

records and provide relevant copies or summaries for the regional record. The record will distinguish verified results, proposed commitments, outstanding information, and recommendations awaiting decision.

At the conclusion of each review, the maintenance team will assign follow-up tasks to the responsible function and identify a target date. The next review will revisit unresolved items, implementation barriers, missing jurisdiction reports, and recommended plan changes. This continuous record will support transparent implementation during the 2027–2032 planning period and provide the factual basis for the next comprehensive update.

Beaver County Annex

County Profile

This county profile summarizes Beaver County’s geographic, demographic, economic, infrastructure, and development characteristics as planning context for the jurisdiction-specific risk, capability, and mitigation assessments. Countywide totals describe the assets and populations that could be affected somewhere in the county; they are not estimates of direct exposure to a particular hazard unless the applicable hazard entry identifies a mapped or otherwise documented exposure area.

Geographic Setting and Communities

Beaver County is located in southwestern Utah along the Nevada border and encompasses approximately 2,582.9 square miles, making it one of the larger counties in the state by land area. The county seat and largest community is Beaver, and the incorporated communities include Beaver, Milford, and Minersville. The county’s setting includes the Basin and Range landscape in the west and higher mountain terrain along its eastern edge, including the Tushar Range and Mineral Mountains. This varied topography influences land use, transportation patterns, water availability, and natural hazard exposure across the county. Beaver County’s location along Interstate 15 provides regional connectivity between northern and southern Utah and supports the movement of people, goods, and emergency services.

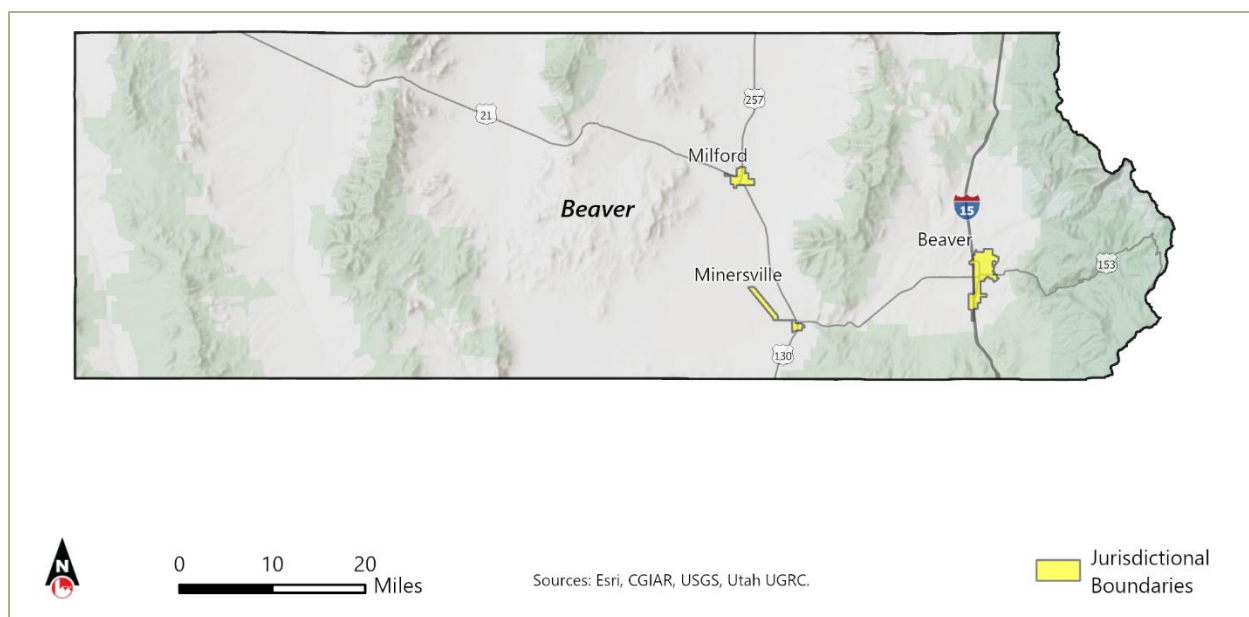


Figure 48: Map of Beaver County and Incorporated Jurisdictions

Population and Housing

The U.S. Census Bureau reports a 2020 Census population of 7,072 and a July 1, 2025 population estimate of 7,301, 3.2% above the 2020 estimates base. The 2020–2024 American Community Survey reports approximately 2,518 households, while the 2025 population estimates report 3,102 housing units. The owner-occupied housing-unit rate was 81.0% in 2020–2024. Persons under age 18 represented 28.1% of the population, and persons age 65 or older represented 17.5%. These characteristics inform outreach, warning, evacuation, sheltering, continuity, and mitigation considerations, particularly for children, older adults, people with access and functional needs, and residents of dispersed rural areas.¹⁴⁹

Economy and Critical Infrastructure

Beaver County's economy is shaped by agriculture, livestock production, utilities, transportation, mining-related activity, government services, and emerging industrial and logistics development. Recent economic development initiatives, including the Utah Inland Port Authority's Mineral Mountains Project Area, identify growth opportunities near Beaver, Milford, and Minersville that are supported by access to Interstate 15, State Routes 21, 130, 153, 160, and 257, the Union Pacific Railroad corridor, and local airport facilities. Existing community facilities and infrastructure include county and municipal government buildings, schools, law enforcement and fire protection facilities, emergency medical services, utility systems, transportation corridors, and communications infrastructure. These assets are essential to

¹⁴⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Beaver County, Utah; July 1, 2025 population and housing estimates (V2025), 2020 Census, and 2020–2024 American Community Survey, as applicable. Age percentages are those reported in QuickFacts. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/beavercountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 10, 2026.

community lifelines and may be vulnerable to disruption from wildfire, flooding, drought, severe winter weather, earthquake, and other hazards addressed in this plan.¹⁵⁰

Land Use, Planning, and Mitigation Context

Land use in Beaver County includes incorporated communities, rural residential areas, agricultural lands, rangeland, industrial sites, transportation corridors, and extensive public and undeveloped lands. The Beaver County General Plan and local planning and zoning processes guide growth, development, and infrastructure decisions, while the County Emergency Management program supports preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

For hazard mitigation planning purposes, the county profile provides a baseline understanding of where people live, how the county is developing, what facilities and systems are critical to community function, and which social, economic, and physical conditions may influence vulnerability. This information informs the hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, capability assessment, and the selection of mitigation actions tailored to Beaver County and its participating jurisdictions.

Hazard Identification

Each participating jurisdiction considered the hazards profiled for the Five County AOG Region. Table 51 identifies the hazards carried forward for Beaver County, Beaver City, Milford, and Minersville. No participant-specific omission is documented in this annex; therefore, each regional hazard is treated as applicable in this assessment.

Table 51: Hazard Applicability for Beaver County Participants

Plan Participant	Hazard	Rationale for Omitting Hazard
Beaver County	Dam Failure, Damaging Winds, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hail, Landslide, Problem Soils, Radon Gas, Thunderstorms and Lightning, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms	None; no participant-specific hazard omission is documented.
Beaver City	Dam Failure, Damaging Winds, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hail, Landslide, Problem Soils, Radon Gas, Thunderstorms and Lightning, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms	None; no participant-specific hazard omission is documented.
City of Milford	Dam Failure, Damaging Winds, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hail, Landslide, Problem Soils,	None; no participant-specific

¹⁵⁰ Utah Inland Port Authority, Mineral Mountains Project Area.

<https://inlandportauthority.utah.gov/mineralmountains/>. Utah Code, Title 72, Chapter 4, Part 1, state-highway designations, including §§ 72-4-118, 72-4-121, 72-4-122, and 72-4-133.

https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title72/Chapter4/C72-4-P1_1800010118000101.pdf. Accessed October 9, 2026.

Plan Participant	Hazard	Rationale for Omitting Hazard
	Radon Gas, Thunderstorms and Lightning, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms	hazard omission is documented.
Town of Minersville	Dam Failure, Damaging Winds, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hail, Landslide, Problem Soils, Radon Gas, Thunderstorms and Lightning, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms	None; no participant-specific hazard omission is documented.

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

The vulnerability assessment identifies what assets, including structures, systems, populations, and other community assets as identified by the community, are at risk from the hazards identified in the plan. The impact assessment describes what potential consequences or effects each hazard could have on the identified assets. In Beaver County, this assessment considers the county and three incorporated municipalities, with major transportation corridors including Interstate 15 and State Routes 21, 130, 153, 160, and 257, and critical public infrastructure that supports community lifelines. A thorough understanding of the vulnerabilities and impacts of each hazard enables the development of effective, targeted mitigation actions to address the specific concerns of each plan participant. More detailed information on the hazards themselves is included in the base plan. The vulnerability and impact assessment identifies the people, structures, critical facilities, infrastructure systems, economic activities, natural resources, and other community assets that may be affected by each applicable hazard. Countywide population, housing, facility, and infrastructure figures provide planning context and should not be interpreted as direct hazard exposure unless supported by a mapped footprint, scenario, or documented event. The regional hazard profiles provide the hazard characteristics, location, extent, previous occurrences, probability, methodology, and future-conditions discussion; this annex supplements those profiles with participant-specific consequences and planning considerations. Facility and infrastructure entries are qualitative planning considerations drawn from the annex inventory. They identify asset types and potential service consequences; they do not represent a verified complete current inventory, a mapped exposure count, or a modeled loss estimate. Inclusion in a county or municipality does not establish that a facility lies within a particular hazard footprint.

Dam Failure

Table 52 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with dam failure for Beaver County participants.

Table 52: Dam Failure Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Kent's Lake No. 1, Kent's Lake No. 2, Manderfield, Rocky Ford (Beaver), and Three Creeks as high-hazard-potential dams. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does not describe structural condition or probability of failure. Direct exposure for Beaver County, Beaver City, Milford, and Minersville cannot be inferred from county location alone. Available inundation mapping and emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas; this annex does not quantify assets within those areas.¹⁵¹ Impacts: A dam incident could produce rapid, life-threatening inundation, erosion, debris, roadway washout, utility interruption, agricultural losses, evacuation with limited warning, and temporary isolation downstream. Failure of a high-hazard-potential dam in Beaver County could cause major damage to homes, agricultural land, roads, bridges, utilities, and other public infrastructure, disrupt access between the county and three incorporated municipalities, and create prolonged service interruptions in rural areas. Consequences would depend on the affected dam, failure mode, warning time, reservoir level, downstream development, and the location and condition of exposed assets. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, irrigation systems, emergency facilities, residences, agricultural operations, and other assets within a documented downstream inundation area. Facility-specific exposure should be reported only after comparison with current inundation mapping or emergency action plans. Beaver Valley Hospital; Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management/Sheriff's Office facilities; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; county-maintained roads and bridges, including paved, gravel, and dirt roadway segments; flood-control and water-storage infrastructure associated with Beaver County dams and reservoirs, including Rocky Ford Dam/Minersville Reservoir, Big Wash Flood Control, Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam, Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam, Manderfield (Beaver) Dam, Kent's Lake dams, Three Creeks Dam, Puffer Lake Dam, Anderson Meadow

¹⁵¹ Utah Division of Water Rights, dam-safety inventory listing, retrieved October 10, 2026. https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/damsafety/nid_list. Hazard-potential ratings describe downstream consequences, not dam condition or failure likelihood.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Dam, Labaron Dam, South Creek Dam, Blue Lake Dam, Little Reservoir Dam, and related irrigation, drainage, and flood-control conveyance systems. ¹⁵²
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Residential neighborhoods, public facilities, utilities, and transportation routes in and around Beaver City may be vulnerable if upstream dam or water-control infrastructure were to fail. Impacts: A dam failure event could result in localized flooding, property damage, loss of access to critical facilities, and disruption to municipal water, transportation, and emergency response functions. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City water and secondary irrigation infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House; Beaver Valley Hospital; roadways, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, and local utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by dam-failure inundation, debris flows, or related flooding.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford's developed areas, utility systems, and transportation connections may be vulnerable to flooding or service disruption associated with failure of nearby water-retention or conveyance facilities. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to structures and roads, interruption of public services, temporary displacement, and added response and recovery demands on a small municipal staff. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, garbage, and utility billing systems; Milford wastewater lift station and wastewater project infrastructure; Milford drainage infrastructure, including the 600 North drainage project and drainage conveyance across Highway 257; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford DMV¹⁵³/Justice Court; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Rocky Mountain Power service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah service infrastructure; UDOT¹⁵⁴/transportation corridors including State Route 257, Main Street, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, and utility corridors that may be affected by dam-failure inundation or related flooding.

¹⁵² Utah Division of Water Rights, National Inventory of Dams list: LABARON (UT00167) and KENT'S LAKE NO. 1 and NO. 2 (UT00161–UT00162). https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/damsafety/nid_list. U.S. Forest Service, LeBaron Campground and Kents Lake Road naming. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/fishlake/recreation/lebaron-campground> ; <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/fishlake/recreation/wateractivities/recarea/?recid=12192&actid=42>. Dam inventory names are retained for dams; lake names follow Forest Service usage.

¹⁵³ DMV = Division of Motor Vehicles

¹⁵⁴ UDOT = Utah Department of Transportation

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville may be vulnerable where homes, local roads, and supporting utility infrastructure are located near drainageways or dependent on upstream water infrastructure. Impacts: Dam failure could cause rapid flooding, access limitations, utility outages, and damage to residences and community facilities, with recovery challenges heightened by limited local capacity. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including local water mains, meters, and service connections; Minersville Town streets, culverts, drainage channels, and local utility corridors; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville Lake Park and Minersville Reservoir recreation and access infrastructure; flood-control and debris-retention infrastructure associated with Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam; local transportation routes, bridges, and access roads that may be affected by dam-failure inundation, debris flows, or related flooding.

