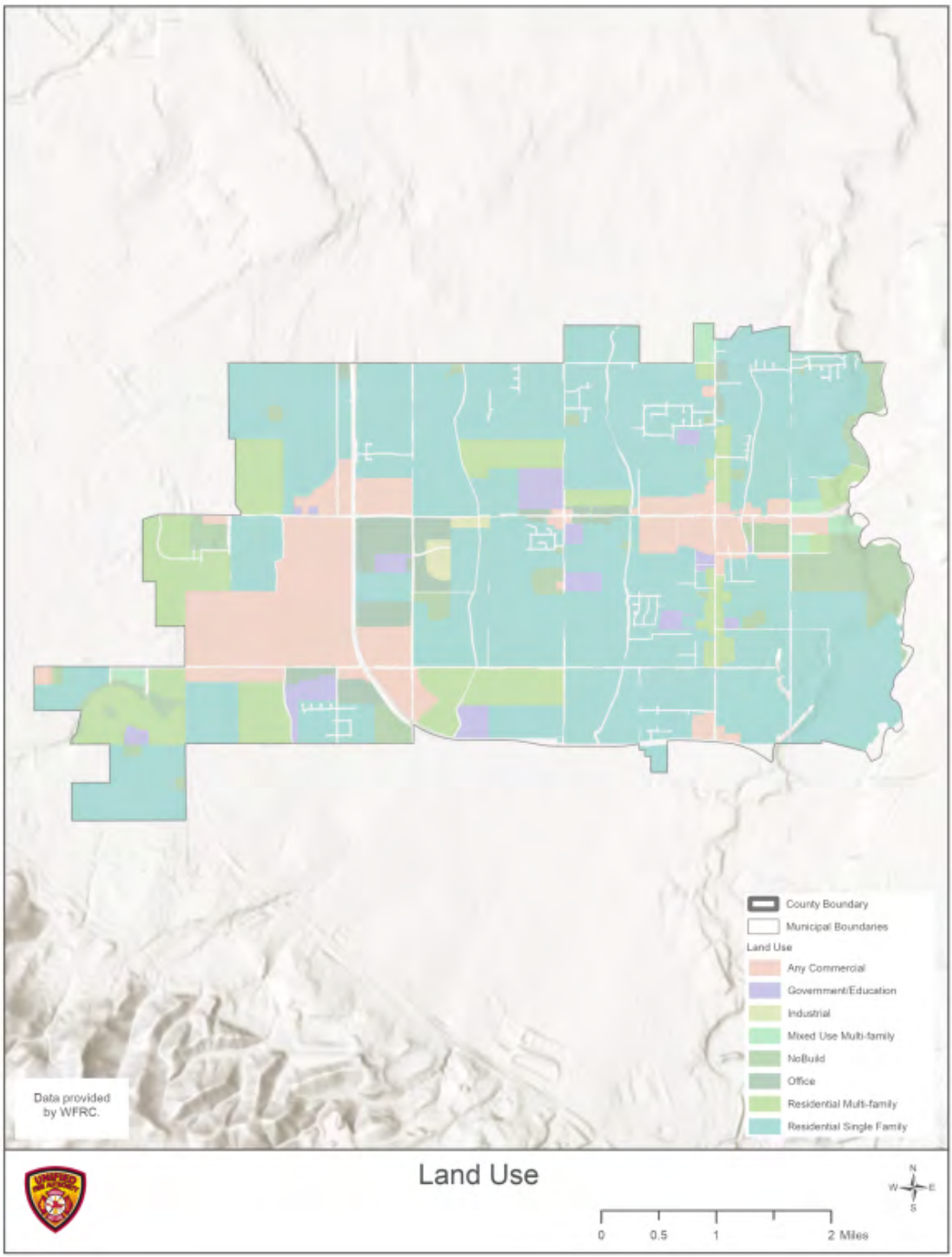


Image 74 - Land use

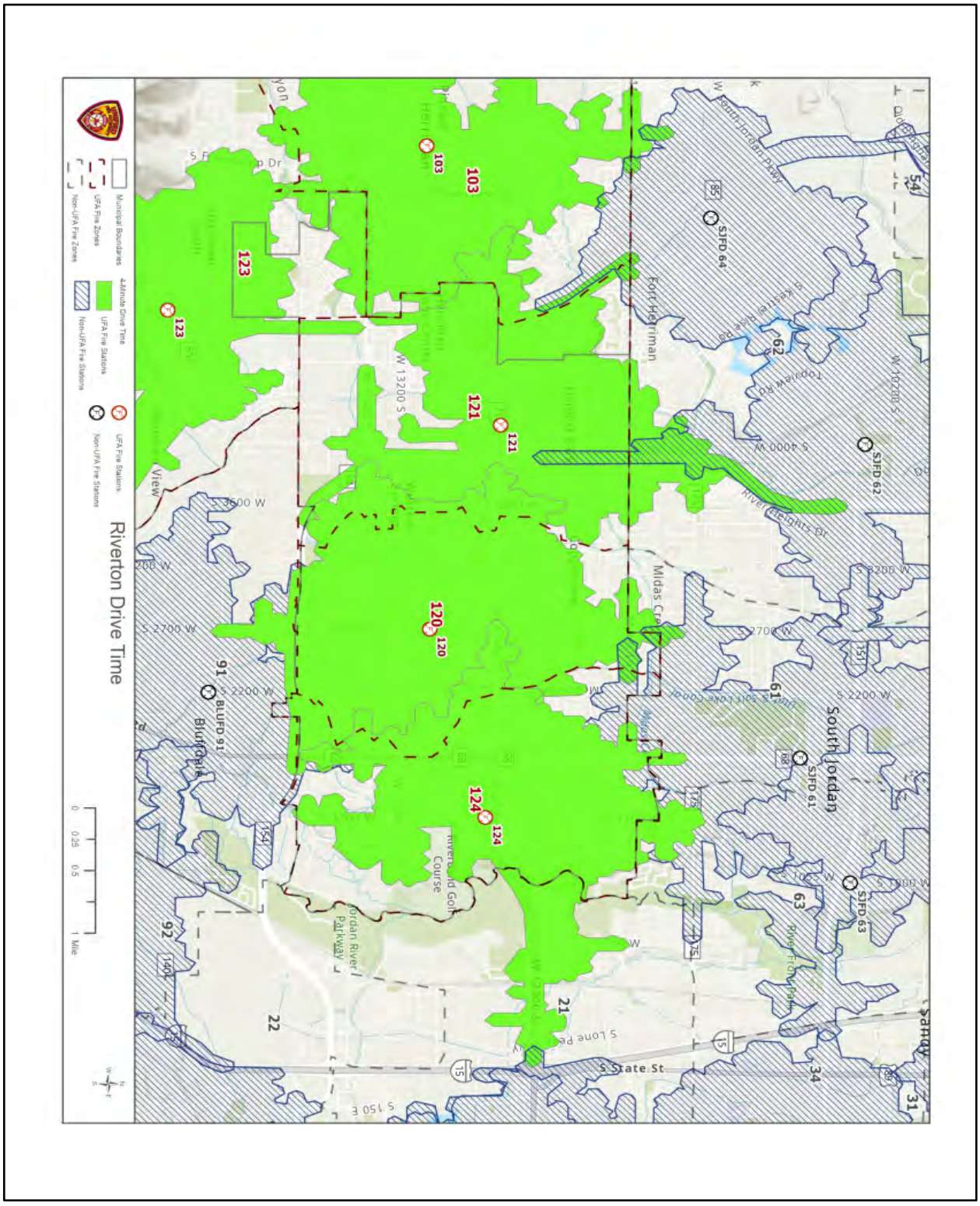


Image 75 - Four Minute Response Times - UFA and Aid

Riverton City – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Riverton City, the 90th percentile drive time is 7:02 for fire and 6:06 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 6:19.

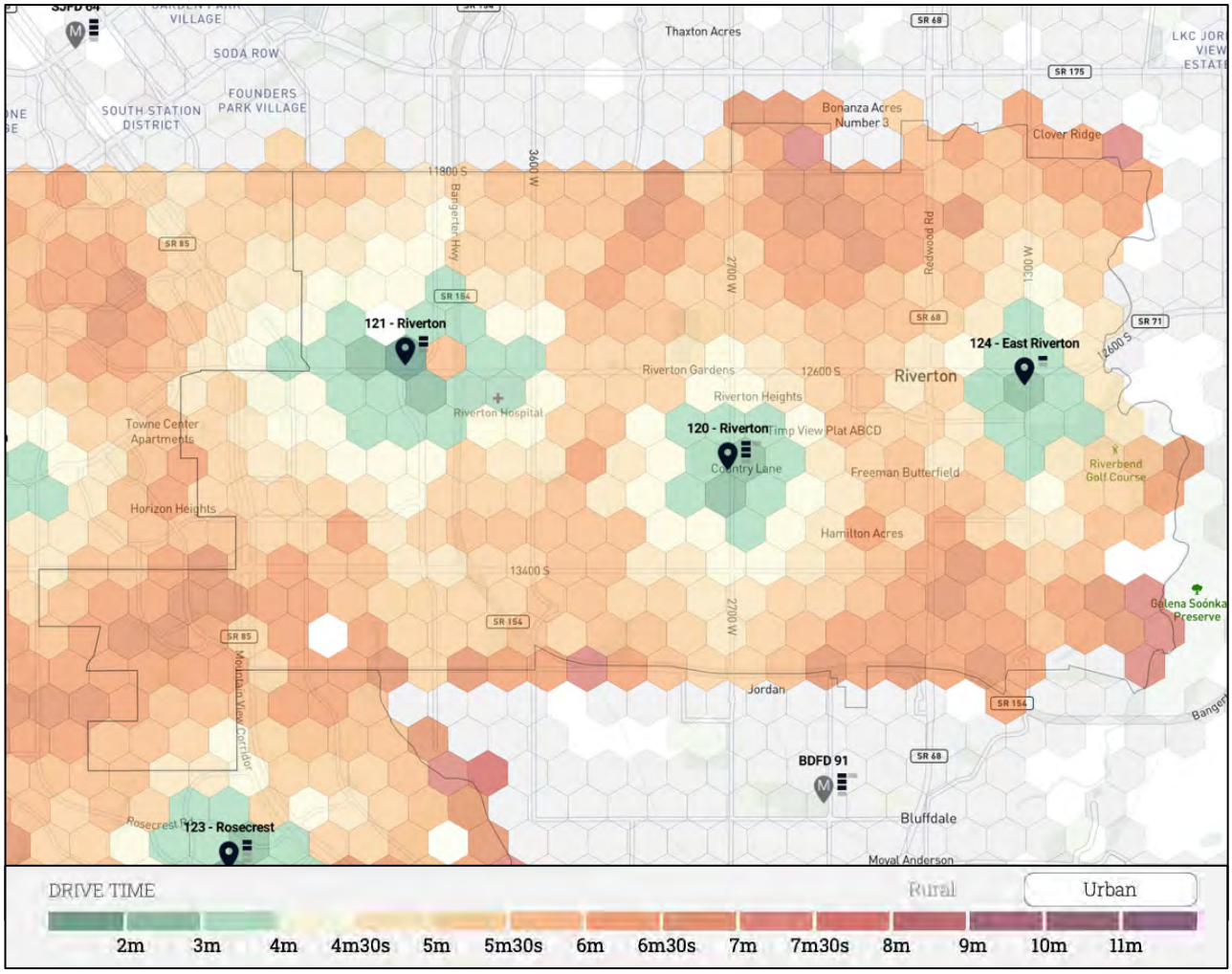


Image 76 – Emergent Response Times – All Aid

Riverton City – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 7:51.

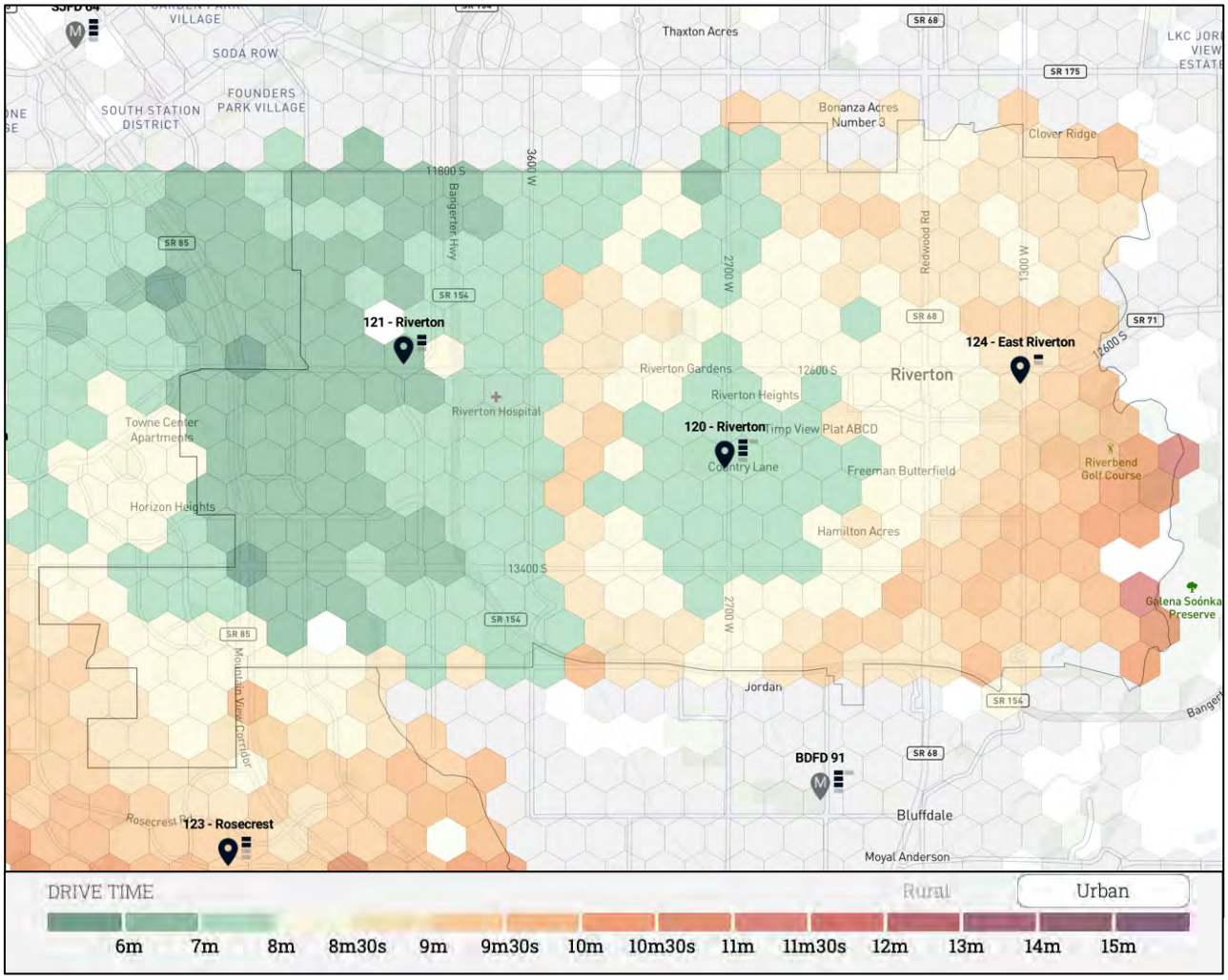


Image 77 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Riverton City – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 9:02.

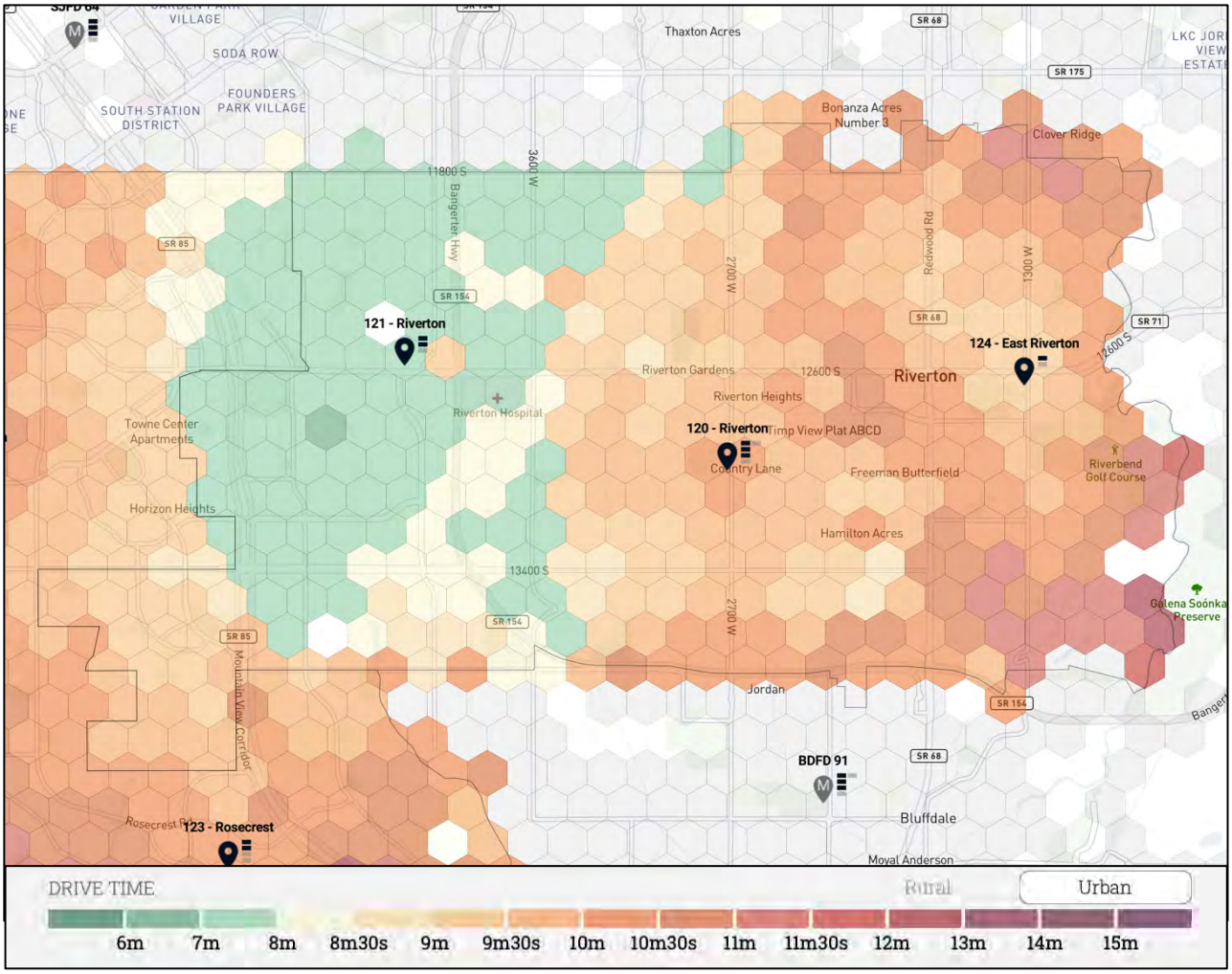


Image 78 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Riverton City 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
Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod	High	Mod	High

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

Table 137 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Riverton City. Bangerter Highway (SR154) runs north-south through the city and on the south border of the east side of the city, the Mountain View Corridor (SR85) runs on the north-south on the west side, and SR71 runs through the middle of the city. Several arterials and state roads also run through Riverton, with 13400 South, 12600 South, 3600 West, 2700 West and Redwood Road. There are zero linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 15.26 linear miles of State Highways, and 195 total linear miles of roadway. Riverton City is in the moderate-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is one water district within Riverton City, Riverton City Water District, via the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are six identified dams within Riverton City. Riverton City is in the moderate-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Riverton City, there are no concerns with avalanche areas. Riverton is in the low-risk category for avalanche. There are no identified fault lines that run through the city and are components of the Wasatch Fault. Riverton City is in the low-risk category for both liquefaction and fault lines. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings within Riverton City, with an estimated 477 URM's, which constitutes about 1.86% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Riverton City is in the low-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

The largest concern of a Wildland Urban Interface area within Riverton City is in the river bottoms along the Jordan River. Riverton City is in the moderate-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are four identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Riverton City, which is in the moderate-risk category.

Hospitals

Riverton City has one hospital, Riverton Hospital, located at 3741 W 12600 S. Riverton City is in the moderate-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

Riverton City has seven elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, one special education k-12 school, and two private schools within city boundaries, which place it in the high-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target hazard occupancies in Riverton include:

- Riverton City Hall -12830 S Redwood Rd
- Riverton Hardware - 12773 S Redwood Rd

- IHC Riverton Hospital - 3741 W 12600 S
- IFA 1926 W 12600 S
- Home Depot 3852 W 13400 S
- Lowe’s 12462 S Creek Meadow Rd
- Neuro restorative/ Country Life Care Center -13747 & 13757 S Redwood Rd
- Stamp It Up - 12907 S 3600 W
- Costco - 13126 S. Eagles Flight Rd

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $510,932.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $172,065.00 of content loss due to fire.

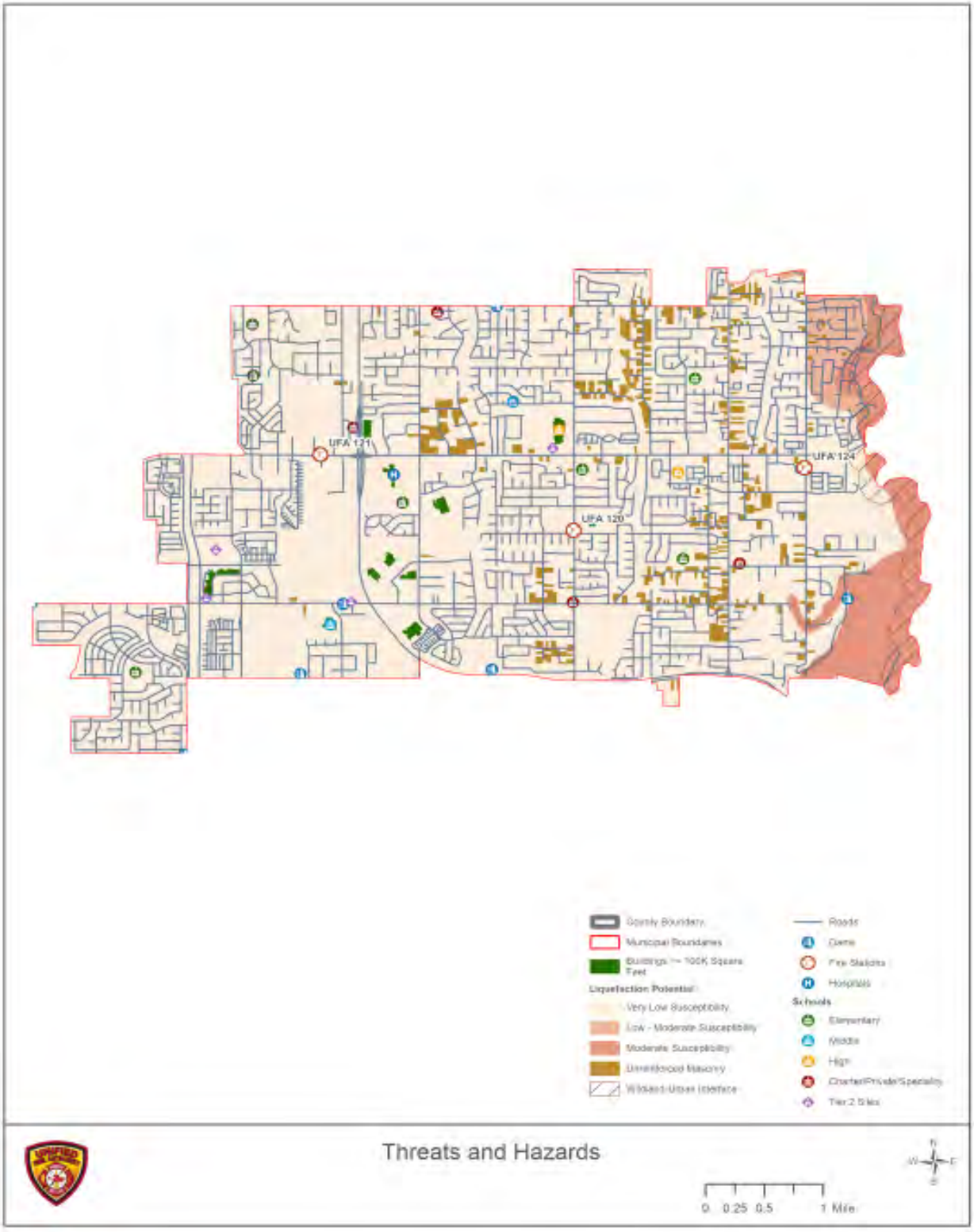


Image 79 - Threats and Hazards

City of Taylorsville

Community Risk Assessment

City of Taylorsville

UFA has two stations within the City of Taylorsville covering a total of 10.85 square miles with a population of 58,937 as of 2024 and responded to 15,430 calls for service from 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
City of Taylorsville	58,937	12.28%	10.85	5,329	Urban	$4.5B

The City of Taylorsville has decreased its population from 60,448 in 2020 to 58,937 in 2024, showing a decrease of 2.5% over a four-year timeframe.

City of Taylorsville Station Information

Station 117	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	2017
Address	4965 South Redwood Road
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 person - Medic Ladder 117 (Type 1) • 4 person - Medic Engine 117 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 217 (PL 24 Hour) • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 117

Station 118	
Owner	UFSA
Opened	1999
Address	5317 South 2700 West
Staffing and Apparatus	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 118 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 118 • Battalion Chief 13

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

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

Station Number	City Location	Staffing
Station 101	Millcreek	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 101 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 101 • Battalion Chief 11
Station 107	Kearns	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 107 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 107
Station 109	Kearns	• 4 Person - Medic Ladder 109 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 109 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6109 (Type 6)
Station 125	Midvale	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 125 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 225 (PL 24 Hour) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 6125 (Type 6)
Station 126	Midvale	• 4 Person - Medic Engine 126 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 126 • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 126 • Operations Chief
Station 81	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 81 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 81 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 681(Type 6) • Battalion Chief 81
Station 82	Murray	• 3 Person - Engine 82 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 82
Station 83	Murray	• 3 Person - Tower 83 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 83 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 683 (Type 6)
Station 41	South Salt Lake	• 3 Person - Engine 41 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 41 • Battalion Chief 41
Station 42	South Salt Lake	• 3 Person - Ladder 42 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 42 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 642 (Type 6)
Station 43	South Salt Lake	• 3 Person - Engine 43 (Type 1) • 2 Person – Medic Ambulance 43
Station 52	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 52 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 52 • Cross-Staffed - Hazmat 52 • Cross-Staffed - Air & Light 52
Station 53	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Ladder 53 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 53 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 653 (Type 6) • Battalion Chief 51

Station 54	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 54 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 54 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 54
Station 55	West Jordan	• 3 Person - Engine 55 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 55 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 655 (Type 6)
Station 71	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 71 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 71 • Cross-Staffed - HazMat 71
Station 72	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 72 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 72 • Battalion Chief 71
Station 73	West Valley	• 3 Person - Ladder 73 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 73 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 473 (Type 4)
Station 74	West Valley	• 3 Person - Tower 74 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 74 • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 744 • Cross-Staffed - Heavy Rescue 74 • Cross-Staffed - Engine 674 (Type 6)
Station 75	West Valley	• 3 Person - Engine 75 (Type 1) • 2 Person - Medic Ambulance 75
Station 76	West Valley	• 3 Person - Ladder 76 (Type 1) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 376 (Type 3) • Cross-Staffed - Engine 676 (Type 6)

City of Taylorsville – Incidents by Dispatch Type

	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	85 | 1.6%	92 | 1.8%	90 | 1.8%
EMS	4072 | 78.7%	3662 | 71.2%	3648 | 71.7%
HazMat	74 | 1.5%	67 | 1.3%	76 | 1.5%
Service Call	124 | 2.4%	264 | 5.1%	222 | 4.4%
Good Intent	559 | 10.8%	757 | 14.7%	749 | 14.7%
False Call	237 | 4.6%	269 | 5.2%	277 | 5.4%
Natural Condition	15 | 0.3%	10 | 0.2%	6 | 0.1%
Other Situation	1 | 0%	19 | 0.4%	17 | 0.3%
Unknown	7 | 0.1%	0 | 0%	5 | 0.1%
Total	5174 | 100%	5140 | 100%	5090 | 100%

Table 138 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

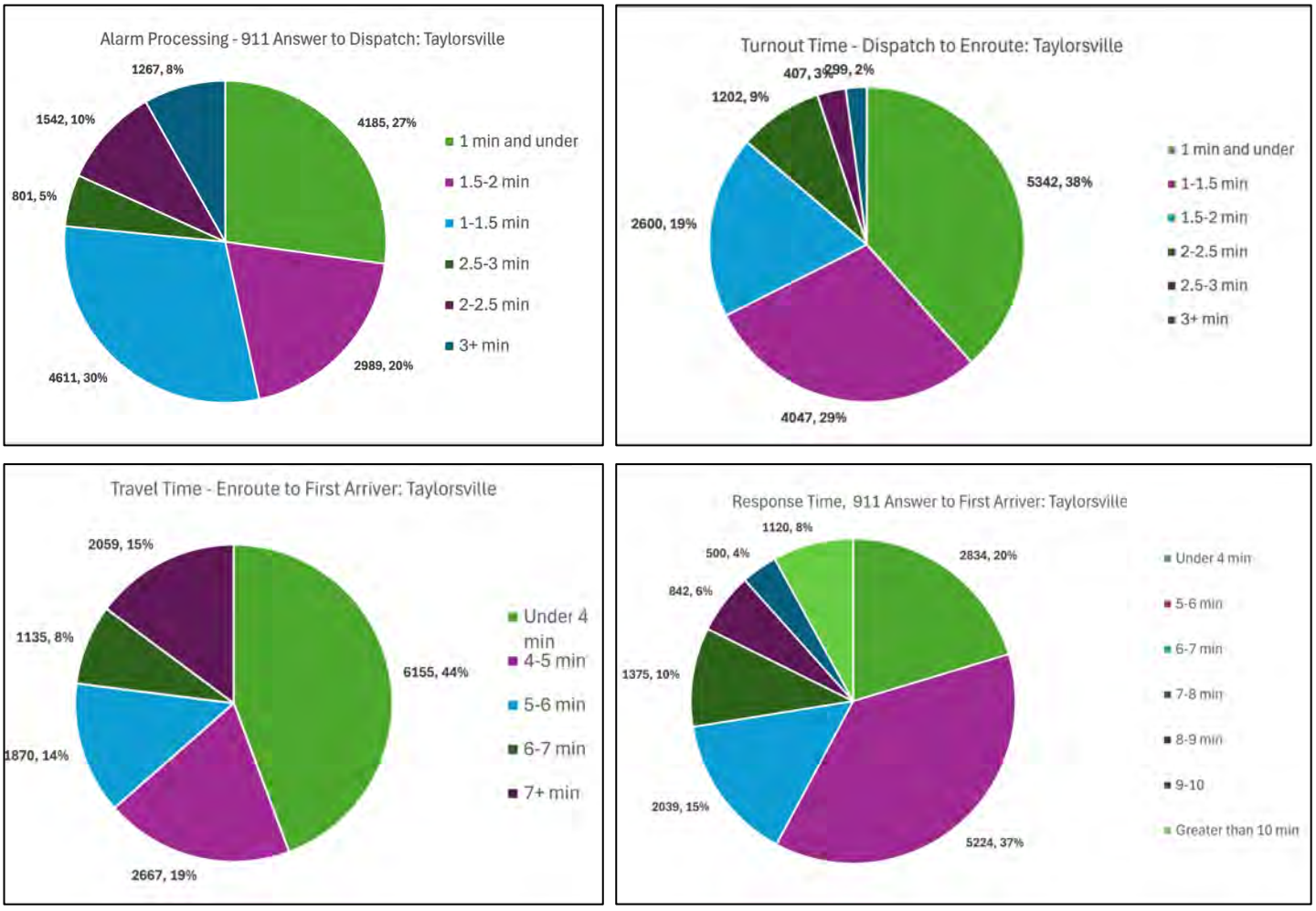


Chart 75 - Dispatch and Response Times

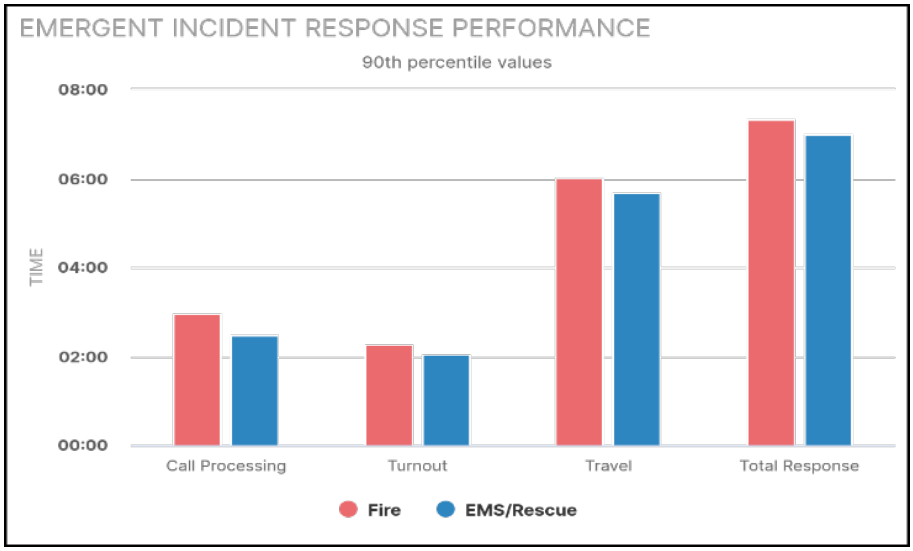


Chart 76 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Urban	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Taylorsville 2022	2:53	2:28	6:46	10:10	2:30	2:06	5:51	9:10
Taylorsville 2023	2:35	2:03	6:49	9:51	2:11	2:00	5:43	8:40
Taylorsville 2024	2:27	2:01	6:42	9:48	2:07	2:04	5:31	8:27
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

Table 139 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

City of Taylorsville – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

Chart 77 - Turnout and Travel Times

The charts above illustrate alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within the City of Taylorsville (90th percentile).

City of Taylorsville: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day

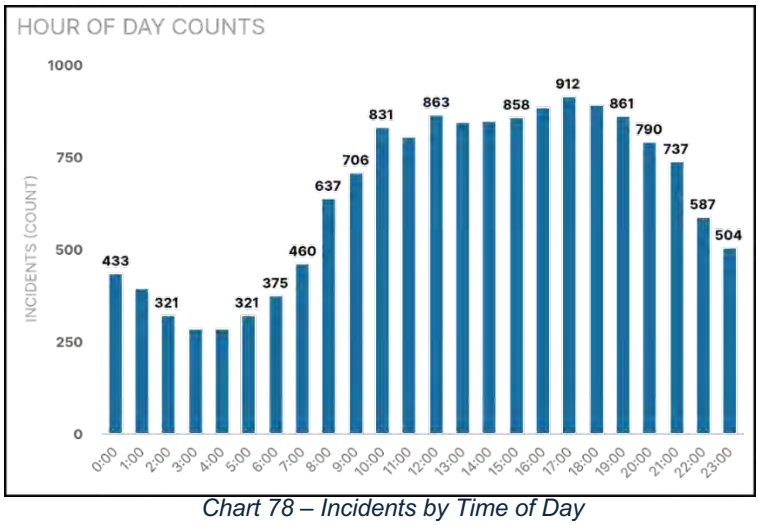


Chart 78 – Incidents by Time of Day

This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within the City of Taylorsville for all service calls.

City of Taylorsville – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand remains relatively consistent throughout the week, with slightly higher call volumes occurring on Monday and Friday.

