

2020

**Town of Castle Valley,
Utah**

**Hazard
Mitigation
Plan**

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Castle Valley Overview



Town of Castle Valley Overview



DEFINITIONS

Catastrophic Disaster: An event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long-term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private-sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities. Note: the Stafford Act provides no definition for this term. (FEMA, *FRP Appendix B*, 1992)

Hazard: “A potential event or situation that presents a threat to life and property.” (FEMA, *Hazards Analysis for Emergency Management (Interim Guidance)*, September 1983, p. 5)

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION:

The Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan is a localized plan that details the several natural and manmade hazards that are specific to Castle Valley and the Town of Castle Valley municipality, located in Grand County in the State of Utah. (See Appendix A1 –A2) This plan fulfills the requirements set forth by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). The DMA 2000 requires a hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible for mitigation grants made available by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

PURPOSE:

The Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan is designed to evaluate and identify local hazards that would negatively affect Castle Valley. The plan outlines mitigation strategies for each hazard with an assessment to the potential benefit, the financial viability and community acceptance /political viability. The plan will be an important step in outlining and recommending government roles, public participation, regulations and emergency systems to create a safer environment for citizens and efficient emergency response.

SCOPE:

The Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan includes all incorporated and unincorporated areas in Castle Valley. The plan addresses all natural hazards identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. All hazards that may affect Castle Valley and its residents are analyzed. Hazard mitigations are discussed in both long and short term goals in mind. The implementation of each mitigation strategy is discussed and possible resources and funding options are identified.

FUNDING:

Funding for the mitigation planning process has been largely by volunteer hours. Minimal costs for office supplies, such as paper, ink, and hours worked by the Town clerk will also be included.

Funding for mitigation strategies include budgeting by the Town of Castle Valley and the Grand County Service Area for Castle Valley Fire Protection District (Castle Valley Fire Protection District and possible grant and loan sources. Possible Grant and loan sources include: C.I.B., USDA, Rural Development Grants, credit unions, and other Grant Websites.

Recruiting volunteers for some of the mitigation efforts was also considered.

Volunteer hours will be counted at the current FEMA rate.

Town Clerk hours are counted at the current FEMA rate.

PROFILE

General:

Castle Valley was initially a large ranch which was subdivided into five-acre minimum lots (now Town of Castle Valley municipal boundaries) platted, and recorded on May 11, 1973. The Town of Castle Valley was officially incorporated on July 26, 1985.

The 2010 US Census stated that the population of the Town of Castle Valley was 319 as compared to the 2000 US Census which stated a population of 349 for the Town. The 2010 US Census also showed the following demographics for Town residents:

Male	166	White	310
Female	153	African American	0
Under 18	26	American Indian or Alaska Native	1
20-34 years old	23	Asian	2
35-49 years old	42	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0
50-64 years old	159	Other	2
65 years old and over	62	Identified by two or more	4

* The above data will be updated with results from the 2020 Census when available.

Castle Valley is surrounded by large tracts of open space and minimally developed public land that provides a natural setting, integral to the character of the Town. The sensitive nature of the land and water of Castle Valley and the effects of climate change call for creative and new ways of managing Town and surrounding lands and our local and global environments.

2020 Review Future Development:

In the past five years since the 2015 Plan the Town has experienced moderate growth. Many empty lots have been developed. By Ordinance lot size will remain at 5 acres and there are no plans to allow subdivision of lots or annexation of the Town.

Government:

The Town of Castle Valley has an elected 5 member Town Council including a Mayor. The Town also has a Planning and Land Use Commission, a Road Committee and the Hazard Mitigation Committee that meet monthly in open and public meetings in accordance with Utah Code 52-4. The Town Council adopts Ordinances and Resolutions with recommendations and public hearings presented from each committee and works together to ensure the health and safety of Valley residents. Ordinance 85-3 is the Town's governing

Land Use Ordinance and governs and protects the resources and natural setting of Castle Valley. Ordinance 95-6 outlines processes and forms that make residents aware of natural hazards when going through the building process. Ordinance 2007-6 Prohibits Fire Hazards in periods of high fire danger. Ordinance 1996-1 protects the Town's Watershed. The Town also adopted Ordinance 2013-1 which created the Hazard Mitigation Committee. Many regional Hazard Mitigation plans have been adopted in the past by Resolutions by the Town Council as well as a "Firewise Standard" Resolution.

Land Use:

Castle Valley is a rural residential and agricultural community, made up of five-acre minimum lots with single-family homes and accessory buildings in association with low-impact livestock and agricultural uses. The Town currently allows home and premises businesses, but no other commercial or industrial activity is permitted.

The Town has a modest level of public facilities and services. A community building was built on the Town lot in 2004 and serves as a gathering place for community and Town government events. The Town building is the only non-affiliated public facility in the Town and houses the Town office, meeting rooms, and a branch of the Grand County Public Library. The Town lot is home to a fire station owned and managed by the Castle Valley Fire Protection District, a shed for Roads Department equipment, a basketball court, playground and an outdoor picnic area. The Town has a small, part-time staff. The Town has a cemetery that is maintained by the Grand County Cemetery District. There is private commercial garbage removal service for residents. There is no municipal water delivery system or wastewater treatment facility.

Water:

Water is provided through individual wells and waste is managed by individual septic wastewater disposal systems. Castle Valley's aquifer is the sole source of drinking water for its residents and an irreplaceable resource.

The Castle Valley Aquifer has been declared as a Sole Source Aquifer by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in 2001¹ (See Appendix WC-1) and classified by the Utah Division of Water Quality as "pristine" in certain areas, however water quality varies in different parts of the Town. About 40% of the Town's lots have very hard water that must be purified in order to drink. The aquifer is extremely vulnerable to contamination. It is an unconsolidated valley-fill type and exposed at the surface with no overlying confining geologic formation. This allows contaminants to move more quickly downward to the water supply. The Town has six monitoring wells for measuring water quality changes over time. There are approximately 6,700 acre feet of water in the watershed during a wet period and around 5,700 during a dry period. There are just over 6,900 acre feet of water rights in the valley so it is effectively at full appropriation.

Two streams originating from the La Sal mountains pass through the town boundaries: Castle Creek which is perennial and Placer Creek which is intermittent. There are several users with water rights for Castle Creek that use the partially spring fed creek for irrigation purposes.

Transportation and Roads:

Castle Valley is served by County Road 96. State Highway 128, which is about 1.7 miles outside of the Town's municipal boundary, is the principal transportation access to the Town. Castle Valley Drive serves as the main road leading in and out of the Town. Shafer Lane has been dedicated as an emergency ingress and egress road for emergency responders and for the public should Castle Valley Drive become impassable. Castle Valley Drive is the only paved (chipped sealed) Town road and is paved for the first 3.64 miles. The remaining portion of Castle Valley Drive is gravel and dirt. All other Town roads are either crowned dirt and/or gravel and are

¹ Environmental Protection Agency, August 6, 2001, Sole source aquifer Notice of final determination for the Castle Valley Aquifer System, Castle Valley, UT: Environmental Protection Agency, (FRL-7024-2).

approximately 17 miles in combined length. Roads on the west side of Castle Valley Drive proceed to the base of Porcupine Rim. This results in progressively steeper grades, some exceeding 20%, making winter maintenance difficult and in some cases impossible.

The Town Roads Department is responsible for maintenance and improvements of all Town roads and for all drainages within the Town's easements. This includes flood control, dirt work, paving/chip sealing of Castle Valley Drive, signage for all Town roads, snow removal for dirt roads that receive winter maintenance, and Town vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair. Castle Valley contracts with Grand County Road Department to provide winter snow removal from Castle Valley Drive.

Fire Protection and Emergency Preparedness:

Castle Valley is a Wildland Urban Interface - a place where residential areas border and interact with undeveloped wildland vegetation. The Town and outlying areas are served by the Grand County Service Area for Castle Valley Fire Protection District (Castle Valley Fire Protection District), which funds and manages the Castle Valley Volunteer Fire Department. Castle Valley has received Firewise Communities/USA recognition status. On behalf of the Castle Valley community, the Castle Valley Fire District maintains this status with annual membership in Firewise Communities, a project of the National Fire Protection Association.

Until recently residents with medical emergencies experienced an approximate 30 to 45 minute response time from Grand County EMS who travel from Moab. The Grand County Emergency Special Service District and the Castle Valley Fire District established an Emergency Medical Response (EMR) team for more rapid, first response to medical emergencies. These trained EMR's cannot do transports, but do have a non-transport ambulance with medical supplies to treat patients until Grand County EMS arrives. The EMR team also received training involving the emergency helicopter contractor that recently established itself in the Moab area. As of 2020 the EMR team is active with very limited staff.

PLANNING PROCESS

Section Contents

- 1. Town of Castle Valley participation and Plan adoption**
- 2. Hazard Mitigation Planning Process**
- 3. Public and Other Stakeholder Involvement**
- 4. Integration with Existing Plans**

1. Town of Castle Valley planning participation and Plan adoption.

On December 18, 2013 in open session the Town of Castle Valley passed Ordinance 2013-1 creating a local Hazard Mitigation Committee. The Town of Castle Valley Town Council formally adopted Resolution 2016 – The Castle Valley 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan after the Plan was approved by the State of Utah and FEMA in March 2016.

2. Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

The Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed through interaction between the Hazard

Mitigation Planning Committee for the Town of Castle Valley, the Town of Castle Valley Municipality and Planning and Land Use Commission, Grand County Service Area for Castle Valley Fire Protection District, CERT, the Grand County Emergency Manager and the local community.

The tasks of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee:

- Attend Meetings
- Represent interests of Castle Valley and its residents
- Collect information on jurisdiction’s resources
- Identify and prioritize the threat of local hazards
- Facilitate development of jurisdiction’s mitigation strategy.
- Create local hazard mitigation plan according to FEMA’s guidelines set forth in “State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To-Guide“ dated September 2002 FEMA 386-1

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee met on the 2nd Wednesday of each month in open and public meetings beginning on November 13th, 2013. The Hazard Mitigation Committee will continue to meet until a draft is ready for approval. They will review and update the plan every 4 years or as new information becomes available and will hold public hearings to seek community input.

3. Public and Other Stakeholder Involvement

All Hazard Mitigation Committee meetings were open to the public and were posted in accordance with the Open and Public Meetings Act (Utah Code 52-4-202). The Hazard Mitigation Meeting Agendas and Minutes are posted to the Town’s website as well as Utah’s Public Notice Website. All Agendas, Minutes and meeting documents are kept in a book which will remain a permanent record in the Town office.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee Meetings on September 10th and October 8th, 2014 had regional Rocky Mountain Power representatives participate to discuss power outages and protocol between the Town and private power company. Members of the Castle Valley Fire Protection District, local CERT members and Planning and Land Use members were also a part of the Hazard Mitigation Committee.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee Members reached out to local groups such as the Day Star Academy, Sorrel River Ranch, Red Cliffs Lodge, Castle Valley Irrigation Company, Frontier Communications and Rocky Mountain Power to receive input and seek support in creating the Hazard Mitigation Plan for Castle Valley Utah.

Public Hearings will be held to review preliminary drafts as well as the final draft of the Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. Notice of Public Hearings for input on the drafts will be posted with a minimum of 2 weeks before the hearings will be held.

4. Integration with Existing Plans

The Town of Castle Valley participated in the development of and adopted the Southeastern Utah Regional Natural Hazard: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan in 2013 and implemented many projects outlined in that plan. This was a broad regional plan and even though Castle Valley was included, it was to a very small degree. The Town then formed the Hazard Mitigation committee to develop a plan that was more in depth and would better serve the community.

Data was reviewed from the Town of Castle Valley records including: The Drainage Master Plan, Water Studies, UGS geologic studies, the Town's General Plan, Grand County's Regional Plan, and the Southeastern Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands local Community Fire Plan, private records, newspaper articles and the Castle Valley Fire Protection Districts records were all used in the development of the Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Representatives from the Castle Valley Road Department, Castle Valley Fire Protection District, Castle Valley Town Council, Castle Valley Planning and Land Use Commission, and the Grand County Emergency Manager, brought different aspects to the planning process. The goals and priorities which were incorporated into the plan were brought back to each department to integrate into their capital projects and policies. The Road Department has already implemented a maintenance plan that includes many of the discussed goals and priorities to prevent major flooding in Castle Valley.

4 Step Planning Process:

1. Organized resources: Original 2015 Plan

Assess community support- Introduced the idea and through public meetings determined if there was enough support to begin the planning process.

Build the planning team- Public invitations went out through gatherings, word of mouth and public meetings for those interested in participating in the planning process. After a group was established an ordinance was adopted forming the Hazard Mitigation Committee.