Damaging Winds

Table 53 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with damaging winds for Beaver County participants.

Table 53: Damaging Winds Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Rural buildings, outbuildings, communications infrastructure, power lines, transportation corridors, and agricultural operations in unincorporated areas are vulnerable to damaging wind events, including vehicle exposure traveling along Interstate 15 and State Routes 21, 130, 153, 160, and 257. Impacts: Strong winds may damage roofs and siding, down trees and utility lines, create travel hazards on major routes, and disrupt power and communications across widely dispersed areas serving 7,072 residents and one county government. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office and dispatch/public safety functions; Beaver Valley Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver crew and Milford crew road operations; county-maintained road network; bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, and snow-removal routes; power, communications, water, and other external service infrastructure needed for disaster response and recovery; public buildings, parks and facilities, schools,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	emergency shelters, and utility corridors throughout unincorporated Beaver County that may be affected by damaging winds, windblown debris, downed trees, roof damage, utility interruptions, or blocked transportation routes.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Homes, schools, businesses, public facilities (Beaver County Administration Office, Beaver City Hall, Beaver County Sheriff's Office, Southwest Utah Public Health Department) and overhead utilities in Beaver City are vulnerable to high winds, especially where older structures or exposed infrastructure are present. Impacts: Damaging winds could result in structural damage, debris hazards, outages, and transportation disruptions that affect residents, businesses, and emergency services. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City municipal electric system and utility billing/service functions; Beaver City water system; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, overhead power and communications lines, traffic-control devices, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by damaging winds, windblown debris, roof damage, downed trees or poles, utility interruptions, or blocked access routes.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford's housing, utility systems, civic buildings (Milford City Office), and transportation routes are exposed to damaging winds common in open desert and valley settings. Impacts: Impacts may include roof and façade damage, blown debris, service interruptions, reduced visibility, and temporary closure of roads or outdoor facilities. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, drainage channels, overhead power and communication lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by damaging winds, windblown debris, roof damage, downed trees or poles, utility interruptions, or blocked access routes.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable where residences, municipal facilities (Minersville Town Hall and Public Library), and utility infrastructure are exposed to high winds without natural windbreaks. Impacts: Wind events could damage buildings, interrupt utilities, affect travel safety, and increase cleanup and response needs for the town. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, local parks and recreation areas, and community facilities; Minersville Lake Park and Minersville Reservoir recreation/access infrastructure; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, traffic-control devices, overhead power and communications lines, and utility corridors within Minersville that may be affected by damaging winds, windblown debris, roof damage, downed trees or poles, utility interruptions, or blocked access routes.

Drought

Table 54 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with drought for Beaver County participants.

Table 54: Drought Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Drought can affect Beaver County countywide by reducing surface-water supplies, snowmelt runoff, soil moisture, forage, reservoir storage, and groundwater recharge. Municipal and domestic water systems, irrigated agriculture, livestock operations, rangelands, fire-protection water supplies, recreation resources, and drought-stressed ecosystems are sensitive to prolonged dry conditions. The severity and location of effects vary over time, so a dated drought-monitor snapshot should not be treated as a fixed exposure estimate. Impacts: Prolonged drought can reduce water availability for the county and three incorporated municipalities, agricultural productivity, streamflow, groundwater reliability, reservoir levels, and irrigation delivery; increase pumping, feed, and operating costs; stress crops, rangelands, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and watershed health across the county's 2,582.9 square miles; and compound extreme-heat and wildfire conditions. Municipal and domestic water systems, livestock watering, agricultural producers, and dispersed rural users may face greater operational and financial constraints

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	where supplies or delivery systems have limited redundancy, with countywide economic and environmental consequences. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Municipal and community water systems; groundwater wells; reservoirs and irrigation conveyance; livestock water systems; fire-protection water supplies; water-dependent public facilities; agricultural operations; and transportation, electric, and communications systems affected by drought-related wildfire or dust. Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office and dispatch/public safety functions; Beaver Valley Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities and county-maintained roads; Beaver River watershed water-supply infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir; Kents Lake; irrigation reservoirs, irrigation pipelines, diversion structures, livestock pipelines, ponds, streambank stabilization areas, and agricultural water systems serving Beaver County farms and ranches; culinary and secondary water systems serving county communities; groundwater wells and shared aquifer resources in Beaver County valleys, including Pine Valley, Wah Wah Valley, and Hamlin Valley; public buildings, emergency shelters, livestock and agricultural operations, recreation areas, and transportation corridors that may be affected by reduced water availability, water-use restrictions, low reservoir levels, reduced streamflow, or drought-related wildfire conditions.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City may be vulnerable to drought-related water shortages affecting municipal supplies, landscaping, public facilities, and nearby agricultural activity that supports the community. Because drought conditions affect the county broadly, Beaver City is exposed to the same countywide drought stressors affecting water-dependent systems through reduced snowpack, runoff, and soil moisture. Impacts: Extended drought could increase water conservation needs, raise utility and maintenance costs, reduce vegetation health, limit irrigation and landscaping, and contribute to broader economic and wildfire-related consequences that affect residents, businesses, and public services. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System; Beaver City secondary irrigation/outdoor watering system; Beaver City Municipal Electric; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving Beaver City; city parks and recreation facilities, including Beaver City Pool, Tushar Mountain Ball Complex, Canyon Breeze Golf Course, and park pavilions; Beaver Public Library; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, public buildings, local roads, utility corridors, and landscaped public areas that may be affected by reduced water availability, water-use restrictions, low streamflow, irrigation shortages, drought stress, or drought-related wildfire conditions.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford is vulnerable to drought impacts on municipal water systems, household water use, landscaping, and surrounding agricultural and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	industrial activities. Countywide drought exposure includes widespread stress on irrigated acreage, livestock operations, and water-dependent systems, which can affect Milford's service demands and local economy during prolonged dry periods. Impacts: Drought may lead to water restrictions, increased operational costs, reduced agricultural productivity, greater pressure on municipal supplies, and heightened risk of dust, heat, and wildfire-related conditions that affect residents and businesses. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System; Milford City culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; city park irrigation system and irrigation infrastructure serving the golf course, schools, parks, and cemetery; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; agricultural and livestock water systems, local roads, drainage corridors, and utility corridors that may be affected by reduced water availability, water-use restrictions, declining groundwater levels, irrigation shortages, drought stress, or drought-related wildfire conditions.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable where local water resources, vegetation, and nearby agricultural lands are stressed by prolonged dry conditions. As drought affects a majority of Beaver County at once, Minersville may experience concurrent pressure on municipal supply, irrigation needs, and surrounding ranching and farming operations that depend on limited water availability. Impacts: Drought can affect water reliability, increase landscape and wildfire risk, reduce agricultural productivity, place added pressure on local budgets and community resilience, and contribute to broader environmental and economic stress during prolonged dry periods. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; public buildings, parks, community

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	facilities, local streets, drainage corridors, agricultural and livestock water systems, and utility corridors that may be affected by reduced water availability, water-use restrictions, low reservoir levels, declining groundwater levels, irrigation shortages, drought stress, or drought-related wildfire conditions.

Earthquake

Table 55 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with earthquake for Beaver County participants.

Table 55: Earthquake Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Damaging earthquake shaking may affect people and assets throughout Beaver County. The county lies within the broader zone of seismic influence associated with the Intermountain Seismic Belt, and structures, bridges, utilities, pipelines, communications systems, and transportation routes throughout Beaver County, including Interstate 15 and State Routes 21, 130, 153, 160, and 257, are vulnerable to ground shaking, surface failure, and related infrastructure damage. People and assets throughout Beaver County may experience earthquake shaking, although intensity and damage will vary by event, location, soil conditions, and building characteristics. Impacts: Earthquake could damage buildings and lifelines, interrupt utilities and transportation, and require costly inspection, repair, and recovery actions. The countywide population of 7,301 and inventory of 3,102 housing units in 2025 provide planning context; the number affected would depend on the earthquake scenario, shaking intensity, ground conditions, and building vulnerability.¹⁵⁵ Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, and community facilities; water, wastewater, electric power, natural gas, communications, and fuel-distribution lifeline infrastructure; dams, reservoirs, irrigation conveyance systems, and flood-control/debris-retention structures, including Rocky Ford Dam/Minersville

¹⁵⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Beaver County, Utah; July 1, 2025 population and housing estimates (V2025), 2020 Census, and 2020–2024 American Community Survey, as applicable. Age percentages are those reported in QuickFacts. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/beavercountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 10, 2026.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Reservoir, Kent's Lake dams, Manderfield (Beaver) Dam, Three Creeks Dam, Puffer Lake Dam, Anderson Meadow Dam, Labaron Dam, South Creek Dam, Blue Lake Dam, Little Reservoir Dam, Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam, and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam that may be affected by ground shaking, structural damage, liquefaction, slope failure, utility disruption, or blocked transportation access. ¹⁵⁶
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City's homes, schools, public buildings, utilities, and transportation infrastructure are vulnerable to earthquake shaking, particularly where older construction or buried infrastructure is present. Historical earthquake records cited in the regional profile indicate local and nearby seismic activity; the regional profile should be used for verified event dates, magnitudes, and locations. People and assets in Beaver City may experience earthquake shaking, although intensity and damage will vary by event, location, soil conditions, and building characteristics. Impacts: Potential impacts include structural damage, disruption of water and sewer service, roadway damage, injuries, and reduced access to critical facilities and emergency response resources. Even moderate local events can create debris, utility outages, and repair costs that affect residents, schools, businesses, and daily community functions. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, public buildings, parks, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, water and sewer lines, overhead and underground electric facilities, natural gas service infrastructure, communications lines, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by ground shaking, structural damage, liquefaction, slope failure, utility disruption, or blocked transportation access.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford may be vulnerable to earthquake damage affecting residences, civic buildings, utilities, and transportation connections serving the community and surrounding economic activity. Historical earthquake records cited in the regional profile indicate local seismic activity; the regional profile should be used for verified event dates, magnitudes, and locations. People and assets in Milford may experience earthquake shaking, although intensity

¹⁵⁶ Utah Division of Water Rights, National Inventory of Dams list: LABARON (UT00167) and KENT'S LAKE NO. 1 and NO. 2 (UT00161–UT00162). https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/damsafety/nid_list. U.S. Forest Service, LeBaron Campground and Kents Lake Road naming. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/fishlake/recreation/lebaron-campground>; <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/fishlake/recreation/wateractivities/recarea/?recid=12192&actid=42>. Dam inventory names are retained for dams; lake names follow Forest Service usage.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	and damage will vary by event, location, soil conditions, and building characteristics. Impacts: Earthquake impacts could include building damage, utility outages, service interruption, debris, and recovery costs that strain local response and repair capacity. Damage to transportation routes or municipal systems could also disrupt community services and economic activity in and around Milford. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, rail access, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by ground shaking, structural damage, liquefaction, slope failure, utility disruption, or blocked transportation access.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable where homes, town facilities, roads, and utility infrastructure may be affected by ground shaking or ground failure. People and assets in Minersville may experience earthquake shaking, although intensity and damage will vary by event, location, soil conditions, and building characteristics. Impacts: Earthquake could damage structures and infrastructure, interrupt essential services, and create access and recovery challenges for residents and local government. Even moderate nearby events could affect utilities, local roads, and community facilities while increasing emergency response and repair demands. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, water

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, and access routes that may be affected by ground shaking, structural damage, liquefaction, slope failure, utility disruption, or blocked transportation access.

Extreme Heat

Table 56 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with extreme heat for Beaver County participants.

Table 56: Extreme Heat Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County's lower-elevation valleys regularly experience hot summer conditions. Older adults, children, people with chronic health conditions, people without reliable cooling, outdoor workers, emergency responders, livestock, and water- and energy-dependent facilities can be especially sensitive. The regional extreme-heat profile provides the controlling historical climate and projection methods; countywide demographic totals provide planning context rather than direct estimates of heat illness or facility failure. Impacts: Extreme heat can increase heat-related illness, cooling and water demand, equipment stress, pavement deterioration, livestock and crop stress, cooling costs, and economic hardship for agriculture- and construction-related industries. Countywide planning context includes 7,072 residents in 2020 and 3,102 housing units; these totals do not represent direct heat exposure. Heat can reduce the safety and productivity of outdoor work and emergency response and compound drought and wildfire risk. Increasing temperatures may lengthen or intensify hazardous heat, but local consequences vary with elevation, building characteristics, access to cooling, infrastructure capacity, and preparedness. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Healthcare and emergency facilities; senior and community facilities; schools; water and wastewater systems; electric power and communications; roads; parks and outdoor facilities; agricultural and livestock operations; and occupied buildings without reliable cooling. Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, senior/community facilities, water and wastewater systems, electric power and communications infrastructure, fuel-distribution and emergency-service

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	support infrastructure, agricultural and livestock water systems, and transportation corridors that may be affected by extreme heat, heat-related power demand, roadway surface damage, reduced water availability, equipment strain, or service disruptions.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City residents without reliable cooling, people with medical conditions, children, older adults, and outdoor workers may be especially sensitive to extreme heat. Exposure and consequences vary with elevation, building characteristics, cooling access, occupation, and duration of the event. Impacts: Heat can increase medical calls and emergencies, cooling and municipal water demand, equipment stress, and risks to outdoor work and recreation; affect public facilities; require cooling assistance or public messaging; and reduce comfort and productivity for residents and businesses. Future temperatures may increase the frequency or duration of hazardous heat, but local effects should be interpreted using the methods and sources in the regional extreme-heat profile. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Healthcare and emergency facilities; schools, libraries, and community facilities; municipal water, wastewater, and electric systems; roads; parks and recreation facilities; and occupied buildings without reliable cooling. Beaver City Hall; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, sidewalks, utility corridors, communications infrastructure, and landscaped public areas that may be affected by extreme heat, heat-related power demand, equipment strain, reduced water availability, outdoor water restrictions, pavement damage, or service disruptions.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford is vulnerable to extreme heat due to exposed outdoor conditions, sensitive populations, and the need to maintain reliable water and power service during high temperatures. Outdoor workers, travelers, and people without reliable cooling are susceptible to heat illness during hot periods. Impacts: Potential impacts include heat-related illness, increased cooling demand, stress on infrastructure, and reduced comfort and safety for residents and workers. Prolonged heat may also affect outdoor labor, public facilities, landscaping, and nearby agricultural or industrial activity tied to the Milford area.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; city park irrigation system and irrigation infrastructure serving the golf course, schools, parks, and cemetery; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, sidewalks, drainage corridors, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by extreme heat, heat-related power demand, equipment strain, reduced water availability, outdoor water restrictions, pavement damage, or service disruptions.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville residents, outdoor workers, community facilities, utilities, agriculture, and livestock may be affected during sustained high temperatures, particularly where reliable cooling, water, or backup power is limited. Impacts: Extreme heat can increase illness, water and power demand, equipment stress, wildfire potential, and local preparedness and response needs. It can reduce the safety and productivity of outdoor work, stress public services, and affect nearby ranching and farming activity. Future temperatures may increase hazardous-heat conditions, but local effects should be interpreted using the regional profile's methods and sources. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Town offices and community facilities; fire and emergency services; schools; water systems; electric and communications systems; roads; recreation facilities; and agricultural and livestock operations. Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, sidewalks, drainage corridors, water lines, utility

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, and access routes that may be affected by extreme heat, heat-related power demand, equipment strain, reduced water availability, outdoor water restrictions, pavement damage, or service disruptions.