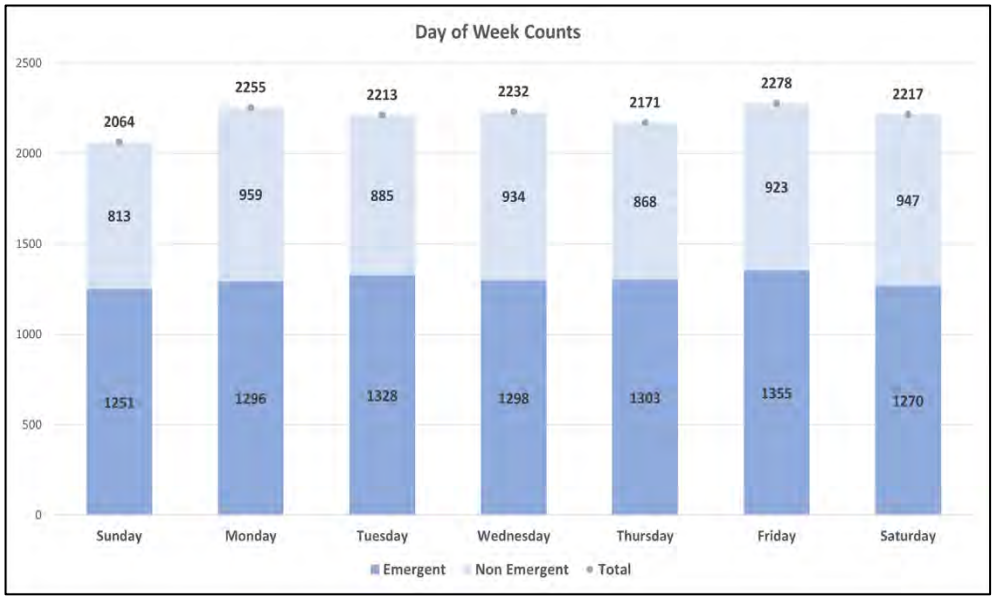


Chart 79 – Incidents by Day of Week

City of Taylorsville – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
11,382	7,090	62%

Table 140 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

City of Taylorsville – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Sick Person	1,475
Fall	1,125
Breathing Problem	543
Unconscious	326
Seizure	298

Table 141 - Top 5 Medical Calls

City of Taylorsville – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents		NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	92	34.46%		**Special Outside Fire**	7	2.62%
Natural Vegetation Fire	39	14.61%		**Fire, Other**	17	6.37%
Outside Rubbish Fire	62	23.22%		**Mobile Property Fire**	2	0.75%
Vehicle Fire	48	17.98%		**Total**	267	100%

Table 142 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

City of Taylorsville as of 2024 – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	10	0	0	0	**10**
Assembly	76	9	32	0	**117**
Commercial	391	124	95	9	**619**
Education	117	5	24	4	**150**
Government	122	9	18	0	**149**
Hazardous	23	0	1	0	**24**
Healthcare	1	1	7	1	**10**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	38	7	6	2	**53**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	16,133	178	41	0	**16,352**
Single Family Residential	9,471	4,478	170	0	**14,119**
Multi-family Residential	526	623	185	30	**1,364**
Unclassified/Storage	282	21	2	1	**306**
Utility and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**27,190**	**5,455**	**581**	**47**	**33,273**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 143 – City of Taylorsville Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

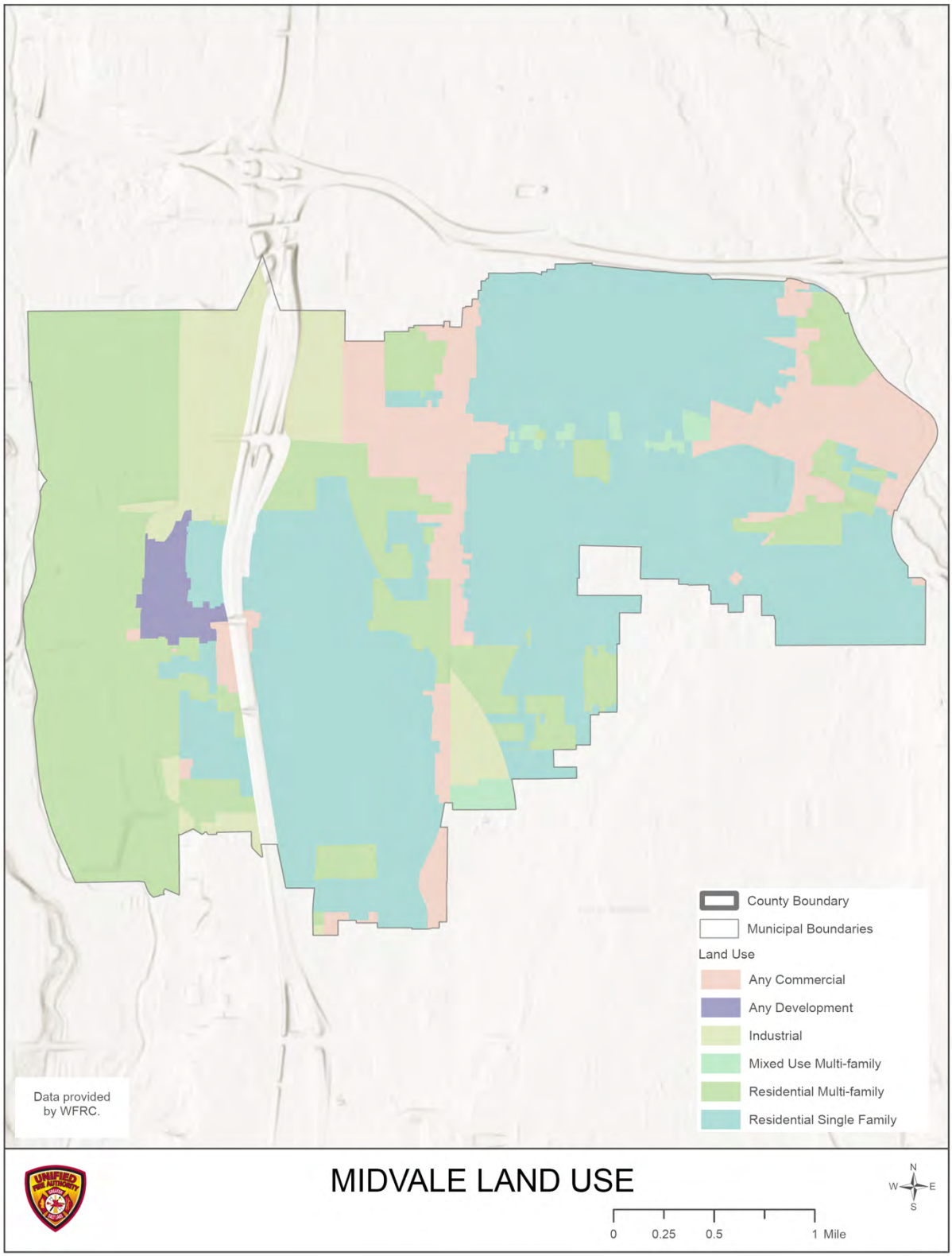


Image 80 - Land Use

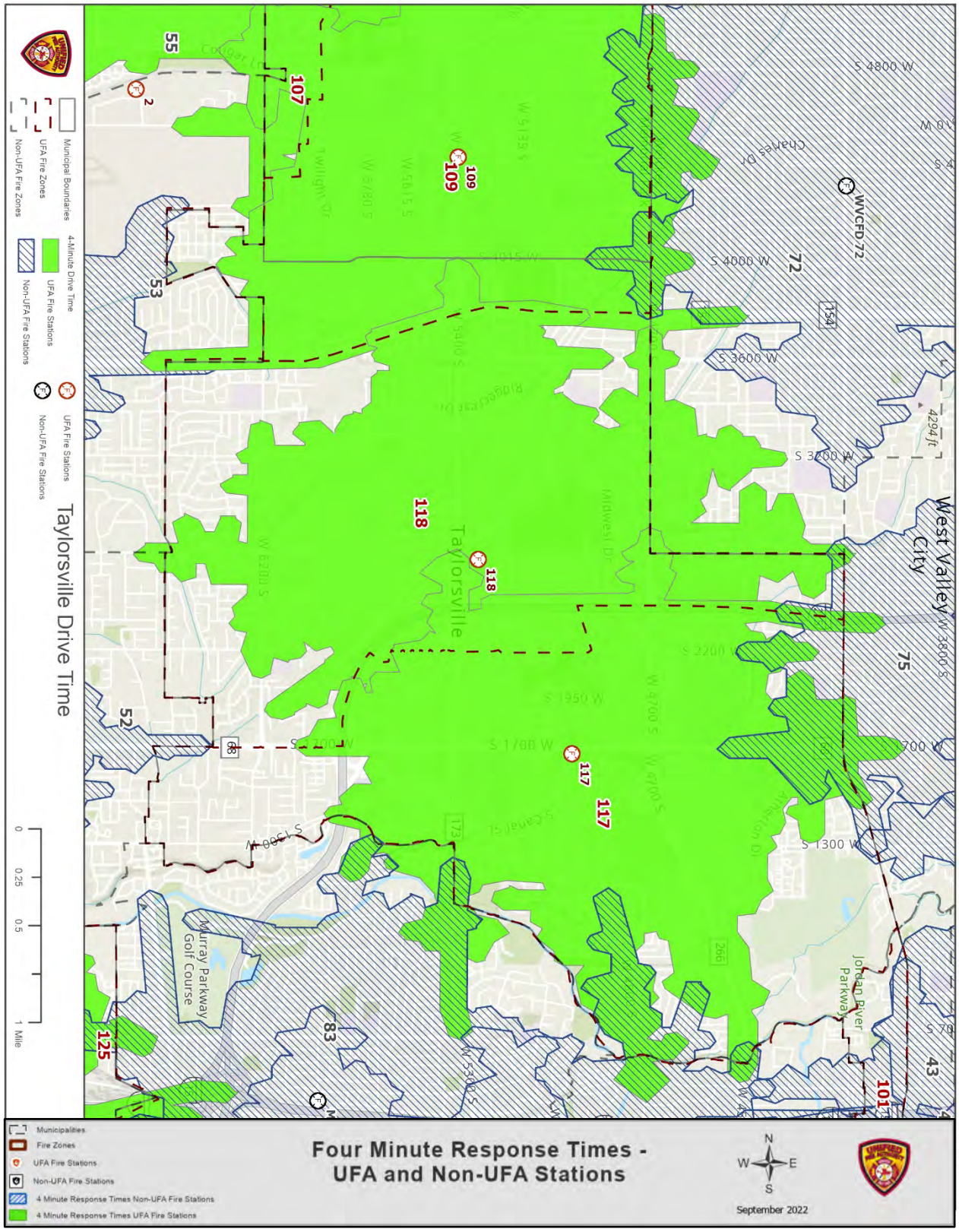


Image 81 - 4-Minute Travel Times, UFA and Aid

City of Taylorsville– First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within the City of Taylorsville, the 90th percentile drive time is 7:02 for fire and 6:06 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 6:19.

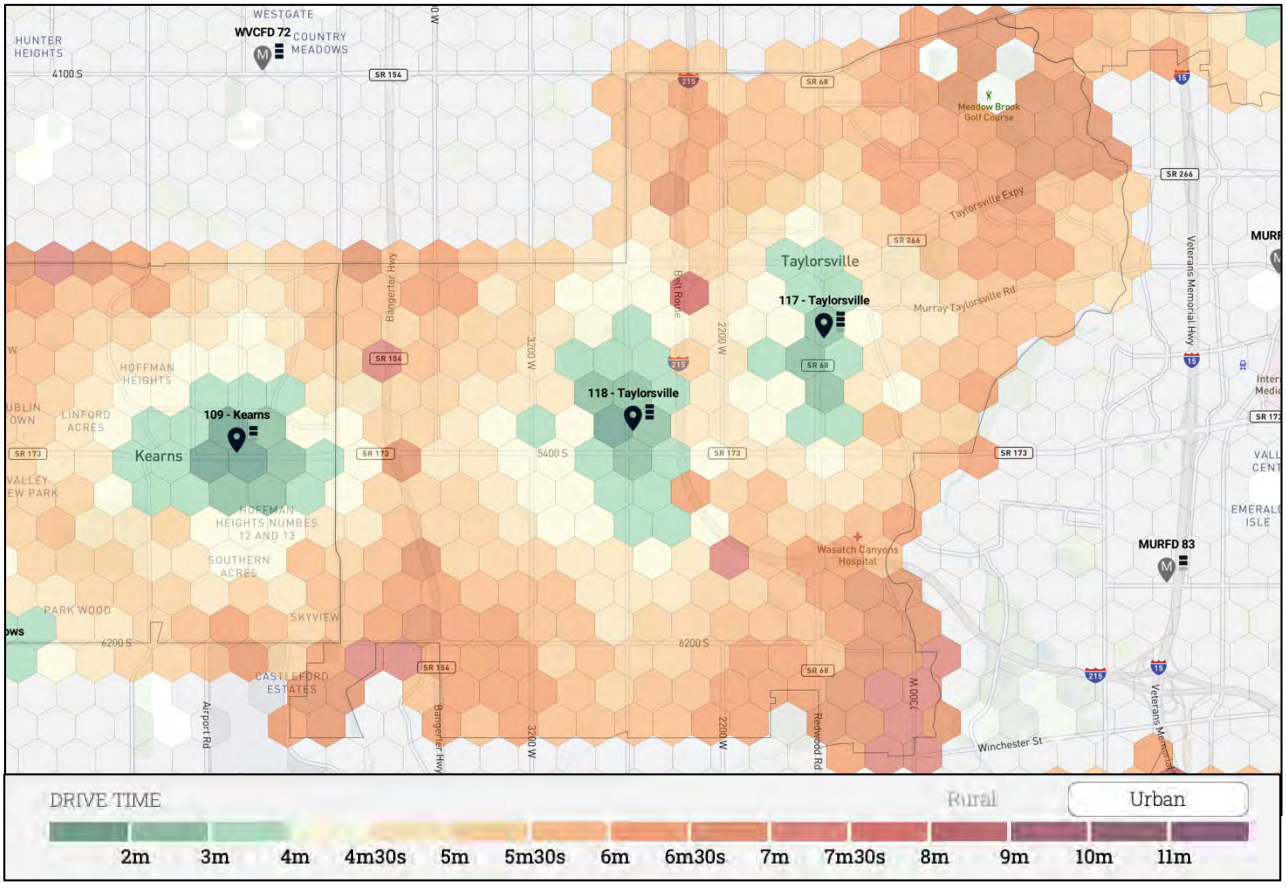


Image 82 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

City of Taylorsville – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 6:40.

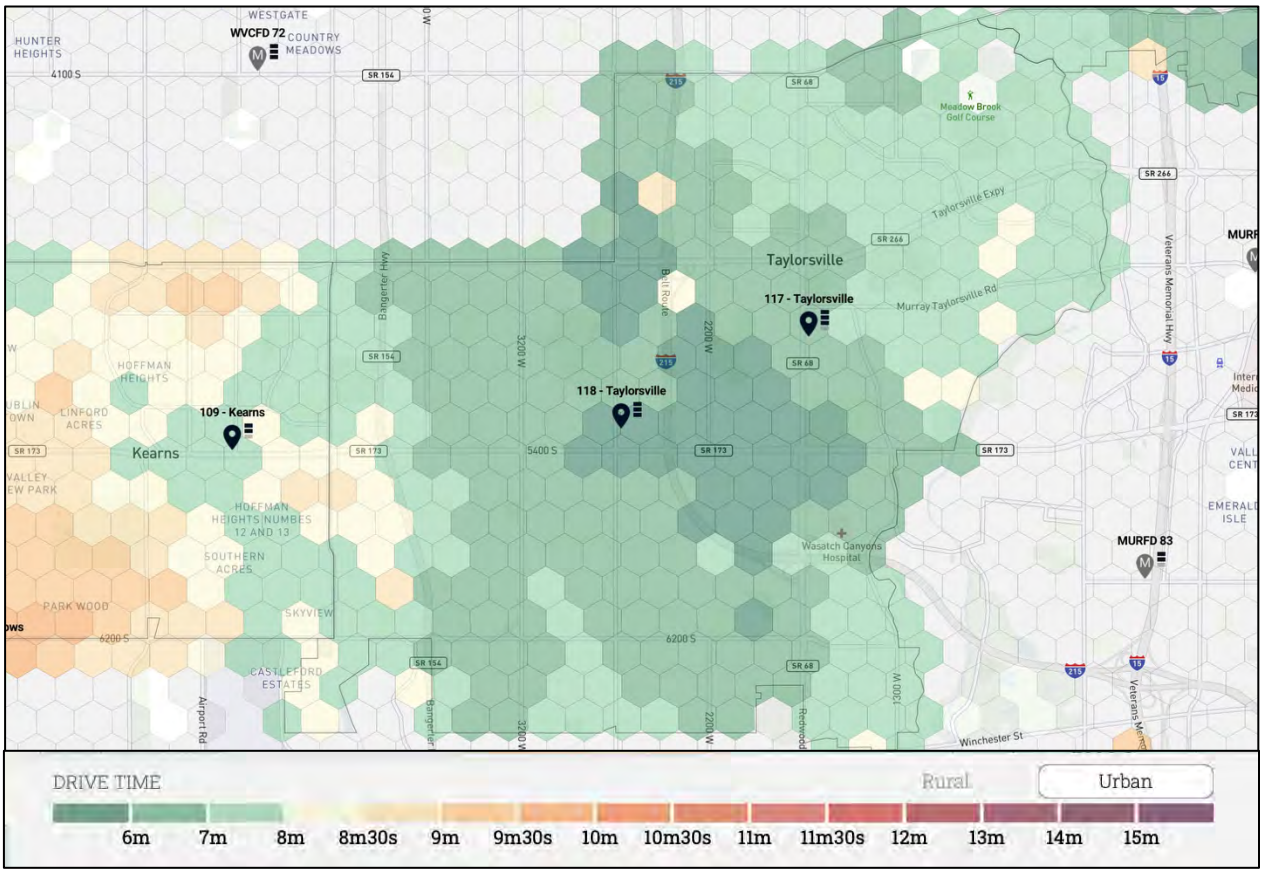


Image 83 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

City of Taylorsville – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 7:57.

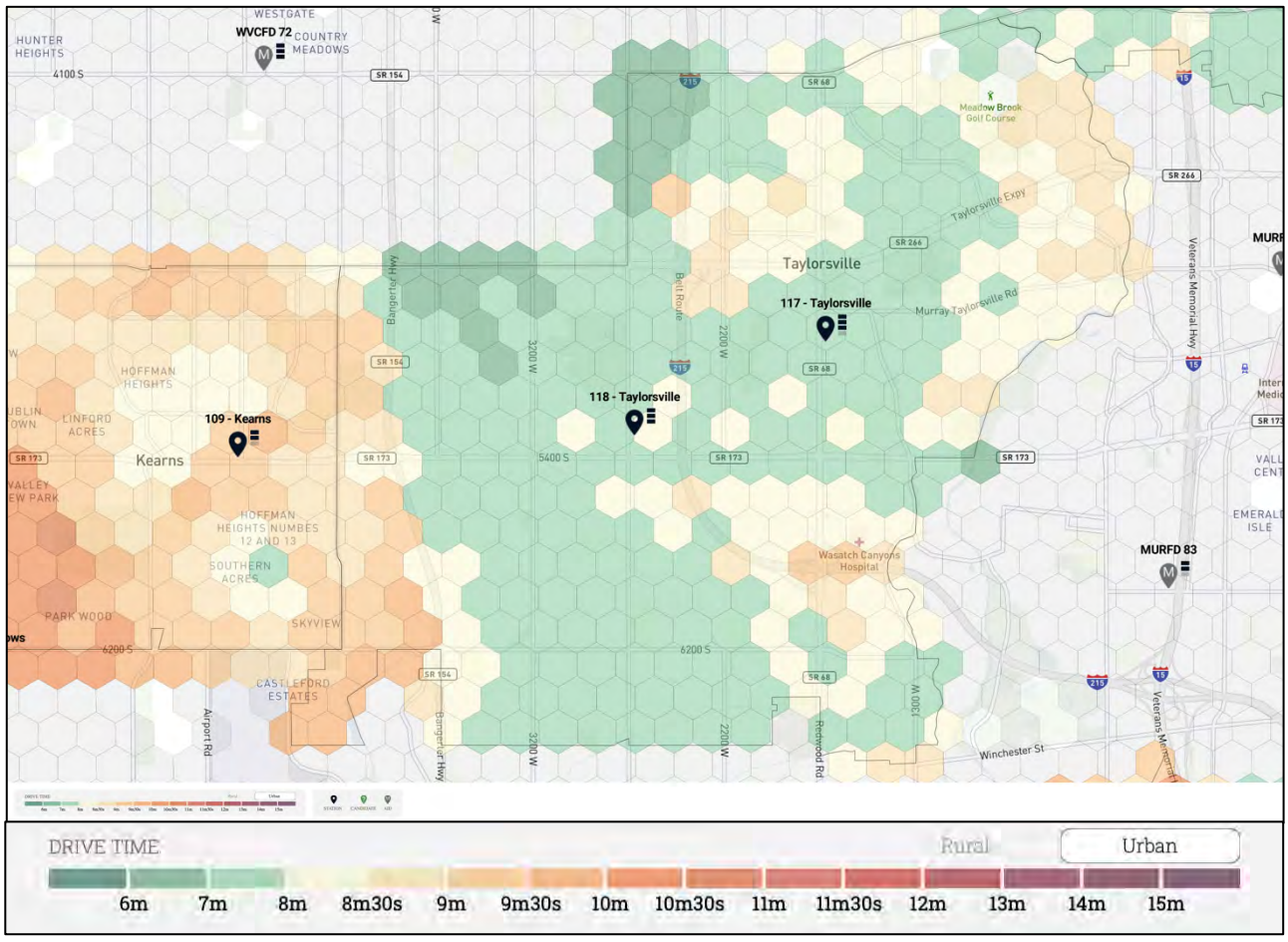


Image 84 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

City of Taylorsville 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
High	Mod	High	High	Low	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High

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

Table 144 - Hazard Matrix

Infrastructure – Transportation

There are several high-level transportation routes within Taylorsville. I-215 runs north-south through the city and turns east-west on the south border of the city. State Road 154 runs north-south through the city. Several arterials and state roads also run through Taylorsville, with 4700 South, 5400 South, and 6200 South running east-west and Redwood Road, 2700 West and 3200 West running north-south through the city. There are 6.76 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 14.9 linear miles of State Highways, and 205.84 total linear miles of roadway. Taylorsville is in the high-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There is one water district within Taylorsville, the Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are four identified dams within Taylorsville, which is in the moderate-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Taylorsville, there are no concerns with avalanche areas. Taylorsville is in the low-risk category for avalanches. There are several identified fault lines that run north/south through the city and are components of the Wasatch Fault. Taylorsville is in the high-risk category for both liquefaction for fault lines. There are roughly 14,547 linear feet of fault lines within Taylorsville. One of the biggest hazards that occur within an earthquake scenario is the number of unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings within Taylorsville, with an estimated 2,362 URM's, which constitutes about 9.25% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Taylorsville is in the high-risk category for unreinforced masonry.

Wildland Urban Interface

The largest concern of a Wildland Urban Interface area within Taylorsville is in the river bottoms along the Jordan River. Taylorsville is in the low-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 24 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Taylorsville, which is in the high-risk category.

Hospitals

Taylorsville has three hospitals within its city boundaries.

- Taylorsville Emergency Center a freestanding ER associated with St. Mark's Hospital (2675 W Taylorsville Blvd, Taylorsville, UT 84129).
- Intermountain Health Primary Children's Hospital Behavioral Health Center (5770 S 1500 W, Taylorsville, UT 84123).
- Taylorsville IHC Clinic (3845 W 4700 S, Taylorsville, UT 84118)

Taylorsville is in the high-risk category for hospitals.

Schools

Taylorsville has eight elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, two special education schools (K-12), three private schools within city boundaries, and one Community College main campus, which places it in the high-risk category.

Target Hazards – Structures

Some of the target hazard occupancies in Taylorsville include:

- IvyBrook Assisted Living – 2011 W 4700 S
- Silver Crest Apartments – 2099 W 4700 S
- Legacy Village – 3251 W 5400 S
- Legacy House – 6302 S Gold Medal Dr
- Bristol Village Apartments – 6218 S Gold Medal Dr
- Avalon West
- Monument Health – 6246 S Redwood Rd
- Summit Vista – 3390 W Signal Peak Dr
- Meadow Peak Assisted Living 6084 S Summit Vista Blvd
- Taylorsville Utah Temple – 2603 W 4700 S
- Taylorsville State Office Building – 4315 S 2700 W
- Office of the Medical Examiner – 4451 S 2700 W
- Utah Public Health Laboratory – 4431 S 2700 W
- ICU Medical – 994 W Levoy Dr
- Nelson Laboratories 6280 S Redwood Rd

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $4,044,200.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $2,376,375.00 of content loss due to fire.

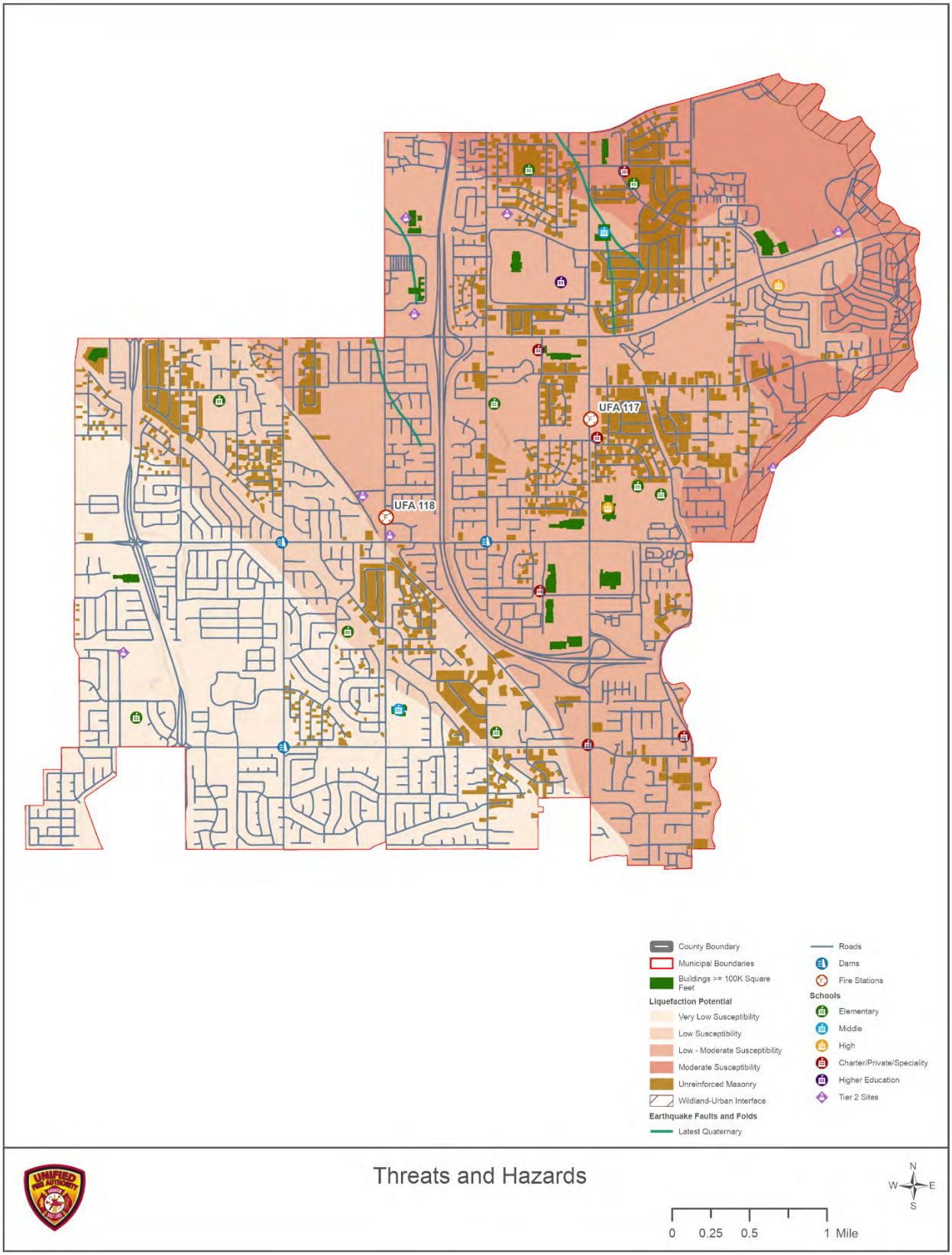


Image 85 - Threats and Hazards

Unincorporated Salt Lake County

Risk Assessment

Salt Lake County

UFA has no stations within Unincorporated Salt Lake County (SLCo) and responds to all Unincorporated areas from surrounding municipal fire stations. This includes the majority of the canyons within the Salt Lake Valley and is probably the most dynamic of our planning zones due to types of responses. Responses include technical rescues (including swift water rescues and high angle rescues), motor vehicle accidents, brush fires, and urban interface fires. Other areas of interest include Kennecott/Rio Tinto, the Utah Data Center, and Camp Williams. UFA covers a total of 358.87 square miles in Salt Lake County with a population of 11,052 and responded to 3,193 calls for service in 2022-2024.

Municipality	Population	Population Percentage of UFA	Square Miles	Population Density per Sq Mile	Classification	Value of Structures Protected
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	11,052	2.3%	358.87	30.80	Wilderness	$1.1B

Salt Lake County Population

There is not a great source for Unincorporated Salt Lake County population data. The balance of the population from the census estimate for 2024 (taking all of Salt Lake County and subtracting all incorporated populations) shows a population of 11,052 and the previous estimate was 7,094 from the 2020 census. This shows a 35.8% increase in a 4-year timeframe. This is anticipated to drastically change by July 1, 2027, as there is new State of Utah legislation (HB330) which requires all unincorporated islands within a city of the first class to either vote to incorporate or be annexed into existing municipalities. This will decrease the population to nearly zero, as all islands of unincorporated pockets will be absorbed or become municipalities.

Surrounding UFA and Automatic/Mutual Aid Response Stations

Due to the unimproved and forested nature of much of Unincorporated Salt Lake County, as well as the various unincorporated pockets within the Salt Lake Valley, many of the remaining 9 fire agencies within the Salt Lake Valley have either contiguous borders with portions of Unincorporated Salt Lake County; are close to; or provide service to pockets of Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Due to the complicated geographic boundaries, it is difficult to accurately identify the agencies and stations within an eight-minute response time to Unincorporated Salt Lake County. While eight-minute response times can be determined to some degree along the major transportation routes and established communities, there are other areas within Unincorporated Salt Lake County with unimproved roads, or in some cases no roads, that make the collection of this data difficult at best. The following table identifies the units and apparatus from UFA that responded into Unincorporated Salt Lake County on service calls from 2022-2024.

Unit	Incidents
AL115	5
BC11	654
BC12	36
BC13	216
COMM2	1
E6102	4
E6106	6
E6109	1
E6110	10
E6111	13
E6112	21
E6115	2
E6118	1
E6123	2
HM109	1
HM124	5
HM126	18
HV117	65
HV121	17
MA101	80
MA104	55
MA106	253

Unit	Incidents
MA110	456
MA111	190
MA113	1
MA118	20
MA120	8
MA121	60
MA126	129
MA203	94
MA204	206
MA206	44
MA216	34
MA217	7
MA225	24
ME101	28
ME102	195
ME103	185
ME104	280
ME108	55
ME109	1
ME112	591
ME113	476
ME115	73

Unit	Incidents
ME117	4
ME119	40
ME123	22
ME124	2
ME125	11
ME126	19
ML106	187
ML109	153
ML110	140
ML111	111
ML117	9
ML121	12
OPS1	4
S1D	2
SAFE1	1
SW116	1
UFA192	1
UFA194	1
WILD1	2
WTT106	17
WTT111	2
WTT123	2

MA109	128	**ME116**	404

*Note – The number of apparatus that responded are greater than the number of calls identified in the following tables due to several apparatus being sent to a call.

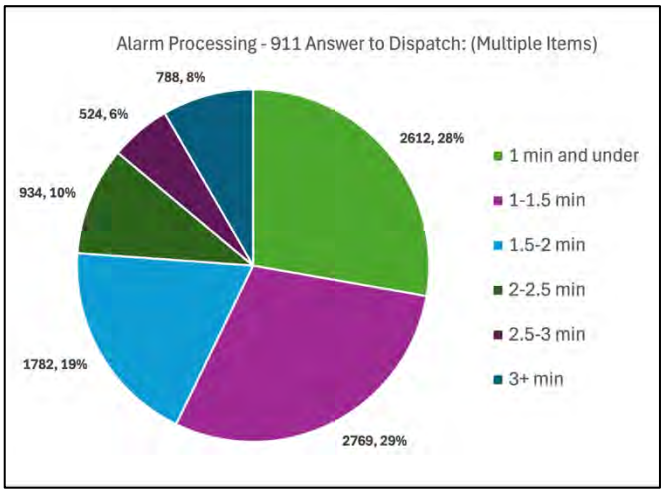
Table 145 - UFA Responses Into SLCo Unincorporated

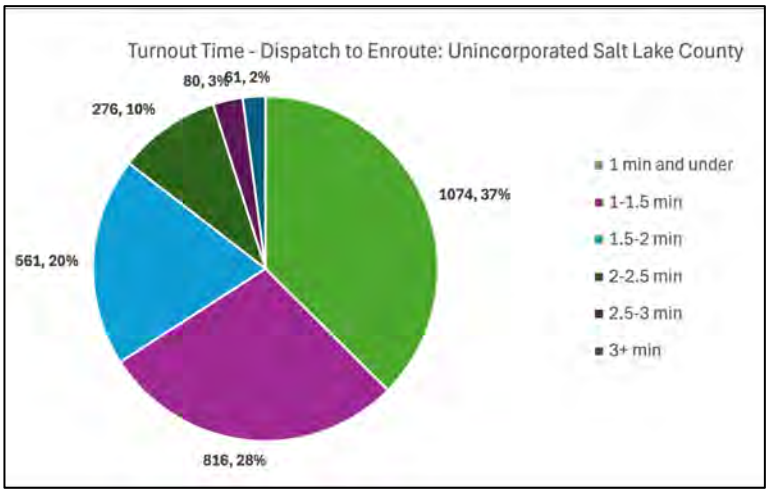
Unincorporated Salt Lake County – Incidents by Dispatch Type

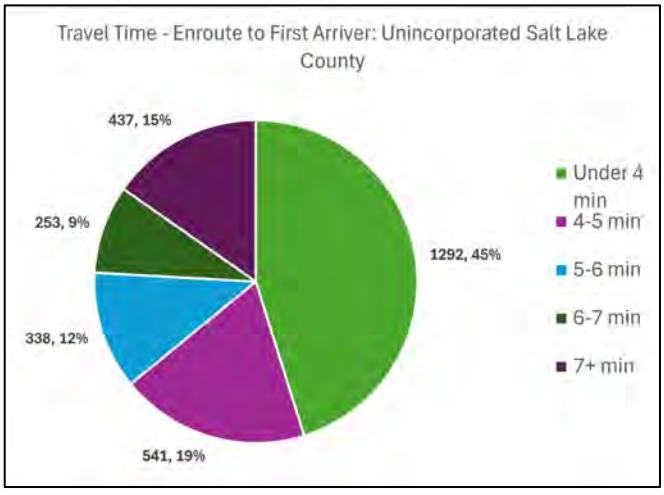
	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Fire Suppression	52 | 4.8%	36 | 3.4%	48 | 4.5%
EMS	725 | 67.3%	627 | 59.3%	615 | 58.2%
HazMat	17 | 1.6%	24 | 2.3%	12 | 1.1%
Service Call	22 | 2%	20 | 1.9%	40 | 3.8%
Good Intent	226 | 21%	305 | 28.8%	294 | 27.8%
False Call	30 | 2.8%	40 | 3.8%	42 | 4%
Natural Condition	2 | 0.2%	4 | 0.4%	5 | 0.5%
Other Situation	1 | 0.1%	2 | 0.2%	0 | 0%
Unknown	3 | 0.3%	0 | 0%	1 | 0.1%
Total	1078 | 100%	1058 | 100%	1057 | 100%

Table 146 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Unincorporated Salt Lake County – Incidents by Dispatch Type







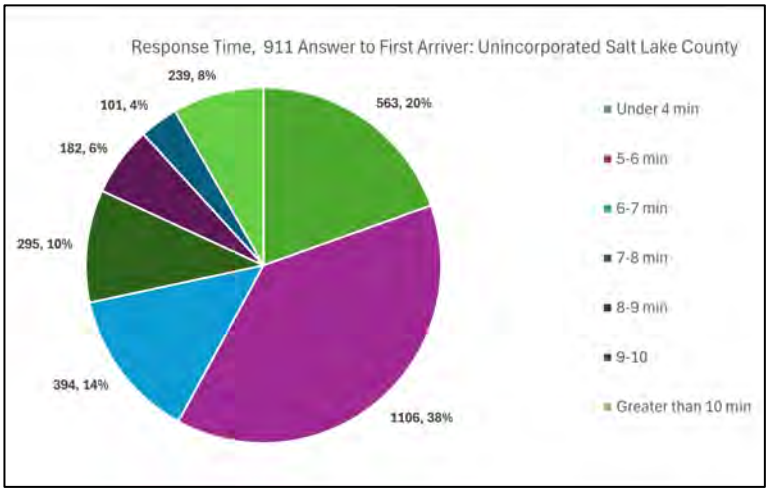


Chart 80 - Dispatch and Response Times

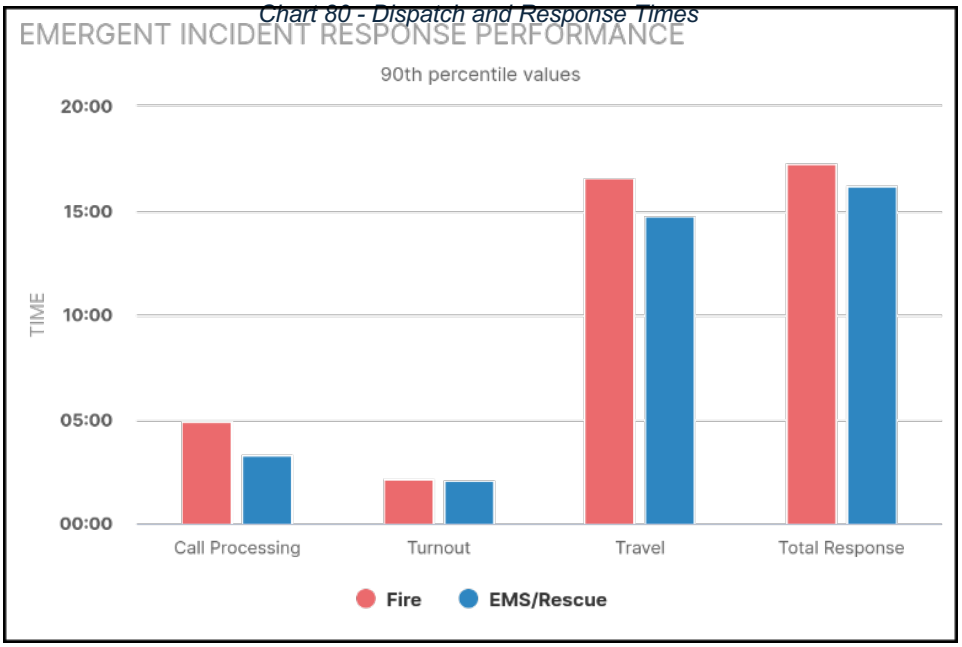


Chart 81 - Emergent Incident Response Performance

Wilderness	Call Processing: Fire	Turnout Time: Fire	Travel Time: Fire	Total Response: Fire	Call Processing: EMS	Turnout Time: EMS	Travel Time: EMS	Total Response: EMS
Unincorporated SLCo 2022	3:05	2:02	14:38	19:08	3:03	2:15	14:42	18:49
Unincorporated SLCo 2023	3:00	2:17	14:04	18:13	2:57	2:04	14:33	17:38
Unincorporated SLCo 2024	2:55	2:36	16:40	18:51	2:39	1:58	15:13	18:47
UFA Urban 2022-2024	2:43	2:20	7:17	10:51	2:15	2:06	6:11	9:11
UFA Rural 2022-2024	2:59	2:22	14:56	17:48	2:51	2:18	14:29	18:22
NFPA 1710	1:04	1:20	4:00	6:24	1:00	1:00	4:00	6:00

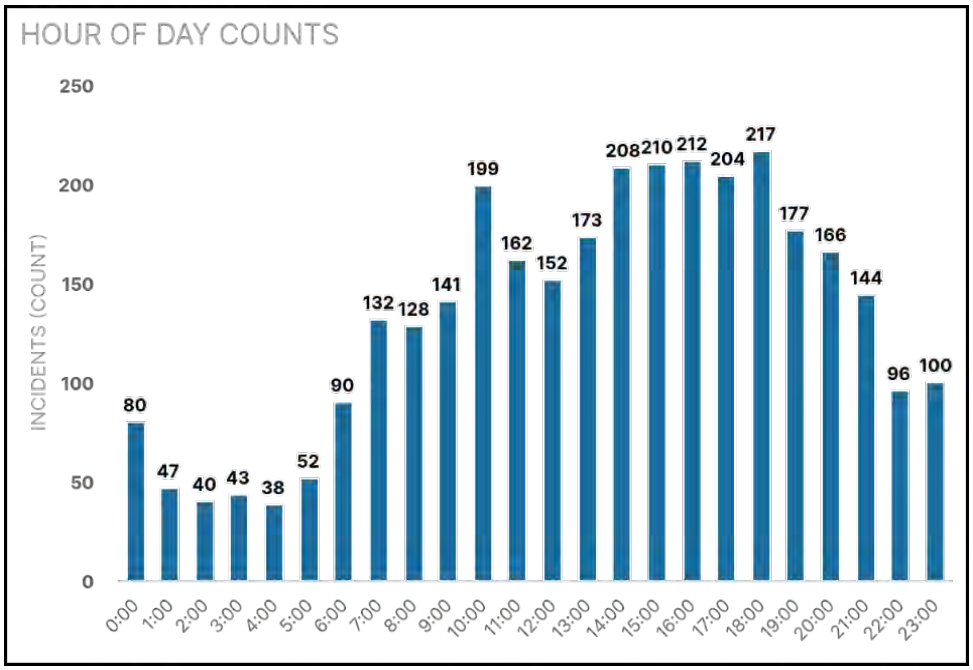
Table 147 – Emergent Response Times, 90th percentile values

Unincorporated Salt Lake County – 2022-2024 Total Response Times

Chart 82 - Turnout and Travel Time

The charts above illustrate the alarm processing, turnout, travel, and total response times for all units responding to service calls within Unincorporated Salt Lake County (90th percentile).

