

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.

Geographic Setting and Communities

Garfield County is a large, rural county in south-central Utah bordered by Beaver, Iron, Kane, Piute, San Juan, and Wayne Counties. The county includes approximately 5,179.6 square miles of land area, making it the fifth-largest county in Utah by land area. It contains the incorporated communities of Antimony, Boulder, Bryce Canyon City, Cannonville, Escalante, Hatch, Henrieville, Panguitch, and Tropic. Its geography includes high plateaus, forested mountain areas, river systems, canyon country, and extensive public lands associated with major recreation destinations such as Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park, Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area/Lake Powell.¹⁷⁸ These geographic conditions shape the county's hazard mitigation context because residents, visitors, transportation routes, utilities, and emergency services are dispersed across long distances and varied terrain.¹⁷⁹

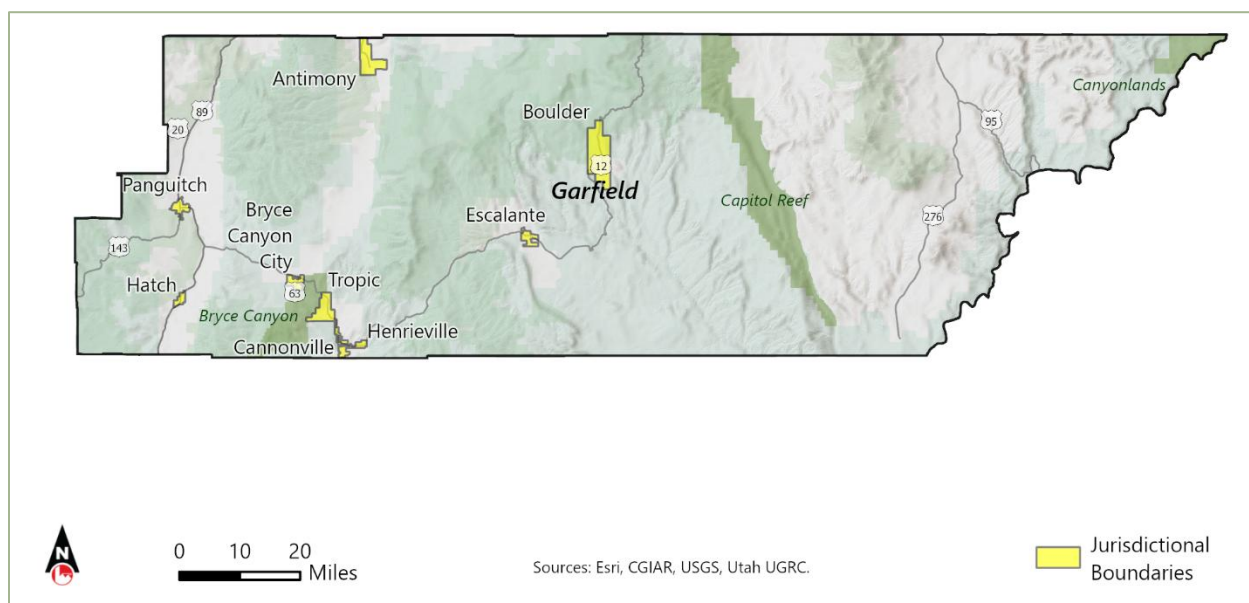


Figure 49: Map of Garfield County and Incorporated Jurisdictions

Population and Housing

The county remains sparsely populated, with a small permanent population spread across a large land area and a housing stock that includes year-round residences, seasonal housing, rental units, and visitor-serving accommodations. The U.S. Census Bureau reports a 2020 Census population of 5,083 and a July 1, 2025 population estimate of 5,256, 3.3% above the 2020 estimates base. The county had an estimated 3,803 housing units in 2025 and approximately 2,042 households in 2020–2024. The owner-occupied housing-unit rate was 70.3%, average household size was 2.42 persons, and persons age 65 or older represented 26.4% of the population in the population estimates. These characteristics inform warning,

¹⁷⁸ Five County Association of Governments Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, effective 2022–2027.

¹⁷⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, Garfield County, Utah profile, land area and neighboring counties. [https://data.census.gov/profile/Garfield County, Utah?g=050XX00US49017](https://data.census.gov/profile/Garfield%20County,%20Utah?g=050XX00US49017). Accessed October 9, 2026.

evacuation, sheltering, continuity, and recovery planning for dispersed rural residents, older adults, seasonal residents, and visitors.¹⁸⁰

Economy and Critical Infrastructure

Garfield County's economy is closely tied to tourism, public lands, agriculture, local government services, and small businesses. Garfield County's Planning and Economic Development Department identifies tourism as a key economic driver, complemented by agriculture and efforts to expand year-round employment and rural economic resilience. Accommodation and food services sales totaled \$59.392 million in 2022, retail sales totaled \$64.727 million in 2022, and the civilian labor force participation rate for 2020–2024 was 60.1%. Critical infrastructure serving the county includes county and municipal government facilities, schools, public safety and emergency response facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital in Panguitch, transportation corridors such as U.S. 89 and State Routes 12, 24, 22, and 143, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications networks, bridges, culverts, dams, and visitor-serving facilities. Because infrastructure, services, and destinations are distributed across a large rural geography, disruptions to roads, utilities, communications, healthcare access, or visitor facilities can have countywide consequences during floods, wildfire, winter storms, severe weather, or other hazards.¹⁸¹

Land Use, Planning, and Mitigation Context

Garfield County's land use and mitigation context is shaped by its rural settlement pattern, extensive public lands, agricultural and rangeland uses, scenic and recreation resources, and development concentrated in small communities and transportation corridors. The county's Planning Department guides land use, development, zoning, subdivision review, and implementation of county plans, while the Economic Development Office emphasizes sustainable rural growth that preserves natural, agricultural, and community character.¹⁸² Existing planning mechanisms identified for mitigation integration include the Garfield County General Plan, Resource Management Plan, Economic Development Plan, Transportation Master Plan, Moderate Income Housing Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, county code and zoning/subdivision regulations, and floodplain management regulations.¹⁷⁸ For Garfield County, future development and redevelopment should consider wildfire exposure, floodplains and drainage corridors, problem soils, steep slopes, drought and water supply conditions, seismic risk, winter access, and the need to protect community lifelines and critical facilities.

¹⁸⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Garfield County, Utah, 2020 Census, V2025 population/housing estimates, 2020–2024 ACS, 2022 Economic Census, and 2025 building permits.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/garfieldcountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

¹⁸¹ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Garfield County, Utah, 2020 Census, V2025 population/housing estimates, 2020–2024 ACS, 2022 Economic Census, and 2025 building permits.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/garfieldcountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 9, 2026. Garfield County Planning & Economic Development. <https://www.garfield.utah.gov/Departments/Planning-Economic-Development>.

¹⁸² Garfield County Planning and Economic Development Department Plan, <https://www.garfield.utah.gov/Departments/Planning-Economic-Development>.

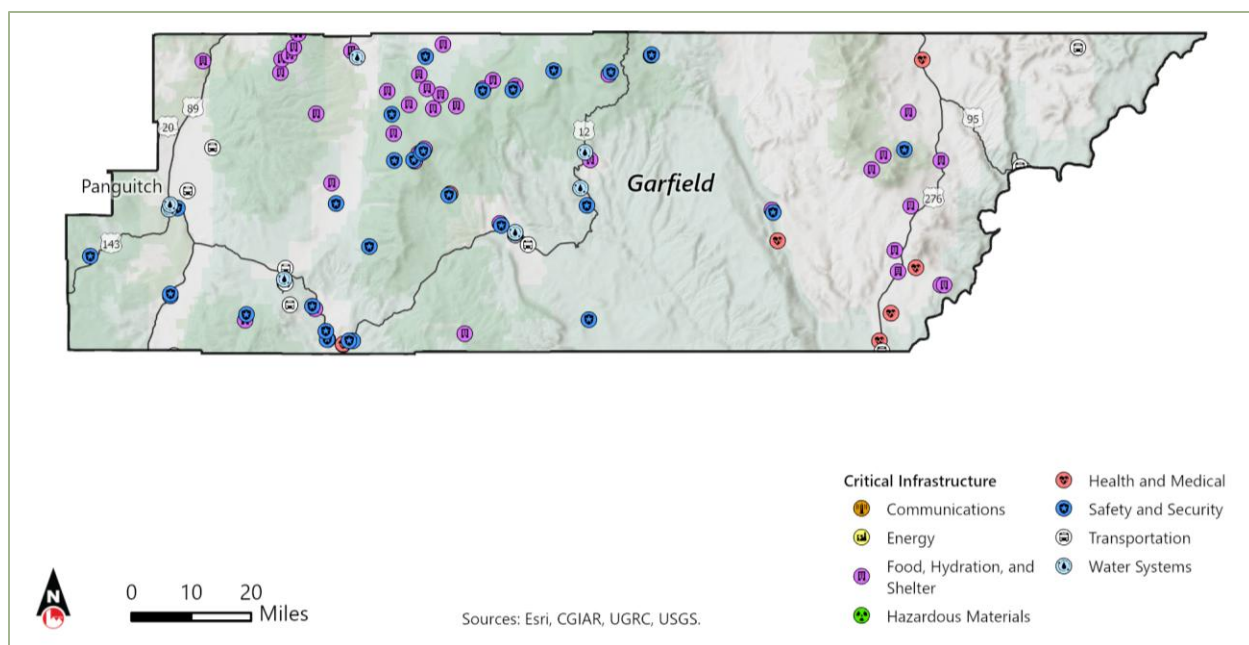


Figure 50: Garfield County Critical Infrastructure Map

Hazard Identification

Each participating jurisdiction considered the hazards profiled for the Five County AOG Region. Table 76 identifies the hazards carried forward for Garfield County, Antimony, Boulder, Bryce Canyon City, Cannonville, Escalante, Hatch, Henrieville, Panguitch, and Tropic. No participant-specific omission is documented in this annex; therefore, each regional hazard is treated as applicable in this assessment.

Table 76: Hazard Applicability for Garfield County Participants

Plan Participant	Hazard	Rationale for Omitting Hazard
Garfield 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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Antimony	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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Boulder	Dam Failure, Damaging Winds, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hail, Landslide, Problem Soils, Radon	None; no participant-specific hazard omission is documented. All regional hazards are carried forward.

Plan Participant	Hazard	Rationale for Omitting Hazard
	Gas, Thunderstorms and Lightning, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms	
Bryce Canyon 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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Cannonville	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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
City of Escalante	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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Hatch	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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Henrieville	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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
Panguitch 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. All regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Tropic	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. All regional hazards are carried forward.

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

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 hazard characteristics, location, extent, previous occurrences, probability, methodology, and future conditions; 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.

The vulnerability assessment identifies the susceptibility of people and community assets to each applicable hazard. The impact assessment describes the potential consequences for those assets and the essential services they support. Together, these assessments inform participant-specific mitigation priorities.

Dam Failure

Table 77 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with dam failure for Garfield County participants.

Table 77: Dam Failure Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Utah Division of Water Rights dam-inventory data provide the source for dam names, locations, hazard-potential classifications, condition, and inspection status. The state dam-safety listing is used for individual dam identification and hazard-potential ratings; no total or classification breakdown from an undated inventory is used here. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does not describe structural condition or probability of failure. County location does not establish direct exposure; inundation mapping or emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas, which are not quantified in this annex.¹⁸³ Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release could cause life-safety threats, evacuations, road and bridge closures, damage to homes and public facilities, disruption to utilities and communications, agricultural losses, and damage to

¹⁸³ 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
	natural or recreation resources. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield County roads, highways, bridges, drainage infrastructure, landfill and solid waste operations, public safety facilities, the Garfield County Sheriff's Office and Jail in Panguitch, schools, Garfield Memorial Hospital, water and wastewater systems, and visitor-serving facilities along U.S. 89, State Route 12, State Route 24, State Route 22, and State Route 143. The 2024 Panguitch Lake Dam incident demonstrated that Garfield County may experience emergency warning, evacuation planning, roadway closure, reservoir drawdown, and dam stabilization needs even when a breach is prevented. Rapid inundation, erosion, debris, roadway washout, agricultural losses, and temporary isolation downstream are also possible. Consequences depend on the affected dam, failure mode, warning time, reservoir level, downstream development, and exposed assets. Roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, irrigation systems, emergency facilities, residences, agricultural operations, recreation assets, and other facilities are directly exposed only where they lie within a documented downstream inundation area.¹⁸⁴
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to dam failure where residents, local roads, utilities, agricultural lands, ranch infrastructure, and structures are located downstream of dams or along drainage corridors that could receive sudden flood flows. The town's small staff capacity, reliance on volunteer elected leadership, county law enforcement, and regional utility providers may increase vulnerability if warning, evacuation, access, or service restoration is needed. Impacts: Potential impacts include life-safety risks for people in low-lying or downstream areas, temporary evacuations, road washouts or closures, damage to homes and outbuildings, disruption of electric and communications service, and losses to agricultural or ranching assets. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Antimony's community center/town meeting location, water system repair needs, local roads and stop-sign/traffic controls, the post office, landfill-related operations, and the Antimony Volunteer Fire Department/fire station area. If access routes are affected, response and restoration may be delayed because outside agencies and service providers must reach the community from elsewhere in the county.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to dam failure where homes, businesses, public facilities, local roads, utilities, and visitor-serving assets are located near downstream channels or canyon corridors that could experience rapid, high-velocity flows. The town's remote setting, limited redundancy in access routes, volunteer emergency services, and reliance on

¹⁸⁴ Utah Department of Public Safety, Panguitch Lake Dam incident updates, April 2024.

<https://dps.utah.gov/news/panguitch-lake-dam-updated-4-15-24/>. Utah Division of Water Rights, State Approves Panguitch Lake Dam Reconstruction Following-up on 2024 Emergency, July 14, 2025.

<https://waterrights.utah.gov/pressRelease/Panguitch-Dam-Rebuilds-a-Year-Later-News-Release.pdf>. The incident was stabilized; controlled releases produced some surface flooding in low-lying pastures and corrals.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	county law enforcement may increase vulnerability during warning, evacuation, response, and restoration. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release could damage roads, bridges, utilities, homes, public facilities, and recreation access routes; isolate residents or visitors; disrupt power and communications; and delay emergency response if debris or flooding affects local roads. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Boulder Town facilities, the Boulder Volunteer Fire Department at 55 East 300 North, volunteer emergency medical response, the Town of Boulder Water Department, Rocky Mountain Power service, landfill and cemetery access, and Scenic Byway 12/recreation access routes. Impacts may be greater where floodwater moves through narrow channels before spreading into developed or traveled areas.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to dam failure where public facilities, lodging, roads, utilities, workers, residents, and visitors could be affected by downstream flooding, emergency releases, or access disruptions. Because the city supports visitor activity near Bryce Canyon National Park, disruption to transportation corridors, utilities, and lodging or service facilities may affect both residents and a seasonal visitor population. Impacts: Potential impacts include evacuation needs, road closures, utility interruptions, damage to public or visitor-serving facilities, and disruptions to tourism-related operations. Critical infrastructure impacts could include the Bryce Canyon City Public Safety Building and Fire Department, Garfield County ambulance presence, search and rescue vehicles, mass-casualty trailer, winter mobile clinic space used by Garfield Memorial Hospital, sewer and water systems, roads, shuttle station, wellness center, lodging, RV parks, campgrounds, auto care/fuel services, and access to Bryce Canyon National Park. If flooding or emergency response conditions affect access routes, impacts could extend to visitor movement, lodging operations, emergency access, and coordination with county and regional service providers.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to dam failure where residences, town facilities, roads, utilities, and nearby agricultural or ranching assets are located downstream of dams or in areas that could receive rapid flood flows. The town's rural setting, limited local administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and communications providers may increase vulnerability to warning, evacuation, outage, and restoration challenges. Impacts: Dam failure or emergency release could threaten people in downstream areas, damage homes, public facilities, roads, culverts, bridges, outbuildings, fences, and utility infrastructure, and disrupt power or communications. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Cannonville's town facilities, public water system serving residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional connections, local roads and drainage crossings, nearby agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and visitor routes used as a base camp for Bryce Canyon and surrounding recreation. Flooding or debris may also affect

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	access for emergency response, service restoration, agricultural operations, and movement between Cannonville and nearby communities or recreation routes.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to dam failure where residents, businesses, roads, public facilities, utilities, and visitor-serving assets are located downstream of dams or along flood-prone channels. The city has planning and zoning functions, county law enforcement support, and regional utility service, but homes, commercial areas, public buildings, roads, and utility systems remain susceptible to sudden flooding and service disruption. Impacts: Potential impacts include life-safety risks, evacuations, road and bridge damage, power and communication outages, damage to homes and businesses, and interruption of local government, emergency response, fuel access, lodging, and recreation travel. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Escalante City Offices, Escalante Fire Department at 75 North Main/Center, Escalante Municipal Airport, Escalante Public Library/Art Center, Senior Citizens Center, city water, sewer, and building permit services, the post office, Garkane Energy, South Central Communications, Escalante Petrified Forest State Park, and the Escalante Interagency Visitor Center. Flooding could also affect agricultural lands, natural resources, and access to public lands or scenic routes used by residents and visitors.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to dam failure where homes, local roads, utilities, propane service access, communications, agricultural facilities, and recreation travel routes are located downstream of dams or within flood pathways. The town's rural setting, reliance on volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if evacuation, access, or service restoration is required. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release could require warning and evacuation, damage roads, culverts, bridges, homes, outbuildings, fences, and utility lines, and disrupt electricity, communications, and fuel access. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Hatch Town Hall/community center at 49 West Center, Hatch Town Water System, Hatch Volunteer Fire Department, Hatch Irrigation Company facilities, U.S. 89 passing-lane and travel corridor improvements, propane/fuel access, and town roads, parks, cemetery, and public facilities. Travel disruptions may affect residents and visitors moving through the area, and flood damage could delay emergency response or restoration where outside providers must access the community.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to dam failure where residents, local roads, utilities, community facilities, and agricultural or ranching assets are located downstream of dams or along drainage corridors. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and regional utility service may increase vulnerability to warning, evacuation, outage, and access challenges.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Potential impacts include life-safety threats, evacuation needs, damage to homes, outbuildings, roads, culverts, bridges, fences, and utility lines, and interruptions to electric or communications service. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Henrieville Town Office/Town Hall at 70 Main Street, Henrieville Volunteer Fire Department, Henrieville Town Culinary Water system, Henrieville Irrigation Company facilities, local roads and drainage crossings, community facilities, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and utility and communications service. Flooding or debris could affect ranching and agricultural operations and delay emergency response or repairs if access routes are damaged or blocked.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is highly vulnerable to dam failure because the 2024 Panguitch Lake Dam incident required emergency action plan activation, reservoir drawdown, State Route 143 closure, public notification, evacuation area identification, and dam stabilization efforts. Vulnerable assets include residents, homes, schools, municipal services, streets, utilities, emergency response facilities, public buildings, businesses, and transportation routes located downstream or dependent on access through affected corridors. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release could result in life-safety risks, evacuations, damage to homes and public facilities, road and bridge closures, utility interruptions, disruption of city services, and business interruption. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Panguitch City Hall at 25 South 200 East, City Services and Public Works, the Utility Department, Panguitch City Planning and Zoning functions, Panguitch Municipal Airport, Panguitch Fire Department, Garfield County Sheriff's Office, Garfield County Ambulance, Garfield County Courthouse and Justice Court facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital and local health services, schools, U.S. 89, State Route 143, city streets, water and wastewater systems, communications, power service, and visitor-serving businesses. The 2024 incident showed that even a potential failure can require coordinated warning, public meetings, law enforcement involvement, road closure, reservoir management, and construction response to prevent downstream damage.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to dam failure where homes, businesses, town facilities, roads, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, and visitor-serving assets are located downstream of dams or within flood pathways. The town's connection to nearby recreation and park destinations increases exposure for both residents and visitors if flooding or emergency access disruptions occur. Impacts: Dam failure or emergency release could require evacuation, damage homes, businesses, town facilities, roads, culverts, bridges, fences, and utility lines, and interrupt power, communications, waste service, and fuel or propane access. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Tropic Town Office at 20 North Main Street, Heritage Center/Town Council Room, senior/community/wellness center, water and sewer systems, roads and streets, maintenance shed/yard, town park/scout house, fire department

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	functions, irrigation company facilities, local businesses, visitor-serving facilities, fuel or propane access, and routes connecting Tropic with Bryce Canyon-area recreation destinations. Flooding or debris could also affect emergency response, local businesses, and visitor travel associated with nearby recreation and park destinations.

Damaging Winds

Table 78 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with damaging winds for Garfield County participants.

