

Iron County Annex

County Profile

This County Profile provides an overview of Iron 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 Iron County and its participating jurisdictions.

Geographic Setting and Communities

Iron County is located in southwestern Utah along the Nevada border and is bordered by Beaver, Garfield, Kane, and Washington Counties in Utah and by Lincoln County, Nevada. The county includes approximately 3,296.2 square miles of land area, making it the eleventh-largest county in Utah by land area. Iron County includes the incorporated communities of Brian Head, Cedar City, Enoch, Kanarraville, Paragonah, and Parowan, with Parowan serving as the county seat and Cedar City serving as the county's largest city and primary population, service, education, and employment center. The county's geography includes the arid Escalante Desert and Great Basin ranges in the west, agricultural valleys and rural settlements, the Interstate 15 corridor, the Markagunt Plateau, forested high-elevation areas, red rock formations, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Brian Head, Coal Creek, Ash Creek, and public lands that support recreation, tourism, grazing, forestry, and natural resource uses. These geographic conditions shape the county's hazard mitigation context because residents, visitors, transportation routes, utilities, emergency services, recreation areas, and agricultural assets are distributed across varied terrain, elevation ranges, climate zones, and development patterns.

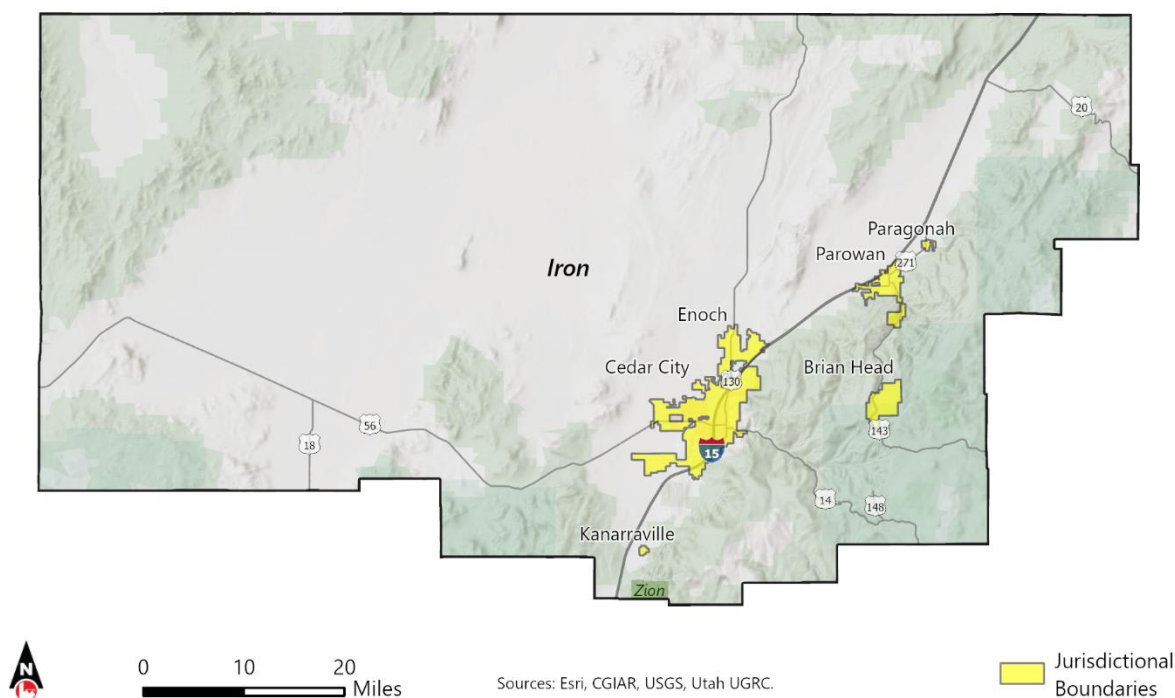


Figure 1: Iron County Jurisdictional Boundaries

Population and Housing

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated Iron County's population at 67,141 residents as of July 1, 2025, compared with the 2020 Decennial Census count of 57,289 residents. Iron County has experienced substantial recent growth while retaining a mix of urban, rural, agricultural, recreation-oriented, and unincorporated development patterns. The county had 26,038 housing units in 2025, a 2020–2024 owner-occupied housing unit rate of 68.3%, 20,157 households, and an average household size of 3.03 persons. Persons age 65 and over accounted for 15.3% of the population as reported in QuickFacts, while persons under age 18 accounted for 25.3%. These population and housing characteristics are important for mitigation planning because growth, student and workforce populations, older adults, families with children, seasonal and visitor-serving housing, and dispersed rural residences can affect warning, evacuation, sheltering, emergency medical access, utility restoration, transportation access, and recovery needs during hazard events.

Economy and Critical Infrastructure

Iron County's economy is supported by government and education, healthcare and social assistance, retail trade, construction, manufacturing, services, agriculture, recreation, and tourism. The U.S. Census Bureau reported 2022 retail sales of \$1.162 billion, 2022 accommodation and food services sales of \$157.503 million, and 2022 healthcare and social assistance receipts of \$292.504 million, reflecting the importance

of regional services, healthcare, commerce, and visitor-serving activity to the local economy. State and local economic resources also identify government, education, trade, services, light manufacturing, construction, and tourism as important components of the county economy, with major attractions and destinations including Cedar Breaks National Monument, Brian Head Resort, Frontier Homestead State Park, the Utah Shakespeare Festival, Old Iron Town, Parowan Gap, and nearby public lands. Critical infrastructure serving the county includes county and municipal government facilities, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare facilities, public safety and emergency response facilities, Interstate 15, state highways, local roads, bridges, culverts, Cedar City Regional Airport, water and wastewater systems, electric and natural gas systems, communications networks, dams and reservoirs, drainage systems, public works facilities, recreation infrastructure, trailheads, campgrounds, ski-area facilities, and visitor-serving facilities. Because infrastructure, services, and destinations are distributed across both concentrated urban areas and rural high-desert or mountain settings, disruptions to roads, utilities, communications, healthcare access, water systems, public safety facilities, education facilities, tourism destinations, or recreation access can have countywide consequences during floods, wildfire, winter storms, drought, earthquakes, landslides, severe weather, extreme heat, dam failure, or other hazards.

Land Use, Planning, and Mitigation Context

Iron County's land use and mitigation context is shaped by rapid growth, the Cedar City and Interstate 15 corridor, rural agricultural valleys, small incorporated communities, high-elevation resort and recreation areas, public lands, mining and industrial areas, and dispersed unincorporated development. Iron County's Planning Department is responsible for land use and regulations, including zoning, subdivisions, and special land use permits, and coordinates Planning Commission discussions and meetings. The county's general planning framework addresses land use, housing, environment, transportation, public facilities and services, development agreements, tier regulations, and development conditions for significant projects. For Iron County, future development and redevelopment should consider wildfire exposure, flood and drainage corridors, alluvial fans, low-water crossings, steep slopes, landslide and rockfall areas, problem soils, drought and water supply conditions, extreme heat exposure, winter access and snow loading in higher elevations, seismic risk, dam inundation areas, emergency access, visitor evacuation and sheltering needs, and protection of community lifelines and critical facilities. These considerations are especially important where population growth, housing, student and workforce needs, short-term lodging, resort development, rural residential development, agricultural activity, utilities, and transportation routes overlap with wildland-urban interface areas, drainage corridors, mountain roads, limited redundant access routes, and areas with existing or planned infrastructure constraints.

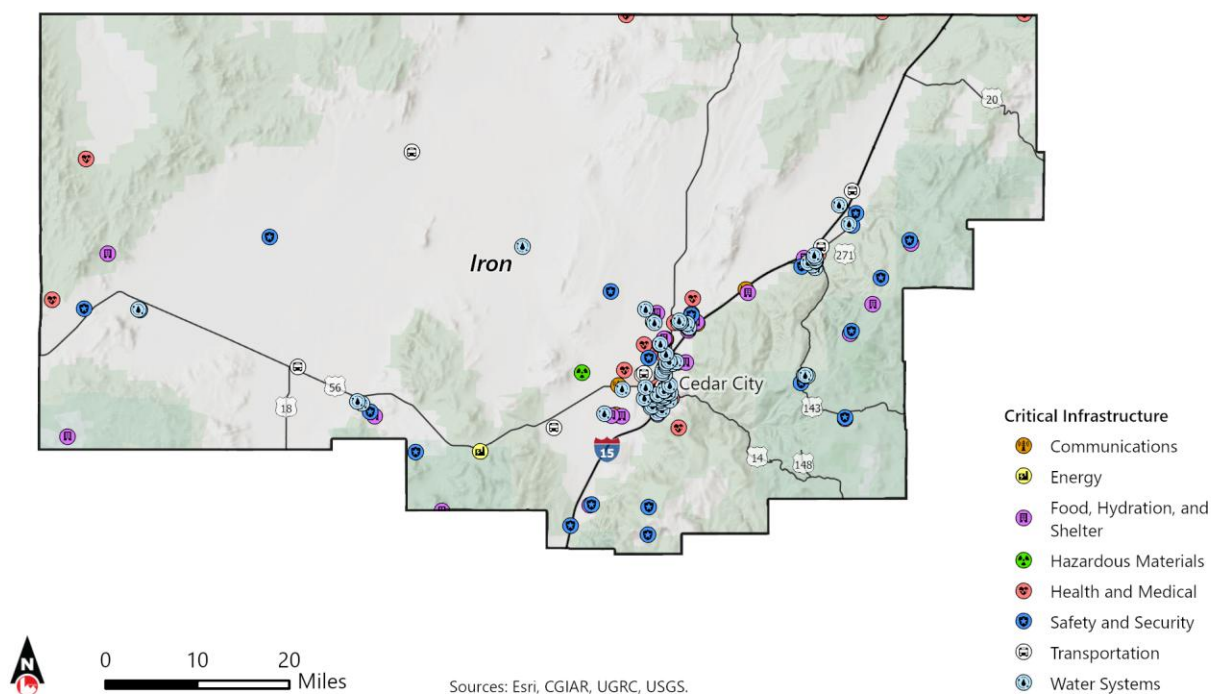


Figure 51: Iron County Critical Infrastructure Map

Hazard Identification

Each plan participant reviewed the hazards identified for the Five County Region. As shown in Table 107, no participant-specific omission is documented; therefore, all 14 regional hazards are carried forward for each Iron County participant. The participating jurisdictions are Iron County, Brian Head, Cedar City, Enoch, Paragonah, and Parowan, consistent with the regional planning roster. Kanarraville entries supply geographic context and do not establish participation or municipal commitments. The base plan provides the regional hazard descriptions, locations, extents, previous occurrences, and probabilities, while this annex documents how vulnerability and impacts vary among participants.

Table 107: Rationale for Participants Omitting Hazards in Iron County

Plan Participant	Hazards Carried Forward	Applicability Determination
Unincorporated Iron County	Dam Failure; Damaging Winds; Drought; Earthquake; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Hail; Landslide; Problem Soils; Radon Gas; Thunderstorms and Lightning; Tornadoes; Wildfire; Winter Storms	No participant-specific omission is documented; all regional hazards are carried forward.

Plan Participant	Hazards Carried Forward	Applicability Determination
Brian Head Town	Dam Failure; Damaging Winds; Drought; Earthquake; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Hail; Landslide; Problem Soils; Radon Gas; Thunderstorms and Lightning; Tornadoes; Wildfire; Winter Storms	No participant-specific omission is documented; all regional hazards are carried forward.
Cedar City	Dam Failure; Damaging Winds; Drought; Earthquake; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Hail; Landslide; Problem Soils; Radon Gas; Thunderstorms and Lightning; Tornadoes; Wildfire; Winter Storms	No participant-specific omission is documented; all regional hazards are carried forward.
Enoch City	Dam Failure; Damaging Winds; Drought; Earthquake; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Hail; Landslide; Problem Soils; Radon Gas; Thunderstorms and Lightning; Tornadoes; Wildfire; Winter Storms	No participant-specific omission is documented; all regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Kanarrville (regional context)	Dam Failure; Damaging Winds; Drought; Earthquake; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Hail; Landslide; Problem Soils; Radon Gas; Thunderstorms and Lightning; Tornadoes; Wildfire; Winter Storms	No participant-specific omission is documented; all regional hazards are carried forward.
Town of Paragonah	Dam Failure; Damaging Winds; Drought; Earthquake; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Hail; Landslide; Problem Soils; Radon Gas; Thunderstorms and Lightning; Tornadoes; Wildfire; Winter Storms	No participant-specific omission is documented; all regional hazards are carried forward.
Parowan City	Dam Failure; Damaging Winds; Drought; Earthquake; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Hail; Landslide; Problem Soils; Radon Gas; Thunderstorms and Lightning; Tornadoes; Wildfire; Winter Storms	No participant-specific omission is documented; all regional hazards are carried forward.

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

The vulnerability assessment identifies what assets, including structures, systems, populations, and other community assets as identified by the community, are at risk from the hazards identified in the plan. The

impact assessment describes the potential consequences or effects each hazard could have on the identified assets. A thorough understanding of the vulnerabilities and impacts of each hazard enables the development of effective, targeted mitigation actions to address the specific concerns of each plan participant. Countywide maps and figures in the County Profile provide planning context for jurisdictional boundaries and critical infrastructure; they do not independently establish site-specific hazard exposure. More detailed information on hazard location, extent, previous occurrences, probability, and the regional risk context is included in the base plan, while this annex explains participant-specific vulnerabilities and impacts. Facility and infrastructure entries are qualitative planning considerations drawn from the annex inventory. They identify asset types and potential service consequences; they do not represent a verified complete current inventory, a mapped exposure count, or a modeled loss estimate. Inclusion in a county or municipality does not establish that a facility lies within a particular hazard footprint.

