



GRAND COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030

"Adventurous Small Town Spirit"

SECTION THIRTEEN: PUBLIC SAFETY

1. SHERIFF

A Strategic Plan for the Sheriff could be considered as part of a Public Safety Master Plan. The office has full time officers and civilian support staff composed of sworn Officers. Specialists serve as SWAT members, Incident Commanders, Crisis Negotiators, Accident Re-constructionists and Service Instructors for many training disciplines.

The Sheriff delivers services in a number of portfolios including:

- a) Search and Rescue;
- b) Uniformed;
- c) Criminal Investigations Division (CID);
- d) Integrated Street Enforcement Team (ISET);
- e) Internet Child Exploitation (ICE);
- f) Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU);
- g) Integrated Intelligence Unit (PAIU);
- h) Canine Teams;
- i) Forensic Identification Unit;
- j) Child Protection Unit (Integrated with Social Services);
- k) Community Services (Includes School Resource Officer);
- l) Special Constables (Property Control / Front Office);
- m) Dispatchers;
- n) Records Management Comptrollers (Central Records);
- o) Administration;
- p) Business Manager (HR/Training/Planning);
- q) Information Technology;
- r) Victim Services Unit (Long Term Missing Persons);
- s) Court Liaison; and
- t) Secondments.

Goal:

The Sheriff strives for a regional approach to policing through partnerships and integrated units. See Crime statistics Schedule 16.34.

Policies:

- i. Develop a public safety master plan that identifies resources and shortcomings, statistics and reporting, program review, and capital planning;
- ii. Continue with social and jurisdictional partnerships with Correction Services, and Social Services and develop plans that integrate policing, social policy and implementation;
- iii. Prioritize trauma-informed approach in law enforcement;
<https://www.concordmonitor.com/Trauma-informed-policing-35032160>
- iv. Encourage growth and development in cultural sensitivity;



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- v. Support cross training and revisit scheduling of personnel; and
- vi. Maximize efficiencies and opportunities in employee training including Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), evidence giving and court procedures, conflict resolution, customer service, basic crime investigation, stress management, and formal certification.

Goal:

The Sheriff's office strives to enhance community safety and neighborhoods and provide a vibrant search and rescue operation.

Policies:

- i. Strengthen neighborhoods through formalized block watch programs;
- ii. Promote and partner with groups to improve neighborhoods that empower citizens;
- iii. In partnership with clubs and groups, continue to delivery community service programs like youth engagement; designated driver; working with children in health care facilities; special Olympics; and cancer support for members;
- iv. Enhance visibility in neighborhoods and source partnerships such as involving students; and
- v. Consider participation in all land use decisions to advance CPTED principles.

Goal:

The Sheriff proposes efficiency in management and service delivery.

Policies:

- i. Maintain an Integrated Intelligence Unit with the federal, state and municipal services;
- ii. Disseminate information and intelligence to the appropriate Agency, Unit, Section, on an ongoing basis;
- iii. Provide intelligence support to all law enforcement partners;
- iv. Consider public reporting of all crime statistics on an accessible dashboard; and
- v. Communicate effectively internally and externally.

Goal:

Sheriff should help address the root causes of social disruption.

Policies:

- i. Support alcohol usage reduction strategies including monitoring of permits for events; and
- ii. Proactively promote problem based resolutions.

2.FIRE

The current Moab Area Fire Master Plan under review, with completion in 2022. There are three primary agencies that provide emergency services for the residents of Grand County. Services:

1. Moab Valley District Fire Department;



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2. Castle Valley Fire Department; and
3. Thompson Springs Special Service District.

Moab Fire Department plans and documents include:

1. Moab Community Wildfire Prevention Plan; and
2. References to National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) standards contained in Fire Code.

The areas of responsibilities fire department include:

1. Fire and emergency response and preplanning;
2. First Responder support and planning;
3. Hazmat incidents and planning;
4. Airport fire response and preplanning;
5. Fire prevention;
6. Fire inspections; and
7. Fire education – public and private.

The Moab Fire Department's Mission Statement reads:

The Moab Fire Department is committed to creating a safe community through prevention, preparedness, and effective emergency response.

The Grand County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018 - Wildland Fire Goals include the following:

1. Mitigate the impact of wildfire damage along Pack Creek and Mill Creek;
2. Mitigate the impact of wildfire damage along Mill Creek;
3. Create defensible space along Grand County Roads;
4. Create defensible space along all the roads in Castle Valley; and
5. Mitigate wildfire damage to homes built in the Urban Interface by educating homeowners about defensible space.

Fire coverage areas are identified within the various coverage areas (see Schedule 16.2) and the response times in Schedule 16.2.

Water supply resources include fire hydrants and water supply analysis for levels of service. The Moab department's boundary includes the City of Moab and part of Grand County. Mutual aid agreements exist between adjacent jurisdictions and fire districts.

In 2020 - 67% of all fire calls were within the County. The existing Memorandum of Understanding is under review. A previous capital assessment created an impact fee amount for Fire infrastructure improvements.