Flooding

Table 57 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with flooding for Beaver County participants.

Table 57: Flooding Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Vulnerability is concentrated along mapped floodplains, agricultural bottoms, roadway crossings, creeks, and normally dry washes where runoff from snowmelt and short-duration storms can produce localized flooding, erosion, and sedimentation. Post-fire debris flows are also possible near the mountainous east side of the county. Flooding can affect low-lying roads, irrigation features, agricultural lands, and developed areas, including critical transportation links along Interstate 15 and State Routes 21, 130, 153, 160, and 257. Impacts: Documented flood disaster history in Beaver County includes Presidential Disaster Declarations in 1983 and 2005, demonstrating recurring exposure to snowmelt, rain-on-snow, and severe storm flooding. Flooding can damage roads, bridges, culverts, agricultural land, utilities, homes, and public facilities, threaten access between the county and three incorporated municipalities, and disrupt emergency response across Beaver County's 2,582.9 square miles. Even localized flood events can create erosion, roadway washouts, and service interruptions in rural parts of the county. In July 2026, flash flooding and debris flows severely damaged or washed away sections of State Route 153 through Beaver Canyon. UDOT reported an indefinite closure on July 21 and began emergency repair work in August; its August 28 update stated that the west side would remain closed to general and recreational travel for the remainder of 2026. The event demonstrates the potential for post-fire runoff, channel erosion, and slope instability to disrupt mountain access and transportation infrastructure.¹⁵⁷¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ Utah Department of Transportation, "SR-153 through Beaver Canyon closed indefinitely after flooding washes out road," July 21, 2026; "Emergency repair work begins on SR-153 in Beaver Canyon," August 28, 2026, <https://connect.udot.utah.gov/2026/07/21/sr-153-through-beaver-canyon-closed-indefinitely-after-flooding-washes-out-road/>; <https://connect.udot.utah.gov/2026/08/28/emergency-repair-work-begins-on-sr-153-in-beaver-canyon/>.

¹⁵⁸ FEMA, OpenFEMA Disaster Declarations Summaries, version 2, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026, <https://www.fema.gov/openfema-data-page/disaster-declarations-summaries-v2>.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, drainage facilities, and access routes; Beaver County Special Service District #7 transportation, drainage, and flood-control facilities; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and wastewater systems, electric power, natural gas, communications, and fuel-distribution lifeline infrastructure; dams, reservoirs, irrigation conveyance systems, stream crossings, flood-control channels, and debris-retention structures, including Rocky Ford Dam/Minersville Reservoir, Kent's Lake dams, Manderfield (Beaver) Dam, Three Creeks Dam, Puffer Lake Dam, Anderson Meadow Dam, Labaron Dam, South Creek Dam, Blue Lake Dam, Little Reservoir Dam, Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam, and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam that may be affected by riverine flooding, flash flooding, debris flows, erosion, culvert overtopping, road washouts, utility disruption, or blocked emergency access.¹⁵⁹
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City is vulnerable where homes, streets, drainage systems, public facilities, and transportation routes are located near creeks, drainageways, or areas with limited stormwater capacity. Localized flooding may also occur from short-duration, high-intensity rainfall, runoff from nearby slopes, or overflow at roadway crossings and culverts. Impacts: Flooding may damage structures and roads, overwhelm drainage systems, interrupt utilities, and limit access to critical facilities and emergency services. Even localized events can create erosion, sediment deposition, temporary roadway closures, and increased maintenance and repair costs for the city. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, 46 kV¹⁶⁰ meter structure, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View

¹⁵⁹ Utah Division of Water Rights, National Inventory of Dams list: LABARON (UT00167) and KENT'S LAKE NO. 1 and NO. 2 (UT00161–UT00162), https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/damsafety/nid_list. U.S. Forest Service, LeBaron Campground and Kents Lake Road naming, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/fishlake/recreation/lebaron-campground>; <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/fishlake/recreation/wateractivities/recarea/?recid=12192&actid=42>. Dam inventory names are retained for dams; lake names follow Forest Service usage.

¹⁶⁰ kV = kilovolt

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital at 1109 North 100 West; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, Beaver River stream crossings, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by riverine flooding, flash flooding, stormwater ponding, culvert overtopping, erosion, road washouts, utility disruption, or blocked emergency access.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford may be vulnerable to localized flooding affecting residences, streets, drainage infrastructure, utility systems, and transportation connections during intense rainfall, snowmelt, or runoff events. Because flood impacts in Beaver County often occur at roadway crossings, along agricultural bottoms, and in normally dry washes, Milford may also be affected by erosion, culvert overtopping, or limited drainage capacity. Impacts: Potential impacts include water damage to property, roadway closures, utility disruption, erosion, and added response and maintenance costs. Flooding may also affect access to public facilities, local services, and surrounding agricultural areas that support the Milford community. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system, sewer lagoon, Little League Lift Station, Industrial Park Lift Station, headworks, metering station, interceptor sewer, and related sewer collection infrastructure; Milford drainage infrastructure, including the 600 North drainage project, Main Street/Highway 257 drainage crossing, culverts, stormwater conveyance, and drainage channels; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage corridors, rail access, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by riverine flooding, flash flooding, stormwater ponding, culvert overtopping, erosion, road washouts, utility disruption, sewer backup, or blocked emergency access.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable where buildings, roads, local infrastructure, and nearby agricultural areas are located in low-lying areas or near channels that can convey runoff during storm or snowmelt events. Localized flooding may occur at roadway crossings, along drainageways, and in areas where runoff concentrates quickly. Impacts: Flooding could damage property and transportation routes, affect utilities, isolate portions of the community, and increase recovery needs. Even smaller flood events may create erosion, culvert or drainage problems, roadway access limitations, and added repair demands for local government and residents. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam flood-control/debris-retention infrastructure; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, water lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, and access routes that may be affected by riverine flooding, flash flooding, stormwater ponding, debris flows, culvert overtopping, erosion, road washouts, utility disruption, or blocked emergency access.

Hail

Table 58 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with hail for Beaver County participants.

Table 58: Hail Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County has moderate hail vulnerability driven by exposure of agricultural assets, scattered rural development, public facilities, and major transportation corridors. Documented hail events include a 1.25-inch hail event on July 29, 2021, and a 2.00-inch hail event on August 17, 2021, confirming exposure to damaging hail. Countywide planning context includes approximately 7,301 residents and 3,102 housing units; these totals are not estimates of direct hazard exposure. Other assets include 267 farms,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	119,496 acres in farms, 26,787 irrigated acres, and more than 20,800 acres of forage production, along with structures, vehicles, utility infrastructure, and outdoor equipment across 2,582.9 square miles.¹⁶¹ Impacts: Recent records indicate 2 NCEI hail records on 2 dates in Beaver County during 2021–2025, filtered to reported hail diameters of at least 1 inch, with \$20,000 in reported property damage and no reported injuries, deaths, or crop damage. Hail can damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, solar and HVAC equipment, agricultural infrastructure, and forage production, while also creating hazardous travel conditions on Interstate 15, State Route 21, and other county roads. Even localized storms can create repair costs, temporary service disruption, and economic stress for rural households, producers, and public agencies.¹⁶²¹⁶³ Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff’s Office, dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and wastewater systems, electric power and communications infrastructure, fuel-distribution and emergency-service support infrastructure, agricultural facilities, livestock operations, and exposed vehicles, roofs, windows, mechanical systems, solar panels, communications equipment, and utility corridors that may be affected by hail impacts, roof and siding damage, broken windows, damaged vehicles/equipment, blocked access routes, or utility disruption.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Homes, businesses, schools, vehicles, and public facilities in Beaver City are vulnerable to hail damage, particularly to roofs, siding, windows, and outdoor equipment. Because recent damaging hail has been documented in the Beaver area, Beaver City is exposed to localized hailstorms that can affect concentrated community assets with little warning. Impacts: Hail may result in property damage, maintenance and insurance costs, temporary service disruptions, and hazardous conditions for travel and outdoor activity. Localized hail can also affect public buildings, fleet vehicles, and surrounding agricultural assets that support the Beaver community.

¹⁶¹ USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2022 Census of Agriculture, Beaver County, Utah county profile, pp. 1–2 (267 farms; 119,496 acres in farms; 26,787 irrigated acres; 20,806 forage acres), https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Utah/cp49001.pdf. U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Beaver County, Utah; July 1, 2025 population and housing estimates (V2025), 2020 Census, and 2020–2024 American Community Survey, as applicable. Age percentages are those reported in QuickFacts, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/beavercountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 10, 2026.

¹⁶² HVAC = heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

¹⁶³ NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database, annual details CSV files, retrieved October 10, 2026, <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/swdi/stormevents/csvfiles/>, Beaver County hail, 2021–2025, diameters at least 1 inch: Events 974497 and 981963.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, overhead electric and communications lines, utility corridors, exposed vehicles, roofs, windows, mechanical systems, and outdoor equipment within Beaver City that may be affected by hail impacts, roof and siding damage, broken windows, damaged vehicles/equipment, blocked access routes, or utility disruption.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford is vulnerable to hail impacts on structures, vehicles, utilities, and nearby agricultural uses during severe weather events. The normal exposure of Milford Municipal Airport and surrounding valley development to convective storms means hail can affect both municipal assets and transportation-related facilities in and around the city. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to roofs and exteriors, broken windows, damage to fleet or privately owned vehicles, crop loss, and short-term disruption to transportation and outdoor operations. Hail may also increase repair and maintenance costs for public facilities, utilities, and nearby agricultural producers. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, utility corridors, exposed vehicles, roofs, windows, mechanical systems, outdoor equipment, and solar or communications equipment within Milford that may be affected

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	by hail impacts, roof and siding damage, broken windows, damaged vehicles/equipment, blocked access routes, or utility disruption.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville may be vulnerable where homes, vehicles, outdoor equipment, and nearby agricultural resources are exposed to hail-producing storms. As part of the county's irrigated and rural landscape, Minersville is also vulnerable to hail impacts on forage, farm structures, utility assets, and local roads. Impacts: Hail can cause property damage, affect crops and landscaping, damage vehicles and exposed equipment, and create cleanup and repair needs for residents and local government. Even short-duration storms may disrupt local travel, strain limited repair capacity, and increase costs for households and nearby agricultural operations. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, dock, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, water lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, exposed vehicles, roofs, windows, mechanical systems, outdoor equipment, and access routes that may be affected by hail impacts, roof and siding damage, broken windows, damaged vehicles/equipment, blocked access routes, or utility disruption.

Landslide

Table 59 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with landslide for Beaver County participants.