Unincorperated SL County: 2022-2024 Incidents by Time of Day



This table demonstrates the incidents by time of day and the time of greatest demand within Unincorporated SL County for all service calls.

Chart 83 – Incidents by Time of Day

Unincorporated Salt Lake County – 2022-2024 Incidents by Day of Week

This chart presents incident volume by day of the week and demonstrates that demand increases toward the weekend, with the highest call volume occurring on Saturday.

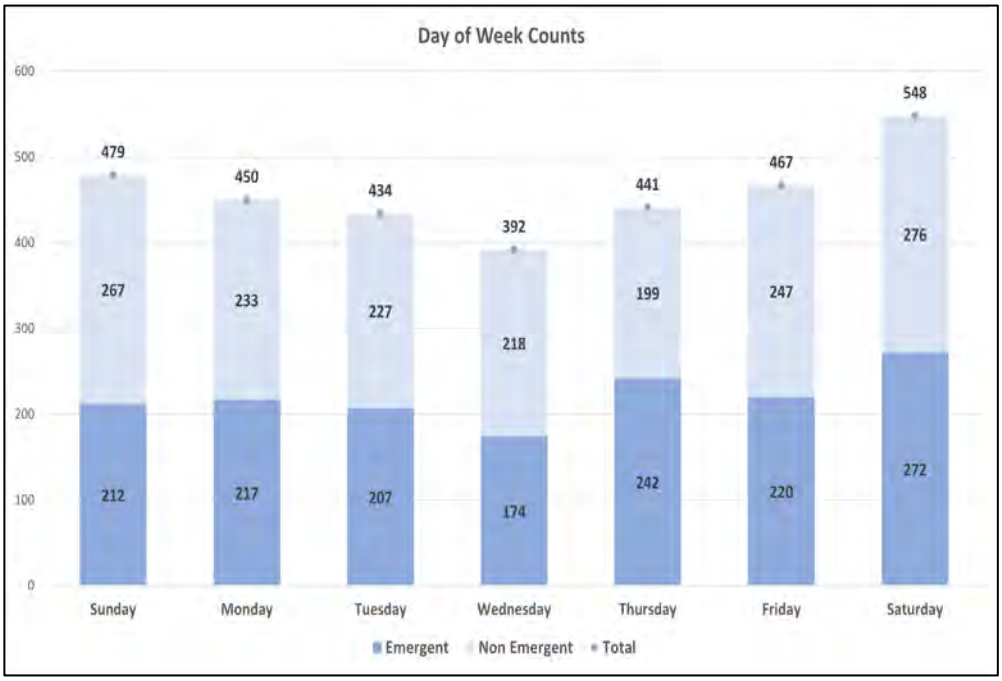


Chart 84 – Incidents by Day of Week

Unincorporated SL County – 2022-2024 EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Total EMS Calls	Total Ambulance Transports	% Of EMS Calls Requiring Transport
1,967	964	49%

Table 148 - EMS Calls and Ambulance Transports

Unincorporated SL County – 2022-2024 EMS Incidents by Dispatch Type

EMS Call Type	Incident Count
Trauma	183
Sick Person	167
Fall	114
Unconscious	89
Heart Problem	45

Table 149 - Top 5 Medical Calls

Unicorporated SL County – 2022-2024 Fire Incidents by Dispatch Type

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Structure Fire	10	7.35%
Natural Vegetation Fire	26	19.12%
Outside Rubbish Fire	11	8.09%
Vehicle Fire	72	52.94%

NFIRS Description	Incident Count	% of Incidents
Special Outside Fire	7	5.15%
Fire, Other	7	5.15%
Mobile Property Fire	3	2.21%
Total	136	100%

Table 150 - Incidents by Dispatch Type

Unincorporated SLCo – Building Occupancy Classification and Risk Categories

Occupancy Classification	Low	Moderate	High	Max	Total
Agriculture	48	4	0	0	**52**
Assembly	4	2	4	0	**10**
Commercial	41	4	6	0	**51**
Education	4	14	3	0	**21**
Government	146	0	29	1	**176**
Hazardous	56	0	2	0	**58**
Healthcare	0	0	0	0	**0**
High Rise	0	0	0	0	**0**
Industrial	129	29	24	5	**187**
Mixed Use	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential **	2901	94	8	0	**3003**
Single Family Residential	1167	1130	206	0	**2503**
Multi-family Residential	27	38	10	0	**75**
Unclassified/Storage	144	5	2	1	**152**
Utility and Miscellaneous	2	0	1	0	**3**
Total	**4669**	**1320**	**295**	**7**	**6291**

***** Residential includes single family and multi-family. Breakdowns for those are in a separate row.***
***** Residential includes manufactured homes and unclassified so multi-family and single family may not add up to residential.***

Building Size / Considerations

Nonresidential low: 1 - 1-4,999 sq ft	Residential low: 1 – 1,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential moderate: 5,000 – 9,999 sq ft	Residential moderate: 2,000 – 3,999 sq ft.
Nonresidential high: 10,000 – 99,999 sq ft	Residential high: 4,000 – 9,999
Nonresidential max: ≥ 100,000 sq ft	Residential max: ≥ 10,000

Table 151 – Unincorporated SLCo Building Occupancy and Risk Categories

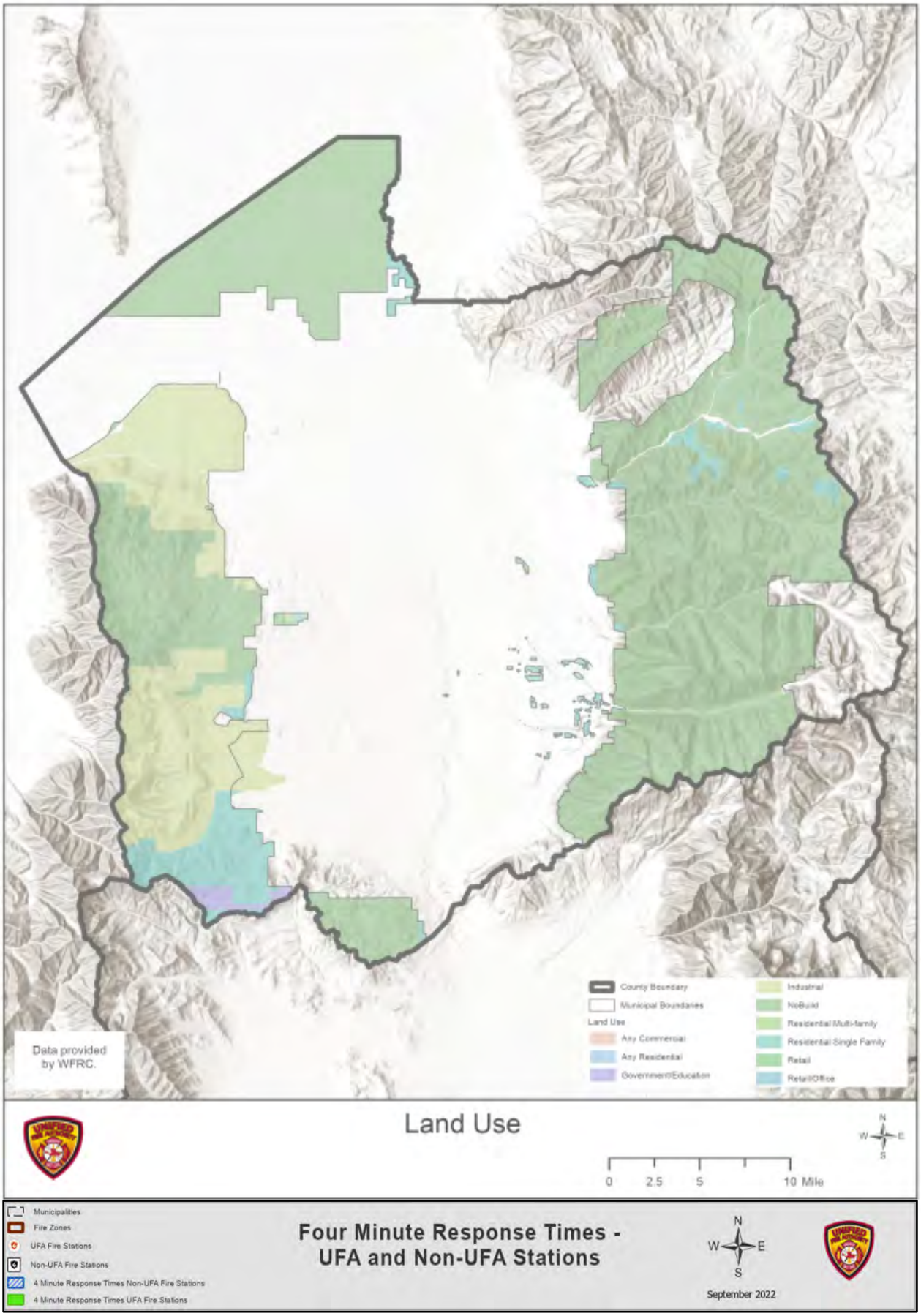


Image 86 - Land Use

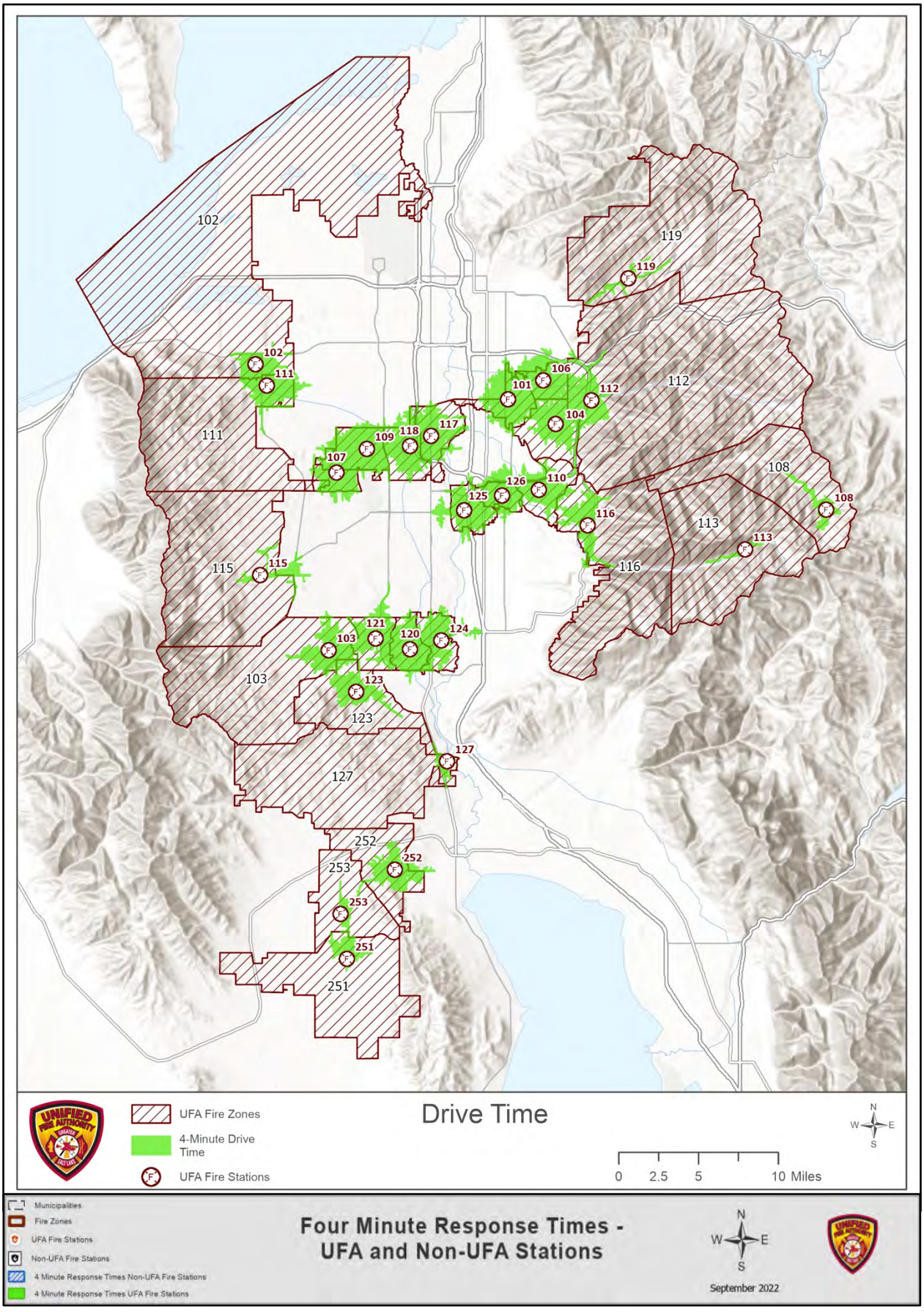


Image 87 - 4-Minute Travel Times - UFA

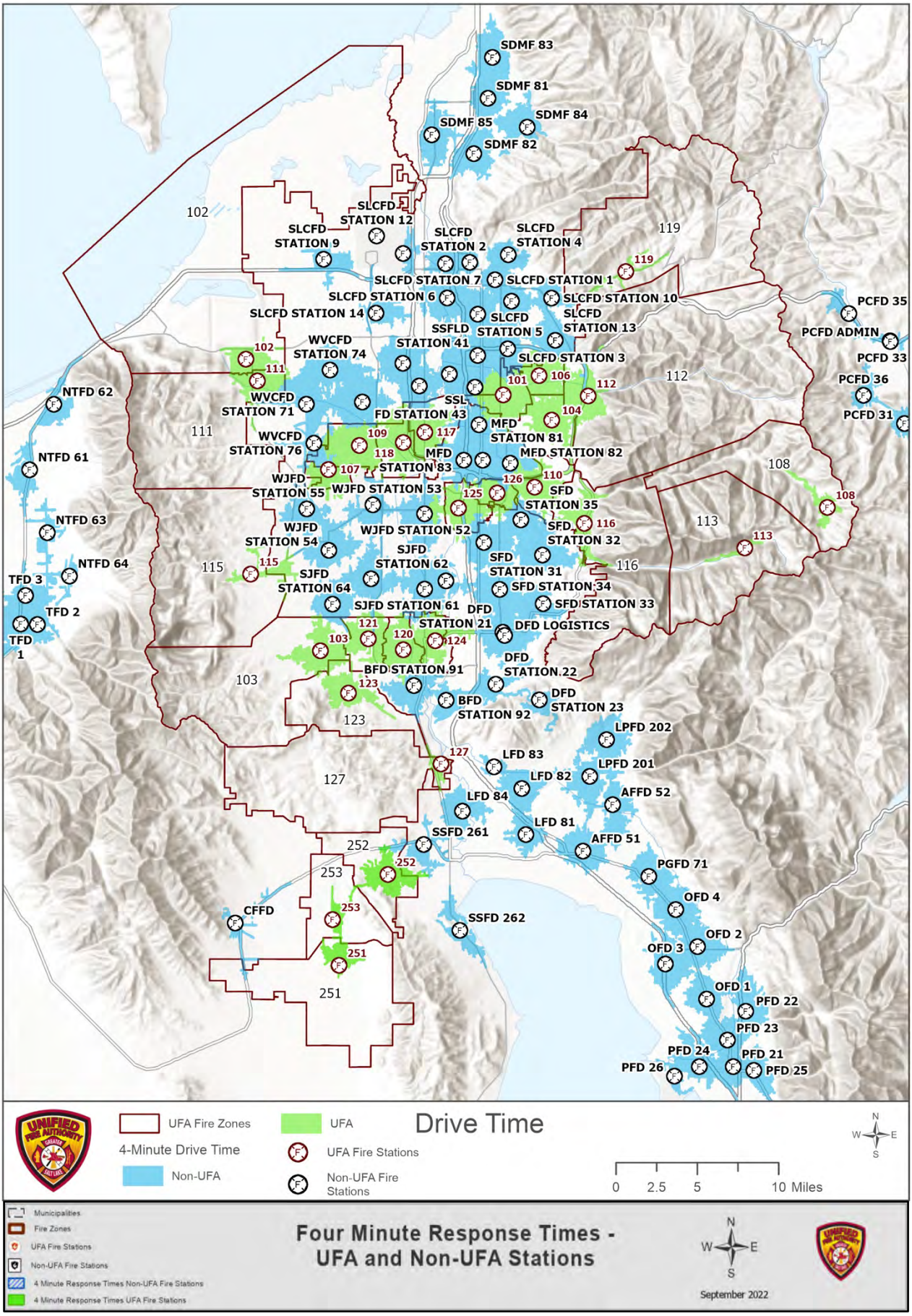


Image 88 - 4-Minute Travel Times - UFA and Aid

Unincorporated Salt Lake County – First Arriver Travel Times

The following maps demonstrate the 90th percentile of travel times based off the last three years of historical data (2022-2024). 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. In 2024, within Unincorporated Salt Lake County, the 90th percentile drive time is 15:34 for fire and 14:48 for EMS, or a combined 90th percentile drive time of 14:57.

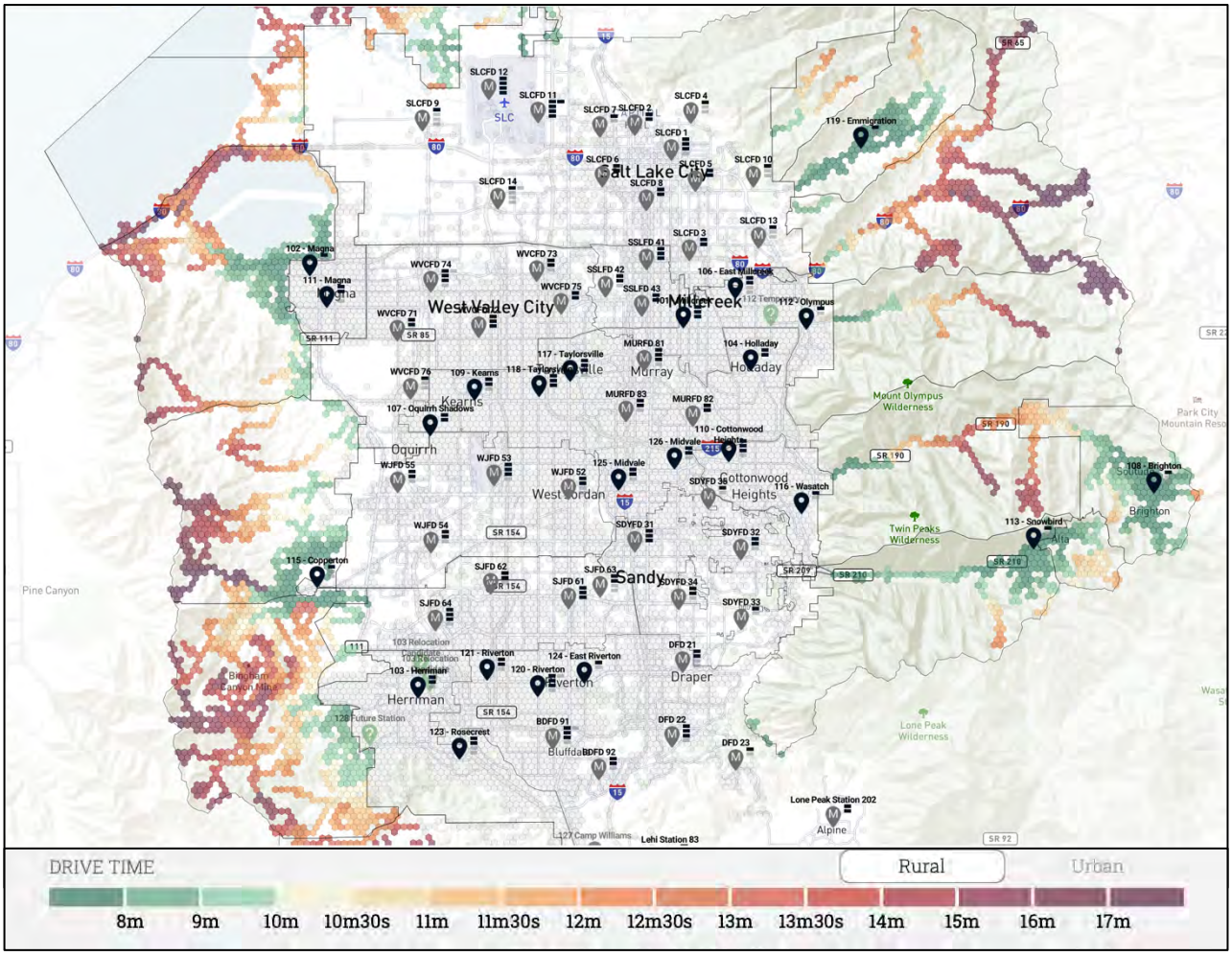


Image 89 - Emergent Response Times - All Aid

Unincorporated Salt Lake County – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a residential fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 17 firefighters to arrive on scene is 18:15.

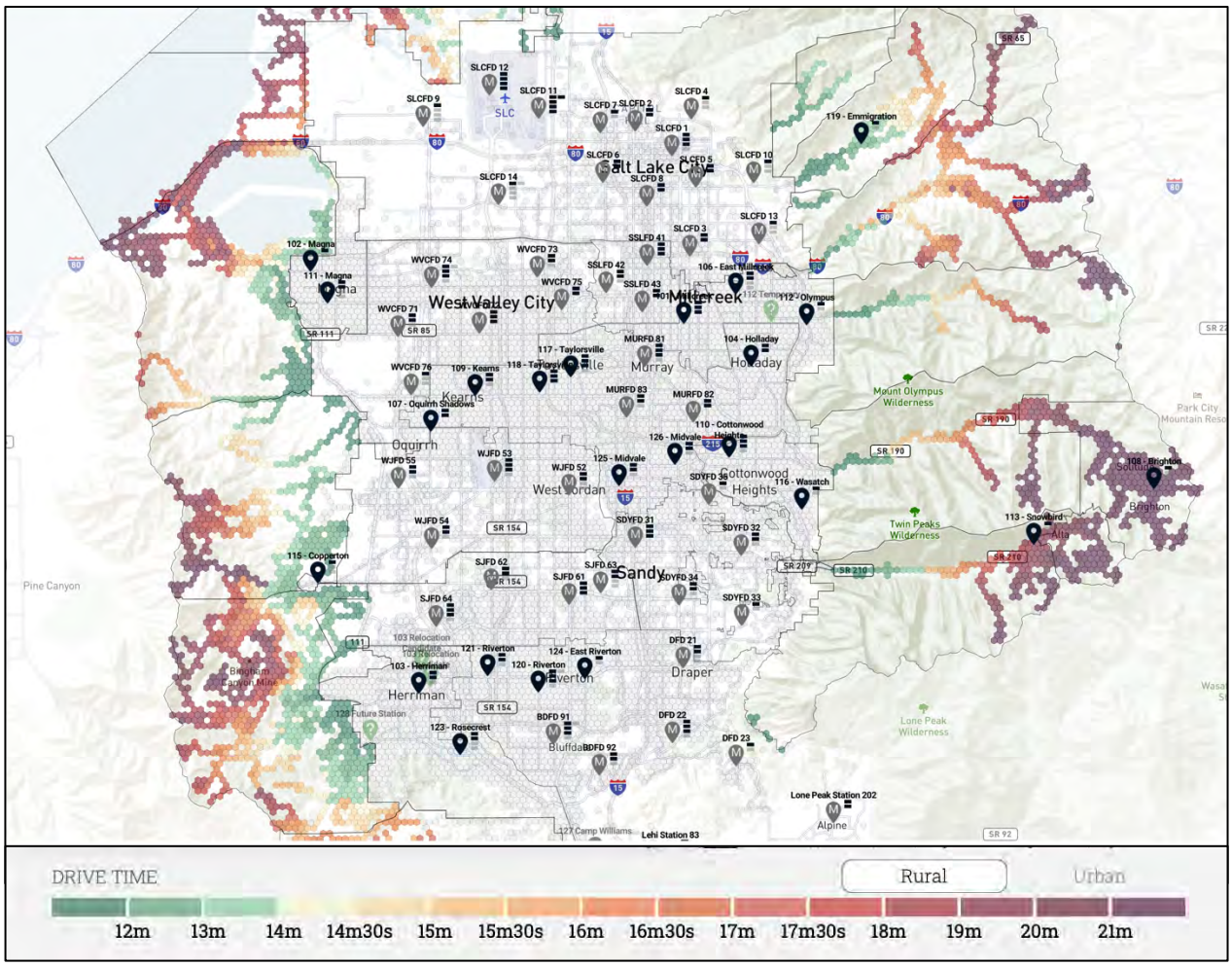


Image 90 - Response Times – Residential Fire Effective Response Force (17 ERF)

Unincorporated Salt Lake County – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

This map demonstrates the coverage of a multi-unit response to a commercial fire based off all apparatus being within their station. The green to light yellow 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. Based off predictive data, the 90th percentile for 28 firefighters to arrive on scene is 19:30.

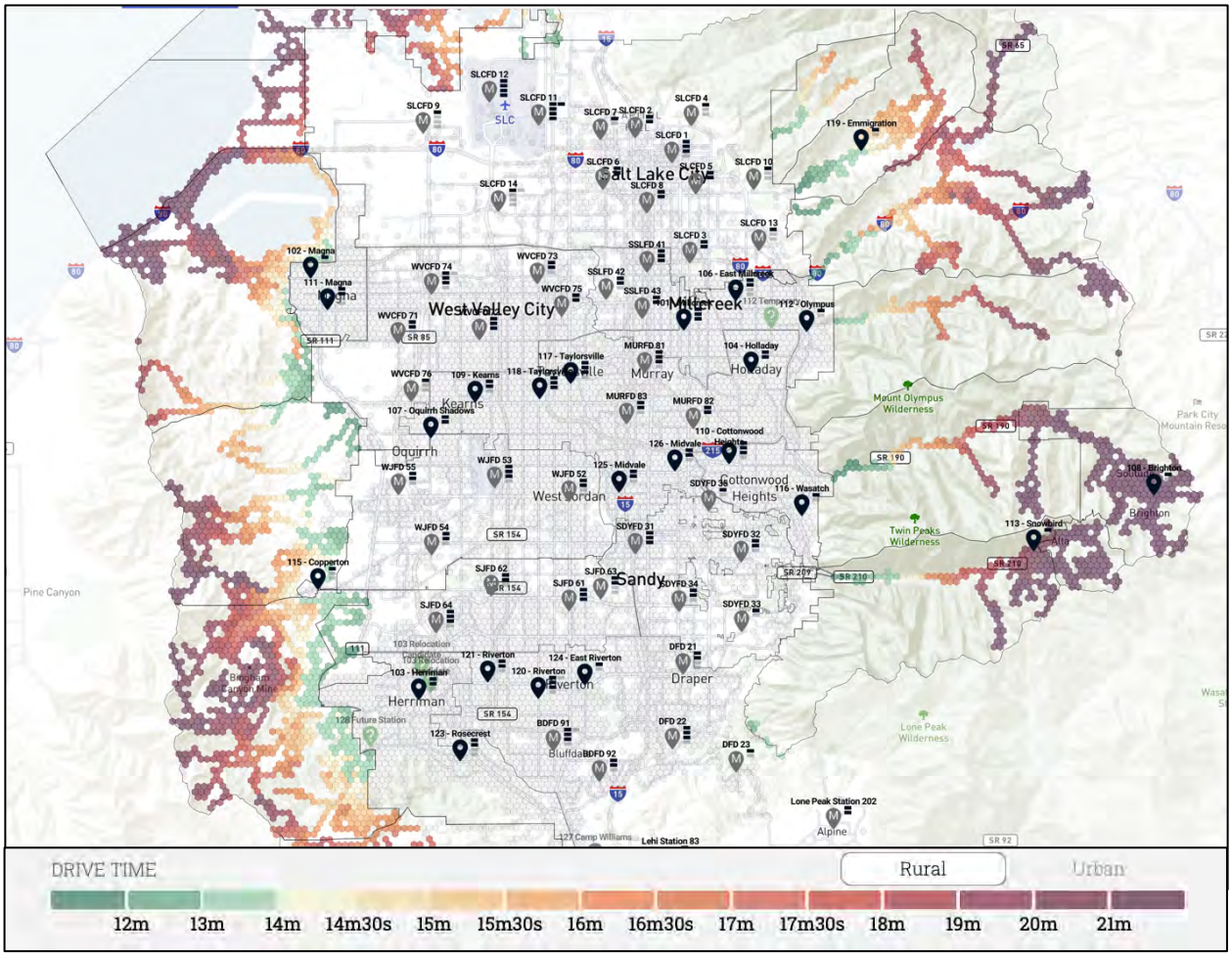


Image 91 - Response Times – Commercial Fire Effective Response Force (28 FF)

Unincorporated SLCo 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
High	High	Low	High	Mod	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 152 - 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 roadways that run through Unincorporated Salt Lake County are I-80, which runs east/west on the northern side; U-201 which runs near parallel with I-80 on the west bench; State Road 190 up Big Cottonwood Canyon and State Road 210 up Little Cottonwood Canyon. There are 38.96 linear miles of Interstate/US Highway, 40 linear miles of State Highways, and 263 total linear miles of roadway. UTA also runs bus routes throughout Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Unincorporated Salt Lake County is in the high-risk category for road infrastructure.

Infrastructure – Water

There are several water districts within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Copperton Improvement Water District, Cottonwood Improvement District, the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, and other small water districts.

Infrastructure – Dams

There are seventy-two identified dams of various types and sizes within Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Unincorporated SLCo is in the high-risk category for dam infrastructure.

Natural Hazards

Within Unincorporated Salt Lake County, there are moderate concerns with avalanche areas, as most of the high-risk avalanche areas within this planning zone are in areas not close to any roads or traveled areas. There are several identified fault lines that run through the area, with roughly 118,913 linear miles of fault lines. Unincorporated SLCo is in the low-risk category for liquefaction and high-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 Unincorporated SLCo, there are an estimated 575 URM's, which constitutes about 2.25% of the overall URM's within UFA's response areas. Unincorporated Salt Lake County is in the moderate-risk category for unreinforced masonry on the west bench of the County and in the high-risk category for unreinforced masonry on the east bench of the County.

Wildland Urban Interface

There is high risk of urban interface fires within Unincorporated Salt Lake County, with nearly all the Unincorporated Salt Lake County areas abutting residential structures and urban areas, particularly as building continues to occur within the unincorporated areas. Unincorporated Salt Lake County is in the high-risk category for Wildland Urban Interface.

Hazardous Materials / Tier II Sites

There are 58 identified HazMat/Tier II Sites within Unincorporated Salt Lake County, which places this threat in the high-risk category.

Hospitals

Unincorporated Salt Lake County has no standalone hospitals, which place it in the low-risk category.

Schools

Unincorporated Salt Lake County has zero elementary schools, zero middle schools, and zero high schools within unincorporated boundaries, which places it in the low-risk category.

Target Hazards –

- Rio Tinto Kennecott
- State Road 210 (Little Cottonwood Canyon)

- State Road 190 (Big Cottonwood Canyon)
- Interstate Road I-80

Kennecott's Bingham Canyon Mine is the largest man-made excavation, and deepest open pit mine in the world. The mine operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The overall operation includes the mine, a concentrator plant, a smelter, and a refinery, which are spread out on the west side of the service area of Unincorporated Salt Lake County. Response to the operation includes medical, fire, hazmat and technical rescue incidents.

Life and Property Loss

From 2022-2024, there have been zero fatalities attributed to fire. There has been a total estimate of $741,100.00 of property loss and a total estimate of $267,900.00 of content loss due to fire.

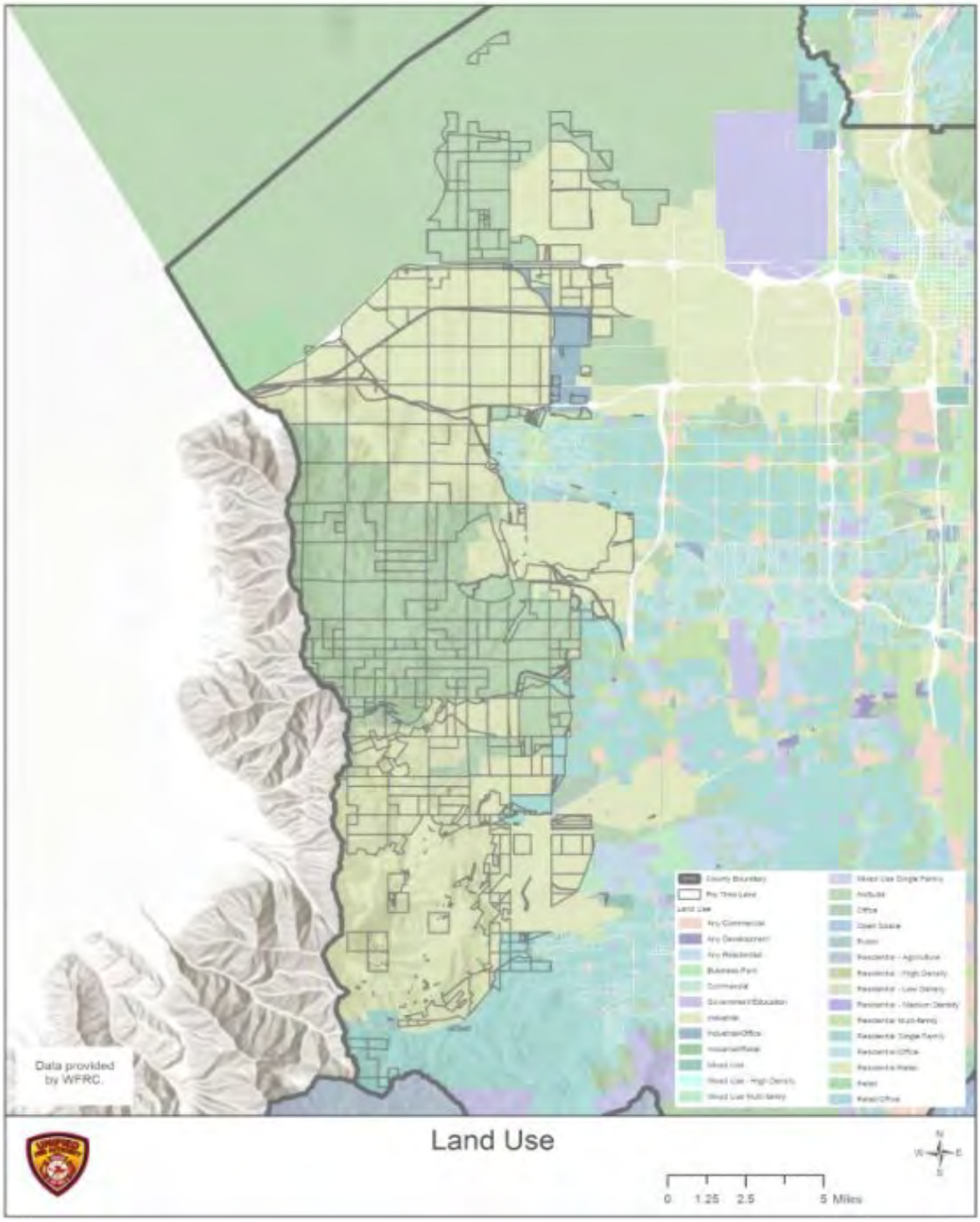


Image 92 – Rio Tinto Land Use

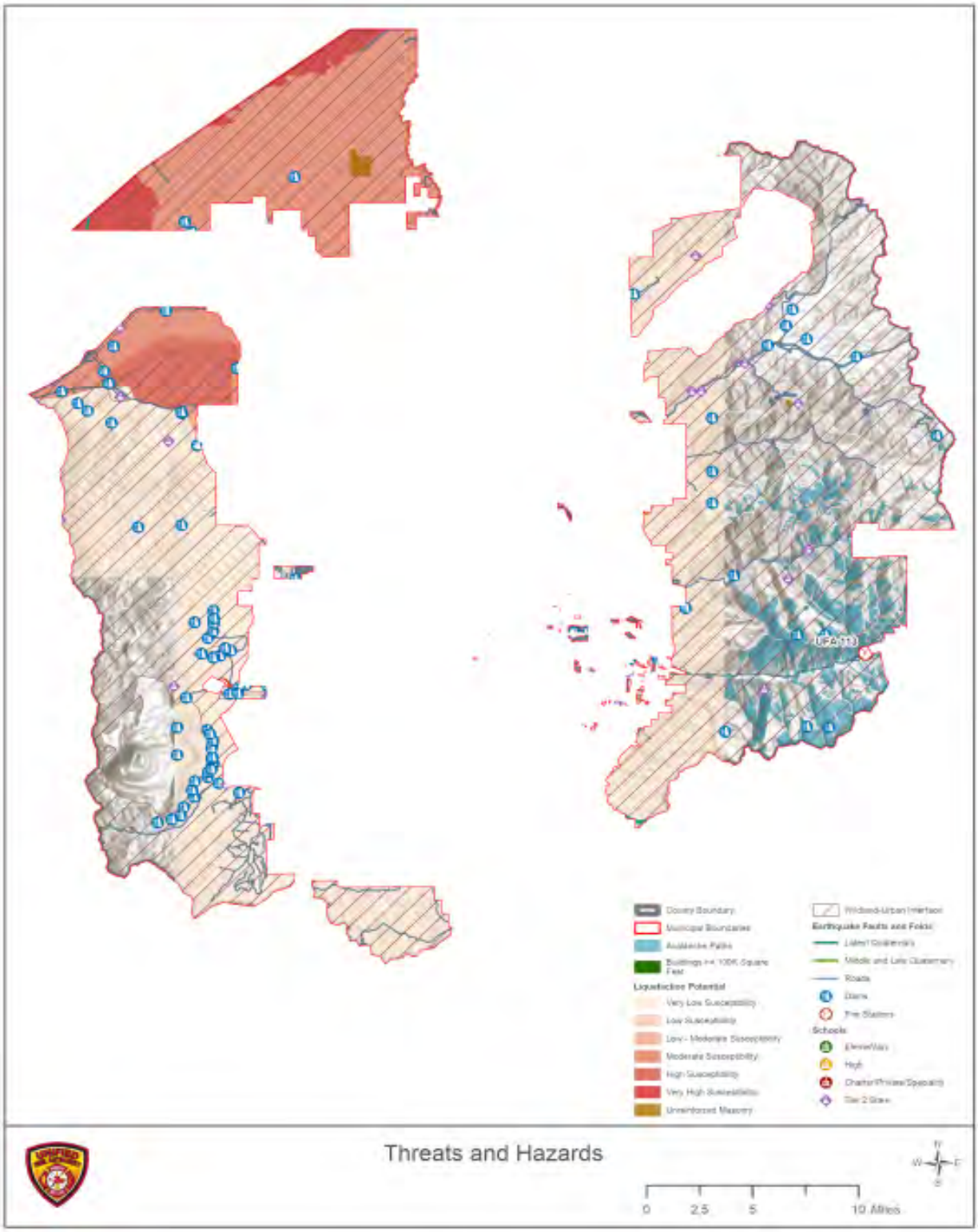


Image 93 - Threats and Hazards

Section 3 –
Standards of Cover

Unified Fire Authority

Section 3 – Risk Assessments and Standards of Cover

Risk Assessment & Risk Levels

UFA provides all-hazard risk mitigation to the various communities through planning, preparation, prevention, training, exercise, and response. A detailed analysis of risk factors specific to UFA and the Salt Lake Valley was conducted to determine the various risk factors for the community risk assessment – standards of cover (CRA-SOC). The evaluation of the community risk factors included the assessment of each community's demographics and development, response zones, or municipalities; a review of mitigation factors and plans in place, and hazard profiles (natural and human-caused).