Other fire risk assessments include:

1. The age of the housing and demographics of the older neighborhoods with transient population leading to increases in fire risk;
2. The eastern quadrant - residences built in forested area's increase the risk due to wild land urban interface fires; and
3. Many departments identify modern light frame house construction as an increased risk in their pre-fire planning systems.



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New construction follows the State Building Codes for building and structure separations. Response times in some areas of the County will need to be addressed as development progresses. The County may consider mandatory sprinklers in developments beyond the accepted response time – considered to be 6 minutes in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard – 1710.

The Fire Department delivers a number of services including:

1. Fire protection;
2. Fire suppression;
3. Fire prevention and inspections;
4. Fire investigations;
5. Educational programs;
6. Airport fire suppression services;
7. Rescue operations, including:
 - a. Surface water rescue;
 - b. Basic rope rescue;
 - c. Vehicle extrication;
 - d. Structural collapse support operations;
 - e. Confined space entry;
 - f. Trench rescue support operations;
 - g. Dangerous goods first response; and
 - h. Pre-hospital emergency medical support service.

RISK FACTORS - RESIDENTIAL

Historical scenarios indicate the following residential risk factors:

1. High life hazards or large fire potential occupancies consist of schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and high fire-load uses, all Code compliant; and
2. One correctional institution and one hospital provide unique risks.

RISK FACTORS – COMMERCIAL

Most new buildings will be sprinklered while older combustible buildings, especially those in the downtown core, are not protected for fire spread or sprinklers. Big box mercantile, and new restaurants and hotels will meet the Code requirements for fire protection and life safety. Although ongoing fire service maintenance and fire prevention monitoring is required. The existing downtown uses will need more intensive fire prevention focus to manage fire spread and emergency evacuation.

RISK FACTORS – ROAD AND RAIL

The County will be assessing volume and capacity of roads and mobility corridors through a level of service analysis within a master plan in 2022.



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RISK FACTORS – WATER

The Colorado River restricts water supply north of the City of Moab. Rescue services involve specialized equipment and training resulting in regular and annually adjusted costs.

RISK FACTORS - INDUSTRIAL

The Greater Moab area has a mix of light and medium industrial occupancies serving a number of industries including forestry, mining, oil and gas exploration, pipelines and agriculture.

Land use compatibility reduces impacts between residential and industrial arise in the Land Use section, with mapping and policies that guide future zoning and bylaw formation.

RISK FACTORS – DANGEROUS GOODS

The use of a range of fuels and dangerous chemicals emerge from mining activities like Potash and Uranium.

The County and region risk exposure to dangerous goods incidents through transportation (roads, rail, pipelines, and power transmission), processing and storage.

RISK FACTORS – AIR

The airport and air service need to play an important part in emergency and disaster management including:

1. Base for air attack that combats wild land or other forestry fires;
2. Supporting medical evacuations or other health related incidents and or events; and
3. Link for human and material resources in an emergency.

Future increase in the volume of passenger traffic and high value freight at the airport may result in a change of airport category requiring a dedicated response capability for scheduled flights.

Airport emergency response meets the requirements prescribed by the Federal Aviation Administration. Grand County and Moab Fire and Emergency Services department and should anticipate changes.

FREQUENCY OF CALLS AND RESPONSE TIMES

The volume of fire and rescue calls has increased but so have call complexity and the time spent on each call – based on incident response, set up and recovery. More than one call at the same time complicates the levels of service, so best practices must be developed to balance call overlap.

FIREFIGHTING AND PREVENTION



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Goal:

Provide effective fire and rescue response and prevention programs for all urban and rural sectors.

Policies:

- i. Review reporting and governance structure as part of a County wide engagement strategy;
- ii. Evaluate and report on structural fire response to structural fires in light of the demands of multiple calls;
- iii. Gauge the impact of industrial growth and necessary response and develop response and prevention mechanisms;
- iv. Consider and develop plans for Airport expansion and reclassification and continue to evaluate and report on incident response and prevention;
- v. Develop defensible policies and regulations to guide and respond to development within the wild land/urban interface. Consider issuing Land Use permits and policies for defensible space to reduce risk and assessing and mapping risk areas (See Schedule 16.40)
- vi. Continue to coordinate with other jurisdictional agencies to reduce risk and response in wild land/urban interface areas;
- vii. Consider working with corporate industrial partners in Dangerous Good's response and emergency planning and create a policy framework;
- viii. Develop a response ready program with training and simulation for confined spaces including the collapse of structures or excavations;
- ix. Continue to coordinate with rescue services identifying new equipment and resources;
- x. Review and improve best practices and training for medical aid response in concert with Emergency Medical Services.
- xi. Develop a Level of Service analysis for all functions;
- xii. Review and update all Operational and Administrative Standard Operating Procedures;
- xiii. Currently the Fire Department's Administrative Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are better developed than the Operational SOPs. Both should be reviewed on a regular basis but particularly after an update of the bylaw;
- xiv. In conjunction with a City and County Capital Plan develop a facilities' plan addressing current and future program needs including partnerships in service delivery and other response methods such as mandatory sprinklers in areas beyond prescribed response times;
- xv. Assess fire needs and develop a project list for the application of impact fees;
- xvi. Continue to update replacement policies for apparatus and equipment considering adequate storage space and hazmat and rescue needs;
- xvii. Assess staffing needs in light of future growth, aging building infrastructure, aging population and increased hazards;