Table 59: Landslide Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County has moderate landslide vulnerability concentrated in steep terrain, mountain transportation corridors, canyon systems, drainage crossings, and areas near the Tushar Mountains where rockfall, debris flow, and shallow slope failures may occur. Countywide

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	planning context includes 7,072 residents in 2020, an estimated 7,301 residents in 2025, approximately 2,518 households, and 3,102 housing units. These totals do not quantify landslide exposure; roads, bridges, and culverts are potentially affected where they intersect unstable slopes or debris-flow paths. Potentially affected lifelines include Interstate 15, State Routes 21 and 130, and State Route 153 through Beaver Canyon and the Tushar Mountains, local canyon roads, county B roads, co-located utility corridors, and recreation access routes. Impacts: Landslides can damage roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, campgrounds, recreation access points, and dispersed development, while restricting access and increasing erosion, drainage problems, and emergency response needs. Beaver County was included in FEMA Disaster Declaration DR-1598-UT for Flooding and Landslides in 2005, demonstrating documented regional exposure. Because communities and services depend on limited transportation and utility corridors across 2,582.9 square miles, even a localized slope failure can create disproportionate travel disruption, temporary isolation, detours, and service interruption. In July 2026, flash flooding and debris flows severely damaged or washed away sections of State Route 153 through Beaver Canyon. UDOT reported an indefinite closure on July 21 and began emergency repair work in August; its August 28 update stated that the west side would remain closed to general and recreational travel for the remainder of 2026. The event demonstrates the potential for post-fire runoff, channel erosion, and slope instability to disrupt mountain access and transportation infrastructure.¹⁶⁴ Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, drainage facilities, canyon roads, slope-adjacent access routes, and rural transportation corridors; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and wastewater systems, electric power, natural gas, communications, and fuel-distribution lifeline infrastructure; dams, reservoirs, irrigation conveyance systems, stream crossings, flood-control channels, and debris-retention structures, including Rocky Ford Dam/Minersville Reservoir, Kent's Lake dams, Manderfield (Beaver) Dam, Three Creeks Dam, Puffer Lake Dam, Anderson Meadow Dam, Labaron Dam, South Creek Dam, Blue Lake Dam, Little Reservoir Dam, Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam, and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam that may be affected by

¹⁶⁴ Utah Department of Transportation, "SR-153 through Beaver Canyon closed indefinitely after flooding washes out road," July 21, 2026; "Emergency repair work begins on SR-153 in Beaver Canyon," August 28, 2026, <https://connect.udot.utah.gov/2026/07/21/sr-153-through-beaver-canyon-closed-indefinitely-after-flooding-washes-out-road/>; <https://connect.udot.utah.gov/2026/08/28/emergency-repair-work-begins-on-sr-153-in-beaver-canyon/>.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	landslides, debris flows, rockfall, slope failure, erosion, road blockage, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access. ¹⁶⁵
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City may be vulnerable where nearby slopes, drainage channels, or transportation connections are susceptible to erosion, rockfall, debris movement, or unstable ground conditions. Although direct structural exposure is lower than in more urban counties, Beaver City depends on reliable access through surrounding terrain and local drainage crossings that may be affected by slope movement. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to roads and drainage infrastructure, sediment deposition, temporary access limitations, and added maintenance and repair costs. Landslides or debris movement affecting nearby corridors could also delay emergency response, interrupt utilities, and reduce access to public services and recreation areas connected to Beaver City. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, Beaver River hydroelectric facilities, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver Senior Citizen Center; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, Beaver River corridors, canyon access routes, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by landslides, debris flows, rockfall, slope failure, erosion, road blockage, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford has lower overall landslide exposure than the county's mountainous eastern areas, but transportation routes, drainage channels, fill embankments, and localized slopes may still be vulnerable to erosion and slope movement. Milford may also experience indirect vulnerability where access, utilities, or regional corridors serving the community are affected by landslides elsewhere in Beaver County. Impacts: Localized slope failure or debris movement could affect roads, drainage systems, and nearby infrastructure, leading to cleanup, repair, and

¹⁶⁵ Utah Division of Water Rights, National Inventory of Dams list: LABARON (UT00167) and KENT'S LAKE NO. 1 and NO. 2 (UT00161–UT00162). https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/damsafety/nid_list. U.S. Forest Service, LeBaron Campground and Kents Lake Road naming. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/fishlake/recreation/lebaron-campground>; <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/fishlake/recreation/wateractivities/recarea/?recid=12192&actid=42>. Dam inventory names are retained for dams; lake names follow Forest Service usage.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	temporary disruption. Landslide impacts along transportation or utility routes outside the city may also affect travel, service access, and response capacity in and around Milford. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage corridors, rail access, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by landslides, debris flows, rockfall, slope failure, erosion, road blockage, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville may be vulnerable where roads, utility corridors, drainage crossings, or structures are affected by erosion, unstable ground, or nearby slope conditions. The town also depends on transportation and service routes that may traverse landslide-prone terrain elsewhere in Beaver County, increasing indirect vulnerability even where direct exposure is localized. Impacts: Landslide-related impacts could include roadway blockage, infrastructure damage, sediment accumulation, drainage problems, and increased maintenance or emergency access concerns. Even moderate slope failures affecting nearby corridors may isolate portions of the community, delay services, and increase repair demands for local government and residents. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, dock, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam flood-control/debris-retention infrastructure; local streets,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, water lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, and access routes that may be affected by landslides, debris flows, rockfall, slope failure, erosion, road blockage, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access.

Problem Soils

Table 60 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with problem soils for Beaver County participants.

Table 60: Problem Soils Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County's problem soil vulnerability is concentrated in valley bottoms, alluvial settings, and agricultural areas where saline, sodic, collapsible, shallow, and locally expansive soils affect development and infrastructure. Countywide context includes 7,301 residents and 3,102 housing units in 2025 and, in the 2022 Census of Agriculture, 267 farms, 119,496 acres in farms, and 26,787 irrigated acres. These totals do not identify assets on hazardous soils. Potentially affected assets include local roads, culverts, bridges and approaches, water and wastewater lines, septic systems, canals, laterals, and agricultural support facilities in Beaver Valley, Milford Valley, Minersville, and other valley-floor settings. Impacts: Problem soils can contribute to foundation cracking, slab movement, uneven floors, pavement distress, shoulder failure, pipe breaks, septic limitations, drainage problems, canal and lateral damage, and increased construction and maintenance costs over time. Because homes, public buildings, agricultural facilities, roads, buried utilities, and critical services are often concentrated in the same valley areas where soil limitations occur, even localized failures can create disproportionate service disruption and recurring repair costs in rural parts of the county. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and other public safety facilities; Beaver High School; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver Municipal Airport; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, drainage facilities, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and wastewater systems, electric power, natural gas, communications, and fuel-distribution lifeline infrastructure; dams, reservoirs, irrigation conveyance systems, stream crossings, flood-control channels, and debris-retention structures, including Rocky Ford Dam/Minersville Reservoir, Kent's

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Lake dams, Manderfield (Beaver) Dam, Three Creeks Dam, Puffer Lake Dam, Anderson Meadow Dam, Labaron Dam, South Creek Dam, Blue Lake Dam, Little Reservoir Dam, Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam, and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam that may be affected by expansive soils, collapsible soils, corrosive soil or rock, soluble soil or rock, piping and erosion, shallow bedrock, wind-blown sand, settlement, foundation movement, pavement cracking, buried utility damage, drainage failure, or increased maintenance needs.¹⁶⁶
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City is vulnerable where homes, public buildings, streets, sidewalks, and underground utilities are located on valley-floor or alluvial soils with saline, collapsible, shallow, or localized shrink-swell characteristics. Moisture introduced by irrigation, stormwater, or leaking utilities can increase settlement, heave, and long-term infrastructure stress in developed portions of the city. Impacts: Problem soils may damage foundations, pavements, sidewalks, and buried utilities, increase repair needs, and complicate future development and infrastructure maintenance. Soil-related failures can also affect drainage, septic performance, and service reliability for homes, public buildings, and local transportation assets. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon, lift-station infrastructure, and planned sewer system improvements; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, 46 kV meter structure, Beaver River hydroelectric facilities, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, Beaver River corridors, sidewalks, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, buried utilities, foundations, pavements, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by expansive soils, collapsible soils, corrosive soil or rock, soluble soil or rock, piping and erosion, shallow bedrock, wind-blown sand, settlement, foundation movement, pavement cracking, buried utility damage, drainage failure, or increased maintenance needs.

¹⁶⁶ Utah Division of Water Rights, National Inventory of Dams list: LABARON (UT00167) and KENT'S LAKE NO. 1 and NO. 2 (UT00161–UT00162). https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/damsafety/nid_list. U.S. Forest Service, LeBaron Campground and Kents Lake Road naming. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/fishlake/recreation/lebaron-campground> ; <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/fishlake/recreation/wateractivities/recarea/?recid=12192&actid=42>. Dam inventory names are retained for dams; lake names follow Forest Service usage.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford may be vulnerable to soil-related issues affecting buildings, roads, drainage, and buried infrastructure where valley soils are saline, weak, collapsible, or otherwise moisture-sensitive. Because Milford is located within a developed valley setting, roads, utility lines, and agricultural-support infrastructure may be affected where irrigation, stormwater, or fluctuating moisture conditions activate soil movement or corrosive conditions. Impacts: Potential impacts include structural settlement, pavement deterioration, damage to buried utilities, drainage issues, and higher long-term maintenance costs. Problem soils may also affect surrounding agricultural and service infrastructure that supports the Milford community, increasing repair needs and operational costs over time. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including groundwater wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system, including the Little League Lift Station/Town Lift Station, Industrial Park Lift Station, sewer lagoon cells, headworks and metering station, interceptor sewer, clay pipe segments, force mains, gravity sewer, backup generators, and related sewer collection infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, sidewalks, drainage corridors, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, buried utilities, foundations, pavements, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by expansive soils, collapsible soils, corrosive soil or rock, soluble soil or rock, piping and erosion, shallow bedrock, wind-blown sand, settlement, foundation movement, pavement cracking, buried utility damage, drainage failure, or increased maintenance needs.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable where homes, local roads, drainage features, buried utilities, and nearby agricultural support facilities are founded on shrinking, swelling, collapsible, saline, or otherwise unstable soils. As part of the county's valley-floor and agricultural landscape, the town may also be affected where irrigation, leaking infrastructure, or runoff introduces moisture into sensitive soil conditions. Impacts: Problem soils can lead to foundation damage, roadway deterioration, utility issues, septic or drainage limitations, and added costs for construction, repair, and maintenance. Even localized soil failures may create

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	recurring infrastructure problems and increase operating costs for residents, local government, and nearby agricultural operations. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, town library, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, dock, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; Minersville–Big Wash Debris Dam and Minersville–Red Hills Debris Dam flood-control/debris-retention infrastructure; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, water lines, buried utilities, foundations, pavements, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, and access routes that may be affected by expansive soils, collapsible soils, corrosive soil or rock, soluble soil or rock, piping and erosion, shallow bedrock, wind-blown sand, settlement, foundation movement, pavement cracking, buried utility damage, drainage failure, or increased maintenance needs.

Radon Gas

Table 61 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with radon gas for Beaver County participants.

Table 61: Radon Gas Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County is classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a Zone 2 county, meaning the predicted average indoor screening level is between 2 and 4 pCi/L, and the 2024 Utah Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan ranks Beaver County’s radon hazard significance as moderate. Homes, schools, workplaces, and other enclosed buildings in Beaver County may be vulnerable where local geology allows naturally

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	occurring gas to accumulate indoors, including a housing stock of 3,102 units and public facilities serving dispersed rural communities.¹⁶⁷¹⁶⁸ Impacts: Elevated radon poses a long-term public health risk, particularly where buildings are not tested or mitigated. The EPA recommends mitigation at or above 4 pCi/L. Beaver County may therefore face ongoing needs for testing, education, mitigation, and follow-up action in residences and occupied public buildings. Critical Facilities, Critical Infrastructure, and Vulnerable Populations Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; county public buildings, justice court facilities, emergency shelters, schools, libraries, senior/community facilities, road department offices and crew facilities, and other regularly occupied county-owned or county-supported buildings where indoor radon accumulation could affect employees, patients, students, residents, responders, visitors, or other building occupants; occupied water, wastewater, utility, communications, and emergency-service support facilities that may require radon testing, ventilation improvements, sealing, or mitigation where elevated indoor radon levels are identified.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City may be vulnerable where homes and public buildings are not regularly tested for radon or where direct ground contact, basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, or limited ventilation allow indoor gas accumulation. Beaver County's EPA Zone 2 designation does not determine indoor radon levels in Beaver City; individual-building testing is necessary. Impacts: Potential impacts are primarily long-term health related and may increase the need for testing, public outreach, and mitigation in affected structures. Elevated radon in homes, schools, or public buildings could also create household and municipal costs for mitigation and follow-up testing. Critical Facilities, Critical Infrastructure, and Vulnerable Populations Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works offices and occupied water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure support facilities; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex support buildings; Canyon Breeze Golf Course clubhouse/support buildings; Beaver Municipal Airport occupied buildings; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, public buildings, parks and recreation buildings, community facilities, occupied utility facilities, and other regularly occupied municipal or

¹⁶⁷ pCi/L = picocuries per liter

¹⁶⁸ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Utah Map of Radon Zones (map developed in 1993).

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-08/documents/utah.pdf>. County zones do not predict individual-building levels; all homes should be tested.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	community buildings within Beaver City where indoor radon accumulation could affect employees, patients, students, residents, responders, visitors, or other building occupants and may require radon testing, ventilation improvements, sealing, or mitigation where elevated indoor radon levels are identified.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford is vulnerable where residential and public buildings may have elevated indoor radon concentrations due to local geologic conditions, direct ground contact, and limited testing awareness. As part of EPA Radon Zone 2, Milford may contain buildings with moderate to elevated indoor radon potential even where no visible site indicator is present. Impacts: Radon exposure may affect long-term health and could require increased education, testing, and mitigation measures for buildings with elevated levels. Public facilities, residences, and rental properties may also face added costs and operational burdens if testing identifies radon above recommended action levels. Critical Facilities, Critical Infrastructure, and Vulnerable Populations Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field occupied buildings; Milford Cemetery occupied support buildings; occupied water, wastewater, utility, communications, and emergency-service support facilities; public buildings, schools, healthcare facilities, emergency shelters, community facilities, and other regularly occupied municipal or community buildings within Milford where indoor radon accumulation could affect employees, patients, students, residents, responders, visitors, or other building occupants and may require radon testing, ventilation improvements, sealing, or mitigation where elevated indoor radon levels are identified.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville may be vulnerable where homes and community buildings are exposed to naturally occurring radon and testing or mitigation is limited. As part of Beaver County's EPA Zone 2 radon setting, Minersville may include ground-contact structures where indoor radon accumulates in basements, crawlspaces, or slab-on-grade buildings without obvious warning signs. Impacts: Impacts are primarily associated with long-term indoor exposure and may require public education, building testing, and mitigation improvements. Elevated radon could also create financial and operational burdens for households and local facilities if mitigation is needed. Critical Facilities, Critical Infrastructure, and Vulnerable Populations Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Street; Minersville Town water utility offices and occupied water service support facilities; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks and recreation support buildings, community facilities, local government service offices, Minersville Reservoir occupied recreation/support buildings, and other regularly occupied municipal or community buildings within Minersville where indoor radon accumulation could affect employees, students, residents, responders, visitors, or other building occupants and may require radon testing, ventilation improvements, sealing, or mitigation where elevated indoor radon levels are identified.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Table 62 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with thunderstorms and lightning for Beaver County participants.