Table 78: Damaging Winds Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to damaging winds across exposed plateaus, open valleys, canyon corridors, and higher-elevation areas where terrain funneling can increase wind speeds. Countywide vulnerabilities include dispersed residences and seasonal housing, public facilities, schools, emergency service facilities, long utility and communication lines, agricultural and ranching assets, and tourism and recreation infrastructure connected to Bryce Canyon, Grand Staircase-Escalante, and Lake Powell travel patterns. Impacts: Damaging winds can cause roof and siding damage, broken windows, damage to signs and outbuildings, downed trees and debris, power and communication outages, roadway hazards, and disruptions to emergency access, visitor travel, agricultural operations, and local businesses. Specific critical infrastructure at risk includes county road and drainage systems maintained by Garfield County Public Works, the Garfield County Sheriff's Office/Jail, schools, Garfield Memorial Hospital, fire and EMS facilities, public buildings, water/wastewater systems, communication lines, power distribution systems, and visitor-serving facilities along major corridors and park gateway areas. Localized events may have countywide consequences where communities rely on limited access routes, long utility corridors, and destination travel.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to damaging winds due to its rural setting, limited local staffing capacity, reliance on volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and utility service from regional providers. Homes, outbuildings, local roads, overhead utilities, communications service, agricultural facilities, fences, and ranch infrastructure are exposed to wind, debris, and service interruptions. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage roofs, siding, sheds, barns, fences, signs, and utility lines; create debris on local roads; interrupt electric or communication service; and delay response where county or regional service providers must access the community from outside the town. Critical

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	infrastructure impacts could include Antimony's community center/town meeting location, town water system components, local road network, post office, landfill operations, and Antimony Volunteer Fire Department/fire station. Agricultural and ranching operations may also experience damage to lightweight structures, fencing, equipment storage, and other exposed assets.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to damaging winds because it is located in exposed and complex terrain where canyon and plateau conditions can intensify wind effects. Vulnerable assets include residences, small businesses, public facilities, local roads, visitor-serving facilities, utilities, volunteer emergency services, and transportation routes used by residents and visitors. Impacts: Damaging winds could cause roof, siding, window, sign, and outbuilding damage; down trees or debris onto roads; interrupt power and communications; and create hazardous travel conditions along local and scenic routes. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Boulder Town facilities, Boulder Volunteer Fire Department, volunteer EMT functions, Town of Boulder Water Department, Rocky Mountain Power service, landfill and cemetery access, and Scenic Byway 12/recreation access routes. Because the town relies on volunteer emergency services and county law enforcement, blocked roads or utility outages could delay response and restoration.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to damaging winds due to its visitor-serving setting near Bryce Canyon National Park, reliance on utility service from regional providers, and exposure of lodging, public facilities, roads, utilities, and tourism-related infrastructure to high winds and debris. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage roofs, siding, signs, windows, utility lines, and other exposed structures; disrupt power and communications; and create hazardous travel conditions for residents, workers, and visitors. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Bryce Canyon City's Public Safety Building and Fire Department, fire engine, ambulance, mass-casualty trailer, search and rescue vehicles, sewer and water systems, roads, shuttle station, wellness center, lodging, RV parks, campgrounds, auto care/fuel services, and access to Bryce Canyon National Park. Impacts to lodging, park-support activity, and access roads could affect tourism operations and emergency access during peak visitation periods.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to damaging winds because residences, town facilities, local roads, overhead utilities, communications service, and nearby agricultural or ranching assets are located in an exposed rural setting. The town's reliance on volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and regional utility and communication providers may increase sensitivity to outages or access disruptions. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage homes, roofs, outbuildings, fences, signs, and utility lines; scatter debris onto local roads; interrupt electric or communication service; and delay response or repair where outside agencies

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	or providers must reach the community. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Cannonville town facilities, the town water system, local roads and drainage crossings, utility and communications infrastructure, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and visitor-serving travel routes connected to Bryce Canyon and surrounding recreation. Agricultural and ranching assets may also experience damage to lightweight structures, fencing, and equipment storage areas.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to damaging winds because residences, businesses, public facilities, utilities, and transportation routes are located in an exposed setting connected to regional recreation and visitor travel. The city's planning and zoning functions, county-provided law enforcement, and utility services are important local capabilities, but overhead utilities, roads, signs, older or lightweight structures, and visitor-serving facilities remain susceptible to wind damage. Impacts: Damaging winds could cause roof and siding damage, broken windows, sign damage, downed utility lines, debris on roads, temporary power or communication outages, and unsafe travel conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Escalante City Offices, Escalante Fire Department, Escalante Municipal Airport, Escalante Public Library/Art Center, Senior Citizens Center, city water and sewer systems, post office, Garkane Energy, South Central Communications, Escalante Petrified Forest State Park, and the Escalante Interagency Visitor Center. Disruptions may affect residents, emergency response, local businesses, lodging, fuel access, and recreation travel associated with nearby scenic routes and public lands.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to damaging winds due to its rural setting, reliance on volunteer elected leadership and county-provided law enforcement, and dependence on regional electric and fuel providers. Residences, local roads, overhead utilities, communications, propane service access, agricultural facilities, and nearby recreation travel routes are exposed to wind, debris, and service disruption. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage roofs, siding, signs, sheds, barns, fences, and utility lines; create debris hazards on local roads; interrupt electricity, communications, and fuel access; and delay emergency response or restoration. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Hatch Town Hall/community center, Hatch Town Water System, Hatch Volunteer Fire Department, Hatch Irrigation Company facilities, U.S. 89 travel corridor, propane/fuel access, town roads, parks, cemetery, and public facilities. Travel disruptions may affect residents and visitors moving through the area toward nearby recreation destinations.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to damaging winds because local residences, roads, utilities, and community facilities are located in a small rural community with limited local administrative capacity and reliance on county law enforcement and regional utility service. Overhead

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	electric lines, communications, outbuildings, fences, and agricultural or ranching assets are particularly susceptible to wind and debris impacts. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage homes, roofs, siding, signs, outbuildings, fences, and utility lines; cause debris hazards on local roads; interrupt electric or communication service; and delay response or repairs where outside support is needed. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Henrieville Town Office/Town Hall, Henrieville Volunteer Fire Department, Henrieville Town Culinary Water system, Henrieville Irrigation Company facilities, local roads, community facilities, utility and communications infrastructure, and agricultural/ranching assets. Impacts to ranching and agricultural assets may include damage to fencing, lightweight structures, and storage areas.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to damaging winds because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, public facilities, schools, city services, utilities, streets, and emergency service assets. Vulnerable assets include homes, older or lightweight structures, municipal facilities, utility systems, transportation routes, businesses, and visitor-serving facilities. Impacts: Damaging winds could cause roof, siding, window, sign, fence, and outbuilding damage; down utility lines; interrupt power, communications, water-related operations, local government services, and emergency response; and create debris or reduced-visibility hazards on local and regional roads. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Panguitch City Hall, City Services and Public Works, Utility Department, Panguitch Municipal Airport, Panguitch Fire Department, Garfield County Sheriff's Office, Garfield County Ambulance, Garfield County Courthouse and Justice Court facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital and local health services, schools, U.S. 89, State Route 143, city streets, communications, power service, visitor center/service businesses, and water and wastewater infrastructure. Business interruption, public facility damage, cleanup costs, and disruptions to residents and visitors could be greater in Panguitch because of its concentration of services and population within the county.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to damaging winds because residences, town facilities, local roads, utility services, communications, waste service, and visitor-serving assets are located near travel routes and recreation destinations. Vulnerable assets include homes, businesses, signs, roofs, outbuildings, overhead utilities, fuel and propane service access, and infrastructure that supports residents and visitors. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, fences, sheds, utility lines, and other exposed structures; interrupt power, communications, waste service access, and fuel or propane availability; and create debris hazards or unsafe travel conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Tropic Town Office, Heritage Center/Town Council Room, senior/community/wellness center, water and sewer systems, roads

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	and streets, maintenance shed/yard, town park/scout house, fire department functions, irrigation company facilities, local businesses, visitor-serving facilities, and routes connecting Tropic with Bryce Canyon-area recreation destinations. Disruptions could affect residents, local businesses, emergency access, and visitor travel associated with nearby recreation and park destinations.

Drought

Table 79 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with drought for Garfield County participants.

Table 79: Drought Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to drought countywide because prolonged precipitation deficits, reduced snowpack, earlier runoff, lower streamflow, and stressed groundwater or spring-fed supplies can affect residents, agriculture, rangelands, municipal and domestic water systems, recreation areas, and tourism-dependent landscapes. The 2022 Census of Agriculture reports 297 farms on 85,397 acres, including 15,721 irrigated acres. These water-dependent agricultural assets may experience water and forage limitations during drought; the inventory is not a dated measure of drought severity or of residents affected.¹⁸⁵ Impacts: Drought can reduce crop and forage productivity, increase feed and operating costs for ranchers and farmers, stress livestock water supplies, reduce streamflow and soil moisture, affect municipal and domestic water reliability, degrade habitat and recreation conditions, and increase wildfire potential, smoke, and windblown dust. Critical infrastructure impacts could include public water systems, irrigation systems, wells and springs, Garfield County roads and dust-prone unpaved routes, county public facilities, schools, Garfield Memorial Hospital, fire protection water supply, campgrounds, visitor destinations, grazing allotments, and utility systems that rely on reliable water and power. Because drought is slow-onset and hydrologic recovery can lag, impacts may persist for months or years after precipitation improves.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to drought because residents, domestic water users, agricultural lands, ranching operations, livestock, rangelands, and local utility-dependent services may be affected by

¹⁸⁵ USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2022 Census of Agriculture, Garfield County, Utah county profile, pages 1-2.

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Utah/cp49017.pdf.

Figures describe countywide agriculture, not mapped hazard exposure.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	reduced precipitation, soil moisture deficits, reduced forage, and limited water availability. The town's rural setting, limited local administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase sensitivity to prolonged drought response and service disruptions. Impacts: Drought could reduce forage and crop productivity, increase feed and water costs for ranching operations, stress domestic or small-community water supplies, increase dust and wildfire potential, and affect residents who depend on reliable water service. Prolonged drought may also place additional pressure on local leadership and county or regional partners to support conservation messaging, emergency response, and recovery needs.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to drought because residents, small businesses, visitor-serving uses, local water supplies, rangelands, vegetation, and recreation-oriented landscapes may be affected by reduced snowpack, lower runoff, soil moisture loss, and stressed groundwater or spring-fed supplies. The town's remote setting and dependence on limited access routes and volunteer emergency services may increase vulnerability when drought contributes to wildfire potential, degraded air quality, or water supply concerns. Impacts: Drought could reduce local water reliability, stress vegetation and rangelands, degrade recreation and scenic resources, increase wildfire potential, and contribute to smoke or dust impacts. Critical infrastructure impacts could include the Town of Boulder Water Department, public facilities, Boulder Volunteer Fire Department water supply needs, local roads, campgrounds, trailheads, Scenic Byway 12 access, Rocky Mountain Power service, and small businesses dependent on visitor activity. These conditions may affect residents, small businesses, visitor activity, emergency response demands, and the town's ability to maintain services during prolonged dry periods.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to drought because residents, workers, lodging, public facilities, visitor-serving businesses, utilities, and nearby recreation landscapes depend on reliable water supplies and healthy natural resources. Reduced snowpack, lower runoff, dry vegetation, and wildfire potential can affect the city's visitor-serving economy and regional access to Bryce Canyon-area destinations. Impacts: Drought could increase water conservation needs, stress landscaping and local vegetation, reduce recreation quality, elevate wildfire and smoke risk, and affect tourism-related operations that depend on reliable water and safe outdoor conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Bryce Canyon City water and sewer systems, lodging and RV park water demand, Public Safety Building operations, fire protection water supply, shuttle station, wellness center, campgrounds, auto care/fuel services, and access to Bryce Canyon National Park. Prolonged drought could also increase

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	operating costs for public facilities and lodging while placing added demand on regional utility and emergency response partners.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to drought because residences, town facilities, small-community water needs, agricultural and ranching assets, rangelands, and nearby recreation travel corridors may be affected by reduced precipitation, soil moisture deficits, diminished forage, and stressed local water supplies. The town's limited local administrative capacity and reliance on county law enforcement and regional utility providers may increase vulnerability during prolonged drought conditions. Impacts: Drought could reduce forage quality, increase livestock water and feed costs, stress domestic and municipal water availability, increase dust and wildfire potential, and affect nearby recreation and visitor travel conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Cannonville's public water system, residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional water connections, town facilities, local roads, drainage crossings, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and visitor routes used by residents and travelers. Prolonged dry conditions may also increase demand for public messaging, conservation coordination, and emergency response support from county and regional partners.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to drought because residents, businesses, public facilities, agricultural and ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, and water-dependent community systems may be affected by reduced snowpack, lower runoff, soil moisture deficits, and stressed groundwater or spring-fed supplies. The city's recreation and public lands travel setting increases sensitivity to drought-related landscape stress, wildfire potential, dust, and degraded outdoor conditions. Impacts: Drought could reduce water reliability for residents, businesses, public facilities, and visitor-serving uses; increase conservation needs; reduce forage and agricultural productivity; increase feed and operating costs for producers; and contribute to wildfire, smoke, and dust impacts. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Escalante City water and sewer systems, City Offices, Escalante Fire Department water supply needs, Escalante Municipal Airport, public library/art center, Senior Citizens Center, fuel access, lodging, utilities, and recreation/public lands access points. Prolonged drought could also affect lodging, fuel access, recreation travel, and local businesses that rely on safe outdoor conditions and reliable utility service.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to drought because residents, local water users, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, rangelands, and nearby recreation travel routes may be affected by reduced precipitation, lower runoff, soil moisture deficits, reduced forage, and limited water availability. The town's rural setting and reliance on volunteer leadership, county law enforcement, regional electric providers, and fuel providers may increase sensitivity to prolonged drought response and service coordination needs.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Drought could stress domestic water availability, reduce forage quality, increase feed and livestock water costs, affect agricultural production, increase wildfire potential, and contribute to dust or degraded air quality. Critical infrastructure impacts could include the Hatch Town Water System, Hatch Irrigation Company, town facilities at 49 West Center, Hatch Volunteer Fire Department fire protection water needs, local roads, U.S. 89, propane/fuel access, parks, and agricultural/ranching infrastructure. These impacts may affect residents, ranching operations, visitor travel, emergency response demand, and the town's ability to coordinate conservation or response activities during extended dry periods.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to drought because residents, local water users, community facilities, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, rangelands, and vegetation may be affected by reduced precipitation, lower soil moisture, reduced forage, and stressed water supplies. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability during prolonged drought conditions. Impacts: Drought could reduce forage and agricultural productivity, increase feed and water costs for livestock operations, stress domestic water availability, increase wildfire potential, and contribute to dust, smoke, or degraded habitat conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Henrieville Town Culinary Water system, Henrieville Irrigation Company facilities, Henrieville Town Office/Town Hall, Henrieville Volunteer Fire Department water supply needs, local roads, community facilities, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and utility service. Prolonged drought may increase demand for conservation messaging, emergency response coordination, and support from county or regional partners.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to drought because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, businesses, water systems, streets, and emergency service assets that depend on reliable water supplies. The city is also connected to surrounding agricultural, ranching, recreation, and tourism activity that may be affected by reduced snowpack, lower runoff, diminished forage, stressed vegetation, and increased wildfire potential. Impacts: Drought could stress municipal and domestic water supplies, increase conservation needs, affect landscaping and public facilities, reduce agricultural and forage productivity, increase ranching costs, and elevate wildfire, smoke, and dust risks. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Panguitch City water and utility systems, City Hall, City Services and Public Works, Utility Department, Panguitch Fire Department, Garfield Memorial Hospital and local health services, schools, Panguitch Municipal Airport, city streets, U.S. 89, State Route 143, public buildings, communications, power service, visitor-serving businesses, and agricultural/ranching support systems. Because Panguitch concentrates county services and residents, prolonged

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	drought could also increase demands on local government operations, emergency response, public messaging, and business continuity.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to drought because residences, town facilities, local businesses, utility-dependent services, fuel and propane access, waste service, visitor-serving assets, nearby rangelands, and recreation-oriented landscapes may be affected by reduced precipitation, lower runoff, soil moisture loss, stressed vegetation, and limited water availability. The town's connection to nearby recreation and park destinations increases exposure for residents, businesses, and visitors during prolonged dry periods. Impacts: Drought could increase water conservation needs, stress vegetation and local water supplies, reduce forage quality, increase ranching costs, elevate wildfire potential, and contribute to smoke, dust, or degraded outdoor recreation conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Tropic Town Water System, sewer system, Town Office, Heritage Center/Town Council Room, senior/community/wellness center, roads and streets, maintenance shed/yard, fire department functions, irrigation company facilities, town park/scout house, local businesses, visitor-serving facilities, and routes serving Bryce Canyon-area recreation. These impacts could affect residents, town operations, local businesses, visitor travel, fuel and service access, and emergency response demand during extended drought conditions.

Earthquake

Table 80 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with earthquake for Garfield County participants.

Table 80: Earthquake Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to earthquakes countywide because damaging ground shaking is possible during regional earthquakes. Vulnerable assets include residents, older and unreinforced masonry structures, schools and public buildings, emergency response facilities, roads and bridges, utilities, communications systems, water and wastewater systems, businesses, historic resources, recreation areas, and visitor-serving facilities. Older or unreinforced masonry school buildings and additions can be vulnerable where structural retrofit or replacement has not reduced susceptibility to shaking; this assessment does not establish the current structural condition of named schools. Impacts: Earthquakes could cause structural and nonstructural building damage, injuries from falling objects or damaged buildings, disruption to

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	roads, bridges, utilities, communications, water, wastewater, government services, schools, and emergency response, and damage to historic or cultural resources. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield County Public Works roads, highways, bridges, drainage infrastructure, the Garfield County Courthouse, Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance District, Garfield Memorial Hospital, schools including Panguitch and Escalante school facilities, public safety facilities, water and wastewater systems, power distribution, communications, county landfill and solid waste operations, Bryce Canyon Airport, Panguitch Municipal Airport, and visitor-serving facilities along U.S. 89, SR-12, SR-24, SR-22, SR-63, and SR-143. Secondary impacts may include landslides, rockfall, liquefaction in susceptible areas, hazardous materials releases, business interruption, visitor access disruptions, and delayed response in remote communities with limited redundant routes.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to earthquakes because residents, homes, local roads, utilities, communications service, agricultural and ranching structures, and community functions may be exposed to countywide ground shaking. The earthquake profile documents past moderate earthquakes near Antimony, including events recorded southeast and west of the town. The town's small administrative capacity, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if access, service restoration, or emergency response is disrupted. Impacts: Earthquake impacts could include damage to older homes, outbuildings, utility connections, roads, and bridges; injuries from falling objects or damaged structures; power and communication outages; and interruption of ranching, agricultural, and daily community activities. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Antimony's community center/town meeting location, local water system components, the Antimony Volunteer Fire Department/fire station area, post office, local road network, landfill-related operations, regional electric and communications service, and agricultural/ranching infrastructure. If roads are damaged or blocked, county law enforcement, emergency response, and utility repair may be delayed.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to earthquakes because residences, small businesses, public facilities, local roads, utilities, visitor-serving assets, and emergency service functions may be exposed to countywide ground shaking. The earthquake profile identifies a past moderate earthquake northeast of Boulder, and the town's canyon and slope-adjacent setting may increase exposure to secondary hazards such as rockfall, landslides, or road blockage. The town's remote location, limited redundant access, volunteer emergency services, and county law enforcement support may increase vulnerability if transportation or utility systems are damaged. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, businesses, public facilities, roads, bridges, utility lines, and communications systems; create rockfall or landslide hazards; and disrupt emergency response, visitor access, and daily community functions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Boulder