Dam Failure

Table 108 summarizes dam-failure vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 108: Dam Failure Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County contains downstream areas, agricultural valleys, rural roads, culverts, bridges, utilities, public land access routes, and dispersed residences that may be exposed to dam failure or emergency releases. The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies multiple dams in Iron County, including high-hazard structures such as Yankee Meadow, Newcastle, Red Creek, Fiddler Canyon debris basins, Stephens Canyon debris basins, Dry Canyon debris basin, and Leigh Hill Reservoir. Rural areas downstream of reservoirs, debris basins, irrigation impoundments, and drainage corridors are vulnerable where floodwaters could move through Parowan Valley, Cedar Valley, Coal Creek, Ash Creek, Quichapa Lake/Quichapa flood area, and other washes before crossing county roads, state highways, or utility corridors. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release could cause injury or loss of life, rapid flooding, erosion, debris deposition, damage to homes and agricultural assets, road washouts, bridge and culvert damage, and disruption to water, wastewater, electric, gas, and communications infrastructure. Countywide impacts could include closure or damage to Interstate 15, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-14, local county roads, Iron County maintained roads, Union Pacific rail connections, Cedar City Regional Airport access, and public safety response routes. Disruptions could isolate rural residents, delay emergency response, affect livestock and irrigation systems, interrupt freight and visitor travel, and create significant debris removal, infrastructure repair, and recovery needs.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is located in a high-elevation mountain and resort setting where local reservoirs, ponds, drainage facilities, steep terrain,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	ski-area infrastructure, public works facilities, utilities, and access roads may be exposed to dam failure, pond failure, or sudden releases from upstream impoundments and stormwater systems. The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Brian Head Town and Brian Head Phase III dams as significant-hazard structures, and the community's steep slopes, limited access routes, seasonal visitation, lodging, and dependence on SR-143 increase vulnerability if flows, debris, or road damage affect downstream or adjacent developed areas. Impacts: A dam or impoundment failure affecting Brian Head could damage local roads, culverts, drainageways, water and sewer infrastructure, electric and communications systems, resort facilities, lodging, public safety access, and ski-area or recreation infrastructure. Impacts could include evacuation needs, temporary isolation of residents and visitors, closure of SR-143 or local mountain roads, disruption to emergency medical and fire response, damage to public works systems, and economic losses to lodging, tourism, resort operations, and seasonal businesses.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City contains Iron County's largest concentration of residents, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare access, public safety facilities, municipal utilities, transportation infrastructure, and visitor-serving activity. The city is vulnerable to dam failure where floodwaters or emergency releases from nearby reservoirs, debris basins, and drainage-control structures could move through Coal Creek, Fiddler Canyon, Dry Canyon, Stephens Canyon, and other drainage corridors into developed areas. High-hazard dams and debris basins identified in the National Inventory of Dams, including Fiddler Canyon, Dry Canyon, Stephens Canyon, and Greens Lake structures, increase the importance of downstream emergency planning and infrastructure protection. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release affecting Cedar City could damage homes, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University facilities, public buildings, water and wastewater systems, storm drainage facilities, electric and communications infrastructure, and transportation routes. Flooding could affect Interstate 15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street connections, Cross Hollow Road, local arterials, Union Pacific rail connections, transload and industrial facilities, Cedar City Regional Airport access, and emergency response routes. Potential consequences include injuries, evacuation, business interruption, school or campus closures, utility outages, hazardous travel, debris cleanup, and disruption to countywide services concentrated in Cedar City.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is located north of Cedar City in Cedar Valley, where residential neighborhoods, schools, municipal facilities, local roads, utilities, drainage corridors, and planned transportation connections may be exposed to downstream flooding from dam failure or emergency releases occurring in the broader Cedar Valley watershed. Enoch's growth, low-gradient valley setting, and reliance on local road connections to I-15, SR-130, Midvalley Road, and the future Cedar Valley Belt Route increase vulnerability

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	where floodwaters could overtop roads, damage culverts, or affect utility corridors. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release affecting Enoch could flood homes, local streets, drainage facilities, schools, public buildings, water and wastewater infrastructure, electric and communications systems, and access routes. Impacts could include road closures, damage to culverts and crossings, interruption of municipal services, delayed emergency response, disruption to school and community operations, and reduced access between Enoch, Cedar City, and I-15. Flooding could also affect future corridor improvements and local development areas if drainage and emergency access are compromised.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is located along the I-15 corridor near Kanarra Creek and canyon drainage areas, where homes, local roads, bridges, culverts, water facilities, utilities, trail access, and public safety routes may be exposed to rapid downstream flooding from dam failure, detention structure failure, or emergency releases in upstream watersheds. The town's small road network, proximity to steep canyon terrain, and dependence on access to I-15 and local crossings increase vulnerability during fast-moving flood conditions. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release affecting Kanarraville could damage homes, local streets, culverts, bridges, water and sewer infrastructure, electric and communications lines, trailhead and recreation access, and agricultural or open-space areas. Impacts could include evacuation, temporary isolation, closure of local access to I-15, delayed fire and emergency medical response, debris and sediment removal needs, disruption to residents and visitors, and repair costs for drainage, road, and utility systems.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is located in Parowan Valley near drainage and irrigation systems that support agricultural lands, rural roads, local utilities, homes, and community facilities. Paragonah may be vulnerable to dam failure or emergency releases associated with upstream reservoirs, irrigation storage, and drainage systems that could convey flows through Parowan Valley. Local vulnerability is increased where floodwaters could affect SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, local streets, culverts, irrigation ditches, and utility crossings. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release affecting Paragonah could flood homes, agricultural lands, local roads, culverts, irrigation infrastructure, water systems, electric and communications lines, and community facilities. Potential impacts include road closures, reduced access to I-15 or neighboring communities, damage to fields and livestock areas, disruption of municipal and emergency services, sediment deposition, erosion, and repair costs for public works, drainage, irrigation, and utility infrastructure.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to dam failure and emergency releases because it is located near Parowan Creek, Parowan Valley agricultural

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	lands, municipal water infrastructure, local roads, public buildings, and transportation routes serving Parowan Canyon and Brian Head. The Parowan Reservoir Company identifies water sources including Yankee Meadow Reservoir and drainage from Parowan Canyons, and the Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Yankee Meadow as a high-hazard dam. Development, roads, bridges, culverts, irrigation systems, utilities, and visitor access routes are vulnerable where downstream flows could move through canyon and valley drainage corridors. Impacts: A dam failure or emergency release affecting Parowan could damage homes, businesses, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, water and wastewater systems, irrigation infrastructure, electric and communications systems, and access routes to I-15, SR-143, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head. Impacts could include public safety risks, evacuations, disruption to municipal services, road closures, damage to agricultural lands, interruption of visitor travel, delayed emergency response, and substantial repair, debris removal, and recovery costs.

Damaging Winds

Table 109 summarizes damaging-wind vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 109: Damaging Winds Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Dispersed residences, manufactured homes, agricultural buildings, barns, public facilities, communications sites, utility corridors, road signs, and exposed transportation routes may be affected by severe straight-line winds and downbursts. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage roofs, outbuildings, power and communications infrastructure, trees, signs, vehicles, and agricultural assets; block county roads and state highways; cause utility outages; and delay emergency response.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Lodging, resort facilities, ski-area infrastructure, utilities, signs, forested slopes, and the limited SR-143 access corridor are exposed to high winds in a mountain setting. Impacts: Wind could damage roofs, equipment, communications and electric systems, down trees, interrupt resort operations, and restrict access for residents, visitors, responders, and utility crews.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Concentrated homes, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare and public safety facilities, airport and industrial assets, utilities, and major transportation corridors are exposed to damaging winds.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Wind could damage buildings, signs, trees, vehicles, airport and industrial facilities, electric and communications systems, and disrupt I-15, state routes, local arterials, airport operations, emergency response, education, healthcare, and business activity.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: Residential neighborhoods, schools, municipal facilities, utilities, construction sites, and developing areas along SR-130 and local corridors are exposed to severe winds. Impacts: Wind could damage roofs, trees, signs, utility systems, construction materials, and public facilities; produce outages and debris; and disrupt school, municipal, transportation, and emergency response operations.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: Homes, outbuildings, trailhead facilities, utilities, signs, agricultural assets, and I-15 access routes are exposed to severe winds emerging from canyon and corridor settings. Impacts: Wind could damage structures, utilities, trees, vehicles, and recreation facilities; create road debris; interrupt power or communications; and delay emergency access.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: Homes, public buildings, barns, livestock facilities, irrigation equipment, utilities, and open agricultural lands in Parowan Valley are exposed to severe winds. Impacts: Wind could damage roofs, outbuildings, agricultural equipment, fences, trees, power and communications lines, and disrupt local roads, agricultural operations, and emergency response.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Homes, businesses, schools, municipal facilities, utilities, agricultural assets, and travel routes through Parowan Valley and Parowan Canyon are exposed to damaging winds. Impacts: Wind could damage buildings, signs, trees, utilities, irrigation equipment, vehicles, and public facilities; cause outages and debris; and disrupt I-15 access, SR-143, visitor travel, municipal services, and emergency response.

Drought

Table 110 summarizes drought vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 110: Drought Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County contains large agricultural areas, grazing lands, dispersed residences, private wells, small water systems, irrigation infrastructure, public lands, recreation areas, and wildfire-prone

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	vegetation that are exposed to prolonged precipitation deficits, reduced snowpack, low soil moisture, reduced streamflow, and declining groundwater availability. Iron County's Water Use and Preservation Element identifies reliance on arid-region aquifers in Cedar Valley, Parowan Valley, and Escalante Valley, with limited surface water from Coal Creek, and notes that historical overdraft has caused subsidence and fissures in Cedar Valley. Agricultural operations, domestic and municipal water systems, and other water-dependent assets can experience shortages during drought; no undated drought-affected population percentage is used. Impacts: Drought could reduce water available for domestic use, irrigation, livestock watering, fire suppression, dust control, recreation, and ecosystem health. Impacts in unincorporated areas could include reduced crop and forage productivity, increased feed and hauling costs for ranchers, drying of springs or stock water, lower aquifer recharge, declining private well reliability, greater wildfire potential on public and private lands, air quality and dust concerns along unpaved county roads, and increased stress on water providers and emergency services. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be indirectly affected include county roads, I-15 access routes, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-14, irrigation canals and ditches, culinary water systems, wellfields, recharge basins, electric distribution lines, communications facilities, and public safety response routes where drought-driven wildfire, dust, or water shortages disrupt service or access.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to drought because the community depends on reliable mountain snowpack, local water storage, wells or water system facilities, and high-elevation watershed conditions to support year-round residents, seasonal visitors, resort operations, lodging, fire protection, and public services. Reduced snowpack, earlier runoff, dry vegetation, and lower soil moisture can affect municipal water supply, ski-area operations, wildfire conditions, slope vegetation, and recreation-based economic activity. The town's high-elevation setting and limited access via SR-143 increase vulnerability if drought contributes to wildfire, water restrictions, reduced winter recreation reliability, or utility disruption. Impacts: Drought could reduce water available for domestic use, lodging, snowmaking or recreation support where applicable, landscaping, public facilities, and wildfire suppression. Impacts could include increased water conservation needs, stress on water storage and distribution systems, reduced visitor activity during poor snow or dry recreation seasons, increased wildfire risk near homes, lodging, ski infrastructure, and forested public lands, and higher operating costs for the town and resort-related businesses. Critical infrastructure and transportation impacts could include strain on Brian Head water facilities, fire protection water supplies, communications and electric infrastructure serving the resort community, SR-143, local mountain roads, emergency access routes, and public works systems that support residents and visitors.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City contains the county's largest concentration of residents, businesses, Southern Utah University, schools, healthcare access, emergency services, public buildings, industrial areas, and municipal water demand. The city is vulnerable because Cedar Valley groundwater has been identified as overdrawn, with a state groundwater management plan requiring reduced depletion to reach safe yield. Local water providers have documented drought concerns, low snow water equivalent, aquifer decline, recharge limitations, and the need for conservation, reuse, recharge, storage, and diversified supply projects serving Cedar City, Enoch, and surrounding areas. Impacts: Drought affecting Cedar City could increase municipal water restrictions, reduce outdoor water use, stress wells, storage tanks, recharge projects, waterlines, wastewater reuse planning, parks, schools, public facilities, healthcare facilities, and commercial or industrial users. Impacts could include higher water costs, delayed development if water rights or supply are constrained, reduced irrigation for parks and landscaping, increased wildfire risk near Cedar Highlands and canyon-adjacent areas, dust and air quality concerns, and greater demand for public communication and conservation enforcement. Critical infrastructure and transportation concerns include the Cedar City water system, wastewater treatment and reuse infrastructure, recharge sites near Coal Creek, Quichapa Lake/Quichapa Creek, Horse Alley, the airport area, Cedar City Regional Airport, I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, industrial corridors, Union Pacific rail connections, public safety facilities, and utility corridors that support countywide services.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to drought because it is part of the Cedar Valley growth area and relies on municipal water supply, groundwater, regional water infrastructure, and conservation measures to serve residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, public buildings, and future development. Drought can reduce recharge, increase outdoor water demand, stress groundwater management efforts, and place additional pressure on shared regional infrastructure serving Cedar City, Enoch, Iron County, and the Central Iron County Water Conservancy District service area. Impacts: Drought could increase water conservation requirements, limit outdoor irrigation, stress municipal wells and storage, affect parks and landscaping, increase costs for water system operation, and constrain development where adequate water supply must be demonstrated. Reduced soil moisture and dry vegetation could increase wildfire risk along open lands, utility corridors, and rural edges of the city. Critical infrastructure and transportation impacts could include stress on Enoch water facilities, shared regional waterlines and storage projects, wastewater and reuse planning, I-15 access, SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, school access routes, public safety routes, electric and communications systems, and future transportation corridors where water limitations, wildfire, or dust affect service continuity and growth planning.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to drought because residents, local services, small-scale agricultural uses, canyon recreation access, private wells or local water systems, and surrounding vegetation depend on reliable precipitation, watershed conditions, and groundwater or spring-fed supplies. The town's location near Kanarra Creek, canyon terrain, I-15, and wildland fuels increases vulnerability where drought reduces water availability, dries vegetation, increases fire danger, and affects recreation and emergency response conditions. Impacts: Drought could reduce local water supply reliability, increase conservation needs, stress landscaping and small agricultural uses, reduce stream or spring flows, and increase wildfire potential near homes, trail access, canyon drainages, and the I-15 corridor. Impacts could include higher costs for water management, increased dust, reduced recreation quality, and greater demand for fire suppression water during dry lightning or human-caused ignitions. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include the town water system, wells or spring collection facilities, local roads and bridges, Kanarra Creek access areas, I-15 interchanges and frontage access, electric and communications lines, fire response routes, and trailhead or visitor parking areas.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to drought because the community is located in Parowan Valley, where municipal water supplies, private wells, irrigation systems, agricultural lands, livestock operations, local roads, and rural utility systems depend on groundwater, seasonal runoff, and irrigation water availability. Drought can reduce soil moisture, lower forage quality, limit irrigation supply, increase pumping costs, and stress agricultural and domestic water systems serving the town and surrounding lands. Impacts: Drought could reduce water available for domestic use, irrigation, livestock watering, crop production, landscaping, and fire suppression. Potential impacts include reduced hay or forage production, increased feed and water costs for producers, stress on wells and water delivery systems, dust from dry fields and roads, increased wildfire risk in grass and brush areas, and reduced reliability of local public services if water or power systems are stressed. Critical infrastructure and transportation concerns include Paragonah's local water system, wells, irrigation ditches, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, local streets, electric and communications lines, and fire or emergency response routes.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to drought because municipal water supplies, irrigation systems, agricultural lands, public facilities, local businesses, schools, homes, and recreation access rely on Parowan Creek, Parowan Valley groundwater, snowpack-fed runoff, and water storage associated with Parowan Canyon and nearby mountain watersheds. Drought can reduce snowpack, decrease runoff, stress Yankee Meadow Reservoir and other water sources, reduce aquifer recharge, and increase wildfire potential

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	along Parowan Canyon, SR-143, agricultural lands, and the Brian Head travel corridor. Impacts: Drought could increase municipal conservation needs, reduce irrigation deliveries, affect livestock and crop production, stress wells and storage systems, reduce water available for fire suppression, and increase costs for water management and agricultural operations. Impacts could also include reduced recreation quality, lower reservoir or stream levels, dust and air quality concerns, and greater wildfire risk affecting homes, utilities, and visitor access. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include Parowan's water system, irrigation ditches, wells, wastewater infrastructure, public buildings, SR-143, I-15 access, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, bridges and culverts, electric and communications systems, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head.