Risk assessment can be quantified by measuring the following three variables:

1. **Probability of Occurrence** – The measurement of the frequency of an event based on historical occurrence.

2. **Consequence to the Community** – The measurement of the relative impact to the community when the event occurs. This could include impact to an individual, a group, infrastructure, the environment, or the economy.

3. **Impact to the Organization** – The measurement of organizational commitment to an incident when it occurs. Organizational commitment means how many and what type of resources are engaged in incident management and for how long they must be committed.

When conducting an analysis, it is important to consider consequence severity as it applies to individual or group life safety, economic consequences, and environmental consequences. For example, a vehicle fire is high in probability, but generally low in consequence, so it receives a single company response. However, if that vehicle fire were to occur in a parking garage or on a freeway, the consequences could be more widespread. Once probability, risk to community and impact to organization are quantified, each type of incident that UFA responds to can be plotted on either a two-dimensional or a three-dimensional graph which aids in comparing the relative severity of

different incident types. The three-axis models and risk assessments can be found in Appendix B

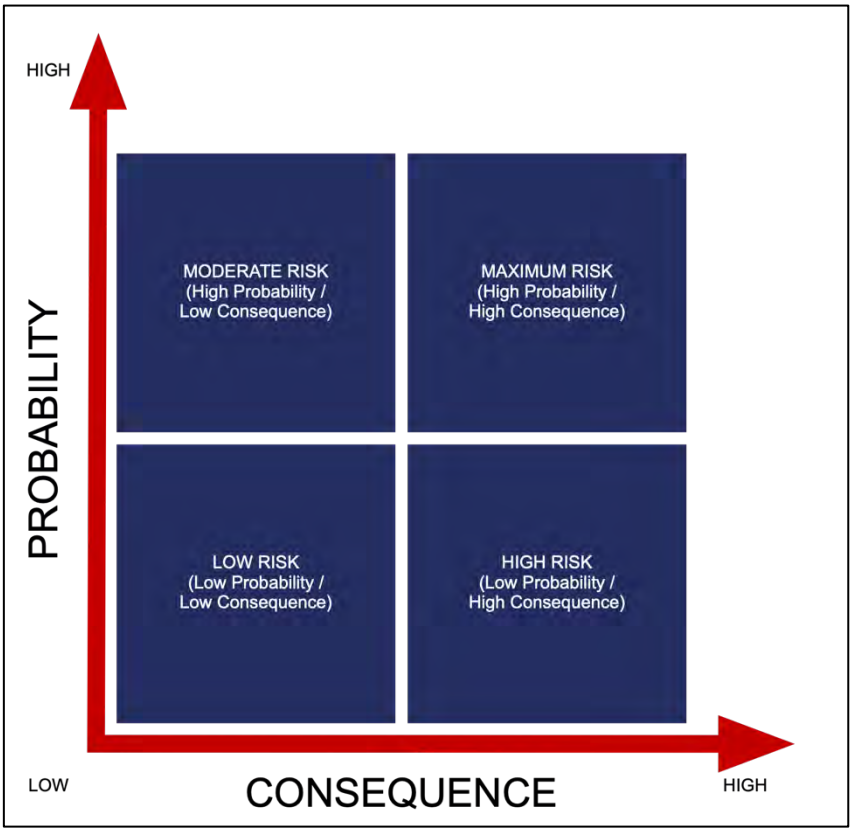


Chart 85 - Probability vs Consequence Graph

Risk Analysis Factors:

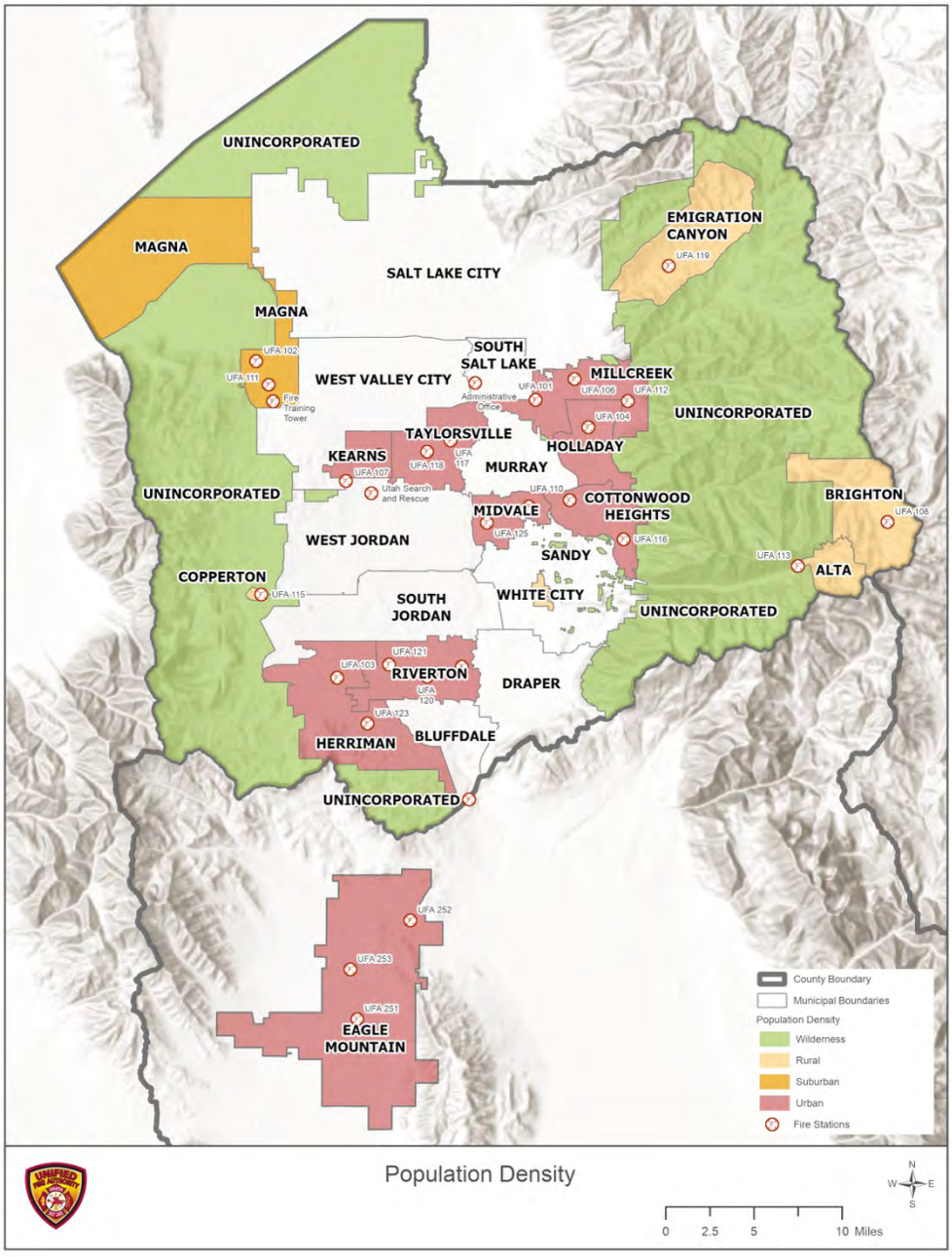
The following are elements and tables describing how common risk factors are quantified:

1. Population Density

Population density is a critical component when considering both an incident's potential consequences and the probability of occurrence. A wildland fire in a wilderness area, for example, has significantly different impacts than a wildland-urban interface fire burning near high-dollar value residential homes and the likelihood of a wildland fire occurring in the first place is very low in high density urban areas. Unified Fire Authority covers Urban, Suburban, Rural and Undeveloped/Wilderness areas identified on Map 1 – Population

Density. UFA currently does not have any jurisdictions with the Dense Urban classification.

Population Density	Description	Risk Score
Undeveloped/Wilderness	Not Developed / Uninhabited	2
Rural	<500 persons per square mile	4
Suburban	500-1,000 persons per square mile	6
Urban	1,001-2,999 persons per square mile	8
Dense Urban	>3,000 persons per square mile and population over 200,000	10



Map 74 - Planning Zones with Population Classifications

2. Probability of Occurrence

Incident Probability Description	Risk Score
0-4 occurrences per year	2
5-12 occurrences per year	4
13-15 occurrences per year	6
16-365 occurrences per year	8
366 or more occurrences per year	10

3. Impact on the Organization

Organizational Impact	Description	Risk Score
Low	1 – 4 persons committed	2
Medium	5 – 9 persons committed	4
High	10 – 16 persons committed	6
Very High	17 – 26 persons committed	8
Extreme	27 or more persons committed	10

4. Consequence to the Community Consideration

Community Consequence	Description	Risk Score
Low	Single Individual or Vehicle	2
Medium	2-4 persons, 2 vehicles, single residential or commercial occupancy	4
High	5 or more persons, 3 or more vehicles, 2 residential or commercial occupancies	6
Very High	Multi-family occupancies, institutional structures, strip malls or box stores	8
Extreme	Mass Casualty, Major Hazard or Natural Disaster	10

5. Building Size – Commercial and Residential

Commercial Building Risk	Description	Risk Score
Low	1 – 4,999 square feet	2
Medium	5,000 – 9,999 square feet	4
High	10,000 – 99,000 square feet	6
Very High	Greater than 100,000 square feet	8

Residential Building Risk	Description	Risk Score
Low	1 – 1,999 square feet	2
Medium	2,000 – 3,999 square feet	4
High	4,000 – 9,999 square feet	6
Very High	Greater than 10,000 square feet	8

Deployment Considerations

UFA utilizes a Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) provided by VECC for call handling and dispatching. Once a location has been determined and basic details identified, a dispatcher at VECC sends out a digital dispatch while the rest of the details are being identified. UFA is currently in the process of a radio-less dispatch system, to where a unit will go en route, arrive on the radio and terminate command. Everything else is supposed to be done via mobile data terminal (MDT).

In March of 2021 UFA—with all other valley agencies—has implemented a priority dispatch system. With a priority dispatch, if it is a priority 1 (higher severity with critical life-safety issues at hand), the nearest units are dispatched via AVL. This dispatch occurs regardless of jurisdictional boundary with both the BLS and ALS units. Due to UFA's one-and-one ALS model, regardless of which unit is dispatched, there is ALS capability. This is not the same with all of UFA's mutual and automatic aid partners. A priority 2 dispatch will dispatch agency-specific heavy apparatus and ambulance within each respective jurisdictional boundary.

Critical Task Analysis

UFA's goal is to provide those fire and rescue services to the communities it serves in addition to matching the needs and desires of the citizens within those communities. The primary foundation of UFA's response level is NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments. NFPA 1710 outlines tasks for each risk classification and category.

A critical element in the assessment of any emergency service delivery system, is the ability to provide adequate resources for anticipated fire combat situations, medical emergencies, and other anticipated events. Each emergency requires a variable amount of staffing and resources to be effective. Properly trained and equipped fire companies must be notified, respond, arrive, and deployed at the event within specific timeframes and in proper numbers in order to mitigate the event.

The review of any given critical task analysis (CTA) identifies the tasks necessary at any given incident to ensure life safety, incident stabilization, property conservation, and mitigating environmental concerns. All operations that UFA responds to need to have a critical evaluation based on past, historical events, as well as anticipated needs based off of the identified risk matrices that UFA uses within the communities and across the organization as a whole.

Regardless of which incident type and kind UFA responds to, UFA is expected to properly identify and mitigate any emergent situation it encounters. The reported or encountered problem, or any specialized services needed, will possibly add companies and apparatus to assist those first arriving units to properly and safely mitigate those incidents. Regardless of incident type, UFA expects any first arriving 3- or 4- person company to have the capability to:

- Size-up the situation
- Establish command
- Operate one fire suppression handline
- Comply with NFPA 1500 and OSHA 1910.134 (two-in, two-out rule)
- Provide initial emergency medical care for a single patient or initiate proper triage for multiple medical patients
- Initiate mitigation and/or fire suppression efforts within one minute of arrival
- Initiate mitigation, isolation, and/or evacuation in the event of a hazardous materials release
- Identify any additional resources needed, based on call type and anticipated expansion

Although this list is identified, it is not all-inclusive nor an order which time-critical events may occur. All items and/or tasks are assigned by the first arriving Incident Commander (IC). The critical tasks described below assume that the crews are committed to those assigned tasks and would not be available for reassignment, until after the balance of the incident arrives on scene. Time performance standards associated with accomplishing each critical task are not included in this analysis.

For all Critical Task Analyses, refer to Appendix A.

Services & Effective Response Force

UFA provides initial response and some ongoing management services related to the following incident types:

1. 911 Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
2. Fire suppression - structure or vehicle
3. Wildland fire response, suppression, and management
4. Hazardous Material response (HazMat)
5. Technical rescue including vehicle extrication, rope rescue, trench rescue, confined space rescue, water rescue, ice rescue and large area search
6. Bomb/Explosive device response
7. Arson investigation
8. General emergency management including response to natural disasters
9. Fire prevention

Each type of incident requires a specific Effective Response Force (ERF) for meeting service and response standards. The ERF is established by evaluating critical tasks that must be completed on a type of incident and then identifying the number and type of people or equipment necessary to perform those critical tasks. Critical task analysis and effective response forces are all based on industry standards at the local, regional, and national levels as well as best practices identified by subject matter experts. Industry standards and best practices are subject to change as technologies improve, new challenges arise, research is performed, and priorities change.

Initial incident response should be established with the goal of providing sufficient personnel and equipment to mitigate about 90 percent of the calls within that identified category (i.e., medical, structure fire, HazMat, etc.).

An “upgrade” response indicates personnel/functions and apparatus/equipment that is in addition to the basic response package and is typically utilized to manage the approximately 10 percent of calls not addressed by the initial responding unit(s).

Emergency Medical Services

911 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls are some of the most dynamic and time critical responses to which Unified Fire Authority responds. These calls represent approximately 70-80 percent of all UFA responses. In some states, emergency medical response is provided by private industry or hospital-based medical responders. The State of Utah utilizes fire-based EMS response almost exclusively. Because Unified Fire Authority equipment and personnel is strategically located in communities and staffed twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year, we are best equipped to respond to emergency medical services within our response area. Speed of response to EMS incidents can be a critical factor for saving lives in the pre-hospital environment, however, once appropriately trained EMS providers arrive on scene, service provision should be measured based on clinical guidelines and outcome measurements. One such set of system measures has been established by the National EMS Quality Alliance (NEMSQA) and is based on evidence-based medical care guidelines.

EMS calls are typically divided into 2 general categories: Basic Life Support (BLS), and Advanced Life Support (ALS).

Each request for service is “coded” by the 911 dispatch system to establish a general type of call and priority. For example, a ground level fall with no obvious injury is a priority 2 short fall. A rock climber who takes a 30-foot fall from a cliff would be a priority 1 long fall. Priority 2 calls typically require only BLS level care while priority 1 calls represent incidents that potentially have immediate threats to life which may require advanced life support interventions. 911 call coding is certainly not an exact science and so many calls initially coded as priority 1 are actually less critical and calls initially coded as priority 2 may actually reflect an immediate threat to life or health.

For a number of reasons, information communicated by the complainant to the 911 call taker and then to EMS responders may not be accurate especially when it comes to coding. Some of these reasons may include the need to gather information quickly in order to expedite call processing time, the fact that complainants are communicating information under duress, that call takers and complainants may not have medical training, or the presence of a language barrier.

Because a request for emergency medical service may often be more or less severe than initially estimated, may be critically time sensitive, and may evolve in highly dynamic, stressful, and often dangerous environments, it is necessary to build a response system that is capable of adapting to different call types and severities in spite of limited or inaccurate initial information. This is part of the reasoning of the new dispatch model of priority dispatches that UFA and surrounding agencies established in March of 2021.

Patient care support includes the critical tasks of lifting and moving an immobile patient, call documentation and providing additional concurrent medical or scene interventions as outlined by UFA's Medical Director in standing orders (protocols) which seek to apply proven best practices for pre-hospital medical care. Medical licensure or certification levels for responders and apparatus/equipment are determined administratively and must meet Utah Bureau of EMS licensure requirements.

EMS Incidents by Risk Category - RURAL		
	CY 2022-2024	**Average per Year**
Low	271	90
Moderate	462	154
High	20	7
Maximum	0	0
EMS Emergency Total	753	251

EMS Incidents by Risk Category - URBAN		
	CY 2022-2024	**Average per Year**
Low	11,504	3,835
Moderate	56,282	18,761
High	443	148
Maximum	32	11
EMS Emergency Total	68,261	22,755

Table 153 - EMS Responses with Risk Categories

The NFPA 1710 standard requires minimum EMS response capability of first responder/AED or as specified by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). All UFA firefighters are trained, at a minimum, to the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B), or Basic Life Support (BLS) level. UFA currently has approximately 190 EMTs and 90 Advanced EMTs (AEMT). UFA also provides Advanced Life Support (ALS) services by staffing and positioning Paramedics on apparatus throughout the response area. Paramedic level service is the industry standard for all but undeveloped or rural populations. UFA currently staffs at least one paramedic on every front-line response

apparatus. Currently, UFA has approximately 280 employees licensed at the paramedic level as of July 2022.

In addition to EMS response, UFA provides 911 emergency medical transport services within the response area through eleven 24-hour staffed ambulances and two “peak-load” 12-hour staffed ambulances.

EMS Upgrades

As noted above, medical calls are coded as to type and priority by the 911 call taker. Two medical call types that benefit from pre-established upgrade “packages” are motor vehicle accidents (MVA) where extrication of the patient from a damaged vehicle is necessary and multiple casualty incidents (MCI) where there are more patients requiring medical assessment or care than there are providers. Some motor vehicle accident types often require additional equipment and personnel in order to make a scene safe for the provision of medical treatment and also to access the patient.

Multiple Casualty Incidents

Responders and call takers must rely on 911 call questioning to determine the number of patients that may be present. In a multiple casualty situation, the range of severity of patients may be broad. These responses are the most complicated EMS calls for service.

An increasingly likely scenario in today’s society is a multiple casualty incident related to an active shooter, active killer, or terrorist incident. These types of incidents require law enforcement intervention for situational stabilization, however, rapid EMS intervention that can be taken prior to threat neutralization has been shown to save lives. A team of EMS responders integrated with a law enforcement “force protection” component is termed a “Rescue Task Force” (RTF) and requires additional safety equipment and personnel. This safety equipment is placed on apparatus based on administrative capabilities and requirements. This type of response is one of the most highly dynamic scenarios imaginable and as such is dependent almost entirely on the skill and training of responding officers and EMS providers.

Fire Suppression – Structure & Vehicle

911 fire responses include a wide variety of incidents where some item may be or suspected to be on fire. Fire responses are less prevalent than 911 EMS responses. Fire responses include fires that involve structures, contents within or adjacent to structures, vehicles, and wildland areas to name a few. The modern fire environment can be severely damaging and can develop rapidly. Response time is a critical factor in fire response as addressing a fire early in its development by rapidly deployed and effectively training resources can significantly reduce the likelihood of fire growth, reduce the need for a large number of responders, reduce property damage and reduce the likelihood of injury to both Firefighters and the public.

Unified Fire Authority's service area includes a wide range of fire environments including historical, modern, residential, commercial, industrial, and wildland/urban interface. Each of these fire environments present unique challenges and potentially require specialized training and equipment for safe and effective response.

For these reasons it is critically important to provide an initial response that is appropriate to the type of fire that is reported. A single engine company dispatched and responding quickly, for example, can eliminate the need for a full structure or wildland fire response by controlling a small fire rapidly. For this reason, fire response must include rapid, initial dispatch of minimally required resources with the ability for initial responding officers to upgrade the response based on further caller details or the environment present on scene.

Unified Fire Authority's fire response profile emphasizes rapid deployment of the closest available cross-trained resources with a "menu" of response upgrades to meet the anticipated strategic and tactical needs of developing incidents. Critical initial response benchmarks for structure fires include whether there is a confirmed fire and if that fire involves a structure or contents near or within a structure. The critical initial benchmark for a wildland fire is the reported potential for large fire growth (Wildland/Urban Interface vs. Field Fire).

FIRE Incidents by Risk Category - RURAL		
	CY 2022-2024	Average per Year
Low	863	288
Moderate	140	47
High	3	1
Maximum	3	1
Fire Emergency Total	1,009	337

FIRE Incidents by Risk Category - URBAN		
	CY 2022-2024	Average per Year
Low	25,299	8,433
Moderate	8,921	2,974
High	502	167
Maximum	263	88
Fire Emergency Total	34,985	11,662

Table 154 - Incidents by Risk Category – Fire Suppression

The various tasks associated with fire suppression activities include rescuing trapped victims, ventilation of superheated gases and smoke, and firefighting and suppression tactics to limit property damage. Initial UFA recruit training meets or exceeds the standards set forth in NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.

Fire development within modern structures is evolving and becoming more challenging due to utilization of hydrocarbon-based furnishings, interior finishes and lightweight energy efficient construction methods. The modern structure fire environment that typically includes hydrocarbon-based furnishings and interior finishes, results in exponential fire growth, creating a volatile and deadly interior fire environment. Off-gassing of materials due to heating of the fire results in rapid flame spread, high heat release rates and the development of large volumes of toxic and flammable smoke. These dangerous factors result in dramatically reduced survivability for occupants remaining in the structure and increased danger and risk to firefighters.

The variables of fire growth dynamics along with life and property risk combine to determine critical fireground tasks. The integrated tasks which present competing priorities on the fireground are divided into two basic functions: fire suppression and/or rescue. Suppression tasks are those related to extinguishing burning material while rescue tasks are those related to locating and removing trapped occupants from the structure.

Fire suppression tasks are generally accomplished with hand-held hose lines or master stream devices, either portable or fixed to a fire apparatus. The decision to utilize handheld hose lines or master stream devices depends upon the size of the fire, water supply, and available personnel. During certain early stages of fire growth, Firefighters can make an offensive fire attack utilizing handheld hose lines. Properly positioned and supported hose lines can quickly suppress a fire, limit, or delay fire growth, and dramatically reduce existing heat and smoke, all of which can protect occupants until they can be safely rescued from the environment. Once a fire has established itself within a structure and grown to a certain level of intensity, larger hoselines or master stream devices, both of which require additional personnel to operate effectively, must be utilized for extinguishment and control.

If the fire is in the post-flashover stage and has extended beyond the capacity of mobile handheld hose lines, or if fire involvement and/or structural damage is a threat to Firefighter safety, the structure is typically declared lost. In these situations, defensive master streams and exterior hose lines are deployed to extinguish the fire and keep it from extending to nearby exposed structures. The ultimate goal of a fire suppression system is to staff and position an ERF to be able to attack a fire before a structure is declared lost and rescue occupants before the environment becomes un-survivable.

Rescue tasks are based on a number of variables, including the number of occupants, their location relative to the fire and smoke, whether or not they have been injured or incapacitated, and their ability to take self-preserving actions. For example, ambulatory adults need less assistance than those with restricted mobility, the very young and elderly are more vulnerable and require more assistance. Before initiating operations, the Incident Commander must assess the situation and select an appropriate strategy (offensive, defensive or transitional) as each strategy has its own critical task demands. Tactical assignments must then be made to accomplish the strategy.

Offensive Strategy typically employs an aggressive nozzle advance to the seat-of-the fire, by the first arriving firefighters. The priorities of this strategy are to: immediately stabilize the incident, rescue trapped occupants and/or minimize property loss. The objective is to confine and extinguish the fire with the ultimate goal of protecting life, while simultaneously suppressing the fire and limiting

property damage. The offensive strategy is the preferred fire attack method, due to its multiple benefits. Before employing this strategy, responders must consider the survivability of occupants, danger to responders, and availability of needed resources.

Defensive Strategy generally consists of an exterior attack designed to either confine the fire to the structure of origin or block the fire's expansion by taking a stand at a defensible position. No attempts are made to rescue civilian victims from the active fire area, due to either non-survivable conditions or structural risks that outweigh the chances of success. Nearly all firefighting is performed from outside the structure or from unaffected areas on or within the structure.

Transitional Strategy is utilized in the face of either changing resource levels or fire conditions. In the case of a transitional "defensive to offensive" attack, an initial exterior attack is utilized to reduce the threat from the fire, while awaiting the arrival of sufficient resources to safely mount an offensive attack or until a large fire is sufficiently controlled to permit a safe interior attack. Conversely, a transitional "offensive to defensive" strategy may be employed when fire spread renders a building unsafe for continued interior operations.

Single Unit Incident Response

The single unit incident response is the most basic emergency response profile. Unified Fire Authority's personnel are cross trained for a variety of different fire responses and are trained to understand when specialists or additional resources may be required. This response is intended to provide personnel and equipment for low acuity fires including vehicle fires, dumpster fires, illegal burning, smell of smoke in the area, low acuity HazMat response, residential and commercial alarm notifications, public or agency assistance, etc. The primary objective for this response package is general problem solving and rapid control of an event that could have a high impact on individuals or the community if left to develop un-controlled.

Initial Structure Fire Response

The initial structure fire response force is an intermediate response to medium acuity fires that do not fit the criteria of a confirmed structure fire. The intent of establishing an initial structure fire response force is to decrease the number of apparatus responding with lights and sirens to low and medium acuity fire calls. This reduction in the number of responding vehicles reduces exposure of Firefighters and the public to emergency vehicle

response and also increases availability time for apparatus in busier areas. Many low- and medium-acuity fire responses can be safely and quickly addressed with fewer than a “full alarm” fire response.

The initial structure fire response should be dispatched immediately while additional information is gathered and can be upgraded by the responding officer(s) or the dispatch center if further information indicates the fire meets criteria

Technical Rescue

Those tasks associated with freeing people from entrapment or additional high-acuity rescue situations, including technical rescue, confined space rescue, rope rescue, vehicle and heavy machinery extrication, rope rescue (high- and low-angle), structure collapse rescue, trench collapse and urban search & rescue (US&R). UFA has two Heavy Rescue companies that meet or exceed minimum training standards identified in NFPA 1006: Standards for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications. Additionally, UFA is the sponsoring agency for Utah Task Force 1 (UT-TF1), a Federal FEMA resource which also may be tasked as a state asset.

For purposes of this CRA/SOC, the decision was made to move water rescue into technical rescue, as that responsibility now falls under the heavy rescue companies within UFA. Water rescue includes those tasks associated with the rescue of people from waterways and standing bodies of water. UFA has three identified companies trained to surface and swift water response and rescue and are trained to Swiftwater Rescue Technician level and meet or exceed NFPA Chapters 11 and 12 of NFPA 1006, Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications in addition to maintaining Technical Rope Rescue – Technician. Additionally, these stations also maintain Ice Rescue Technician, meeting or exceeding NFPA Chapter 20 of NFPA 1006.

TECHNICAL RESCUE Incidents by Risk Category - RURAL		
	CY 2022-2024	**Average per Year**
Low	1	0.33
Moderate	1	0.33
High	1	0.33
Maximum	0	0
Tech Rescue Emergency Total	3	1

TECHNICAL RESCUE Incidents by Risk Category - URBAN		
	CY 2022-2024	**Average per Year**
Low	100	33
Moderate	22	7
High	16	5
Maximum	0	0
Tech Rescue Emergency Total	138	45

Table 146 - Incidents by Risk Category – Technical Rescue

Hazardous Materials

Those tasks associated with the identification, mitigation, containment, and safe neutralization of hazardous, radioactive and/or toxic materials. All UFA firefighters are trained at a minimum to HazMat Awareness and Operations level. UFA has two HazMat companies that are trained to HazMat Technician level and meet or exceed both NFPA 471: Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents and NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents.

HAZMAT Incidents by Risk Category - RURAL		
	CY 2022-2024	**Average per Year**
Low	39	13
Moderate	5	2
High	1	0.33
Maximum	0	0
HazMat Emergency Total	45	15

HAZMAT Incidents by Risk Category - URBAN		
	CY 2022-2024	**Average per Year**
Low	1,508	503
Moderate	412	138
High	72	24
Maximum	23	8
HazMat Emergency Total	2,015	504

Table 155 - HazMat Responses with Risk Categories

Wildland Urban Interface Fire Response

WILDLAND Incidents by Risk Category - ALL		
	CY 2022-2024	**Average per Year**
Low	273	91
Moderate	95	32
High	25	8
Maximum	15	5
HazMat Emergency Total	408	136

Table 156 - Wildland Responses with Risk Categories

Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) fire response includes those tasks associated with fire suppression activities in areas where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. UFA currently provides both fire suppression and mitigation work within those communities adjacent to and surrounded by wildland areas. Each county within the State of Utah has a Fire Warden that manages large-scale or growing incidents within their respective areas. Since the State of Utah implemented its Comprehensive Wildland Fire Policy in 2017, UFA has continued a long-standing partnership with the State in both preventing catastrophic wildfires and providing initial attack capabilities within Salt Lake County.

All UFA firefighters are trained to the Wildland Firefighter Type 2 level at a minimum. Additional wildland fire suppression capacity includes a fleet of specialized wildland fire response equipment, trained and experienced wildland fire managers, including an on-duty Wildland Duty Officer and a “fuels crew” that engages in fuels and risk reduction projects through the summer. Wildland fire events often have some of the most widespread and expensive impacts to communities and the organization.

Evaluation of Current Deployment and Performance

Performance Methodology

Resource Deployment

UFA maintains a daily minimum staffing of 113 full-time positions, with an additional ten part-time personnel (three ambulances running peak-load hours—six personnel running either 0700-1900 or 0900-2100 dependent on data and call volume—and two part-time positions running with a twenty-four-hour full-time paramedic partner running three

ambulances). These personnel run forty-two pieces of front-line apparatus. An additional thirteen reserve ambulances and eighteen reserve heavy apparatus are available within UFA's system and are staged either at UFA's logistics warehouse or in different stations throughout UFA to provide backup in the case of mechanical problems with frontline apparatus.

Response Metrics

The first unit to arrive on the scene of any given emergent incident, or "first-due apparatus" will be able to establish incident command, perform a scene size-up, give an initial report and make assignments to other responding companies. Most UFA suppression units are staffed with a minimum of 4 personnel so this unit will also be able to initiate interior or exterior fire attack, identification and/or initial confinement of hazard, rescue of endangered persons, or initiation of ALS or BLS emergency medical care.

The Effective Response Force (ERF) measures the time of the accumulation of personnel and resources to meet the ERF defined in the critical task analyses documented in this SOC document.

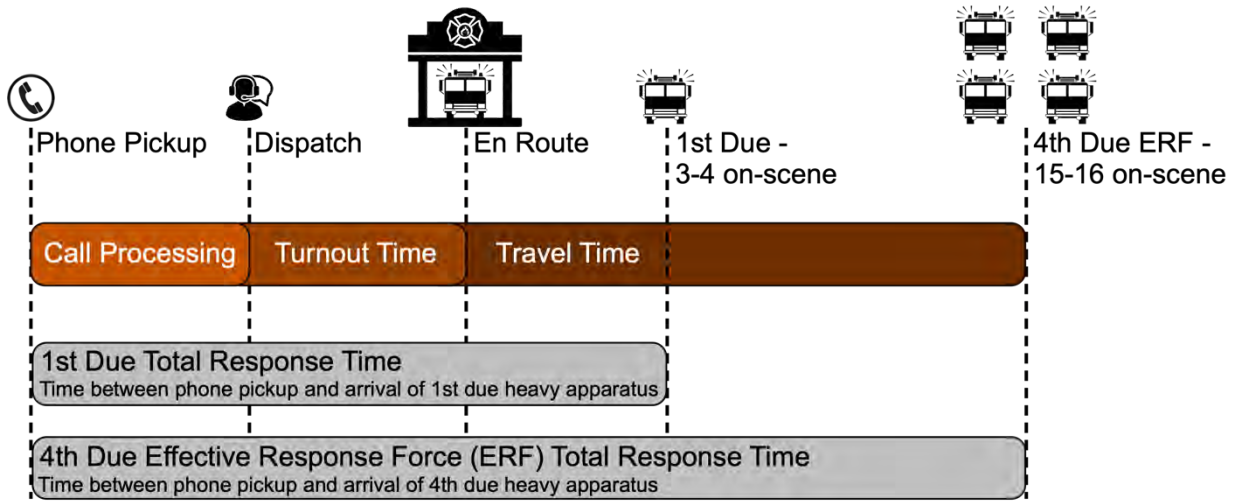
Total Response Time Components

Total response time is the time it takes from the call to be received at the VECC Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) until the first unit arrives on the scene of the emergency incident. Total response time is measured for all first-due and ERF responses. Total response time is composed of call-processing time, turnout time, and travel time.

Call Processing Time is the time the call being received at the PSAP to the dispatching of the first UFA unit. This is measured for all emergency incidents.

Turnout Time is the elapsed time from when a unit is dispatched until that unit changes their status to 'enroute'. This time is measured for all first-due units that are dispatched to an emergency incident.

Travel Time is the elapsed time from when a unit begins to respond until it arrives on scene. This time is measured for all first-due and ERF responses.



Benchmark Statements

UFA's benchmark statements for each risk classification and category are:

Low-Risk Responses (Non-EMS)

Low-Risk (Non-EMS)	Urban	Rural
Fire Suppression	11:00	15:30
HazMat	7:30	11:30
Technical Rescue	9:30	19:30
Water Rescue	10:30	20:30
Wildland Suppression	10:30	20:30

For 90% of low-risk fire suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of four persons, is eleven minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of low-risk fire suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three persons, is fifteen minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk hazardous materials responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of four persons, is seven minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk hazardous materials responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three persons, is eleven minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk technical rescue responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of four persons, is nine minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk technical rescue responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three persons, is nineteen minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk water rescue responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of four persons, is ten minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk water rescue responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three persons, is twenty minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk wildland suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of four persons, is ten minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of low-risk wildland suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three persons, is twenty minutes and thirty seconds.

Low-Risk Responses (EMS)

Low-Risk (EMS)	Urban	Rural
EMS Response	6:36	14:26

For 90% of all low-risk EMS responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with four persons, is six minutes and thirty-six seconds.

For 90% of all low-risk EMS responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three persons, is ten minutes and thirty seconds.

Moderate-Risk Responses (Non-EMS)

Moderate-Risk (Non-EMS)	Urban	Rural
Fire Suppression	10:30	15:00
HazMat	10:30	14:30
Technical Rescue	12:30	16:30
Water Rescue	13:45	21:00
Wildland Suppression	13:45	21:00

For 90% of moderate-risk fire suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with eight persons, is ten minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk fire suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with eight persons, is fifteen minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk hazardous material responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with sixteen persons, is ten minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk hazardous material responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with sixteen persons, is fourteen minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk technical rescue responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with ten persons, is twelve minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk technical rescue responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with ten persons, is sixteen minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk water rescue responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twelve persons, is thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk water rescue responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twelve persons, is twenty-one minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk wildland suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with nineteen persons, is thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk wildland suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with nineteen persons, is twenty-one minutes and zero seconds.

The ERF is capable of (regardless of fire suppression, technical rescue, hazardous materials, and swiftwater/surface ice rescue response):

- Establishing command
- Sizing up the situation
- Initiate mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival
- Identify specialized resource needs
- Initiate an action plan — in coordination with SMEs on hazard-specific events
    - Fire Suppression-specific
        - Establishing one suppression handline in service
        - Comply with two in-two out
        - Establish a water supply
        - Provide search and rescue
        - Provide ventilation
        - Provide a truck company
        - Provide a four-person initial rapid intervention team (IRIT)
    - Technical Rescue-specific
        - Initiate patient care
        - Provide technical rescue coordination and management of the operations
        - Identify any additional resources or equipment needs
    - Hazardous Materials-specific
        - Provide atmospheric monitoring
        - Initiate patient care, rescue, removal or plan of removal
        - Provide HazMat coordination and management of the operations
        - Initiate HazMat-specific identification and mitigation efforts

        - Identify any additional resources or equipment needs
        - Coordinate with SLCo Health Department on clean-up efforts and needs
    - Swiftwater/Surface Ice Rescue-specific
        - Initiate patient care
        - Coordinate water/ice rescue efforts for patient care, rescue, removal or plan of removal

Moderate-Risk Responses (EMS)

Moderate-Risk (EMS)	Urban	Rural
EMS Response	8:00	14:15

For 90% of moderate-risk EMS responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twelve persons, is eight minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk EMS responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twelve persons, is fourteen minutes and fifteen seconds.

The ERF is capable of:

- Establishing command
- Sizing up the situation
- Initiate triage, as needed, within one minute of
- Initiate patient care within one minute of arrival
- Identify and initiate an action plan
- Initiate ALS medical care, including cardiac defibrillation, within one minute of arrival
- Identify specialized resource needs

High-Risk Responses (Non-EMS)

High-Risk (Non-EMS)	Urban	Rural
Fire Suppression	21:00	30:00
HazMat	21:00	29:00
Technical Rescue	25:00	32:00
Water Rescue	27:30	42:00
Wildland Suppression	Unable to Determine	Unable to Determine

For 90% of high-risk fire suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twenty-five persons, is twenty-one minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of high-risk fire suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twenty-five persons, is thirty minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of high-risk hazardous material responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-five persons, is twenty-one minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of high-risk hazardous material responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-five persons, is twenty-nine minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of technical rescue suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twenty-seven persons, is twenty-five minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of high-risk technical rescue responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twenty-seven persons, is thirty-two minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of high-risk water rescue responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with eighteen persons, is twenty-seven minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of high-risk water rescue responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with eighteen persons, is forty-two minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of high-risk wildland suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with seventy-six persons, cannot accurately be identified due to high-risk incidents being turned over to an Incident Management Team (IMT), which are primarily regional resources.

For 90% of high-risk wildland suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with seventy-six persons, cannot accurately be

identified due to high-risk incidents being turned over to an Incident Management Team (IMT), which are primarily regional resources.

The ERF is capable of (regardless of fire suppression, technical rescue, hazardous materials, and water rescue response):

- Establishing command
- Sizing up the situation
- Initiate mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival
- Identify specialized resource needs
- Initiate an action plan — in coordination with SMEs on hazard-specific events
    - Fire Suppression-specific
        - Establishing one suppression handline in service
        - Comply with two in-two out
        - Establish a water supply
        - Provide search and rescue
        - Provide ventilation
        - Provide a truck company
        - Provide a four-person initial rapid intervention team (IRIT)
    - Technical Rescue-specific
        - Initiate patient care
        - Provide technical rescue coordination and management of the operations
        - Identify any additional resources or equipment needs
    - Hazardous Materials-specific
        - Provide atmospheric monitoring
        - Initiate patient care, rescue, removal or plan of removal
        - Provide HazMat coordination and management of the operations
        - Initiate HazMat-specific identification and mitigation efforts
        - Identify any additional resources or equipment needs
        - Coordinate with SLCo Health Department on clean-up efforts and needs
    - Water Rescue-specific
        - Initiate patient care
        - Coordinate water/ice rescue efforts for patient care, rescue, removal or plan of removal

High and Maximum Risk Responses (EMS)

High/Maximum-Risk (EMS)	Urban	Rural
EMS Response	16:00	28:30

For 90% of high/maximum-risk EMS responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty persons, is sixteen minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of moderate-risk EMS responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty persons, is twenty-eight minutes and thirty seconds.