Table 62: Thunderstorms and Lightning Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County has a moderate but recurring vulnerability to thunderstorms and lightning because seasonal convective storms affect dispersed rural communities, agricultural operations, transportation routes, utility infrastructure, and recreation areas across a large geographic area. Open terrain, exposed highways, long utility corridors, and above-ground electrical distribution systems increase vulnerability to cloud-to-ground lightning, gusty outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and associated service disruption. Impacts: A documented July 2016 thunderstorm near Milford downed 16 power poles, caused about \$20,000 in property damage, and interrupted power to nearly the entire community, illustrating the potential for localized storms to create disproportionate countywide disruption. Thunderstorms and lightning can also cause wildfire starts, power outages, hazardous travel, equipment damage, agricultural losses, communications disruption, and risk to outdoor workers and recreationists along Interstate 15 and State Routes 21, 130, 153, 160, and 257. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, Beaver County Sheriff's Dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed at 1616 North Highway 357 and Milford Road Shed at 899 South Highway 21; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage facilities, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	wastewater systems, electric power, natural gas, communications, emergency alert/dispatch systems, fuel-distribution and emergency-service support infrastructure, agricultural facilities, livestock operations, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, antennas, radio towers, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors that may be affected by lightning strikes, power surges, fire ignition, wind-driven rain, localized flooding, hail, downed lines, blocked roads, or service disruptions.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning where homes, businesses, utilities, drainage systems, transportation routes, and outdoor activities are exposed to severe weather. Local exposure is increased by above-ground utilities, open terrain, and the city's reliance on surrounding transportation and service corridors that may be affected by strong winds, heavy rain, or lightning. Impacts: Potential impacts include utility interruption, minor property damage, localized flooding, lightning-related fire starts, and threats to public safety during storm events. Even isolated storms may disrupt roads, communications, and public services while affecting residents, businesses, and outdoor recreation or work activities. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, Beaver River hydroelectric facilities, 46 kV meter structure, overhead electric lines, utility poles, transformers, meters, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by lightning strikes, power surges, fire ignition, wind-driven rain, localized flooding, hail, downed lines, blocked roads, or service disruptions.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford is vulnerable to lightning strikes, heavy rain, thunderstorm winds, and utility disruption affecting structures, roads, open land, and transportation or industrial facilities. Historical evidence shows this exposure directly: a July 2016 thunderstorm near Milford downed 16 power poles and caused a widespread outage affecting nearly all local residents. Impacts: Thunderstorms may produce outages, hazardous driving conditions, localized drainage problems, minor structural damage, and fire ignition risk. Severe localized events can also interrupt public services, damage utility

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	infrastructure, and create cleanup and recovery demands that are significant for a small community. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage corridors, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by lightning strikes, power surges, fire ignition, wind-driven rain, localized flooding, hail, downed lines, blocked roads, or service disruptions.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville may be vulnerable where residents, local infrastructure, agricultural support facilities, and open lands are exposed to lightning, gusty winds, brief heavy rainfall, and severe storm conditions. The town's rural setting and dependence on exposed utility and transportation links increase vulnerability to localized storm disruption. Impacts: Impacts can include lightning-caused fires, outages, minor flooding, property damage, and increased emergency response needs during storms. Even short-duration thunderstorms may disrupt access, affect utilities, and create repair and cleanup demands for residents, local government, and nearby agricultural operations.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, dock, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, water lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, antennas, radio/communications equipment, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, utility poles, overhead lines, and access routes that may be affected by lightning strikes, power surges, fire ignition, wind-driven rain, localized flooding, hail, downed lines, blocked roads, or service disruptions.

Tornadoes

Table 63 summarizes tornado vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Beaver County participants.

Table 63: Tornadoes Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County has low overall tornado probability but meaningful localized vulnerability where people, housing, schools, agricultural facilities, and lifeline systems are concentrated. Historical records indicate an EF0 tornado near Newhouse in August 2012, and countywide planning context includes approximately 7,301 residents, 3,102 housing units, and 2,518 households; these totals are not estimates of direct tornado exposure. Vulnerable populations include 28.1% of residents under age 18, 17.5% age 65 or older, and 11.3% of residents under age 65 with a disability. Potentially affected assets include public schools, fire stations in Beaver, Milford, and Minersville, Beaver Valley Hospital, Milford Memorial Hospital, agricultural buildings, and lifeline infrastructure along Interstate 15 and major local connectors.¹⁶⁹ Impacts: Even EF0 to EF2 tornadoes can cause highly localized but significant damage to roofs, siding, windows, outbuildings, irrigation systems, utility

¹⁶⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Beaver County, Utah, age and disability statistics.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/beavercountyutah/RHI125225>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	poles, vehicles, and communications equipment, while creating debris hazards and short-term disruption to power, transportation, and emergency services. In a rural county with dispersed assets and limited redundancy, a single tornado path could affect a meaningful share of residents, homes, schools, medical services, and agricultural operations where development and critical facilities are concentrated. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, Beaver County Sheriff's Dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, Animal Control, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed at 1616 North Highway 357 and Milford Road Shed at 899 South Highway 21; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage facilities, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and wastewater systems, electric power, natural gas, communications, emergency alert/dispatch systems, fuel-distribution and emergency-service support infrastructure, agricultural facilities, livestock operations, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, antennas, radio towers, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors that may be affected by tornado winds, windborne debris, roof or structural damage, downed power and communications lines, blocked roads, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City is vulnerable to localized tornado impacts on homes, schools, public buildings, vehicles, and utilities if a severe thunderstorm produces tornadic winds. Concentrated development, older structures, manufactured housing, and reliance on local utility and transportation systems can increase exposure where a tornado path intersects the city. Impacts: Potential impacts include concentrated structural damage, debris, outages, injuries, and temporary loss of access to affected areas. Even a brief tornado could disrupt schools, city services, and emergency response while creating cleanup and recovery needs that exceed routine local capacity.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, Beaver River hydroelectric facilities, 46 kV meter structure, overhead electric lines, utility poles, transformers, meters, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by tornado winds, windborne debris, roof or structural damage, downed power and communications lines, blocked roads, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford may be vulnerable to isolated tornado damage affecting residences, civic buildings, utilities, vehicles, and open areas during severe storm events. Local exposure may be increased by manufactured housing, large-span buildings, agricultural support facilities, and the community's reliance on exposed utility and transportation links. Impacts: Even a brief tornado could cause concentrated property damage, service disruption, debris blockage, and localized emergency response and cleanup needs. A localized event may also interrupt utilities, affect access to community facilities, and strain small-community recovery capacity.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage corridors, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by tornado winds, windborne debris, roof or structural damage, downed power and communications lines, blocked roads, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable to rare tornado events where homes, town facilities, agricultural buildings, and exposed utilities are susceptible to localized extreme wind damage. The town's rural setting, older structures, manufactured housing, and limited shelter and service redundancy can increase vulnerability if a tornado affects the community. Impacts: Tornado impacts could include severe but localized structural damage, debris, outages, agricultural losses, and recovery demands that exceed local capacity. Even a short-duration event could disrupt roads, utilities, and emergency access while increasing cleanup, temporary shelter, and repair needs. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, dock, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, water lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	infrastructure, antennas, radio/communications equipment, exposed vehicles/equipment, rooftops, mechanical systems, utility poles, overhead lines, and access routes that may be affected by tornado winds, windborne debris, roof or structural damage, downed power and communications lines, blocked roads, utility disruption, or loss of emergency access.

Wildfire

Table 64 summarizes wildfire vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Beaver County participants.

Table 64: Wildfire Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County has a highly likely wildfire probability and is vulnerable where large areas of burnable vegetation, recurrent hot, dry, and windy fire-weather conditions, and dispersed development patterns expose people, property, infrastructure, and natural resources to wildfire. Countywide planning context includes approximately 7,301 residents and 3,102 housing units; these totals are not estimates of direct hazard exposure. Other assets include one county government and three incorporated communities distributed across 2,582.9 square miles, along with schools, government buildings, emergency response facilities, utility corridors, transportation routes, grazing lands, and watershed resources. Vulnerability is elevated in wildland-urban interface areas and along road and utility corridors where wildfire can threaten structures, interrupt access, and affect essential services. Impacts: Wildfire can threaten Beaver, Milford, and Minersville; damage homes, outbuildings, public facilities, fencing, utilities, and communications equipment; disrupt Interstate 15 and other transportation routes; affect grazing lands and tourism; and degrade air quality for residents and outdoor workers. Longer-term impacts can include erosion, watershed degradation, post-fire flooding, and debris-flow potential, meaning even a single wildfire can create countywide operational, environmental, and recovery consequences. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, Beaver County Sheriff's Dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, Animal Control, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed and Milford Road Shed; Historic Fort Cameron, county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage facilities, evacuation routes, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and wastewater systems, electric power, natural gas, communications, emergency

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	alert/dispatch systems, fuel-distribution and emergency-service support infrastructure, agricultural facilities, livestock operations, recreation areas, campgrounds, forest access roads, utility poles, overhead lines, radio towers, antennas, and utility corridors that may be affected by wildfire, smoke, ember exposure, structure ignition, evacuation constraints, power outages, water-system disruption, road closures, post-fire debris flows, or loss of emergency access.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City is vulnerable where neighborhoods, public facilities, utilities, and transportation routes interface with nearby grass, shrub, or other vegetated fuels. The city may also be affected by smoke, evacuation needs, and infrastructure disruption if wildfire threatens nearby access routes, utility corridors, or surrounding lands. Impacts: Wildfire could damage structures and utilities, prompt evacuations, reduce air quality, threaten local roads, and increase firefighting and recovery costs. Smoke and protective actions may also affect residents, schools, businesses, and community services even when direct fire damage is limited. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, Beaver River hydroelectric facilities, 46 kV meter structure, overhead electric lines, utility poles, transformers, meters, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, recreation areas, campgrounds, canyon access routes, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by wildfire, smoke, ember exposure, structure ignition, evacuation constraints, power outages, water-system disruption, road closures, post-fire debris flows, or loss of emergency access.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford may be vulnerable where developed areas, utilities, industrial or agricultural support facilities, and transportation routes are adjacent to combustible vegetation or exposed to wildfire from surrounding lands. The community may also be affected by smoke, utility disruption, and travel limitations if wildfire threatens nearby corridors or open lands. Impacts: Potential impacts include structural threat, smoke and air quality problems, disruption of utilities and travel, and increased demands on local

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	firefighting resources. Even fires outside the city may affect public services, evacuation routes, and outdoor activity if smoke or road restrictions occur. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage corridors, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by wildfire, smoke, ember exposure, structure ignition, evacuation constraints, power outages, water-system disruption, road closures, post-fire debris flows, or loss of emergency access.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable where homes, town facilities, utilities, agricultural lands, and surrounding open space are exposed to wildfire ignition and spread from nearby vegetation or human activity. The town's rural setting and dependence on limited access routes and utility systems increase vulnerability if wildfire affects nearby roads, communications, or power infrastructure. Impacts: Wildfire can threaten property and life, impair air quality, affect utilities and roads, and create significant response, evacuation, and recovery challenges. Even geographically limited fires may disrupt community access, strain local resources, and create longer-term erosion or post-fire runoff concerns. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, dock, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	the Minersville area; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, water lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, antennas, radio/communications equipment, utility poles, overhead lines, recreation/campground facilities, and access routes that may be affected by wildfire, smoke, ember exposure, structure ignition, evacuation constraints, power outages, water-system disruption, road closures, post-fire debris flows, or loss of emergency access.

Winter Storms

Table 65 summarizes winter-storm vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Beaver County participants.