Earthquake

Table 111 summarizes earthquake vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 111: Earthquake Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County contains dispersed residences, agricultural facilities, public lands infrastructure, utility corridors, communications sites, irrigation systems, dams and reservoirs, bridges, culverts, and hundreds of miles of county-maintained roads that may be affected by earthquake ground shaking. Utah Geological Survey mapping identifies earthquake-related hazards, faulting, landslides, rockfall, liquefaction, shallow groundwater, and other geologic hazards within portions of Iron County. Rural communities, canyon corridors, and transportation routes may be vulnerable where seismic shaking damages embankments, roadways, bridges, utility crossings, water infrastructure, or slopes susceptible to rockfall and landslides. Critical facilities and infrastructure exposed to earthquake impacts include county government facilities, emergency response facilities, communications infrastructure, water systems, irrigation facilities, dams, reservoirs, electrical distribution systems, and public works assets. Impacts: Earthquakes could cause structural damage, utility outages, transportation disruptions, ground cracking, rockfall, landslides, and damage to water and irrigation infrastructure. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include Interstate 15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, county-maintained roads, bridges, culverts, utility corridors, communications facilities, dams, reservoirs, and emergency response routes. Secondary impacts could include isolation of rural areas, interruption of

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	emergency communications, damage to agricultural infrastructure, prolonged utility restoration needs, and increased repair and recovery costs.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to earthquake impacts because of its mountainous terrain, steep slopes, resort facilities, lodging developments, utility systems, and limited transportation access. Seismic shaking may trigger rockfall, slope instability, or damage to roads, retaining structures, water systems, communications infrastructure, and public facilities. Seasonal populations, visitor-serving facilities, and reliance on a limited transportation network increase vulnerability if earthquake damage affects access into or out of the community. Critical infrastructure includes town facilities, water and wastewater infrastructure, electric and communications systems, resort facilities, lodging developments, and emergency response assets. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage lodging facilities, public buildings, utility systems, communications infrastructure, roads, bridges, and recreation assets. Critical transportation impacts may include damage or closures along SR-143 and local mountain roads, limiting emergency response and evacuation access. Additional impacts could include utility outages, interruption of tourism activity, damage to public works infrastructure, and increased response and recovery costs for residents, businesses, and visitors.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City contains Iron County's largest concentration of residents, businesses, schools, healthcare facilities, Southern Utah University, public safety facilities, utilities, and transportation infrastructure. Utah Geological Survey hazard mapping identifies earthquake-related hazards and other geologic hazards throughout portions of Cedar Valley. Concentrated development, older structures, utility systems, schools, healthcare facilities, and critical public services increase vulnerability to seismic shaking. Critical infrastructure includes Southern Utah University facilities, schools, healthcare facilities, municipal buildings, water and wastewater systems, drainage infrastructure, public safety facilities, communications systems, industrial facilities, and Cedar City Regional Airport. Impacts: Earthquakes affecting Cedar City could damage homes, businesses, schools, university facilities, healthcare facilities, public buildings, utility systems, communications infrastructure, and industrial facilities. Critical transportation networks that may be affected include Interstate 15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, Union Pacific rail connections, and Cedar City Regional Airport access. Potential consequences include utility outages, disruption of public services, hazardous travel conditions, interruption of healthcare and educational services, emergency response delays, and significant recovery costs.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable because residential neighborhoods, schools, public facilities, utility systems, and transportation corridors are located within the rapidly developing Cedar Valley area.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Earthquake shaking may damage structures, utilities, roadways, and municipal infrastructure. Continued growth increases the amount of infrastructure and population exposed to seismic hazards. Critical infrastructure includes municipal buildings, schools, water facilities, wastewater infrastructure, communications systems, electric distribution facilities, and transportation corridors serving the community. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, schools, public buildings, water infrastructure, wastewater systems, utility corridors, and transportation facilities. Critical transportation impacts may affect SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, I-15 access routes, school access routes, and emergency response corridors. Additional impacts could include utility outages, interruption of municipal services, delays in emergency response, and increased repair and reconstruction costs.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable because homes, utilities, local roads, bridges, public facilities, and recreation access routes are located near steep terrain and canyon environments where earthquake shaking may trigger rockfall, slope instability, or infrastructure damage. The town's small transportation network and reliance on regional transportation access increase vulnerability if seismic impacts damage roadways or utilities. Critical infrastructure includes water facilities, communications infrastructure, local roads, bridges, public facilities, and emergency response routes. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, water infrastructure, utilities, roads, bridges, culverts, and public facilities. Transportation impacts may affect local roads, I-15 access routes, canyon access routes, and emergency response corridors. Potential consequences include utility outages, temporary isolation, disruption of recreation access, delayed emergency response, and increased public works and infrastructure repair costs.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable because residential areas, agricultural infrastructure, irrigation facilities, local roads, utilities, and public facilities may be affected by earthquake ground shaking. Agricultural operations, irrigation systems, utility crossings, and transportation infrastructure may experience damage where seismic shaking affects foundations, pipelines, canals, or transportation corridors. Critical infrastructure includes the town water system, irrigation infrastructure, public buildings, electric and communications systems, and transportation facilities. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, irrigation facilities, water systems, utility infrastructure, agricultural buildings, and public facilities. Transportation impacts may affect local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271, nearby I-15 access routes, and emergency response corridors. Additional impacts could include interruption of municipal services, damage to agricultural operations, utility outages, and increased repair and recovery costs.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable because homes, businesses, schools, public facilities, water systems, irrigation infrastructure, transportation

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	corridors, and visitor-serving facilities may be affected by earthquake shaking. Infrastructure associated with Parowan Canyon, Parowan Creek, local utilities, and transportation routes serving Brian Head and surrounding communities may be exposed to seismic impacts. Critical infrastructure includes municipal buildings, schools, water and wastewater systems, irrigation infrastructure, electric and communications systems, and transportation facilities. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, businesses, schools, public facilities, utility systems, irrigation infrastructure, bridges, culverts, and transportation facilities. Critical transportation networks that may be affected include I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, and routes connecting Parowan with Brian Head and surrounding communities. Potential consequences include utility outages, disruption of public services, delayed emergency response, interruption of visitor travel, and substantial infrastructure repair and recovery needs.

Extreme Heat

Table 112 summarizes extreme heat vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 112: Extreme Heat Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County includes dispersed residences, agricultural and ranching areas, public lands, recreation areas, trailheads, campgrounds, utility corridors, transportation routes, and remote work sites where residents, outdoor workers, emergency responders, livestock producers, visitors, and recreation users are exposed to high summer temperatures. Although Iron County's higher elevations moderate some conditions, the 1991–2020 NOAA climate normal for July mean daily maximum temperature at Cedar City Municipal Airport is 91.0°F, and local heat risk increases in lower-elevation valleys, open desert areas, agricultural fields, road corridors, and recreation areas with limited shade, water, communications, or nearby medical access. Older adults, young children, people with chronic health conditions, people without reliable cooling, outdoor workers, travelers, hikers, and residents in remote housing are especially vulnerable. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, hospitalization, or death; increase demand for emergency medical services and public health messaging; stress livestock, crops, vegetation, and water supplies; raise demand for electricity and cooling; and worsen drought, wildfire, dust, and air quality conditions. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, county roads, public land access roads, agricultural access roads, electric distribution lines, communications facilities, water systems, wellfields,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	public safety response routes, and recreation access areas where heat can affect travelers, workers, pavement conditions, vehicle reliability, and emergency response times.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is exposed to extreme heat differently than lower-elevation communities because its mountain setting generally has cooler temperatures but includes outdoor recreation, summer tourism, trail use, construction, public works activity, wildfire preparedness work, and visitors who may underestimate sun exposure, dehydration, and exertion at elevation. Residents, seasonal workers, resort employees, emergency responders, hikers, cyclists, and visitors staying in lodging or vacation rentals are vulnerable when heat coincides with limited shade, dry vegetation, high solar exposure, wildfire smoke, or temporary utility interruptions. The town's reliance on SR-143 and local mountain roads also increases vulnerability if heat-related wildfire, vehicle breakdowns, or emergency calls affect access. Impacts: Extreme heat could increase heat-related illness among visitors, outdoor workers, recreation users, and emergency responders; increase water and electricity demand for lodging, public facilities, and resort services; stress vegetation and local water supplies; and contribute to elevated wildfire conditions around homes, ski-area infrastructure, utilities, and forested public lands. Potential infrastructure and access impacts include strain on Brian Head water facilities, electric and communications systems, public works operations, fire suppression resources, SR-143, local roads, trailheads, resort facilities, and emergency response routes serving residents and seasonal visitors.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City contains the county's largest concentration of residents, students, older adults, children, people with chronic health conditions, workers, public facilities, healthcare access, businesses, industrial areas, schools, Southern Utah University, visitors, and municipal services. The city is vulnerable to extreme heat because population, pavement, parking areas, major roads, utility demand, and outdoor activity are concentrated in one location. Heat exposure is a concern for people without reliable air conditioning, outdoor workers, unhoused residents, athletes, students, visitors, and people relying on transit, walking, or outdoor recreation. Impacts: Extreme heat affecting Cedar City could increase heat-related illness, emergency department visits, EMS calls, cooling and hydration needs, electricity demand, water demand, and public communication needs. Impacts could include stress on schools, Southern Utah University facilities, healthcare facilities, senior housing, parks, events, construction sites, industrial employers, and visitor-serving businesses. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include the Cedar City water system, wastewater facilities, electric distribution network, communications systems, Cedar City Regional Airport, I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, local arterials, Union Pacific rail connections, public safety facilities, transit or shuttle routes, and emergency response corridors where heat can affect pavement, vehicles, workers, utility loads, and response operations.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to extreme heat because residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, public facilities, road corridors, open lands, and future growth areas are located in Cedar Valley where summer heat, limited shade, and high outdoor water demand can affect residents and municipal operations. Children, older adults, people with chronic health conditions, outdoor workers, athletes, households without reliable cooling, and residents in newer or exposed subdivisions are especially vulnerable. Development patterns along SR-130, Midvalley Road, and local roads can increase exposure where sidewalks, parking areas, construction sites, and utility corridors absorb and radiate heat. Impacts: Extreme heat could increase heat-related illness, demand for emergency response, cooling needs, drinking water demand, irrigation demand, and stress on municipal facilities, parks, schools, and public works operations. Heat can also worsen drought and wildfire conditions along open lands and utility corridors. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include Enoch's water system, wells, storage and distribution facilities, electric and communications infrastructure, schools, public buildings, parks, SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access, local arterials, school access routes, public safety routes, and future transportation corridors where high heat may affect workers, vehicles, pavement, and utility loads.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, visitors, hikers, trail users, outdoor workers, agricultural users, and emergency responders may be exposed to high temperatures in canyon, foothill, and I-15 corridor settings. Heat risk is increased where people are outdoors near Kanarra Creek, trailhead areas, local roads, open fields, and recreation access points with limited shade, limited water, and limited immediate medical access. Older adults, young children, visitors unfamiliar with local conditions, people without reliable cooling, and workers or recreation users exerting themselves during hot afternoons are especially vulnerable. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness among residents, hikers, outdoor workers, and visitors; increase demand for emergency medical response; strain local water supplies; stress vegetation and small agricultural uses; increase wildfire potential; and affect recreation activity. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include Kanarraville's water system, local streets, trailhead and visitor parking areas, Kanarra Creek access, I-15 interchanges and frontage access, local bridges and culverts, electric and communications lines, fire response routes, and mutual aid access routes where heat-related illness, wildfire, vehicle breakdowns, or limited water availability could delay response.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, children, outdoor workers, livestock operators, agricultural producers, public works staff, and travelers may be exposed to high temperatures across Parowan Valley. Heat exposure is greatest in open agricultural areas, local roads, unshaded work sites, fields, irrigation facilities,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	and homes without reliable cooling. The town's rural setting and reliance on nearby I-15 access, local streets, small water systems, agricultural infrastructure, and emergency response connections increase vulnerability where heat coincides with drought, wildfire conditions, or utility outages. Impacts: Extreme heat could increase heat-related illness among residents, workers, and older adults; stress livestock, crops, gardens, and landscaping; increase irrigation and drinking water demand; raise electricity use for cooling; and worsen drought, dust, and wildfire conditions in surrounding fields and grasslands. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include Paragonah's water system, wells, irrigation ditches, local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, electric and communications systems, public buildings, and fire or emergency response routes where heat can affect workers, vehicles, water demand, and service continuity.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to extreme heat because residents, older adults, children, outdoor workers, agricultural producers, public works staff, recreation users, and visitors traveling between Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head may be exposed to high summer temperatures. Heat risk is increased where homes, schools, public buildings, agricultural lands, local roads, trail access, and visitor routes depend on reliable water, cooling, electricity, and emergency access. Parowan's location near I-15, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, agricultural lands, and canyon recreation areas increases vulnerability when extreme heat coincides with wildfire danger, drought, or high visitor activity. Impacts: Extreme heat could increase heat-related illness, EMS calls, cooling needs, and water demand; stress crops, livestock, landscaping, and public facilities; increase electricity demand; and worsen drought and wildfire conditions along Parowan Canyon, SR-143, and surrounding open lands. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include Parowan's water system, wells, irrigation ditches, wastewater infrastructure, public buildings, schools, I-15 access, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, bridges, culverts, electric and communications systems, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head.