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- xviii. Continue to assess and expand training to meet required standards while anticipating future retirement and succession planning;
- xix. Review current and future communication needs and develop a facilities and potential co-location plan for the Communication Center;
- xx. Define and adequately fund the Prevention Division to support the core functions of education, engineering, and enforcement;
- xxi. Review the types and frequencies of fire inspections and consider a cost recover model in conjunction with other departments;
- xxii. Evaluate and upgrade the water system to meet levels of service standards and adjust response plans accordingly;
- xxiii. Develop firework policies, education and regulations that manage their use in high risk areas, consistent with Utah state law; and
- xxiv. Assign department personnel to the Planning and Development team to provide advice regarding plans and permits including land use, public safety, and infrastructure.

3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Goal

Plan and deliver a complete Emergency Response Program (EOC) delivering services to meet the demands of all potential events.

Policies:

- i. Examine the EOC roles and responsibilities to evaluate the best delegation of authority;
- ii. Develop training programs to meet industry standards for all staff;
- iii. Identify potential risks on an annual basis and develop mock exercises; and
- iv. Update all documentation and software to ensure relevance, appropriateness and effectiveness.

4. EMERGENCY SERVICES

Emergency Services are provided by Grand County Emergency Medical Services. Reference Section 15, "Implementation" for a proposed Public Safety Master Plan. Consider updating this Plan when the Master Plan is completed. GCEMS background, mission and values follow:

County EMS (GCEMS) is a Paramedic level agency located in Moab, Utah. GCEMS has a response area of over 3,700 square miles which includes almost 6,000 miles of roads and trails.

One factor that makes this rural area a unique setting for emergency medical care is the 2 million plus visitors who arrive in the area each year to participate in outdoor recreation in



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Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Dead Horse Point State Park, and other public lands.

Mission - As a community built agency Grand County Emergency Medical Services is dedicated to providing the highest level of public safety and public health to our residents and visitors. We serve our community through pre-hospital emergency medical care, transport, rescue, disaster response, and public education.

Values

Professionalism

We are an elite group that performs at an elevated level of care under extraordinary circumstances. We never compromise our commitment to excellence in patient care, or community service.

Integrity

We exhibit a moral and ethical conduct becoming of our profession and the community we serve. We embody integrity by always doing what we should do and by doing it in a selfless manner.

Knowledge

We continually improve our individual and team skills. We build upon our knowledge foundation with the latest techniques and technologies to ensure that the services we provide are unsurpassed. We focus on providing educational opportunities not only for ourselves but also for the community in which we serve.

Respect

We will respect our patients' rights and decisions regardless of economic status, religious affiliation, cultural differences, and lifestyle. We provide the highest level of care while preserving dignity and above all else, life.

Goal

Develop a reporting and response structure to inform the public, decision makers and operations regarding service area, incidents, prevention, and indicators.

Policies

- i. Coordinate with partners both response and operations within a public safety master plan; and
- ii. Contribute to a County wide dashboard reporting important data for decision making.

5. BUILDING SAFETY AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

Building Safety permits and inspects the full range of building systems including plumbing, gas, electrical, structural and life safety. All codes are managed through a State adoption and administration process under the Utah Code Chapter 15A-3.

A Building rating system is undertaken every 4 years based on a number of risk factors including building type, and number and type of inspections. The department coordinates with other jurisdictions and has a mutual agreement with San Juan County, Castle Valley and Utah State University (SITLA) for permitting services. Some International Codes are not current. An example is the Wildland Code as the 2006 version is in effect.

Goal

Deliver building safety and enforcement services with partners and other jurisdictions to meet achieve the best risk models.



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Policies

- i. Contribute criteria and risk models to a public safety master plan;
- ii. Coordinate code enforcement services between departments and agencies and develop best practices that include community outreach, mediation and dispute resolution, and voluntary compliance;
- iii. Deliver annual public and client information sessions to gather feedback and provide code and permitting updates;
- iv. Continue to develop green building practices that support conservation practices for all systems;
- v. Work collaboratively with fire prevention to develop alternative fire suppression methods that include mandatory sprinklerization especially in rural areas;
- vi. Continue to evaluate flood risks, developing funding sources that can address long term mitigation measures;
- vii. Update topographical and geotechnical data for steep slopes and soil conditions for grade retention and building development (see Schedule 16.31 for soils data and https://ugspub.nr.utah.gov/publications/special_studies/ss-162/ss-162txt.pdf);
- viii. Examine and standardize wet flood proofing options;