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Town facilities, Boulder Volunteer Fire Department, volunteer EMT functions, Town of Boulder Water Department, Rocky Mountain Power service, local roads, landfill and cemetery access, campgrounds, trailheads, Scenic Byway 12, and recreation access routes. If access routes are blocked or lifelines are damaged, residents and visitors may experience delayed response, prolonged outages, and reduced access to services.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to earthquakes because residents, workers, visitors, lodging, public facilities, roads, utilities, and visitor-serving infrastructure may be exposed to damaging ground shaking. The earthquake profile identifies a recent moderate earthquake north of Bryce Canyon City, and the city's visitor-serving economy increases sensitivity to disruptions affecting lodging, transportation, communications, and emergency access. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage buildings, lodging facilities, utilities, roads, and communications systems; injure people from falling objects or damaged structures; and disrupt emergency response and visitor movement. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Bryce Canyon City Town Hall, the Public Safety Building and Fire Department, ambulance and search and rescue assets, mass-casualty trailer, sewer and water systems, roads, shuttle station, wellness center, lodging, RV parks, campgrounds, auto care/fuel services, employee housing, and access to Bryce Canyon National Park. Impacts to transportation routes, lodging, and public facilities could interrupt tourism operations and complicate support for visitors unfamiliar with local hazards.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to earthquakes because residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications service, agricultural and ranching structures, and community functions may be exposed to countywide ground shaking. The town's rural setting, limited local administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and communications providers may increase vulnerability if roads, utilities, or communications are disrupted. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage older homes, outbuildings, public facilities, roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, and communications systems. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Cannonville town facilities, the public water system, local roads and drainage crossings, utility and communications infrastructure, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and visitor routes connecting the town with Bryce Canyon and surrounding recreation areas. Impacts may include injuries, power or communication outages, interruption of town operations, damage to agricultural or ranching assets, and delayed emergency response or utility restoration if access routes are damaged.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to earthquakes because residents, businesses, public facilities, schools, utilities, roads, and visitor-serving assets may be exposed to countywide ground shaking. The earthquake profile identifies a past moderate earthquake southeast of

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Escalante, and Garfield County has identified unreinforced masonry at Escalante School with retrofit pending, increasing vulnerability for school facilities. The city's reliance on county law enforcement, regional utility service, and recreation travel routes may increase sensitivity to lifeline and access disruptions. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage buildings, school facilities, older or unreinforced masonry structures, roads, bridges, utilities, communications systems, and businesses. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Escalante City Offices, Escalante Fire Department, Escalante Municipal Airport, city water and sewer systems, Escalante Public Library/Art Center, Senior Citizens Center, post office, Garkane Energy, South Central Communications, Escalante Petrified Forest State Park, Escalante Interagency Visitor Center, lodging, fuel access, and public lands access routes. Potential impacts include injuries, school or public facility closures, power and communication outages, disruption to local government and visitor services, business interruption, and delayed emergency response if roads or lifelines are damaged.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to earthquakes because residents, homes, local roads, utilities, communications, propane service access, agricultural and ranching structures, and recreation travel routes may be exposed to countywide ground shaking. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if transportation, utility, or fuel access is disrupted. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, outbuildings, roads, bridges, utility lines, fuel access points, and communications systems. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Hatch Town Hall/community center, Hatch Town Water System, Hatch Volunteer Fire Department, Hatch Irrigation Company facilities, U.S. 89 travel corridor, local roads and drainage crossings, propane/fuel access, parks, cemetery, and public facilities. Impacts may include injuries, service outages, interruption of propane or fuel access, damage to agricultural or ranching assets, unsafe travel conditions, and delayed emergency response or restoration if roads are damaged or blocked.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to earthquakes because residents, homes, community facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, and daily community functions may be exposed to countywide ground shaking. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if roads, power, communications, or emergency access are disrupted. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, outbuildings, roads, bridges, utility connections, communications systems, and community facilities. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Henrieville Town Office/Town Hall at 70 Main Street, Henrieville Volunteer Fire Department, Henrieville Town Culinary Water system, Henrieville Irrigation Company facilities, local roads and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	drainage crossings, community facilities, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and utility and communications service. Potential impacts include injuries, power and communication outages, interruption of local services, damage to agricultural or ranching assets, and delayed response or repair if outside support must reach the town over damaged routes.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to earthquakes because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, streets, water systems, emergency service assets, businesses, and transportation routes. The earthquake profile identifies a recent moderate earthquake northwest of Panguitch, and Garfield County has identified unreinforced masonry at Panguitch School with partial replacement or verification pending. Older buildings, school facilities, utility systems, and public service functions are therefore important local vulnerabilities. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, older or unreinforced masonry buildings, schools, public facilities, streets, roads, bridges, utilities, water and wastewater systems, and communications. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Panguitch City Hall, City Services and Public Works, Utility Department, Panguitch Fire Department, Garfield County Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance, Garfield County Courthouse and Justice Court facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital and local health services, schools, Panguitch Municipal Airport, U.S. 89, State Route 143, city streets, public buildings, communications, power service, and visitor-serving businesses. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, impacts could include injuries, school or government closures, utility outages, emergency response disruption, business interruption, and delayed countywide coordination if facilities or lifelines are damaged.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to earthquakes because residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, and visitor-serving assets may be exposed to countywide ground shaking. The town's connection to nearby recreation and park destinations increases exposure for residents, businesses, and visitors, while reliance on county law enforcement and regional service providers may increase vulnerability if access or lifeline systems are disrupted. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, businesses, public facilities, roads, bridges, utility lines, communications systems, and service infrastructure. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Tropic Town Office, Heritage Center/Town Council Room, senior/community/wellness center, Tropic Town Water System, sewer system, roads and streets, maintenance shed/yard, town park/scout house, Tropic Volunteer Fire Department, irrigation company facilities, local businesses, visitor-serving facilities, fuel/propane access, and routes serving Bryce Canyon-area recreation. Impacts may include injuries, power or communication outages, interruption of waste, fuel, or propane service access, disruption to visitor travel and local

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	businesses, and delayed emergency response if roads or lifelines are damaged.

Extreme Heat

Table 81 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with extreme heat for Garfield County participants.

Table 81: Extreme Heat Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to extreme heat across all communities, although average temperatures are generally lower than other counties in the Five County region because many communities are at higher elevations. Vulnerable populations and assets include older adults, outdoor workers, residents without reliable cooling, visitors recreating outdoors during summer, public facilities, power and water systems, agricultural and livestock operations, natural resources, and recreation-based economic activity. Garfield County's leisure and hospitality sector and high summer visitation increase exposure for visitors who may be unfamiliar with local heat risks. Impacts: Extreme heat can cause dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, increased emergency medical demand, increased energy and water use, stress on power and water systems, reduced outdoor work productivity, and disruptions to outdoor recreation and tourism. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield Memorial Hospital and EMS response, schools and public facilities used for cooling or public messaging, water systems, electric distribution systems, communications, public safety facilities, roads affected by heat-related vehicle incidents, campgrounds, trailheads, lodging, and visitor centers. Heat may also stress livestock and vegetation, reduce agricultural productivity, worsen drought conditions, increase wildfire potential, and contribute to closures or cancellations of outdoor events and activities.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, outdoor workers, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, local roads, utility-dependent services, and residents without reliable cooling may be affected during extended hot periods. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase sensitivity if heat increases medical, water, power, or public messaging needs. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness, increased demand for hydration and cooling, stress on livestock and forage, higher power and water use, reduced outdoor work productivity, and increased wildfire or drought-

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	related stress. Prolonged heat may also place added coordination demands on town leadership, county emergency services, and regional utility providers.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, outdoor workers, small businesses, visitors, recreation users, public facilities, utilities, and natural resource areas may be affected during hot periods. Although Boulder’s higher elevation contributes to lower average temperatures than lower-elevation communities, summer heat can still create health risks for residents and visitors recreating in remote terrain where shade, water, and emergency access may be limited. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness among residents, workers, and visitors; increase demand for water, cooling, and emergency response; reduce outdoor recreation activity; and affect small businesses tied to visitor travel. Heat can also stress vegetation and wildlife, worsen drought conditions, increase wildfire potential, and complicate response where travel distances and access limitations are significant.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, workers, lodging facilities, public facilities, utilities, visitors, and outdoor recreation users may be exposed during summer heat events. Average July temperatures near Bryce Canyon are lower than some lower-elevation areas, but the city’s visitor-serving role increases exposure for seasonal visitors who may be outdoors for extended periods and may not be acclimated to heat or elevation. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness among visitors, workers, and residents; increase demand for emergency medical response, cooling, hydration, electricity, and water; and affect lodging, park-support services, and visitor travel. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Bryce Canyon City water and sewer systems, Public Safety Building, ambulance and first responder assets, winter mobile clinic space, shuttle station, wellness center, lodging, RV parks, campgrounds, auto care/fuel services, and access to Bryce Canyon National Park. Prolonged heat may also reduce outdoor activity, stress vegetation, worsen drought and wildfire conditions, and affect tourism operations during peak visitation periods.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, outdoor workers, agricultural and ranching operations, visitors, town facilities, local roads, utility-dependent services, and residents without reliable cooling may be affected during extended hot periods. The town’s rural setting, limited local administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if heat increases medical, water, power, or public messaging needs. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness, increase demand for hydration and cooling, stress livestock and vegetation, increase water and power use, reduce outdoor work productivity, and worsen drought and wildfire conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Cannonville’s

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	public water system, town facilities, local roads, power and communications service, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and visitor-serving travel routes. Prolonged heat may also affect recreation travel, visitor safety, and the town's ability to coordinate public information, emergency response, and service support with county and regional partners.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to extreme heat because it supports residents, older adults, outdoor workers, public facilities, businesses, visitors, and recreation users who may be exposed during hot periods. Vulnerable assets include residents without reliable cooling, lodging and visitor-serving businesses, utilities, water systems, outdoor work sites, agricultural and ranching operations, and recreation routes connected to Grand Staircase-Escalante and surrounding public lands. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness among residents, workers, and visitors; increase emergency medical demand; increase electricity and water use; reduce outdoor work productivity; and affect recreation and tourism activity. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Escalante City Offices, Escalante Fire Department, Escalante Municipal Airport, city water and sewer systems, public library/art center, Senior Citizens Center, lodging, fuel access, utilities, and recreation/public lands access points. Prolonged heat may also stress livestock and vegetation, worsen drought conditions, increase wildfire potential, affect outdoor events, and increase operating costs for businesses and public facilities.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, outdoor workers, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, local roads, utilities, propane service access, visitors, and residents without reliable cooling may be affected during extended hot periods. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase sensitivity if heat increases cooling, medical, power, water, or public information needs. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness, increase water and electricity demand, reduce outdoor work productivity, stress livestock and forage, and contribute to drought and wildfire conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Hatch Town Water System, Hatch Irrigation Company, Hatch Town Hall/community center, Hatch Volunteer Fire Department, U.S. 89 travel corridor, propane/fuel access, parks, and utility systems. Heat-related disruptions may affect residents, ranching operations, visitor travel, fuel or propane service access, emergency response demand, and coordination with county and regional partners.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, outdoor workers, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, community facilities, local roads, utilities, and residents without reliable cooling may be affected during extended hot periods. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if heat creates medical, cooling, power, water, or communication needs. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness, increase demand for hydration and cooling, stress livestock and vegetation, reduce outdoor work productivity, increase water and power use, and worsen drought or wildfire conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Henrieville Town Office/Town Hall, Henrieville Volunteer Fire Department, Henrieville Town Culinary Water system, Henrieville Irrigation Company facilities, local roads, community facilities, utility and communications service, and agricultural/ranching infrastructure. Prolonged heat may place additional demand on town leadership, county emergency services, and regional utility providers for public messaging, welfare checks, and response coordination.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to extreme heat because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, emergency service assets, businesses, streets, water systems, and visitor-serving uses. Although Panguitch's higher elevation results in lower average temperatures than lower-elevation parts of the region, extreme heat can still affect older adults, residents without reliable cooling, outdoor workers, visitors, public facilities, and agricultural and ranching activity connected to the city. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness, increase emergency medical demand, increase electricity and water use, stress municipal services and public facilities, reduce outdoor work productivity, and affect schools, events, and recreation activity. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Panguitch City Hall, City Services and Public Works, Utility Department, Panguitch Fire Department, Garfield Memorial Hospital and local health services, schools, Panguitch Municipal Airport, city streets, U.S. 89, State Route 143, communications, power service, water and wastewater systems, public buildings, and visitor-serving businesses. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, prolonged heat could also increase demands on local government operations, public messaging, business continuity, emergency response, and support for residents and visitors.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, outdoor workers, town facilities, local businesses, utilities, waste service access, fuel and propane service, visitor-serving assets, and recreation users may be affected during hot periods. The town's connection to nearby park and recreation destinations increases exposure for visitors who may be outdoors during summer heat and may not be acclimated or prepared with adequate water and cooling. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness among residents, workers, and visitors; increase demand for hydration, cooling, emergency response, electricity, and water; reduce outdoor recreation activity; and affect local businesses and visitor travel. Critical infrastructure impacts could include

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Tropic Town Office, Heritage Center/Town Council Room, senior/community/wellness center, Tropic Town Water System, sewer system, roads and streets, fire department functions, town park/scout house, maintenance shed/yard, irrigation company facilities, local businesses, visitor-serving facilities, and routes serving Bryce Canyon-area recreation. Heat may also stress vegetation and livestock, worsen drought conditions, increase wildfire potential, and disrupt outdoor events, waste service access, fuel or propane availability, and town operations during prolonged hot periods.

Flooding

Table 82 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with flooding for Garfield County participants.

Table 82: Flooding Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to flooding because flood risk is classified as significant and is concentrated along river corridors, canyon mouths, alluvial fans, ephemeral washes, slot canyons, low-water crossings, and areas downstream of wildfire burn scars. Vulnerable assets include residents and visitors in flood-prone or recreation areas, dispersed homes and businesses, public facilities, roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, water and wastewater systems, agricultural lands, riparian corridors, park lands, and tourism and recreation assets. Flood impacts may occur both within mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas and outside mapped floodplains where localized monsoon storms, snowmelt, rain-on-snow, or post-wildfire runoff produce flash flooding or debris-laden flows. Impacts: Flooding can cause injury or loss of life, evacuations, damage to homes and public facilities, erosion and undermining of structures, road and bridge washouts, culvert failure, utility and communication outages, water and wastewater disruptions, agricultural losses, and closures of parks, trails, roads, and community facilities. Critical infrastructure impacts could include county roads, bridges, culverts, drainage infrastructure, landfill and solid waste operations, Garfield County Sheriff's Office/Jail, schools, Garfield Memorial Hospital, fire/EMS facilities, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications networks, and visitor-serving facilities along U.S. 89, State Route 12, State Route 24, State Route 22, and State Route 143. Garfield County has experienced recent flash flood and flood events in locations including Cannonville, Tropic, Boulder, Escalante, Bryce Canyon, and Panguitch, demonstrating that localized events can disrupt transportation, visitor access, emergency response, and local economies.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to flooding where residents, homes, local roads, utilities, agricultural lands, ranching assets, and drainage crossings are located near low-lying areas, creeks, washes, or flood-prone corridors. The town's rural setting, limited local administrative capacity, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if roads, bridges, culverts, or utilities are damaged or if rapid warning and response are needed. Impacts: Flooding could damage roads, culverts, bridges, homes, outbuildings, fences, agricultural lands, and utility infrastructure; strand residents; disrupt ranching and agricultural operations; and delay county emergency response or utility restoration. Flash flooding or debris-laden runoff may also create erosion, sediment deposition, and access issues that affect daily travel and service continuity.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to flooding because steep terrain, canyon corridors, washes, and drainage crossings can produce rapid runoff, flash flooding, debris-laden flows, erosion, and road blockage during intense storms. Vulnerable assets include residents, visitors, homes, small businesses, public facilities, roads, bridges, utilities, recreation access routes, and natural resources. The flood profile documents a recent flash flood event in Boulder, and the town's remote setting and limited redundant access may increase vulnerability when roads or utilities are disrupted. Impacts: Flooding could damage roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, homes, businesses, public facilities, and recreation access routes; isolate residents or visitors; disrupt emergency response; and affect local businesses tied to recreation and visitor travel. Debris, sediment, erosion, or slope instability could prolong closures and increase repair needs after a flash flood.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to flooding because visitors, workers, residents, lodging, roads, public facilities, utilities, and visitor-serving infrastructure may be affected by flash flooding, stormwater runoff, drainage exceedance, and access disruptions. The flood profile documents recent flash flood events near Ruby's Inn and Bryce Canyon, indicating exposure in visitor-oriented areas. Seasonal visitation increases the number of people who may be exposed to fast-developing storms, unfamiliar terrain, and drainage crossings. Impacts: Flooding could cause road closures, damage to lodging and public facilities, drainage and culvert impacts, utility disruptions, visitor delays, emergency response challenges, and interruptions to park-support and tourism operations. Flash flooding may also strand visitors, reduce access to recreation areas, and create public safety concerns during peak visitation periods.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to flooding because homes, town facilities, local roads, utilities, drainage crossings, agricultural and ranching assets, and nearby recreation routes may be exposed to flash flooding, runoff in normally dry washes, debris-laden flows, and erosion. The flood profile documents recent flash flood events in Cannonville in 2022, indicating localized exposure. The town’s rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if warning, access, response, or restoration is needed.¹⁸⁶ Impacts: Flooding could damage roads, culverts, bridges, homes, outbuildings, fences, agricultural lands, utilities, and drainage infrastructure; create sediment and debris hazards; strand residents or visitors; and disrupt movement between Cannonville and nearby communities or recreation areas. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Cannonville town facilities, the public water system, local road and drainage crossings, utility and communication infrastructure, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and visitor travel routes used as a base camp for Bryce Canyon and surrounding recreation. Flood-related road damage or utility disruption could delay emergency response and increase recovery needs for local residents and ranching operations.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to flooding because residents, businesses, public facilities, roads, utilities, and visitor-serving assets may be exposed to flash flooding, stormwater runoff, drainage exceedance, erosion, and flooding in washes or low-lying areas. The flood profile documents a recent flash flood event near Escalante Municipal Airport, and the city’s recreation and public lands travel setting increases exposure for visitors and transportation routes during intense storms. Impacts: Flooding could damage roads, culverts, bridges, drainage facilities, homes, businesses, public buildings, utilities, and communications systems; interrupt local government services, lodging, fuel access, and visitor travel; and create hazardous conditions for residents and recreation users. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Escalante City Offices, Escalante Fire Department, Escalante Municipal Airport, city water and sewer systems, Escalante Public Library/Art Center, Senior Citizens Center, post office, Garkane Energy, South Central Communications, Escalante Petrified Forest State Park, and the Escalante Interagency Visitor Center. Sediment, debris, erosion, and road closures could affect emergency response, business continuity, and access to nearby public lands and scenic routes.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to flooding where homes, local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, communications, propane service access, agricultural facilities, and recreation travel routes are located near

¹⁸⁶ 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/> Event 1054504, August 21, 2022, reported flash flooding and mud/debris on SR-12 between Cannonville and Henrieville.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	washes, low-lying areas, or channels that can receive rapid runoff. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if roads, culverts, utilities, or fuel access points are damaged during flash flooding or debris-laden runoff. Impacts: Flooding could damage roads, culverts, bridges, homes, outbuildings, fences, utility lines, and fuel access routes; strand residents or visitors; disrupt electricity, communications, fuel, and propane access; and affect agricultural or ranching operations. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Hatch Town Hall/community center, Hatch Town Water System, Hatch Irrigation Company, Hatch Volunteer Fire Department, U.S. 89 travel corridor, local roads and drainage crossings, propane/fuel access, parks, cemetery, and public facilities. Road closures or washouts could delay emergency response and restoration where outside providers must access the community.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to flooding where residents, local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, community facilities, agricultural lands, ranching assets, and low-lying areas may be exposed to flash flooding, runoff in washes, erosion, and sediment or debris movement. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if warning, response, access, or restoration is needed. Impacts: Flooding could damage homes, outbuildings, roads, culverts, bridges, fences, utilities, and agricultural or ranching assets; create debris and sediment hazards; interrupt power or communications; and limit access for residents, emergency responders, and service providers. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Henrieville Town Office/Town Hall, Henrieville Volunteer Fire Department, Henrieville Town Culinary Water system, Henrieville Irrigation Company facilities, local roads and drainage crossings, community facilities, utility and communications infrastructure, and ranching/agricultural infrastructure. Damage to local roads or drainage crossings could delay response and repairs and disrupt daily travel.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to flooding because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, emergency service assets, streets, roads, bridges, culverts, water systems, businesses, and transportation routes. Intense rainfall and post-wildfire runoff can produce flooding, sedimentation, and debris flows in developed areas and along downstream routes. NFIP capabilities and local floodplain administration are important because mapped floodplains and localized runoff both contribute to risk.¹⁸⁷ Impacts: Flooding could damage homes, public facilities, schools, streets, roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, water and wastewater systems, businesses, and drainage infrastructure; cause erosion and sediment deposition; interrupt local government services and emergency response; and disrupt countywide

¹⁸⁷ NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	coordination. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Panguitch City Hall, City Services and Public Works, Utility Department, Panguitch Fire Department, Garfield County Sheriff's Office, Garfield County Ambulance, Garfield County Courthouse and Justice Court facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital and local health services, schools, Panguitch Municipal Airport, U.S. 89, State Route 143, city streets, communications, power service, and visitor-serving businesses. Because Panguitch concentrates services and population, road closures, utility disruption, or public facility damage could have broader impacts on residents, visitors, businesses, and nearby rural communities.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to flooding because residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, visitor-serving assets, agricultural or ranching areas, and nearby recreation routes may be exposed to flash flooding, stormwater runoff, drainage exceedance, and debris-laden flows. The flood profile documents recent flash flood events in Tropic, indicating localized exposure. The town's connection to nearby recreation and park destinations increases exposure for residents, businesses, and visitors during rapidly developing storms. Impacts: Flooding could damage homes, businesses, town facilities, roads, culverts, bridges, utility lines, drainage infrastructure, fences, and service access routes; interrupt power, communications, waste service, fuel, or propane availability; and disrupt visitor travel and local businesses. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Tropic Town Office, Heritage Center/Town Council Room, senior/community/wellness center, Tropic Town Water System, sewer system, roads and streets, maintenance shed/yard, town park/scout house, fire department functions, irrigation company facilities, local businesses, visitor-serving facilities, and routes serving Bryce Canyon-area recreation. Flash flooding may also strand residents or visitors, create public safety concerns, and delay emergency response if roads or drainage crossings are damaged.