Flooding

Table 113 summarizes flooding vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 113: Flooding Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County includes flood-prone washes, alluvial fans, agricultural valleys, irrigation channels, culverts, bridges, rural roads, public land access routes, dispersed residences, utilities, and transportation corridors that are exposed to flooding and flash flooding. The Utah Division of Emergency Management's Iron County Floodplain Mapping Project notes that effective regulatory maps for Iron County are based largely on older 1980s information and that more recent studies, LiDAR, base-level engineering, and best available data are being used to improve flood-risk understanding. County GIS resources identify floodplain mapping, Quichapa Flood Area Management, maintained roads, drinking water protection zones, and other infrastructure layers, while the Utah Geological Survey identifies flooding, debris flows, alluvial fan flooding, and shallow groundwater as hazards relevant to developed and rural areas. Impacts: Flooding could cause injury or loss of life, damage to homes and agricultural buildings, wash out roads and culverts, damage bridges, erode channels and road shoulders, deposit sediment and debris, disrupt irrigation systems, and interrupt water, wastewater, electric, gas, and communications infrastructure. Countywide impacts could include closures or damage along I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-271/old highway connections, county maintained roads, agricultural access roads, Union Pacific rail connections, Cedar City Regional Airport access, and public safety response routes. Flooding could isolate rural residents, strand visitors on public land or canyon access roads, disrupt freight and emergency response, damage wells and water systems, and create long-term debris removal, drainage repair, and infrastructure recovery needs.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to flooding from intense rainfall, rapid snowmelt, stormwater runoff, steep drainage channels, culvert capacity limits, debris flows, and localized ponding around roads, lodging, resort facilities, and public works infrastructure. The town's high-elevation mountain setting, steep slopes, ski-area terrain, seasonal visitor population, and limited access along SR-143 increase vulnerability where heavy rain or rain-on-snow events convey runoff, sediment, or debris across local roads, drainage systems, utilities, and developed areas. Impacts: Flooding in Brian Head could damage local roads, culverts, drainageways, retaining areas, water and sewer infrastructure, electric and communications systems, lodging, resort facilities, trailheads, and public works assets. Impacts could include closure or restriction of SR-143 and local mountain roads, isolated residents and visitors, reduced access for fire and emergency medical response, debris cleanup, erosion of shoulders and slopes, interruption of resort operations, and economic impacts to lodging, recreation, and seasonal businesses.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City contains the county's largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	access, public safety facilities, utilities, drainage systems, industrial areas, and transportation infrastructure. The city is vulnerable to flooding from Coal Creek, storm drain capacity limitations, canyon runoff, alluvial fan and sheet flow, shallow groundwater, and localized ponding in low-lying developed areas. NOAA's Coal Creek gauge identifies flood impacts for Coal Creek Canyon, Cedar City, and low-lying Cedar Valley areas at elevated stages, and Cedar City's official mapping resources include FEMA flood zones, storm drain, sewer, water, street, and groundwater source protection maps. Impacts: Flooding affecting Cedar City could damage homes, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University facilities, public buildings, parks, storm drains, water and wastewater systems, streets, bridges, culverts, vehicles, electric and communications infrastructure, and industrial facilities. Transportation and lifeline impacts could include closures or hazardous conditions along I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, local arterials, Union Pacific rail connections, Cedar City Regional Airport access, and emergency response corridors. Impacts could also include business interruption, school and campus closures, utility outages, contaminated floodwater cleanup, sediment removal, and disruption to countywide services concentrated in Cedar City.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to flooding where residential neighborhoods, schools, public facilities, local roads, drainage channels, utility corridors, and future growth areas intersect Cedar Valley drainage patterns and low-gradient alluvial surfaces. Enoch's adopted flood damage prevention provisions identify a local floodplain administration role, and the Utah Geological Survey's Cedar Valley geologic hazards work identifies flooding and related geologic hazards as important considerations for the Cedar City, Enoch, and Kanarraville area. Growth along SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, and planned transportation corridors increases vulnerability where drainage capacity, culverts, and stormwater routing must keep pace with development. Impacts: Flooding in Enoch could damage homes, roads, culverts, schools, parks, public buildings, water and wastewater infrastructure, electric and communications systems, and stormwater facilities. Impacts could include road closures, ponded water in neighborhoods, damage to drainage improvements, delayed emergency response, disruption to school and municipal operations, and reduced access between Enoch, Cedar City, I-15, SR-130, Midvalley Road, and future corridor improvements. Flooding could also increase maintenance costs and constrain development if drainage, floodplain, or access issues are not addressed during growth.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to flooding and flash flooding from Kanarra Creek, canyon runoff, localized cloudburst storms, steep drainage corridors, debris-laden flows, and low-water or culvert crossings. Homes, local streets, bridges, culverts, water facilities, utilities, trailhead access, visitor parking, agricultural lands, and I-15 access routes are vulnerable where floodwaters move from canyon terrain into the town and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	across transportation or utility corridors. The town's small road network and reliance on I-15 and local crossings increase vulnerability during fast-moving flood events. Impacts: Flooding in Kanarraville could damage homes, local roads, bridges, culverts, water and sewer infrastructure, electric and communications lines, trailhead and recreation facilities, agricultural areas, and canyon access routes. Impacts could include public safety risks for residents and visitors, closure of local access to I-15, temporary isolation, delayed fire and emergency medical response, debris and sediment removal, washed-out crossings, disruption to recreation activity, and repair costs for roads, drainage, utilities, and public works systems.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to flooding where homes, agricultural lands, irrigation ditches, local streets, culverts, drainage channels, utilities, and community facilities intersect Parowan Valley drainage patterns. The town participates in floodplain management through local flood damage prevention provisions and has an effective FIRM date identified in the capability assessment. Agricultural areas, livestock facilities, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, and irrigation infrastructure are vulnerable where intense rainfall, snowmelt, or drainage obstruction produces sheet flow, ponding, or channel flooding. Impacts: Flooding in Paragonah could damage homes, public facilities, local roads, culverts, irrigation ditches, fields, fences, livestock areas, water systems, electric and communications lines, and agricultural access routes. Potential impacts include road closures, reduced access to I-15 and neighboring communities, delayed emergency response, sediment deposition, erosion, crop and forage losses, interruption of municipal services, and increased public works, drainage, irrigation, and utility repair costs.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to flooding from Parowan Creek, Parowan Canyon runoff, snowmelt, cloudburst storms, alluvial fan drainage, irrigation infrastructure, and localized stormwater constraints. Homes, businesses, public buildings, schools, municipal water and wastewater systems, irrigation ditches, bridges, culverts, local roads, agricultural lands, and visitor travel routes are vulnerable where floodwaters move through canyon and valley drainage corridors. Parowan's flood damage prevention ordinance, effective FIRM information, and local floodplain administration responsibilities indicate that floodplain management remains an important local capability. Impacts: Flooding in Parowan could damage homes, businesses, public buildings, roads, bridges, culverts, water and wastewater systems, irrigation infrastructure, electric and communications systems, agricultural lands, and public facilities. Transportation impacts could include closures or hazardous conditions along I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, and routes connecting Parowan to Brian Head and surrounding rural areas. Potential consequences include public safety risks, evacuation needs, reduced emergency response access, disruption to municipal services,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	interruption of visitor travel and agricultural operations, sediment and debris cleanup, and long-term drainage, roadway, and utility repair costs.

Hail

Table 114 summarizes hail vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 114: Hail Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County includes dispersed homes, manufactured housing, barns, agricultural buildings, vehicles, farm equipment, utility infrastructure, public facilities, campgrounds, trailheads, livestock areas, crops, solar equipment, road signs, and recreation assets that are exposed to hail from severe thunderstorms. NOAA's Storm Events Database documents hail as a county-level severe weather event type, and NOAA/NSSL notes that hail can damage homes, cars, crops, and livestock. Vulnerability is increased where long travel distances, exposed agricultural fields, remote public land access roads, and limited local repair capacity affect response and recovery. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, skylights, vehicles, farm machinery, irrigation equipment, utility equipment, communications facilities, traffic signs, fencing, solar panels, livestock shelters, forage, hay, and row crops. Transportation and infrastructure impacts could include hazardous driving on I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-271/old highway connections, county roads, public land access roads, agricultural access roads, and emergency response routes. Damage to vehicles, public works equipment, utility infrastructure, and agricultural assets could increase repair costs, delay emergency response, disrupt ranching and farming operations, and affect residents or visitors caught outdoors during severe thunderstorms.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to hail because lodging, resort buildings, ski-area and recreation infrastructure, vehicles, public works facilities, utility systems, communications equipment, signage, trailheads, and visitors outdoors are exposed to severe thunderstorms in a high-elevation mountain setting. Hail risk is increased where storms form rapidly over elevated terrain and affect residents, resort employees, seasonal visitors, hikers, cyclists, and motorists with limited shelter options along SR-143 or local mountain roads. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, windows, vehicles, public works equipment, resort facilities, lift or operations support structures, signage, outdoor recreation equipment, utility lines, communications equipment, and visitor-serving assets. Impacts could include injuries to people caught outdoors, vehicle damage along SR-143 and local roads, reduced visibility and slick road surfaces, temporary interruption of resort operations, localized

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	power or communications disruptions, and repair costs for lodging, public buildings, roads, drainage facilities, and recreation infrastructure.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City contains Iron County’s largest concentration of residents, homes, apartments, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University facilities, healthcare facilities, public safety buildings, municipal facilities, vehicles, airport facilities, industrial buildings, utility systems, and visitor-serving uses. NCEI records document 1-inch hail in Enoch on July 14 and August 1, 2021, and 1.5-inch hail with damage reported from Cedar City to Enoch on October 2, 2022. This concentration of structures, vehicles, public facilities, and transportation assets increases vulnerability to localized hail damage. Impacts: Hail affecting Cedar City could damage roofs, windows, siding, HVAC equipment, solar panels, vehicles, school facilities, Southern Utah University buildings, healthcare facilities, public safety facilities, municipal buildings, airport facilities, utility equipment, signs, and business assets. Transportation and infrastructure impacts could affect I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, local arterials, Cedar City Regional Airport, Union Pacific rail connections, public works yards, emergency response routes, and parking areas. Impacts could include hazardous travel, vehicle crashes, property damage, business interruption, school or campus disruptions, airport delays, utility service interruptions, and increased insurance, repair, and public works response costs.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to hail because residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, municipal buildings, vehicles, local businesses, utility infrastructure, construction sites, and future development areas are exposed to severe thunderstorms moving across Cedar Valley. Hail risk is elevated where homes, vehicles, school facilities, public buildings, power and communications infrastructure, and outdoor assets are concentrated along SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, and developing neighborhoods. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, school buildings, municipal facilities, park structures, construction materials, utility equipment, signs, and outdoor public assets. Transportation and infrastructure impacts could include hazardous travel, reduced visibility, slick roads, vehicle damage, and potential crashes along SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, local arterials, school access routes, and emergency response routes. Damage could increase repair costs for residents, the city, schools, utilities, and businesses and could temporarily disrupt school operations, public works, emergency response, and community services.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to hail because homes, local roads, vehicles, water facilities, utilities, trailhead and recreation assets, agricultural areas, outbuildings, fencing, livestock shelters, and visitors outdoors may be exposed to localized severe thunderstorms along the I-15 corridor and Kanarra Creek/canyon setting. The town's small road network, outdoor recreation activity, and limited local repair resources increase vulnerability where hail affects people, vehicles, and facilities with little warning. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, windows, siding, vehicles, outbuildings, signs, utility equipment, trailhead facilities, fences, gardens, agricultural equipment, and livestock shelters. Impacts could include injuries to residents or visitors caught outdoors, hazardous driving and vehicle damage along I-15 access routes, frontage roads, local streets, trailhead roads, and emergency response routes, as well as localized power or communications disruptions. Hail damage could also disrupt recreation access, increase public works and repair costs, and affect residents, visitors, agricultural users, and emergency responders.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to hail because homes, vehicles, public buildings, local roads, utility systems, agricultural fields, hay and forage production, irrigation equipment, fencing, livestock shelters, outbuildings, and farm machinery are exposed to localized severe thunderstorms in Parowan Valley. Rural residential and agricultural assets are particularly vulnerable because even smaller hail can damage crops and vegetation, while larger hail can damage roofs, vehicles, windows, and exposed equipment. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, farm equipment, irrigation components, hay, forage, gardens, fencing, livestock shelters, utility equipment, signs, and public facilities. Transportation and infrastructure impacts could include hazardous travel, slick road conditions, reduced visibility, and vehicle damage along local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, and emergency response routes. Impacts could increase repair and insurance costs, disrupt agricultural operations, reduce crop or forage quality, and temporarily affect municipal services, public works, and emergency response.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to hail because homes, businesses, public buildings, schools, municipal facilities, vehicles, agricultural lands, irrigation infrastructure, utility systems, recreation access routes, and visitor travel corridors are exposed to severe thunderstorms moving through Parowan Valley and Parowan Canyon. Agricultural assets, municipal facilities, older roofs, vehicles, schools, and visitor-serving areas are vulnerable where hail damages structures, crops, equipment, and transportation assets with little warning. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, windows, siding, vehicles, public buildings, schools, municipal facilities, irrigation equipment, hay and forage crops,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	fencing, signs, utility equipment, and visitor-serving assets. Transportation impacts could include hazardous driving, vehicle damage, reduced visibility, and slick road conditions along I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, bridges, culverts, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head. Impacts could include increased repair costs, school or municipal service disruption, agricultural losses, visitor travel delays, and localized power or communications interruptions.

Landslide

Table 115 summarizes landslide vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 115: Landslide Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County contains canyon corridors, steep slopes, road cuts, public land access routes, drainage channels, utility corridors, communications sites, water facilities, irrigation infrastructure, reservoirs, bridges, culverts, and dispersed homes that may be exposed to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, or slope instability. Utah Geological Survey geologic-hazard mapping for portions of Iron County identifies landslide, rockfall, debris-flow, flooding, collapsible soil, shallow groundwater, liquefaction, and other geologic hazards in areas that include the Cedar City, Cedar City NW, Enoch, and Kanarraville quadrangles. Unincorporated areas are particularly vulnerable where development, county roads, state highways, utility lines, public land facilities, and emergency response routes cross steep terrain, canyon mouths, alluvial fans, unstable slopes, or areas affected by wildfire, intense rainfall, snowmelt, or seismic shaking. Impacts: Landslides or rockfall could damage homes, agricultural facilities, water and irrigation systems, utility corridors, communications infrastructure, roads, bridges, culverts, and public land access routes. Transportation impacts could include closures, debris deposition, road undermining, or slope failures along I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, county-maintained roads, canyon roads, public land access roads, and emergency response routes. Documented landslide impacts in Iron County include the SR-14 landslide that buried and displaced a section of the highway and affected Coal Creek, demonstrating how slope failures can disrupt regional travel, utilities, drainage, emergency access, freight movement, and recovery operations.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and slope instability because of its high-elevation mountain setting, steep slopes, resort development, lodging, town facilities, water and sewer infrastructure, electric and communications systems, ski-area infrastructure, and limited access. Slope instability can affect local roads, retaining areas, drainageways, stormwater facilities, utility lines, and developed areas where

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	steep terrain, snowmelt, intense rainfall, wildfire effects, or seismic shaking increase instability. The community's dependence on SR-143 and local mountain roads increases vulnerability if slope movement limits access for residents, visitors, public works, fire protection, emergency medical response, or evacuation. Impacts: Landslides or rockfall in Brian Head could damage lodging, homes, resort facilities, ski-area infrastructure, public buildings, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications equipment, culverts, drainage facilities, retaining structures, and local roads. Transportation impacts could include closures or restrictions on SR-143 and mountain access roads, isolating residents and visitors and delaying emergency response. Additional impacts could include utility outages, debris removal needs, interruption of resort operations, damage to public works infrastructure, slope stabilization costs, and economic losses to lodging, recreation, and visitor-serving businesses.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City is vulnerable to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and related geologic hazards because the city contains concentrated development, public facilities, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare access, public safety facilities, municipal utilities, drainage systems, canyon-adjacent neighborhoods, transportation corridors, and industrial areas near the western side of Cedar Valley and the Coal Creek/SR-14 corridor. Utah Geological Survey mapping for the Cedar City area identifies landslide, rockfall, debris-flow, shallow groundwater, liquefaction, collapsible soil, and other geologic hazards. Development near steep slopes, drainage corridors, canyon mouths, road cuts, and utility corridors may be vulnerable where intense rainfall, snowmelt, wildfire, erosion, or seismic shaking triggers slope movement. Impacts: Landslides or rockfall affecting Cedar City could damage homes, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University facilities, healthcare facilities, public buildings, stormwater infrastructure, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications systems, bridges, culverts, and industrial facilities. Transportation impacts could include debris, closures, or slope damage along SR-14, I-15, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, local arterials, Union Pacific rail connections, Cedar City Regional Airport access, and emergency response routes. The documented SR-14 landslide east of Cedar City demonstrates that slope failures can interrupt regional connectivity, affect Coal Creek, require major repair work, and create substantial public safety, transportation, utility, and recovery impacts.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to landslide-related impacts primarily where growth, roads, utilities, drainage systems, and public facilities intersect Cedar Valley geologic hazards and nearby slope or alluvial-fan settings. Utah Geological Survey mapping that includes the Enoch quadrangle identifies landslide, rockfall, debris-flow, shallow groundwater, liquefaction, collapsible soil, and other geologic hazards in the broader Cedar Valley area. Residential neighborhoods, schools, municipal facilities, water and wastewater