Table 65: Winter Storms Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Beaver County	Vulnerabilities: Beaver County has a high probability of future winter storm impacts due to higher elevations, colder winter temperatures, and exposure along major transportation corridors. Countywide planning context includes about 7,300 residents, approximately 2,500 households, and about 3,100 housing units. These totals are not mapped winter-storm exposure estimates. Residents age 65 or older represent 17.5% of the county population and may be especially vulnerable to prolonged cold, outages, and delayed access to care. Major exposed lifelines include Interstate 15, State Route 21, and mountain travel corridors, along with Beaver Valley Hospital, schools, public safety facilities, utilities, water and wastewater systems, and communications infrastructure vulnerable to snow, black ice, reduced visibility, power interruption, and prolonged cold. Impacts: Winter storms can produce moderate to major impacts in Beaver County, including hazardous travel, crashes, road closures, power outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, snow loading, delayed emergency response, and disruption to Beaver Valley Hospital, schools, businesses, and freight movement. Because the county depends on limited transportation and utility redundancy, even short-duration storms can isolate residents, interrupt supply deliveries, and create broader public health, economic, and continuity-of-operations challenges across Beaver County's 2,582.9 square miles. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver County Administration Office; Beaver County Emergency Management; Beaver County Sheriff's Office, Beaver County Sheriff's Dispatch, Beaver County Jail, Search & Rescue, Animal Control, and other public safety facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; Milford Memorial Hospital; Beaver County Road Department facilities, including the Beaver Road Shed at 1616 North Highway 357 and Milford Road Shed at 899 South Highway 21; county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage facilities, snow-plow

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	routes, and access routes; county public buildings, parks/facilities, emergency shelters, schools, water and wastewater systems, electric power, natural gas, communications, emergency alert/dispatch systems, fuel-distribution and emergency-service support infrastructure, agricultural facilities, livestock operations, exposed vehicles/equipment, utility poles, overhead lines, radio towers, antennas, and utility corridors that may be affected by snow accumulation, ice, freezing rain, high winds, reduced visibility, downed power and communications lines, frozen water or sewer components, blocked roads, delayed emergency response, power outages, or loss of emergency access.
Beaver City	Vulnerabilities: Beaver City is vulnerable to winter storms where homes, public buildings, roads, utilities, and residents depend on reliable winter access and uninterrupted heating and power. Snow, black ice, and prolonged cold can affect local travel, increase risk to older adults and medically vulnerable residents, and place stress on city infrastructure and services. Impacts: Winter storms may disrupt travel, increase crash risk, strain snow removal and utility operations, and affect schools, public facilities, and city services during prolonged cold or power interruptions. Even localized winter weather can create safety concerns, transportation delays, and added response and recovery costs for the community. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Beaver City Hall at 30 West 300 North; Beaver City Public Works water, sewer, streets, and infrastructure systems; Beaver City Water System, including water lines, meters, pumps, tanks, springs, wells, and service connections; Beaver City sewer system, including sewer lagoon and lift-station infrastructure; Beaver City Municipal Electric, including Lower Hydro 1, Middle Hydro 2, Upper Hydro 3, Beaver River hydroelectric facilities, 46 kV meter structure, overhead electric lines, utility poles, transformers, meters, and related electric distribution infrastructure; Beaver City utility billing and administrative service functions; Beaver City Pool; Beaver Public Library; Tushar Mountain Ball Complex; Canyon Breeze Golf Course; Beaver Municipal Airport; Mountain View Cemetery; Beaver Fire District #1 Fire House and emergency response facilities; Beaver Valley Hospital; schools, parks, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, snow-removal routes, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors within Beaver City that may be affected by snow accumulation, ice, freezing rain, high winds, reduced visibility, downed power and communications lines, frozen water or sewer components, blocked roads, delayed emergency response, power outages, or loss of emergency access.
City of Milford	Vulnerabilities: Milford is vulnerable to winter weather impacts on roads, utilities, buildings, and public safety during snow, ice, and freezing temperature events. As part of Beaver County's high winter storm probability setting, Milford may experience dangerous travel, power interruptions, frozen infrastructure, and service disruption that can affect residents, businesses, and emergency operations.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Potential impacts include hazardous travel, outages, frozen or damaged infrastructure, increased heating demand, and interruption of public services and commercial activity. Even short-duration winter weather events can create recovery and maintenance burdens that are significant for a small community. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Milford City Offices/City Hall at 26 South 100 West; Milford City Administrative Office; Milford City water, sewer, and garbage utility systems; Milford Municipal Water System, including culinary water wells, storage tanks, meters, service connections, and distribution mains; Milford wastewater system and lift station infrastructure; Milford DMV/Justice Court; Beaver County Sheriff's Office–Milford facilities; Beaver County Milford Administration Office; Beaver County Fire District #2/Milford Fire Department facilities; Milford Memorial Hospital and Milford Ambulance Service; Milford Medical Clinic; Milford Public Library; Milford Senior Citizen's Center; Milford Swimming Pool; Milford High School and Milford Elementary/School facilities; Milford Municipal Airport–Ben and Judy Briscoe Field; Milford Cemetery; Rocky Mountain Power electric service infrastructure; Enbridge Gas Utah natural gas service infrastructure; local communications infrastructure; Main Street, State Route 257, local roads, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage corridors, snow-removal routes, airport access roads, water and sewer lines, electric power and communications lines, antennas, radio/communications equipment, utility poles, overhead lines, and utility corridors within Milford that may be affected by snow accumulation, ice, freezing rain, high winds, reduced visibility, downed power and communications lines, frozen water or sewer components, blocked roads, delayed emergency response, power outages, or loss of emergency access.
Town of Minersville	Vulnerabilities: Minersville is vulnerable where residents, local roads, utilities, community facilities, and surrounding agricultural operations are exposed to snow, ice, and prolonged cold weather. The town's rural setting and dependence on limited transportation and utility systems increase vulnerability if winter storms affect travel, power, heating, or emergency access. Impacts: Winter storms can impair transportation, disrupt services, create safety hazards, and increase response and recovery demands on the town. Even localized winter weather may isolate residents, delay emergency response, affect utilities and heating, and create added repair and operational costs for local government and households. Critical Facilities and Critical Infrastructure Potentially Impacted: Minersville Town Office/Town Hall at 60 West Main Street; Minersville Town water utility system, including groundwater supply, water mains, meters, service connections, and related water service infrastructure; Minersville Fire Department/Beaver County Fire District #2 facility at 118 South Center Street; Minersville School facilities; Minersville public buildings, parks, community facilities, and local government service functions; Minersville Reservoir and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	associated irrigation, recreation, campground, boat ramp, dock, culinary water, restroom, shower, sewage disposal, fish-cleaning, electric hookup, and access infrastructure; Minersville Reservoir & Irrigation Company infrastructure; Beaver River water-supply and irrigation infrastructure serving the Minersville area; local streets, Utah State Route 21, Utah State Route 130, bridges, culverts, traffic-control devices, signs, drainage channels, snow-removal routes, water lines, utility corridors, overhead and underground power and communications infrastructure, antennas, radio/communications equipment, utility poles, overhead lines, exposed vehicles/equipment, and access routes that may be affected by snow accumulation, ice, freezing rain, high winds, reduced visibility, downed power and communications lines, frozen water or sewer components, blocked roads, delayed emergency response, power outages, or loss of emergency access.

Changes in Development

This plan update considers whether development since the previous plan has changed each participant's vulnerability. A change in population, construction, or economic activity does not by itself establish increased or decreased vulnerability. The determination must consider where development occurred, the relevant hazard area, applicable design and land-use controls, infrastructure capacity, and whether exposure or expected consequences changed.

Beaver County's population increased from 7,072 in the 2020 Census to an estimated 7,301 on July 1, 2025. The county also recorded 48 building permits in 2025. These figures indicate modest growth but do not show where new development occurred relative to hazard areas. Long-range state projections and the Mineral Mountains Project Area identify the potential for additional residential, employment, utility, transportation, and industrial development; however, proposed development is not treated as existing exposure.¹⁷⁰

Future development could increase exposure if people, structures, utilities, or access routes are added in flood-prone areas, the wildland-urban interface, unstable or problem-soil areas, dam-inundation areas, or locations with limited water, power, transportation, or emergency-service redundancy. Development review, zoning, subdivision requirements, building-code administration, geotechnical investigation, floodplain management, water planning, emergency access, and capital programming can reduce or avoid added risk. Because participant-specific development locations and their relationship to hazard areas are not established by the available records, Table 66 reports an indeterminate finding rather than an unsupported increase, decrease, or unchanged condition.

¹⁷⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Beaver County, Utah, population estimates and 2025 building permits. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/beavercountyutah/RH125225>. Utah Inland Port Authority, Mineral Mountains Project Area. <https://inlandportauthority.utah.gov/mineralmountains/>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

Table 66 distinguishes potential effects of future development from observed changes since the previous plan. The available records do not identify development locations, jurisdiction-owned assets outside the planning area, or completed mitigation by participant sufficiently to determine increased, unchanged, or decreased vulnerability. An indeterminate finding is not a finding of unchanged vulnerability.

Table 66: Vulnerability Changes in Beaver County

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
Beaver County	Potential added exposure in unincorporated floodplains, wildland-urban interface, unstable slopes or problem soils, and dam-inundation areas; rural water, utility, and access constraints remain relevant. No documented increase is established by the available development record. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.
Beaver City	Potential added exposure where new development intersects local drainageways, nearby vegetated slopes, or vulnerable water, electric, and canyon-access systems. No documented increase is established by the available development record. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.
City of Milford	Potential added exposure where residential, industrial, or logistics development increases demands on municipal water, drainage, utilities, and transportation corridors. No documented increase is	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
	established by the available development record. No participant-specific observed increase is established.		
Town of Minersville	Potential added exposure where development intersects drainageways, reservoir-related inundation areas, wildfire fuels, problem soils, or constrained water and access systems. No documented increase is established by the available development record. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.

Capability Assessment

The capability assessment identifies the plans, regulations, staff, technical resources, funding mechanisms, outreach methods, and floodplain-management functions available to support mitigation. The assessment informs action feasibility, implementation responsibility, potential resources, and capability-improvement needs. Where a capability could not be confirmed, this annex does not assume that it exists. The local capability inventory describes the planning and administrative framework reported in the annex. Dated ordinance, staffing, and implementation records are not available to independently establish each entry's current status; the inventory does not demonstrate NFIP enforcement or completion of individual mitigation actions.

Beaver County Capability Assessment

Table 67 describes the mitigation capabilities for Beaver County.

Table 67: Beaver County Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Beaver County General Plan, amended February 1999; Beaver County Resource Management Plan, 2017; Southwest Utah Regional Community Wildfire Protection Plan, adopted October 26, 2007; and building codes adopted pursuant to applicable Utah requirements.

Capability	Description
	Beaver County Planning and Zoning review processes; zoning administration; subdivision and land use review procedures; building permit and inspection requirements for unincorporated Beaver County; and adopted county ordinances that guide growth, development, and code administration. These plans and regulations provide the County with authority to incorporate hazard considerations into land use, subdivision, infrastructure, and construction decisions.
Administrative and Technical	Beaver County has administrative and technical capabilities through its Planning and Zoning Department, Zoning Administrator, Building Department, permit and inspection program, county legal counsel, and emergency management coordination. The Building Department handles permits and inspections for unincorporated Beaver County and provides contracted inspection services for Beaver City, Milford City, and Minersville Town. These capabilities support mitigation through development review, code administration, infrastructure coordination, project implementation, and emergency planning.
Financial	Beaver County can support mitigation using local budget authority, capital improvement planning, fee-based permitting, grant administration, and partnerships with state and federal programs. Potential funding sources include FEMA hazard mitigation assistance programs, other emergency management and infrastructure grants, and local cost share where available. These tools can support both smaller operational improvements and larger capital projects intended to reduce long-term hazard risk.
Education and Outreach	Beaver County supports education and outreach through its official website and social media pages, Planning and Zoning notices and public meetings, emergency notifications, and public alert systems. The County provides access to alerts through its Alert Center and emergency communication resources, which can be used to share preparedness information, road closures, severe weather notifications, wildfire information, and other public safety messages. These tools create opportunities to improve public awareness of hazard risks and mitigation actions.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Beaver County as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490001). The effective-map field is recorded as (All Zone D); this is not a local ordinance-adoption date. No CRS class is reported in this entry. The status book establishes program status, not local permitting, enforcement, or substantial-improvement/substantial-damage implementation. Participant-specific implementation records and repetitive-loss/severe-repetitive-loss building counts and types are not established by the available evidence; no zero count or finding of compliance is inferred. ¹⁷¹

¹⁷¹ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve upon Beaver County's mitigation capabilities. This includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Update and maintain the Beaver County General Plan, review the Community Wildfire Protection Plan for continued relevance, and continue integrating hazard mitigation into zoning, subdivision review, capital improvement planning, and development standards for unincorporated areas.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among Planning and Zoning, the Building Department, emergency management, road and bridge functions, utilities, and participating jurisdictions to support project development, data sharing, grant management, and implementation of mitigation actions.
- **Financial:** Expand the County's ability to fund mitigation by identifying priority projects early, preparing grant-ready scopes of work, pursuing FEMA and state funding opportunities, and aligning mitigation needs with annual budgeting and capital improvement planning.
- **Education and Outreach:** Improve public awareness by expanding use of county alerts, website content, public meetings, and partner coordination to share information on wildfire preparedness, flood risk, drought and heat safety, winter travel hazards, and property-level mitigation actions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** The County can continue to strengthen this capability by maintaining compliant development review practices in mapped flood hazard areas, clarifying local floodplain administration responsibilities, and coordinating with Utah floodplain management resources and FEMA flood mapping tools.

Beaver City Capability Assessment

Table 68 describes the mitigation capabilities for Beaver City.