Hail

Table 83 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with hail for Garfield County participants.

Table 83: Hail Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County has moderate hail vulnerability, with localized areas of elevated risk where community assets, tourism infrastructure, transportation corridors, and agricultural production overlap. Vulnerable assets include residents and visitors caught outdoors, approximately 3,803 housing units, public buildings, schools, emergency service facilities, utility assets, lodging and visitor-serving businesses, campgrounds, signage, trailhead facilities, vehicles, solar installations, HVAC¹⁸⁸ units, communications equipment, 297 farms and ranch operations, 85,397 acres of land in farms, 15,721 irrigated acres, and about 13,109 acres of forage production. Recent hail reports near Bryce Canyon, Ruby's Inn, and Boulder demonstrate that hail can affect developed areas, visitor destinations, highways, and agricultural lands.¹⁸⁹ Impacts: Hail can damage roofs, siding, windows, skylights, vehicles, solar equipment, HVAC units, signage, outdoor recreation infrastructure, and agricultural assets. Critical infrastructure impacts could include county road and drainage facilities, Garfield County public buildings and courthouse functions, the Garfield County Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance District facilities and vehicles, Garfield Memorial Hospital, schools, fire stations, public works equipment, water and wastewater facilities, communications equipment, electric distribution systems, Bryce Canyon Airport facilities, campgrounds, visitor centers, lodging, and vehicles along major travel corridors. Impacts may include injury to people or livestock caught outdoors, crop and forage losses, damage to fencing, barns, sheds, pivots, and equipment, hazardous travel conditions, reduced visitor access, business interruption, increased repair and insurance costs, and temporary disruption to public services, tourism, transportation, and agricultural operations.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to hail because residents, homes, local roads, utility and communication service, vehicles, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, fencing, barns, sheds, and equipment may be exposed during localized spring and summer thunderstorms. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and

¹⁸⁸ HVAC = heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

¹⁸⁹ USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2022 Census of Agriculture, Garfield County, Utah county profile, pages 1-2.

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Utah/cp49017.pdf.

Figures describe countywide agriculture, not mapped hazard exposure.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	communication providers may increase vulnerability if hail damages roofs, vehicles, utility equipment, or agricultural assets and repair resources must come from outside the community. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, outbuildings, fencing, livestock facilities, stored forage, and agricultural equipment; injure people or livestock caught outdoors; and create hazardous driving conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Antimony’s community center/town meeting location, town water system components, the Antimony Volunteer Fire Department/fire station area, post office, local roads, utility and communications service, landfill-related operations, and agricultural/ranching infrastructure. Damage to homes, ranch infrastructure, utilities, or communications could interrupt daily activities, delay response, increase repair costs, and affect ranching operations during the growing season.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to hail because high-elevation thunderstorms can produce localized hail that affects homes, small businesses, public facilities, roads, vehicles, utilities, recreation access routes, visitor-serving assets, and nearby agricultural or ranching operations. The hail profile identifies a 1.75-inch hail event near Boulder on October 1, 2022, confirming exposure to damaging hail. The town’s remote setting, long travel distances, and limited local repair capacity may increase vulnerability after damaging storms. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, solar equipment, signage, outdoor equipment, fencing, and agricultural assets; create hazardous travel conditions; and disrupt visitor access, small businesses, and emergency response. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Boulder Town facilities, Boulder Volunteer Fire Department, volunteer EMT functions, Town of Boulder Water Department, Rocky Mountain Power service, local roads, landfill and cemetery access, campgrounds, trailheads, Scenic Byway 12, and recreation access routes. Damage along local roads or Scenic Byway 12 could delay travel, service delivery, and repairs for residents and visitors.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to hail because residents, workers, visitors, lodging, public facilities, roads, utilities, vehicles, signage, campgrounds, trailhead facilities, and visitor-serving infrastructure may be exposed during localized thunderstorms. The hail profile identifies a 1.50-inch hail event near Bryce Canyon and a 0.88-inch hail event near Ruby’s Inn in 2021, demonstrating that hail can affect developed and visitor-oriented areas. Seasonal visitation increases exposure for people, vehicles, lodging, and outdoor recreation assets.¹⁹⁰ Impacts: Hail could damage lodging facilities, roofs, windows, vehicles, signs, outdoor equipment, utilities, and recreation-support infrastructure; injure

¹⁹⁰ 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/> Events 973779 (July 22, 2021, 1.50-inch hail) and 981962 (August 17, 2021, 0.88-inch hail). These are historical examples and include a report below the 1-inch threshold used for regional severe-hail totals.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	people caught outdoors; and create hazardous driving conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Bryce Canyon City Town Hall, the Public Safety Building and Fire Department, ambulance and search and rescue vehicles, mass-casualty trailer, sewer and water systems, roads, shuttle station, wellness center, lodging, RV parks, campgrounds, auto care/fuel services, employee housing, and access to Bryce Canyon National Park. Impacts to lodging, visitor facilities, vehicles, and road access could disrupt tourism operations, delay visitor travel, increase repair costs, and strain emergency response during peak visitation periods.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to hail because localized thunderstorms can affect homes, town facilities, local roads, vehicles, utilities, communications service, signage, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, fencing, barns, sheds, and equipment. The town's rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if hail damages property, vehicles, utility equipment, or agricultural assets and repair resources must come from outside the community. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, signs, outbuildings, fencing, livestock facilities, stored forage, and agricultural equipment; injure people or livestock caught outdoors; and create hazardous travel conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Cannonville town facilities, the public water system, local roads and drainage crossings, utility and communications infrastructure, agricultural/ranching infrastructure, and visitor-serving travel routes connected to Bryce Canyon and surrounding recreation. Damage to town facilities, homes, ranch infrastructure, utilities, or communications could interrupt daily activities, delay response, increase repair costs, and affect local agricultural and ranching operations.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to hail because residents, businesses, public facilities, roads, utilities, vehicles, visitor-serving assets, signage, outdoor equipment, and nearby agricultural or ranching operations may be exposed during localized spring, summer, and early fall thunderstorms. The city's recreation and public lands travel setting increases exposure for visitors, vehicles, lodging, fuel access, and outdoor infrastructure along travel routes connected to Scenic Byway 12 and Grand Staircase-Escalante. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, solar equipment, HVAC units, signs, outdoor recreation infrastructure, fencing, and agricultural equipment; create hazardous driving conditions; and injure people or livestock caught outdoors. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Escalante City Offices, Escalante Fire Department, Escalante Municipal Airport, city water and sewer systems, Escalante Public Library/Art Center, Senior Citizens Center, post office, Garkane Energy, South Central Communications, Escalante Petrified Forest State Park, Escalante Interagency Visitor Center, lodging, fuel access, and public lands access routes. Impacts to businesses,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	lodging, fuel access, public facilities, vehicles, and travel routes could disrupt visitor movement, increase repair costs, and affect local commerce and public services.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to hail because homes, local roads, vehicles, utilities, communications, propane service access, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, fencing, barns, sheds, and equipment may be exposed during localized thunderstorms. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if hail damages homes, vehicles, fuel access points, utility equipment, or agricultural assets. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, outbuildings, fencing, livestock facilities, stored forage, fuel-related equipment, and agricultural machinery; injure people or livestock outdoors; and create hazardous travel conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Hatch Town Hall/community center, Hatch Town Water System, Hatch Volunteer Fire Department, Hatch Irrigation Company facilities, U.S. 89 travel corridor, propane/fuel access, town roads, parks, cemetery, and public facilities. Damage to utilities, communications, vehicles, or fuel and propane access could disrupt daily activities, delay emergency response, and increase repair and replacement costs.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to hail because residents, homes, community facilities, local roads, vehicles, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, fencing, outbuildings, sheds, and equipment may be exposed during localized thunderstorms. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if hail damages buildings, vehicles, utilities, or ranching assets and repair or response support must come from outside the community. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, outbuildings, fencing, livestock facilities, stored forage, and agricultural equipment; injure people or livestock caught outdoors; and create short-term hazardous travel conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Henrieville Town Office/Town Hall, Henrieville Volunteer Fire Department, Henrieville Town Culinary Water system, Henrieville Irrigation Company facilities, local roads, community facilities, utility and communications infrastructure, and agricultural/ranching assets. Damage to homes, community facilities, utilities, or agricultural assets could interrupt daily activities, delay response or repairs, and increase costs for residents and ranching operations.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to hail because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, emergency service assets, businesses, streets, utility systems, vehicles, fleet vehicles, and visitor-serving facilities. Hail can affect

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	roofs, windows, vehicles, exterior equipment, signage, and public facilities, while nearby agricultural and ranching operations may be exposed to crop, forage, fencing, and equipment damage. Impacts: Hail could damage homes, schools, public buildings, roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, fleet vehicles, solar equipment, HVAC units, signs, utility equipment, fencing, and agricultural assets; injure people or livestock outdoors; and create hazardous driving conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Panguitch City Hall, City Services and Public Works, Utility Department, Panguitch Fire Department, Garfield County Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance, Garfield County Courthouse and Justice Court facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital and local health services, schools, Panguitch Municipal Airport, U.S. 89, State Route 143, city streets, communications, power service, water and wastewater systems, and visitor-serving businesses. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, hail-related damage could increase public repair costs, interrupt government and emergency operations, delay travel, affect local businesses, and increase insurance or out-of-pocket costs for residents and property owners.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to hail because residences, town facilities, local roads, vehicles, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, visitor-serving assets, signage, outdoor recreation infrastructure, and nearby agricultural or ranching assets may be exposed during localized thunderstorms. The town's connection to nearby recreation and park destinations increases exposure for visitors, vehicles, lodging support, and outdoor facilities during peak travel periods. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, signs, solar equipment, HVAC units, outdoor equipment, utility assets, fencing, outbuildings, and agricultural equipment; injure people or livestock outdoors; and create hazardous travel conditions. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Tropic Town Office, Heritage Center/Town Council Room, senior/community/wellness center, Tropic Town Water System, sewer system, roads and streets, maintenance shed/yard, town park/scout house, Tropic Volunteer Fire Department, irrigation company facilities, local businesses, visitor-serving facilities, waste service access, fuel/propane access, and routes serving Bryce Canyon-area recreation. Damage to visitor-serving businesses, vehicles, roads, utilities, waste service, fuel or propane access, and recreation infrastructure could disrupt local businesses, visitor travel, emergency response, and service continuity.

Landslide

Table 84 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with landslide for Garfield County participants.

Table 84: Landslide Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to landslides because rugged topography, steep canyon walls, plateau margins, cliff-forming sedimentary rock, alluvial drainages, and narrow transportation corridors create conditions for rockfall, debris flows, and slope failures. Vulnerable assets include residents, visitors, homes, public facilities, emergency response routes, State Route 12, State Route 24, U.S. 89 approaches, county roads, bridges, culverts, utility lines, Bryce Canyon and Escalante-area access routes, trailheads, campgrounds, lodges, scenic byway pullouts, public land access points, and tourism-dependent businesses. The county's small permanent population and large geography increase vulnerability where communities and visitor destinations rely on limited routes through steep or geologically unstable terrain. Impacts: Landslides could damage or close roads, bridges, culverts, drainage crossings, trailhead access roads, utilities, homes, campgrounds, lodges, and recreation facilities; isolate residents or visitors; delay fire, law enforcement, EMS, search and rescue, public works, and utility restoration; and disrupt access to parks, public lands, schools, healthcare, freight, and daily travel. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield County roads, highways, bridges, drainage systems, Public Works facilities, the Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance District, Garfield Memorial Hospital, schools, county landfill and solid waste operations, water and wastewater systems, communications sites, electric distribution corridors, Bryce Canyon Airport, Panguitch Municipal Airport, visitor centers, campgrounds, and lodging along U.S. 89, SR-12, SR-24, SR-22, SR-63, and SR-143. Cascading impacts may include sediment and debris in washes or streams, localized flooding or erosion, power or communication outages, long detours, debris removal and slope stabilization costs, business interruption, reduced visitor access, and tourism-related economic losses.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to landslides where residents, homes, local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, communications, ranch access roads, agricultural support facilities, and emergency response routes intersect steep slopes, unstable embankments, drainages, or post-wildfire runoff areas. Although the town is small and rural, limited local staffing, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility providers may increase vulnerability if slope failures block access routes or damage lifelines. Impacts: Landslides, debris flows, or rockfall could damage or block local roads, culverts, bridges, utility lines, ranch access roads, outbuildings, and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	drainage facilities; isolate residents or ranching operations; and delay county emergency response, public works support, and utility restoration. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Antimony's community center/town meeting location, town water system components, Antimony Volunteer Fire Department/fire station area, local road network, post office, landfill-related operations, regional electric and communications service, and agricultural/ranching infrastructure. Secondary impacts may include sediment and debris in channels, localized flooding or erosion, longer detours, increased repair costs, and disruption to daily travel and agricultural operations.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to landslides because steep canyon walls, plateau margins, escarpments, drainage crossings, and narrow access routes create exposure to rockfall, debris flows, and slope failures. Vulnerable assets include residents, visitors, homes, small businesses, public facilities, local roads, utilities, recreation access routes, trailheads, campgrounds, and travel corridors connected to Scenic Byway 12 and surrounding public lands. The town's remote setting, limited redundant access, volunteer emergency services, and county law enforcement support increase vulnerability if slope movement affects transportation or utilities. Impacts: Landslides could block or damage roads, culverts, drainage crossings, utility lines, recreation access roads, homes, and small businesses; isolate residents or visitors; and delay fire, EMS, law enforcement, public works, and utility restoration. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Boulder Town facilities, Boulder Volunteer Fire Department, volunteer EMT functions, Town of Boulder Water Department, Rocky Mountain Power service, landfill and cemetery access, local roads, campgrounds, trailheads, Scenic Byway 12, and recreation access routes. Impacts may include long detours, reduced access to public lands and recreation areas, business interruption, sediment and debris in washes, localized flooding or erosion, and increased cleanup, stabilization, and repair costs.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to landslides and rockfall because visitor-serving development, lodging, public facilities, roads, utilities, trailheads, and recreation access routes are located near steep terrain and geologically active Bryce Canyon-area landscapes. Vulnerability is heightened by seasonal visitation, reliance on a limited number of access routes, and the importance of transportation, utility, and lodging systems to residents, workers, and visitors. Impacts: Landslides or rockfall could damage or close roads, trail access routes, drainage crossings, utilities, lodging areas, campgrounds, public facilities, and visitor-serving infrastructure. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Bryce Canyon City Town Hall, Public Safety Building and Fire Department, ambulance and search and rescue assets, sewer and water systems, roads, shuttle station, wellness center, lodging, RV parks, campgrounds, auto care/fuel services, employee housing, and access to Bryce Canyon National Park. Impacts may include visitor isolation or delays,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	emergency response challenges, disruptions to lodging and park-support operations, reduced access to Bryce Canyon-area destinations, debris removal and slope stabilization costs, utility outages, and tourism-related economic losses during peak visitation periods.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to landslides where homes, town facilities, local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, agricultural and ranching assets, and nearby recreation routes intersect steep slopes, erodible soils, washes, or post-wildfire runoff areas. The town’s rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if slope failures block access or damage lifelines. Impacts: Landslides or debris flows could block or damage local roads, culverts, bridges, utilities, drainage facilities, outbuildings, fences, ranch access roads, and recreation routes. Resulting impacts may include resident or visitor isolation, delayed emergency response and service restoration, disruption to ranching and agricultural operations, sediment and debris deposition, localized flooding or erosion, and increased cleanup and repair costs.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to landslides because residents, businesses, public facilities, roads, utilities, visitor-serving assets, and recreation access routes may be exposed where development and travel corridors intersect steep terrain, canyon walls, escarpments, drainage crossings, or unstable slopes. The city’s role as a gateway to Grand Staircase-Escalante and Scenic Byway 12 increases vulnerability where visitor travel, lodging, fuel access, emergency response, and public land access depend on limited transportation corridors. Impacts: Landslides, debris flows, or rockfall could damage or close roads, bridges, culverts, utility lines, trailhead access routes, public facilities, homes, and businesses. Impacts may include delayed emergency response, utility interruption, long detours, reduced access to public lands and recreation areas, disruption to lodging, fuel access, freight, and local businesses, sediment and debris in drainage channels, localized flooding or erosion, and increased costs for debris removal, slope stabilization, and infrastructure repair.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to landslides where local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, communications, propane service access, agricultural facilities, ranch roads, and recreation travel routes intersect steep slopes, erodible embankments, washes, or post-wildfire runoff areas. The town’s rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if slope failures affect transportation, utilities, or fuel access. Impacts: Landslides or debris flows could damage or block roads, culverts, bridges, utility lines, fuel and propane access routes, ranch roads, outbuildings, and drainage facilities. Impacts may include resident or visitor isolation, delayed emergency response and utility restoration, service

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	interruptions, disruption to agricultural and ranching operations, sediment and debris accumulation, localized flooding or erosion, and increased repair and detour costs.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to landslides where residents, homes, community facilities, local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, agricultural lands, ranching assets, and access routes intersect steep slopes, erodible soils, washes, or post-wildfire runoff areas. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if slope movement blocks access or damages lifelines. Impacts: Landslides or debris flows could damage roads, culverts, bridges, homes, outbuildings, fences, utility lines, drainage infrastructure, and ranch access routes; interrupt power or communications; and delay response or repairs from outside service providers. Secondary impacts may include sediment and debris in washes, localized flooding or erosion, longer detours, temporary isolation, and increased costs for residents, ranching operations, and public works support.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to landslides because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, emergency service assets, streets, utilities, water systems, businesses, and transportation routes that may be affected by slope failures along access corridors, drainage crossings, embankments, and nearby steep terrain. Panguitch also depends on regional routes that can be affected by landslide, rockfall, post-wildfire debris flow, and slope instability in surrounding canyon and mountain areas. Impacts: Landslides could damage or close roads, bridges, culverts, drainage facilities, utilities, public facilities, homes, businesses, and access routes serving Panguitch and nearby rural communities. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, impacts could include delayed emergency response, public works and utility restoration challenges, school or government disruption, reduced access to healthcare and supplies, business interruption, sediment and debris in drainage systems, localized flooding or erosion, long detours, and broader countywide coordination impacts.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to landslides where residences, town facilities, local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, visitor-serving businesses, recreation routes, and nearby agricultural or ranching assets intersect steep terrain, erodible slopes, washes, or post-wildfire runoff areas. The town's connection to nearby park and recreation destinations increases exposure for residents, businesses, visitors, and service providers when access routes are limited. Impacts: Landslides, debris flows, or rockfall could damage or block roads, culverts, bridges, utility lines, service access routes, homes, businesses, town facilities, outbuildings, fences, and recreation infrastructure. Impacts may

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	include delayed emergency response, interruption of power, communications, waste service, fuel, or propane access, visitor travel disruption, business interruption, resident or visitor isolation, sediment and debris in drainage channels, localized flooding or erosion, and increased cleanup, stabilization, and repair costs.

Problem Soils

Table 85 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with problem soils for Garfield County participants.