The ERF is capable of:

- Establishing command
- Sizing up the situation
- Initiate triage, as needed, within one minute of arrival
- Initiate patient care within one minute of arrival
- Identify and initiate an action plan
- Initiate ALS medical care, including cardiac defibrillation, within one minute of arrival
- Identify specialized resource needs

Maximum-Risk Responses (Non-EMS)

Maximum-Risk (Non-EMS)	Urban	Rural
Fire Suppression	21:00	30:00
HazMat	21:00	29:00
Technical Rescue	25:00	32:00
Water Rescue	27:30	42:00
Wildland Suppression	Unable to Determine	Unable to Determine

For 90% of maximum-risk fire suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-nine persons, is twenty-one minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk fire suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-nine persons, is thirty minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk hazardous material responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-five persons, is twenty-one minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk hazardous material responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-five persons, is twenty-nine minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk technical rescue responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-one persons, is twenty-five minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk fire suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with thirty-one persons, is thirty-two minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk water rescue responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twenty-six persons, is twenty-seven minutes and thirty seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk water rescue responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with twenty-six persons, is forty-two minutes and zero seconds.

For 90% of maximum-risk wildland suppression responses in urban areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with two hundred plus persons, cannot accurately be identified due to maximum-risk incidents being turned over to a Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team (IMT), which are national resources.

For 90% of maximum-risk wildland suppression responses in rural areas, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with two hundred plus persons, cannot accurately be identified due to maximum-risk incidents being turned over to a Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team (IMT), which are national resources.

The ERF is capable of (regardless of fire suppression, technical rescue, hazardous materials, and swiftwater/surface ice rescue response):

- Establishing command
- Sizing up the situation
- Initiate mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival

- Identify specialized resource needs
- Initiate an action plan — in coordination with SMEs on hazard-specific events
    - Fire Suppression-specific
        - Establishing one suppression handline in service
        - Comply with two in-two out
        - Establish a water supply
        - Provide search and rescue
        - Provide ventilation
        - Provide a truck company
        - Provide a four-person initial rapid intervention team (IRIT)
    - Technical Rescue-specific
        - Initiate patient care
        - Provide technical rescue coordination and management of the operations
        - Identify any additional resources or equipment needs
    - Hazardous Materials-specific
        - Provide atmospheric monitoring
        - Initiate patient care, rescue, removal or plan of removal
        - Provide HazMat coordination and management of the operations
        - Initiate HazMat-specific identification and mitigation efforts
        - Identify any additional resources or equipment needs
        - Coordinate with SLCo Health Department on clean-up efforts and needs
    - Water Rescue-specific
        - Initiate patient care
        - Coordinate water/ice rescue efforts for patient care, rescue, removal or plan of removal

Responses Matrices Combined

Low-Risk (Non-EMS)	Urban	Rural
Fire Suppression	10:30	15:00
HazMat	7:30	11:30
Technical Rescue	9:30	19:30
Water Rescue	10:30	20:30
Wildland Suppression	10:30	20:30
Moderate-Risk (Non-EMS)		
Fire Suppression	10:30	15:00
HazMat	10:30	14:30
Technical Rescue	12:30	16:30
Water Rescue	13:45	21:00
Wildland Suppression	13:45	21:00
High-Risk (Non-EMS)		
Fire Suppression	21:00	30:00
HazMat	21:00	29:00
Technical Rescue	25:00	32:00
Water Rescue	27:30	42:00
Wildland Suppression	Unable to Determine	Unable to Determine
Maximum-Risk (Non-EMS)		
Fire Suppression	21:00	30:00
HazMat	21:00	29:00
Technical Rescue	25:00	32:00
Water Rescue	27:30	42:00
Wildland Suppression	Unable to Determine	Unable to Determine

Low-Risk (EMS)	Urban	Rural
EMS Response	5:45	10:30
Moderate-Risk (EMS)		
EMS Response	8:00	14:15
High/Maximum-Risk (EMS)		
EMS Response	16:00	28:30

Baseline Statements & Metrics

UFA measures and evaluates its service delivery against benchmarks and industry best practices. Identification of key metrics and predictive analyses are critical, in coordination with geographic information systems (GIS) mapping capabilities to properly identify UFA's current deployment and performance measures. In order to appropriately measure performance, UFA looks at industry standards. The time from phone pickup to dispatch is identified as call processing time. Turnout time is the amount of time from dispatch notification to the first due heavy apparatus beginning the travel time, i.e., going en route. The travel time is the amount of time it takes for that first-due unit to arrive on scene. For the total response time, the time is taken from the time the call is picked up to the time

that the unit arrives on scene. A good gauge of when the majority of an effective response force (ERF) arrives is by capturing the time of the fourth arriving unit. UFA doesn't currently have a good mechanism to capture the fourth arriving unit or the ERF, although that is one of the recommended items to capture.

The figures below are the actual timeframes for incident responses from 2022-2024. UFA utilizes automatic and mutual aid in its responses for the effective response force complement of personnel, for which there is a current lack of data and is denoted with 'unknown' in the tables.

Fire Suppression

For ninety percent of all fire suppression responses from 2022-2024, the total response time for the arrival of the first due unit, staffed with a minimum of four personnel in urban areas was eleven minutes and fifteen seconds and fifteen minutes and forty-five seconds in rural areas.

All Risk Levels Emergent Fire Suppression – 90th % – Baseline Performance			Target (Agency Benchmark)	Average CY 22-24	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Alarm Handling	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	2:30	3:10	3:02	3:16	3:20
		Rural	2:30	3:21	3:17	3:52	2:44
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Due	Urban	1:45	1:59	1:58	1:56	2:04
		Rural	1:45	2:25	2:12	3:41	4:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Due	Urban	6:06	6:06	6:12	6:01	6:06
		Rural	10:12	10:12	10:22	10:45	9:30
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	15:30	8:46	8:54	8:48	8:20
		Rural	25:00	25:32	26:01	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Due Distribution	Urban	11:00	11:15	11:12	11:13	11:29
				n=8,240	n=3,379	n=2,395	n=2,466
		Rural	15:30	15:45	15:52	9:18	16:34
				n=398	n=162	n=114	n=122
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	21:00	13:55	13:54	14:00	13:44
				n=1,850	n=604	n=619	n=627
		Rural	30:00	31:17	31:30	N/A	7:04
				n=13	n=12	n=0	n=1

NOTE – NFPA 1221 and 1710 recommend an alarm handling time of 64 seconds (90th percentile); turnout time of 80 seconds (90th percentile); 1st arriving unit on-scene time of 240 seconds (4 minutes [90th percentile]); initial full-alarm arrival time for 480 seconds (8 minutes [90th percentile]) for low and medium hazard categories; and 610 seconds (10

minutes 10 seconds [90th percentile]) for high hazard categories. It is important to note that these are recommendations only.

Emergency Medical Services

For ninety percent of all EMS responses from 2022-2024, the total response time for the arrival of the first due unit, staffed with a minimum of two personnel in urban areas was ten minutes and thirty-four seconds and nineteen minutes and three seconds in rural areas.

All Risk Levels Emergent EMS – 90th % – Baseline Performance			Target (Agency Benchmark)	Average CY 22-24	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Alarm Handling	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	2:00	2:09	2:22	2:07	2:01
		Rural	2:00	2:32	2:50	2:04	2:08
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Due	Urban	1:30	1:49	1:53	1:47	1:49
		Rural	1:30	2:05	2:06	2:02	2:11
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Due	Urban	6:36	6:36	6:28	6:32	6:47
		Rural	14:26	14:26	16:12	12:43	10:58
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	11:30	14:13	12:34	14:03	16:04
		Rural	21:00	22:24	22:25	21:55	14:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Due Distribution	Urban	10:15	10:34	10:43	10:26	10:37
				n=35,604	n=9,023	n=12,817	n=13,764
		Rural	17:00	19:03	21:08	16:49	15:17
				n=385	n=146	n=121	n=118
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	16:00	18:11	16:49	17:57	19:54
				n=853	n=229	n=311	n=313
		Rural	28:30	27:01	27:22	26:01	18:19
				n=47	n=21	n=17	n=9

NOTE – NFPA 1221 and 1710 recommend an alarm handling time of 64 seconds (90th percentile); turnout time of 60 seconds (90th percentile) for EMS responses; 1st arriving unit on-scene time with a minimum of BLS capability of 240 seconds (4 minutes [90th percentile]); and travel time for ALS provider capability of 480 seconds (8 minutes [90th percentile]). It is important to note that these are recommendations and NFPA does not provide recommendations specific to EMS responses.

Hazardous Material Responses

For ninety percent of all HazMat responses from 2022-2024, the total response time for the arrival of the first due unit, staffed with a minimum of four personnel in urban areas

was thirteen minutes and nineteen seconds and seventeen minutes and thirty-nine seconds in rural areas.

All Risk Levels Emergent HazMat Incidents – 90th % – Baseline Performance			Target (Agency Benchmark)	Average CY 22-24	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Alarm Handling	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	1:30	4:02	3:05	3:41	5:18
		Rural	1:30	2:30	2:43	1:05	1:32
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Due	Urban	2:00	1:52	1:55	1:52	1:47
		Rural	2:00	1:57	1:47	2:01	1:19
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Due	Urban	7:30	7:52	6:21	7:52	8:00
		Rural	11:30	13:13	13:58	1:52	9:52
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	15:00	18:50	19:07	18:16	17:02
		Rural	23:00	31:01	36:04	N/A	10:37
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Due Distribution	Urban	10:30	13:19	12:06	13:26	15:05
				n=320	n=69	n=128	n=123
		Rural	14:30	17:39	18:29	4:58	12:43
				n=14	n=2	n=3	n=9
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	21:00	24:43	24:51	23:50	24:07
				n=223	n=56	n=85	n=82
		Rural	29:00	35:27	40:35	N/A	13:27
				n=3	n=1	n=0	n=2

NOTE – NFPA 1221 and 1710 recommend an alarm handling time of 64 seconds (90th percentile); turnout time of 80 seconds (90th percentile); 1st arriving unit on-scene time of 240 seconds (4 minutes [90th percentile]); initial full-alarm arrival time for 480 seconds (8 minutes [90th percentile]) for low and medium hazard categories; and 610 seconds (10 minutes 10 seconds [90th percentile]) for high hazard categories. It is important to note that these are recommendations and NFPA does not provide recommendations specific to hazardous materials responses.

Technical Rescue Responses

For ninety percent of all technical rescue responses from 2022-2024, the total response time for the arrival of the first due unit, staffed with a minimum of four in urban areas was ten minutes and eighteen seconds and seven minutes and fifty-five seconds in rural areas (note: there aren't enough incidents in the rural areas to accurately gauge timeframes).

All Risk Levels Emergent Tech Rescue Incidents – 90th % – Baseline Performance			Target (Agency Benchmark)	Average CY 22-24	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Alarm Handling	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	1:30	8:17	8:34	7:25	4:12
		Rural	1:30	7:55	N/A	N/A	7:55
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Due	Urban	2:00	2:15	5:09	2:17	2:05
		Rural	2:00	Unk	N/A	N/A	Unk
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Due	Urban	9:30	10:18	7:57	9:59	10:34
		Rural	9:30	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unk
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	19:00	13:01	16:01	11:25	10:55
		Rural	19:00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Due Distribution	Urban	12:30	10:18	21:40	19:42	16:51
				n=37	n=5	n=20	n=12
		Rural	12:30	7:55	N/A	N/A	N/A
				n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	25:00	23:33	29:44	21:07	17:12
				n=31	n=5	n=15	n=11
		Rural	25:00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0

NOTE – NFPA 1221 and 1710 recommend an alarm handling time of 64 seconds (90th percentile); a turnout time of 80 seconds (90th percentile); 1st arriving unit on-scene time of 240 seconds (4 minutes [90th percentile]); initial full-alarm arrival time for 480 seconds (8 minutes [90th percentile]) for low and medium hazard categories; and 610 seconds (10 minutes 10 seconds [90th percentile]) for high hazard categories. It is important to note that these are recommendations and NFPA does not provide recommendations specific to technical rescue responses.

Water Rescue Responses

For ninety percent of all water rescue responses from 2022-2024, the total response time for the arrival of the first due unit, staffed with a minimum of four in an urban area was twenty minutes and forty-four seconds.

Of note, there few incidents from 2022-2024 identified with any NFIRS code of 360-365, water or ice-related rescue and it was located in an urban area, so there aren't enough incidents to accurately gauge timeframes.

All Risk Levels Emergent Water Rescue Incidents – 90th % – Baseline Performance			Target (Agency Benchmark)	Average CY 22-24	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Alarm Handling	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	1:30	3:16	3:16	1:06	06:38
		Rural	1:30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Due	Urban	2:00	2:18	1:50	8:22	2:10
		Rural	2:00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Due	Urban	10:30	15:10	6:20	0:39	17:47
		Rural	20:30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	21:00	17:18	6:20	5:12	17:42
		Rural	41:00	N/A	Unk	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Due Distribution	Urban	13:45	20:44	11:26	10:07	26:35
				n=11	n=1	n=2	n=8
		Rural	21:00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				n=	n=0	n=0	n=0
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	27:30	22:52	11:26	5:12	26:39
				n=9	n=1	n=1	n=7
		Rural	42:00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0

NOTE – NFPA 1221 and 1710 recommend an alarm handling time of 64 seconds (90th percentile); turnout time of 80 seconds (90th percentile); 1st arriving unit on-scene time of 240 seconds (4 minutes [90th percentile]); initial full-alarm arrival time for 480 seconds (8 minutes [90th percentile]) for low and medium hazard categories; and 610 seconds (10 minutes 10 seconds [90th percentile]) for high hazard categories. It is important to note that these are recommendations and NFPA does not provide recommendations specific to water rescue responses.

Wildland Suppression Responses

For ninety percent of all wildland responses from 2022-2024, the total response time for the arrival of the first due unit, staffed with a minimum of four in an urban area was fourteen minutes and nineteen seconds and one hour, fifty-nine minutes and forty-four seconds in rural areas.

All Risk Levels Emergent Wildland Incidents – 90th % – Baseline Performance			Target (Agency Benchmark)	Average CY 22-24	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Alarm Handling	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	1:30	3:12	4:15	2:09	3:55
		Rural	1:30	5:30	9:12	N/A	2:32
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Due	Urban	2:00	2:22	2:25	2:08	2:26
		Rural	2:00	3:33	2:33	N/A	3:35
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Due	Urban	10:30	8:46	8:37	7:28	9:02
		Rural	20:30	1:50:41	1:46:21	N/A	1:30:26
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	21:00	22:02	21:04	18:56	22:21
		Rural	41:00	22:47	22:47	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Due Distribution	Urban	13:45	14:19	15:16	11:45	15:23
				n=242	n=74	n=60	n=108
		Rural	21:00	1:59:44	1:58:07	N/A	1:30:26
				n=22	n=11	n=1	n=10
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	27:30	27:35	27:43	23:13	28:42
				n=80	n=26	n=21	n=33
		Rural	42:00	31:50	34:32	N/A	N/A
				n=4	n=1	n=0	n=0

NOTE – NFPA 1221 and 1710 recommend an alarm handling time of 64 seconds (90th percentile); turnout time of 80 seconds (90th percentile); 1st arriving unit on-scene time of 240 seconds (4 minutes [90th percentile]); initial full-alarm arrival time for 480 seconds (8 minutes [90th percentile]) for low and medium hazard categories; and 610 seconds (10 minutes 10 seconds [90th percentile]) for high hazard categories. It is important to note that these are recommendations and NFPA does not provide recommendations specific to wildland suppression response.

Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities

This CRA/SOC is an important document in showing our current personnel and the UFA Board of Directors a current snapshot of the risks inherent within the communities we serve, as well as elements that may have direct influence on the total response time(s) within each planning zone. Datasets will be pulled annually and compared against the accepted agency benchmarks to identify gaps and areas of trending in the wrong direction. An annual report will be prepared for the UFA Board of Directors and the communities UFA serves.

Additionally, UFA will continually review station placement, apparatus locations, risk assessments, etc., to seek improvement in both deployment models and travel times. Utilizing data analytics from Intterra as well as station planning and the review of effective response force deployment data from Darkhorse will allow a quicker identification of issues and problems before they become truly problematic.

A larger review of risk assessments will also occur and be addressed with a greater group of stakeholders every three years during the strategic planning process. This will also create an open forum where any identified or perceived challenges and threats can be identified, discussed, and addressed, allowing for recognition of pressing issues within the various communities served.

Correlation of CRA/SOC Document to CFAI Accreditation Model

CC	Cat	CFAI 10th Edition Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services	CRA/SOC Page(s)
Category 2 – Assessment and Planning			
	2A.1	Service area boundaries for the agency are identified, documented and legally adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.	Sec. 2, 55-59
	2A.2	Boundaries for other service responsibility areas, such as automatic aid, mutual aid and contract areas, are identified, documented and appropriately approved by the authority having jurisdiction.	Sec. 2, 33-41
CC	2A.3	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for organizing the response area(s) into geographical planning zones.	
CC	2A.4	The agency assesses the community by planning zone and considers the population density within planning zones and population areas, as applicable, for the purpose of developing total response time standards.	Sec. 2, 55-64
	2A.5	Data that include property, life, injury, environmental and other associated losses, as well as the human and physical assets preserved and/or saved, are recorded for a minimum of three (initial accreditation agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Sec. 2, 49-51
	2A.6	The agency utilizes its adopted planning zone methodology to identify response area characteristics such as population, transportation systems, area land use, topography, geography, geology, physiography, climate, hazards, risks, and service provision capability demands.	Sec. 3, 19-37
	2A.7	Significant socioeconomic and demographic characteristics for the response area are identified, such as key employment types and centers, assessed values, blighted areas, and population earning characteristics.	Sec. 2, 39-40
	2A.8	The agency identifies and documents all safety and remediation programs, such as fire prevention, public education, injury prevention, public health, and other similar programs, currently active within the response area.	Sec. 2, 27-60
	2A.9	The agency defines and identifies infrastructure that is considered critical within each planning zone.	Sec. 2
CC	2B.1	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for identifying, assessing, categorizing and classifying all risks (fire and non-fire) throughout the community or area of responsibility.	Sec. 2, 20-24
	2B.2	The historical emergency and nonemergency service demands frequency for a minimum of three immediately previous years and the future probability of emergency and nonemergency service demands, by service type, have been identified and documented by planning zone.	Sec. 3, 21-27
	2B.3	Event outputs and outcomes are assessed for three (initial accrediting agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies)	Sec. 3, 38-57

		immediately previous years.	
CC	2B.4	The agency's risk identification, analysis, categorization, and classification methodology has been utilized to determine and document the different categories and classes of risks within each planning zone.	Sec. 2, 19
	2B.5	Fire protection and detection systems are incorporated into the risk analysis.	
	2B.6	The agency assesses critical infrastructure within the planning zones for capabilities and capacities to meet the demands posed by the risks.	Sec. 3, 19-25
	2B.7	The agency engages other disciplines or groups within its community to compare and contrast risk assessments in order to identify gaps or future threats and risks.	See UFA Strategic Plan, 2024-2026
CC	2C.1	Given the levels of risks, area of responsibility, demographics, and socioeconomic factors, the agency has determined, documented and adopted a methodology for the consistent provision of service levels in all service program areas through response coverage strategies.	Sec. 3, 39-57
CC	2C.2	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for monitoring its quality of emergency response performance for each service type within each planning zone and the total response area.	Sec. 3, 39-57
	2C.3	Fire protection systems and detection systems are identified and considered in the development of appropriate response strategies.	
CC	2C.4	A critical task analysis of each risk category and risk class has been conducted to determine the first due and effective response force capabilities and a process is in place to validate and document the results.	Sec. 3, 22-57
CC	2C.5	The agency has identified the total response time components for delivery of services in each service program area and found those services consistent and reliable within the entire response area.	Sec. 2, 1-18 Additional info in each Zone
	2C.6	The agency identifies outcomes for its programs and ties them to the community risk assessment during updates and adjustments of its programs, as needed.	
	2C.7	The agency has identified the total response time components for delivery of services in each service program area and assessed those services in each planning zone.	Sec. 2, 1-18 Additional info in each Zone
CC	2C.8	The agency has identified efforts to maintain and improve its performance in the delivery of its emergency services for the past three (initial accreditation agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Sec. 2, 1-18
	2C.9	The agency's resiliency has been assessed through its deployment policies, procedures and practices.	Sec. 3, 38-57
CC	2D.1	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for assessing performance adequacy, consistency, reliability, resiliency and opportunities for improvement for the total response area.	Sec. 3, 57

	2D.2	The agency continuously monitors, assesses and internally reports, at least quarterly, on the ability of the existing delivery system to meet expected outcomes and identifies and prioritizes remedial actions.	Annually, Sec. 3, 57
CC	2D.3	The performance monitoring methodology identifies, at least annually, future external influences, altering conditions, growth and development trends, and new or evolving risks, for purposes of analyzing the balance of service capabilities with new conditions or demands.	Sec. 3, 57
	2D.4	The performance monitoring methodology supports the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of each service program at least annually in relation to industry research.	Sec. 3, 38-57
	2D.5	Impacts of incident mitigation program efforts, such as community risk reduction, public education, and community service programs, are considered and assessed in the monitoring process.	Sec. 2, 52-54
CC	2D.6	Performance gaps for the total response area, such as inadequacies, inconsistencies, and negative trends, are determined at least annually.	Sec. 3, 57
CC	2D.7	The agency has systematically developed a continuous improvement plan that details actions to be taken within an identified timeframe to address existing gaps and variations.	Sec. 3, 38-57
	2D.8	The agency seeks approval of its standards of cover by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).	Sec. 3, 57
CC	2D.9	On at least an annual basis, the agency formally notifies the AHJ of any gaps in current capabilities, capacity and the level of service provided within its delivery system to mitigate the identified risks within its service area, as identified in its community risk assessment/standards of cover.	Sec. 3, 57
	2D.10	The agency interacts with external stakeholders and the AHJJ at least once every three years to determine the stakeholders' and AHJ's expectations for types and levels of services provided by the agency.	Sec. 3, 57

CC=Core Competency and is required for accreditation
NOTE – There are 11 categories that are identified in the Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services manual (10th Ed.). Since Category 2 is the primary element with the CRA/SOC, it is the only category that is currently utilized in the matrix.

Recommendations

1. UFA is lacking in proper NERIS reporting in final NERIS code. Recommend additional training and identification for final reporting code at the station captain level.

2. UFA is lacking in proper NERIS cost considerations in property and content loss as well as civilian injury information. Recommend adding in training and understanding of the importance of attempting to gather information on losses.

3. UFA doesn't have an effective way to separate call type, such as if a heavy rescue is dealing with a vehicle extrication that occurs up any of the canyons. Several times a year, UFA Heavy Rescues respond to a vehicle into water down a slope that requires specialized rigging and extrication. This almost always gets captures as strictly a Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) with injuries but does not capture the need for technical rescue, water rescue, as well as an MVA with injuries. UFA needs to identify a way to better capture this data and have it available and accurate on the resources necessary.

Unified Fire Authority

3380 South 900 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84119

Appendices

Unified Fire Authority

Appendix A – Critical Task Charts

Fire Suppression Critical Tasks

Fire Suppression Basic Response (Low Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Apparatus Driver/Operator	1
Incident Responder(s)	1
Total ERF	3

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Dispatched	1	3-4

Fire Suppression Upgrade Response (Moderate Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Driver/Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1
Fire Suppression/Initial Attack Line	2
Fire Support (Vent/Utilities/Ladders/ iRIT)	3
Total ERF	8

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Engine	1	3-4
Truck/TDA	1	4
Battalion Chief	1	1
Dispatched	3	8-9

Fire Suppression Confirmed Fire (High Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Driver/Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1
Initial Attack Line	2
Backup Line	2
Primary Search	2
Rapid Intervention Team	4
Suppression Support	6
Exterior Support (Vent/Utilities/Ladders)	3
Medical Standby	2
Total ERF	25

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Engine	3	9-12
Truck/TDA	2	8
Heavy Rescue Unit	1	4
Air & Light/Rehab	1	3
Medical Transport	2	4
Battalion Chief	2	2
Dispatched	11	30-33

Fire Suppression Confirmed Fire (Maximum Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Division/Group Supervisors	2
Driver/Pump Operator	1
Initial Attack Line	2
Backup Line	2
Primary Search	2
Lobby Control	1
Floor Control	1
Elevator Control	1
Staging Officer (2 floors below)	1
Water Supply	2
Secondary Water Supply	2
Evacuation	2
Logistics	1
Rapid Intervention Team	4
Suppression Support	4
Floor Support (Vent/Utilities/Ladders)	3
Medical Standby	6
Total ERF	39

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Engine	4	12-15
Truck/TDA	3	12
Heavy Rescue Unit	1	4
Air & Light/Rehab	1	3
Medical Transport	3	6
Battalion Chief	3	3
Dispatched	15	39-42

NFPA 1710 minimum staffing for a single-family residential structure fire – 5.2.4.1 –(high risk) is 17 personnel. UFA minimum functions that are above NFPA standard include an incident safety officer and 2 ambulance (medical) responders. UFA provides both fire and EMS response and therefore must address staffing both functions on a confirmed structure fire response whereas NFPA looks at the fire suppression response tasks more specifically.

NFPA 1710 minimum staffing for a high-rise full alarm assignment – 5.2.4.4 – (maximum risk) is 42 personnel. UFA minimums on a high-rise incident is 39 accounting for mutual/automatic aid and rural areas.

EMS Critical Tasks

EMS Basic Response (Low Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Patient Care / Medical Team Leader	1
Transport Unit Driver	1
Patient Airway Management	1
Patient Care Support	1
Total ERF	5

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Transport Unit	1	2
Dispatched	2	5-6

EMS Upgrade Response (Moderate Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Extrication Unit	4
Patient Care / Medical Team Leader	1
Transport Unit Driver	2
Patient Airway Management	1
Patient Care Support	2
Total ERF	12

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Transport Unit	2	4
Extrication Unit	1	4
Battalion Chief	1	1
Dispatched	5	12-13

EMS Mass Casualty/ASHER Response (Maximum Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Medical Group Supervisor	1
Rescue Group Supervisor	1
Staging Manager/Officer	1
EMS Providers Per Patient (5 Pt's)	
Primary Patient Care	5
Transport Unit Driver	5
EMS Support	15
Total ERF	30

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	5	18-20
Transport Unit	5	10
Battalion Chief	2	2
Dispatched	12	30-32

Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Critical Tasks

HazMat Response (Low Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Hazard Identification	1
Evacuation/Notification	2
Total ERF	4

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	4
Dispatched	1	4

HazMat Response (Moderate Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer (HM Tech)	1
HazMat Group Supervisor (HM Tech)	1
Research (HM Tech)	1
Entry Team (HM Tech)	2
Backup Team (HM Tech)	2
Medical Monitoring/Standby (HM Tech)	2
Emergency Decon (HM Tech)	2
Ambulance Transport	2
Support Personnel	2
Total ERF	16

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
HazMat Units	2	12
Ambulance Transport	2	4
Air & Light/Rehab	1	3
Battalion Chief	1	1
Dispatched	7	23-24

HazMat Response with Suppression (High & Maximum Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer (HM Tech)	1
HazMat Group Supervisor (HM Tech)	1
Research (HM Tech)	1
Entry Team (HM Tech)	2
Backup Team (HM Tech)	2
Medical Monitoring/Standby (HM Tech)	2
Emergency Decon (HM Tech)	2
Driver/Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1
Initial Attack Line	2
Backup Line	2
Primary Search	2
Rapid Intervention Team	4
Suppression Support	6
Exterior Support (Vent/Utilities/Ladders)	3
Medical Standby	2
Total ERF	35

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Engine	2	6-8
Truck/TDA	1	4
HazMat Units	2	12
Heavy Rescue	1	4
Ambulance Transport	2	4
Air & Light/Rehab	1	3
Battalion Chief	2	2
Dispatched	11	35-37

Technical Rescue Critical Tasks

Technical Rescue Response (Low Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Apparatus Driver/Operator	1
Incident Responders	1
Total ERF	3

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Dispatched	1	3-4

Technical Rescue Response (Moderate Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Rescue Group Supervisor (HR Tech)	1
Rescue Specialists (HR Techs)	5
Medical Transport	2
Total ERF	10

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
HR Team	1	6
Ambulance	1	2
Battalion Chief	1	1
Dispatched	4	12-13

Technical Rescue Response (High Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Rescue Group Supervisor (HR Tech)	1
Rescue Specialists (HR Techs)	10
Support Personnel	7
Air & Light/Rehab	3
Medical Transport	4
Total ERF	27

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Engine	1	3-4
Truck/TDA	1	4
Heavy Rescue Unit	2	12
Air & Light/Rehab	1	3
Medical Transport	2	4
Battalion Chief	1	1
Dispatched	8	27-28

Technical Rescue Response (Maximum Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Rescue Group Supervisor (HR Tech)	1
Rescue Specialists (HR Techs)	11
Support Personnel	6
Air Monitoring	4
Air & Light/Rehab	3
Medical Transport	4
Total ERF	31

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Engine	2	6-8
Truck/TDA	1	4
Heavy Rescue Unit	2	12
HazMat Unit	1	4
Air & Light/Rehab	1	3
Medical Transport	2	4
Battalion Chief	2	2
Dispatched	11	37-39

Water Rescue Critical Tasks

Water / Ice Rescue Response (Low Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Apparatus Driver/Operator	1
Incident Responders	1
Total ERF	3

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Dispatched	1	3-4

Water / Ice Rescue Response (Moderate Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Swiftwater Group Supervisor (WR Tech)	1
Swiftwater Specialists (WR Techs)	7
Medical Transport	2
Total ERF	12

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Medical Transport	1	2
Swiftwater/Ice Rescue Unit	2	8
Battalion Chief	1	1
Dispatched	5	14-15

Water / Ice Rescue Response (High Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Swiftwater Group Supervisor (WR Tech)	1
Swiftwater Specialists (WR Techs)	11
Medical Transport	4
Total ERF	18

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Medical Transport	2	4
Swiftwater/Ice Rescue Unit	3	12
Battalion Chief	2	2
Dispatched	8	21-22

Water / Ice Rescue Response (Maximum Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
Swiftwater Group Supervisor (WR Tech)	1
Swiftwater Specialists (WR Techs)	11
Medical Transport	6
Support Personnel	6
Total ERF	26

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	2	6-8
Medical Transport	3	6
Swiftwater/Ice Rescue Unit	5	20
Battalion Chief	3	3
Dispatched	13	29-31

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Critical Tasks

WUI Type 5 Fire (Low Risk)

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Apparatus Driver/Operator	1
Incident Responder(s)	1
Total ERF	3

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Heavy Apparatus	1	3-4
Dispatched	1	3-4

WUI Type 4 Fire (Moderate Risk)

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command (NWCG ICT4)	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
County/WL Fire Warden	1
Initial Attack FF	10
Structure Protection FF	8
Water Supply	2
Total ERF	19

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Type 1 or 1/3 Engine	3	9-12
Type 6 Engine	2	4-8
Medical Transport	2	4
Air & Light	1	3
Wildland Duty Officer	1	1
Water Tender	1	2
County Warden	1	1
Battalion Chief	3	3
Dispatched	14	27-34

WUI Type 3 Fire – Extended Attack (High Risk)

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command (NWCG ICT3)	1
Incident Safety Officer	1
County/WL Fire Warden	1
NWCG Operations Section Chief	1
NWCG Division/Group Supervisor	2
UFA Logistics Specialist	1
Air & Light/Rehab	3
Interagency Handcrews	40
Structure Protection FF	18
Water Supply	4
Battalion Chief	4
Total ERF	76

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Type 1 or 1/3 Engine	6	18-24
Type 6 Engine	4	4-8
Handcrews	2	40
Medical Transport	2	4
Air & Light	1	3
Wildland Duty Officer	1	1
Water Tender	2	2
Overhead	13	13
Dispatched	31	79-89

WUI Type 1 or Type 2 Fire – Extended Attack (Maximum Risk)	
Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
NWCG Type 1 Team OR	50
NWCG Type 2 Team	26
Personnel	200+
Total ERF	226-256

Dispatched Units	Units	Staffing
Dispatched	N/A	>226

Note –Type 1 or 2 WUI incidents are turned over to national-level Incident Management Teams (IMTs) with a written scope of work/delegation of authority that manage ordering and management of resources in-house and normally don't use too many of the AHJ's resources, so the ERF for Types 1 and 2 incidents is not dependent upon UFA resources.

Appendix B – Community Risk Assessments – 2022-2024

UFA took three years of its NFIRS data and separated the calls by the end NFIRS call type. There was a detailed analysis of responding units and the personnel responding. Further analysis allowed the identification of the number of responses separated into low risk, moderate risk, high risk and maximum risk categories.

NFPA 1710 only identifies Effective Response Force (ERF) numbers for fire suppression. Minimum ERF for a 2,000 square foot, two-story single-family residential structure is identified as 17 as per NFPA 1710. NFPA 1710 identifies a moderate risk structure as an open-air strip shopping center, typically in size from 13,000-196,000 square feet, or a 1,200 square foot apartment in a three-story garden-style apartment building as a minimum ERF of 28. NFPA identifies a high-risk structure as a high-rise structure over 75 feet in height and establishes a minimum ERF of 43.

For purposes of the community risk assessments and looking at past incidents, UFA has defined the following parameters into probability, impact to the organization and consequence to the community. These are outlined in Section 2 under 'Risk Assessment & Risk Levels'. For ease of use, those levels that are utilized for the three-axis models are reiterated here.

Probability Considerations

For purposes of risk classification, UFA has outlined the following risk classifications for probability. Quarterly/yearly (0-4/year) = 2. Monthly (5-12/year) = 4. Weekly (13-52/year) = 6. Daily (53-365/year) = 8. Greater than daily (>366/year) = 10.

Impact on Organization Consideration

For purposes of impacts to UFA, any incident that commits less than four persons = 2. Any incident that commits 5-9 persons = 4. Any incident that commits 10-16 = 6. Any incident that commits 17-26 persons = 8. Any incident that commits more than 27 persons = 10.

Consequence to the Community Consideration

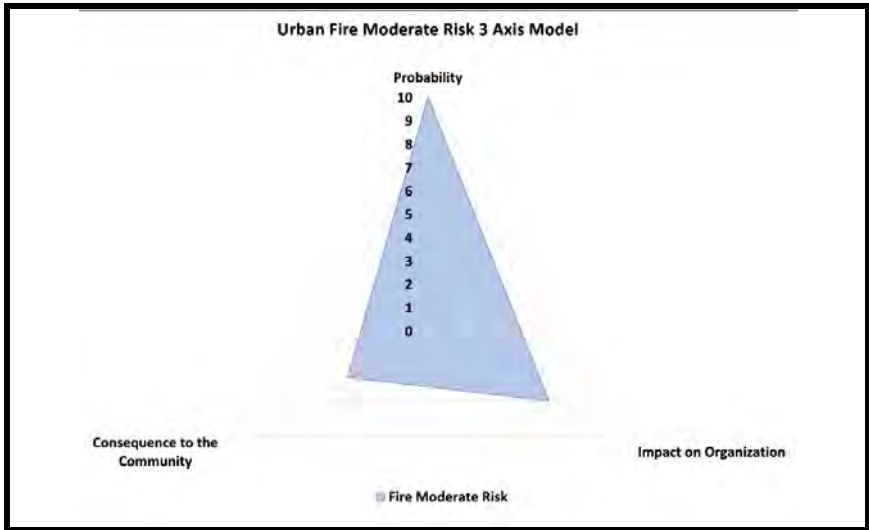
For purposes of impacts to the community, any incident where there is a single individual or vehicle at risk or lost = 2. For any incident where there are 2-4 people, a vehicle with an exposure, or a single occupancy with exposure(s) at risk or lost = 4. For any incident where there are ≥5 people, multiple vehicles, single occupancy with exposures at risk or lost = 6. For any incident where there are multi-family occupancies, institutional structures, strip malls or box stores at risk or lost = 8. For any incident where there are mass casualty incidents, major hazards, or natural disasters = 10.