Members include:

Jazmine Duncan- Chair, Town Council member, Fire Dept. member, CERT member

Greg Halliday- Co- chair, Fire Dept. member, former Town of Castle Valley Road Supervisor, current Road Committee member

Ron Drake- Fire Chief, Castle Valley Service District for Fire Protection, CERT member, Castle Valley Comments- Times Independent

Dave Erley- Mayor Town of Castle Valley, Road committee member

Pat Drake- Community member, CERT member

Leta Vaughn- Fire District Commissioner and Fire Dept. member, EMR member

Bob Russel- Fire District Commissioner and Fire Dept. member, EMR member, CERT member

Bob Lippman- Fire District Commission Chair and Fire Dept. member

Bill Rau- Planning and Land Use Commission- Chair

David Smith- Community member, CERT member

Rick Bailey- Grand county emergency manager

Steve White- Grand county sheriff

Ali Fuller- Town of Castle Valley Clerk, CERT member

Engage the public- Public hearings were held May 13, 2015 and Oct. 14, 2015. All meetings were open public meetings with members of the community attending and contributing on the May 13th, 2015 and Oct. 14, 2015 Public hearings held by the Hazard Mitigation Committee.

Input was also taken via letters and email throughout the entire planning process.

Identify and profile hazards- As a group we listed all hazards which affect the community, we prioritized the list in order of most probable to occur and which have the greatest impact on the community or have the greatest probability of affecting the community.

Inventory assets and estimate losses- We created a list of resources and assets. Taxable values of private property were obtained from the County Clerk which provides a base for possible losses within each hazard area. The average assessed taxable home value in Castle Valley in November 2015 is \$73,659 it would however cost substantially more to replace a household in a disaster. Since property owners maintain their own wells for water, septic tanks, and propane tanks, the main infrastructure that the town maintains are roads. The maintenance, construction and rebuilding of roads and drainages is a part of the town's annual budget.

Benefit cost review- A list of priority projects was created based on actions which were seen as having the greatest impact using resources the community currently has available, or we felt could be budgeted for. Cost analysis was done on each project using known costs for certain items and amounts given by the FEMA schedule for some unknown costs.

2. Develop mitigation plan:

Develop goals and objectives- As a group we decided what we wanted to achieve with our planning process. The committee used FEMA's guidelines set forth in "State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To-Guide" dated September 2002 FEMA 386-1.

Identify and prioritize mitigation actions- As a group we went through each hazard and came up with a list of possible mitigation strategies for each one, we then rated each strategy based on Potential Benefit, Financial Viability and Political Viability. Potential Benefit was given a high, medium or low rating. Financial and Political Viability were rated 1-5 with 1 being easy and 5 being very difficult.

Prepare implementation strategy- We are going to mitigate potential impacts from hazards thru executing the Action Plan Projects and thru community awareness and policy development.

Document the planning process- Each member of the committee was assigned a hazard to profile and research histories on. Each member or team working on a hazard then prepared a summary and history to add to the final plan. Agendas, Minutes and meeting documents were kept of every meeting.

3. Implement the plan and monitor progress:

Adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan-

The Plan was initially adopted by the Town of Castle Valley on March 16th 2016.

Implement Plan recommendations-

The group will work with the Town and stakeholders to continue to implement parts of the plan and implement priority project within the next 5 years.

Evaluate planning results-

Continual evaluation of planning progress will be ongoing and reviewed with plan every 4 years.

Review and Revise the Hazard Mitigation Plan-

The Hazard Mitigation Committee will review and revise the Hazard Mitigation Plan every 4 years.

4. 2020 Review and Update of Existing Plan

Assess Community Support- Introduced the ideas and the process to update the existing 2015 Plan through public meetings.

Building the Planning Team- At the beginning of February 2020 emails were set out to all the previous members of the Hazard Mitigation Committee as well as Grand County Sheriff, Grand County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) our neighbors the Daystar Academy and the residents of Castle Valley inviting them to participate in the review and update of the 2020 Plan. After that, the group was formed in compliance with Ordinance 2013-1 and the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Committee was formed. All the proceeding Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting Agendas were each posted in three locations throughout the review process informing the public and asking for their ongoing participation and input in the process.

2020 Committee Members include:

Jazmine Duncan- Chair, Mayor- Town of Castle Valley, Road Committee member, Fire Dept. member, CERT member

Mingo Gritts- Co- chair, Town of Castle Valley Road Supervisor.

Ron Drake- Fire Chief, Castle Valley Service District for Fire Protection, CERT member, Castle Valley Comments- Times Independent

Dave Erley- Town of Castle Valley Road Committee member, previous Mayor Town of Castle Valley

Leta Vaughn- Fire District Commissioner and Fire Dept. member, EMR member

Bob Russell- Fire District Commissioner and Fire Dept. member, EMR member, CERT member

Bill Rau- Planning and Land Use Commission- Chair

David Smith- Community member, CERT member

Jocelyn Buck- Town of Castle Valley Clerk.

Engage the Public- All meetings were open public meetings with members of the community welcome and contributing. Meeting Agenda were posted on the Town noticeboards, website and also the Utah Public Notice website. 2020 Plan Meetings were held February 12, March 11, May 13, and June 10 . Due to concerns regarding the potential spread of COVID-19 the May- July Meetings were held via Conference Call with the Town Building #2 Castle Drive as the anchor site. Input for the Plan was also taken by letters and emails throughout the entire review and planning process. The Draft Plan was posted on the Town website for public input. And the Hazard Mitigation Committee held a Public Hearing on the Draft Plan July 8, 2020.

Integration with Existing Plans

The Town of Castle Valley participated in the development of and adopted the Southeastern Utah Regional Natural Hazard: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan in 2013 and implemented many projects outlined in that plan in our 2015 Plan. Some of those same priorities and projects have continued through to and have been updated in the 2020 Plan. This was a broad regional plan and even though Castle Valley was included, it was to a very small degree. The Town then formed the Hazard Mitigation committee to develop a plan that was more in depth and would better serve Castle Valley. The Town will be participating in the 2021 Grand County Hazard Mitigation Plan update .

Data was reviewed from the Town of Castle Valley records including: The Drainage Master Plan, Water Studies, UGS geologic studies, the Town's General Plan, Grand County's Regional Plan, and the Southeastern Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan, The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands local Community Fire Plan, private records, newspaper articles and the Castle Valley Fire Protection Districts records were all used in the development of the Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Representatives from the Castle Valley Road Department, Castle Valley Fire Protection District, Castle Valley Town Council, Castle Valley Planning and Land Use Commission, and the Grand County Emergency Manager, brought different aspects to the planning process. The goals and priorities which were incorporated into the plan were brought back to each department to integrate into their capital projects and policies. The Road Department has already implemented a maintenance plan that includes many of the discussed goals and priorities to prevent major flooding in Castle Valley.

Identify and profile hazards- As a group we listed all hazards which affect the community, we re-prioritized the list in order of most probable to occur and which have the greatest impact on the community or have the greatest probability of affecting the community. And Biological Hazards was added as a potential hazard. This process also included updating history and new events that may have occurred since the 2015 Plan.

Potential Actions- For each Hazard the Committee developed a list of potential actions that would contribute to overall mitigation strategies. These actions were evaluated and scored 1-5 by three categories: Potential benefit, Financial viability, and Political viability. Consideration of these actions helped the Committee to decide on the 2020 Priority Projects that fulfill FEMA requirements and some the actions are actually incorporated into the Priority Projects.

Inventory assets and estimate losses- We updated a list of resources and assets. Taxable values of private property were obtained from the County Clerk which provides a base for possible losses within each hazard area. The average assessed taxable residential building value in Castle Valley November 2015 was \$73,659 this value had increased to \$146,000 in 2019. (These averages do not include secondary residences or land values). However the costs would be substantially more to replace a household in a disaster. Since property owners maintain their own wells for water, septic tanks, and propane tanks, the main infrastructure that the town maintains are the roads. The maintenance, construction and rebuilding of roads and drainages is a part of the Town's annual budget.

Benefit cost review- A list of priority projects was created based on actions which were seen as having the greatest impact using resources the community currently has available, or we felt could be budgeted for. Cost analysis would be done on each project using known costs for certain items and amounts given by the FEMA schedule for some unknown costs.

Ability to expand and develop resources and polices- The Town relies on revenue from residential property taxes, sales tax and State allocated road funds. There are no commercial enterprises in the Town, therefore we have a very limited operating budget (FY 2020 \$178,822. 00) The Town relies on volunteers to fill the positions on the Council, Planning and Land Use Committee, Road Committee and Hazard Mitigation Committee. The Council and these Committees work to

constantly review and /or add policies and amend Ordinances .Structures are maintained and equipment resources are purchased and replaced as needed. Over the years the Town has added many pieces of equipment such as a generator, compressor, solar panels and back hoe leases.

RESOURCES

Town of Castle Valley:

- Town Hall and Library (with Wifi internet access)
- Radio base station , 2 hand held radios
- Road shed
- Maintenance shed
- Fuel storage
- Staff
- Town Council
- Planning and Land Use Commission
- Hazard Mitigation Committee
- Road Committee
- Road Department
- Station 1
- Station 2
- Generator
- CIB grant purchase of Lot 13 w/ its large volume well.
- 20 Volunteer personnel
- Commissioners
- Equipment
- #39 5 Ton Wildland Engine

Roads Equipment

- 1981 JD 670A Motor Grader 14ft. \$130/hr.
- 2018 JD 310SL Backhoe- Leased \$70/hr.

Roads Equipment Continued

- 1983 Ford Dump Truck (8cubic yds.) \$60/hr.
- 1998 GMC Dump Truck (8cubic yds.) \$60/hr.
- 1000 Gallon Water tank \$75/hr.
- 1984 Ford Tractor w/ Boom Mower \$60/hr.
- Rock Sieve/Grizzly \$15/hr.
- Gas Compressor \$20/hr.
- Gas Generator \$20/hr.
- Gas Pressure Washer \$27/hr.
- Insurance

Castle Valley Fire District:

- #33 Hummer
- #38 Water Tender
- #8-structure
- #37-structure
- #1 chief's truck
- #31 brush truck
- SCBA Trailer (compressed air unit)
- Radios
- Satellite phone
- Cots

Church Groups:

- Day Star Academy and Farms
- LDS
- Buildings
- Tables and Chairs

Grand County Utah:

- Roads Department
- Snow plow

- Brush Chipper
- Non transport ambulance
- CERT-Kris Hurlburt
- Emergency Manager - Rick Bailey
- Sheriffs' Department – mobile command post and repeater
- County Council

Emergency Medical Special Service District

- C.V. EMRs

Interagency Fire:

- Forestry Fire and State Lands - local representatives.

State of UT:

- Planning support- Brad Bartholomew/ FEMA
- CIB – Bruce Adams
- USU- Mike Jones/Roads
- Regional engineer- Mark Stilson
- State Roads and Highway patrol
- Health Department- Orion Rodgers
- Agriculture extension- Mike Johnson

Federal Government:

- Rural development USDA
- FEMA
- EPA
- NRCS-Don Andrews
- Soil Conservation Agency

Private Sector:

- C.V. business owners
- Private property owners who volunteer
- Privately owned equipment: chainsaws, tractors, back hoes etc.
- Local doctors and nurses

- Water hand pumps on wells
- Frontier Communications
- Rocky Mountain Power
- Red Cliffs Lodge
- Sorrel River Ranch
- School bus
- Outbuildings and spare bedrooms

Moab Scouts BSA & CFI

- Cooking/ feeding Equipment
- Tents/Shades/Tipis/Yurts.
- Misc. Outdoor Gear
- Volunteers and Tools

Moab Area Watershed Partnership

Memorandums of Understandings:

- Grand County Road Department – Snowplowing CV Drive.
- CV Fire Protection District- access to well water on Lot 13.
- Grand County School District- School bus parking.
- Manti LaSal National Forest – Cooperating Agency Status.
- Grand County Building Department
- CV Fire Protection District with Grand County for equipment use.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS WITH GOALS, PROBABILITY ANALYSIS & ACTIONS FOR MITIGATION

FIRE

GOAL: To maintain a fire resilient Community

BACKGROUND

Castle Valley is a Wildland Urban Interface - a place where residential areas border and interact with undeveloped wildland vegetation. This presents a number of fire-fighting challenges due to Town and residential proximity to large areas of fire-prone vegetation. Trees, shrubs, grasses, and weeds all provide significant fuel for fires; winds, topography, and difficulty of access add to fire hazards. Periods of drought, invasive vegetation, and modern fire suppression practices have helped to increase heavily overgrown areas of dry combustible vegetation. During summer “monsoon” season, frequent thunderstorms and cloudbursts occur, posing a threat to life and property from lightning triggered wildfires and debris flow (flood) events. These variables make Castle Valley very vulnerable to Fire, however several mitigation efforts are in place and due to more development there are more firebreaks throughout the municipality.