Table 85: Problem Soils Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to problem soils because shallow, rocky, highly erodible, saline, gypsiferous, and locally collapsible soils occur across plateau, canyon, basin, and valley environments. Vulnerable assets include homes, schools, public buildings, emergency service facilities, roads, scenic byways, bridge approaches, culverts, water and wastewater systems, septic systems, utility corridors, agricultural lands, campgrounds, visitor-serving facilities, and access routes serving small communities and recreation destinations. Risk is elevated where development, roads, utilities, or public facilities are located in narrow valleys, along transportation corridors, on steep or erodible terrain, or in areas where moisture, runoff, irrigation, or leaking infrastructure can reduce soil strength, accelerate erosion, or dissolve gypsiferous materials. Impacts: Problem soils can cause foundation cracking or settlement, slab movement, septic limitations, road settlement, shoulder loss, culvert and ditch instability, erosion of unpaved surfaces, pipe breaks, corrosion, utility service interruptions, drainage problems, and higher site preparation, construction, repair, and maintenance costs. Localized failures may disrupt emergency response, school transportation, visitor travel, delivery of supplies, agricultural operations, tourism activity, and access between communities because Garfield County relies on limited transportation routes and widely distributed public services.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to problem soils where homes, local roads, utility and communication lines, septic systems, agricultural facilities, ranch access roads, corrals, equipment pads, and drainage features are located on valley-bottom or alluvial soils that may be saline, weak, erodible, shallow, or moisture-sensitive. The town's rural setting, limited local administrative capacity, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility providers may

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	increase vulnerability if soil-related damage affects access, utilities, or repair needs. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation or slab movement, septic limitations, road settlement, rutting, shoulder failure, culvert or ditch instability, pipe breaks, corrosion, erosion, and damage to agricultural support facilities. These impacts could interrupt travel, delay emergency response or utility restoration, increase maintenance and repair costs, and affect ranching or agricultural operations where soil instability, salinity, or poor drainage reduces productivity or damages infrastructure.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to problem soils because shallow, rocky, erodible, and locally gypsiferous or moisture-sensitive soils may affect homes, small businesses, public facilities, local roads, utility corridors, septic systems, drainage crossings, campgrounds, trailheads, and recreation access routes. The town's rugged setting, steep terrain, remote location, limited redundant access, and dependence on visitor travel increase vulnerability where soil depth, erosion, runoff, or soluble soils complicate construction, maintenance, and emergency access. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, septic limitations, erosion of road shoulders and unpaved surfaces, culvert or ditch instability, utility damage, drainage problems, and higher construction and repair costs. Soil-related failures could disrupt travel, delay emergency response and service restoration, reduce access to public lands and recreation areas, affect small businesses, and increase maintenance burdens for roads, utilities, and visitor-serving facilities.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to problem soils where lodging, public facilities, roads, utilities, trailheads, campgrounds, visitor-serving infrastructure, and access routes are located on shallow, rocky, erodible, gypsiferous, or moisture-sensitive soils near Bryce Canyon-area plateau and canyon landscapes. Seasonal visitation increases exposure because transportation, lodging, utilities, and outdoor facilities must function reliably during peak use periods, even where soil limitations complicate maintenance and construction. Impacts: Problem soils could cause road settlement, shoulder loss, culvert instability, foundation or slab movement, septic or drainage limitations, utility damage, erosion, and higher site preparation and repair costs. Impacts to lodging, roads, utilities, campgrounds, trailheads, or visitor facilities could disrupt tourism operations, reduce visitor access, delay emergency response, and increase maintenance costs for public and private infrastructure.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to problem soils where homes, town facilities, local roads, bridge approaches, culverts, utilities, septic systems, drainage features, agricultural lands, ranch access roads, corrals, barns, and equipment pads are located on shallow, erodible, saline, gypsiferous, or moisture-sensitive soils. The town's rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if soil-related damage affects access routes or lifeline infrastructure. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation cracking or settlement, septic limitations, road rutting, shoulder loss, culvert and ditch instability, erosion, utility damage, pipe breaks, corrosion, and damage to agricultural support facilities. These impacts could disrupt daily travel, emergency response, utility service, ranching and agricultural operations, and access to nearby recreation routes while increasing maintenance and repair costs.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to problem soils because homes, businesses, public facilities, roads, utilities, water and wastewater systems, septic systems, bridge approaches, culverts, visitor-serving facilities, and nearby agricultural lands may be located in valley, basin, and corridor settings where shallow, rocky, erodible, saline, gypsiferous, or locally collapsible soils occur. The city's role as a gateway to Grand Staircase-Escalante and Scenic Byway 12 increases vulnerability where soil limitations affect roads, utilities, lodging, fuel access, recreation access, and public services. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, slab movement, septic limitations, pavement cracking, road shoulder loss, culvert failure, drainage problems, corrosion, pipe breaks, erosion, and increased construction and maintenance costs. Soil-related failures could interrupt local government services, utilities, emergency response, visitor travel, lodging, fuel access, freight movement, and access to nearby public lands and scenic routes.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to problem soils where homes, local roads, bridge approaches, culverts, utilities, communications, septic systems, propane service access, agricultural facilities, ranch roads, and recreation travel routes are located on shallow, erodible, saline, weak, or moisture-sensitive soils. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if soil-related damage affects transportation, utilities, or fuel access. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, septic limitations, road rutting or cracking, shoulder failure, culvert and ditch instability, pipe breaks, corrosion, erosion, and damage to agricultural or ranching infrastructure. Impacts may include interrupted electricity, communications, fuel or propane access, delayed emergency response, reduced access for residents and visitors, increased road and utility repair costs, and operational impacts to agricultural and ranching activities.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to problem soils where homes, community facilities, local roads, drainage crossings, utilities, septic systems, agricultural lands, ranching assets, and access routes are located on shallow, erodible, saline, weak, or moisture-sensitive soils. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if soil-related damage affects access, drainage, or utility service. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation cracking or settlement, septic limitations, road settlement, shoulder loss, culvert or ditch instability, erosion, pipe breaks, corrosion, utility interruptions, and damage to ranch access roads, corrals, barns, or equipment pads. These impacts could delay emergency response and repairs, disrupt daily travel and agricultural operations, and increase costs for residents, ranchers, and local service providers.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to problem soils because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, emergency service assets, streets, water systems, utilities, businesses, and transportation routes that may be affected by shallow, rocky, erodible, saline, gypsiferous, or locally moisture-sensitive soils. Vulnerability is heightened where buildings, roads, sidewalks, culverts, bridge approaches, buried utilities, water and wastewater infrastructure, and public facilities are located in valley or corridor settings with variable soil conditions. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, slab movement, pavement cracking, sidewalk displacement, road shoulder loss, culvert failure, septic or drainage limitations, pipe breaks, corrosion, utility interruption, and higher construction, maintenance, and repair costs. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, soil-related damage could disrupt government operations, schools, emergency response, public works, water and wastewater service, business activity, and access for nearby rural communities.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to problem soils where residences, town facilities, local roads, sidewalks, drainage features, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, visitor-serving assets, septic systems, and nearby agricultural or ranching assets are located on shallow, rocky, erodible, saline, gypsiferous, or moisture-sensitive soils. The town's connection to nearby park and recreation destinations increases vulnerability where soil-related damage affects roads, utilities, lodging support, visitor travel, and service access. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, septic limitations, pavement cracking, shoulder loss, culvert or ditch instability, erosion, pipe breaks, corrosion, drainage problems, utility interruptions, and damage to visitor-serving or agricultural infrastructure. Impacts may include disrupted power, communications, waste service, fuel or propane access, delayed emergency response, reduced visitor access, business interruption, and increased maintenance and repair costs for residents, businesses, and the town.

Radon Gas

Table 86 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with radon gas for Garfield County participants.

Table 86: Radon Gas Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to radon exposure because radon can occur in any occupied ground-contact structure where gas generated from underlying soil and rock enters and accumulates indoors. The county is classified as EPA¹⁹¹ Zone 2, indicating moderate predicted average indoor screening levels between 2 and 4 pCi/L,¹⁹² but individual buildings may test above the EPA action level. Vulnerable assets include homes, rental housing, schools, childcare facilities, healthcare and assisted living facilities, government buildings, businesses, lodging facilities, seasonal housing, and other frequently occupied structures, especially buildings with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation. Impacts: Radon does not typically cause physical damage to structures or infrastructure, but long-term exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents, workers, students, visitors, and building occupants. Impacts may include public health burdens, testing and mitigation costs, delayed property transactions or occupancy decisions, temporary disruption during mitigation work, and increased outreach needs. Garfield County's dispersed rural development, older housing in small communities, visitor-serving facilities, and limited access to certified radon testing and mitigation services may prolong exposure and increase the time or cost needed to reduce risk.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to radon exposure because radon can accumulate in any occupied ground-contact structure, including homes, rental units, public buildings, businesses, and other frequently occupied spaces. Vulnerability is higher in buildings with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation. The town's rural setting, older housing stock, limited local administrative capacity, and distance from testing and mitigation providers may delay detection and corrective action. Impacts: Radon exposure does not typically damage structures, roads, or utilities, but long-term exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents and other building occupants if testing and mitigation do not occur. Impacts may include household testing and mitigation costs, delayed property transactions or occupancy decisions, temporary disruption during mitigation work, and increased need for public education and access to testing resources.

¹⁹¹ EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

¹⁹² pCi/L = picocuries per liter

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to radon exposure because any occupied building in contact with soil can accumulate radon indoors. Vulnerable assets include homes, rental housing, public facilities, small businesses, lodging or visitor-serving buildings, and other frequently occupied structures, especially those with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation openings, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation. The town's remote setting and limited local access to certified testing or mitigation services may prolong exposure if elevated radon levels are not identified. Impacts: Long-term radon exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents, workers, visitors, and building occupants, particularly where structures remain untested or unmitigated. Impacts may include costs for testing, follow-up testing, mitigation systems, and post-mitigation verification; temporary disruption to homes, businesses, or lodging during corrective work; and potential effects on housing or lodging marketability if elevated levels are identified.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to radon exposure because homes, public facilities, lodging, employee housing, businesses, and other frequently occupied buildings can accumulate radon where gas enters through foundations or other ground-contact openings. The city's visitor-serving economy increases the importance of testing and mitigation for lodging, public buildings, and employee-occupied spaces. Buildings with slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, crawlspaces, or limited ventilation are especially susceptible. Impacts: Radon exposure can create long-term health risks for residents, workers, visitors, and lodging occupants if elevated levels remain undetected. Impacts may include testing and mitigation costs for public and private buildings, operational or maintenance disruptions during mitigation work, possible delays in occupancy or property transactions, and increased outreach needs for lodging operators, employers, residents, and public facility managers.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to radon exposure because radon can accumulate in homes, rental units, town facilities, businesses, and other occupied ground-contact structures. Vulnerability is higher in buildings with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade foundations, cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation. The town's rural setting, limited administrative capacity, older or dispersed housing, and distance from testing and mitigation providers may delay detection and corrective action. Impacts: Radon does not cause physical damage to buildings or infrastructure, but long-term indoor exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents, workers, and other building occupants. Impacts may include costs for testing and mitigation, delayed property transactions or occupancy decisions, temporary building-use disruptions during mitigation

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	work, and increased need for public education and access to testing resources.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to radon exposure because homes, rental housing, public facilities, schools, businesses, lodging, and other frequently occupied ground-contact structures can accumulate radon indoors. Buildings with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation are especially susceptible. The city’s visitor-serving role and remote location may increase exposure where lodging, rental housing, or public buildings remain untested or where mitigation services are less readily available. Impacts: Long-term radon exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents, workers, students, visitors, and other building occupants if elevated levels are not identified and mitigated. Impacts may include testing and mitigation costs for homeowners, landlords, public agencies, and businesses; temporary disruptions during mitigation work; delayed property transactions, occupancy, or lodging-related decisions; and increased demand for outreach, testing access, and mitigation assistance.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to radon exposure because radon can enter and accumulate in occupied ground-contact buildings, including homes, rental units, town facilities, businesses, and other frequently occupied structures. Vulnerability is higher where buildings have basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation. The town’s rural setting, dispersed housing, volunteer leadership, and distance from testing and mitigation providers may prolong exposure if elevated levels remain undetected. Impacts: Radon exposure can increase long-term lung cancer risk for residents, workers, and other occupants of untested or unmitigated buildings. Impacts may include testing and mitigation costs, temporary disruptions during mitigation installation, delayed real estate or occupancy decisions, and added need for public education, testing resources, and coordination with county or regional partners to support mitigation access.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to radon exposure because any occupied building in contact with soil can accumulate radon indoors, including homes, community facilities, rental units, businesses, and other frequently occupied structures. Vulnerability is higher in buildings with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade foundations, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation. The town’s small size, limited administrative capacity, older or dispersed housing, and reliance on outside service providers may delay testing or mitigation. Impacts: Long-term radon exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents and building occupants if elevated indoor levels remain undetected. Impacts may include household or facility testing costs, mitigation expenses, temporary disruption during mitigation work, delayed

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	property or occupancy decisions, and increased need for education and outreach to encourage routine testing and reduce prolonged exposure.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to radon exposure because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, healthcare-related facilities, businesses, lodging, and other frequently occupied ground-contact structures. Buildings with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation are susceptible to radon accumulation. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, untested or unmitigated public and private buildings could expose a larger share of residents, workers, students, and visitors. Impacts: Radon exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents, workers, students, visitors, and occupants of public or commercial buildings if elevated levels remain undetected. Impacts may include testing and mitigation costs for homeowners, landlords, schools, public agencies, and businesses; temporary disruptions during corrective work; delayed property transactions or occupancy decisions; and increased public health outreach needs. Because Panguitch serves as a local service center, mitigation needs in public facilities could also affect operations, budgets, and facility management priorities.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to radon exposure because residences, rental units, town facilities, businesses, lodging-support uses, and other frequently occupied ground-contact structures can accumulate radon indoors. Vulnerability is higher where buildings have basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation. The town's connection to nearby recreation and park destinations increases the importance of testing and mitigation for housing, visitor-serving buildings, and worker-occupied spaces. Impacts: Long-term radon exposure can increase cumulative lung cancer risk for residents, workers, visitors, and other building occupants if elevated levels remain undetected. Impacts may include costs for testing, follow-up testing, mitigation, and post-mitigation verification; temporary disruption to homes, businesses, lodging-support facilities, or town buildings during mitigation work; delayed real estate or occupancy decisions; and increased need for public education and access to mitigation resources.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Table 87 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with thunderstorms and lightning for Garfield County participants.

Table 87: Thunderstorms and Lightning Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because seasonal convective storms affect remote communities, canyon terrain, transportation routes, recreation destinations, utilities, and large areas of public land where exposure to rapidly changing weather is high and response times may be longer. Vulnerable assets include residents, visitors, hikers, campers, boaters, travelers, homes, public facilities, campgrounds, roads, utility and communication systems, emergency response routes, tourism and recreation infrastructure, and wildland areas susceptible to dry-lightning wildfire ignition. The county's vulnerability is locally elevated in Bryce Canyon, Boulder Mountain, backcountry areas, high-elevation terrain, canyonlands, and recreation corridors where shelter, warning, and emergency access may be limited. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning can cause lightning-related injury or death, strong outflow wind damage, roof and structure damage, utility outages, communications disruption, hazardous travel, brief heavy rainfall, localized flash flooding, wildfire ignition, park or recreation closures, and delays in emergency response. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield County roads, bridges, culverts, drainage infrastructure, Public Works facilities, Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance District, Garfield Memorial Hospital, schools, fire stations, water and wastewater systems, electric distribution lines, communications sites, Bryce Canyon Airport, Panguitch Municipal Airport, public buildings, campgrounds, visitor centers, lodging, and park access routes. Documented Garfield County events include lightning fatalities near Bryce Canyon and Boulder Mountain and a Cannonville thunderstorm that caused roof damage, demonstrating that even isolated storms can create disproportionate life-safety, infrastructure, tourism, and service-continuity impacts.¹⁹³
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because seasonal storms can affect residents, homes, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, open rangeland, and emergency access routes. The town's rural setting, exposed terrain, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and communication providers

¹⁹³ 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/> Lightning fatality examples: Event 345039, August 18, 2011, Bryce Canyon; Event 403653, July 21, 2012, Boulder. Cannonville wind: Event 1054501.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	may increase vulnerability if lightning, outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, or power disruption affects access, warning, or service restoration. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause power and communication outages, lightning-related injury, wind damage to roofs, outbuildings, fences, and utility lines, hazardous travel from sudden rain or debris, localized flooding in drainages, and dry-lightning wildfire ignition. Impacts may disrupt ranching and agricultural operations, delay county emergency response, increase repair costs, and affect residents who depend on outside service providers for restoration.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because storms can develop quickly over high-elevation, canyon, and backcountry terrain where residents, visitors, hikers, campers, roads, utilities, local businesses, public facilities, and recreation access routes may be exposed. The town's remote setting, limited redundant access, volunteer emergency services, county law enforcement support, and surrounding public lands increase vulnerability where shelter, warning, communications, and emergency response access are limited. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause lightning-related injury, strong outflow wind damage, utility and communication outages, hazardous travel, localized flooding, debris on roads, park or recreation access disruptions, and dry-lightning wildfire starts. Impacts may isolate residents or visitors, delay emergency response, disrupt small businesses and visitor activity, and increase demands on local and county response resources.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residents, workers, visitors, lodging, public facilities, roads, utilities, campgrounds, trailheads, and visitor-serving infrastructure may be exposed to rapidly developing storms in high-elevation and recreation-oriented areas. Vulnerability is heightened by high seasonal visitation, outdoor recreation activity, limited shelter in some recreation settings, and the documented history of lightning fatalities near Bryce Canyon. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause lightning-related injury or death, wind damage to buildings, signs, roofs, utilities, and outdoor facilities, power or communication outages, hazardous travel, localized flooding, park or recreation closures, and dry-lightning wildfire ignition. Impacts to lodging, park-support services, roads, and visitor facilities could disrupt tourism operations and complicate emergency response during peak visitation periods.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because seasonal storms can affect residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, visitors, and nearby recreation routes. The hazard profile documents a 2022 Cannonville thunderstorm that caused roof damage, demonstrating local exposure. The town's rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	may increase vulnerability to outages, road impacts, and delayed restoration.¹⁹⁴ Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause roof and structure damage, power and communication outages, lightning-related injury, hazardous travel, localized flash flooding, debris on roads, utility damage, and dry-lightning wildfire ignition. Impacts may disrupt residents, ranching operations, visitor travel, emergency response, and service restoration, particularly where storms affect roads or regional utility systems.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residents, businesses, public facilities, roads, utilities, communications, lodging, fuel access, visitor-serving assets, and recreation travel routes may be exposed to cloud-to-ground lightning, strong outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and localized flooding. The city's role as a gateway to Grand Staircase-Escalante and Scenic Byway 12 increases vulnerability for visitors and outdoor recreation users who may be exposed in remote terrain with limited shelter or communications. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause lightning-related injury, power and communication outages, roof, sign, and structure damage, hazardous travel, localized flooding, debris on roads, dry-lightning wildfire starts, and disruptions to public lands access. Impacts may affect local businesses, lodging, fuel access, emergency response, visitor movement, and community services if storms damage utilities, roads, or facilities.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residents, homes, local roads, utilities, communications, propane service access, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, and recreation travel routes may be affected by lightning, outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and localized flooding. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if storms disrupt power, communications, transportation, or fuel access. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause lightning-related injury, power and communication outages, wind damage to roofs, outbuildings, fences, and utility lines, hazardous travel, localized flooding, and dry-lightning wildfire ignition. Impacts may disrupt residents, ranching operations, fuel or propane service access, visitor travel, emergency response, and restoration efforts when roads or utilities are affected.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residents, homes, community facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, and drainage

¹⁹⁴ 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/> Event 1054501, August 21, 2022, Cannonville thunderstorm wind, \$20,000 reported property damage. Flash flooding is recorded separately as Event 1054504.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	areas may be exposed to seasonal storms. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if lightning, wind, or heavy rainfall disrupts access, power, communications, or response coordination. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause lightning-related injury, wind damage to homes, outbuildings, fences, signs, and utility lines, power or communication outages, hazardous travel, localized flooding, debris in roads or drainageways, and dry-lightning wildfire starts. These impacts could delay emergency response and repairs, disrupt daily travel and ranching operations, and increase demands on county and regional service providers.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, municipal services, schools, public facilities, emergency service assets, streets, utilities, communications, businesses, and visitor-serving facilities that may be affected by lightning, strong outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and localized flooding. The city's role as a local service center increases vulnerability where storms disrupt power, communications, roads, public facilities, or emergency response coordination. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause lightning-related injury, roof and structure damage, downed utility lines, power and communication outages, hazardous travel, localized flooding, wildfire ignition, and interruptions to schools, government services, businesses, and emergency response. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, storm-related outages or facility damage could have broader impacts on residents, visitors, nearby rural communities, and countywide coordination.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, visitor-serving assets, recreation routes, and nearby agricultural or ranching areas may be exposed to lightning, outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and localized flooding. The town's connection to nearby park and recreation destinations increases exposure for visitors and outdoor recreation users during rapidly changing storm conditions. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause lightning-related injury, wind damage to roofs, signs, outbuildings, fences, and utility lines, power and communication outages, hazardous travel, localized flooding, dry-lightning wildfire ignition, and disruptions to visitor travel and local businesses. Impacts may also affect waste service, fuel or propane access, emergency response, and service restoration if storms damage roads, utilities, or communication systems.