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	infrastructure, electric and communications systems, drainage improvements, SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, and future transportation corridors may be vulnerable where slope movement, debris, or sediment affects access, utilities, or stormwater conveyance. Impacts: Landslides, debris flows, or slope instability affecting Enoch could damage roads, culverts, drainage facilities, water and wastewater lines, public buildings, schools, utility corridors, and developing neighborhoods. Transportation impacts may include closures, sediment deposition, or damage along SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, local arterials, school access routes, and emergency response corridors. Additional impacts could include delayed emergency response, disruption to municipal services, increased drainage and public works maintenance, utility outages, and higher costs for geotechnical evaluation, slope stabilization, road repair, and infrastructure protection as the community continues to grow.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and slope instability because homes, local roads, water infrastructure, utilities, bridges, culverts, public facilities, trailhead and recreation access, and emergency response routes are located near Kanarra Creek, canyon terrain, steep slopes, and the I-15 corridor. Utah Geological Survey geologic-hazard mapping that includes the Kanarraville quadrangle identifies landslide, rockfall, debris-flow, and related geologic hazards. The town's small road network, canyon access, visitor use, and reliance on I-15 access increase vulnerability if slope failures or debris flows affect local crossings, water facilities, trailhead areas, or emergency routes. Impacts: Landslides, rockfall, or debris flows could damage homes, local roads, culverts, bridges, water and sewer infrastructure, electric and communications lines, trailhead facilities, canyon recreation access, and public works systems. Transportation impacts could include closure or damage to local streets, I-15 access routes, frontage roads, canyon access roads, trailhead roads, and emergency response routes. Potential consequences include temporary isolation, injuries to residents or visitors, delayed fire and emergency medical response, disruption of recreation access, debris and sediment removal, utility interruptions, and repair or stabilization costs for roads, slopes, drainageways, and public infrastructure.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is less directly exposed to steep mountain terrain than canyon communities, but residential areas, agricultural lands, irrigation ditches, local roads, utilities, public facilities, and transportation links may still be affected by landslide-related sediment, debris movement, slope instability along nearby foothill or drainage areas, or failures affecting regional access routes. The community's location in Parowan Valley means vulnerability is tied to drainage channels, alluvial-fan areas, irrigation infrastructure, local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, and utility crossings where debris or slope movement could affect service continuity and access.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Landslide-related debris, sediment, or slope instability affecting Paragonah could damage local roads, culverts, irrigation ditches, agricultural access routes, utilities, public facilities, fences, and fields. Transportation impacts could include closures or restricted access along local streets, SR-271/old highway connections, agricultural roads, nearby I-15 access, and emergency response routes. Potential consequences include delayed emergency response, disruption to agricultural operations, utility outages, sediment removal needs, increased public works costs, and reduced access between Paragonah, Parowan Valley communities, and regional transportation corridors.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and slope instability where homes, businesses, public facilities, schools, water and wastewater systems, irrigation infrastructure, utilities, bridges, culverts, agricultural lands, and visitor-serving routes intersect Parowan Canyon, Parowan Creek, foothill slopes, and transportation corridors serving Brian Head. The town's reliance on I-15 access, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, and canyon routes increases vulnerability if slope failures block roads, damage utilities, or disrupt emergency access. Steep slopes, canyon drainages, snowmelt, intense rainfall, wildfire effects, and seismic shaking may contribute to local slope instability and debris movement. Impacts: Landslides, rockfall, or debris flows affecting Parowan could damage homes, public buildings, schools, water and wastewater infrastructure, irrigation systems, electric and communications lines, roads, bridges, culverts, agricultural assets, and visitor-serving facilities. Transportation impacts could include closures or damage along SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, I-15 access routes, local streets, and routes connecting Parowan with Brian Head and surrounding rural areas. Impacts could include temporary isolation, delayed emergency response, interruption of visitor travel, utility outages, sediment and debris cleanup, damage to agricultural operations, and substantial costs for slope stabilization, road repair, drainage repair, and infrastructure recovery.

Problem Soils

Table 116 summarizes problem-soil vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 116: Problem Soils Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County contains dispersed homes, agricultural buildings, public land infrastructure, irrigation systems, wells, septic systems, culverts, bridges, county roads, utility corridors, and development areas that may be exposed to problem soils and related geologic hazards. Utah Geological Survey problem-soil guidance identifies collapsible soils, expansive soil and rock, corrosive soil and rock, soluble soil and rock, land subsidence, earth fissures, shallow bedrock, shallow groundwater, piping and erosion, and wind-blown sand as hazards that can damage buildings, utilities, roads, dikes, underground utilities, and other infrastructure if not identified and mitigated. Cedar Valley-specific UGS studies identify mapped hazards including collapsible soil, expansive soil and rock, corrosive soil and rock, soluble soil and rock, shallow groundwater, liquefaction, earth fissures, and wind-blown sand in the Cedar City, Cedar City NW, Enoch, and Kanarraville quadrangles. Iron County's Water Use and Preservation Element also notes that historical groundwater overdraft has caused subsidence and fissures in Cedar Valley. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, slab cracking, pavement distress, utility corrosion, pipeline breaks, septic system problems, culvert or ditch deformation, erosion, road shoulder failure, and damage to agricultural and public works infrastructure. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include county-maintained roads, I-15 access routes, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-271/old highway connections, bridges, culverts, irrigation canals and ditches, culinary water systems, wastewater and septic systems, wells, electric and communications corridors, and emergency response routes. In Cedar Valley, land subsidence and earth fissures associated with groundwater decline could further affect roads, lots, pipelines, canals, drainage systems, and future development areas if site-specific geotechnical and geologic-hazard investigations are not completed before construction.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to problem soils and rock conditions associated with its high-elevation mountain setting, steep slopes, shallow bedrock, engineered cuts and fills, road embankments, retaining areas, drainage systems, resort facilities, lodging, town facilities, water and wastewater systems, and utility corridors. While the Cedar Valley UGS problem-soils mapping focuses on the Cedar City, Cedar City NW, Enoch, and Kanarraville quadrangles, UGS statewide problem-soil guidance identifies hazards such as expansive soil and rock, corrosive soil and rock, shallow bedrock, soluble soil and rock, collapsible soils, piping and erosion, and slope-related soil/rock conditions as concerns for buildings, utilities, roads, and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	other infrastructure. Brian Head's reliance on SR-143 and local mountain roads increases vulnerability where soil or rock conditions affect road bases, drainage, retaining structures, utility lines, or foundations. Impacts: Problem soils or shallow rock conditions could damage building foundations, road subgrades, retaining structures, culverts, drainage facilities, water and sewer lines, electric and communications infrastructure, resort facilities, parking areas, and public works assets. Transportation impacts could include pavement cracking, settlement, erosion, or maintenance needs on SR-143 and local mountain roads, which could affect access for residents, visitors, snow removal, fire response, emergency medical service, utility repair, and evacuation. Impacts could also include higher construction costs, recurring maintenance, geotechnical investigation requirements, utility breaks, localized drainage issues, and damage to lodging or resort infrastructure if soil and rock conditions are not adequately addressed during design and construction.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City is vulnerable to problem soils because the city contains dense residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and public infrastructure in Cedar Valley, where UGS studies have mapped geologic hazards including collapsible soil, expansive soil and rock, corrosive soil and rock, soluble soil and rock, shallow groundwater, liquefaction, earth fissures, and wind-blown sand. The UGS land subsidence and earth fissure investigation found that groundwater mining in Cedar Valley lowered the potentiometric surface by as much as 114 feet since 1939, caused permanent compaction of fine-grained aquifer sediments, affected approximately 100 square miles of the valley, and produced at least 8.3 miles of earth fissures. Cedar City's buildings, streets, water and wastewater systems, drainage facilities, Southern Utah University facilities, schools, healthcare facilities, industrial areas, Cedar City Regional Airport, and utility corridors may be vulnerable where development occurs on susceptible soils or near fissure, subsidence, shallow groundwater, or corrosive soil areas. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, slab and wall cracking, pavement distress, buckling or failure of sidewalks and curbs, water and sewer line breaks, storm drain deformation, utility corrosion, septic or drainage problems, and damage to industrial or public facilities. Critical infrastructure and transportation impacts could affect I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, local arterials, Union Pacific rail connections, Cedar City Regional Airport access, water wellfields, recharge areas, wastewater and stormwater systems, electric and communications corridors, schools, healthcare facilities, public safety facilities, and Southern Utah University. Long-term impacts could include higher maintenance costs, need for geotechnical investigations, development constraints, utility service interruptions, and deformation of roadways, pipelines, canals, or drainage systems where subsidence, fissures, collapsible soils, or expansive soils affect built infrastructure.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is specifically vulnerable to problem soils, land subsidence, and earth fissures in Cedar Valley. The Utah Geological Survey reported that Enoch City contacted UGS after streets, sidewalks, and curbs and gutters in a new subdivision were being damaged; UGS identified a 2.4-mile-long earth fissure formed in response to land subsidence caused by groundwater overdraft. The same UGS report notes that the fissure crossed undeveloped lots and damaged streets and sidewalks, with vertical displacement reversing the flow direction of a sewer line so that gravity drainage was no longer possible. Enoch’s residential neighborhoods, roads, sidewalks, curbs, schools, municipal facilities, water and wastewater systems, storm drainage, electric and communications utilities, SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, and future growth areas may be vulnerable where development intersects fissures, collapsible soils, expansive soils, shallow groundwater, corrosive soils, or other mapped geologic hazards. Impacts: Problem soils in Enoch could damage foundations, pavements, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, sewer lines, water lines, storm drains, utility corridors, school facilities, public buildings, and developing subdivisions. Impacts could include utility service disruption, costly sewer or waterline reconstruction, road settlement, altered drainage, damage to private lots, reduced developable land, increased geotechnical investigation requirements, and higher maintenance costs. Critical transportation and access impacts could affect SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, I-15 access routes, school access routes, public safety corridors, and future transportation improvements where fissures, settlement, or collapsible soils damage road bases, crossings, or underground utilities.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is included in the Cedar Valley geologic-hazard mapping area, which identifies where hazards such as collapsible soil, expansive soil and rock, corrosive soil and rock, soluble soil and rock, shallow groundwater, liquefaction, wind-blown sand, piping and erosion, and related geologic conditions may exist. Homes, local streets, bridges, culverts, water infrastructure, septic or wastewater systems, utilities, trailhead facilities, agricultural areas, and I-15 access routes may be vulnerable where development or infrastructure crosses susceptible soils, drainage corridors, canyon-mouth deposits, alluvial fans, or shallow groundwater areas. The town’s small road network and reliance on I-15 access increase vulnerability if soil conditions damage pavement, utilities, or drainage structures. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation settlement, cracking of roads or sidewalks, culvert deformation, utility corrosion, water or sewer line damage, septic system problems, drainage failure, erosion, or damage to trailhead and recreation infrastructure. Transportation impacts could affect local streets, bridges, culverts, I-15 access routes, frontage roads, trailhead roads, canyon access roads, and emergency response routes. Potential consequences include higher public works costs, delayed emergency response, localized utility outages, damage to homes or public facilities,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	drainage maintenance needs, and increased geotechnical requirements for future construction or infrastructure improvements.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to problem soils where homes, agricultural buildings, irrigation ditches, water systems, private or municipal utilities, local roads, agricultural access routes, and public facilities are constructed on valley-floor or alluvial deposits in Parowan Valley. Although the most detailed UGS Cedar Valley mapping cited for this section focuses on Cedar City, Enoch, and Kanarraville, UGS statewide problem-soil guidance identifies collapsible soils, expansive soils, corrosive soils, soluble soils, piping and erosion, shallow bedrock, shallow groundwater, subsidence, and earth fissures as hazards that can affect buildings, utilities, roads, underground infrastructure, and agricultural infrastructure. Paragonah's agricultural setting increases vulnerability where irrigation, wetting and drying cycles, road embankments, ditches, or utility trenches interact with collapsible, expansive, corrosive, or erodible soils. Impacts: Problem soils could cause settlement of foundations, cracking of slabs and pavements, damage to irrigation ditches, corrosion of buried utilities, deformation of culverts, septic or drainage issues, and increased maintenance needs for local roads and agricultural infrastructure. Transportation and infrastructure impacts could affect local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, bridges, culverts, irrigation systems, water lines, utility crossings, electric and communications corridors, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include higher repair costs for residents and public works, reduced reliability of water or irrigation systems, damage to fields or farm access, and additional geotechnical investigation needs for future development.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to problem soils where homes, businesses, public buildings, schools, water and wastewater systems, irrigation infrastructure, local streets, bridges, culverts, agricultural lands, and visitor-serving routes are located on valley-floor, alluvial, or canyon-related deposits near Parowan Valley and Parowan Canyon. UGS problem-soil guidance identifies collapsible soils, expansive soils, corrosive soils, soluble soils, piping and erosion, shallow bedrock, shallow groundwater, land subsidence, and earth fissures as hazards that can damage structures and infrastructure if not evaluated and mitigated. Parowan's reliance on I-15 access, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local roads, irrigation systems, and utilities increases vulnerability where soil conditions affect foundations, road bases, buried utilities, drainage systems, or agricultural infrastructure. Impacts: Problem soils could cause building settlement, foundation and slab cracking, pavement distress, utility corrosion, water or sewer line damage, culvert deformation, irrigation ditch leakage or failure, erosion, and recurring maintenance problems. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include Parowan's water system, wastewater infrastructure, irrigation ditches, local streets, I-15 access routes, SR-143,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Parowan Canyon Road, bridges, culverts, electric and communications systems, school and municipal facilities, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head. Impacts could include increased public works costs, delayed emergency access, utility outages, damage to agricultural operations, development constraints, and the need for site-specific geotechnical investigations before new construction or infrastructure improvements.