Building Size / Considerations

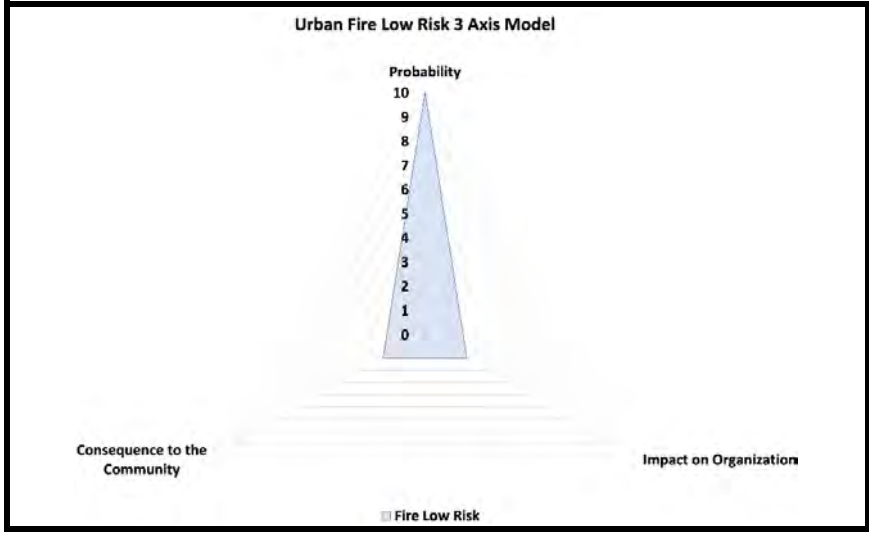
For purposes of risk classification, UFA has outlined the following risk classifications for building size, regardless of occupancy type (except residential). Low risk = 1-4,999 square feet. Moderate risk = 5,000-9,999 square feet. High risk = 10,000-99,999 square feet. Maximum risk = >100,000 square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

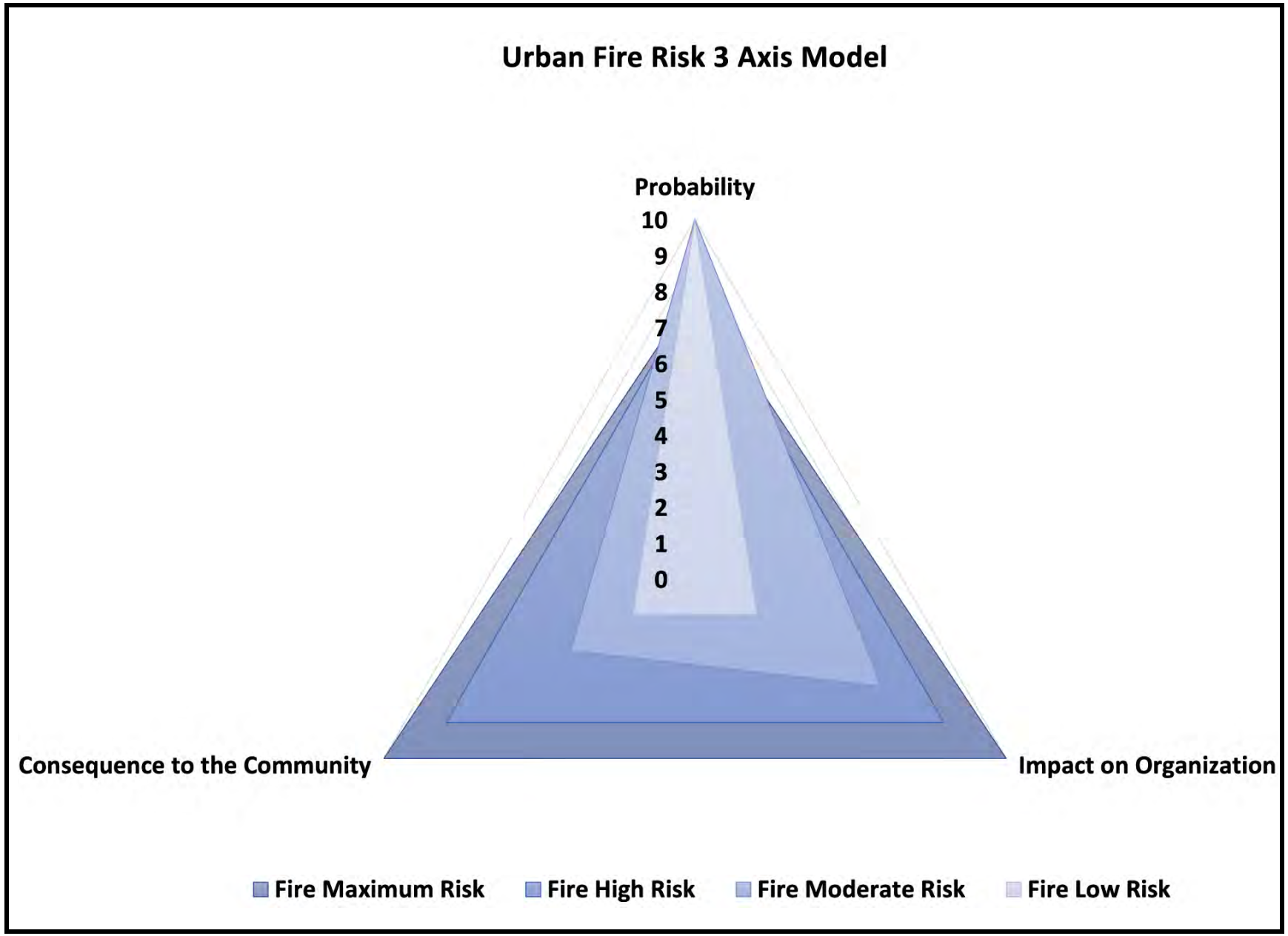
For residential occupancies, the following classifications apply. Low risk = 1-1,999 square feet. Moderate risk = 2,000-3,999 square feet. High risk = 4,000-9,999 square feet. Maximum risk = ≥10,000 square feet.

Fire Risk Assessments – Urban Areas – 2022-2024

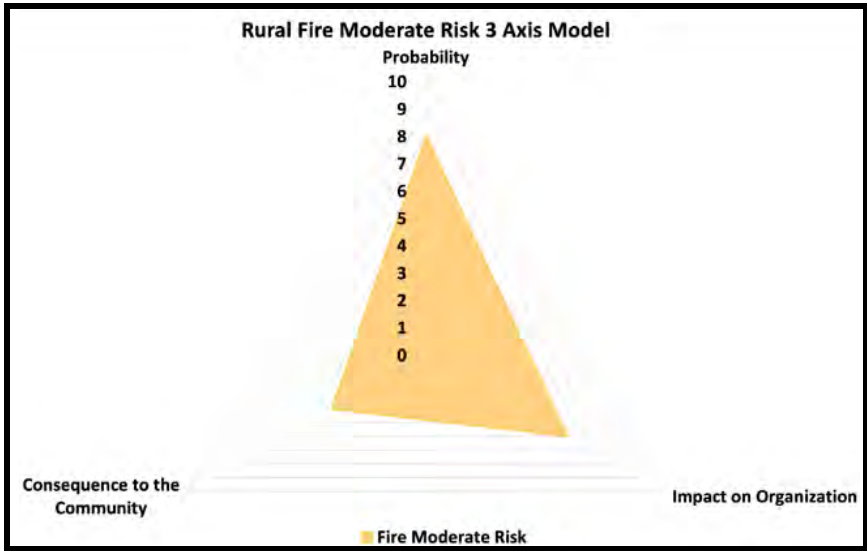


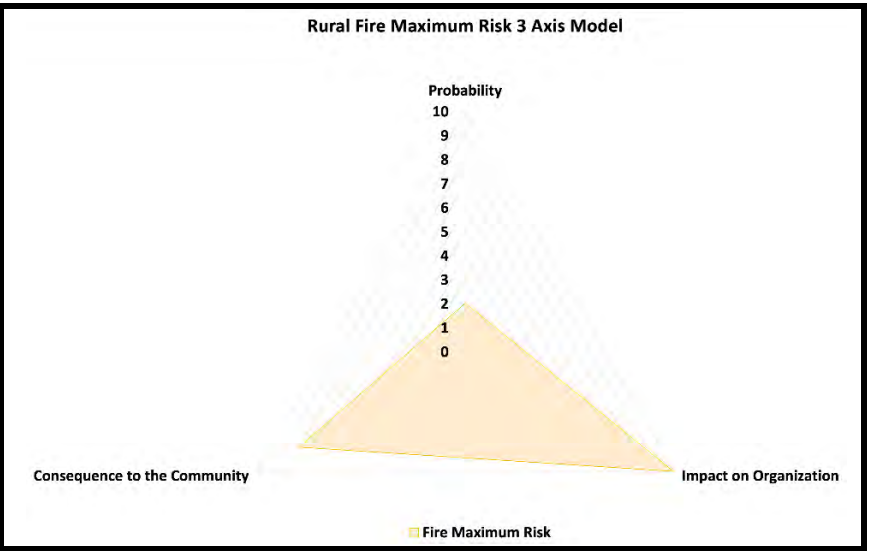
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR URBAN AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL



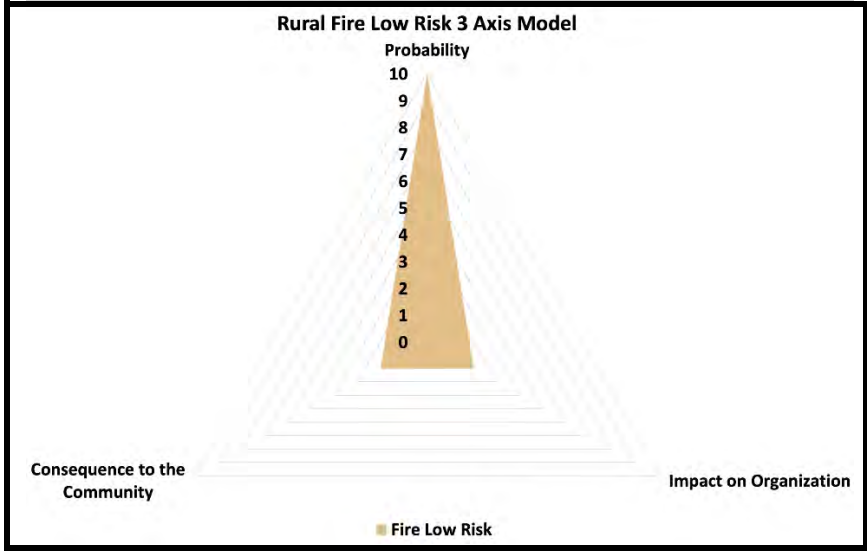

Urban Fire Risk 3 Axis Model
Probability
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Consequence to the Community
Impact on Organization
Fire Maximum Risk
Fire High Risk
Fire Moderate Risk
Fire Low Risk

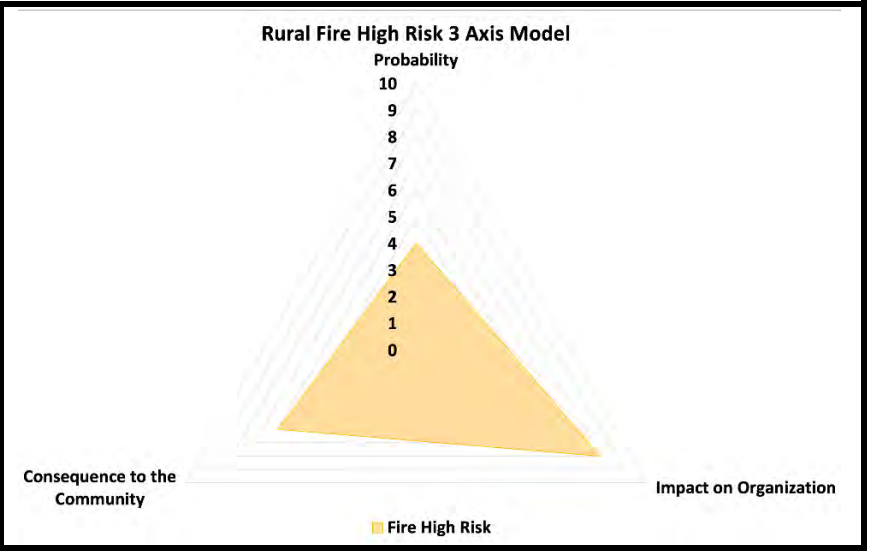
Fire Risk Assessments – Rural Areas – 2022-2024

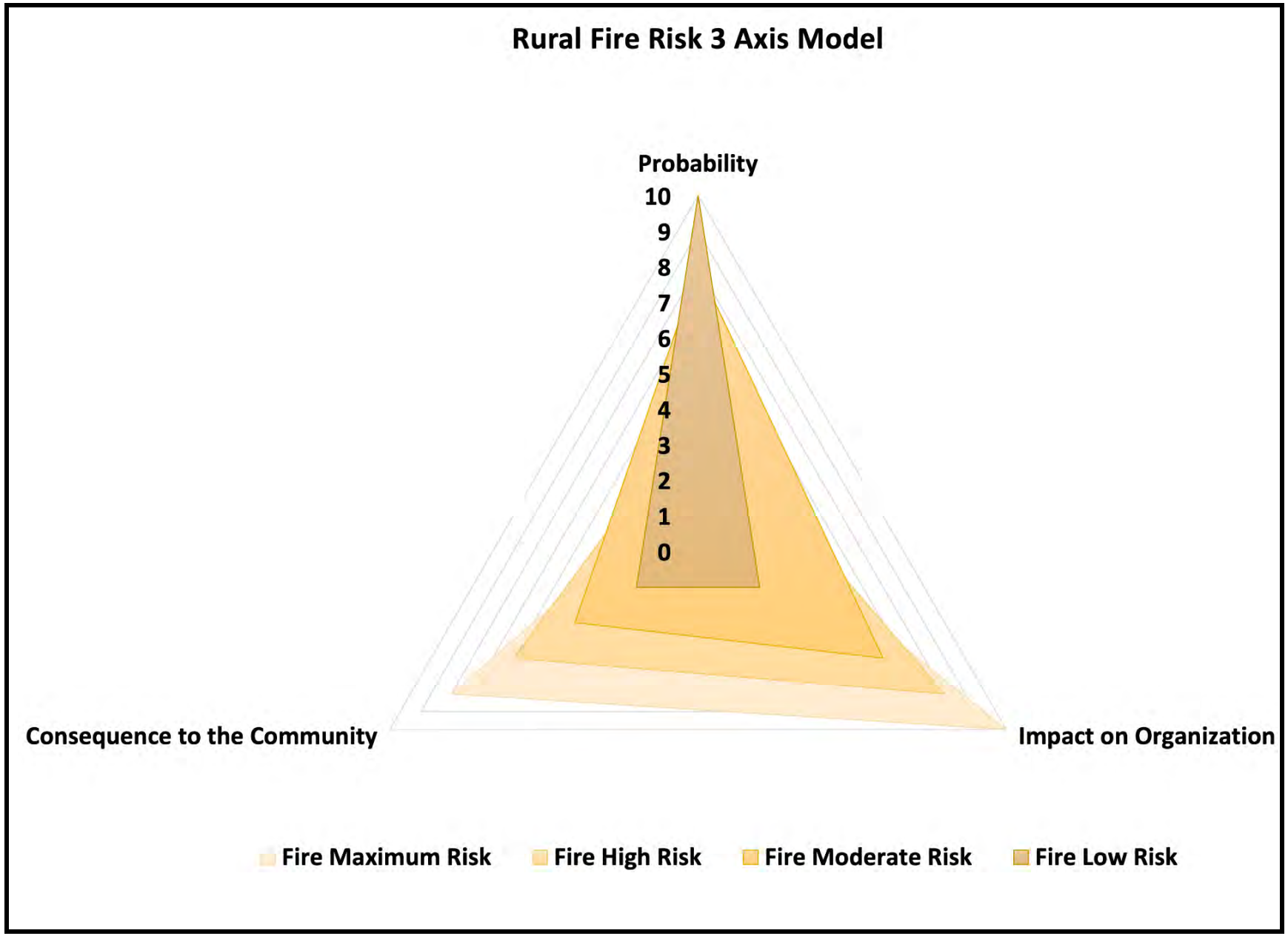




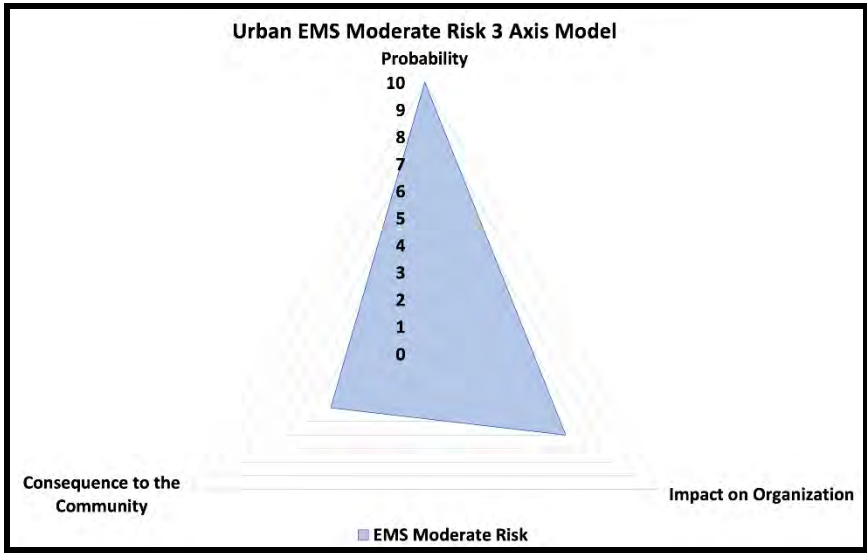
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR RURAL AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL

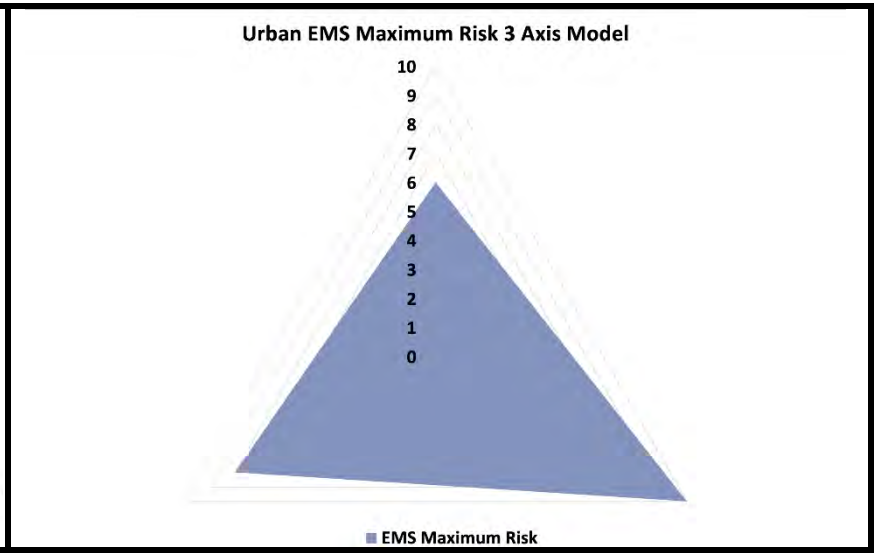




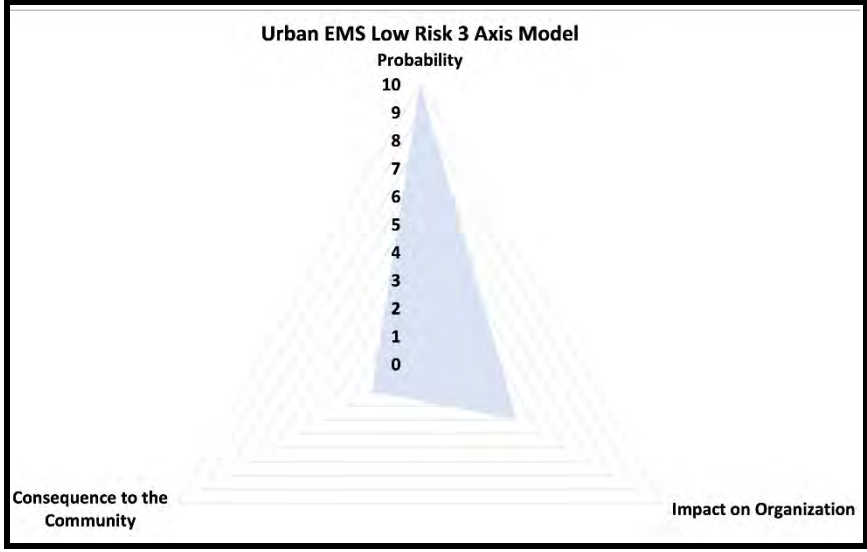

Rural Fire Risk 3 Axis Model
Probability
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Consequence to the Community
Impact on Organization
Fire Maximum Risk
Fire High Risk
Fire Moderate Risk
Fire Low Risk

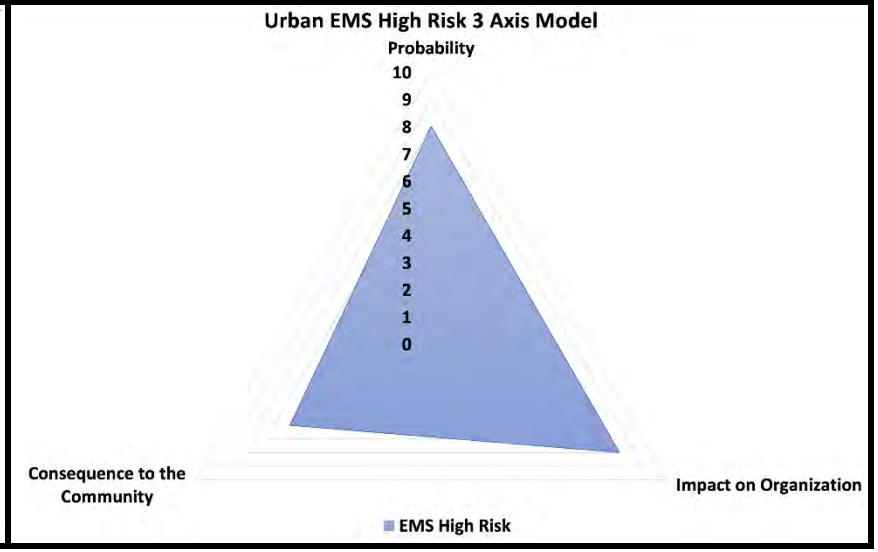
EMS Risk Assessments – Urban Areas – 2022-2024

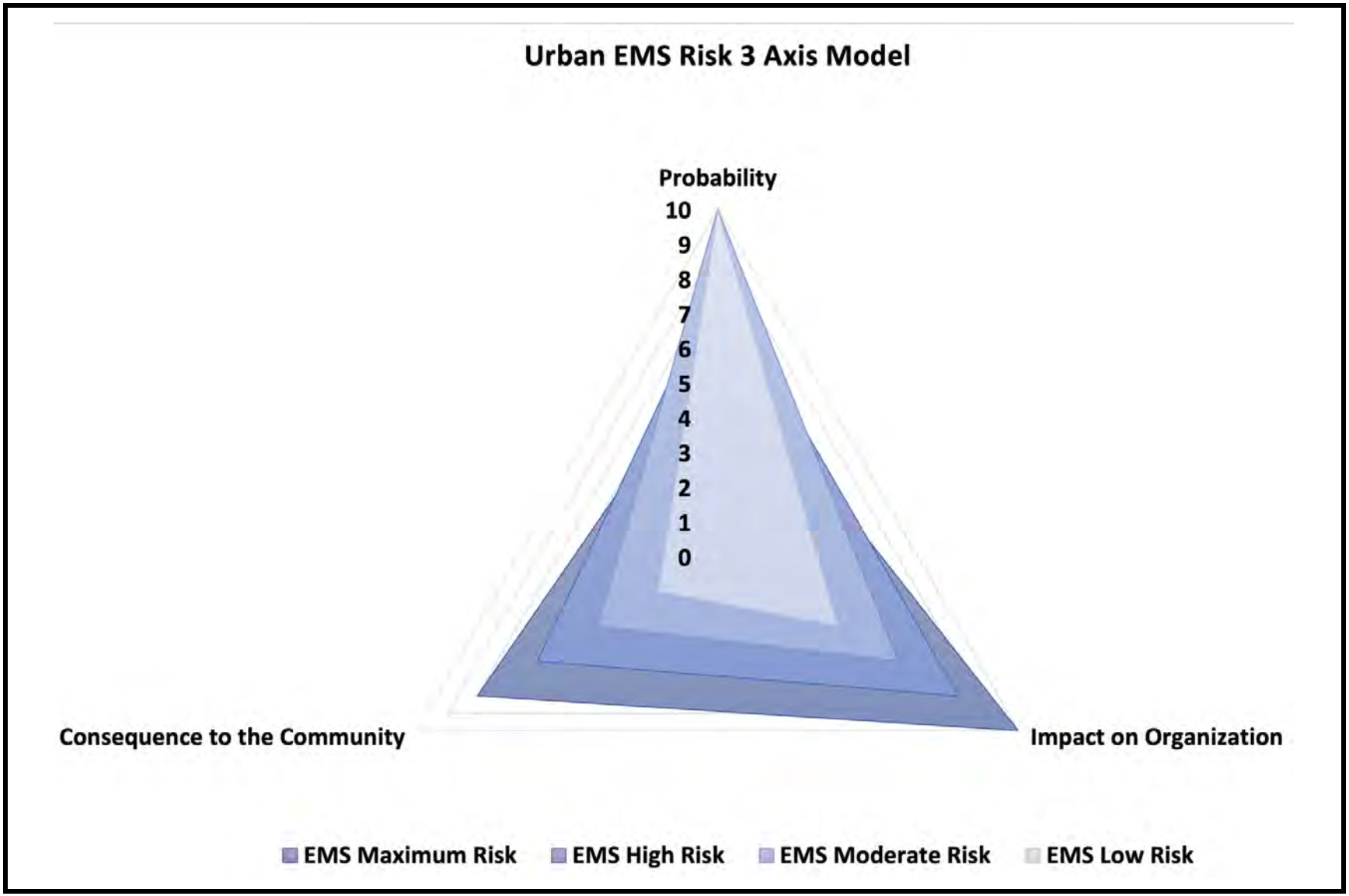




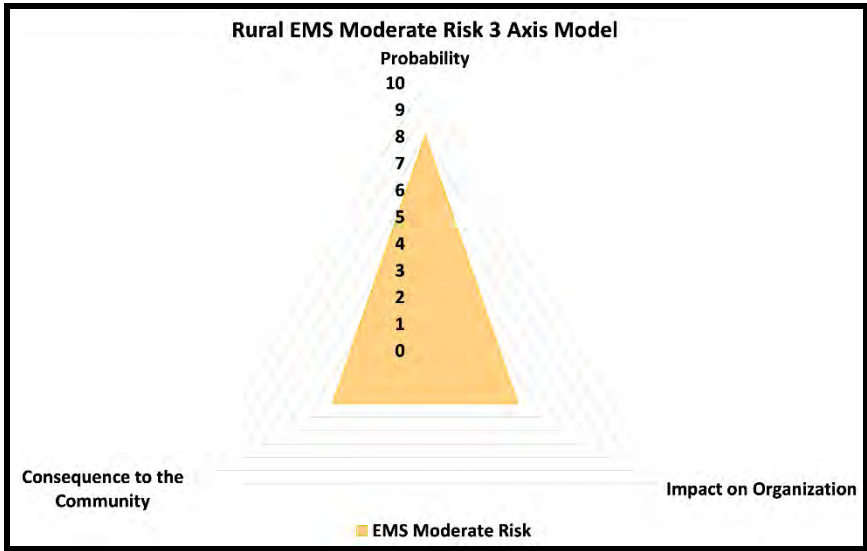
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR URBAN AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL

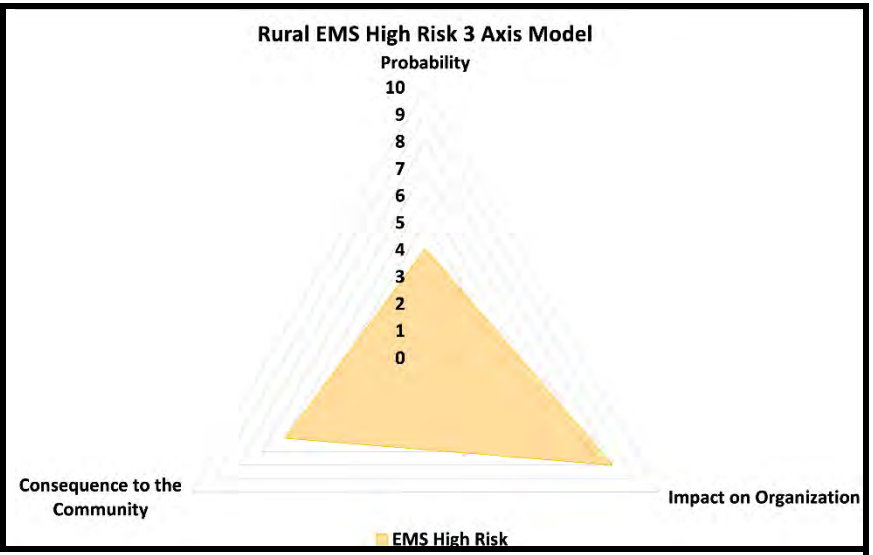




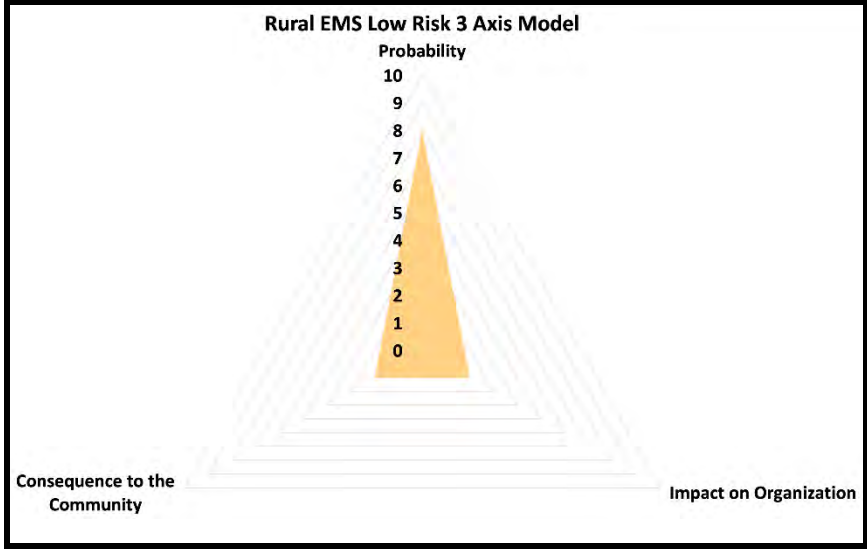

Urban EMS Risk 3 Axis Model
Probability
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Consequence to the Community
Impact on Organization
EMS Maximum Risk
EMS High Risk
EMS Moderate Risk
EMS Low Risk

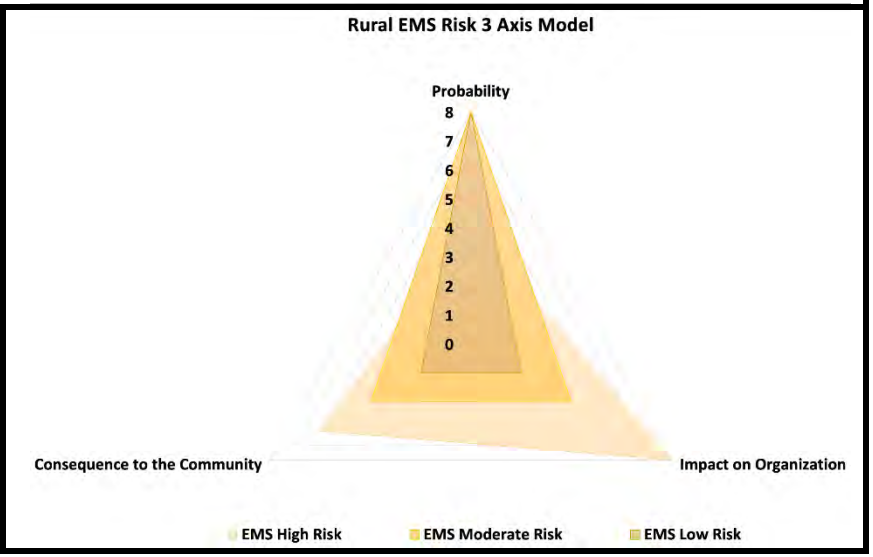
EMS Risk Assessments – Rural Areas – 2022-2024



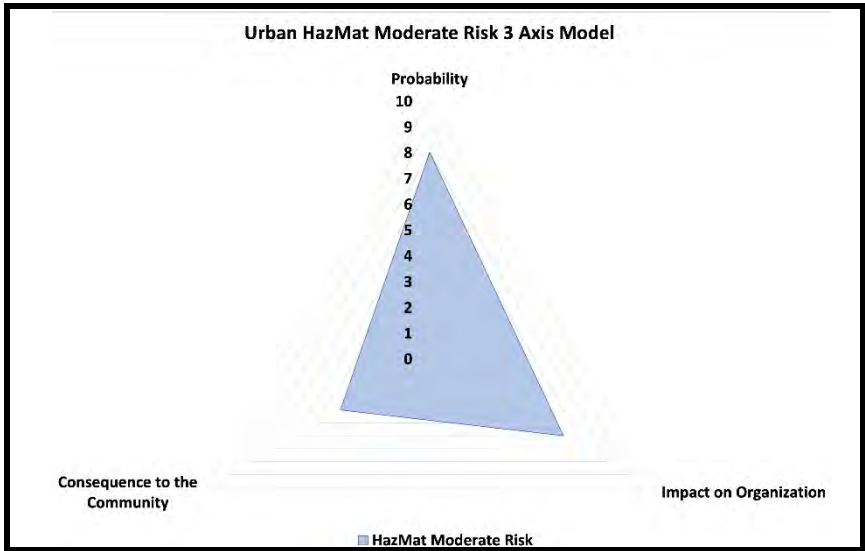


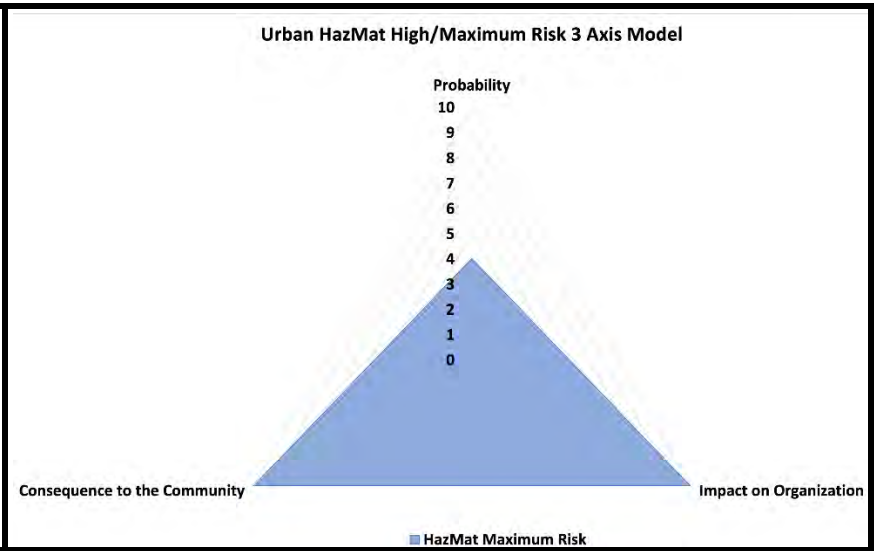
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR RURAL AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL



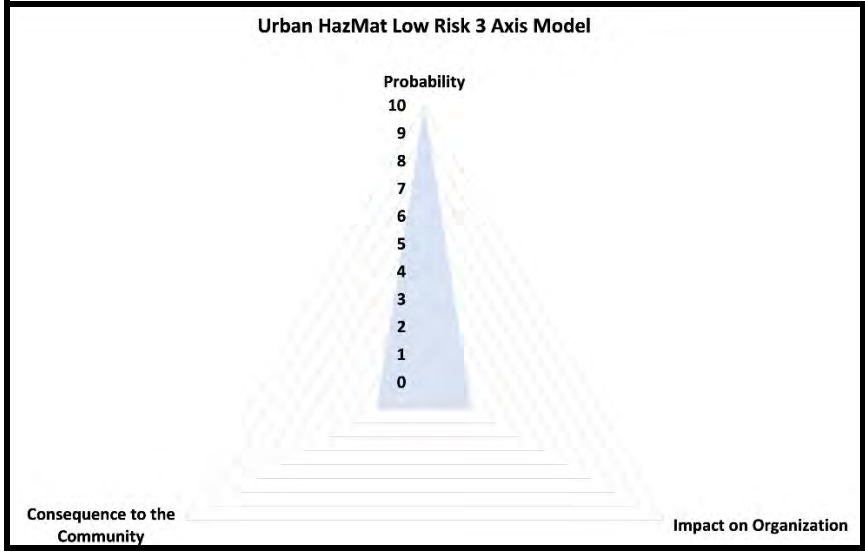


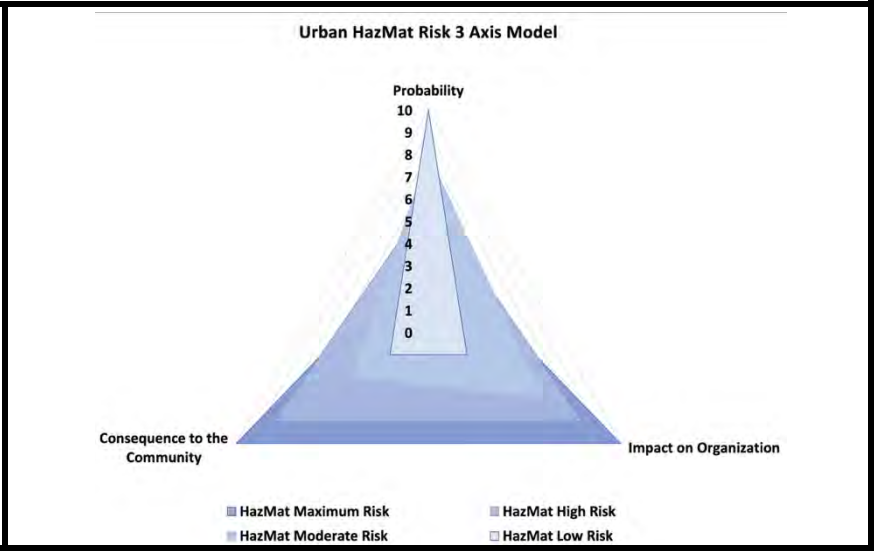
HazMat Risk Assessments – Urban Areas – 2022-2024



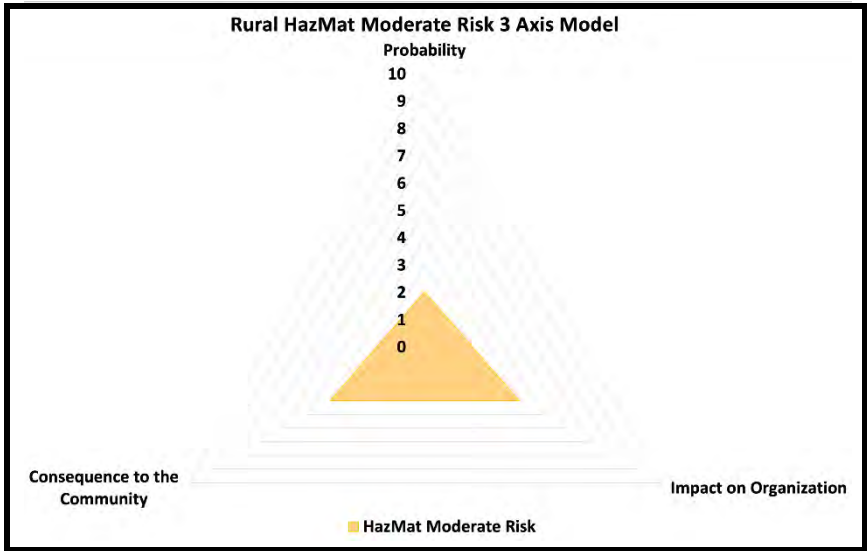


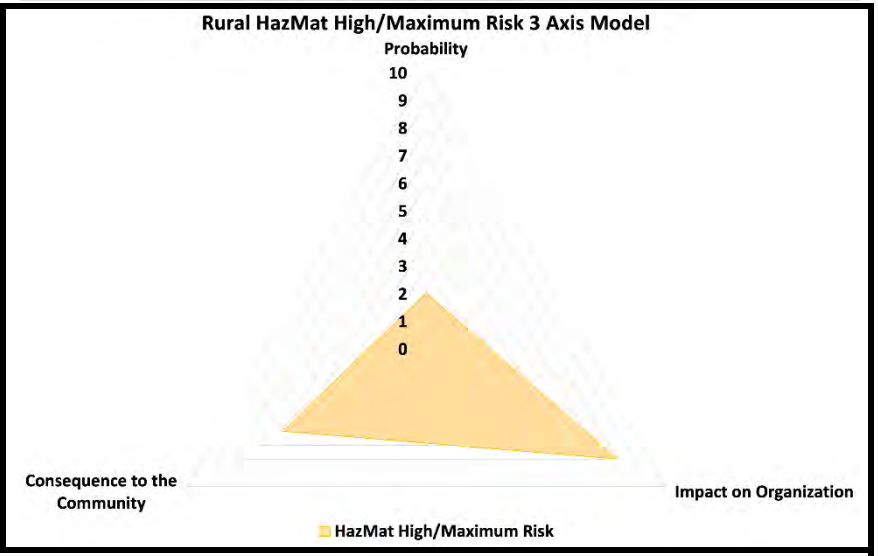
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR URBAN AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL



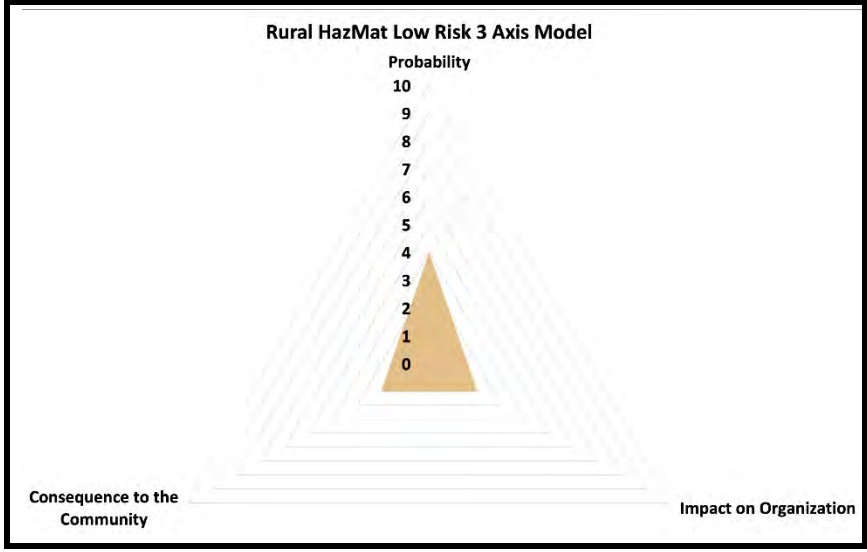


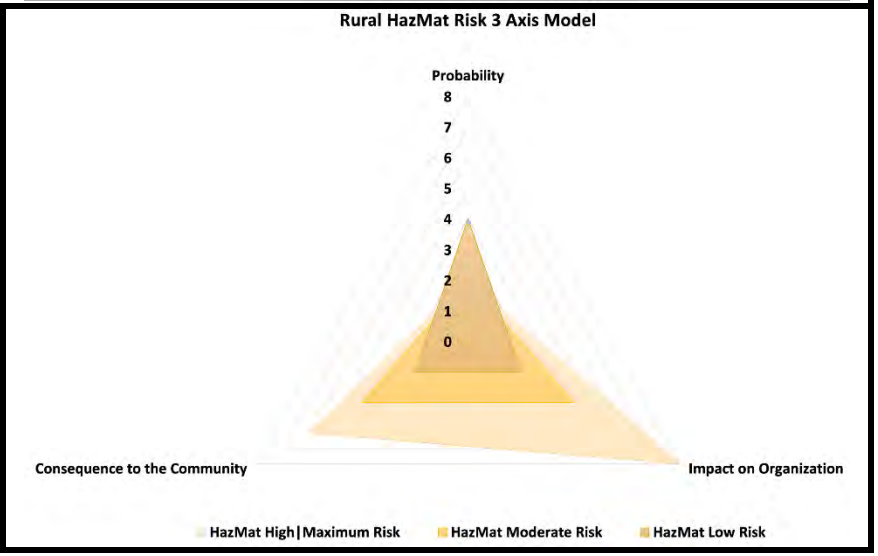
HazMat Risk Assessments – Rural Areas – 2022-2024



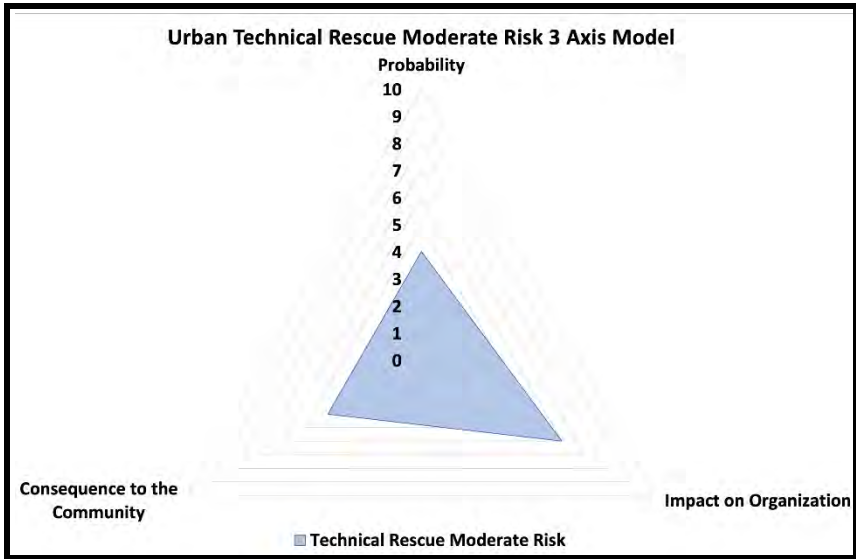


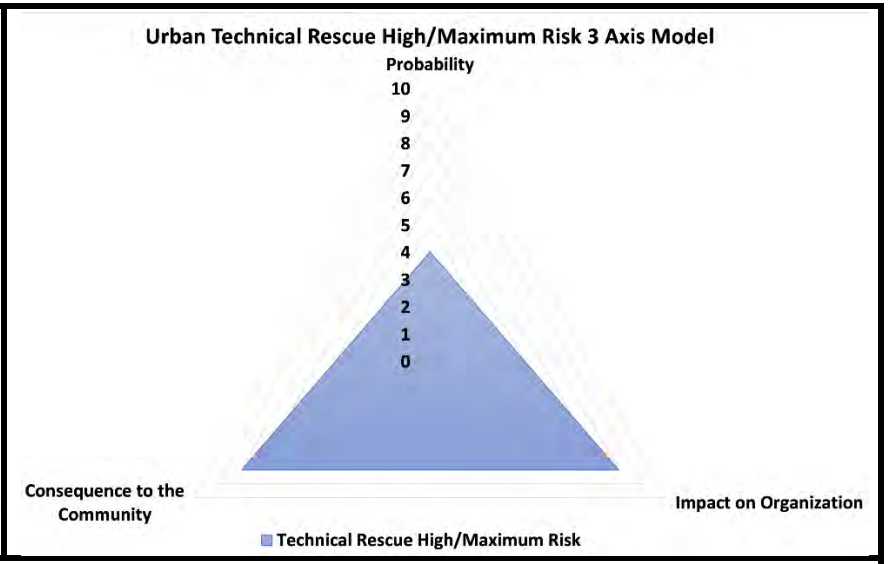
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR RURAL AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL



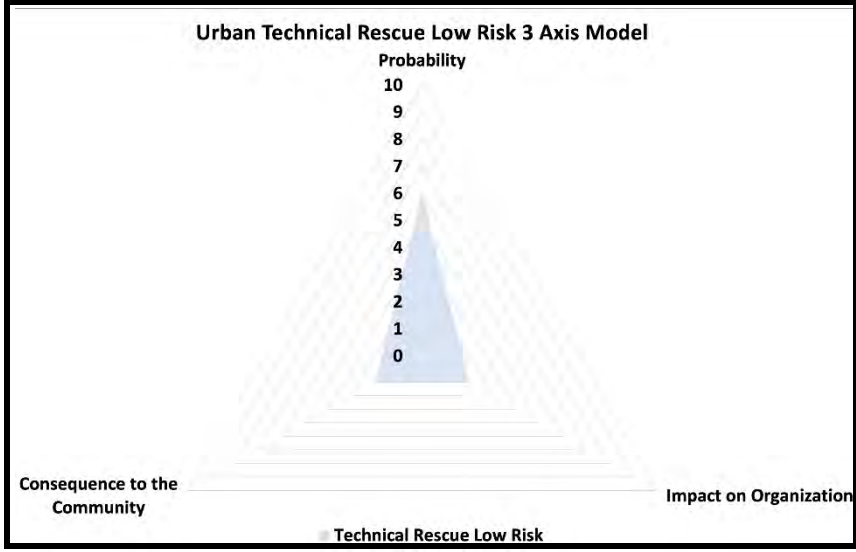


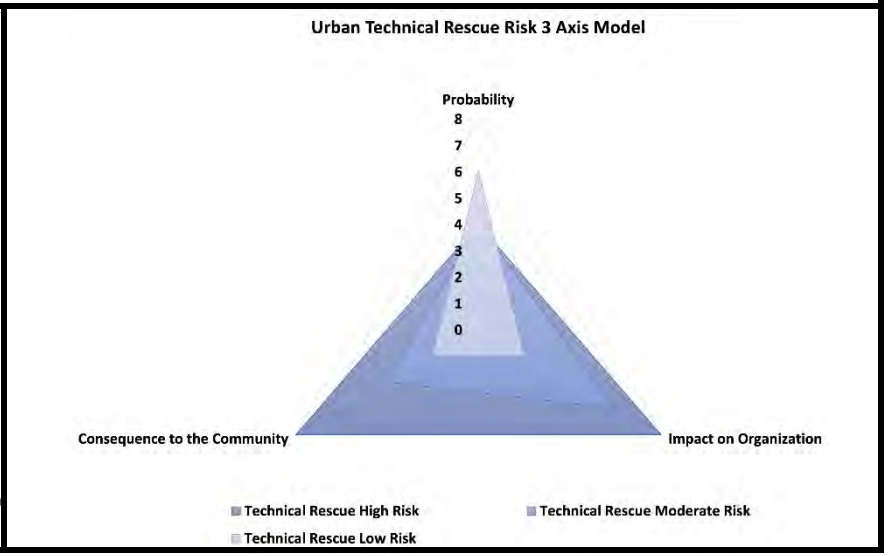
Technical Rescue Assessments – Urban Areas – 2022-2024



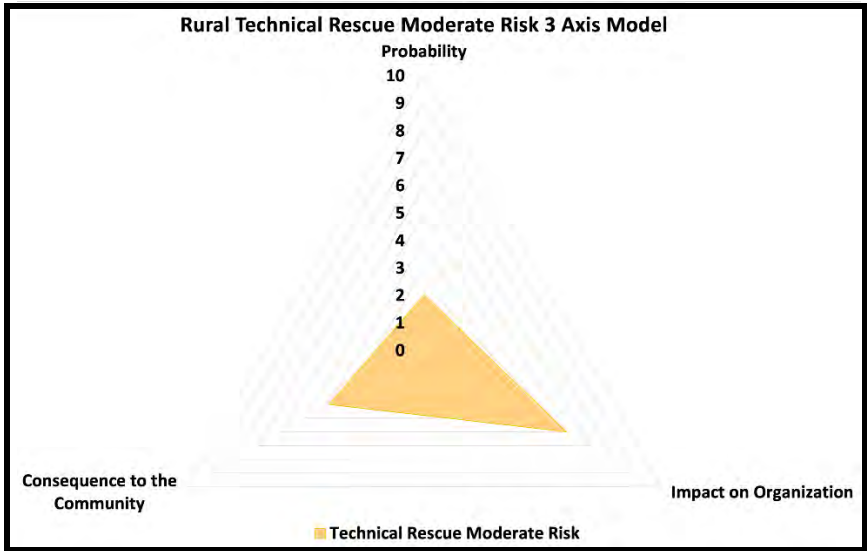


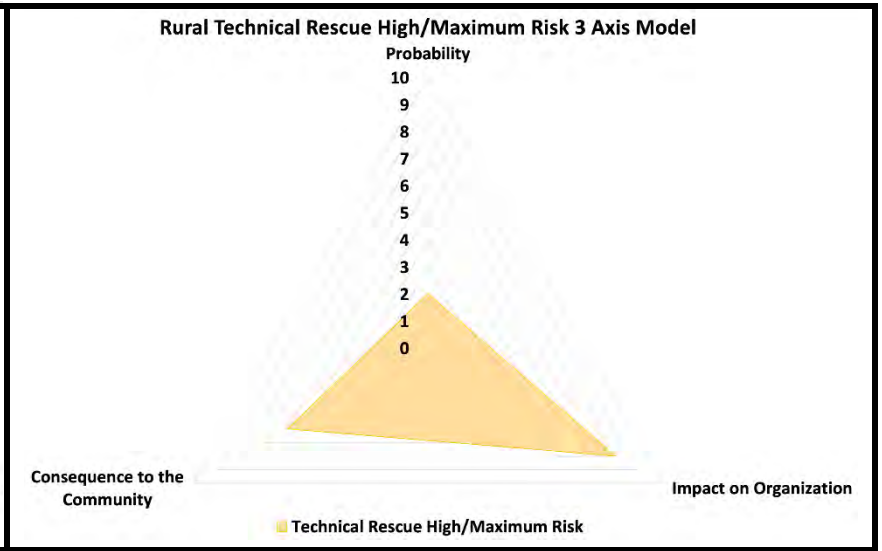
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR URBAN AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL



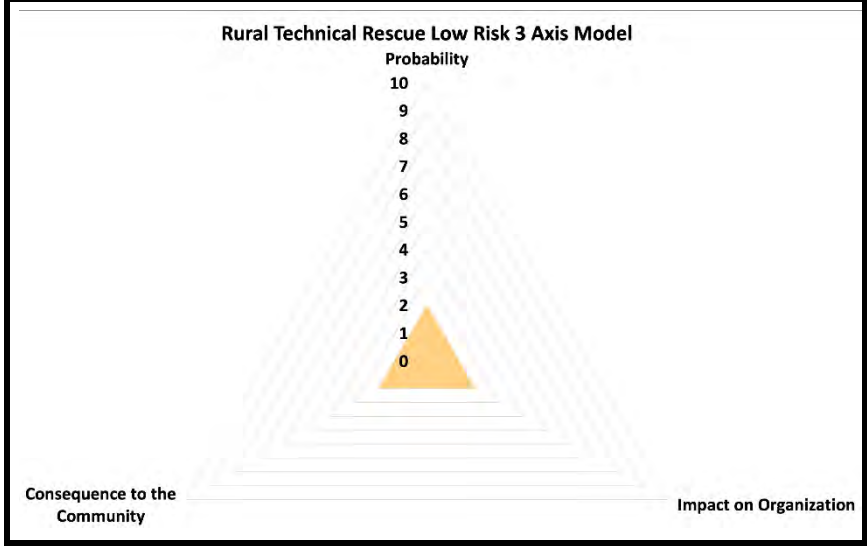


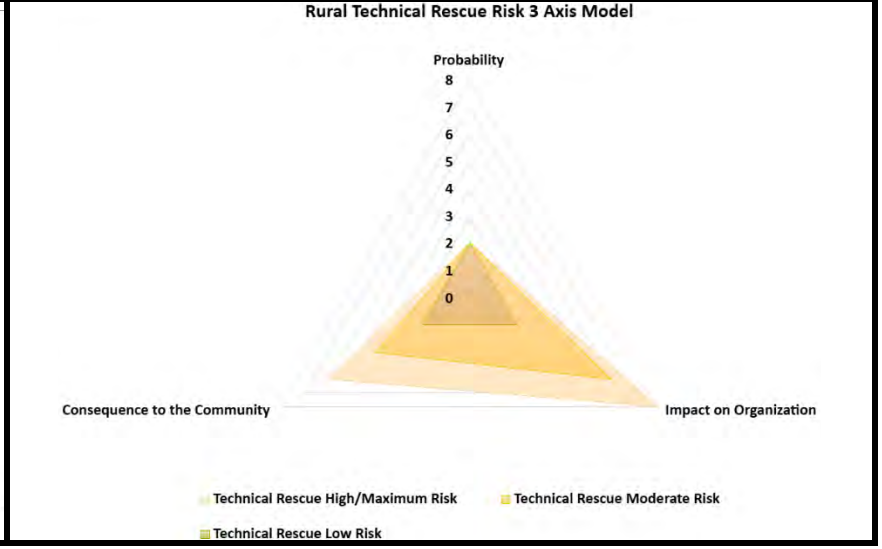
Technical Rescue Risk Assessments – Rural Areas – 2022-2024



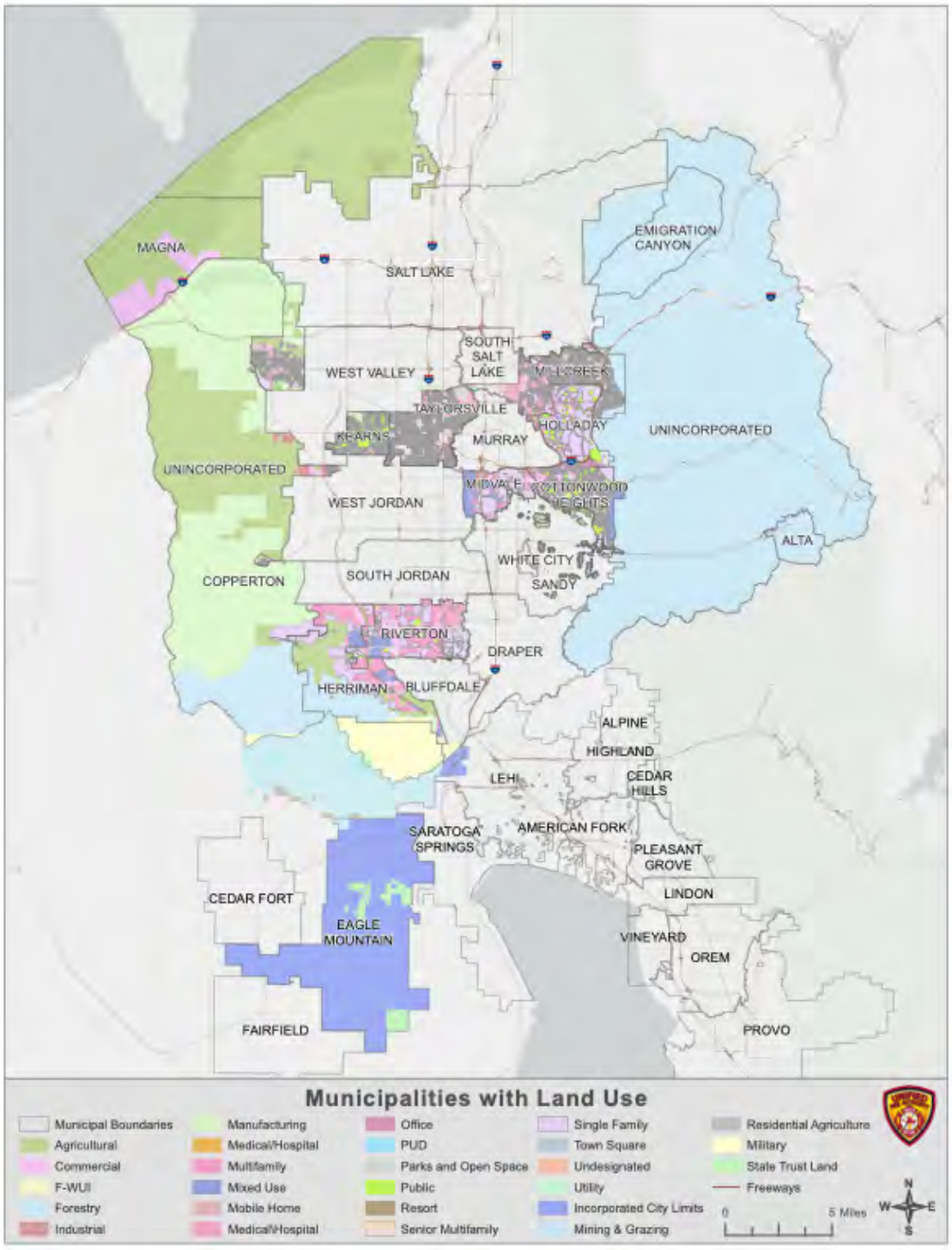


COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR RURAL AREAS – 2022-2024
3 AXIS MODEL

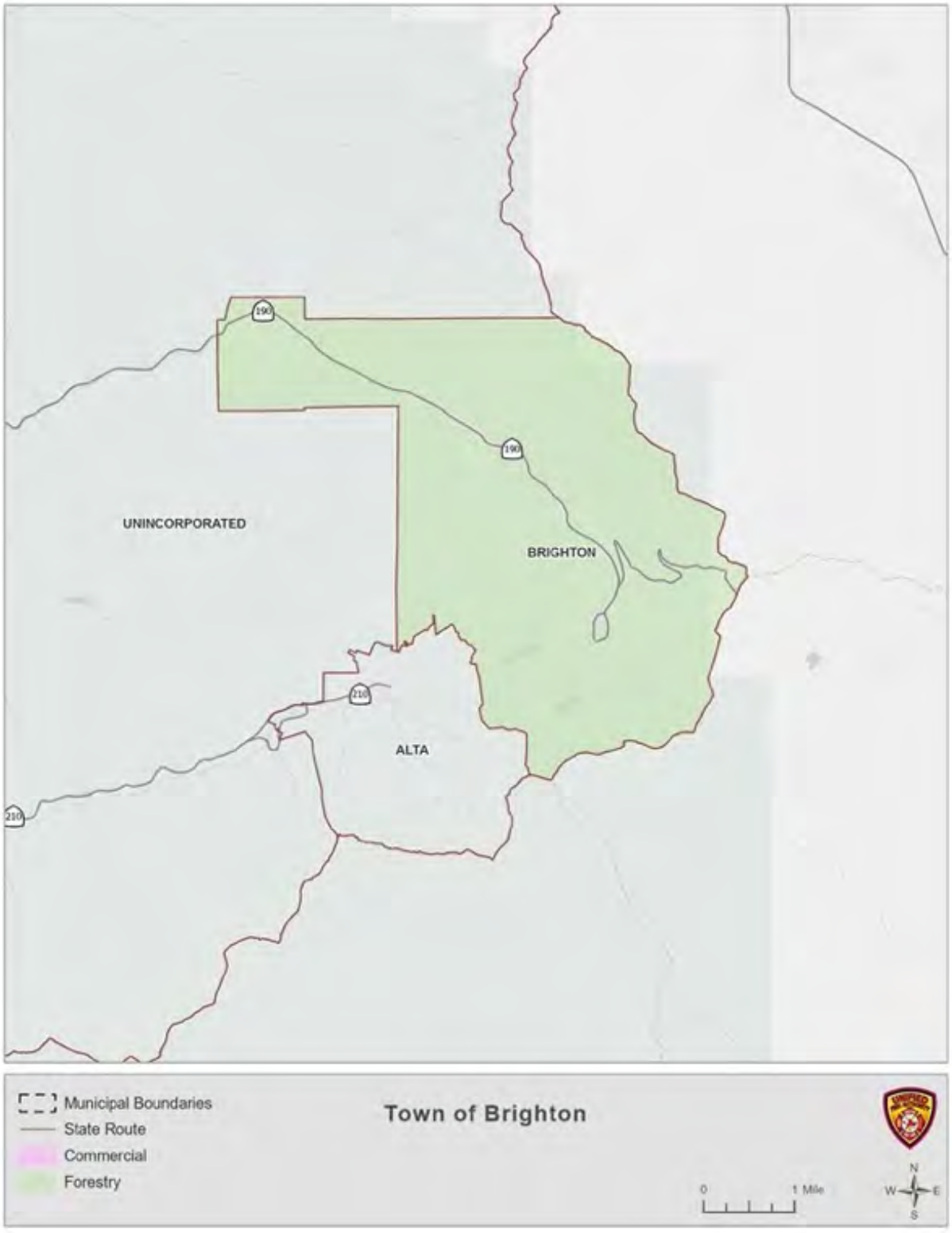


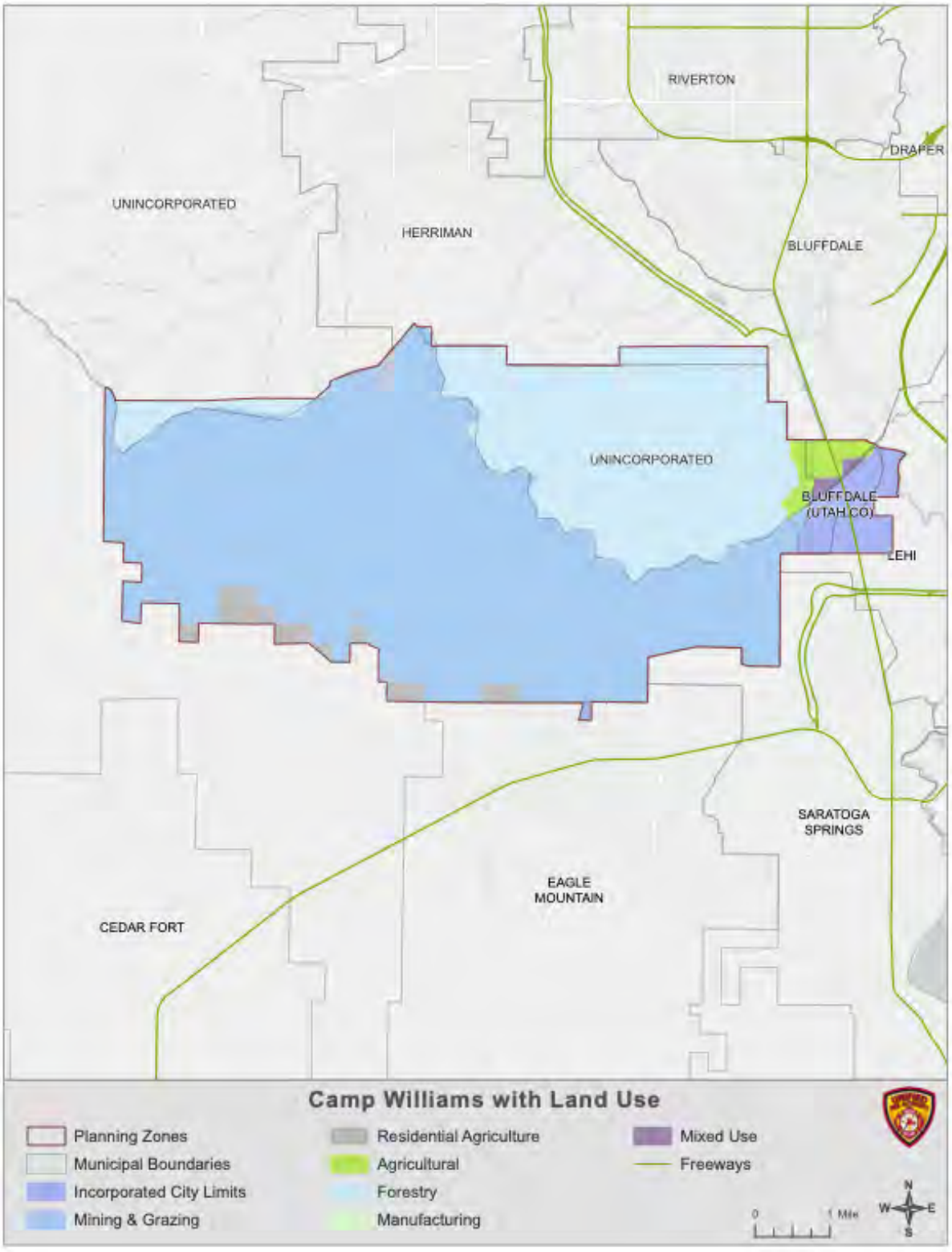


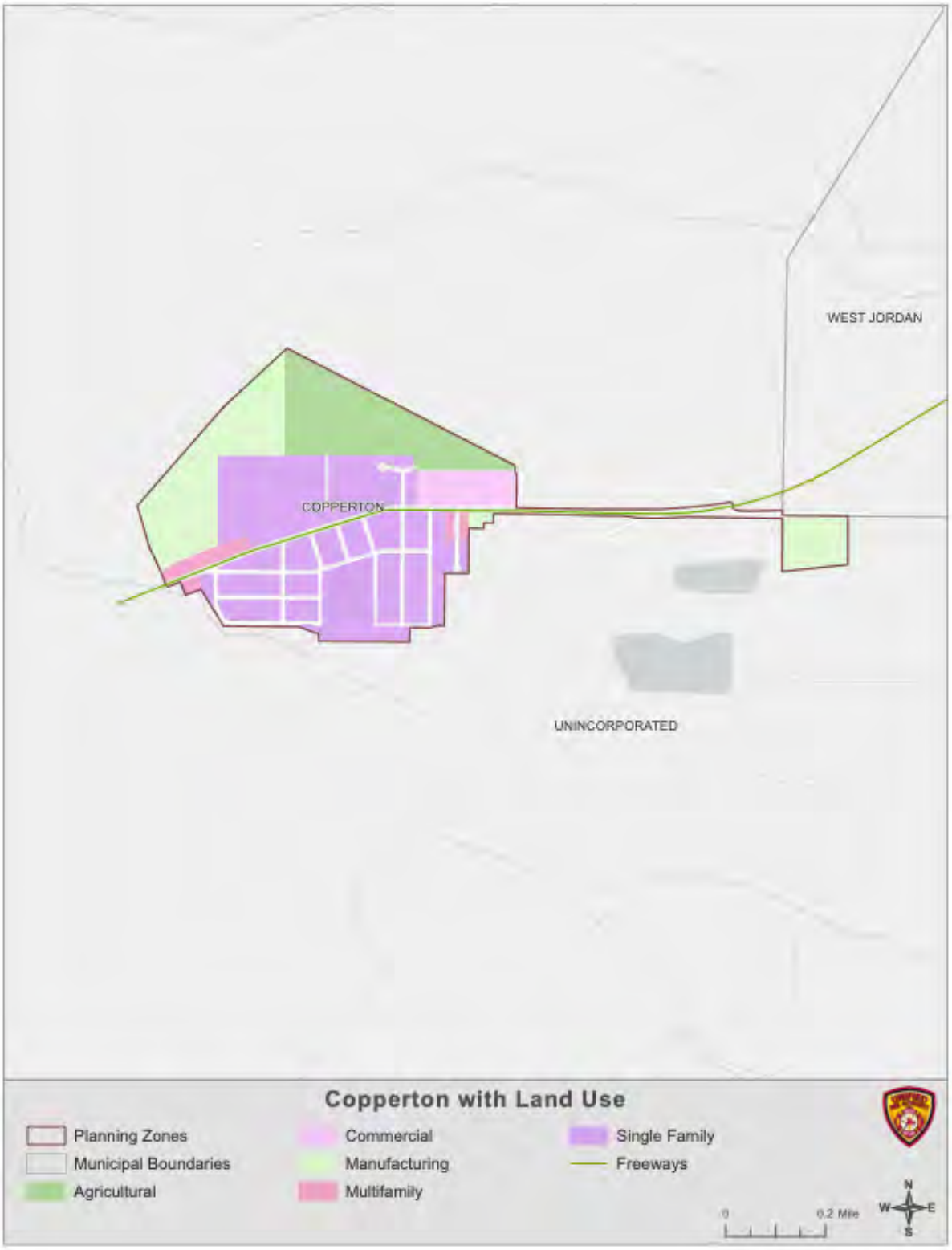
Appendix C – Land Use and Zoning Maps per Municipality

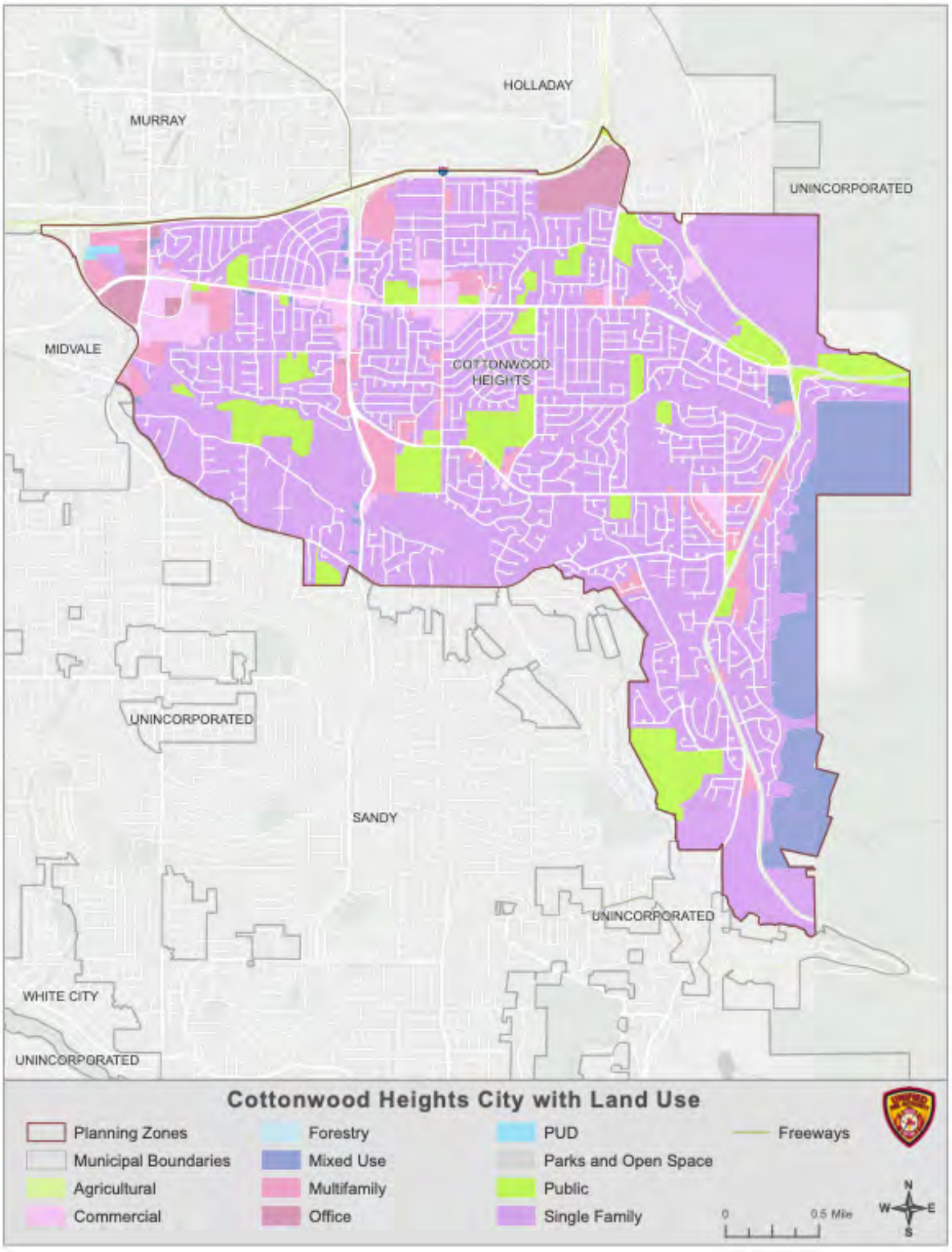


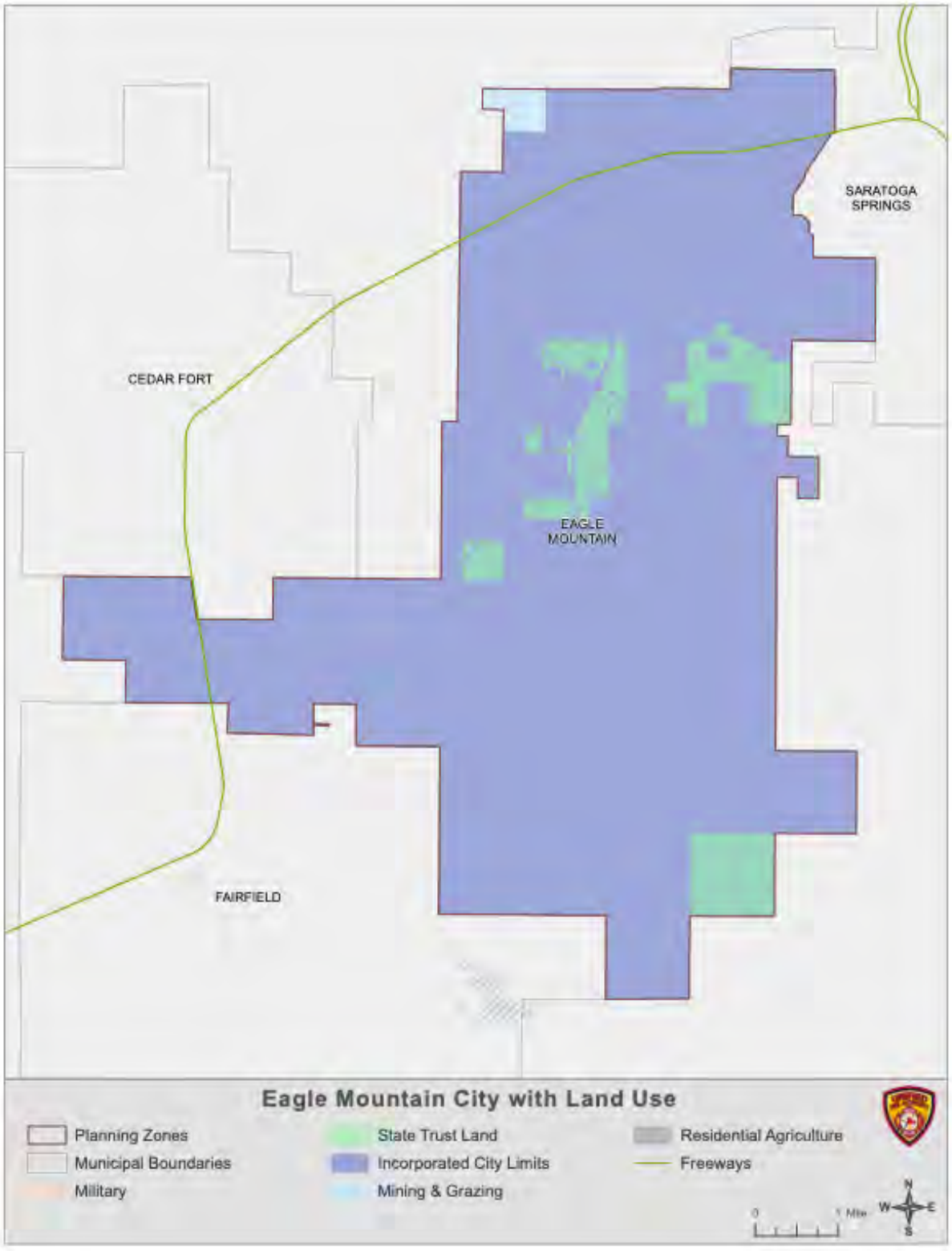
UNINCORPORATED
ALTA
TOWN OF ALTA WITH LAND USE
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Commercial
Forestry
Single Family
Freeways
0
0.5 Mile
N
W
E
S