Over the past 35 years, the Castle Valley Fire Department responded to approximately 100 fires, an average of just under three fires per year. Some years the area experiences a lot of fire activity like 1984, 2009, and 2011, which had eight and nine fires and some years like 1982, 1983 and 2010, for instance, only two fires were reported. Lightning is the leading cause of fires at nearly one third followed by human caused fires at 26 percent and controlled fires that got out of control at 22 percent. Forty-four percent of the fires occur within the Castle Valley Town area and fifteen percent each are in the Castleton area and along State Route 128 and 16 percent of the fires are on State or BLM lands. There have been fires reported in every month but nearly a quarter of the responses occur in July followed by June with 19 percent and August with 13 percent. Grass, brush and trees are the most common source of fire at 75 percent followed by structure fires at 23 percent and vehicle fires at six percent and other sources, like power poles, at four percent. Some fires will burn two or more of these categories. The Fire District has a current Community Wildfire Protection plan that is updated every two years (Appendix F-1)

HISTORY

There were not many inhabitants in Castle Valley when the Castle Valley Fire Department was formed in 1976 but the young community had already experienced some disastrous fires and fatalities. Included in those events was a fire involving an A-frame structure near Castle Creek and Castle Valley Drive where a child perished in the building. Former Castle Valley resident and County Fire Warden Robin Donoghue said that he remembered helping Grand County Sheriff Heck Bowman sift through the rubble to find the remains of the young boy's body.

Donoghue and Dave Durrant, another early settler to the valley recognized the need for local fire protection and approached District Ranger Dick Buehler for help in organizing the fire department and acquire equipment. During the summer of 1977 the fire department acquired an excess military 2.5-ton fire truck and obtained a state lease on the property, which now houses Fire Station One on the Castleton Road. Fire department volunteers eventually built a fire house with money collected by hosting barbeques and other fund raising activities and, when there were enough residents in Castle Valley to form a tax base, formed the Castle Valley Fire Protection District.

Donoghue served as the first fire chief followed by Durrant, Frank Mendonca, John McGann, Dave Seibert, Floyd Stoughton, and Ron Drake. The fire department bought their first engine, a used, refurbished American LaFrance pumper engine in 1994 and took possession of a new International 2,000 gallon pumper/water tender in 2007, which was purchased with a CIB grant. Currently the fire department maintains nine structure and wildland fire vehicles, five of which are owned by the fire district and four are excess military vehicles on loan from the State of Utah. In 2003, the district built a second fire station, which is located behind the Castle Valley Town Hall and in December, 2010 purchased the property where Fire Station I is located, both with funds furnished by CIB grants. In 2019 the Fire District received a Community Impact Board (CIB) grant to purchase Lot 13 where an established large volume well was located.

EVENTS:* (Last nineteen years)

Mar 3, 2005	Grass	Human	Buchanan Lane
Jun 30, 2005	Structure	Lightning	Castleton
May 22, 2006	Brush Fire	Lightning	Buchanan Lane
Jun 15, 2006	Brush	Lightning	Round Mtn Fire, 213 ac.
Jun 22, 2006	Brush	Lightning	Upper Castle Valley
Aug 31, 2006	Brush	Lightning	34 Rim Shadow Lane
May 21, 2007	Tree Fire	Lightning	Taylor Lane
Aug 5, 2007	Structure	Lightning	Lazaris Lane
Sep 30, 2007	Brush	Human	Lazaris Lane, 15 ac.
Oct 9, 2007	Brush	Human	Homestead Lane
July 19, 2008	Grass	Human	Loop Road
Aug 11, 2008	Structure	Electrical	DayStar Academy
Aug 27, 2008	Brush	Lightning	Porcupine Ranch, 4K acres
Apr 12, 2009	Power Pole	Weather	Lower Pope Lane
May 18, 2009	Power Pole	Failed Equip.	SR 128
May 19, 2009	Trees	Lightning	Castleton

July 16, 2009	Tree	Lightning	Loop Road
July 19, 2009	Power Pole	Lightning	Lazaris Lane
Aug 6, 2009	Trash	Human	Red Cliff Lodge
Aug 13, 2009	Tree	Lightning	Keogh Lane
Aug 13, 2009	Trees	Lightning	Upper 80s section
Sep 30, 2009	Tree Fire	Lightning	Keogh Lane
Mar 18, 2010	Structure (pole)	Lightning	Castle Valley Drive/Keogh Lane
Aug 5, 2010	Brush Fire	Lightning	Between Pope and Miller Ln.
Jan. 7 2011	Structure Fire	Electrical cause	Sorrel River Ranch
May 18, 2011	Tent fire	Human cause	Mile 21, SR 128
Jun 8, 2011	Trash Fire	Human cause	Sorrel River Ranch
Jun 18, 2011	Arson Fire	Human cause	SR 128
Jul 17, 2011	Brush Fire	Lightning	159 Buchanan Lane
Jul 19, 2011	Brush Fire	Lightning	Porcupine Ranch
Jul 30, 2011	Brush fire	Lightning	Shafer Lane
Dec 8, 2011	Structure/Grass	Human, hot ashes	447 Castle Valley Drive
Feb 10, 2012	Straw fire	Human	SR 128
Apr 19	Dryer fire	Mechanical	Sorrel River Ranch
May 26, 2012	Structure/Brush	Unknown/weather	413 Cliffview Lane
July 13, 2012	Brush Fire	Lightning	Castleton Road #1
Jul 13, 2012	Brush Fire	Lightning	Castleton Road #2
Jul 20, 2012	4 Trees	Lightning	Porcupine Ranch Rd.
Jul 21, 2012	Free Fire	Lightning	Upper 80s section
Aug 23, 2012	Grass Fire	Human	Creekside Lane
Sep 24, 2012	Brush Fire	Lightning	Adobe Mesa (Assist USFS)
Sep 1, 2013	Cedar Trees	Lightning	Upper 80s/BLM
May 30, 2014	Brush	Lightning	South Round Mountain
Jun 15, 2014	Brush	Arson Fire	Mile 13, SR 128
Jul 11, 2014	Tree Fire	Lightning	Castleton Road
Jul 15, 2014	Single Trees	Lightning	272 Pope Lane/350 Taylor Lane
Aug 25, 2014	Tree Fire	Lightning	Gravel Pit, Castleton
Sep 14, 2014	Structure/Dryer	Human	Sorrel River Ranch
Jan 30, 2015	Power pole	Unknown	399 Cliffview
July 22, 2015	Grass Fire	Human	Daystar Academy
July 23 2015	Grass Fire rekindled	Human	Daystar Academy
Aug.1, 2015	Brush	Lightening	Round mountain
Sept. 1, 2015	Single Tree	Lightening	Dewey Bridge
Mar.22, 2016	Tree	Unknown	Hittle Bottom Campground
Apr 16, 2016	Burn pit Fire	Human Caused	Daystar Academy
May 4, 2016	Car Fire	Mechanical	Gateway Road
May 29, 2016	Grass Fire	Unknown	MP 10 SR128
Jun 7, 2016	Power Pole	Unknown	Miller Lane
Jun 12, 2016	Incinerator Fire	Human	Daystar Academy
Jun 25, 2016	Grass Fire	Unknown	CV Drive at Chamisa Ln
Oct 13, 2016	Out of Control burn	Human	Amber Lane
Jun 27, 2017	Grass Fire	Unknown	Castleton Road

July 12, 2017	Power pole	Wind/Lightening	MP 16 SR128
Aug 4, 2017	Grass Fire	Lightning	240 Miller Lane
Sept14, 2017	Tree	Lightning	Shafer Lane
Dec 5, 2017	Structure Fire	Electrical	Willow Basin
July 2, 2018	Grass Fire	Human	395 Castle Valley Dr.
July 7, 2018	3 Fires	Lightning	Keogh, end of CV Drive, Rim
July 8 2018	Brush	Lightning	Base of Adobe Mesa
Apr 27, 2019	Brush	Lightning	384 Castle Valley Dr.

*During those years when there were few fire events the Castle Valley Fire Department was still busily involved in responding to false alarms, controlled burn stand-by, medical assists, requested to assist with vehicle accidents and many other important requests.

Fire Probability Analysis

<u>Potential Magnitude</u>		Negligible	Less than 10%
	X	Limited	10-15%
		Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
<u>Probability</u>	X	Highly likely	
		Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
<u>Location</u>	Anywhere there is fuel		
<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	March- November. – Wildfires, Year Round – Structure fires		
<u>Duration</u>	Hours to days.		
<u>Analysis Used</u>	Documented events C.V.F.D., identifying resources available currently.		

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

While the community can do little to temper the extreme weather that causes fires, much can be done to mitigate the effects of those weather related events. Human caused fires can also be mitigated with public awareness programs and continued participation with the Firewise Program.

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Mowing Roads to expand the firebreak.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 1 [24 hrs for all roads, 2-3x a year]
Political viability=1

2. Policy changes to require property owners to keep fuel down.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability=4
Political viability=5

3. Increase FireWise campaign to increase public awareness
Potential benefit=High
Financial viability=2
Political viability=1

4. Reduce fuel around power poles and ground transformers; get in touch with Rocky Mountain Power.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 2
Political viability= 3

5. Identify water sources with and without power sources. Determine usability and viability for fighting fires and refilling trucks-See Fire Plan
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability=3
Political viability=1

6. Create a program for the emergency siren located on C.V. Drive
Potential benefit=High
Financial viability= 2
Political viability= 3

7. Create pre-planned fire breaks in the town and along its boundaries.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability=4
Political viability= 5

8. Review Town policies for the storage and disposal of fuels and hazardous materials. See Ordinance 85-3 Fuel storage.
 - Potential benefit= High
 - Financial viability= 1
 - Political viability= 3

9. Use goat or sheep herds for fuel reduction.
 - Potential benefit= High
 - Financial viability = unknown
 - Political viability= 3

10. Have certified Fire Inspector perform structure inspections on request.
 - Potential benefit= High
 - Financial viability= 2
 - Political viability=3

11. Identify lots with overgrowth, use Forestry Fire State Lands assessments and teach property owners defensible space.
 - Potential benefit= High
 - Financial viability= 2
 - Political viability= 3

12. Invest in specialized Town equipment to reduce fuels.
 - Potential benefit= Medium
 - Financial viability= 5
 - Political viability= 4

13. Reducing fuels on private lots with proper education first. And encourage alternatives to burning such as pickups or mulching/chipping.
 - Potential benefit= High
 - Financial viability= 1
 - Political viability= 2

14. Public notices to educate the Public on firewise guidelines
 - Potential benefit= High
 - Financial viability= 1
 - Political viability=1

15. Encourage residents to maintain 72 hour Kits. And stock the Town Building with 72 hour kit provisions.
 - Potential benefit= High
 - Financial viability= 2
 - Political viability= 1

16. Add Fire Danger interpretive signage at the entrance of the Town.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 1

Political viability= 2

FLOOD

GOAL: Reduce damage from Floods to infrastructure and property

BACKGROUND

The Town of Castle Valley occupies the lower (northwestern) portion of Castle Valley, extending from the gorge of Castle Creek to the southern side of Round Mountain, Porcupine Rim on the west, the Castle Valley loop road on the east, comprising 448 five acre properties. According to the Town's Drainage Master Plan done in 1988 there are 52 square miles of drainage basins. The Valley ranges in elevation from approximately 4,500 to 5,500 feet above sea level with the adjacent mountains to the southeast rising to approximately 12,000 feet. Vegetative cover on a watershed has a major effect on the amount of precipitation that runs off, and affects the storm water in several ways. Both the foliage and the litter of the plants can retain water for longer thereby lengthening the time of concentration and reduces the peak discharge rate. Castle Valley is vulnerable to flooding in severe concentrated rain events, when the water comes over a longer period of time the multitude of drainages can handle the water quite well, however more and more isolated cloudburst are effecting Castle Valley in very destructive short lived storms. The Castle Valley Road Department works to mitigate and mend the effects of storm water runoff from Placer and Castle Creeks and drainages along Porcupine Rim, Parriott Mesa, Castle Rock, Adobe Mesa, (elevations surrounding Castle Valley).

HISTORY

Within the last 10 years there has been significant rain events that have exceeded the flow of the Colorado River during one period of time on just the Placer Creek drainage. Placer Creek drains into Castle Creek, which flows under Castle Valley Drive through a 10-foot culvert at lot 447. According to the Drainage Master Plan dated September 1988, by Armstrong Consultants, Inc., this area should have had two (2) 10-foot culverts instead of one. This culvert also was never designed to function as a check dam, however due to only one 10 foot culvert, storm water has come within a few feet of exceeding the carrying capacity of this culvert, should storm water overtop the road above this culvert, significant damage may occur to Castle Valley Drive including loss of road surface and underlying earthen fill as well as damage to downstream structures and creating a significant safety hazard.

(See Appendix F-1)

In 2018, the Town secured an emergency egress via the Shafer Lane extension leading out to the Castleton Road This extension also provided faster access to and from Fire Station #1 .