Radon Gas

Table 117 summarizes radon vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 117: Radon Gas Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County is vulnerable to radon because radon is an odorless, invisible radioactive gas that can enter homes and buildings through soil, foundation openings, cracks, crawl spaces, basements, slabs, utility penetrations, and other pathways. The EPA's Utah radon zone map classifies Iron County as Zone 2, indicating moderate radon potential with predicted average indoor screening levels between 2 and 4 pCi/L; EPA also states that zone maps should not be used to decide whether individual buildings need testing because all homes should be tested. Dispersed homes, manufactured housing, farm and ranch residences, public buildings, fire stations, community facilities, schools, childcare facilities, private wells or buildings with lower-level occupied areas, and employee work spaces may be vulnerable where testing has not been completed or where elevated levels have not been mitigated. Impacts: Radon does not typically damage transportation networks or aboveground critical infrastructure, but prolonged indoor exposure can increase lung cancer risk for residents, workers, students, visitors, and first responders who spend time in affected buildings. Impacts may include long-term public health risk, need for testing and mitigation in homes and public facilities, costs for sub-slab depressurization or other mitigation systems, and increased outreach needs for rural residents and property owners. Critical facilities that may require testing and mitigation include county buildings, emergency response facilities, schools, community buildings, public works facilities, and other regularly occupied structures, particularly basements, ground floors, crawl space buildings, and slab-on-grade buildings.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to radon where homes, lodging, resort facilities, public buildings, employee housing, town facilities, and other occupied structures have lower-level rooms, crawl spaces, slab-on-grade foundations, or foundation openings that allow soil gas to enter. EPA and CDC guidance emphasize that radon can occur in any building, including new or old buildings and buildings with or without basements, and that the only way to know whether radon is elevated is to test. Seasonal lodging, vacation rentals, public-facing facilities, and employee work spaces may be vulnerable if testing is not conducted or mitigation is not maintained. Impacts: Radon gas would not be expected to directly damage SR-143, local roads, resort utilities, or physical infrastructure, but elevated indoor levels could create long-term health risk for residents, workers, resort employees, visitors, and public employees who spend extended time in affected buildings. Impacts could include testing and mitigation costs for homes, lodging, town facilities, resort facilities, and employee housing; need for public education for short-term rental owners and second-home owners; and potential disruption if occupied facilities require mitigation installation, post-mitigation retesting, or ventilation improvements.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City is vulnerable to radon because it contains Iron County's largest concentration of homes, apartments, schools, childcare facilities, Southern Utah University facilities, healthcare facilities, municipal buildings, public safety facilities, commercial buildings, and workplaces. EPA's Utah radon zone mapping classifies Iron County as Zone 2, and Utah DEQ states that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer and that one in three Utah homes has elevated radon levels. Buildings with basements, crawl spaces, slab-on-grade foundations, lower-level classrooms, offices, dormitories, healthcare spaces, or occupied ground-floor areas may be vulnerable if radon testing is incomplete or mitigation systems are absent, ineffective, or not maintained. Impacts: Elevated radon in Cedar City could create long-term health risk for residents, students, faculty, healthcare workers, public employees, first responders, and workers in regularly occupied buildings. Impacts could include testing, mitigation, retesting, and maintenance costs for homes, rental housing, schools, Southern Utah University buildings, healthcare facilities, municipal facilities, public safety buildings, and commercial properties. While radon does not directly damage I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cedar City Regional Airport, Union Pacific rail connections, utilities, or roads, it can affect the safe long-term occupancy and facility management of critical buildings that support education, healthcare, public safety, emergency management, and municipal operations.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to radon because residential neighborhoods, schools, public buildings, municipal facilities, and future development areas include occupied structures that may allow soil gas entry through foundations, slabs, crawl spaces, basements, cracks, and utility penetrations. EPA and CDC guidance note that radon can build up in homes and buildings regardless of age, foundation type, or basement presence, and that testing is the only way to determine radon levels. Enoch’s continued residential growth increases the number of buildings that may require radon testing, radon-resistant new construction consideration, and mitigation where elevated levels are identified. Impacts: Elevated radon could create long-term health risk for residents, students, teachers, municipal staff, public safety personnel, and workers in affected buildings. Impacts may include testing and mitigation costs for homes, schools, public buildings, and municipal facilities; need for homeowner and builder outreach; and ongoing maintenance of mitigation systems. Radon would not directly damage SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, local arterials, utilities, or stormwater systems, but it may affect the long-term safe use and management of schools, public buildings, and housing if elevated indoor levels are not identified and reduced.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to radon because homes, public facilities, local service buildings, lodging or visitor-serving structures, and other occupied buildings may have crawl spaces, basements, slabs, or foundation openings that allow radon to enter from underlying soil and rock. EPA’s Utah radon zone map places Iron County in Zone 2, but EPA guidance emphasizes that individual building levels vary and that all homes should be tested regardless of zone. Rural properties, older buildings, homes with lower-level occupied spaces, and community facilities may be vulnerable where testing has not occurred or mitigation is not installed. Impacts: Radon gas would not directly affect Kanarraville’s roads, I-15 access, Kanarra Creek crossings, utilities, or trailhead infrastructure, but elevated indoor levels could increase long-term lung cancer risk for residents, workers, visitors staying in occupied buildings, and public employees. Impacts could include testing and mitigation costs for homes, town facilities, community buildings, and visitor-serving properties; outreach needs for property owners and landlords; and minor facility disruptions during mitigation installation or retesting. Public education is important because radon cannot be seen, smelled, or tasted and elevated levels are only identified through testing.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to radon because homes, public buildings, community facilities, agricultural residences, and occupied work spaces may allow soil gas to enter through foundations, slabs, crawl spaces, basements, cracks, sump openings, or utility penetrations. EPA and CDC guidance state that radon can enter any home or building and that testing is the only way to know whether levels are elevated. Rural homes, older structures, homes with lower-level occupied space, and community

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	facilities may be vulnerable if testing and mitigation have not been completed. Impacts: Radon would not directly damage Paragonah’s roads, irrigation systems, I-15 access, SR-271/old highway connections, utilities, or agricultural infrastructure, but elevated indoor levels could create long-term health risk for residents, public employees, agricultural workers, and occupants of affected homes or public buildings. Impacts may include testing, mitigation, retesting, and system-maintenance costs for homes and public facilities; outreach needs for rural property owners; and potential temporary disruption to occupied buildings during mitigation installation. Because radon has no immediate warning signs, missed testing could allow exposure to continue over many years.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to radon because homes, schools, public buildings, municipal facilities, businesses, visitor-serving facilities, and occupied work spaces may have lower-level or ground-contact areas where radon can accumulate. EPA’s Utah radon zone map classifies Iron County as Zone 2, and EPA guidance recommends testing all homes and reducing indoor radon where levels are at or above 4 pCi/L, with consideration of mitigation between 2 and 4 pCi/L. Buildings with basements, crawl spaces, slabs, foundation cracks, or utility penetrations may be vulnerable if testing is incomplete or mitigation systems are not installed or maintained. Impacts: Radon gas would not directly damage I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, bridges, culverts, water systems, wastewater systems, utilities, or irrigation infrastructure, but elevated indoor radon could affect the long-term health of residents, students, workers, municipal employees, and visitors who spend time in affected buildings. Impacts could include testing and mitigation costs for homes, schools, municipal facilities, businesses, and visitor-serving structures; outreach needs for homeowners, landlords, and builders; and ongoing operation and maintenance of mitigation systems to support safe long-term occupancy of public and private buildings.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Table 118 summarizes thunderstorms and lightning vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 118: Thunderstorms and Lightning Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residents, agricultural producers, outdoor workers, livestock, visitors, public land users, campgrounds, trailheads, utility corridors, communications sites, water facilities, road crews, and emergency responders may be exposed to cloud-to-ground lightning, severe thunderstorm winds, heavy rain, hail, and rapid changes in travel conditions. National Weather Service guidance defines severe thunderstorms as storms capable of producing hail one inch or larger or wind gusts over 58 mph, and notes that thunderstorms may also produce dangerous lightning, tornadoes, and heavy rain that can cause flash flooding. Lightning is also a wildfire ignition source, and recent Iron County reporting documented lightning-caused fires near Cedar City on BLM and nearby private lands. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause injuries or fatalities to people outdoors, ignite wildfires, damage electric and communications infrastructure, disrupt water and public safety systems, damage roofs, signs, vehicles, outbuildings, livestock facilities, and agricultural assets, and create hazardous travel conditions from wind, lightning, hail, blowing dust, and heavy rain. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-271/old highway connections, county-maintained roads, public land access roads, agricultural access routes, bridges, culverts, electric distribution lines, communications towers, dispatch and emergency response systems, fire stations, water facilities, and emergency response corridors. Cascading impacts may include power outages, delayed emergency response, road closures, wildfire response needs, and disruption to residents, livestock operations, recreation, and travel.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residents, visitors, resort employees, outdoor recreation users, construction workers, public works staff, and emergency responders may be exposed in a high-elevation mountain setting where storms can develop quickly. Lodging, resort facilities, ski-area equipment, communications systems, electric infrastructure, water and wastewater systems, trailheads, signage, and local roads are vulnerable to lightning, severe wind, hail, and stormwater runoff. Brian Head's limited access via SR-143 and local mountain roads increases vulnerability if lightning, downed trees, power outages, wildfire starts, or debris affect access and response. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could injure visitors or workers outdoors, damage resort and lodging facilities, interrupt power and communications, affect water and wastewater systems, damage signs or

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	public works equipment, and ignite wildfires in surrounding forested lands. Transportation and access impacts could include hazardous conditions, debris, vehicle crashes, or temporary closures along SR-143, local mountain roads, trailhead roads, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include interruption of resort operations, evacuation or sheltering needs for visitors, delayed fire and emergency medical response, utility restoration costs, and increased wildfire suppression demands.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because it contains Iron County's largest concentration of residents, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare facilities, public safety facilities, municipal buildings, utilities, transportation systems, industrial areas, airport facilities, and visitor-serving uses. Severe thunderstorms can damage roofs, siding, trees, mobile homes, and outbuildings and interrupt utilities and travel along Interstate 15 and State Route 56. Lightning may ignite structure or wildland fires. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could damage homes, schools, Southern Utah University facilities, healthcare facilities, public safety buildings, municipal facilities, airport facilities, utility equipment, communications systems, traffic signals, signs, trees, vehicles, and roofs. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, Cedar City Regional Airport, Union Pacific rail connections, industrial corridors, electric distribution systems, communications systems, water and wastewater facilities, public safety facilities, and emergency response routes. Potential consequences include power outages, communications disruption, wildfire starts, hazardous travel, airport delays, business interruption, school or campus disruptions, EMS call increases, and debris removal or utility restoration needs.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, public buildings, utilities, developing subdivisions, construction sites, and transportation corridors are located in Cedar Valley where severe storms can produce damaging wind, hail, lightning, and heavy rain. Damaging wind can affect roofs, siding, trees, mobile homes, and outbuildings. Enoch's growth along SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, and I-15 access routes increases exposure of homes, utilities, schools, and municipal services to storm-related outages and access disruptions. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could damage homes, schools, public buildings, park facilities, utility equipment, vehicles, construction materials, signs, trees, and communications infrastructure. Transportation impacts could include hazardous travel, reduced visibility, debris, downed power lines, traffic disruption, and vehicle crashes along SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, school access routes, local arterials, and emergency response corridors. Additional impacts could include localized power outages, communications interruptions, delayed emergency response, school or

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	municipal service disruption, stormwater and drainage issues, and increased public works or utility repair costs.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because homes, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, water infrastructure, utilities, trailhead areas, visitors, hikers, agricultural uses, and emergency responders may be exposed to lightning, damaging wind, hail, and heavy rain near Kanarra Creek, canyon terrain, and the I-15 corridor. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could injure residents or visitors outdoors, damage homes, roofs, signs, vehicles, trailhead facilities, water system components, utilities, and communications infrastructure, and produce localized debris, flooding, or fire starts. Transportation impacts could affect I-15 access routes, frontage roads, local streets, trailhead roads, Kanarra Creek access, bridges, culverts, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include temporary isolation, delayed fire and emergency medical response, disruption to recreation access, localized power or communications outages, debris cleanup, and increased public works and utility repair needs.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because homes, public buildings, local roads, utility systems, agricultural fields, livestock facilities, irrigation equipment, outbuildings, vehicles, and emergency response routes are exposed to severe storms moving through Parowan Valley. Rural residents, agricultural workers, livestock, and public works personnel may be exposed outdoors where shelter is limited. Severe thunderstorm winds and lightning can affect electric and communications systems, roofs, signs, trees, irrigation infrastructure, farm equipment, and local transportation routes. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could damage roofs, windows, vehicles, outbuildings, irrigation equipment, livestock shelters, utility equipment, communications lines, signs, trees, and agricultural assets. Transportation impacts could include hazardous travel, debris, reduced visibility, slick roads, downed power lines, and access disruption along local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, and emergency response routes. Additional impacts could include localized power outages, communications disruption, crop or livestock impacts, public works repair needs, delayed emergency response, and increased costs for debris removal, utility restoration, and agricultural recovery.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to thunderstorms and lightning because homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, municipal facilities, agricultural lands, irrigation systems, utilities, vehicles, recreation areas, and visitor travel routes are exposed to severe storms moving through Parowan Valley and Parowan Canyon. Lightning, damaging winds, hail, and heavy rain can affect public facilities, utility systems, emergency response routes, agricultural operations, and travel between Parowan, Brian Head, and surrounding rural areas. Outdoor workers, residents, students, visitors, and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	travelers are vulnerable when storms develop quickly and shelter or communications are limited. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could damage homes, schools, public buildings, roofs, vehicles, signs, trees, irrigation equipment, utility systems, communications infrastructure, bridges, culverts, and visitor-serving facilities. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, agricultural access roads, electric and communications systems, water and wastewater facilities, schools, municipal facilities, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head. Impacts could include power outages, communications disruption, lightning-caused wildfire starts, hazardous travel, road debris, delayed emergency response, interruption of visitor travel, agricultural damage, and repair or debris removal costs.