Table 68: Beaver City Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	General Plan (adopted 1994); Beaver City Code and Zoning Regulations; Transportation Master Plan (adopted 2023) Beaver City Planning and Zoning Commission processes; zoning, land use, subdivision, conditional use permit, variance, and site plan review procedures; city permit application processes; and building permit administration coordinated with Beaver County Building Department for inspections. These tools allow Beaver City to guide land use, review development proposals, and incorporate hazard considerations into growth, redevelopment, and construction decisions.
Administrative and Technical	Beaver City has administrative and technical capability through City Hall administration, the Planning and Zoning Commission, public works functions, coordination with Beaver County Building Department for inspections, and coordination with county emergency management and

Capability	Description
	public safety partners. These capabilities support implementation of mitigation through development review, infrastructure maintenance, code administration, project coordination, and emergency planning.
Financial	Beaver City can support mitigation using local budget authority, capital improvement planning, utility revenues, fee-based permitting, and grant applications coordinated with county, state, and federal programs. Potential funding sources include FEMA hazard mitigation assistance programs, state infrastructure and emergency management programs, and local cost share where available. These tools can help fund both smaller operational improvements and larger capital projects that reduce hazard risk.
Education and Outreach	Beaver City supports education and outreach through the City's website and social media pages, through public meetings, planning and zoning hearings, permit information, city website notices, and coordination with county emergency notifications and preparedness information. These channels provide opportunities to share hazard information, notify residents of development and infrastructure issues, and increase awareness of preparedness, wildfire risk reduction, severe weather safety, and other mitigation topics.
National Flood Insurance Program	No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Beaver City was found in the complete Utah Community Status Book records reviewed. County participation does not establish municipal participation; the absence of an entry does not establish absence of local floodplain regulation. The status book establishes program status, not local permitting, enforcement, or substantial-improvement/substantial-damage implementation. Participant-specific implementation records and repetitive-loss/severe-repetitive-loss building counts and types are not established by the available evidence; no zero count or finding of compliance is inferred. ¹⁷²

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve upon Beaver City's mitigation capabilities. This includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Update and maintain the Beaver City General Plan, transportation planning documents, and zoning regulations, and continue integrating hazard mitigation into land use decisions, subdivision review, redevelopment, and future infrastructure planning.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among City Hall, planning and zoning, public works, the Beaver County Building Department, and emergency management partners to support project development, data sharing, permitting consistency, and implementation of mitigation actions.

¹⁷² FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook> Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

- **Financial:** Expand Beaver City's ability to fund mitigation by identifying priority projects early, aligning mitigation needs with capital improvement planning and utility investments, and pursuing FEMA, state, and other grant opportunities with local match strategies where feasible.
- **Education and Outreach:** Improve public awareness by expanding use of the city website, public meetings, planning notices, and coordination with county emergency alerts to share information on wildfire preparedness, flood risk, severe weather safety, winter travel hazards, and property-level mitigation actions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Confirm Beaver City's floodplain-management authority and procedures and evaluate formal NFIP participation. Document the map and ordinance used for development review, administrator responsibilities, permitting and enforcement, substantial-improvement and substantial-damage procedures, and coordination with Beaver County and Utah floodplain-management resources.

City of Milford Capability Assessment

Table 69 describes the mitigation capabilities for the City of Milford.

Table 69: City of Milford Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Milford City Municipal Code (codified in 2019); Milford Planning and Zoning Commission processes; zoning permit, annexation, variance, conditional use permit, site plan review, lot line adjustment, plat amendment, sign permit, and zoning amendment procedures; and building permit coordination with Beaver County Building Department. These plans and regulations provide Milford with authority to guide land use, review development proposals, and incorporate hazard considerations into zoning, subdivision, and construction decisions.
Administrative and Technical	Milford has administrative and technical capability through City Hall administration, the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Zoning Administrator, public works functions, and coordination with Beaver County Building Department for permit processing and inspections. Milford handles the zoning portion of the permit process and permit payment, while Beaver County provides application processing and inspection services. These capabilities support mitigation through development review, code administration, infrastructure maintenance, project coordination, and emergency planning.
Financial	Milford can support mitigation using local budget authority, capital improvement planning, utility revenues and fees, permit-related fees, and grant applications coordinated with county, state, and federal programs. Potential funding sources include FEMA hazard mitigation assistance programs, state infrastructure and emergency management programs, and local cost share where available. These tools can help fund both routine

Capability	Description
	resilience improvements and larger capital projects that reduce long-term hazard risk.
Education and Outreach	Milford supports education and outreach through the City’s website and social media pages, public meetings, Planning and Zoning Commission hearings, permit information posted on the city website, public notices, and coordination with Beaver County emergency notifications and preparedness resources. These channels provide opportunities to share hazard information, notify residents about development and infrastructure issues, and increase awareness of wildfire safety, severe weather, flooding, and other mitigation topics.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Milford as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490003). The effective-map field is recorded as (NSFHA); this is not a local ordinance-adoption date. No CRS class is reported in this entry. The status book establishes program status, not local permitting, enforcement, or substantial-improvement/substantial-damage implementation. Participant-specific implementation records and repetitive-loss/severe-repetitive-loss building counts and types are not established by the available evidence; no zero count or finding of compliance is inferred. ¹⁷³

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve upon Milford’s mitigation capabilities. This includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Update and maintain Milford’s municipal code, zoning procedures, and other development regulations, and continue integrating hazard mitigation into land use decisions, subdivision review, infrastructure planning, and future growth areas.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among City Hall, planning and zoning, public works, the Beaver County Building Department, and emergency management partners to support project development, permitting consistency, data sharing, and implementation of mitigation actions.
- **Financial:** Expand Milford’s ability to fund mitigation by identifying priority projects early, aligning mitigation needs with capital improvement planning and utility investments, and pursuing FEMA, state, and other grant opportunities with local match strategies where feasible.
- **Education and Outreach:** Improve public awareness by expanding use of the city website, public meetings, planning notices, and coordination with county emergency alerts to share information on wildfire safety, flood risk, severe weather, extreme heat, and property-level mitigation actions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Maintain NFIP participation by documenting local authority, administrator responsibilities, current mapping, permitting and enforcement, recordkeeping,

¹⁷³ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

substantial-improvement and substantial-damage procedures, training, outreach, and coordination with Beaver County, Utah floodplain-management resources, and FEMA.

Town of Minersville Capability Assessment

Table 70 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Minersville.

Table 70: Town of Minersville Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Minersville Town Code of Ordinances (February 6, 2023); Minersville zoning map and zoning district information; local zoning, business license, and permit processes; and building permit coordination with Beaver County Building Department. Minersville handles the zoning portion of the permit process, while permit application, payment, and inspections are processed through Beaver County. These plans and regulations provide Minersville with authority to guide land use, review development proposals, and incorporate hazard considerations into zoning, siting, and construction decisions.
Administrative and Technical	Minersville has administrative and technical capability through Town administration, local zoning functions, Town Hall services, public works coordination, and coordination with Beaver County Building Department for permit processing and inspections. These capabilities support mitigation through development review, code administration, infrastructure maintenance, project coordination, and emergency planning.
Financial	Minersville can support mitigation using local budget authority, fee-based permits and licenses, utility and service revenues, capital improvement planning, and grant applications coordinated with county, state, and federal programs. Potential funding sources include FEMA hazard mitigation assistance programs, state infrastructure and emergency management programs, and local cost share where available. These tools can help fund both routine resilience improvements and larger capital projects that reduce long-term hazard risk.
Education and Outreach	Minersville supports education and outreach through the Town's website and social media pages, public meetings, Town Hall communications, town website notices, community alerts and subscription services, and coordination with Beaver County emergency notifications and preparedness resources. These channels provide opportunities to share hazard information, notify residents about development and infrastructure issues, and increase awareness of heat safety, wildfire risk reduction, severe weather, flooding, and other mitigation topics.
National Flood Insurance Program	No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Minersville was found in the complete Utah Community Status Book records reviewed. County participation does not establish municipal participation; the absence of an entry does not

Capability	Description
	establish absence of local floodplain regulation. The status book establishes program status, not local permitting, enforcement, or substantial-improvement/substantial-damage implementation. Participant-specific implementation records and repetitive-loss/severe-repetitive-loss building counts and types are not established by the available evidence; no zero count or finding of compliance is inferred. ¹⁷⁴

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve upon Minersville’s mitigation capabilities. This includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Update and maintain Minersville’s code of ordinances, zoning information, and development procedures, and continue integrating hazard mitigation into land use decisions, site review, infrastructure planning, and future growth management.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among Town administration, local zoning functions, public works, the Beaver County Building Department, and emergency management partners to support project development, permitting consistency, data sharing, and implementation of mitigation actions.
- **Financial:** Expand Minersville’s ability to fund mitigation by identifying priority projects early, aligning mitigation needs with capital improvement planning and infrastructure investments, and pursuing FEMA, state, and other grant opportunities with local match strategies where feasible.
- **Education and Outreach:** Improve public awareness by expanding use of the town website, public meetings, community notices, and coordination with county emergency alerts to share information on heat safety, wildfire risk reduction, flooding, severe weather, and property-level mitigation actions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Evaluate formal NFIP participation and document the decision. In the interim, confirm local flood-risk review authority and procedures and coordinate with Beaver County, Utah floodplain-management resources, and FEMA mapping resources.

Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Beaver County and its communities have participated in previous iterations of the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan and identified strategies to mitigate natural hazard risks. Describing the status of previous mitigation actions helps demonstrate the ongoing progress made to reduce risk and the communities’ commitment to mitigation. At the same time, it serves as an opportunity to evaluate whether an incomplete action is still worth pursuing. Standard status categories are Complete, In Progress – Still Relevant, Deferred, No Longer Relevant, and Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Carrying an action concept forward does not verify implementation progress; where supporting implementation

¹⁷⁴ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

documentation is unavailable, the status is identified as unknown and the previously reported status is retained for traceability.

Table 71 describes progress made on the mitigation actions identified for communities in Beaver County in the 2022–2027 hazard mitigation plan.

Table 71: Status of 2022–2027 Mitigation Actions for Beaver County

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
BC-2022-DR-01 (formerly Drought #1)	Provide the public with information about ongoing drought conditions and conservation efforts from Slow the Flow.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-DR-02 (formerly Drought #2)	Provide agricultural interests with information about crop insurance and encourage participation. Provide information on County website.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-EQ-01 (formerly Earthquake #1)	Inventory and assess county owned structures for unreinforced masonry. Where need is identified, implement structural and nonstructural retrofits.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-EQ-02 (formerly Earthquake #2)	Participate in the Great Utah ShakeOut and provide public education for earthquake safety. Directly work with county departments, schools, and businesses to participate.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-SW-01 (formerly Severe Weather #1)	Coordinate with fire special service districts to acquire generators.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-SW-02 (formerly Severe Weather #2)	Coordinate with identified county and municipal emergency operations centers to ensure they are set up to operate with power outage. As needed, acquire generators for these spaces.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-WI-01	Coordinate with the U.S. Forest Service to engage in fuels reduction	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
(formerly Wildfire #1)	and mitigation on the east side of the County.	the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-WI-02 (formerly Wildfire #2)	Coordinate with BLM ¹⁷⁵ and property owners throughout County.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-WI-03 (formerly Wildfire #3)	Provide voluntary site visits to communities at risk by fire crews to consult with landowners about specific ways to reduce risk to their property. ¹⁷⁶	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-LS-01 (formerly Landslide #1)	Assess and consider need for hillside and geologic hazard ordinances.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-FL-01 (formerly Flood #1)	Provide public information about NFIP participation on the County website.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-FL-02 (formerly Flood #2)	Restructure and rebuild the drainage from the Minersville lake.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-FL-03 (formerly Flood #3)	Add culverts on the county road into Indian Peaks to control roadway flooding.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-FL-04 (formerly Flood #4)	Participate in flood mapping efforts in Beaver County.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-FL-05 (formerly Flood #5)	Coordinate with UDOT to install flash flood warning signs on the Beaver Canyon Road.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.

¹⁷⁵ BLM = Bureau of Land Management

¹⁷⁶ Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, Wildfire Risk, Communities at Risk. <https://ffsl.utah.gov/wildland-fire/prevention-preparedness/wildfire-risk/>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
BC-2022-PS-01 (formerly Problem Soil #1)	Coordinate with the Utah Geological Survey to map and identify the extent of problem soils in the County.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-RN-01 (formerly Radon #1)	Engage in a public education campaign to inform residents of the risks, testing availability, and mitigation of radon. To be distributed on County website.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.
BC-2022-RN-02 (formerly Radon #2)	Coordinate with the Beaver County School District to engage in radon testing in K–12 public schools.	Previously reported status: In Progress – Still Relevant; action concept carried forward into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy and will be evaluated during annual monitoring.

Mitigation Goals

The communities of Beaver County approve the identification of the mitigation goals for the Five County AOG Region as outlined in the base plan, including the following goals and objectives:

Goal 1: Protect Life and Property

Goal Statement: Reduce long-term risk to people and public, private, residential, agricultural, and commercial property through appropriate structural and nonstructural mitigation measures.

Objective: Reduce the potential for injury, loss of life, property damage, and disruption by directing mitigation resources toward documented hazards and vulnerable people, structures, and locations.

Goal 2: Protect Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, and Community Lifelines

Goal Statement: Reduce risk to critical facilities, infrastructure systems, and community lifelines and improve their ability to continue or rapidly restore essential functions following natural hazard events.

Objective: Promote mitigation, redundancy, protective design, maintenance, and other risk-reduction measures that limit damage and service interruptions affecting essential community functions.

Goal 3: Strengthen Public Education and Risk Communication

Goal Statement: Improve residents' and visitors' understanding of natural hazards, protective measures, insurance and other risk-transfer options where applicable, and actions they can take to reduce risk.

Objective: Provide accessible, hazard-specific information and outreach that supports informed risk-reduction decisions and addresses the needs of people and locations that may experience disproportionate hazard impacts.

Goal 4: Strengthen Partnerships and Coordination

Goal Statement: Coordinate mitigation planning and implementation among participating jurisdictions; local, state, Tribal, and federal agencies; nonprofit and community organizations; businesses; infrastructure owners and operators; academia; and other relevant partners.

Objective: Maintain partnerships that improve information sharing, align authorities and resources, support cross-jurisdictional projects, and address hazards and landscapes that cross jurisdictional boundaries, including coordination with federal land-management partners where applicable.

Goal 5: Strengthen the Resilience of Emergency Services

Goal Statement: Reduce pre-disaster risk to emergency services, personnel, facilities, equipment, communications, access routes, and supporting systems needed to protect the public during and after natural hazard events.

Objective: Improve the continuity, redundancy, reliability, and hazard resistance of emergency-service capabilities through sustained mitigation actions undertaken before disasters occur.