The Town of Castle Valley commissioned a Drainage Master Plan dated September 1988 by Armstrong Consultants, Inc. The recommendations in that Master Plan have yet to be implemented. The facilities designed for the Master Plan are based on a 10 year storm which is a reasonable level of risk for the

planned facilities (culverts and channels). It is important to report that Castle Valley has had no repeated structural damage to buildings by flooding
 Currently the Town of Castle Valley is not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program since the area is not mapped by FEMA.
 (See Appendix FL-2 and FL-3)

Events: 6 Oct. 2011 to 14 Sept. 2017

Storm Runoff	19 Aug 2010	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	20 July 2011	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	4 Aug 2011	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Flash Flood	6 Oct 2011	Placer Creek crossings Placer Ditch	Upper eighty east Pope	erosion/mud
Flash Flood	26 Oct 2011	Porcupine Rim Drainage	Buchanan	erosion
Flash Flood	14 Jul 2012	Rim Drainage	Keogh/CVD	mud/erosion
Flash Flood	25 Sep 2012	Rim Drainage	Keogh/Pope Holyoak/Miller	mud/erosion
Flash Flood	12 Oct 2012	Placer Drainage	Rimshadow/Pace Miller/Pope/Holyoak Keogh/Taylor/Connector	mud/erosion
Storm Runoff	13 Oct 2012	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Flash Flood	23 Oct 2012	Placer Drainage	Miller/CVD/Keogh Holyoak/Buchanan/Pace	mud/erosion
Storm Runoff	8 May 2013	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Runoff	17 Jul 2013	Rim Drainage	Keogh/Taylor	mud/erosion
Flash Flood	19 Jul 2013	Placer Drainage	Keogh/Connector	erosion
Flash Flood	29 Jul 2013	Placer Drainage	Placer crossings Holyoak/Miller/Keogh	mud/erosion
Runoff	30 Jul 2013	Placer Drainage	Upper 80/Holyoak	erosion
Runoff	1 Aug 2013	Placer Drainage	Rimshadow/Shافر Miller/Holyoak	mud/erosion
Storm Runoff	23 Aug 2013	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	24 Aug 2013	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	25 Aug 2013	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	1 Sep 2013	Placer Drainage	Connector	road washout
Flash Flood	12 Sep 2013	Placer Drainage	Crossings/Keogh Miller	mud/washout
Flash flood	14 Sep 2013	Placer/Cain Hollow	Upper 80/Chamisa Rimshadow/Shافر Miller/Pope/Keogh	mud/washout
Storm Runoff	18 Sep 2013	Placer Drainage	Crossings/Keogh Miller/Meadow	mud/washout
Storm Runoff	10 Oct 2013	Placer/Cain Hollow	Crossings/Miller	mud/rock, erosion

Storm Runoff	30 Oct 2013	Placer Drainage	Crossings/Miller	mud/rock, erosion
Storm Runoff	10 Feb 2014	Placer Drainage	Lower crossing	erosion
Storm Runoff	13 Aug 2014	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	14 Aug 2014	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	6 Jun 2015	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	30 Aug 2015	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Storm Runoff	19 Oct 2015	Castle Valley	Castle Valley	erosion
Flash Flood	3 Aug 2016	Porcupine Rim Drainage	Homestead	mud/rock/washout
Flash Flood	3 Aug 2016	Placer/Cain Hollow	Lower/Upper Crossing	washout

Flood Probability Analysis

<u>Potential</u>		Negligible	Less than 10%
<u>Magnitude</u>		Limited	10-15%
	X	Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
<u>Probability</u>		Highly likely	
		Likely	
	X	Possible	
		Unlikely	
<u>Location</u>	All drainages and creeks.		
<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	June- Oct.		
<u>Duration</u>	Initial flow not more than a few hours, event including clean up could take days or up to months.		

<u>Analysis Used</u>	Historic documentation of events, Town of C.V. road department and the Grand County regional plan and the NCDRC. NOAA.gov website. Available resources. Town of Castle Valley Drainage Master Plan 1988
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FLOOD:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Re-enforce or replace the Castle Creek culvert that flows under Castle Valley Drive, the Town’s main ingress and egress.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 4-5
 Political viability= 2

2. Build and maintain large catchment ponds in strategic places on both of the main drainages. One above the Upper 80 on the Placer Creek drainage and another on the Castle Creek drainage.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 5
 Political viability= 3

3. For road crossings in the Upper 80 continually washed out, document and map all affected areas and tie in with Natural Resource Conservation Service study.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability= 1

4. Evaluate and consider engineering structural options for armoring major drainage crossings including concrete slips, aprons, culverts and spans.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 5
 Political viability= 5

5. Design and build pre-fabricated Structures for crossings on upper and lower Placer Creek.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 5
 Political viability= 5

6. Obtain needed easements in all areas where there currently isn't one granted. Enabling the Town of Castle Valley road department to legally work on flood effected areas.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 3
Political viability= 5

7. Put in 10 foot culverts at upper and lower Placer Creek crossings and Cain Hollow.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 5
Political viability= 5

8. Remove dead trees, garbage and other debris from Castle Creek above the Castle Valley Drive culvert.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 4
Political viability= 5

9. Maintain all road crossings and diversions by monitoring and clearing culverts of weeds and sediment and keeping clear, excavating channels, reinforcing and extending berms and maintaining road surfaces.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 3
Political viability= 1

10. Continue to inform residents and buyers on safe building practices for flood prone areas and ensure land use codes allow for proper flood safety building.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability=3
Political viability=3

11. Encourage residents to maintain 72 hour Kits. And stock the Town Building with 72 hour kit provisions.

Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 2
Political viability= 1

SEVERE WEATHER

GOAL: Reduce the impacts of severe weather on Town infrastructure and assets.

BACKGROUND

High winds, thunderstorms and severe winter weather are all forms of severe weather which affect our area. High winds typically accompany thunderstorms and frontal systems. They have been responsible for various damages to property. Tornadoes are not a regular occurrence but dust devils which are much lesser tornadoes are sometimes formed. Hail and lightning also accompany thunderstorms. Hail has caused damage to crops on multiple occasions. Lightning is probably the number one severe weather hazard in our area. Lightning has been responsible for numerous fires, both wild and structural. Severe winter weather can include heavy snow fall and prolonged periods of below freezing temperatures. Some homes would need to have heavy snow removed from roofs to prevent roof failure. Castle Valley does not have a municipal water system, people use individual wells for water. Many residents have been without water during prolonged periods of cold because of frozen pipes and pressure systems.

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

The impacts of severe weather on the community would depend on the event and duration of the event. Heavy hail can destroy crops. Daystar Farms provides produce for many of Castle Valleys' residents. Severe hail, winds or flooding affecting their farm would also hurt them financially. Many residents also rely on their own crops for food & food storage.

Any severe weather event causing residents to be displaced would impact the community, currently there are not adequate plans in place for temporary housing and backup power for municipal buildings.

High winds and thunderstorms can also cause power and communication outages which slow emergency response times and also have potential to destroy food storage for many residents. Most personal wells are also run on electricity, so outages can leave residents without water, this could impact large portions of the community in event of a fire accompanying thunderstorms.

Heavy snow fall can leave many residents unable to get out for hours while limited staff work to open roads. This also slows emergency response times. Castle Valley has an aging population and many would need help to clear their own roofs and driveways, and there are limited resources for them to find this help. Residents who experience prolonged water outages because of frozen pipes and systems would not have anywhere in Castle Valley to fill water storage containers until their systems are thawed, they would have to rely on neighbors who may allow them to fill or take containers to Moab. All parts of the community are vulnerable to severe weather hazards.

REDUCE AND AVOID LONG TERM VULNERABILITIES

To reduce long term vulnerabilities to severe weather include developing an emergency operations plan that will include the Town of Castle Valley, Castle Valley Fire District, Grand County EMS, Grand County Roads, Grand County Emergency Management, Daystar Academy and Farms, Red Cliffs Lodge,

Sorrel River Ranch, members of the community and surrounding communities. 2020 Plan Update :Installing back up power for all municipal buildings and equip at least one municipal building with enough supplies to temporarily house up to 20 people is another goal.

HISTORY

From the time this plan was first adopted in 2016 the following events occurred

Location, Date and Time	Type of Event
Castle Valley, UT 08/03/2016 17:00	Flash Flood
Castle Valley, UT 09/14/2017 13:00	Flash Flood
Castle Valley, UT 07/14/2018 13:30	Debris Flow
Castle Valley, UT 10/04/2018 9:40	Flash Flood

Note:

https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=ALL&beginDate_mm=01&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=2016&endDate_mm=12&endDate_dd=31&endDate_yyyy=2019&county=GRAND%3A19&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefilters=49%2CUTAH

Storm events are taken from these recorded events at ncdc.noaa.gov. Snow storms occurred during this time as well but none were considered severe enough to be recorded as such.

Below is the previous history of events which was taken from the regional mitigation plan available at the time.

Recorded Severe Winter Weather events	Recorded severe thunder storm events
12/7/1997 Winter Storm	06/2003 lightning
12/19/1997 Winter Storm	07/2003 lightning
12/21/1997 Extreme Cold	09/16/2002 winds over 50mph
12/24/2000 Heavy Snow	06/25/2005 thunderstorm
01/28/2001 Winter Storm	09/23/2005 thunderstorm
11/28/2006 Heavy Snow	04/05/2006 thunderstorm
12/19/2006 Winter Weather	06/09/2006 wind over 50mph
01/12/2007 Winter Weather Heavy Snow	06/2006 lightning
12/10/2007 Winter	07/10/2006 quarter size hail/arches

Weather	
02/03/2008 Winter Weather Heavy Snow	08/26/2006 wind over 50mph
12/13-24/2008 Winter Weather Storm	08/2007 lightning
02/24/2009 Dense Fog	08/2008 lightning
10/27/2009 Winter Weather	10/06/2010 wind over 50mph
12/07/2009 Winter Storm and Blizzard	08/23/2013 thunderstorm/G.C.
12/13,18/2009 Dense Fog	Note: info from weather.gov
12/22/2009 Winter Weather	Grand County
01/26/2010 Winter Weather	Note: lightning events were recorded
01/28,29/2010 Dense Fog	fire events from CV CWPP 2/14/13
02/02-04/2010 Dense Fog	
02/06/2010 Winter Weather	
02/08,16/2010 Dense Fog	
02/19/2010 Winter Storm	
03/15/2010 Dense Fog	
12/29/2010 Winter Storm	
Note: taken from regional mitigation plan	
Grand County	

Severe Weather Probability Analysis

<u>Potential</u>		Negligible	Less than 10%
<u>Magnitude</u>	X	Limited	10-15%
		Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
<u>Probability</u>	X	Highly likely	
		Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
<u>Location</u>	Anywhere		
<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	Anytime, depending on season, winds in spring and fall, heavy snow fall in winter. Lightning with monsoons		
<u>Duration</u>	Hours to days		
<u>Analysis Used</u>	State of Utah hazard plan Grand County regional plan Weather.gov Weather.com/encyclopedia Resources available, response times observed		

SEVERE WEATHER:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Backup power sources at municipal buildings, including propane alternatives for generators.
Potential benefit= high
Financial viability=5
Political viability=3

2. Create an Emergency Operations Plan and train staff on power outage protocol.
Potential benefit=high
Financial viability=3
Political viability=3
3. Fire and Emergency Medical Responders provide presence at Town building when communications are out.
Potential benefit= high
Financial viability= 2
Political viability=1
4. Public education on dealing with various severe weather issues.
Potential benefit= high
Financial viability= 3
Political viability= 1
5. Develop and make use of warning systems i.e. Town Siren, social media, “Alert Sense”, weather stations etc.
Potential benefit= high
Financial viability= 4
Political viability= 2
6. Clear trees and snow from power poles and propane tanks.
Potential benefit= high
Financial viability= 3
Political viability= 2
7. Assure availability of backup water supply and other resources such as fuel, food, firewood, cots, etc.
Potential benefit= high
Financial viability= 5
Political viability= 3
8. Power infrastructure map and grid available for Fire, Town and Mitigation.
Potential benefit= medium
Financial viability= 2
Political viability= 5
9. Have Town Road Department clear roads of trees.
Potential benefit= high
Financial viability= 2
Political viability= 2

COMMUNICATION/POWER OUTAGES

GOAL: The goal is to assure that all Castle Valley residents are aware of communication options during emergency conditions.

BACKGROUND

ELECTRICITY

Electricity to Castle Valley is provided by Rocky Mountain Power, a subsidiary of Pacific Corp. Electricity for Castle Valley “originates from the Rattlesnake substation southwest of [the town of] La Sal and travels over the top of the [La Sal] mountain[s], over Porcupine Rim [above Castle Valley] to [the settlement] of Castleton then to Castle Valley. It continues on to Cisco then follows the river to Colorado – a total of 125 miles, and is the longest cul-de-sac power line of all of Rocky Mountain Power's electrical lines.”² The length of the power transmission lines and the difficult terrain it follows adds to the potential for disruptions. Castle Valley is very vulnerable to losing power and modes of communication for at least short periods of time with longer outages occurring less frequently in comparison.

Disruptions in electricity service are periodic. Disruptions often are associated with adverse weather events, such as high winds and heavy or wet snow falls, or technical failures on the power lines or poles.