Tornadoes

Table 119 summarizes tornado vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 119: Tornadoes Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County is vulnerable to tornadoes and tornado-producing severe thunderstorms despite the county's relatively low tornado frequency. NOAA's Storm Events Database includes an EF0 landspout tornado west of Interstate 15 between Cedar City and Enoch on April 18, 2025, and the database documents tornadoes, thunderstorm wind, hail, and other severe weather events by county. Dispersed residences, manufactured homes, agricultural buildings, barns, livestock facilities, public land facilities, campgrounds, trailheads, utility corridors, communications sites, road crews, travelers, and emergency responders may be exposed where shelter options are limited and warning times are short. FEMA and NWS guidance emphasize that mitigation planning should identify vulnerable assets and that mobile and manufactured homes, vehicles, and outdoor locations are unsafe during tornado warnings. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage or destroy homes, manufactured housing, barns, outbuildings, agricultural equipment, vehicles, power poles, communications equipment, water facilities, signs, fencing, trees, and public facilities. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-271/old highway connections, county-maintained roads, agricultural access roads, public land access roads, bridges, culverts, electric distribution lines, communications towers, emergency response routes, and dispatch or public safety communications systems. Impacts may include injuries or fatalities, debris-

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	blocked roads, power and communications outages, damage to water or wastewater utilities, delayed emergency response, livestock losses, disruption to recreation and travel, and increased debris removal, sheltering, and recovery costs.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is vulnerable to tornadoes and severe rotating storms where residents, visitors, resort employees, lodging guests, outdoor recreation users, construction workers, public works staff, and emergency responders may be exposed with limited nearby shelter. Although tornado occurrence is uncommon in Iron County, tornadoes can occur in all states and may develop from severe thunderstorms. Brian Head's high-elevation resort setting, seasonal visitor population, lodging, resort facilities, ski-area infrastructure, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications infrastructure, and limited access via SR-143 increase vulnerability if tornado or severe wind damage affects local roads, utilities, or occupied buildings. Impacts: A tornado or tornado-producing severe storm could damage roofs, windows, lodging facilities, resort buildings, public facilities, vehicles, signs, lift or operations-support structures, utility lines, communications equipment, water and wastewater assets, trees, and local roads. Transportation and access impacts could include debris, downed trees, damaged utilities, vehicle crashes, or temporary closures on SR-143, local mountain roads, trailhead roads, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include injuries to people outdoors or in vehicles, temporary isolation of residents and visitors, interrupted resort operations, power and communications outages, delayed fire and emergency medical response, and increased debris removal and repair costs.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City is vulnerable to tornadoes and tornado-producing severe thunderstorms because it contains Iron County's largest concentration of residents, homes, apartments, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare facilities, public safety facilities, municipal buildings, utility systems, airport facilities, industrial areas, businesses, and transportation infrastructure. The National Weather Service Enhanced Fujita Scale identifies damage indicators that include residences, schools, institutional buildings, warehouses, transmission towers, free-standing poles, trees, and other structures, all of which are represented in Cedar City's built environment. Residents in manufactured housing, people in vehicles, students, visitors, outdoor workers, and people in large-span or nonreinforced buildings may be more vulnerable if a tornado warning occurs with limited time to shelter.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: A tornado affecting Cedar City could damage homes, apartments, schools, Southern Utah University facilities, healthcare facilities, public safety buildings, municipal buildings, warehouses, industrial structures, service stations, signs, vehicles, trees, power poles, communications equipment, and water or wastewater facilities. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, Cedar City Regional Airport, Union Pacific rail connections, public safety facilities, electric distribution systems, communications systems, water and wastewater systems, public works yards, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include injuries or fatalities, power and communications outages, debris-blocked roads, airport delays or facility damage, school or campus disruptions, healthcare access disruption, business interruption, and extensive debris removal and repair costs.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to tornadoes and tornado-producing severe thunderstorms because residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, municipal buildings, utilities, construction sites, developing subdivisions, and transportation corridors are located in Cedar Valley where severe storms can produce damaging winds, hail, lightning, and isolated tornadoes. Manufactured homes, vehicles, outdoor recreation areas, school facilities, public buildings, utility systems, and developing areas along SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, and I-15 access routes are vulnerable where warning time is limited and sturdy shelter may not be immediately available. Impacts: A tornado affecting Enoch could damage homes, schools, public buildings, park facilities, roofs, windows, vehicles, construction materials, utility equipment, communications infrastructure, signs, trees, and developing subdivisions. Transportation and infrastructure impacts could include debris, downed power lines, traffic disruption, damaged signals or signs, and hazardous travel along SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, school access routes, local arterials, and emergency response corridors. Additional impacts could include injuries, power outages, communications interruptions, delayed emergency response, school or municipal service disruption, damage to water or wastewater infrastructure, and increased public works, debris removal, and utility restoration costs.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to tornadoes and tornado-producing severe thunderstorms because homes, public buildings, local roads, bridges, culverts, water infrastructure, utilities, trailhead areas, visitors, hikers, agricultural uses, and emergency response routes are located near the I-15 corridor and canyon terrain. Residents in manufactured or less wind-resistant structures, people in vehicles, hikers, trail users, outdoor workers, and visitors may be especially vulnerable because NWS guidance indicates that mobile homes, vehicles, and outdoor locations are unsafe during tornado warnings. The town's small road network and reliance on I-15 access increase vulnerability if debris, downed utilities, or road damage limit evacuation or emergency response.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: A tornado affecting Kanarraville could damage homes, roofs, windows, outbuildings, vehicles, signs, trailhead facilities, water system components, electric and communications lines, trees, fencing, and agricultural assets. Transportation impacts could affect I-15 access routes, frontage roads, local streets, trailhead roads, Kanarra Creek access, bridges, culverts, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include injuries to residents or visitors, temporary isolation, delayed fire and emergency medical response, localized utility outages, disruption to recreation access, debris cleanup, and increased public works and repair costs.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to tornadoes and tornado-producing severe thunderstorms because homes, public buildings, local roads, utility systems, agricultural fields, livestock facilities, irrigation equipment, outbuildings, vehicles, and emergency response routes are exposed in Parowan Valley. Rural residents, agricultural workers, livestock operators, travelers, and public works personnel may be exposed outdoors where sturdy shelter is limited. Manufactured homes, barns, outbuildings, vehicles, power poles, communications lines, and agricultural structures are particularly vulnerable to tornado winds and windborne debris. Impacts: A tornado affecting Paragonah could damage homes, roofs, windows, vehicles, outbuildings, barns, irrigation equipment, livestock shelters, utility equipment, communications lines, signs, trees, fencing, and agricultural assets. Transportation impacts could include debris, reduced visibility, downed power lines, damaged signs, and access disruption along local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, and emergency response routes. Additional impacts could include injuries, localized power and communications outages, crop or livestock impacts, public works repair needs, delayed emergency response, and increased costs for debris removal, utility restoration, and agricultural recovery.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to tornadoes and tornado-producing severe thunderstorms because homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, municipal facilities, agricultural lands, irrigation systems, utility corridors, vehicles, recreation areas, and visitor travel routes are exposed in Parowan Valley and along routes to Parowan Canyon and Brian Head. Residents, students, outdoor workers, travelers, agricultural operators, and visitors may be vulnerable if a tornado warning occurs with limited time to reach shelter. Manufactured homes, older buildings, barns, schools, municipal buildings, utility infrastructure, and vehicles are vulnerable to tornado winds, windborne debris, and associated severe thunderstorm hazards.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: A tornado affecting Parowan could damage homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, roofs, vehicles, signs, trees, irrigation equipment, utility systems, communications infrastructure, bridges, culverts, agricultural buildings, and visitor-serving facilities. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, agricultural access roads, electric and communications systems, water and wastewater facilities, schools, municipal facilities, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head. Impacts could include injuries or fatalities, power outages, communications disruption, debris-blocked roads, delayed emergency response, interruption of visitor travel, agricultural damage, school or municipal service disruption, and repair or debris removal costs.

Wildfire

Table 120 summarizes wildfire vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 120: Wildfire Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County is vulnerable to wildfire where dispersed homes, agricultural buildings, livestock facilities, public lands, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads, utility corridors, communications sites, water facilities, fire response access roads, and rural transportation routes intersect wildland vegetation and dry fuels. Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands identifies the Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal as the state mechanism for deploying wildfire risk information and supporting mitigation and prevention efforts, and statewide WUI mapping identifies high-risk areas where structures and infrastructure meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland vegetation. Unincorporated areas are particularly vulnerable where drought, wind, lightning, grass, sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, forested terrain, limited access, and long response distances increase fire spread potential and complicate evacuation or suppression. Impacts: Wildfire could destroy homes, barns, fences, livestock facilities, public land infrastructure, communications sites, electric distribution infrastructure, water facilities, recreation assets, and agricultural resources. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-271/old highway connections, county-maintained roads, public land access roads, agricultural access roads, bridges, culverts, electric and communications corridors, water systems, fire stations, dispatch and emergency communications, and evacuation or mutual-aid routes. Impacts could include injuries or fatalities, evacuations, structure loss, livestock losses, power and communications outages, road closures, smoke impacts, watershed and drainage damage, post-fire flooding

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	or debris flows, emergency response delays, and long-term recovery and debris removal costs.
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is highly vulnerable to wildfire because of its high-elevation forested setting, steep slopes, resort development, lodging, vacation homes, public facilities, ski-area infrastructure, utilities, limited access, and surrounding public lands. Brian Head’s Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan states that the 2017 Brian Head Fire showed the community is at risk for wildfire and identifies wildfire risks, mitigation tactics, stakeholders, and solutions to reduce wildfire risk. The Town notes that Brian Head Public Safety partners with the Utah Division of Forestry, Dixie National Forest, and Cedar Breaks National Monument to reduce fire risk on surrounding public lands and provides property wildfire assessments to support defensible space and Firewise efforts. Impacts: Wildfire in Brian Head could damage or destroy homes, lodging, resort facilities, ski-area infrastructure, public buildings, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications infrastructure, road signs, trailheads, and forested recreation assets. Transportation impacts could include closure or restriction of SR-143 and local mountain roads, limiting evacuation, fire response, EMS access, utility repair, snow-removal operations, and visitor movement. Impacts could include evacuation of residents and visitors, loss of tourism revenue, smoke exposure, power and communications outages, interruption of resort operations, structure loss, post-fire flooding or debris flows on steep slopes, and substantial costs for suppression, debris removal, slope stabilization, utility repair, and fuels mitigation.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City is vulnerable to wildfire because it contains the county’s largest concentration of homes, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare facilities, public safety facilities, municipal buildings, utilities, airport facilities, industrial areas, transportation corridors, and WUI-adjacent neighborhoods near open lands, canyon areas, grass, brush, and pinyon-juniper fuels. Utah wildfire risk resources identify WUI exposure as a statewide concern, and local reporting has documented lightning-caused wildfires outside Cedar City in the Comstock Road and Desert Mound areas, with BLM land, nearby private land, limited access, aircraft response, and multiple lightning-caused ignitions. Cedar City is also dependent on regional transportation, utilities, emergency communications, and water systems that may be exposed to fire, smoke, power disruption, or access restrictions. Impacts: Wildfire affecting Cedar City could damage homes, businesses, schools, Southern Utah University facilities, healthcare facilities, public safety buildings, municipal facilities, industrial structures, utility equipment, communications infrastructure, traffic signals, water and wastewater systems, airport facilities, and recreation assets. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, Cedar City Regional Airport, Union Pacific rail connections, industrial corridors, electric distribution systems, communications systems, water and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	wastewater facilities, public safety facilities, and evacuation routes. Impacts could include evacuations, injuries, structure loss, smoke impacts, power and communications outages, airport delays, business interruption, school or campus disruption, healthcare access impacts, road closures, post-fire flooding or debris flows, and major suppression and recovery costs.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to wildfire where residential growth, schools, municipal facilities, parks, utilities, open lands, grass and brush fuels, and transportation corridors meet or border wildland vegetation in Cedar Valley. Utah WUI guidance defines the wildland-urban interface as the transition zone where structures and human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels, and state high-risk WUI mapping is intended to identify structures and infrastructure most susceptible to wildfire impacts. Enoch’s continued growth along SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, future transportation corridors, and I-15 access routes increases the number of homes, schools, utilities, and public facilities that may require defensible space, evacuation planning, and fire-adapted development practices. Impacts: Wildfire affecting Enoch could damage homes, schools, public buildings, parks, water infrastructure, wastewater systems, electric and communications infrastructure, signs, fences, and open-space areas. Transportation and access impacts could include road closures, smoke, reduced visibility, debris, or utility-related hazards along SR-130, Midvalley Road, local arterials, I-15 access routes, school access routes, and emergency response corridors. Additional impacts could include evacuations, delayed emergency response, power and communications outages, increased water demand for firefighting, disruption to schools and municipal services, damage to developing subdivisions, post-fire drainage or erosion problems, and increased public works and recovery costs.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to wildfire because homes, local roads, water infrastructure, utilities, bridges, culverts, trailhead areas, visitors, recreation users, agricultural uses, and emergency response routes are located near Kanarra Creek, canyon terrain, open lands, grass, brush, and WUI fuels along the I-15 corridor. The Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal and high-risk WUI mapping are intended to support local governments, property owners, fire departments, and planners in identifying wildfire risk and prioritizing mitigation. Kanarraville’s small road network, canyon access, trail use, and reliance on I-15 access increase vulnerability if wildfire, smoke, or suppression activity affects local streets, trailheads, water supply, utilities, or evacuation routes.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Wildfire could damage homes, outbuildings, water system components, electric and communications lines, trailhead facilities, signs, fences, agricultural assets, bridges, culverts, and canyon recreation access. Transportation impacts could affect I-15 access routes, frontage roads, local streets, trailhead roads, Kanarra Creek access, bridges, culverts, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include evacuations, smoke exposure, temporary isolation, delayed fire and emergency medical response, disruption to recreation access, power or communications outages, increased firefighting water demand, post-fire flooding or debris flows from burned slopes, and costs for suppression, debris removal, utility repair, and restoration of public facilities.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to wildfire where homes, public buildings, local roads, utility systems, agricultural fields, livestock facilities, irrigation equipment, outbuildings, fences, grasslands, and nearby foothill or open lands are exposed to dry fuels, wind, drought, and lightning. Rural residents, agricultural workers, livestock operators, and public works personnel may be exposed where shelter, firefighting water, redundant access, and rapid response resources are limited. Utah wildfire risk and WUI resources identify development near wildland vegetation, drought, hazardous fuels, and structure exposure as key concerns for wildfire mitigation and preparedness. Impacts: Wildfire affecting Paragonah could damage homes, barns, outbuildings, livestock shelters, fencing, irrigation equipment, utility equipment, communications lines, signs, agricultural fields, and public facilities. Transportation impacts could include smoke, reduced visibility, debris, downed utility lines, or access disruption along local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, and emergency response routes. Additional impacts could include evacuations, livestock losses, crop or forage damage, power and communications outages, increased demand for firefighting water, delayed emergency response, post-fire erosion or debris movement, and higher costs for debris removal, utility restoration, and agricultural recovery.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to wildfire because homes, businesses, schools, municipal facilities, agricultural lands, irrigation infrastructure, utilities, recreation areas, and visitor travel routes are located near Parowan Valley, Parowan Canyon, SR-143, I-15 access, and routes serving Brian Head and surrounding public lands. Wildfire risk is increased where dry fuels, canyon terrain, wind, drought, lightning, agricultural lands, recreation use, and WUI conditions intersect with homes, public facilities, utilities, and evacuation routes. Parowan's role as a valley community with access routes to Parowan Canyon and Brian Head increases vulnerability if wildfire affects canyon roads, power and communications systems, water supply, or visitor evacuation.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Wildfire affecting Parowan could damage homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, water and wastewater infrastructure, irrigation systems, electric and communications lines, bridges, culverts, agricultural assets, fencing, and visitor-serving facilities. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, agricultural access roads, electric and communications systems, water and wastewater facilities, schools, municipal facilities, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head. Impacts could include evacuations, smoke exposure, power and communications outages, delayed emergency response, interruption of visitor travel, agricultural damage, school or municipal service disruption, post-fire flooding or debris flows, and substantial costs for suppression, debris removal, utility repair, and recovery.

Winter Storms

Table 121 summarizes winter-storm vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Iron County participants.