Tornadoes

Table 88 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with tornadoes for Garfield County participants.

Table 88: Tornadoes Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County has low overall tornado probability but potentially moderate localized vulnerability where a tornado path intersects communities, visitor-serving areas, critical facilities, schools, transportation corridors, utility systems, agricultural assets, or older and manufactured housing. Vulnerable assets include residents, visitors, homes, manufactured or older structures, schools, public buildings, medical facilities, emergency response assets, businesses, lodging, campgrounds, U.S. 89, State Route 12, local access roads, electric distribution lines, communications systems, water and wastewater infrastructure, barns, outbuildings, fencing, irrigation systems, and vehicles. Historical records include documented tornadoes near Panguitch in 2000 and 2016, including a September 22, 2016 event that caused approximately \$300,000 in property damage, damaged homes and businesses, and disrupted electric service. Impacts: Tornadoes could cause roof, siding, window, sign, tree, vehicle, outbuilding, agricultural structure, and utility damage; create debris hazards and roadway blockages; interrupt electric, communications, water, wastewater, public safety, school, medical, business, and visitor services; and create short-term sheltering or evacuation needs. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield County roads, bridges, Public Works facilities, Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance District, Garfield Memorial Hospital, schools, fire stations, public buildings, water and wastewater systems, communications equipment, electric distribution lines, county landfill and solid waste operations, Bryce Canyon Airport, Panguitch Municipal Airport, lodging, campgrounds, and visitor-serving facilities along major routes. Cascading impacts may include delayed emergency response, utility restoration costs, business interruption, visitor sheltering needs, reduced access to medical care, disrupted tourism activity, agricultural losses, and hardship for older adults, persons with access and functional needs, lower-income households, manufactured-home residents, and visitors unfamiliar with local warning or shelter options.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where a tornado or landspout-type event intersects homes, older or manufactured housing, local roads, utilities, communications, ranch infrastructure, agricultural buildings, vehicles, and residents or workers with limited shelter options. The town's rural setting, dispersed development, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if warning, sheltering, access, or restoration is delayed.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, outbuildings, fences, vehicles, agricultural structures, utility poles, and communications equipment; create debris hazards on local roads; interrupt electric or communication service; and require short-term sheltering or cleanup. Impacts may delay county emergency response, disrupt ranching and agricultural operations, increase repair costs, and create hardship for older adults, persons with access and functional needs, lower-income households, manufactured-home residents, and residents with limited access to substantial shelter.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where a tornado path intersects residences, small businesses, public facilities, utilities, local roads, visitor-serving assets, campgrounds, recreation access routes, older structures, or residents and visitors with limited shelter options. The town's remote setting, limited redundant access, volunteer emergency services, county law enforcement support, and seasonal outdoor recreation activity may increase vulnerability if warning, sheltering, emergency response, or utility restoration is delayed. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, vehicles, outbuildings, utility lines, communications equipment, trees, and recreation facilities; create debris hazards; block local roads or Scenic Byway 12 access; and interrupt power, communications, visitor services, and emergency response. Impacts may include temporary isolation of residents or visitors, business interruption, sheltering needs, longer detours, repair costs, and increased risk for visitors unfamiliar with local warning and sheltering practices.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where tornado-related wind damage affects lodging, employee housing, public facilities, roads, utilities, visitor-serving businesses, campgrounds, vehicles, signs, and outdoor recreation areas. The city's visitor-serving economy, high seasonal visitation, and potential for visitors to be unfamiliar with local warning and shelter options increase vulnerability during short-notice severe thunderstorm events. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, lodging facilities, vehicles, utility lines, communications equipment, public facilities, and recreation infrastructure; create debris hazards; interrupt power and communications; and disrupt visitor travel, lodging operations, park-support services, and emergency access. Impacts may include visitor sheltering needs, delayed response, business interruption, cleanup costs, and greater consequences where a localized tornado affects peak visitation areas.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where a tornado path intersects residences, older or manufactured housing, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural buildings, ranch infrastructure, vehicles, and nearby visitor routes. The town's rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	may increase vulnerability if severe wind damage disrupts access, warning, response, or restoration. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, outbuildings, fences, vehicles, agricultural structures, utility poles, and communications equipment; create debris hazards and roadway blockages; interrupt electric or communication service; and require cleanup or short-term sheltering. Impacts may disrupt residents, ranching operations, visitor travel, emergency response, utility restoration, and local services, especially where road access or lifeline systems are affected.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where tornado-related wind damage affects residents, homes, older or manufactured structures, businesses, public facilities, schools, roads, utilities, communications, visitor-serving facilities, vehicles, and recreation access routes. The city's role as a gateway to Grand Staircase-Escalante and Scenic Byway 12 increases vulnerability where residents, visitors, lodging, fuel access, public lands access, and emergency response depend on exposed roads and lifeline systems. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, trees, vehicles, outbuildings, public facilities, utility lines, and communications equipment; create debris hazards; block roads; interrupt power, communications, business operations, public services, and visitor travel; and require short-term sheltering or cleanup. Impacts may include delayed emergency response, disrupted lodging or fuel access, business interruption, reduced access to public lands, and hardship for older adults, persons with access and functional needs, lower-income households, manufactured-home residents, and visitors unfamiliar with local shelter options.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where a tornado or landspout-type event intersects homes, older or manufactured housing, local roads, utilities, communications, propane and fuel access, agricultural buildings, ranching assets, vehicles, and recreation travel routes. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if severe wind damage disrupts access, sheltering, power, communications, or fuel service. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, vehicles, outbuildings, fences, agricultural structures, utility poles, fuel-related facilities, and communications equipment; create debris hazards on local roads; interrupt electricity, communications, fuel, or propane access; and delay emergency response or restoration. Impacts may disrupt residents, ranching operations, visitor travel, and daily services while increasing repair costs and short-term sheltering needs.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where tornado-related wind damage affects homes, older or manufactured structures, community facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural buildings, ranching assets, vehicles, and residents with limited shelter options. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if warning, access, response, or repairs are delayed. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, outbuildings, fences, vehicles, utility poles, communications equipment, and agricultural or ranching infrastructure; create debris hazards and local road blockages; interrupt power or communications; and require cleanup or temporary sheltering. Impacts may delay emergency response, disrupt daily travel and ranching operations, increase repair costs, and create added hardship for older adults, persons with access and functional needs, lower-income households, and manufactured-home residents.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City has localized tornado vulnerability because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, schools, municipal services, public facilities, medical and emergency service access, businesses, utilities, communications systems, streets, transportation routes, and visitor-serving facilities. Historical tornadoes near Panguitch, including the damaging September 22, 2016 event, demonstrate that tornado-related wind damage can affect homes, businesses, vehicles, trees, power lines, and community services. Older structures, manufactured housing, large-span buildings, schools, and public facilities are important local vulnerabilities. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage homes, schools, public buildings, businesses, roofs, siding, windows, signs, vehicles, trees, outbuildings, utility poles, and communications equipment; block roads with debris; interrupt power, communications, water, wastewater, government operations, emergency response, school functions, medical access, and business activity; and create sheltering or evacuation needs. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, impacts could extend beyond the immediate damage path by delaying countywide coordination, visitor support, utility restoration, and access for nearby rural communities.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic has low overall tornado probability but localized vulnerability where tornado-related wind damage affects residences, older or manufactured structures, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, visitor-serving assets, vehicles, signs, outbuildings, and nearby agricultural or ranching assets. The town's connection to nearby park and recreation destinations increases exposure for visitors who may be unfamiliar with local warning practices or lack immediate access to substantial shelter.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Tornadoes could damage roofs, siding, windows, signs, vehicles, outbuildings, fences, utility lines, communications equipment, and service access routes; create debris hazards; interrupt power, communications, waste service, fuel, or propane availability; disrupt local businesses and visitor travel; and require short-term sheltering or cleanup. Impacts may delay emergency response and restoration if roads or lifelines are blocked, while creating added hardship for residents, visitors, older adults, persons with access and functional needs, and households in older or manufactured housing.

Wildfire

Table 89 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with wildfire for Garfield County participants.

Table 89: Wildfire Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is highly vulnerable to wildfire because extensive grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and forest fuels overlap with dispersed communities, visitor destinations, transportation corridors, utilities, grazing lands, watersheds, public lands, and critical facilities. Vulnerable assets include approximately 5,256 residents, 3,803 housing units, seasonal workers, visitors, homes, businesses, lodges, campgrounds, schools, government buildings, emergency response facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital, highways and local roads, bridges, power lines, substations, communications sites, water systems, grazing areas, watersheds, scenic landscapes, and recreation assets. Vulnerability is heightened in wildland-urban interface areas around Panguitch, Escalante, Boulder, Hatch, Tropic, Bryce Canyon-area destinations, and other communities where limited access routes, rugged terrain, high seasonal visitation, and dry, windy fire-weather conditions can complicate warning, evacuation, response, and recovery. Impacts: Wildfire could cause injury or loss of life, evacuations, structure and outbuilding loss, damage to lodges, campgrounds, public facilities, fencing, utilities, communications equipment, roads, and water system components, and closures of routes needed for evacuation, emergency access, resident travel, and visitor movement. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield County roads and bridges, Public Works road and drainage assets, Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance District, Garfield Memorial Hospital, schools, fire stations, county public buildings, water and wastewater systems, power distribution, communications sites, county landfill and solid waste operations, Bryce Canyon Airport, Panguitch Municipal Airport, campgrounds, trailheads, visitor centers, lodging, and park gateway facilities. Indirect and cascading impacts may include smoke-related public health effects, school and facility closures, power and communication outages,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	tourism and recreation losses, business interruption, reduced grazing capacity, watershed degradation, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and long-term recovery costs. Recent Garfield County wildfire experience, including the Mammoth Fire and France Canyon Fire, demonstrates the potential for smoke impacts, public land closures, difficult terrain, and threats to recreation communities and visitor-serving areas.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to wildfire because residences, ranching operations, agricultural buildings, outbuildings, grazing lands, local roads, utilities, communications, and emergency access routes may be located near grass, shrub, rangeland, and other burnable fuels. The town's rural setting, dispersed development, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if wildfire, smoke, evacuation needs, or utility disruption affects access, warning, or service restoration. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, outbuildings, livestock facilities, fencing, grazing lands, power lines, communications equipment, and local access routes; require evacuations; disrupt ranching and agricultural operations; and create smoke impacts for residents, older adults, outdoor workers, and people with respiratory conditions. Cascading impacts may include power or communication outages, delayed emergency response, livestock movement challenges, loss of forage, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and increased recovery costs for residents and ranching operations.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is vulnerable to wildfire because homes, small businesses, public facilities, utilities, local roads, campgrounds, trailheads, recreation access routes, and surrounding public lands are located near grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and forest fuels. The town's remote setting, rugged terrain, limited redundant access, volunteer emergency services, county law enforcement support, and high use of nearby recreation areas may increase vulnerability where wildfire or smoke affects evacuation, emergency access, utility service, visitor movement, or local businesses. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, businesses, public facilities, utility lines, roads, campgrounds, trailheads, grazing areas, and recreation access routes; require evacuations; close roads or public lands; and disrupt visitor travel and local commerce. Cascading impacts may include smoke-related health effects, power and communication outages, delayed response and reentry, business interruption, reduced recreation access, watershed degradation, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and long-term road, utility, and slope stabilization costs.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is highly vulnerable to wildfire because lodging, employee housing, public facilities, roads, utilities, campgrounds, visitor-serving infrastructure, and recreation access routes are located near grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and forest fuels in the Bryce Canyon area.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Vulnerability is heightened by high seasonal visitation, dependence on lodging and park-support services, limited access routes, nearby public lands, and the potential for wildfire smoke, closures, or evacuation needs to affect residents, workers, and visitors. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten lodging, employee housing, public facilities, campgrounds, utility systems, roads, signs, and visitor-serving infrastructure; require evacuations; close roads or recreation areas; and disrupt tourism operations during peak visitation periods. Cascading impacts may include smoke-related health effects, power and communication outages, delayed emergency response and reentry, loss of visitor revenue, reduced access to Bryce Canyon-area destinations, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and increased costs for recovery, slope stabilization, and public information.
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to wildfire because homes, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, grazing lands, nearby recreation routes, and surrounding public lands may be located near grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and other burnable fuels. The town's rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability where wildfire, smoke, road closures, evacuation needs, or utility disruption affect access and response. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, outbuildings, town facilities, fences, livestock facilities, grazing lands, utilities, communications equipment, and local access routes; require evacuations; disrupt ranching and agricultural operations; and affect visitor travel to nearby recreation areas. Cascading impacts may include smoke-related public health effects, power or communication outages, delayed emergency response and reentry, business interruption, loss of forage, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and increased cleanup and recovery costs.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is highly vulnerable to wildfire because homes, businesses, public facilities, roads, utilities, communications, lodging, fuel access, visitor-serving assets, agricultural and ranching operations, and recreation access routes are located near grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, forest fuels, and surrounding public lands. The city's role as a gateway to Grand Staircase-Escalante and Scenic Byway 12 increases vulnerability where wildfire, smoke, public land closures, utility disruption, or evacuation needs affect visitor travel, local commerce, emergency response, and access to remote recreation areas. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, businesses, public facilities, lodging, fuel access, roads, utility systems, communications equipment, grazing lands, campgrounds, trailheads, and recreation routes; require evacuations; close roads and public lands; and disrupt tourism, local services, and agricultural operations. Cascading impacts may include smoke-related health effects,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	power and communication outages, business interruption, reduced visitor access, delayed emergency response and reentry, watershed degradation, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and long-term infrastructure and natural resource recovery costs.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to wildfire because residences, local roads, utilities, communications, propane and fuel access, agricultural facilities, ranching assets, grazing lands, recreation travel routes, and surrounding vegetation may be exposed to grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and forest fuels. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if wildfire, smoke, evacuations, road closures, or utility disruption affect access, warning, sheltering, or service restoration. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, outbuildings, livestock facilities, fencing, grazing lands, roads, fuel or propane access, power lines, communications equipment, and recreation travel routes; require evacuations; and disrupt residents, visitors, and ranching operations. Cascading impacts may include smoke-related health effects, power or communication outages, delayed emergency response and reentry, fuel or propane service interruption, loss of forage, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and increased recovery costs for residents, producers, and service providers.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to wildfire because homes, community facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, grazing lands, and surrounding vegetation may be exposed to grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and other burnable fuels. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if wildfire, smoke, evacuation needs, road closures, or utility disruption affect warning, access, response, or restoration. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, outbuildings, fences, livestock facilities, grazing lands, utility lines, communications equipment, local roads, and community facilities; require evacuations; disrupt ranching and agricultural operations; and create smoke impacts for residents, older adults, outdoor workers, and people with respiratory conditions. Cascading impacts may include delayed emergency response and reentry, power or communication outages, loss of forage, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and increased recovery costs for residents, ranchers, and local service providers.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is highly vulnerable to wildfire because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, schools, municipal services, public facilities, Garfield Memorial Hospital, emergency response assets, businesses, roads, utilities, communications systems, water infrastructure, visitor-serving facilities, and nearby agricultural and ranching

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	assets that may be affected by fire, smoke, evacuation needs, or utility disruption. Vulnerability is heightened by nearby WUI conditions, regional travel routes, surrounding grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and forest fuels, and recent regional wildfire experience, including the 2021 Mammoth Fire.¹⁹⁵¹⁹⁶ Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, schools, public buildings, medical facilities, businesses, outbuildings, roads, utilities, communications equipment, water systems, grazing lands, and visitor-serving facilities; require evacuations; close roads; and disrupt government operations, emergency response, healthcare access, schools, local businesses, and visitor travel. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, cascading impacts may include smoke-related health effects, power and communication outages, delayed reentry and restoration, business interruption, countywide coordination challenges, reduced tourism activity, watershed degradation, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and long-term recovery costs.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to wildfire because residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, visitor-serving assets, agricultural and ranching areas, recreation routes, and surrounding vegetation may be exposed to grass, shrub, pinyon-juniper, and forest fuels. The town's connection to nearby park and recreation destinations increases exposure for residents, businesses, visitors, and service providers when wildfire, smoke, closures, or evacuation needs affect travel routes and service access. Impacts: Wildfire could threaten homes, businesses, town facilities, outbuildings, fencing, grazing lands, roads, utility lines, communications equipment, waste service access, fuel or propane service, and visitor-serving infrastructure; require evacuations; close roads or recreation areas; and disrupt local businesses and visitor travel. Cascading impacts may include smoke-related health effects, power and communication outages, delayed emergency response and reentry, service interruption, business interruption, reduced recreation access, loss of forage, erosion, sedimentation, post-fire flooding, debris flows, and increased recovery costs for residents, businesses, and the town.

¹⁹⁵ WUI = wildland-urban interface

¹⁹⁶ FEMA, OpenFEMA Disaster Declarations Summaries, version 2, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026.
<https://www.fema.gov/openfema-data-page/disaster-declarations-summaries-v2> FM-5388-UT, Mammoth Fire, June 8, 2021, Garfield County.

Winter Storms

Table 90 summarizes vulnerabilities and potential impacts associated with winter storms for Garfield County participants.