Prior to 2018 it was not uncommon It is not uncommon for electricity to go out in part or all of Castle Valley at least once a month. Outages can be momentary (although disruptive of electrical equipment), a couple hours in length, or multiple hours and into more than a full day. For example, during the weekend of November 23, 2013, electricity was out for 30 hours “as a result of the wet and heavy snow from the storm that dropped 8 to 10 inches beginning last Friday afternoon.”³ In May 2012, high winds were responsible for the electricity outage which also coincided with a structure and brush fire in Castle Valley. The lack of electricity caused “additional problems for firefighters since nearby water sources required electrical power to pump water from the ground.”⁴

In 2017 and 2018 Rocky Mountain Power upgraded its infrastructure to reduce the risks of power disruption to both Castle Valley and other areas served by that electrical line. As a result, power disruptions have significantly been reduced in the Town, both short and long term disruptions still occur.

In most instances, short disruptions in power are an inconvenience to most residents of Castle Valley. However, longer disruptions impact different residents in different ways. Some residents rely on digital phones (rather than landlines). When the electricity goes out their ability to charge their phone’s

² “Castle Valley Comments,” *Moab Times-Independent*, November 29, 2007.

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batteries is compromised. This can be a serious situation if a medical or fire emergency should occur. All residents who have an internet connection through Frontier Communications receive service via DSL and an in-home modem. The modem needs electricity to operate. Without the modem, wireless internet connects are lost. For residents who work from home, that is likely to mean disruption in their work. Also, the loss of the internet reduces the communications options for learning about or reporting an emergency situation.

The cost of electricity outages is difficult to determine. For people who rely upon electricity for their home occupations, any outage over one hour begins to assume some cost impact. The BandB in Town has lost customers during overnight power outages. For people dependent on electricity for home medical purposes, lengthy outages can become life-threatening. Also, loss of telephone service (through the DSL service) raised adverse issues of safety and health to residents. The loss of power hindered the ability of the Castle Valley Fire Department to respond to a fire in the valley in 2012.

Telephone

Telephone service is provided in one of two ways in Castle Valley: to customers by Frontier Communications through landline or wireless telephone service; to customers with cell phones who are able to access service.

For the most part, telephone service to Castle Valley as provided by Frontier is fairly reliable. A wireless transmission tower from Bald Mesa in the La Sal Mountains south of Castle Valley relays transmissions into and out of the valley, using a reflector above the valley on Porcupine Rim. The reflector directs a signal to a distribution station located near the center of Castle Valley.

Outages have occurred in the service. The most significant recent outage occurred on November 30, 2013. On that date 911 service was down for 10-15 hours. During much of that time, the company, local residents, nor Grand County emergency services were aware of the outage. Frontier has since responded that similar outages were unlikely to occur in the future. However in 2018/19 there was a three month period of frequent disruptions in service, including no phone access, dropped calls and multiple outages of varying length through the day. Each outage was followed by Frontier assuring the Town that the problem was resolved. It was only after three months did Frontier finally installed the appropriate equipment which allowed normal service to resume.

It is not possible to accurately estimate the cost of disruptions in telephone coverage to Castle Valley residents. Major losses were experienced by Castle Valley residents who depend on telephone service to run home-based businesses. The B&B in Town reported lost reservations due to phone outages. On several occasions during the 2018/19 outage the Castle Valley Fire Department set up a command post at the Town building with a satellite phone for emergency communication. The command post was run by volunteers at a personal inconvenience and expense.

For residents with wireless telephones with Frontier service, electricity outages also mean loss of telephone coverage.

Some residents are able to access telephone service with their cell phones. Text messages seem to go through more efficiently than telephone connections. Private cell phone companies have said they are unwilling to invest in building a cell tower in or near Castle Valley.

Internet

In 2017 River Canyon Wireless introduced internet service to Castle Valley, thereby expanding options for residents. Until then Internet service was provided by as single company, Frontier Communications. River Canyon Wireless service is all wireless networks, with several repeaters spaced throughout the Valley. Occasional outages from several minutes to hours does occur, these outages are corrected fairly quickly Frontier Communications is DSL, coming through telephone lines. Thus, the quality of internet service is similar to that for telephones. However, a number of residents who continue to use Frontier and live further away from the distribution station in the center of the valley have noted a fall-off in both reliability and speed of internet connections. Also, it is not uncommon for customers to have to reboot their modems once, twice, or several times per day, thus disrupting service. Like wireless telephones, internet service is dependent on electricity. When electrical outages occur, there is no internet coverage.

River Canyon Wireless and Frontier's internet system is connected in Moab to a transmission system operated by Emery Telcom. , Emery reports that there is sufficient bandwidth to handle all of the areas internet traffic. At the same time, Frontier reports that bandwidth is sufficient to handle all of Castle Valley's traffic. At some point in these statements, it appears too many residents of Castle Valley that a gap remains in reliable and efficient internet coverage.

An estimate of the cost of disruptions to the internet will parallel those of electricity outage costs, although the actual cost is likely to be somewhat lower.

As of early 2020 Emery Telecom is installing fiber optic cable within Castle Valley. It plans to offer internet and phone service by early 2021. Fiber optic internet offers the benefits of fewer disruptions, less dependency on existing internet providers and faster internet connections

Electronic Communication Summary

For a small, relatively remote rural community, Castle Valley has reasonable communications systems. However, as a small, rural community, Castle Valley is very vulnerable to electricity and telephone outages, especially if those outages coincide with other emergency situations. The major gaps are in always-on electricity and telephone/internet services. Providers of both electricity and telephone/internet services report improvements in their ability to reliably meet the needs of Castle Valley residents, but the vulnerability of the lengthy electrical power line to storms and technical problems continues to place the town at risk of break downs in effective communications. The Town and the Fire District have taken steps to mitigate potential utility outages.

Mitigation Initiatives

The town of Castle Valley, the Castle Valley Fire District, and Grand County emergency services have made several improvements to help mitigation communications issues in the valley.

Both the town and the Fire District have met with electricity and telephone providers to voice concerns and seek solutions to existing problems. On several occasions in recent years, the Town has sought to open communication with cell phone providers, but is regularly told that cell phone infrastructure investments are not in those companies' interests.

The Fire District is in constant contact with the Grand County Sherriff's Office through handheld radios. In addition, the Fire District has acquired one satellite phone for use in emergencies when the handheld radios do not function. The Sherriff's Office has been very responsive to the potential emergency needs of the town. In the past it has brought in portable communication equipment. Finally, the Fire District and town have collaborated to set up an emergency communication system available to all residents during prolonged electrical or telephone outages. Notices have been posted to inform residents how they can access that assistance.

REDUCE AND AVOID LONG TERM VULNERABILITIES

- Developing and distributing awareness-raising materials on emergency response options available to Town residents.
- Maintaining the Fire District assistance at the Town Center during power and/or telephone outages.
- Maintaining good working relationships with the Grand County Sheriff's Office for emergency services and with utility companies.
- Assuring that Town ordinances and regulations remain up-to-date so to provide clear guidance for emergency prevention and, when needed, mitigation.

Communications Power Outage Probability Analysis

<u>Potential</u>		Negligible	Less than 10%
<u>Magnitude</u>		Limited	10-15%
	X	Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
<u>Probability</u>	X	likely	
		Likely	

	Possible
	Unlikely
<u>Location</u>	Entire Length of Rattlesnake line
<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	Generally occurs along with severe weather events
<u>Duration</u>	Seconds to days
<u>Analysis Used</u>	History of occurrence, utility company, Times independence column, Ron Drake local reporter and Fire Chief.

COMMUNICATION/POWER OUTAGES:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Develop protocol for reporting problems with communication.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability= 1

2. Assure a culinary water backup source is available for town residents for at least 72 hours.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 5
 Political viability= 3

3. Set up a command post at the Town Hall during prolonged electricity and/or telephone outages.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2 [Volunteer hours]
 Political viability=1

4. Increase public awareness of the need to have available 72 hour emergency kits,

Potential benefit= high
 Financial viability= 3
 Political viability= 1

5. Install back-up power for all municipal buildings and church. Have supplies for 20 people,

including food, water, bedding etc.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 4 - However there are potential donations from other agencies.

Political viability= 1

6. Develop MOUs with surrounding communities and agencies for appropriate support during emergencies. The Town has passed “Resolution 2020-1 Delegating the Authority in the Absence or Vacancy of the Mayor” for continuity of government to give power to the council if the Mayor is not available during an emergency.

Potential benefit = High

Financial viability= 3 Political viability= 2

ROCKFALL

GOAL: Educate and provide warning for property owners on rock fall hazards

BACKGROUND

The study, GEOLOGIC HAZARDS OF CASTLE VALLEY, GRAND COUNTY, UTAH by William E. Mulvey of the Utah Geological Survey, states the following regarding rockfalls:

“Rockfalls occur along cliffs in Castle Valley. As development advances higher on alluvial fans and slopes below cliffs, the risk from falling rocks will increase.

Rockfalls originate when erosion and gravity dislodge rocks from cliffs or slopes. The most susceptible unit in Castle Valley is the Wingate Sandstone where outcrops are disrupted by bedding surfaces, joints, or other discontinuities that break rock into loose fragments, clasts, or slabs. Rocks in talus and cliffs may dislodge, fall onto steep slopes, and travel great distances by rolling, bouncing, and sliding.

Primary causes of rock falls are weathering, freeze-thaw of water in outcrop discontinuities, and ground shaking during earthquakes. Keefer (1984) indicates that rockfalls may occur in earthquakes as small as magnitude 4.0.

Rock falls present a hazard to structures and personal safety. Homes built on slopes below Porcupine Rim are particularly vulnerable.”

A rockfall hazard map is available to the public at the Town Building and their website.

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

The impacts of Rockfall on the Community would depend on the location and severity of the event. Rockfalls can cause damage to structures, roads, and can alter drainages which could negatively impact

other properties and roads. Rockfalls will mostly happen higher up on the rim side of the valley.
(See Appendix R-1)

HISTORY

Although rockfalls occur often few are documented or cause damage below is a list of witnessed rock falls:

July 8, 1985 - 48,000 cubic yards of rock fell from Porcupine Rim barely missing a home at the top of Rim Shadow Lane. No damage was reported but an inch of dust covered the surfaces inside the house due to open windows.

July, 2003 A medium sized rock fall was sited between Rim Shadow and Lazaris lanes. No damage to properties was reported.

February, 2004 A small rock fall was sited southeast of Lazaris lane. No damage to properties was reported.

August, 2010 A medium sized rock fall was seen above Holyoak lane. No damage to properties was reported.

December 31, 2014 A rock fall on rim side of Bailey Lane. No damage to properties was reported.

November 2015 A large rock fall was seen above Holyoak lane. No damage to properties was reported.

March 2 2019 A large rock fall came down on Highway 128 about mile marker 1. No damage was done although the road was closed for most of the day for blasting and removal of debris.

March 17, 2020 A rock fall was sited at end of Cliffview Lane. No damage to properties was reported.

April 30, 2020 A rock fall was sited between Miller and Pope Lanes on rim side. No damage to properties was reported.

REDUCE VULNERABILITIES

Typical mitigation measures to reduce the impacts from Rockfalls would be cost prohibitive for property owners and the Town. Strategies to decrease vulnerability include continuing to inform property owners of this hazard through the building permit process, and having the road department continue to clear roads after rockfalls. These strategies should be included in a future emergency operations plan.

Rock Fall Probability Analysis

<u>Potential</u>	X	Negligible (in Town)	Less than 10%
<u>Magnitude</u>		Limited	10-15%
		Critical (on SR 128)	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
<u>Probability</u>	X	Highly likely	
		Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
<u>Location</u>	Rim sides of Castle Valley, Pace Hill, and Hwy. 128.		
<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	Early spring and during rain events, could occur at any time.		
<u>Duration</u>	Minutes, with cleanup lasting hours to days		
<u>Analysis Used</u>	Observations of residents, recorded events, Grand County regional plan, geologic hazard reports, C.V hazard maps.		

ROCKFALL:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Develop plans for road closure if rock fall closes roads.
 Potential Benefit=High
 Financial viability= 2 Political viability= 1
2. Continue to provide property owners and renters with hazard information.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2

Political viability= 1

3. Obtain equipment for stabilization and cribbing.

Potential benefit= Medium

Financial viability= 4-5

Political viability= 1

4. Build deflection berms, slope benches and rock catch fences.

Potential benefit= Medium

Financial viability= 5

Political viability= 5

5. Continue to identify lots affected by rock fall hazard.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 1

Political viability= 1

DROUGHT

GOAL: Effectively manage long term water use to ensure future availability and reduce vulnerabilities

HISTORY

The Fremont and Ute people were in the area of Castle Valley long before white settlers arrived in the region. The Martin brothers were the first white settlers and had the first non-native child in the area in 1886. Farming and ranching was the primary focus of the area with many irrigation ditches coming off of springs along Castle Creek irrigating the lower valley and large irrigation wells in the upper valley. Much more water was used for farming than the current residential use that exists present day. According to local irrigation ditch users the flows from the springs and in the ditch have decreased in the last 30 years mostly due to less annual snowpack.