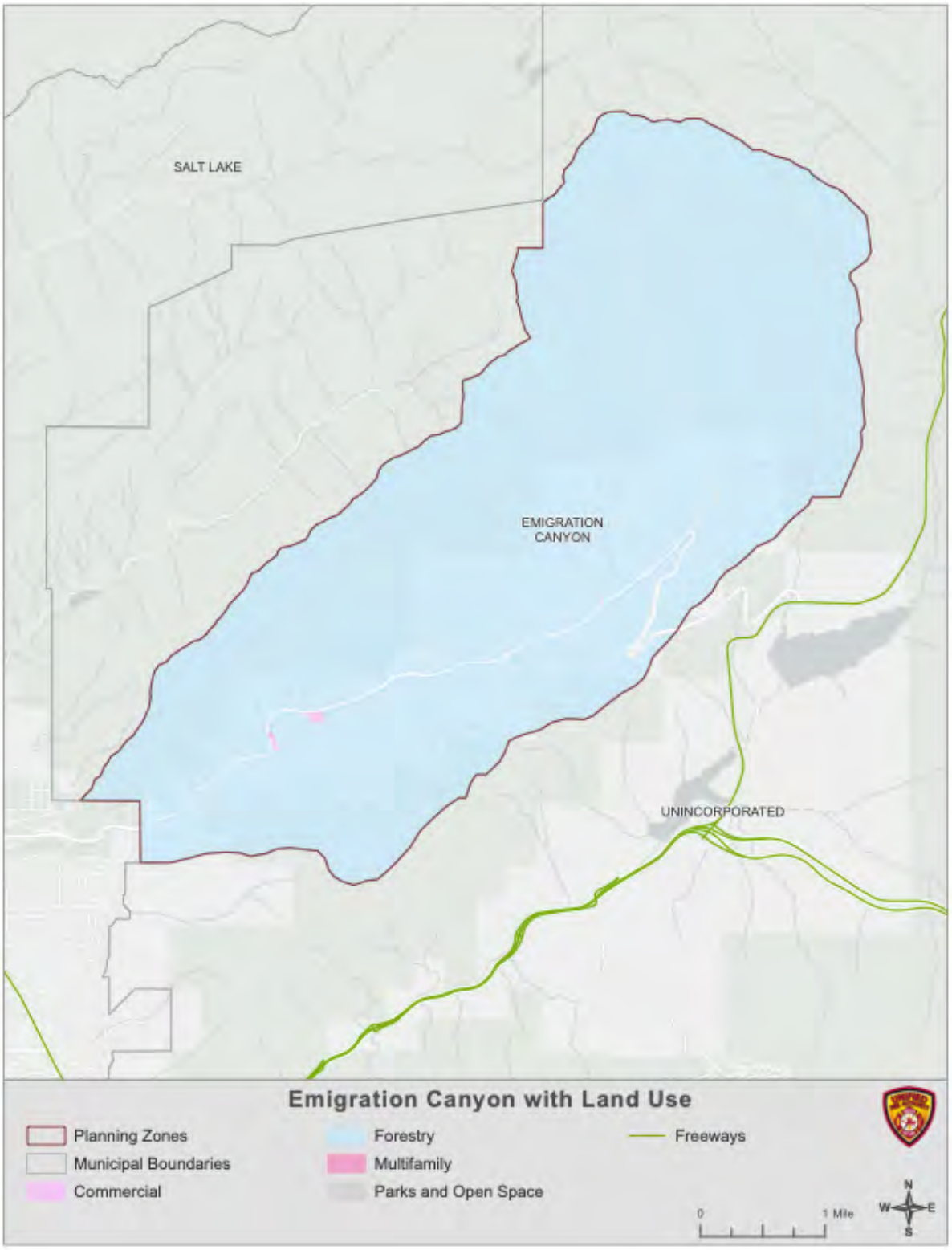

190
190
UNINCORPORATED
BRIGHTON
210
ALTA
210
Municipal Boundaries
State Route
Commercial
Forestry
Town of Brighton
0
1 Mile
N
W
E
S

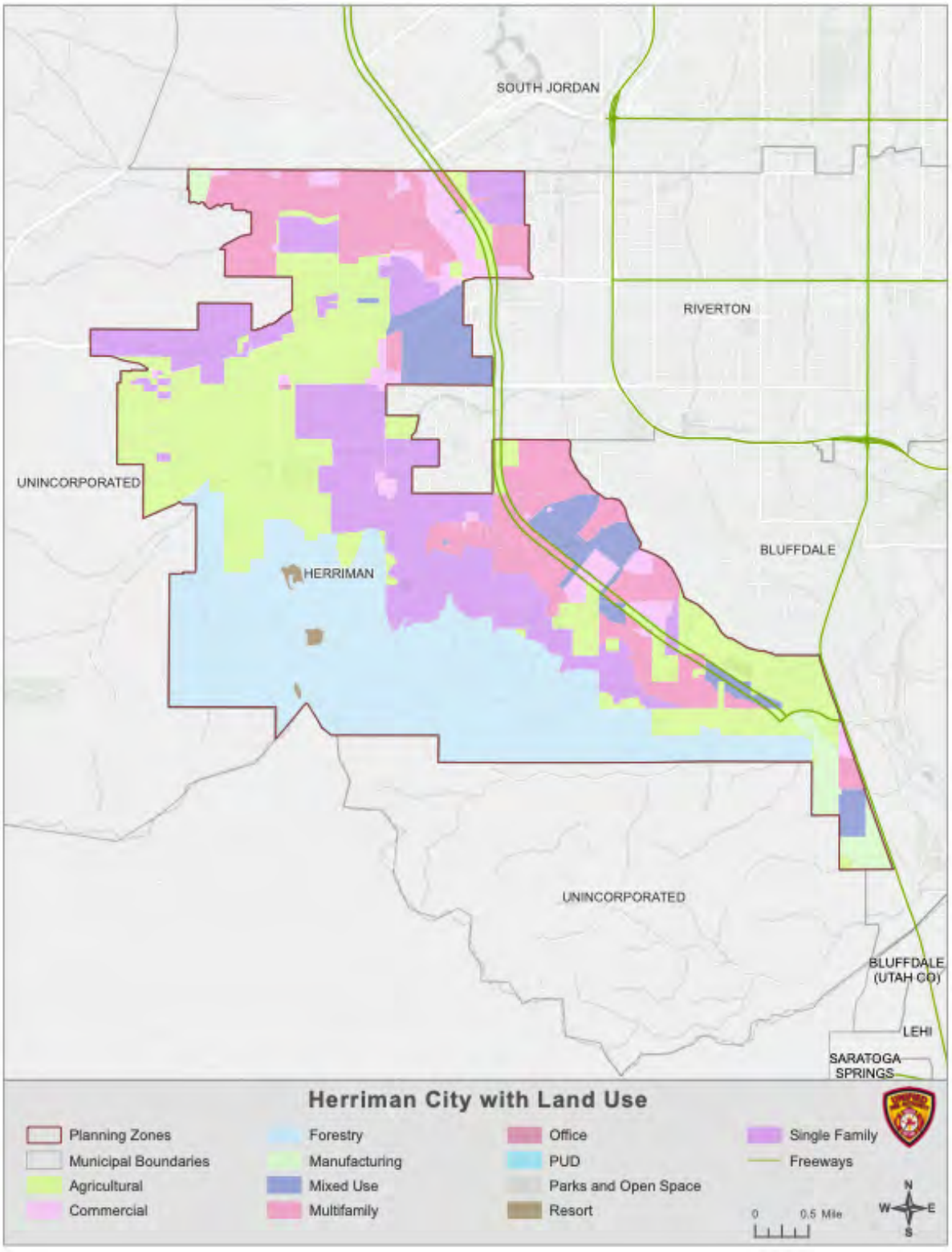

RIVERTON
DRAPER
UNINCORPORATED
HERRIMAN
BLUFFDALE
UNINCORPORATED
BLUFFDALE (UTAH CO)
LEHI
SARATOGA SPRINGS
EAGLE MOUNTAIN
CEDAR FORT
Camp Williams with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Incorporated City Limits
Mining & Grazing
Residential Agriculture
Agricultural
Forestry
Manufacturing
Mixed Use
Freeways
0
1 Mile
N
W
E
S

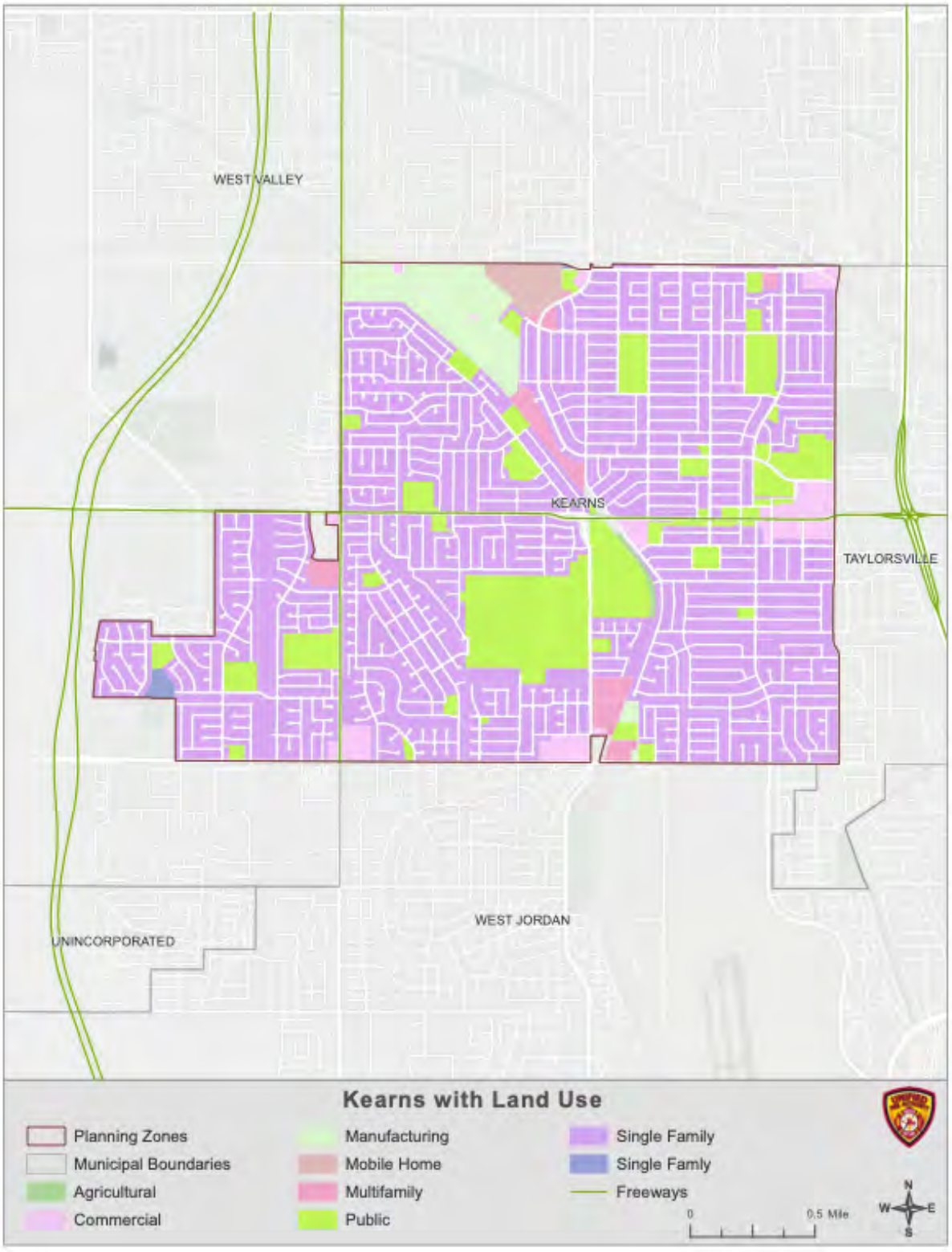

WEST JORDAN
COPPERTON
UNINCORPORATED
Copperton with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
Manufacturing
Multifamily
Single Family
Freeways
0
0.2 Mile
N
W
E
S


HOLLADAY
MURRAY
UNINCORPORATED
MIDVALE
COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS
UNINCORPORATED
SANDY
UNINCORPORATED
WHITE CITY
UNINCORPORATED
Cottonwood Heights City with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
Forestry
Mixed Use
Multifamily
Office
PUD
Parks and Open Space
Public
Single Family
Freeways
0
0.5 Mile
N
W
E
S


SARATOGA SPRINGS
CEDAR FORT
EAGLE MOUNTAIN
FAIRFIELD
Eagle Mountain City with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Military
State Trust Land
Incorporated City Limits
Mining & Grazing
Residential Agriculture
Freeways
0
1 Mile
N
W
E
S


SALT LAKE
EMIGRATION CANYON
UNINCORPORATED
Emigration Canyon with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Commercial
Forestry
Multifamily
Parks and Open Space
Freeways
0
1 Mile
N
W
E
S


SOUTH JORDAN
RIVERTON
UNINCORPORATED
HERRIMAN
BLUFFDALE
UNINCORPORATED
BLUFFDALE (UTAH CO)
LEHI
SARATOGA SPRINGS
Herriman City with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
Forestry
Manufacturing
Mixed Use
Multifamily
Office
PUD
Parks and Open Space
Resort
Single Family
Freeways
0
0.5 Mile
N
W
E
S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KEARNS
TAYLORSVILLE
WEST JORDAN
UNINCORPORATED
Kearns with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
Manufacturing
Mobile Home
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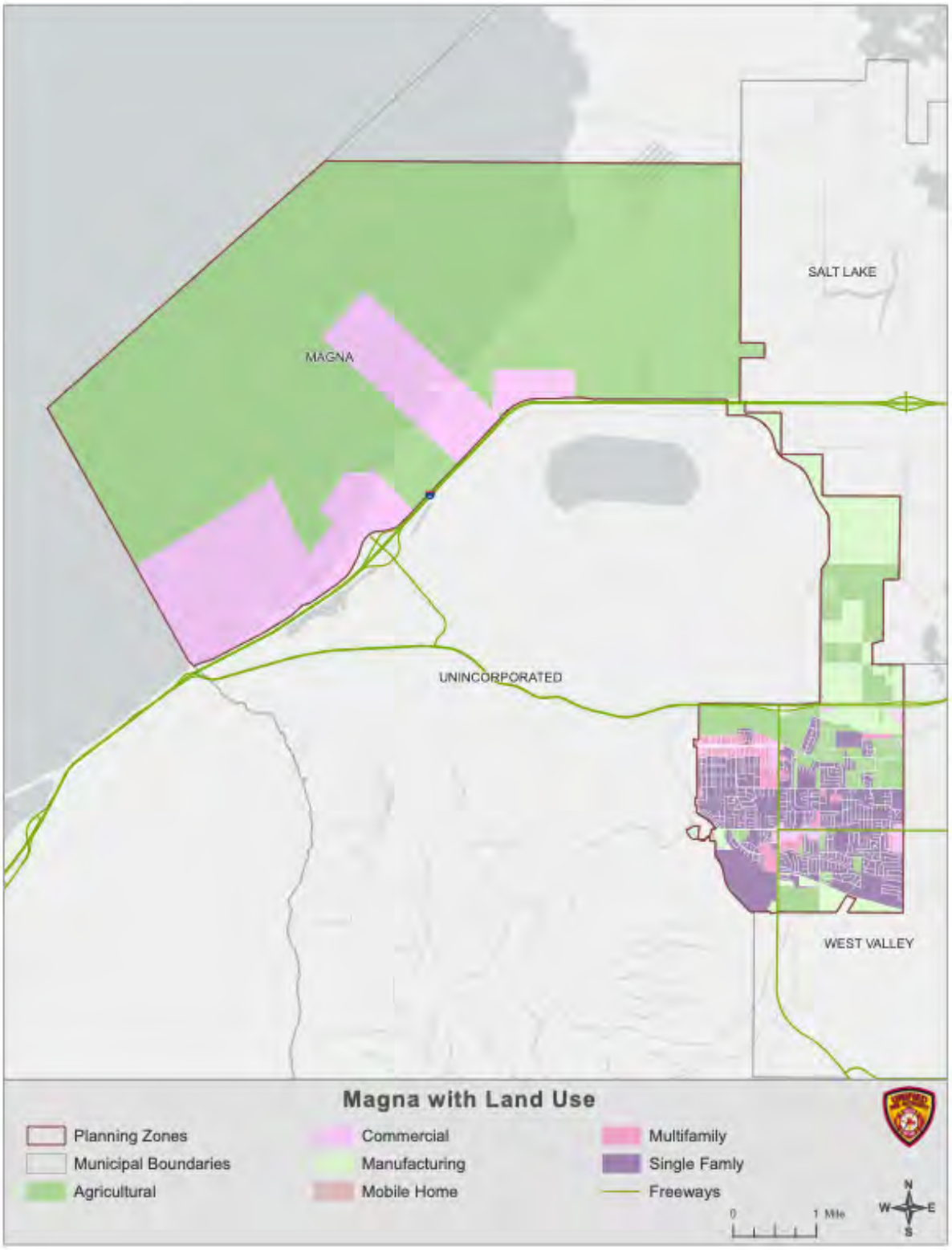
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MAGNA
UNINCORPORATED
WEST VALLEY
Magna with Land Use
Planning Zones
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Manufacturing
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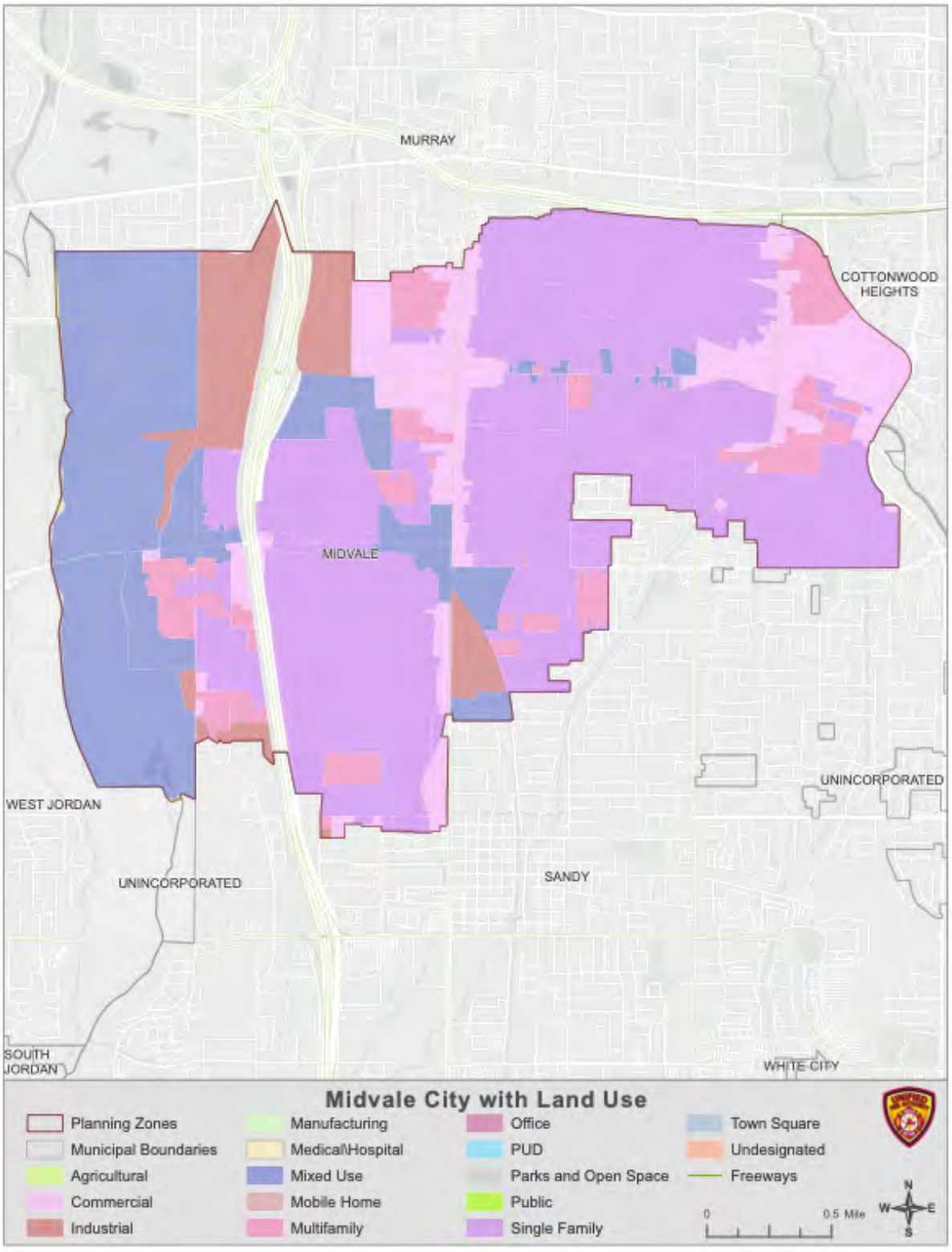
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MIDVALE
WEST JORDAN
UNINCORPORATED
SANDY
UNINCORPORATED
SOUTH JORDAN
WHITE CITY
Midvale City with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
Industrial
Manufacturing
Medical\Hospital
Mixed Use
Mobile Home
Multifamily
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PUD
Parks and Open Space
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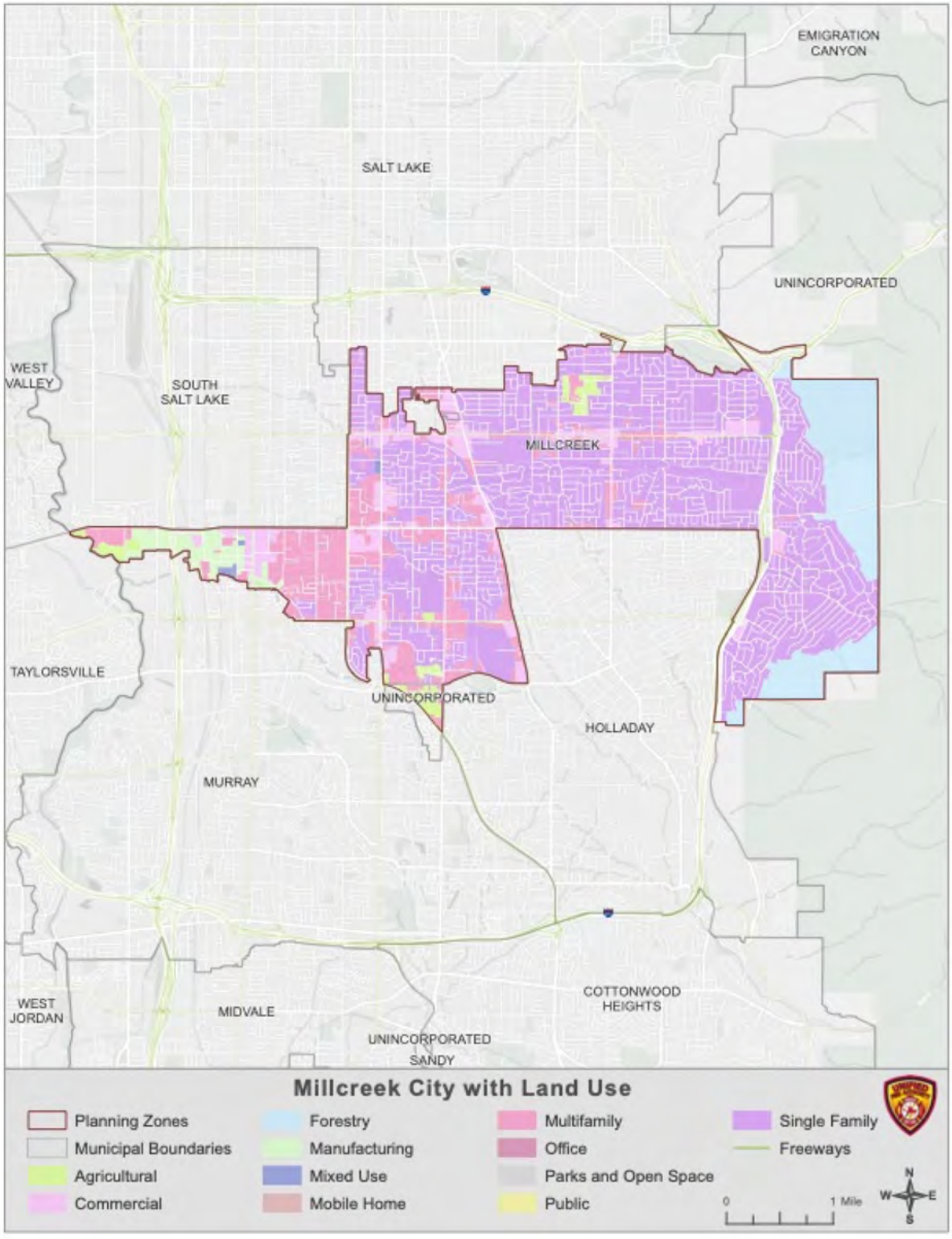
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SALT LAKE
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WEST VALLEY
SOUTH SALT LAKE
MILLCREEK
TAYLORSVILLE
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HOLLADAY
MURRAY
WEST JORDAN
MIDVALE
COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS
UNINCORPORATED
SANDY
Millcreek City with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
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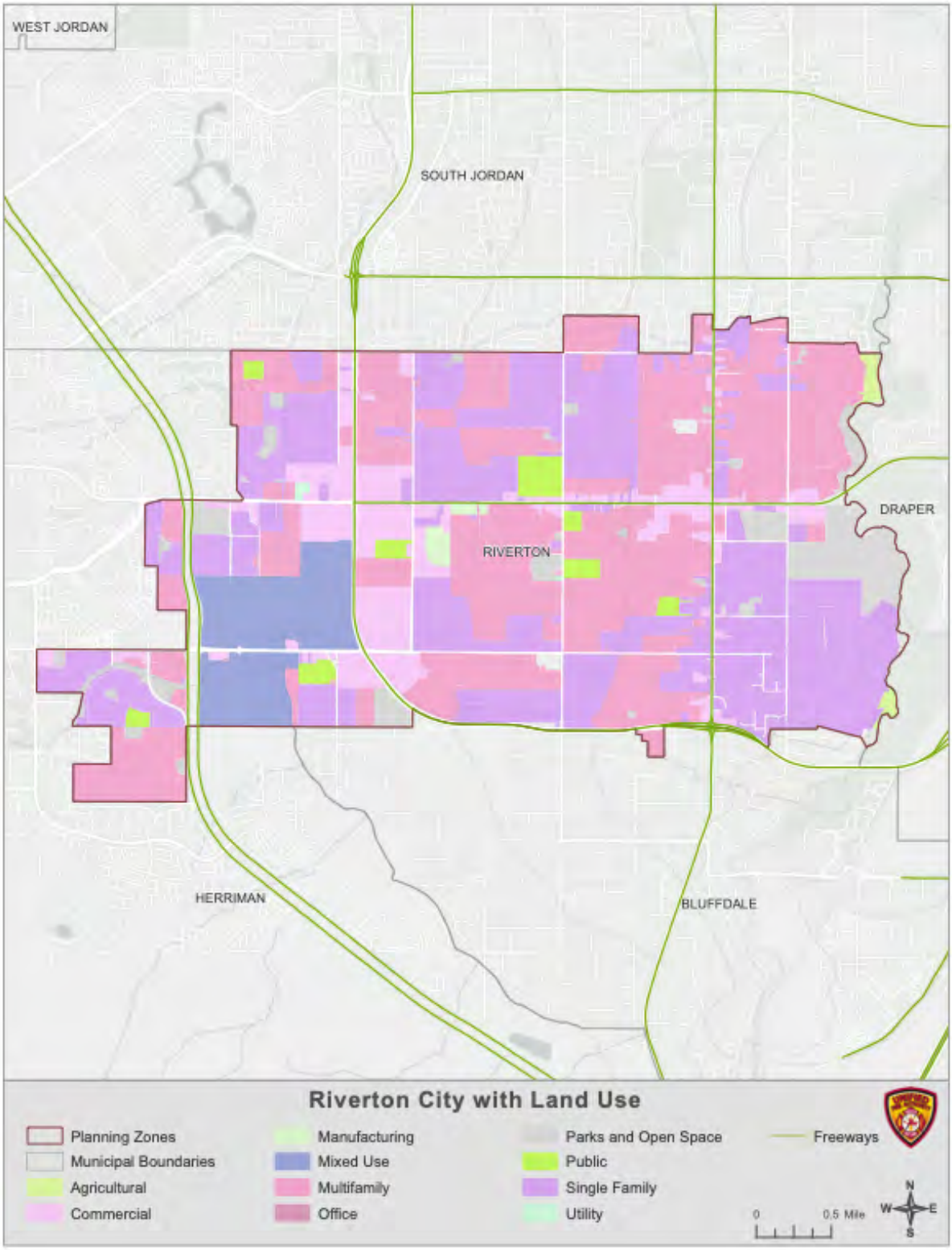
WEST JORDAN
SOUTH JORDAN
DRAPER
RIVERTON
HERRIMAN
BLUFFDALE
Riverton City with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
Manufacturing
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Parks and Open Space
Public
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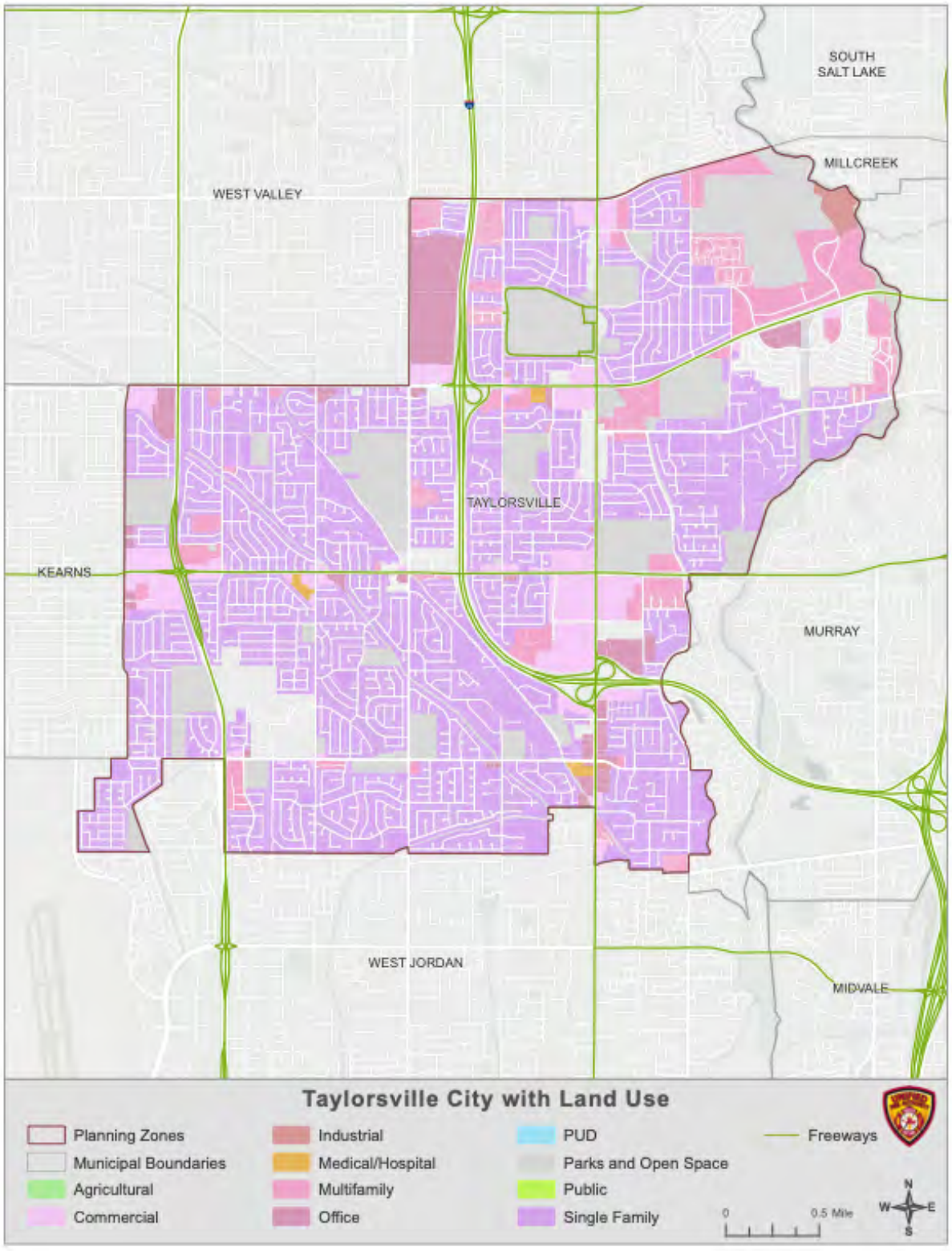
SOUTH SALT LAKE
MILLCREEK
WEST VALLEY
TAYLORSVILLE
KEARNS
MURRAY
WEST JORDAN
MIDVALE
Taylorsville City with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
Industrial
Medical/Hospital
Multifamily
Office
PUD
Parks and Open Space
Public
Single Family
Freeways
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UNINCORPORATED
MAGNA
SALT LAKE
EMIGRATION CANYON
SOUTH SALT LAKE
WEST VALLEY
MILLCREEK
UNINCORPORATED
TAYLORSVILLE
HOLLADAY
KEARNS
MURRAY
UNINCORPORATED
MIDVALE
COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS
WEST JORDAN
ALTA
WHITE CITY
COPPERTON
SOUTH JORDAN
SANDY
RIVERTON
DRAPER
HERRIMAN
BLUFFDALE
Unincorporated with Land Use
Planning Zones
Municipal Boundaries
Agricultural
Commercial
F-WUI
Forestry
Industrial
Manufacturing
Mixed Use
Mobile Home
Multifamily
Office
PUD
Parks and Open Space
Public
Single Family
Undesignated
Freeways
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Appendix D – Acronyms and Glossary

90th Percentile	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.
ALS	Advanced Life Support
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
Automatic Aid	Automatic aid is assistance dispatched automatically by contractual agreement between entities to all first alarm structural fires. That differs from mutual aid or assistance arranged case by case.
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Locator
BLS	Basic Life Support
Call Processing Time	The time the call is received at the PSAP to the dispatching of the first AVL or UFA units. Measured for all emergency incidents
CARES	Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival
Central Dispatch	The dispatch center located in Utah County servicing Eagle Mountain and other Utah County agencies
Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP)	Local, community-level approaches to building code, developmental review, adoption of ordinances by local authorities which enables communities to address community risk of wildfire with respect to values at risk
Critical Task Analysis (CTA)	
Darkhorse	A company utilized to analyze data and project travel times and station placement
Dense Urban	An incorporated or unincorporated area describing dense, fully developed areas, with high density of permanent or transient population. Urban areas are identified by maintaining a density of greater than 3,000 persons per square mile and a population of over 200,000
EFD	Emergency Fire Dispatching
Effective Response Force (ERF)	The number of personnel and resources required to meet the critical task analyses
EMD	Emergency Medical Dispatching
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPD	Emergency Police Dispatching
Emergent Response	A life-threatening response that requires a 10-39, lights and siren response to the scene of the incident or emergency. This can be modified at any time based off of additional information or details provided to the responding agency.
FFSL	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands
Fire Loss	The amount of damage measured in dollars for both property and contents lost or damaged in fire
Good Intent Calls	Calls generating from any number of NFIRS call types in the 600 range, including: (61) Dispatched and canceled enroute; (62) Wrong location, no emergency found; (63)

	Controlled burn; (64) Vicinity alarm; (65) Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke; (66) EMS call where party has been transported by non-fire agency; (67) HazMat release investigation with no HazMat
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
IAED	International Academies of Emergency Dispatch
ICMA	International City/County Management Association
Insurance Services Office (ISO)	
Interlocal Agreement (ILA)	The document providing the legal authorities for UFA to provide fire suppression response and rescue services to municipalities
Interlodge	
Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB)	The 800-mile area from Montana to Nevada and Arizona where the greatest risk of earthquake exists
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
Mutual Aid	Mutual aid is assistance that is dispatched, upon request, by the responding fire department. Usually, it is requested upon arrival at the scene.
NFIRS	National Fire Incident Reporting System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
Non-Emergent Response	A 911 response that is determined to be less severe than an emergent response and is determined to not be a life-threatening situation based off of details provided to 911 and requires a 10-40, no lights and siren response to the scene of the incident. This can be modified at any time based off of additional information or details provided to the responding agency.
Planning Zone (PZ)	The various zones broken down by municipalities utilized for planning purposes within this document
POPULATION *Urban – Dense Urban*	Using ICMA levels - An incorporated or unincorporated area describing dense, fully developed areas, with high density of permanent or transient population. Urban areas are identified by maintaining a density of greater than 3,000 persons per square mile and a population of over 200,000. *UFA does not cover any municipalities with a dense urban population*
POPULATION *Urban – Urban*	Using ICMA levels - An incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of 30,000 to 199,999 and/or a population density over 1,000 people per square mile but less than 2,999. *Cottonwood Heights, Herriman, Holladay, Kearns, Midvale, Millcreek, Riverton and Taylorsville all fall within these parameters.*
POPULATION *Urban – Suburban*	An incorporated or unincorporated area describing mixed occupancy areas, with average to high density populations, typically fringed around urban areas. Suburban areas are identified by maintaining a population density of 500-1,000 persons per square mile and/or a

	population of 20,000 to 29,999. *Eagle Mountain and Magna fall within these parameters*
POPULATION *Rural – Rural*	An incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of less than 19,999 people and/or a population density of less than 500 persons per square mile. *Alta, Brighton, Copperton, Emigration all fall within these parameters*
POPULATION *Rural – Wilderness*	Any rural area not readily accessible by publicly or privately maintained roads and remote from any significant development and with greatly delayed response times. *Camp Williams and Unincorporated Salt Lake County fit within these parameters*
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PZ	Planning Zone
Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)	A metric utilized by EMS agencies to denote the return of a profusing heart rhythm following a full arrest
Rural	An incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of less than 19,999 people and/or a population density of less than 500 persons per square mile
SLCo	Salt Lake County
SLCoHMP	Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Special Service District (SSD)	An independent, special-purpose governmental unit that exists separately from local governments such as county, municipal, and township governments, with substantial administrative and fiscal independence.
Suburban	An incorporated or unincorporated area describing mixed occupancy areas, with average to high density populations, typically fringed around urban areas. Suburban areas are identified by maintaining a population density of 500-1,000 persons per square mile and/or a population of 20,000 to 29,999
Tandem	
Tier II Sites	Those locations identified that contain reportable quantities of hazardous materials, generally reported to the LEPC
Travel Time	The elapsed time from when a unit begins to respond until it arrives on scene. This time is measured for all first-due and ERF responses
Turnout Time	Elapsed time from when a unit is dispatched until that unit changes their status to 'enroute' either via radio or on the MDT. This time is measured for all first-due units that are dispatched to an emergency incident
UDC	Utah Data Center
UFA	Unified Fire Authority
Unreinforced Masonry (URM)	Buildings made of masonry or brick that are highly susceptible to damage or collapse during an earthquake
Urban	An incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of 30,000 to 199,999 and/or a population density over 1,000 people per square mile but less than 2,999

USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Utstein Criteria	A witnessed cardiac arrest in which the initial cardiac rhythm was deemed shockable
Values at Risk	The elements of a community or natural area considered valuable by an individual or community that could be negatively impacted by a structure fire, wildfire or wildfire operations.
VECC	Valley Emergency Communications Center
Water Tender	A water tender is a specialized vehicle capable of bringing water to needed incidents to supply fire engines that are engaged in suppression. They vary in size and capacity but are key to supplying water during suppression efforts.
Wilderness	Any rural area not readily accessible by publicly or privately maintained roads and remote from any significant development and with greatly delayed response times
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	Those areas where buildings and structures abut wildland areas, generally the areas highly susceptible to wildland fire damage

Unified Fire Authority

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Salt Lake City, UT 84119