Table 90: Winter Storms Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Garfield County	Vulnerabilities: Garfield County is highly vulnerable to winter storms because its extensive high-elevation terrain, dispersed settlement pattern, remote road network, limited transportation redundancy, and reliance on a small number of critical road corridors expose residents, visitors, housing, public facilities, schools, Garfield Memorial Hospital, utilities, communications systems, water and wastewater systems, tourism services, agricultural operations, and emergency response functions to heavy snow, blowing and drifting snow, black ice, freezing rain, and prolonged cold. Vulnerability is highest on Boulder Mountain, the Aquarius Plateau, U.S. Highway 89, State Route 12, State Route 22, State Route 24, and other remote mountain and community access routes where closures, reduced visibility, icy roads, and extended snow cover can isolate communities and delay services. Impacts: Winter storms could cause dangerous or impossible travel, crashes, road closures, delayed emergency response, school and facility closures, power and communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen or burst pipes, roof stress from heavy snow, tree limb damage, and disruption to freight, medical access, tourism, agriculture, ranching, and daily community operations. Critical infrastructure impacts could include Garfield County roads, highways, bridges, Public Works snow removal and road treatment assets, Sheriff's Office/Jail, Garfield County Ambulance District, Garfield Memorial Hospital, schools, fire stations, public buildings, water and wastewater systems, electric distribution lines, communications equipment, county landfill and solid waste operations, Bryce Canyon Airport, Panguitch Municipal Airport, lodging, campgrounds, visitor centers, fuel and propane access points, and major winter travel routes including U.S. 89, SR-12, SR-22, SR-24, SR-63, and SR-143. Cascading impacts may include isolation of rural residents and visitors, delayed deliveries, reduced access to healthcare and supplies, business interruption, increased snow removal and emergency response costs, and heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, stranded travelers, livestock operations, and households with limited heating or backup power.
Town of Antimony	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Antimony is vulnerable to winter storms because residents, older adults, homes, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, and emergency access routes may be affected by snow, ice, blowing snow, freezing temperatures, and prolonged cold. The town's rural setting, dispersed development, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	roads become hazardous, power or communications are disrupted, heating is interrupted, or outside assistance is delayed. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous or impassable roads, delayed emergency response, power and communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, livestock care challenges, disrupted ranching and agricultural operations, and reduced access to medical care, supplies, schools, and services. Cascading impacts may include temporary isolation of residents, delayed utility restoration, fuel or supply delivery delays, increased snow removal needs, and heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, stranded travelers, outdoor workers, and households with limited backup heat or power.
Town of Boulder	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Boulder is highly vulnerable to winter storms because its high-elevation and remote setting, limited redundant access, local roads, utilities, public facilities, residences, small businesses, visitor-serving assets, and recreation access routes may be affected by heavy snow, drifting snow, black ice, reduced visibility, freezing rain, and prolonged cold. Winter storm vulnerability is elevated where routes across Boulder Mountain, Scenic Byway 12, and other remote road connections are affected by closures or hazardous travel, limiting access for residents, emergency responders, utility crews, visitors, and service providers. Impacts: Winter storms could isolate residents or visitors, close or restrict access routes, delay emergency response, disrupt utility and communication service, interrupt business and visitor travel, and create heating, water, and supply challenges. Impacts may include hazardous driving, crashes, frozen or burst pipes, roof stress from snow loading, power outages, school or facility closures, delayed deliveries, reduced recreation access, stranded travelers, and increased costs for snow removal, road treatment, utility restoration, and emergency response.
Bryce Canyon City	Vulnerabilities: Bryce Canyon City is highly vulnerable to winter storms because residents, workers, visitors, lodging, public facilities, roads, utilities, campgrounds, and visitor-serving infrastructure are located in a high-elevation area where snow, ice, blowing snow, low visibility, freezing temperatures, and prolonged cold can affect travel and service continuity. Seasonal and winter visitation increases exposure for travelers who may be unfamiliar with local winter driving conditions, road closures, high-elevation weather, and limited shelter or service options during severe weather. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous travel, visitor delays, road closures, power or communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, facility closures, and disruptions to lodging, park-support services, emergency response, and visitor movement. Cascading impacts may include stranded visitors, increased demand for public information and sheltering support, delayed deliveries, reduced tourism activity, utility restoration challenges, interruptions to employee access, and increased snow removal and road treatment costs.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Cannonville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Cannonville is vulnerable to winter storms because residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, visitors, and nearby recreation routes may be affected by snow, ice, freezing temperatures, reduced visibility, and prolonged cold. The town's rural setting, limited administrative capacity, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional utility and communication providers may increase vulnerability if roads become hazardous, outages occur, heating is interrupted, or response and restoration resources must travel from outside the community. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous roads, crashes, delayed emergency response, school or facility closures, power and communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, livestock care challenges, and disruption to daily travel, ranching operations, visitor movement, and supply deliveries. Cascading impacts may include temporary isolation, delayed utility restoration, increased snow removal needs, business interruption, reduced access to services, and heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, travelers, and households with limited backup heat or power.
City of Escalante	Vulnerabilities: The City of Escalante is vulnerable to winter storms because residents, businesses, public facilities, schools, roads, utilities, communications, lodging, fuel access, visitor-serving assets, agricultural and ranching operations, and recreation travel routes may be affected by snow, ice, black ice, reduced visibility, freezing temperatures, and prolonged cold. The city's role as a gateway to Grand Staircase-Escalante and Scenic Byway 12 increases vulnerability where winter conditions affect visitor travel, fuel access, emergency response, freight movement, local services, and access to remote public lands. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous travel, crashes, road closures, delayed emergency response, power and communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, school or public facility closures, and disruption to local businesses, lodging, fuel access, agricultural operations, and visitor movement. Cascading impacts may include delayed deliveries, reduced access to medical care and supplies, stranded travelers, business interruption, increased snow removal and road treatment costs, and heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, visitors, and households with limited backup heat or power.
Town of Hatch	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Hatch is vulnerable to winter storms because residents, homes, local roads, utilities, communications, propane and fuel access, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, and recreation travel routes may be affected by snow, ice, reduced visibility, freezing temperatures, and prolonged cold. The town's rural setting, volunteer elected leadership, county-provided law enforcement, and reliance on regional electric and fuel providers may increase vulnerability if winter weather disrupts roads, power, communications, heating fuel access, propane service, or emergency response.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous or impassable roads, crashes, delayed emergency response, power and communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, fuel or propane service disruption, livestock care challenges, and disruption to ranching operations and visitor travel. Cascading impacts may include temporary isolation, delayed deliveries, reduced access to medical care or supplies, increased snow removal needs, delayed utility restoration, and heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, travelers, outdoor workers, and households with limited backup heat or power.
Town of Henrieville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Henrieville is vulnerable to winter storms because residents, older adults, homes, community facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, and access routes may be affected by snow, ice, freezing temperatures, black ice, reduced visibility, and prolonged cold. The town's small size, limited local administrative capacity, county law enforcement support, and reliance on regional utility service may increase vulnerability if winter weather delays response, access, repairs, heating, or service restoration. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous roads, crashes, delayed emergency response, power or communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, livestock care challenges, school or facility closures, and disruption to daily travel, ranching operations, and supply deliveries. Cascading impacts may include temporary isolation, delayed utility restoration, increased snow removal needs, reduced access to medical care and supplies, and heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, stranded travelers, outdoor workers, and households with limited backup heat or power.
Panguitch City	Vulnerabilities: The Panguitch City is highly vulnerable to winter storms because it contains the county seat, a concentration of residents and housing, schools, municipal services, Garfield Memorial Hospital, emergency response assets, public facilities, streets, utilities, communications systems, water and wastewater infrastructure, businesses, and transportation routes that may be affected by heavy snow, black ice, blowing snow, reduced visibility, freezing temperatures, and prolonged cold. Panguitch's role as a county service center increases vulnerability where winter weather affects U.S. Highway 89, State Route 143, local streets, emergency access, medical access, schools, government operations, utility service, and countywide coordination. Impacts: Winter storms could cause dangerous travel, crashes, road closures, delayed emergency response, school and public facility closures, power and communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen or burst pipes, roof stress from heavy snow, and disruption to government, healthcare, business, freight, and visitor services. Because Panguitch concentrates county and municipal services, cascading impacts may include reduced access to Garfield Memorial Hospital, delayed countywide coordination, delayed deliveries, business interruption, increased snow removal and road treatment costs, and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, stranded travelers, students, and households with limited backup heat or power.
Town of Tropic	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Tropic is vulnerable to winter storms because residences, town facilities, local roads, utilities, communications, waste service access, fuel and propane service, businesses, visitor-serving assets, nearby agricultural or ranching areas, and recreation travel routes may be affected by snow, ice, freezing temperatures, reduced visibility, and prolonged cold. The town's connection to nearby park and recreation destinations increases exposure for residents, businesses, visitors, and service providers when winter weather affects travel routes, utility service, heating fuel access, and service continuity. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous roads, crashes, delayed emergency response, power and communication outages, heating interruptions, frozen pipes, waste service delays, fuel or propane access disruption, school or facility closures, and disruption to local businesses and visitor travel. Cascading impacts may include temporary isolation, delayed deliveries, reduced access to medical care or supplies, increased snow removal and road treatment needs, business interruption, delayed utility restoration, and heightened risk for older adults, medically vulnerable residents, stranded visitors, outdoor workers, and households with limited backup heat or power.

Changes in Development

This plan update considers whether development since the previous plan has changed each participant's vulnerability. A change in population, construction, tourism, 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.

Garfield County's population increased from 5,083 in the 2020 Census to an estimated 5,256 on July 1, 2025. The county recorded 27 building permits in 2025. These figures indicate modest growth but do not show where new development occurred relative to hazard areas. Demographic characteristics and seasonal visitation influence consequence and service-demand considerations, but they do not independently demonstrate a change in hazard vulnerability.¹⁹⁷

Future development could increase exposure if people, structures, utilities, visitor facilities, 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

¹⁹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Garfield County, Utah, 2020 Census, V2025 population/housing estimates, 2020-2024 ACS, 2022 Economic Census, and 2025 building permits.
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/garfieldcountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

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. Proposed development is not treated as existing exposure.

Table 91 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 91: Vulnerability Changes in Garfield County

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
Garfield County	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.
Town of Antimony	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.
Town of Boulder	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
Bryce Canyon City	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.
Town of Cannonville	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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 Escalante	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.
Town of Hatch	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
Town of Henrieville	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.
Panguitch City	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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.
Town of Tropic	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth in or near documented hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. 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 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, integration, 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.

Garfield County Capability Assessment

Table 92 describes the mitigation capabilities for Garfield County (unincorporated areas).

Table 92: Garfield County Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	General Plan (1998); Resource Management Plan (2017); Economic Development Plan (2020); Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2022); Land Use Plan, as included in the General Plan; Transportation Master Plan; Moderate Income Housing Plan; Garfield County Code of Ordinances; Building Code and building permit program administered by the Garfield County Building Department; Subdivision Ordinance; Zoning Ordinance; Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Garfield County Code Title XV, Chapter 154; Flood Insurance Rate Maps, effective 8/5/1986; and regulations restricting development in mapped special flood hazard areas through floodplain development review.
Administrative and Technical	Chief Building Official; County Planner; Emergency Manager; Floodplain Administrator; Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator; Planning Commission; Active Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs); Mitigation Grant Writing; Hazard Data and Information; GIS; Mutual Aid Agreements; Building Official; Public Works Department; Sheriff's Office, Ambulance District; volunteer and municipal fire services.
Financial	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Programs; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Programs; Property, Sales, Income, or Special Purpose Taxes; General Obligation or Special Purpose Bonds; Federal-funded Programs
Education and Outreach	County Newsletters and Public Notices; Hazard Awareness Campaigns (such as Firewise, StormReady, Severe Weather Awareness Week, School Programs); Public Meetings/Events; Emergency Management Listserv; Local News; Distributing Hard Copies of Notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Garfield County as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490065). The effective-map field is recorded as 08/05/86(M); 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-

Capability	Description
	repetitive-loss building counts and types are not established by the available evidence; no zero count or finding of compliance is inferred. ¹⁹⁸¹⁹⁹

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve mitigation capabilities for Garfield County (unincorporated areas). These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Garfield County can expand mitigation capability by updating older planning documents and continuing to integrate hazard mitigation, land use, wildfire, floodplain, transportation, housing, and capital improvement priorities into county plans and ordinances.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Garfield County can strengthen implementation capacity by continuing coordination among planning, building, emergency management, public works, geographic information system (GIS), public safety, and partner agencies to support permitting, hazard mapping, grant development, project scoping, and mitigation tracking.
- **Financial:** Garfield County can improve financial capability by identifying mitigation projects in annual budgets and capital planning processes and by pursuing state, federal, and partner funding for flood, wildfire, infrastructure, public facility, and resilience projects.
- **Education and Outreach:** Garfield County can improve outreach by using the county website, public meetings, newsletters, emergency management messaging, schools, local news, and direct notices to share hazard-specific mitigation information with residents, businesses, visitors, and rural communities.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Garfield County can strengthen NFIP capability by maintaining current floodplain administration procedures, documenting permit and substantial damage processes, reviewing opportunities to update floodplain mapping and outreach, and evaluating whether future Community Rating System participation would benefit residents.

Town of Antimony Capability Assessment

Table 93 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Antimony.

Table 93: Town of Antimony Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Antimony Land Use Ordinance; Zoning Ordinance; building permit review through Garfield County.

¹⁹⁸ CRS = Community Rating System

¹⁹⁹ 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.

Capability	Description
Administrative and Technical	Volunteer elected Town Council and Mayor; Town Clerk; Law Enforcement provided by County Sheriff in Panguitch City; Garkane Energy Electrical Service; South Central Communications Service; and coordination with Garfield County, state agencies, and regional partners for emergency management and mitigation support.
Financial	Local budgeting and municipal revenues; eligibility for state and federal grant programs; Community Development Block Grant funding, FEMA HMGP, ²⁰⁰ and partner agency funding for infrastructure, emergency management, and resilience projects.
Education and Outreach	Public meetings; town notices; coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management; local and regional preparedness messaging; and distribution of hazard information through community outreach and public engagement activities.
National Flood Insurance Program	No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Antimony 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. ²⁰¹

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve mitigation capabilities for the Town of Antimony. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Antimony can strengthen local land use and development policies by incorporating hazard mitigation considerations into future planning and ordinance updates.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Antimony can continue coordination with Garfield County, utility providers, and regional partners to support emergency management, grant development, and project implementation.
- **Financial:** Antimony can pursue state, federal, and partner funding sources for infrastructure improvements, emergency preparedness, and hazard mitigation projects.
- **Education and Outreach:** Antimony can expand public preparedness education through meetings, notices, and coordination with county emergency management programs.

²⁰⁰ HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

²⁰¹ 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.

- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Antimony can continue coordination with Garfield County regarding floodplain administration and flood risk awareness.

Town of Boulder Capability Assessment

Table 94 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Boulder.

Table 94: Town of Boulder Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	General Plan; Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (2018); Emergency Operations Plan (2008); Subdivision Ordinance; Zoning Ordinance.
Administrative and Technical	Volunteer Mayor; Volunteer Board Members; Volunteer Emergency Services; Law Enforcement provided by Garfield County.
Financial	Local budgeting and municipal revenues; eligibility for FEMA HMGP; Community Development Block Grant funding, wildfire mitigation funding, and other state and federal assistance programs supporting infrastructure, emergency management, and resilience efforts.
Education and Outreach	Public meetings; community preparedness outreach; wildfire awareness activities; coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, volunteer responders, and regional partners; and outreach to residents and visitors regarding hazard preparedness and emergency response.
National Flood Insurance Program	No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Boulder 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. ²⁰²

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve mitigation capabilities for the Town of Boulder. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Boulder can continue integrating hazard mitigation, wildfire resilience, land use planning, and emergency management priorities into local plans and ordinances.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Boulder can build capacity through continued coordination among volunteer officials, emergency services, Garfield County, and regional partners.

²⁰² 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:** Boulder can seek grant opportunities for wildfire mitigation, infrastructure protection, emergency preparedness, and transportation resilience projects.
- **Education and Outreach:** Boulder can expand wildfire preparedness, evacuation awareness, and hazard education efforts for residents and visitors.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Boulder can maintain coordination with county floodplain management activities and improve local flood risk awareness.

Bryce Canyon City Capability Assessment

Table 95 describes the mitigation capabilities for Bryce Canyon City.

Table 95: Bryce Canyon City Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	General Plan (2018); and local planning mechanisms that support visitor safety, emergency preparedness, land use coordination, and infrastructure resilience.
Administrative and Technical	Volunteer elected Mayor; Town Clerk; utility service provided by Garkane Energy and Rocky Mountain Power; coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, county public safety partners, utility providers, and regional organizations supporting emergency preparedness and mitigation activities.
Financial	Local municipal revenues; eligibility for state and federal grant programs; potential access to tourism-related infrastructure funding, FEMA HMGP and resilience funding opportunities through state and federal partners.
Education and Outreach	Public meetings; community notifications; coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management; visitor-focused preparedness messaging; and outreach through municipal, county, and regional communication channels.
National Flood Insurance Program	No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Bryce Canyon 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. ²⁰³

²⁰³ 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 mitigation capabilities for Bryce Canyon City. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Bryce Canyon City can continue integrating hazard mitigation, wildfire resilience, visitor safety, and emergency management considerations into local planning efforts.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Bryce Canyon City can strengthen coordination among municipal leadership, utility providers, Garfield County, and emergency management partners.
- **Financial:** Bryce Canyon City can pursue funding opportunities for infrastructure protection, visitor safety improvements, wildfire mitigation, emergency communications, and resilience projects.
- **Education and Outreach:** Bryce Canyon City can expand outreach focused on residents, employees, businesses, and visitors regarding wildfire, flooding, severe weather, and evacuation preparedness.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Bryce Canyon City can continue coordination with county floodplain management activities and support awareness of local flood hazards.

Town of Cannonville Capability Assessment

Table 96 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Cannonville.

Table 96: Town of Cannonville Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Town of Cannonville local planning and land use mechanisms; municipal ordinances; development review processes coordinated with Garfield County where applicable; participation in the Five County Association of Governments Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; and coordination with county and regional partners to support hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, and community resilience.
Administrative and Technical	Volunteer elected Town Council and Mayor; Town Clerk; law enforcement provided by the Garfield County Sheriff's Office; Garkane Energy electrical service; South Central Communications service; and coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, utility providers, state agencies, and regional organizations supporting preparedness and mitigation activities.
Financial	Cannonville may support mitigation through local budgeting, municipal revenues, state and federal grant programs, Community Development Block Grant funding, FEMA HMGP, and partnerships with Garfield County, state agencies, and regional organizations. These funding sources may support infrastructure improvements, drainage projects, emergency preparedness initiatives, wildfire mitigation activities, and public facility resilience projects.
Education and Outreach	Cannonville supports mitigation through public meetings, community notices, coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, regional preparedness initiatives, hazard awareness messaging, and

Capability	Description
	outreach provided through local government communications and community engagement activities. These efforts support public awareness of flood, wildfire, severe weather, and other hazard risks.
National Flood Insurance Program	No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Cannonville 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. ²⁰⁴

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve mitigation capabilities for the Town of Cannonville. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Cannonville can strengthen mitigation capability by incorporating hazard mitigation considerations into future planning efforts, land use decisions, and ordinance updates.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Cannonville can enhance implementation capacity through continued coordination with Garfield County, emergency management partners, utility providers, and regional organizations supporting emergency preparedness and mitigation activities.
- **Financial:** Cannonville can pursue additional state, federal, and partner funding opportunities to support infrastructure resilience, emergency preparedness, flood mitigation, and wildfire reduction projects.
- **Education and Outreach:** Cannonville can expand community preparedness efforts through additional hazard education, public outreach, preparedness campaigns, and participation in regional mitigation initiatives.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Cannonville can continue coordinating with Garfield County on floodplain management activities and support greater community awareness of flood hazards and mitigation opportunities.

²⁰⁴ 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.

City of Escalante Capability Assessment

Table 97 describes the mitigation capabilities for the City of Escalante.

Table 97: City of Escalante Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	City of Escalante General Plan; Escalante Municipal Code; Planning and Zoning Regulations; Flood Control Ordinance, Chapter 12; building permit and development review processes; and local land use and development review procedures supporting hazard mitigation and resilience planning.
Administrative and Technical	Governed by elected Mayor and five-member Council; eight-person planning and zoning commission; five-person board of adjustments; law enforcement services provided by Garfield County; Garkane Energy electrical service and Garkane Propane service; and coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, utility providers, and regional partners supporting mitigation implementation. ²⁰⁵
Financial	Escalante may support mitigation through municipal budgeting, capital improvement planning, property and sales tax revenues, Community Development Block Grant funding, FEMA mitigation assistance programs, state grant programs, and partnerships with county, regional, state, and federal agencies. These resources may support drainage improvements, infrastructure protection, emergency preparedness, public facility upgrades, and wildfire mitigation projects.
Education and Outreach	Escalante supports mitigation through public meetings, city notifications, community outreach activities, coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, local preparedness messaging, and engagement with residents, businesses, and visitors regarding natural hazard risks and emergency preparedness.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Escalante as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490067). The effective-map field is recorded as 08/28/79(M); 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. ²⁰⁶

²⁰⁵ Garkane Energy Cooperative, Garkane Propane; Garkane Propane service territory includes Garfield County. <https://garkaneenergy.com/garkane-propane> ; <http://garkanepropane.com/>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

²⁰⁶ 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 mitigation capabilities for the City of Escalante. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Escalante can strengthen mitigation integration by continuing to incorporate hazard mitigation principles into planning, zoning, floodplain management, transportation, and capital improvement decisions.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Escalante can further build technical capability through continued coordination among city officials, planning and zoning representatives, emergency management personnel, utility providers, and regional partners.
- **Financial:** Escalante can improve mitigation funding opportunities by identifying priority projects in capital planning processes and pursuing additional state, federal, and partner grant resources.
- **Education and Outreach:** Escalante can expand public awareness efforts through preparedness campaigns, community outreach, emergency messaging, and education addressing flood, wildfire, severe weather, and other hazards.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Escalante can strengthen NFIP capability by maintaining floodplain administration procedures, documenting floodplain permitting processes, promoting flood risk awareness, and evaluating opportunities to improve floodplain management practices.

Town of Hatch Capability Assessment

Table 98 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Hatch.

Table 98: Town of Hatch Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Town of Hatch General Plan; municipal ordinances; building permit review processes coordinated with Garfield County where applicable; land use and zoning regulations; and other local planning mechanisms that guide growth and community development.
Administrative and Technical	Volunteer elected Town Council and Mayor; Town Clerk; Law Enforcement provided by County Sheriff in Panguitch City; Garkane Energy Electrical Service; Blackburn Propane, Garkane Propane, or AmeriGas Gas service; and coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, utility providers, state agencies, and regional organizations supporting preparedness and mitigation activities.
Financial	Hatch may support mitigation through municipal budgeting, local revenues, state and federal grant opportunities, FEMA HMGP, Community Development Block Grant funding, and partnerships with county, state, and regional organizations. These funding mechanisms may support infrastructure improvements, emergency preparedness activities, flood mitigation initiatives, and wildfire risk reduction projects.

