

appropriate to their hazards, vulnerabilities, development trends, and available capabilities. The catalog includes regulatory and planning measures, structural and infrastructure projects, natural-systems protection, education and awareness, and capability-building activities. Actions address needs such as floodplain and drainage management, wildfire risk reduction, water conservation and drought resilience, seismic and geologic risk, severe-weather protection, protection of critical facilities and utilities, emergency communications, public outreach, and integration of hazard information into plans, budgets, development review, and capital programs. Each action is linked to implementation information in the regional strategy, including the hazards and vulnerabilities addressed, responsible entities, potential partners and funding sources, anticipated timeframe, planning-level cost, and priority.

Implementation and Plan Maintenance

FCAOG and participating jurisdictions will use the plan as a living framework rather than a one-time compliance document. Implementation will occur through local plans and ordinances, capital and infrastructure programs, annual budgets, grant development, routine operations, public information, and coordination with county, state, federal, special-district, nonprofit, and private-sector partners. The plan maintenance process establishes procedures to monitor action progress, evaluate changing hazards and development conditions, document integration into other planning mechanisms, consider amendments, continue public involvement, and complete the next five-year update. Progress will depend on local priorities, available funding, technical feasibility, partnership opportunities, and continued coordination among participating jurisdictions.

Using the Plan

Readers seeking regional information should begin with the planning process, risk assessment, mitigation strategy, and plan maintenance sections. Readers interested in a specific county or community should also review the applicable annex for participant-specific vulnerability, capabilities, prior-action status, selected mitigation actions, plan integration, and continued public involvement commitments. Together, the regional sections and jurisdictional annexes provide the basis for coordinated implementation during the 2027–2032 planning period and for sustained investment in a safer and more resilient Five County region.

2 Introduction

What Is Mitigation Planning?

Hazard mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards. Mitigation planning provides a systematic process for identifying hazards, assessing risks and capabilities, and developing actions that can reduce future losses and strengthen community

resilience. This plan is designed to support risk-informed decision-making across the Five County region and to satisfy the local mitigation planning requirements of 44 CFR Part 201 and FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2025).

Why Develop a Mitigation Plan?

A current, adopted hazard mitigation plan helps participating jurisdictions establish shared risk-reduction priorities, coordinate investments, and integrate mitigation considerations into other plans, policies, programs, and capital decisions. FEMA-approved local mitigation plans are also a condition of eligibility for certain non-emergency Stafford Act assistance and FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding. Plan approval does not guarantee funding for any proposed action, and each funding program has separate eligibility and application requirements.

The Five County Association of Governments is a voluntary association of local governments serving Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington Counties in southwestern Utah. This multi-jurisdictional plan provides a regional framework while documenting the jurisdiction-specific participation, risks, capabilities, mitigation actions, plan integration approaches, and adoption needed for each participating jurisdiction.

How to Use the Plan

The plan is organized into a regional base plan and county- and community-specific content. The regional sections document the planning process, regional risk assessment, mitigation strategy, and plan maintenance procedures. The jurisdiction-specific sections describe how hazards affect each participant, identify available capabilities and changes in development, evaluate the status of prior actions, and present the actions selected for the 2027–2032 planning period.

Readers seeking information about a particular hazard should begin with the regional hazard profile and then review the applicable jurisdiction-specific vulnerability and impact assessment. Officials and implementation partners should use the mitigation strategy and project worksheets to guide action development, funding decisions, and coordination.

3 Planning Process

Plan Update Approach

FCAOG, in partnership with participating jurisdictions and technical support from IEM, initiated the update of the regional hazard mitigation plan for Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington Counties. The planning process was structured around a series of milestones designed to support plan development, including project kickoff activities, risk assessment discussions, capability assessment activities, one-on-