BACKGROUND

The Town of Castle Valley states the following to be our Goal with regard to water: *To maintain or enhance water quality and quantity in the Castle Valley watershed by improving our knowledge, developing policies, and taking action as needed.*

The source of well water for Town residents, depending on location, is either the valley-fill aquifer or, for those who live closer to Porcupine Rim, the Cutler formation aquifer. The latter tends to have significantly more solids and salts in it, and it impacts the quality of valley-fill aquifer in the lower part of the Valley.

The quality of the water varies in different parts of the Town. The Utah Division of Water Quality has officially classified the water quality based on a classification system focused primarily on total dissolved solids (see **Water Classification Map Appendix A-5**).

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

The Valley-fill aquifer is fed from a large watershed in the La Sal Mountains whose boundaries were defined by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in 2001 (see **Watershed Map Appendix A-6**) when it declared the watershed to be a sole source aquifer. Appendix WC-1. This means that the aquifer system is the sole and principle source of drinking water for the residents of the Town and that contamination or depletion of this aquifer system would be detrimental to the health and safety of the town residents.

In 1996, the Town passed a **Watershed Protection Ordinance**. The Town is committed to working with private landowners, agencies and authorities that own property in the Town's watershed to protect water quality and quantity. The Town also tries to use the EPA sole source aquifer designation as much as possible in these interactions.

The Town has six monitoring wells for measuring water quality and quantity changes over time. These wells are generally very consistent from year to year in both quality and quantity. A number of publications regarding what we know and don't know about our watershed and its process are gathered in the Town Building and are available to the public. Included in the collection is a recent water study, Hydrologic and Environmental Analysis (HESA) and Preliminary Water Budget, (2016), which covered from 1980 to 2000, a wet period which yielded 6,819 ac-ft/yr. At the request of the Division of Water Rights, this analysis was updated a dry period, 2000 to 2016, which resulted in a 19% reduction to 5, 527 ac-ft/yr. The Castle Valley watershed has over 6,900 ac-ft/yr of adjudicated water rights so it is at full appropriation with the Town's surplus water rights taken into consideration. According to a recent scientific study, climate change has contributed 30% to our current drought, and pushed it to mega-drought status, which coincides with the dry period numbers of the study. While our wet period numbers coincide with the wettest 19-year period in at least 1200 years*! So, the Town has a pretty good idea of the high and low yield of the watershed.

Large contribution from anthropogenic warming to an emerging North American megadrought. A. Park Williams^{1}, Edward R. Cook¹, Jason E. Smerdon¹, Benjamin I. Cook^{1,2}, John T. Abatzoglou^{3,4}, Kasey Bolles¹, Seung H. Baek^{1,5}, Andrew M. Badger^{6,7,8}, Ben Livneh^{6,9} 2020

In 2006, Alice Drogin formed a Watershed Protection Group, since then there have a series of groups and committees which have looked into how to best protect the quality and availability of Castle Valley's water. Work continues today for watershed protection as the Town Committee is currently taking the information from the recent HESA water studies and creating a Master Water Plan to further protect the Castle Valley aquifer and the Town's water rights.

The following are the highlights from two papers, one from the Utah Climate Center, the other from the Colorado College. Using information from instrumental records dating back 60 years, Great Salt Lake shoreline data dating back a century, and tree ring data dating back 900 years, the UCC concludes that:

1) in the context of the past thousand years, 20th-century Utah - and the latter half in particular - has been exceptionally wet. The commonly assumed "30-year average" cycle is misleading, because the year-to-year deviation from the average is high. While dry periods in the late 20th century usually lasted less than a decade, drought lasted during most of the 13th and 17th centuries.

2) they found a clear 12-year pattern for northern Utah (which fades in the south) but also two more strong patterns - a 40-year cycle and a 150-200 year cycle. These appear to be linked to a climate pattern in the Pacific Ocean called the Pacific Quasi-Decadal Oscillation which affects the path of the jet stream and hence the moisture we receive.

The Colorado College study also showed a "Little Ice Age" running from about 1300 A.D. to the early 1800's, preceded by a "Medieval Warm Period" from about 800 A.D. to the mid-1200's.

Looking forward, the study projects

(1) a reduction of 6% and 20% in annual runoff between 2041-2060 for the Colorado River Basin, principally because of markedly lower snowpack.

(2) a slight increase in average annual temperatures.

(3) increased desertification resulting in an increased number and severity of wildfires: fire risk rising by 30%-60% under current greenhouse emission rates.

(4) the 21st century may "be nasty".

If the floods don't get us, the fires probably will.....

DROUGHT:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Monitor water depths in Castle Valley wells.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 1

Political viability= 1

2. Determine the point at which the Town would implement a groundwater drought management plan.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 5

Political viability= 3

3. Build large retention ponds above the community.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 5
 Political viability= 5

4. Install rain water catchment systems.
 Potential benefit= Medium high
 Financial viability= 5
 Political viability= 1

- 5 Educating the Community on water wise behavior/systems
 Potential benefit= high
 Financial viability= 2
 Political viability= 3

Drought Probability Analysis

Potential Magnitude		Negligible	Less than 10%
		Limited	10-15%
		Critical	25-50%
	X	Catastrophic	More than 50%
Probability		Highly likely	
	X	Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
Location	Everywhere		
Seasonal Pattern or Conditions	Long term condition with seasonal breaks		
Duration	Years to decades		
Analysis Used	Utah Climate Center, Colorado College, National Weather service		

WATER CONTAMINATION

GOAL: Manage Town rights, quality and prevent contamination of the aquifer.

BACKGROUND

Castle Valley's primary water resources are the aquifer that underlies the valley, Castle Creek and a small number of springs that mostly occur adjacent to Castle Creek. The aquifer is the sole source of drinking water for Castle Valley residents and Castle Creek provides surface water for irrigation, recreation and maintenance of important riparian areas. There is significant interaction between the aquifer and surface sources such as Castle Creek, springs and intermittent sources such as Placer Creek. Because of that interaction and because the Castle Valley community has very limited sources of water, contamination of any of the sources could be disastrous. The watershed is at or near full appropriation, depending on drought or wet periods with the Town's surplus water rights taken into account. To date there have been no contamination problems, but it is vital that any potential sources of contamination be identified and action taken to prevent or mitigate contamination. Through the years the Town has done water and septic density studies to identify such things as septic density, the location of a culinary well site, the amount of water moving through the aquifer, water budget, in a wet period (1980 - 2000) and a dry period (2001 – 2016) the storage capacity of the aquifer.

See Appendixes:

- WC-1 Sole Source Aquifer Designation
- WC-2 Ground water Quality Classification Map
- WC-3 Aquifer System Map
- WC-4 Septic Density Study by UGS (Lowe, Gibson, & Wallace) during Bruce Keeper time as Mayor
- WC-5 HESA Part 1 Water Budget 1980 – 2000
- WC-6 HESA Part 2 Culinary Well Siting
- WC-7 Updated to HESA / Water Budget 2001 – 2016)

CONTAMINATION HAZARDS

Contamination of the Aquifer

Widespread contamination of Castle Valley's aquifer would be a major threat to the Castle Valley community and could be extremely difficult to mitigate or cure, therefore the emphasis should be on prevention. An ongoing water quality monitoring program will help identify potential contamination problems before they become widespread, but at the same time it is important to regulate activities or materials that are known to have caused water contamination issues elsewhere. Possible sources of aquifer contamination are:

1) Airborne Pollutants – There are a variety of airborne pollutants that can bond with or dissolve in surface water and then through seepage make their way into an aquifer. Aquifer contamination from airborne VOCs produced by oil drilling activity has occurred in other parts of Utah.

2) Agricultural Chemical / By-Product Seepage – Most agricultural chemicals and by-products are water soluble and if used in large amounts or high concentrations can migrate into aquifers. This is a common problem in areas with a lot of conventional agricultural activity or feedlots.

3) Septic System Seepage – By design, septic system effluent is leached into the adjacent soil and will be cleaned by microbiological action in the soil. However, if the density of septic systems in an area is too high for the cleaning capacity of the soils and / or the water table is relatively close to the surface then an aquifer can become contaminated by the effluent.

4) Industrial / Chemical Spills – There are many products available for industrial, yard or household use that contain high concentrations of chemicals and compounds that could pose a considerable threat to aquifer water. It is not expected that yard, garage or household use of such products would occur on a level that could contaminate an entire aquifer, but there are commercial or industrial activities that might use hazardous chemicals or compounds in volumes and / or concentrations that could pose such a threat.

Contamination of Individual Wells

There are any number of ways that an individual well can become contaminated and in such cases there are generally better opportunities for mitigation and repair. However, due to the movement of water within the aquifer the contamination of any individual well should be considered a serious matter because a high concentration of contaminants introduced in a specific location could become a widespread problem. Possible sources of individual well contamination are:

1) Surface Water Intrusion – Wells that are inadequately sealed (grouted) at the top can be contaminated by surface water intrusion (i.e. contaminated from the top down). Sources of such intrusion are flooding, irrigation runoff or precipitation pooling near the wellhead. More specific threats from such intrusion are covered in the following paragraphs.

2) Agricultural Chemical / By-Product Seepage – Most agricultural chemicals and by-products are water soluble and if present in large amounts or high concentrations near a well could potentially contaminate an individual well by seeping into the water that the well draws. Spills or runoff containing dissolved agricultural chemicals or feedlot by-products could also be a cause of individual well contamination, particularly if the wellhead is not adequately sealed.

3) Chemical Spills – There are many products available for yard, garage or household use that contain high concentrations of chemicals and compounds that could contaminate an individual well if spilled near the well, particularly if the wellhead is not adequately sealed.

4) Septic System Seepage – Septic system effluent could contaminate an individual well if the septic system and well are not adequately separated, particularly if the water table is close to the surface.

Contamination of Castle Creek

Being a surface water body, Castle Creek is more susceptible to contamination. Castle Creek is not a source of drinking water so its contamination may be viewed as less of a threat to the community than contamination of the aquifer, but because there is significant interaction between surface water and aquifer water and because Castle Creek water is distributed and used for flood irrigation contamination of its water could become a serious problem. Possible sources of Castle Creek contamination are:

- 1) Airborne Pollutants – There are a variety of airborne pollutants that can bond with or dissolve in surface water. Castle Creek could be contaminated by such pollutants if they are present in large amounts or local high concentrations. Such contamination has occurred in other areas where commercial or industrial activity occurs near surface water.
- 2) Agricultural Chemical / By-Product Runoff – Most agricultural chemicals and by-products are water soluble could contaminate Castle Creek if present in large amounts or high concentrations in areas where there is a large volume of irrigation or storm water runoff into the creek.
- 3) Industrial / Chemical Spills – There are many products available for industrial, yard or household use that contain high concentrations of chemicals and compounds that could contaminate Castle Creek if spilled or used in areas where there is a large volume of irrigation or storm water runoff into the creek.
- 4) Septic System Seepage – It is conceivable that septic system effluent could seep into Castle Creek, particularly in areas where there are springs and a high water table.
- 5) (Geo) Thermal Wells – Depending on the design and material used (glycol for example) in (geo) thermal wells they potentially cause a major threat to contamination of underground water.
- 6) Mining – There are several gold deposits and a long history of mining in the La Sal mountains. Placer Creek in Castle Valley was named after the Placer Gold; such an industry also poses a threat of water contamination.

Water Contamination Probability Analysis

<u>Potential Magnitude</u>		Negligible	Less than 10%
		Limited	10-15%
		Critical	25-50%
	X	Catastrophic	More than 50%
<u>Probability</u>		Highly likely	
		Likely	
	X	Possible	
		Unlikely	
<u>Location</u>	Would depend on the source of contamination.		

<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	Anytime
<u>Duration</u>	Would depend on where and what type and quantity of contaminate.
<u>Analysis Used</u>	Utah Geologic Survey (UGS)

WATER CONTAMINATION:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Regular water quality monitoring and sampling of selected wells and Castle Creek, to provide an early warning of future issues.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2
 Political viability= 1

2. Delineate and Protect the Castle Valley Watershed. The Town should take whatever legal action is available to create broad protection for the entire Castle Valley watershed.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 3
 Political viability= 2

3. Educate Castle Valley residents, agricultural and livestock operators to help them understand how water source contamination can occur and how to prevent it.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2
 Political viability= 3

4. Continue to monitor septic system placement, construction and use done by the State, any indication of water contamination caused by septic systems should trigger action by the Town.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1 to 4 (if the Town is involved)
 Political viability= 1 to 4 (if the Town is involved)

5. Continue to monitor wellhead sealing (grouting) done by the State, any indication that a well has been contaminated by surface water intrusion should trigger action by the Town.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability= 1

6. Use appropriate mechanisms to regulate Town business activities limit pollutants used in commercial and industrial activity so sources of VOCs and other concentrated chemical contaminants are prohibited or severely limited .