Capability	Description
Education and Outreach	Hatch supports mitigation through public meetings, community announcements, coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, preparedness messaging, and local outreach activities designed to improve community awareness of hazards and emergency preparedness actions.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Hatch as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490068). The effective-map field is recorded as 07/24/79(M); 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. ²⁰⁷

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve mitigation capabilities for the Town of Hatch. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Hatch can strengthen mitigation capability by integrating hazard mitigation considerations into future planning efforts, land use decisions, infrastructure planning, and ordinance updates.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Hatch can improve implementation capacity through continued coordination with county agencies, emergency management partners, utility providers, and regional organizations that support mitigation and emergency preparedness.
- **Financial:** Hatch can strengthen financial capability by identifying mitigation priorities in annual budgeting processes and pursuing additional grant funding for infrastructure resilience and hazard mitigation projects.
- **Education and Outreach:** Hatch can expand outreach efforts by increasing hazard awareness messaging, preparedness education, and community engagement activities addressing local risks and mitigation opportunities.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Hatch can strengthen floodplain management capability by evaluating opportunities to formalize floodplain administration procedures, improve flood risk awareness, and coordinate with county and state floodplain management partners.

²⁰⁷ 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.

Town of Henrieville Capability Assessment

Table 99 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Henrieville.

Table 99: Town of Henrieville Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Town of Henrieville local planning and land use mechanisms; municipal ordinances; development review processes coordinated with Garfield County where applicable; and coordination with county and regional partners to support hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, and community resilience.
Administrative and Technical	Volunteer elected Town Council and Mayor; Town Clerk; Law Enforcement provided by County Sheriff in Panguitch City; Garkane Energy Electrical Service; and coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, utility providers, state agencies, and regional organizations supporting preparedness and mitigation activities.
Financial	Henrieville may support mitigation through local budgeting, municipal revenues, FEMA HMGP, Community Development Block Grant funding, state grant programs, and partnerships with Garfield County, state agencies, and regional organizations. These funding sources may support drainage improvements, infrastructure protection, emergency preparedness, flood mitigation, roadway improvements, and wildfire risk reduction projects.
Education and Outreach	Henrieville supports mitigation through public meetings, community notices, town communications, coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, preparedness information campaigns, and participation in regional hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness efforts.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Henrieville as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490069). The effective-map field is recorded as 09/28/79(M); 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. ²⁰⁸

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve mitigation capabilities for the Town of Henrieville. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

²⁰⁸ 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.

- **Plans and Regulations:** Henrieville can strengthen mitigation capability by incorporating hazard mitigation considerations into future planning efforts, development review processes, land use decisions, and ordinance updates.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Henrieville can expand implementation capacity through continued coordination with Garfield County, emergency management partners, utility providers, and regional organizations supporting mitigation activities.
- **Financial:** Henrieville can pursue additional state, federal, and partner funding opportunities to support infrastructure resilience, emergency preparedness, flood mitigation, and wildfire reduction projects.
- **Education and Outreach:** Henrieville can expand public awareness efforts through preparedness education, hazard awareness messaging, seasonal outreach campaigns, and participation in countywide preparedness initiatives.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Henrieville can continue supporting floodplain management efforts through coordination with Garfield County and by increasing awareness of flood hazards and floodplain development requirements.

Panguitch City Capability Assessment

Table 100 describes the mitigation capabilities of Panguitch City.

Table 100: Panguitch City Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	City General Plan; Capital Facilities Plan (2020); Disaster Response Plan; adopted Utah State Construction Code; Panguitch Municipal Code; Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance; development review and permitting procedures; and local planning mechanisms that support hazard mitigation, infrastructure resilience, and emergency preparedness. ²⁰⁹
Administrative and Technical	Elected Mayor and City Council; City Streets Department; Building Inspector; Rocky Mountain Power electric service; culinary water system; law enforcement provided by Garfield County; Panguitch City Fire Department; city administrative and public works functions; and coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, utility providers, and regional partners supporting mitigation implementation.
Financial	Panguitch may support mitigation through municipal budgeting, capital improvement planning, property and sales tax revenues, Community Development Block Grant funding, FEMA HMGP, state grants, utility revenues, and partnerships with county, regional, state, and federal

²⁰⁹ Utah Code, Title 15A, State Construction and Fire Codes Act, Chapters 1-4.

https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title15A/15A.html?v=C15A_1800010118000101. This reference identifies the state-adopted construction code without assuming a specific local code edition.

Capability	Description
	agencies. These resources may support drainage projects, infrastructure protection, emergency communications improvements, flood mitigation, wildfire mitigation, and critical facility resilience projects.
Education and Outreach	Panguitch supports mitigation through public meetings, city notices, community outreach activities, local preparedness campaigns, coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, school outreach efforts, and dissemination of hazard preparedness information to residents, businesses, and visitors.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Panguitch as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490070). The effective-map field is recorded as 08/28/79(M); 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. ²¹⁰

The following describes opportunities to expand and improve mitigation capabilities for Panguitch City. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Panguitch can expand mitigation integration by incorporating hazard mitigation priorities into future land use planning, transportation projects, capital facilities planning, floodplain management, and development review processes.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Panguitch can strengthen implementation capacity through continued coordination among city departments, emergency services, Garfield County, utility providers, and regional partners involved in emergency management and mitigation activities.
- **Financial:** Panguitch can improve financial capability by identifying mitigation priorities within capital improvement programs and pursuing additional federal, state, and partner funding opportunities.
- **Education and Outreach:** Panguitch can enhance community preparedness through continued public outreach, emergency preparedness education, hazard awareness campaigns, and communication with vulnerable populations.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Panguitch can strengthen NFIP capability by maintaining floodplain management procedures, documenting floodplain permitting activities, increasing public awareness of flood risk, and evaluating opportunities to further enhance floodplain management practices.

²¹⁰ 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.

Town of Tropic Capability Assessment

Table 101 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Tropic.

Table 101: Town of Tropic Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	General Plan (2020); Zoning Ordinance; Fire Protection Ordinance; Flood Control Ordinance; and local planning mechanisms that support hazard mitigation, land use coordination, infrastructure resilience, and emergency preparedness.
Administrative and Technical	Volunteer elected Town Council and Mayor; Town Clerk; Law Enforcement provided by County Sheriff in Panguitch City; Garkane Energy Electrical Service; Blackburn Propane, Garkane Propane, or AmeriGas Gas service; Hughes Waste Haulers; South Central Communications; and coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, utility providers, service providers, state agencies, and regional organizations supporting mitigation and emergency preparedness.
Financial	Tropic may support mitigation through local budgeting, municipal revenues, Community Development Block Grant funding, FEMA HMGP, state grant programs, tourism-related funding opportunities, and partnerships with Garfield County, state agencies, and regional organizations. These funding sources may support infrastructure improvements, drainage projects, emergency preparedness activities, flood mitigation, and wildfire risk reduction projects.
Education and Outreach	Tropic supports mitigation through public meetings, community notices, town communications, visitor information materials, coordination with Garfield County Emergency Management, preparedness campaigns, and community outreach activities focused on natural hazard awareness and emergency readiness.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Tropic as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490071). The effective-map field is recorded as 12/04/79(M); 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. ²¹¹

²¹¹ 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 mitigation capabilities for the Town of Tropic. These opportunities are organized by capability category:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Tropic can strengthen mitigation capability by continuing to incorporate hazard mitigation considerations into land use planning, infrastructure planning, zoning decisions, and future ordinance updates.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Tropic can expand implementation capacity through continued coordination with county agencies, emergency management partners, utility providers, tourism stakeholders, and regional organizations.
- **Financial:** Tropic can improve financial capability by pursuing additional federal, state, and partner funding opportunities that support infrastructure resilience, emergency preparedness, flood mitigation, and wildfire reduction efforts.
- **Education and Outreach:** Tropic can expand outreach efforts by increasing preparedness messaging for residents, businesses, and visitors and by supporting community participation in hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness activities.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Tropic can strengthen NFIP capability by maintaining coordination with Garfield County floodplain management activities, increasing community awareness of flood risk, and supporting compliance with floodplain development requirements.

Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Garfield 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. The following table preserves prior actions and distinguishes current strategy concepts from implementation status. Dated project records or participant findings are not available to establish completion, continued implementation, or removal.

Standard status categories are Complete, In Progress – Still Relevant, Deferred, No Longer Relevant, and Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. The identifiers use a county prefix, prior-plan year, PA for previous action, and a two-digit sequence; the original identifiers are retained for traceability.

Table 102 describes progress made on the mitigation actions identified for communities in Garfield County in the 2022–2027 hazard mitigation plan.

Table 102: Status of 2022–2027 Mitigation Actions for Garfield County

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
GC-2022-PA-01 (formerly 1)	Extend and harden countywide radio communications, including to Ticaboo.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-02 (formerly 2)	Support local development of new water resources.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-03 (formerly 3)	Maintain existing watershed protection zones.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-04 (formerly 4)	Coordinate new watershed protection zones.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-05 (formerly 5)	Address septic density in unincorporated development.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-06 (formerly 6)	Coordinate radon testing in K–12 public schools.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-07 (formerly 7)	Expand culverts on Burr Trail and Hole-in-the-Rock Road.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-08 (formerly 8)	Complete a Ticaboo stormwater drainage study.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
GC-2022-PA-09 (formerly 9)	Require geotechnical reports for subdivisions.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-10 (formerly 10)	Map collapsible and expansive soils and require testing.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-11 (formerly 11)	Distribute UGS ²¹² landslide information.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-12 (formerly 12)	Update zoning or landslide provisions.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-13 (formerly 13)	Require geotechnical reports for landslide risk.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-14 (formerly 14)	Promote WUI defensible-space awareness.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-15 (formerly 15)	Establish strategic fuel breaks.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-16 (formerly 16)	Encourage landowner defensible-space work.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

²¹² UGS = Utah Geological Survey

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-17 (formerly 17)	Coordinate private-land work with federal fuels reduction.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-18 (formerly 18)	Reduce ignition and spread risk on private lands.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-19 (formerly 19)	Enhance wildfire training, equipment, and resources.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-20 (formerly 20)	Improve the WUI program.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-21 (formerly 21)	Support forest health through appropriate vegetation management.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-22 (formerly 22)	Coordinate with BLM ²¹³ pinyon-juniper treatments.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-23 (formerly 23)	Treat vegetation on private and county-owned lands.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.

²¹³ BLM = Bureau of Land Management

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
GC-2022-PA-24 (formerly 24)	Use land-use controls to avoid flood-prone development.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-25 (formerly 25)	Require stormwater drainage review for subdivisions.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-26 (formerly 26)	Maintain waterways where legally and environmentally appropriate.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-27 (formerly 27)	Develop Paria River flood mitigation improvements.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-28 (formerly 28)	Evaluate CRS participation.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-29 (formerly 29)	Enforce adopted seismic provisions.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-30 (formerly 30)	Use available earthquake mapping in development review.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
GC-2022-PA-31 (formerly 31)	Coordinate updated earthquake-hazard mapping with UGS.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.

Mitigation Goals

The communities of Garfield 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 Garfield County

Participating jurisdictions within Garfield County reviewed the regional mitigation action catalog and selected the actions most appropriate to their identified risks, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and development trends. Table 103 below 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 for every hazard carried forward in Table 76. Section 6.2 of the base plan (the countywide and regional sections preceding the jurisdictional annexes) is incorporated by reference and provides the full action descriptions, hazards and vulnerabilities addressed, goals, responsible positions or agencies, partners, potential funding, costs, timeframes, priorities, and the regional prioritization based on STAPLEE (social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental) criteria and planning-level cost-benefit review.

Table 103: 2027–2032 Mitigation Action Selection for Garfield County Participants

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-DF-01	Update dam-failure warning, evacuation, and public-information procedures for inundation areas.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-DR-01	Prepare or update a drought-response and water-shortage plan with staged triggers and conservation measures.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-DR-02	Develop or diversify water sources, storage, treatment, conveyance, and emergency interconnections.	City of Escalante; Garfield County
FCA-DR-03	Reduce water demand through leak detection, efficient fixtures, irrigation upgrades, turf replacement, and waterwise landscaping.	City of Escalante; Town of Boulder
FCA-DR-06	Establish, maintain, or expand watershed protection zones and coordinate land-use and septic-density controls to protect source-water quality from hazard-related impacts.	Garfield County
FCA-DW-01	Assess and retrofit vulnerable buildings, roofs, signs, rooftop equipment, communications, and utilities for wind loads.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-DW-02	Improve wind warning, public guidance, and debris or vegetation management around infrastructure and routes.	Town of Boulder
FCA-EH-02	Develop a heat-response protocol using forecast triggers, facility hours, transportation options, and targeted notifications.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-EH-03	Develop and publish a current list of public cooling locations and operating procedures for activation during severe heat events.	Town of Boulder
FCA-EQ-01	Inventory and evaluate unreinforced masonry, older public buildings, schools, and critical facilities for retrofit.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
		of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-EQ-02	Apply seismic codes, flexible utility connections, and equipment anchorage during construction and replacement.	Garfield County
FCA-EQ-03	Provide recurring earthquake-risk and nonstructural-mitigation outreach.	Town of Boulder
FCA-EQ-04	Participate annually in the Great Utah ShakeOut or a comparable earthquake exercise and engage local departments, schools, businesses, and residents.	Town of Boulder
FCA-FL-01	Prepare or update stormwater and drainage master plans and inventory culverts, bridges, washes, and detention facilities.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-FL-02	Construct prioritized drainage, culvert, bridge, detention, channel, erosion-control, and bank-stabilization improvements.	Garfield County
FCA-FL-03	Inspect and maintain drainage channels, culverts, detention facilities, and bridge openings.	Garfield County; Town of Boulder
FCA-FL-04	Strengthen floodplain, erosion-hazard, riparian-setback, and stormwater standards for development.	Garfield County
FCA-FL-06	Assess detention basins and river or wash crossings at identified priority locations; repair, expand, or replace deficient infrastructure based on findings.	Town of Boulder
FCA-FL-07	Participate in FEMA Risk MAP, ²¹⁴ local flood-hazard mapping, and National Flood Insurance Program activities; provide residents and property owners with current flood-risk and NFIP information.	Garfield County
FCA-FL-08	Install, improve, or replace low-water crossings, flash-flood warning signs, and roadway drainage controls at documented flood-prone routes.	Garfield County

²¹⁴ Risk MAP = Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-HA-01	Evaluate hail exposure and use impact-resistant roofing, glazing, and equipment protection during replacement or construction.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-LS-01	Map, monitor, and evaluate landslide, rockfall, and debris-flow areas affecting development and infrastructure.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-LS-02	Require geotechnical investigation, slope analysis, setbacks, and engineered mitigation near unstable slopes.	Garfield County
FCA-LS-04	Prepare and distribute landslide and rockfall risk information for residents, developers, real-estate professionals, and new property owners in mapped hazard areas.	Garfield County
FCA-MH-01	Update emergency operations, continuity, evacuation, warning, and interoperable communications using current risk information.	Town of Boulder
FCA-MH-04	Establish agreements with churches, schools, community centers, and other suitable facilities for evacuation, sheltering, cooling, or warming use during hazard events.	Town of Boulder
FCA-PS-01	Require subsurface geotechnical investigation and foundation recommendations where problem soils may affect structures.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-PS-02	Update problem-soil mapping and inventory locations where soil conditions have damaged assets.	Garfield 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.	Garfield County

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-RN-01	Provide recurring radon-risk, testing, and mitigation information through public and partner channels.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-RN-02	Test public facilities for radon and mitigate where results exceed applicable action levels.	Garfield County
FCA-TL-01	Install lightning and surge protection, grounding, backup power, and communications safeguards at critical facilities.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-TO-01	Maintain tornado and severe-thunderstorm alerts, shelter guidance, and protective-action messaging.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-WI-01	Adopt or update Wildland-Urban Interface standards for defensible space, access, water supply, and ignition-resistant construction.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic
FCA-WI-02	Inventory and reduce hazardous fuels around critical facilities, utilities, roads, and community boundaries.	Garfield County
FCA-WI-03	Update wildfire protection, evacuation, post-fire revegetation, and burn-scar stabilization priorities.	Town of Boulder
FCA-WI-04	Develop and distribute a locally tailored wildfire mitigation toolkit for unincorporated communities and neighborhoods, including guidance for local committees, defensible space, and fuels projects.	Garfield County
FCA-WI-05	Offer voluntary parcel- or home-level wildfire risk assessments and site visits to identify defensible-	Garfield County; Town of Boulder

Action Identifier	Action Description	Jurisdictions
	space, access, vegetation, and structure-hardening opportunities.	
FCA-WI-06	Coordinate recurring community cleanup, mechanical thinning, vegetation maintenance, and irrigation-ditch fuel reduction in wildland-urban interface areas.	Town of Boulder
FCA-WS-01	Prioritize snow and ice control routes serving critical facilities, schools, and isolated communities.	Bryce Canyon City; City of Escalante; Panguitch City; Garfield County; Town of Antimony; Town of Boulder; Town of Cannonville; Town of Hatch; Town of Henrieville; Town of Tropic

Action Selection and Analysis

Participants considered regulatory, structural and infrastructure, natural-systems, education and awareness, and capability-building alternatives. Selections were screened against participant-specific risk and vulnerability, existing and future development, available capability, technical and administrative feasibility, cost and expected benefit, environmental effects, public support, funding potential, and implementation timeframe. High-priority actions will be pursued first when feasible; other retained actions may advance as funding, partnerships, technical information, or implementation opportunities become available.

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.

Integration of Prior Plan

The plan participants reviewed integration of the prior plan as shown in Table 104.

Table 104: Garfield County Integration of the 2022–2027 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Garfield County	Garfield County used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Town of Antimony	Town of Antimony used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Town of Boulder	Town of Boulder used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Bryce Canyon City	Bryce Canyon City used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Town of Cannonville	Town of Cannonville used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
City of Escalante	City of Escalante used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency

Plan Participant	Description
	management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Town of Hatch	Town of Hatch used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Town of Henrieville	Town of Henrieville used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Panguitch City	Panguitch City used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.
Town of Tropic	Town of Tropic used the 2022–2027 plan as a reference for local planning, development review, infrastructure and utility decisions, emergency management coordination, public outreach, and grant or project development, as applicable to the capabilities identified in this annex. During annual monitoring, the participant will document the specific mechanism, decision, or project through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting records for the next update.

Integration of Current Plan

The plan participants identified opportunities to integrate the 2027–2032 plan into other planning mechanisms, as documented in Table 105.

Table 105: Garfield County Integration of the 2027–2032 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Garfield County	During annual plan monitoring, Garfield County will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Town of Antimony	During annual plan monitoring, Town of Antimony will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Town of Boulder	During annual plan monitoring, Town of Boulder will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Bryce Canyon City	During annual plan monitoring, Bryce Canyon City will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible

Plan Participant	Description
	function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Town of Cannonville	During annual plan monitoring, Town of Cannonville will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
City of Escalante	During annual plan monitoring, City of Escalante will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Town of Hatch	During annual plan monitoring, Town of Hatch will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Town of Henrieville	During annual plan monitoring, Town of Henrieville will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.

Plan Participant	Description
Panguitch City	During annual plan monitoring, Panguitch City will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Town of Tropic	During annual plan monitoring, Town of Tropic will review selected actions with the applicable administrative, planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, or elected functions identified in the capability assessment. When general or land-use plans, ordinances, development reviews, budgets, capital improvement or infrastructure planning programs, wildfire plans, floodplain procedures, emergency management plans and materials, or outreach products are prepared or amended, the responsible function will evaluate relevant hazard information and mitigation actions and record the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.

Continued Public Involvement

The plan participants are committed to implementing the maintenance process in the base plan and to providing continued opportunities for public involvement. Table 106 identifies each participant's approach.

Table 106: Continued Public Involvement Approach for Garfield County

Plan Participant	Approach
Garfield County	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Garfield County will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with participating municipalities and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they were considered, including resulting revisions or the rationale for not making a change. If no comments are

Plan Participant	Approach
	received, the record will document the opportunity provided and that result.
Town of Antimony	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Town of Antimony will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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 Boulder	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Town of Boulder will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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.
Bryce Canyon City	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Bryce Canyon City will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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 Cannonville	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Town of Cannonville will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established

Plan Participant	Approach
	electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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 Escalante	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, City of Escalante will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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 Hatch	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Town of Hatch will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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.

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Town of Henrieville	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Town of Henrieville will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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.
Panguitch City	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Panguitch City will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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 Tropic	At least annually during plan monitoring and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, Town of Tropic will use official notices, public meetings, its website and other established electronic communication channels where available, and coordination with Garfield County and Five County AOG to share implementation updates, provide access to proposed changes and draft materials, advertise opportunities for review, and accept public comments. The designated plan-maintenance representative will collect comments through advertised written or electronic methods and public meetings, retain notices and draft-review records, compile comments received, and document how they 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.