Goal 6: Protect and Use Natural Systems

Goal Statement: Protect, restore, and manage natural systems and landscapes where those measures can reduce natural hazard risk and provide compatible environmental and community benefits.

Objective: Advance feasible nature-based and watershed-, forest-, rangeland-, and landscape-scale mitigation measures that reduce long-term risk to communities, infrastructure, property, and economic resources while maintaining or improving natural functions.

2027–2032 Mitigation Action Plan for Beaver County

Participating jurisdictions within Beaver County reviewed the regional mitigation action catalog and selected the actions most appropriate to their identified risks, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and development trends. Table 72 identifies the actions selected by each jurisdiction. The selected actions

address the hazards prioritized in the county and community risk assessments and support achievement of the regional mitigation goals. Each participant has at least one action addressing every applicable hazard through the regional catalog. Section 6.2 provides the full action analysis, prioritization, responsible parties, funding sources, costs, schedules, and hazard coverage incorporated by reference.

Table 72: 2027–2032 Mitigation Action Selection for Beaver County Participants

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-DF-01	Update dam-failure warning, evacuation, and public-information procedures for inundation areas.	City of Milford; Town of Minersville
FCA-DF-02	Formalize real-time communication protocols with dam owners, state partners, and upstream and downstream jurisdictions.	City of Milford; Town of Minersville
FCA-DF-03	Assess critical infrastructure and development exposure within mapped dam-inundation areas.	Town of Minersville
FCA-DR-03	Reduce water demand through leak detection, efficient fixtures, irrigation upgrades, turf replacement, and waterwise landscaping.	Beaver County
FCA-DR-04	Support agricultural drought resilience through irrigation efficiency, soil-moisture conservation, drought-tolerant practices, producer outreach, and promotion of applicable crop insurance.	Beaver County
FCA-EQ-01	Inventory and evaluate unreinforced masonry, older public buildings, schools, and critical facilities for retrofit.	Beaver County
FCA-EQ-04	Participate annually in the Great Utah ShakeOut or a comparable earthquake exercise and engage local departments, schools, businesses, and residents.	Beaver County
FCA-FL-02	Construct prioritized drainage, culvert, bridge, detention, channel, erosion-control, and bank-stabilization improvements.	Beaver County
FCA-FL-07	Participate in FEMA Risk MAP, ¹⁷⁷ local flood-hazard mapping, and National Flood Insurance Program activities; provide residents and property owners with current flood-risk and NFIP information.	Beaver County

¹⁷⁷ Risk MAP = Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-FL-08	Install, improve, or replace low-water crossings, flash-flood warning signs, and roadway drainage controls at documented flood-prone routes.	Beaver County
FCA-MH-02	Protect essential services through backup power, redundant communications, fuel planning, hardening, and mutual aid.	Beaver County
FCA-PS-02	Update problem-soil mapping and inventory locations where soil conditions have damaged assets.	Beaver County
FCA-PS-04	Adopt or update a geologic-hazards ordinance establishing mapping, investigation, disclosure, review, and mitigation requirements for development in identified hazard areas.	Beaver County
FCA-RN-01	Provide recurring radon-risk, testing, and mitigation information through public and partner channels.	Beaver County
FCA-RN-02	Test public facilities for radon and mitigate where results exceed applicable action levels.	Beaver County
FCA-WI-02	Inventory and reduce hazardous fuels around critical facilities, utilities, roads, and community boundaries.	Beaver County
FCA-WI-05	Offer voluntary parcel- or home-level wildfire risk assessments and site visits to identify defensible-space, access, vegetation, and structure-hardening opportunities.	Beaver County

Action Selection and Analysis

Action selection draws on the regional catalog of planning and regulatory measures, infrastructure projects, natural systems protection, education and outreach, and capability improvements. Section 6.2 provides the analysis of alternatives and prioritization framework. Participant-specific capability constraints, technical and administrative feasibility, expected benefits and costs, potential funding and local match, and implementation timing guide project development and sequencing. Selected actions remain subject to available resources, applicable approvals, and annual review; inclusion in the matrix does not establish that funding has been secured.

Plan Integration

Plan integration is the process of incorporating information from the hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms or the governance structures that manage long-term community development and decision-making, including budgets, comprehensive plans, economic development strategies, and other long-range planning documents. Plan integration helps promote mitigation project implementation by incorporating data and actions across programs and day-to-day operations.

During planning team meetings, Beaver County participants identified opportunities for integrating hazard mitigation into other local planning mechanisms, including comprehensive plans, capital improvement programs, infrastructure investment decisions, zoning regulations, emergency management activities, and public education efforts. Participants agreed that embedding mitigation objectives into existing local decision-making processes can improve long-term implementation and resilience outcomes.

Integration of Prior Plan

The plan participants reviewed their integration of their prior plan as shown in Table 73.

Table 73: Beaver County Integration of the 2022–2027 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Beaver County	Beaver County integrated the 2022–2027 mitigation plan by using hazard, vulnerability, and mitigation action information to inform county planning, development review, emergency management coordination, interagency partnerships, public outreach, and capital improvement discussions. Prior plan information supported continued coordination among County departments, participating communities, fire districts, public works, state and federal partners, and other stakeholders to address wildfire, flooding, drought, severe weather, earthquake, radon, problem soils, and other identified hazards. Beaver County used the previous plan as a reference for aligning mitigation priorities with existing planning mechanisms, maintaining eligibility for mitigation funding, and identifying actions that should be carried forward, updated, or reconsidered during the 2027–2032 plan cycle.
Beaver City	Beaver City integrated the 2022–2027 mitigation plan by considering identified hazards, vulnerabilities, and mitigation actions during local planning and zoning review, infrastructure maintenance, public works coordination, emergency preparedness activities, and community outreach. The prior plan helped Beaver City connect mitigation needs with existing mechanisms such as the General Plan, transportation planning, zoning and development review, utility and public works operations, and coordination with Beaver County Building Department and emergency management partners. This integration supports mitigation planning linked to day-to-day local decision-making and helped identify actions that remain relevant for continued implementation in the 2027–2032 plan cycle.

Plan Participant	Description
City of Milford	Milford integrated the 2022–2027 mitigation plan by using prior plan information to support local planning, zoning administration, development review, public works coordination, utility planning, emergency preparedness, and outreach to residents and businesses. Hazard and vulnerability information from the previous plan informed continued attention to flooding, drought, extreme heat, severe weather, wildfire, winter storms, utility disruption, and other hazards affecting municipal facilities, transportation routes, water and wastewater systems, and community services. Milford used the previous plan to connect mitigation priorities with municipal code administration, capital and utility planning, grant coordination, and intergovernmental partnerships, while identifying which prior actions should be continued, revised, or incorporated into the 2027–2032 mitigation strategy.
Town of Minersville	Minersville integrated the 2022–2027 mitigation plan by using hazard and mitigation information to support town decision-making related to zoning, building permit coordination, public works, water system operations, emergency preparedness, outreach, and coordination with Beaver County and partner agencies. The previous plan provided a framework for considering risks from flooding, wildfire, drought, severe weather, winter storms, problem soils, radon, and other hazards when reviewing development, maintaining infrastructure, and identifying projects that reduce long-term risk. Minersville used the prior plan to link mitigation with existing local planning mechanisms, identify implementation progress and remaining needs, and carry forward relevant priorities into the 2027–2032 plan update.

Integration of Current Plan

The plan participants identified opportunities to integrate the 2027–2032 plan into other planning mechanisms, as documented in Table 74.

Table 74: Beaver County Integration of the 2027–2032 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Beaver County	Beaver County will evaluate mitigation actions during annual monitoring and integrate applicable actions into general and land-use plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning and management, annual budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programs. County planning and zoning and building functions, emergency management, road and bridge functions, and finance and budget administration will coordinate this review within their existing responsibilities. At annual monitoring, they will review action status, identify relevant plan or ordinance updates and capital or utility projects, and consider mitigation information during development and investment decisions. The responsible functions will retain records of implementation decisions, including the planning mechanism affected, action or project considered, decision and rationale, funding and timing considerations, and follow-up responsibility.

Plan Participant	Description
	Proposed changes will proceed through applicable local review and approval processes.
Beaver City	Beaver City will evaluate mitigation actions during annual monitoring and integrate applicable actions into general and land-use plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning and management, annual budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programs. City administration, planning and zoning, public works and utility functions, and finance and budget administration, in coordination with Beaver County building and emergency management functions will coordinate this review within their existing responsibilities. At annual monitoring, they will review action status, identify relevant plan or ordinance updates and capital or utility projects, and consider mitigation information during development and investment decisions. The responsible functions will retain records of implementation decisions, including the planning mechanism affected, action or project considered, decision and rationale, funding and timing considerations, and follow-up responsibility. Proposed changes will proceed through applicable local review and approval processes.
City of Milford	City of Milford will evaluate mitigation actions during annual monitoring and integrate applicable actions into general and land-use plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning and management, annual budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programs. City administration, planning and zoning, public works and utility functions, and finance and budget administration, in coordination with Beaver County building and emergency management functions will coordinate this review within their existing responsibilities. At annual monitoring, they will review action status, identify relevant plan or ordinance updates and capital or utility projects, and consider mitigation information during development and investment decisions. The responsible functions will retain records of implementation decisions, including the planning mechanism affected, action or project considered, decision and rationale, funding and timing considerations, and follow-up responsibility. Proposed changes will proceed through applicable local review and approval processes.
Town of Minersville	Town of Minersville will evaluate mitigation actions during annual monitoring and integrate applicable actions into general and land-use plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning and management, annual budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programs. Town administration, local zoning, public works and water-system functions, and finance and budget administration, in coordination with Beaver County building and emergency management functions will coordinate this review within their existing responsibilities. At annual monitoring, they will review action status, identify relevant plan or ordinance updates and capital or utility projects, and consider mitigation information during development and investment decisions. The responsible functions will retain records of implementation decisions, including the planning mechanism affected, action or project considered, decision and rationale, funding and timing considerations, and follow-up responsibility. Proposed changes will proceed through applicable local review and approval processes.

Continued Public Involvement

The plan participants are committed to implementing the plan maintenance process outlined in the base plan. At the same time, they have evaluated their own opportunities to ensure the public has an opportunity to be involved in the plan maintenance and update process. Table 75 shows the **continued public involvement** approach for each plan participant.

Table 75: Continued Public Involvement Approach for Beaver County

Plan Participant	Approach
Beaver County	At least annually, Beaver County will provide opportunities for public input during plan monitoring and review of mitigation-action progress. Public notices and public meetings, the official website, established social media or electronic notification channels where available, and coordination with county emergency communications will announce review opportunities and explain how to submit comments. During future amendments and each five-year update, draft materials will be made available for public review and comment before applicable approval and adoption decisions. Comments may be collected through the advertised electronic methods, written submissions, and public meetings. The responsible local administrative function, in coordination with emergency management and the regional planning team, will retain notices, review dates, draft materials, comments received, and records explaining how comments were considered, including resulting revisions or the rationale for not making a change. If no comments are received, the record will document the opportunity provided and that result.
Beaver City	At least annually, Beaver City will provide opportunities for public input during plan monitoring and review of mitigation-action progress. Public notices and public meetings, the official website, established social media or electronic notification channels where available, and coordination with county emergency communications will announce review opportunities and explain how to submit comments. During future amendments and each five-year update, draft materials will be made available for public review and comment before applicable approval and adoption decisions. Comments may be collected through the advertised electronic methods, written submissions, and public meetings. The responsible local administrative function, in coordination with emergency management and the regional planning team, will retain notices, review dates, draft materials, comments received, and records explaining how comments were considered, including resulting revisions or the rationale for not making a change. If no comments are received, the record will document the opportunity provided and that result.
City of Milford	At least annually, City of Milford will provide opportunities for public input during plan monitoring and review of mitigation-action progress. Public notices and public meetings, the official website, established social media or electronic notification channels where available, and coordination with county emergency communications will announce review opportunities and explain how to submit comments. During future amendments and each five-year update, draft materials will be made available for public review and comment before applicable approval

Plan Participant	Approach
	and adoption decisions. Comments may be collected through the advertised electronic methods, written submissions, and public meetings. The responsible local administrative function, in coordination with emergency management and the regional planning team, will retain notices, review dates, draft materials, comments received, and records explaining how comments were considered, including resulting revisions or the rationale for not making a change. If no comments are received, the record will document the opportunity provided and that result.
Town of Minersville	At least annually, Town of Minersville will provide opportunities for public input during plan monitoring and review of mitigation-action progress. Public notices and public meetings, the official website, established social media or electronic notification channels where available, and coordination with county emergency communications will announce review opportunities and explain how to submit comments. During future amendments and each five-year update, draft materials will be made available for public review and comment before applicable approval and adoption decisions. Comments may be collected through the advertised electronic methods, written submissions, and public meetings. The responsible local administrative function, in coordination with emergency management and the regional planning team, will retain notices, review dates, draft materials, comments received, and records explaining how comments were considered, including resulting revisions or the rationale for not making a change. If no comments are received, the record will document the opportunity provided and that result.

Garfield County Annex

County Profile

This County Profile provides an overview of Garfield County's geographic, demographic, economic, and development characteristics to establish the context for hazard mitigation planning. This section describes the county's physical setting, population and housing trends, economic base, critical infrastructure, and land use patterns, all of which influence vulnerability to natural hazards. Understanding these baseline conditions helps identify where people and assets are located, how the county is developing, and which factors may increase or reduce risk over time. This information supports the hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, capability assessment, and mitigation strategy components of this plan by ensuring that mitigation actions are appropriately tailored to Garfield County and its participating jurisdictions.