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 2

Political viability= 3

7. Use Appropriate Zoning to Limit Septic System Density (i.e. population density)

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 2

Political viability= 2

8. Construct a Community Water System

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 5

Political viability= 5

9. Construct a Community Sewer System.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 5

Political viability= 5

10. Property owners should consult with the Southeastern Utah Health Department to select the most appropriate human waste disposal system for their property as this varies based on the different geologic conditions found within incorporated Castle Valley.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 4

Political viability= 2

12. Purchase and maintain above ground water storage for a back-up culinary water source.

Potential benefit= High

Financial viability= 5

Political viability= 2

SUBSIDENCE

GOAL: Continue to monitor local subsidence and draw conclusions as to why they have formed to protect the community by forecasting possible future problems.

BACKGROUND

Subsidence is the motion of a surface (usually, the Earth's surface) as it shifts downward relative to sea-level. Subsidence is what can create sinkholes, which typically occur naturally as a result of percolating water and the gradual removal of soluble bedrock. This process creates a void that ultimately results in a collapse of the overlying cave roof. Though most often occurring in regions with heavy limestone deposits, sinkholes also appear in areas of chalk, gypsum, basalt, and where there are underlying salt beds, several of which are abundant in Grand County.

Human activities such as mining, groundwater over-extraction, extraction of natural gas, earthquake, overly dry expansive soils, drainage diversion and failing infrastructure – such as water main leaks, or the collapse of sewer systems and other buried pipes – can also create sinkholes.

HISTORY

Castle Valley is part of a large, regional, collapsed salt anticline that includes Paradox Valley to the Southeast. It is surrounded by Permian to Tertiary sedimentary and igneous rocks. Beneath the Valley is the Pennsylvanian Paradox Formation that contains thick salt layers deposited in a shallow sea. As these salt layers were buried they became mobile and formed diapir in what is now Castle Valley. The uplift of the Colorado Plateau in the late Tertiary increased erosion rates and allowed ground water to dissolve the salt layers from the core of the anticline. As a result the overlying rock collapsed and eroded, leaving Castle Valley in the core of the anticline. In 1992 Mulvey mapped a suspected Quaternary fault parallel to Porcupine Rim northwest of Round Mountain. Several sinkholes along this fault are attributed to localized dissolution or piping.

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

Present day subsidence and sinkholes have yet to make a big impact on the Castle Valley community however the larger concern could be directed at the reason why they appear or increase in size. Many of the activities that are responsible for creating sinkholes could be very detrimental to the holistic health of Castle Valley. Over-mining water in the valley could lead to drought and seriously impact the community. Other activities such as mining in the region could affect Castle Valley's Sole Source Aquifer if sinkholes begin to appear from mining practices.

REDUCE IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES

The Town of Castle Valley has had many geologic and hydrologic studies done in the past which have helped the valley understand more about the local aquifer and the effects the geology plays on the valley as a whole. The knowledge gained from continual water monitoring and a general understanding of Castle Valley's watershed will help the community create a water budget that will not over mine the valley's water and create sinkholes.

SUBSIDENCE:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1. Monitor water depths in Castle Valley wells.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 1
Political viability= 1

2. Determine the point at which the Town would implement a groundwater drought management plan.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 3
Political viability= 2

3. Create log of current sinkholes and monitor their changes.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 3
Political viability= 2

4. Prevent any kind of mining in the local region that may create subsidence.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 5
Political viability= 3

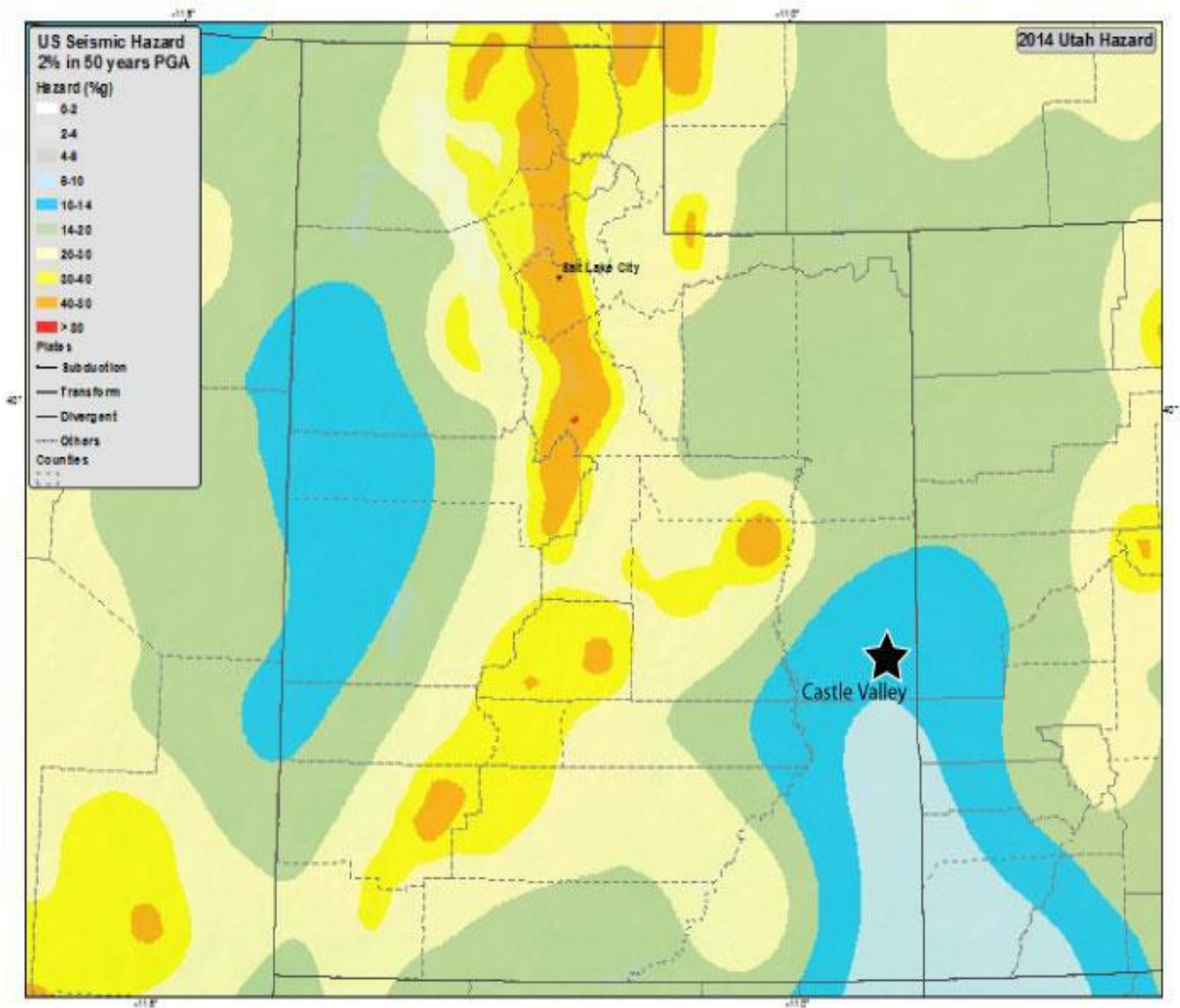
5. Bring awareness and education to subsidence to the community.
Potential benefit= High
Financial viability= 1
Political viability= 1

EARTHQUAKE

GOAL: Create awareness for the community to a have 72- hour kit with ample food and water storage if roads and passes are shut down due to the effects of an earthquake.

BACKGROUND

Earthquakes are not a major threat or hazard to Castle Valley. The underlying geology is stable. However, north of Castle Valley, along the Wasatch Front (see map), a number of faults exist and have produced earthquakes within recorded history. This is the most recent 2% in 50 year probability map from 2014 data.



Source: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/utah/hazards.php>

Available at <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/utah/hazards.php>

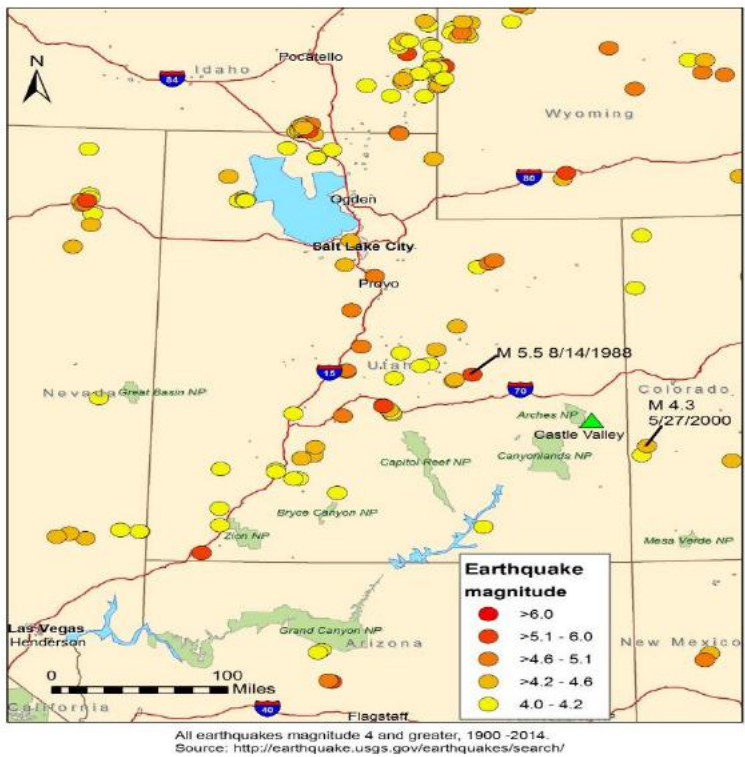
IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

The map illustrates that Castle Valley has a 2% probability that it will shake harder than 0.10 to 0.14g's every 50 years. It also means that there is a 98% probability that it will not shake harder than 10 -14%g every 50 years.

The probability of exceeding those acceleration values in the next ~2500 years is ~100%.

The table below will help translate the expected acceleration for Castle Valley into relative terms should an event of that size occur.

Instrumental Intensity	Acceleration (g)	Velocity (cm/s)	Perceived Shaking	Potential Damage
I	< 0.0017	< 0.1	Not felt	None
II-III	0.0017 - 0.014	0.1 - 1.1	Weak	None
IV	0.014 - 0.039	1.1 - 3.4	Light	None
V	0.039 - 0.092	3.4 - 8.1	Moderate	Very light
VI	0.092 - 0.18	8.1 - 16	Strong	Light
VII	0.18 - 0.34	16 - 31	Very strong	Moderate
VIII	0.34 - 0.65	31 - 60	Severe	Moderate to heavy
IX	0.65 - 1.24	60 - 116	Violent	Heavy
X+	> 1.24	> 116	Extreme	Very heavy



Earthquakes and Rock Falls

The August 14, 1988 magnitude 5.3 San Rafael Swell earthquake caused numerous rockfalls on the edge of Lockhart Basin.

Source: http://www.seis.utah.edu/lqthreat/nehrrp_hm/1988sanr/1988sanr.shtml

Given the rock fall hazard from Porcupine Rim, it is reasonable to say that the rock fall hazard is increased by the seismic potential beyond what would be expected in an aseismic environment. Further, rockfalls can occur by seismic occurrences outside of Castle Valley, including occurrences over 50 miles away.

It is known that landslides have been initiated by earthquakes as low as magnitude 4.

Source: Keefer, D. K, 1984, Landslides caused by earthquakes: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 95, p. 402-421.

Induced Earthquakes

The M4.3 Paradox, Colorado, earthquake in 2000 was caused by deep well brine injection and has been the source of over 4,500 small earthquakes since the well was put into operation in 1991. Only 22 earthquakes, about 0.5% of the induced events, have magnitudes greater than or equal to M2.5. It is possible that larger earthquakes could be generated from this known source but well operators have reduced the injection rate since the M4.3 event in 2004 however, a M3.9 earthquake occurred in 2004.

Only 4 induced earthquakes with magnitude greater than or equal to M 3.0 have occurred. All but one of these occurred prior to the mid-2000 decrease in injection rate, including the largest induced event – the M4.3 event which occurred on May 27th, 2000 (after ~4 years of continuous injection). On March 4, 2019 a M4.5 earthquake occurred 7 miles southeast of Paradox, largest ever in the area, leading to a temporary shut-down of operations and likely leading to the drilling of a new injection well.

Source: <http://www.usbr.gov/uc/wcao/progact/paradox/annualRep/PVSN-2008Annual-Rep.pdf>

Another source for information on this project see:

<http://www.coloradoriversality.org/docs/PVU%20Briefing%20Document%202015-04-30.pdf>

REDUCE VULNERABILITIES

Discourage deep well brine injections that have been known to cause small earthquakes.

Earthquake Probability Analysis

Potential Magnitude		Negligible	Less than 10%
	X	Limited	10-15%
		Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%

<u>Probability</u>		Highly likely
		Likely
		Possible
	X	Unlikely
<u>Location</u>	River corridor and along steep slopes and cliffs.	
<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	Potential from fracking or injection wells.	
<u>Duration</u>	Seconds to minutes with clean-up lasting hours to days.	
<u>Analysis Used</u>	USGS and government records	

EARTHQUAKE:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

1. Culinary water backup- cistern research
 Potential benefit = High
 Financial viability= 5
 Political viability= 3

2. Include information about earthquakes in public awareness publications.
 Potential benefit= medium
 Financial viability=2
 Political viability=2

3. Work with Grand County to keep Loop Road open year around as Hwy 128 is likely to experience excessive rockfall.
 Potential benefit=medium
 Financial viability=2
 Political viability=1

4. Develop community accountability system to ensure no one is left behind.
 Potential benefit=High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability=1

5. Encourage residents to maintain 72 hour Kits. And stock the Town Building with 72 hour kit provisions.
 Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2
 Political viability= 1

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

GOALS: Improving community resilience for reducing the long-term impacts of biological hazards.

BACKGROUND

Biological hazards include virus, infectious diseases of all kinds, toxic substances, and can include animal and plant diseases. Some biological hazards that have occurred, affected or are present in Castle Valley include chronic wasting disease, COVID-19, West Nile virus, and E.coli. There is potential for many other types of biological hazards to occur.

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is common among the mule deer population in this region and specifically inside of the Town of Castle Valley where mule deer congregate and spend the entire year. CWD has not yet been identified in humans but research is incomplete and we don't know enough at this time to rule out potential issues from the deer living in close proximity to humans and water sources.

COVID-19 is a novel virus at the time of this plan update and has become a global pandemic. No cases of the virus have been identified in Castle Valley at this time but the impacts of global shut downs to combat the virus have impacted people's lives and our economy.

West Nile Virus has occurred in the region and happens seasonally with the mosquito population in 2019 the county had a very wet spring and a large mosquito problem. No cases in Castle Valley were identified but there were cases in the adjacent areas.

E-coli has been found in surface water in Castle Creek in the past and the potential for it to occur is present with livestock operations and grazing in the area, this would be included in the Water Contamination Hazard section of this plan.

IMPACTS ON THE COMMUNITY

Biological hazards can occur without warning and in varying degrees of severity. With a global pandemic and local shut downs our Town operating budget will be less than normal, potentially reducing the level of service we are able to provide the community. Town offices are staffed but remain closed to walk in traffic and our library branch is closed. The Town Hall is unavailable for community activities and the playground is closed. Some residents who are at high risk for the virus are in need of help with getting groceries and other needs as they have been recommended to stay home to stay safe.

Grocery stores have seen a reduction of available products and prices of some commodities are increasing. Prolonged food shortages without adequate food storage on hand would have a great impact on all residents. Obtaining health care during a pandemic for elective procedures or dental care has been reduced and can impact the health of residents as well. Long term effects on mental health from social isolation and distancing can also occur. Our community is isolated and people live a good distance from neighbors already, and we only have a limited number of community events so the impacts from this should be minimal.

Other biological hazards could potentially threaten our air quality, and water supply. We currently have no back up source for our sole source aquifer and no storage for community use should the need arise. Residents who do not have adequate storage of water would need to find a way to have it delivered.

REDUCE IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES

Educating residents on the importance of food and water storage for at least 2 weeks’ worth of household needs, and encouraging home gardens and back up means to run well pumps would also help reduce some vulnerability to biological hazards. Water management plans with long term goals of protecting our water quality and availability given the drought hazard is also a community goal. Educating residents on efficient crop watering methods to ensure long term sustainability of home food production as well as encouraging sustainable methods of animal husbandry would improve resilience as well. Neighbor helping neighbor has been a very important for the community getting through the current pandemic, and will remain one of the ways we build resilience.

Biological Hazards Probability Analysis

<u>Potential</u>	X	Negligible	Less than 10%
<u>Magnitude</u>	X	Limited	10-15%
		Critical	25-50%
		Catastrophic	More than 50%
<u>Probability</u>		Highly likely	
	X	Likely	
		Possible	
		Unlikely	
<u>Location</u>	Town wide		
<u>Seasonal Pattern or Conditions</u>	Some Biological Hazards could be seasonal, others less often.		

<u>Duration</u>	Variable event to ongoing
<u>Analysis Used</u>	Division of Water Quality , DWR , CDC , Southeast Health Department

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS:

Potential Actions for Hazard Mitigation:

(1 =Easy – 5= Difficult)

1 Bring awareness and education of the Biological hazard to the community through communications with the Southeastern Utah Health Department, Grand County and the State of Utah.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability= 1

2 Develop protocol for closing Public Buildings and conducting electronic Public Meetings.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 3 Political viability= 2

3 Have a supply of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) for employees, Town officials and residents.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 3
 Political viability= 2

4. Encourage and support Community based initiatives to provide groceries, pharmaceuticals and other essential / critical supplies to higher risk residents.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2
 Political viability= 1

5. Develop a Community Fund to help citizen initiatives provide groceries, pharmaceuticals and other essential/critical supplies to higher risk residents.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2
 Political viability= 1

6. Create a protocol for the Town lot facilities such as the Pavilion and Playground

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability= 1

7. Bring awareness and education of Chronic Wasting Disease to avoid residents feeding and/or encouraging deer.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability=3

8. Depending on the nature of the biological hazard, consider protocols for partial or total evacuation of the Town.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability=3

9. Encourage home orchards and gardens to supply fruits and vegetables for seasonal consumption and storage.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 1
 Political viability=2

10. Encourage residents to maintain 72-hour Kits. And stock the Town Building with 72-hour kit provisions.

Potential benefit= High
 Financial viability= 2
 Political viability= 1

2013 Disaster Mitigation Plan for Southeastern Region of Utah Priority Projects Update

The following mitigation strategies were formulated in efforts with the Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments in the updated *Natural Hazards: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for the Southeastern Region of Utah*. The following summary highlights efforts to implement those goals where applicable and practical as part of the Association’s overall mitigation planning efforts.

CASTLE VALLEY

Category	Goal / Objective	Action	Status	Comments
Flooding	1 - Reduce risk of damage from flooding 1 - Minimize flood damage by re-vegetating Pin-Hook burn area directly above Castle Valley.	1 – Seeded grasses and forbes in burn area and managed livestock grazing for success.	Complete	Re-seeded in 2014, monitored in 2015.
Drought/ Water Quality	2 - Reduce risk of damage due to drought & poor water quality 2 - Monitor wells to track changes	1 – Create Water Monitoring program/schedule and budget for the ongoing cost.	Complete/ ongoing	Data has been collected for decades & is

	in water quality and quantity.			ongoing. The Town Council has included this ongoing cost in the budget.
Drought/ Water Quality	3 - Reduce risk of damage due to drought & poor water quality 3 - Create water budget to adhere to in the watershed.	1 – Have a Water Study for the Town to create a water budget.	In process	Study began in 2015 with data used from years past and present. This study should be completed in 2016.
Flooding	4 - Reduce risk of damage due to flooding 4 – Work with beavers and their natural habits to reduce extensive flooding & obstructed culverts.	1 – Beaver introduction, education and beaver deceiver program for private landowners.	In process	The Utah Beaver Management plan was created for 2010-2020; currently the habitat is not ready for beavers.

The 2015 updated Priority Projects have been created based on the specific needs of Castle Valley and do not include previous projects as they are currently already implemented or no long are relevant to the needs of Castle Valley at this time.

2020 - UPDATED PRIORITY PROJECTS

After assessing the Hazards and evaluating potential mitigation actions these are the Priority Projects we have set for the 2020 Plan.

Goal	Priority - 1
Objective	Have an Emergency Operations Plan in place to be prepared for major disasters.
Action Project:	Develop an Emergency Operations Plan. To include budgeting, emergency evacuation planning and post event “neighborhood rapid assessment planning (NRAP)” (FEMA FA-197 Appendix B)
Time Frame:	6 months
Funding:	Volunteers based, with support from the Town Clerk under the salary position.
Estimated Cost:	Depends on number of people and time involved, unknown. An estimate from Rick Bailey, the Grand County Emergency Manager, it would take a trained individual 15 hours to complete the plan.

Jurisdictions Involved:	Town of C.V staff, C.V.F.D, volunteers, County emergency manager, Sheriffs' Department staff. Representatives from Daystar Academy and the Castle Valley branch of the Church Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
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Goal	Priority - 2
Objective	Maintain the ingress and egress roads open for the community in case of an emergency.
Action Project:	A -Finish Upper 80 easements to Green Gate to access BLM land. B- Finish four-season surface on Shafer Lane extension to Fire Station. C- Continue to maintain ingress and egress for community. D- Repair/ Armor Castle Creek Culvert at Castle Valley Dr.
Time Frame:	Present and Ongoing
Funding:	Town of C.V. annual Roads budget.
Estimated Cost:	Variable and Pending
Jurisdictions Involved:	Town of Castle Valley Road Department and MOU with Grand County Road Department.

Goal	Priority -3
Objective	Bring awareness to the community about how to be prepared for and mitigate possible hazards.
Action Project:	Annual - quarterly public awareness publications. To include the Mayor's Annual Letter ,Castle Valley Fire District Newsletters and outreach a Community Events
Time Frame:	On going
Funding:	Town of Castle Valley Tax Base

Estimated Cost:	Current rate of postage and printing supplies plus Town Clerks regular salary.
Jurisdictions Involved:	Town of Castle Valley Town Clerk will be responsible for the mailing with info from the CV Fire District. and CV Hazard Mitigation Committee.

Goal	Priority - 4
Objective	Identify in detail issues in the major drainages in Castle Valley Town boundaries to prevent or mitigate major events that may occur.
Action Project:	Annual and interim inspections and reports of Placer and Castle Creek drainages.
Time Frame:	Annual Inspections and after every major flooding event events, beginning immediately.
Funding:	Town of Castle Valley Tax Base
Estimated Cost:	8 hours each inspection at current per hour for staff labor.
Jurisdictions Involved:	Town of C.V. Road Department staff and the Bureau of Land Management.

Goal	Priority - 5
Objective	Have back-up generators and/or battery backups tied into public buildings for prolonged power outages.
Action Project:	Install back-up power for municipal buildings. Propane generator, battery backups and investigate solar options.
Time Frame:	Two years for all buildings, Town and Fire Department.

Funding:	Possible Grants or from the Town's Tax Base for capital improvements.
Estimated Cost:	Thousands of dollars
Jurisdictions Involved:	Town of C.V and C.V.F.D

Goal	Priority - 6
Objective	Mitigate Fire Hazard Fuels in Town Greenbelt by reducing biomass.
Action Project:	Finish riparian plan, build stakeholder support with Utah Forestry, Fire and State Land, Daystar Academy and County and Town property owners along Castle Creek.
Time Frame:	1 year.
Funding:	Town of Castle Valley Tax Base and possible grant funding
Estimated Cost:	At Current FEMA rate
Jurisdictions Involved:	Town of C.V. Road Department staff, Grand County, State and Private property owners.

Goal	Priority - 7
Objective	Create Interlocal agreements to efficiently handle mitigation and disaster recovery efforts.
Action Project:	Advise and seek agreements with other organizations in the community, Interagency and government. Create an updated resources list of Interlocal agreements and Memorandums of Understanding.
Time Frame:	Immediately and ongoing.

Funding:	Town of Castle Valley Tax Base.
Estimated Cost:	Will depend on time of people involved at the current FEMA rate.
Jurisdictions Involved:	Town of C.V. staff and C.V.F.D. along with utility companies, Grand County road department, Daystar Academy and Farms, C.V B and B, Redcliff’s Lodge and Sorrel River Ranch, UDOT ,BLM and the Castle Valley branch of the Church Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

The Hazard Mitigation Committee will update the plan every four years or as determined by events. The 2020 Plan will be reviewed and updated by November of 2025. We will publically reach out to the Community and previous Committee member to form the 2025 Hazard Mitigation Committee. The review will required re-evaluating priority project, updating data, consideration of potential new hazards, evaluating the relevance of reports and other plans used in the 2020 Plan. Also the Appendices will be reviewed and in some cases updated with new information. The most current Hazard Mitigation Plan will be kept posted on the Town website. Public Meetings and a Hearing will be held prior to updating any future Plans.

The majority of Committee members involved in the process are members of the Fire District or of the Town of Castle Valley Public Body, updating the Plan every four years will also help maintain continuity in local government.

TABLE OF APPENDICES

A1-2 Introduction Maps

F-1 Castle Valley Fire District Community Wildfire
Protection Plan

FL- 1-2-3 Flood Maps/ Descriptions

R-1 Rock Fall

Water Contamination (WC)

WC-1 Sole Source Aquifer Designation

WC-2 Ground Water Quality Classification Map

WC-3 Aquifer System Map

WC-4 Septic Density Study by UGS (Lowe, Gibson, & Wallace)

WC-5 HESA Part 1 Water Budget 1980 – 2000

WC-6 HESA Part 2 Culinary Well Siting

WC-7 Updated to HESA / Water Budget 2001 – 2016)

Z 2020 Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting Minutes

2020 Plan Review Committee Meeting Minutes

Plan Review Tool

Resolution 2020-8 Adopting 2020 Hazard Mitigation DRAFT Plan