Table 121: Winter Storms Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Iron County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Iron County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Iron County is vulnerable to winter storms because dispersed residences, ranches, agricultural facilities, public land access areas, campgrounds, utility corridors, communications sites, water systems, emergency response assets, and rural transportation routes may be exposed to snow, ice, freezing temperatures, strong winds, blowing snow, and hazardous travel conditions. National Weather Service guidance states that winter storms may include snow, ice, sleet, blowing snow, blizzard conditions, ice accumulation, and dangerously low wind chills, and that travel can become difficult or impossible. Rural areas are especially vulnerable where long response distances, limited redundant access, livestock needs, exposed utilities, and road-maintenance demands affect emergency response and service continuity. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous travel, stranded motorists, cold-related illness, livestock stress, power and communications outages, frozen or damaged water infrastructure, delayed emergency response, school or facility closures, and increased road-maintenance demands. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130, SR-143, SR-271/old highway connections, county-maintained roads, public land access roads, agricultural access roads, bridges, culverts, electric distribution lines, communications facilities, water systems, fire stations, dispatch systems, and emergency response routes. Ice, snow, wind, and extreme cold could also disrupt supply chains, isolate rural residents, increase heating and sheltering needs, and delay utility restoration.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Brian Head Town	Vulnerabilities: Brian Head Town is highly vulnerable to winter storms because of its high-elevation mountain setting, resort and lodging activity, ski-area infrastructure, seasonal visitor population, public safety needs, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications infrastructure, and dependence on SR-143 and local mountain roads. Brian Head Town advises travelers to check road conditions because the community sits at approximately 10,000 feet above sea level, and UDOT provides statewide road weather conditions, cameras, message boards, and sensors through its Traffic website and app. Snow, ice, high winds, blowing snow, avalanche-adjacent travel concerns, and traction requirements can quickly affect access for residents, visitors, employees, public works, EMS, fire response, and utility repair crews. Impacts: Winter storms could close or restrict SR-143 and local mountain roads, isolate residents and visitors, increase demand for snow removal and emergency services, interrupt resort operations, delay medical response, and strain lodging, public safety, and public works resources. Impacts could include power and communications outages, frozen water or sewer lines, damaged utility equipment, increased risk of traffic crashes, stranded motorists, hypothermia or frostbite exposure, roof snow-load concerns, and supply delays. Critical infrastructure that may be affected includes town facilities, Brian Head Public Safety facilities, resort facilities, lodging, ski-area infrastructure, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications lines, SR-143, local roads, trailhead access, and emergency response routes.
Cedar City	Vulnerabilities: Cedar City is vulnerable to winter storms because it contains Iron County's largest concentration of residents, schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare facilities, public safety facilities, municipal buildings, airport facilities, utilities, major employers, industrial areas, and transportation infrastructure. Winter storms can affect the city through snow, ice, freezing rain, extreme cold, wind chill, blowing snow, and hazardous travel. UDOT identifies weather as a major factor affecting road conditions and provides statewide road weather information, traffic cameras, message boards, and sensors, while NWS winter weather guidance notes that snow, ice, blowing snow, and wind chill can make travel dangerous or impossible and can lead to snapped power lines, falling tree branches, and hypothermia or frostbite risk. Impacts: Winter storms affecting Cedar City could disrupt schools, Southern Utah University, healthcare access, public safety operations, municipal services, businesses, airport operations, water and wastewater systems, electric distribution, communications systems, and industrial activity. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15, SR-14, SR-56, SR-130/Main Street, Cross Hollow Road, Iron Springs Road, 4000 North, 6000 North, Cedar City Regional Airport, Union Pacific rail connections, local arterials, traffic signals, public works facilities, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications infrastructure, public safety facilities, and emergency response routes. Potential consequences include power outages, school or campus closures, airport delays, traffic crashes,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	hazardous sidewalks and roads, delayed EMS response, supply disruption, frozen pipes, heating system stress, and increased snow removal and utility restoration costs.
Enoch City	Vulnerabilities: The Enoch City is vulnerable to winter storms because residential neighborhoods, schools, municipal facilities, utilities, parks, developing subdivisions, and transportation corridors are located in Cedar Valley where snow, ice, freezing temperatures, wind, and low visibility can affect travel and service delivery. Enoch’s reliance on SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, local arterials, school access routes, and emergency response corridors increases vulnerability when winter weather reduces visibility, creates slick pavement, or strains snow removal and public works capacity. Homes, schools, water infrastructure, wastewater systems, electric and communications systems, and residents who rely on medical devices, heat, or transportation assistance are also vulnerable during extended cold or outages. Impacts: Winter storms could create hazardous travel, school closures, traffic crashes, delayed emergency response, power and communications outages, frozen waterlines, increased heating needs, and public works demands for snow and ice control. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include SR-130, Midvalley Road, I-15 access routes, local arterials, school access routes, public safety routes, schools, municipal buildings, water and wastewater facilities, electric distribution systems, and communications infrastructure. Impacts could include temporary service disruptions, reduced access between Enoch and Cedar City, delayed utility restoration, increased road maintenance costs, and risks to residents during prolonged cold or power outages.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Kanarraville is vulnerable to winter storms because homes, local roads, bridges, culverts, water infrastructure, utilities, trailhead access, agricultural uses, residents, visitors, and emergency response routes may be affected by snow, ice, freezing temperatures, and hazardous travel along the I-15 corridor and canyon access areas. The town’s small road network and reliance on local connections to I-15 increase vulnerability where slick roads, low visibility, or downed utility lines affect access. Residents without reliable heating, older adults, travelers, hikers, outdoor workers, and livestock or small agricultural operations may be more vulnerable during prolonged cold or power outages. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous driving, temporary access limitations, power or communications outages, frozen pipes, delayed emergency response, school or work disruption, and increased public works needs for snow and ice control. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15 access routes, frontage roads, local streets, trailhead roads, Kanarra Creek access, bridges, culverts, water system components, electric and communications lines, and emergency response routes. Impacts could include stranded motorists, reduced

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	recreation access, temporary isolation, increased heating and sheltering needs, utility restoration delays, and road-maintenance costs.
Town of Paragonah	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Paragonah is vulnerable to winter storms because homes, public buildings, local roads, agricultural facilities, livestock operations, irrigation equipment, utility systems, and emergency response routes are exposed in Parowan Valley. Snow, ice, freezing temperatures, wind, and low visibility can affect residents, agricultural workers, livestock producers, school and work travel, public works staff, and emergency responders. Rural access, local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, electric and communications systems, water infrastructure, and heating needs increase vulnerability during prolonged cold, power outages, or difficult travel conditions. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous travel, vehicle crashes, delayed emergency response, power and communications outages, frozen waterlines, livestock stress, agricultural disruption, and increased public works demands. Transportation and infrastructure impacts could affect local streets, agricultural access roads, SR-271/old highway connections, nearby I-15 access, bridges, culverts, water systems, electric and communications lines, public buildings, and emergency response routes. Potential consequences include temporary isolation, school or work disruption, increased heating and sheltering needs, utility restoration delays, livestock or crop impacts, and higher snow removal and road-maintenance costs.
Parowan City	Vulnerabilities: Parowan City is vulnerable to winter storms because homes, businesses, schools, municipal facilities, water and wastewater systems, utilities, agricultural lands, recreation routes, and visitor travel corridors are exposed to snow, ice, freezing temperatures, wind, and reduced visibility in Parowan Valley and along routes to Parowan Canyon and Brian Head. Parowan's reliance on I-15 access, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, and travel connections to Brian Head increases vulnerability where winter weather restricts access, requires traction controls, or delays emergency response. Residents, students, older adults, travelers, outdoor workers, and visitors may be vulnerable during prolonged cold, power outages, or hazardous travel conditions. Impacts: Winter storms could cause road closures, hazardous driving, vehicle crashes, school or municipal service disruption, power and communications outages, frozen water or wastewater infrastructure, increased snow removal demands, supply delays, and delayed emergency response. Critical infrastructure and transportation networks that may be affected include I-15 access routes, SR-143, Parowan Canyon Road, local streets, bridges, culverts, schools, municipal buildings, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications systems, agricultural access roads, and emergency response routes serving Parowan, Parowan Canyon, and Brian Head. Impacts could include temporary isolation, visitor travel disruption, increased heating and sheltering needs, utility restoration costs, and higher public works costs for plowing, sanding, drainage, and road repairs.

Changes in Development

Changes in development include recent and planned development, including population changes and future conditions, which may affect the risks and vulnerabilities of the plan participants. Understanding how development can be impacted by the natural hazards profiled in this plan can help participants make sound development decisions, identify necessary mitigation actions, and reduce risk to both new and existing structures.

Iron County has experienced substantial population and housing growth since 2020. Growth trends should be considered when evaluating future exposure; however, growth alone does not demonstrate increased vulnerability unless development has occurred within mapped or otherwise documented hazard-prone areas. Future development review, water-resource planning, floodplain management, wildfire mitigation, geotechnical review, and emergency-access planning remain important tools for reducing long-term risk.

Table 122 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 122: Vulnerability Changes in Iron County

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
Unincorporated Iron County	Potential added exposure if development occurs in hazard-prone areas; effects depend on site location, hazard extent, design, infrastructure capacity, and mitigation. No 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.
Brian Head Town	Potential added exposure if development occurs in hazard-prone areas; effects depend on site location, hazard extent, design, infrastructure capacity, and mitigation. No 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.
Cedar City	Potential added exposure if development occurs in hazard-prone areas;	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and	No decrease is established by the

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
	effects depend on site location, hazard extent, design, infrastructure capacity, and mitigation. No observed increase is established.	mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	available participant-specific records.
Enoch City	Potential added exposure if development occurs in hazard-prone areas; effects depend on site location, hazard extent, design, infrastructure capacity, and mitigation. No 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 Kanarrville (regional context)	Potential added exposure if development occurs in hazard-prone areas; effects depend on site location, hazard extent, design, infrastructure capacity, and mitigation. No 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 Paragonah	Potential added exposure if development occurs in hazard-prone areas; effects depend on site location, hazard extent, design, infrastructure capacity, and mitigation. No 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.
Parowan City	Potential added exposure if development occurs in hazard-prone areas; effects depend on site location, hazard extent, design, infrastructure capacity, and mitigation. No 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** defines the resources available to support mitigation. A thorough assessment of current mitigation capabilities helps outline who will be responsible for implementing mitigation actions, what current programs, policies, and funding sources could support action implementation, and what new capacity building actions could benefit the community. 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.

Unincorporated Iron County Capability Assessment

Table 123 describes the mitigation capabilities for Unincorporated Iron County.

Table 123: Unincorporated Iron County Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Iron County General Plan, including land use, transportation, housing, environment, public facilities and services, economic development, and water use and preservation elements; Iron County Code of Ordinances, including zoning, subdivision, building, roads, flood damage prevention, and development regulations; Iron County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance; Iron County Planning Commission and development review procedures; Iron County GIS, floodplain, road, and parcel mapping resources; Iron County Emergency Management programs and regional hazard mitigation planning participation.
Administrative and Technical	Iron County has administrative and technical capabilities through the County Commission, Planning Commission, Planning Department, Building and Zoning functions, Engineering/Road Department, Emergency Management, GIS resources, public works/road maintenance staff, floodplain administration, and coordination with state and federal partners. These capabilities support land use review, permitting, subdivision review, building inspection, road and drainage maintenance, floodplain management, emergency planning, public information, and implementation of mitigation actions.

Capability	Description
Financial	Iron County may support mitigation through the county budget, capital improvement planning, road and public works funding, enterprise or special revenue funds where applicable, development review and permitting fees, grants, and partnerships with state and federal agencies. Potential external funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Public Assistance mitigation following disasters, Utah state mitigation and emergency management funding, transportation funding, and natural resource, wildfire, water, or infrastructure grant programs. Listed grant programs are potential funding mechanisms subject to an eligible project, an applicable funding announcement, available appropriations, and award approval; this inventory does not establish an open application period or committed funding.
Education and Outreach	Iron County supports education and outreach through county websites, public meetings, Planning Commission and County Commission agendas, emergency management communications, GIS and public information resources, floodplain and development review information, and coordination with incorporated communities, special districts, state agencies, and federal land managers. Outreach opportunities include sharing information about floodplain development, wildfire preparedness, drought and water conservation, emergency alerts, road closures, winter weather travel, and hazard mitigation plan implementation.
National Flood Insurance Program	• NFIP Status: FEMA lists Iron County as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490073). • Community Rating System: No CRS class is reported in this entry. • FEMA Effective Map Entry: The effective-map field is recorded as 07/17/86(M); this is not a local ordinance-adoption date. • Floodplain Administration: The available records do not establish the current designated administrator or local implementation responsibilities. County participation and procedures do not establish municipal authority. • Permitting and Enforcement: The available records do not establish local permitting or enforcement implementation. References to Risk MAP in the planning inventory do not document local permit decisions. • Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage: 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.

According to FEMA, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the opportunities to expand and improve upon the capabilities described in the plan. For Unincorporated Iron County, this includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Continue integrating mitigation considerations into updates to the General Plan, zoning and subdivision regulations, road standards, drainage requirements, the water use and

preservation framework, and flood damage prevention procedures. The county should use development review to reduce exposure to wildfire, flooding, dam failure inundation, geologic hazards, problem soils, drought, and limited emergency access in unincorporated growth areas.

- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination between Planning, Building/Zoning, Engineering/Roads, Emergency Management, geographic information system (GIS), floodplain administration, public works, and incorporated communities. The county should maintain and expand GIS layers for floodplains, roads, critical facilities, water infrastructure, wildfire risk, geologic hazards, and development constraints to support permitting, project prioritization, emergency response, and mitigation action implementation.
- **Financial:** Continue pursuing federal, state, and regional funding to support flood mitigation, drainage improvements, road and bridge resilience, wildfire fuels reduction, emergency communications, water-supply resilience, geologic hazard studies, and public facility hardening. The county should identify high-priority mitigation projects early enough to align with capital planning, grant cycles, post-disaster funding opportunities, and regional infrastructure partnerships.
- **Education and Outreach:** Expand public outreach on floodplain development requirements, wildfire defensible space, emergency alerts, winter storm travel, drought and water conservation, radon testing, extreme heat safety, and preparedness for residents in rural and unincorporated areas. Outreach should be coordinated with incorporated communities, fire districts, water providers, state agencies, federal land managers, and community organizations to reach dispersed residents, agricultural operators, visitors, and vulnerable populations.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Continue enforcing the county's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and development permit requirements for areas of special flood hazard. The county should evaluate opportunities to improve floodplain administration through updated floodplain mapping, documented substantial damage/substantial improvement procedures, permit tracking, staff training, public outreach, and consideration of whether future Community Rating System (CRS) participation would be beneficial and feasible.

Brian Head Town Capability Assessment

Table 124 describes the mitigation capabilities for Brian Head Town.

Table 124: Brian Head Town Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Brian Head Town General Plan; Brian Head Town Code, including zoning, land use, subdivision, building, public works, water, and development regulations; Brian Head Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan; Brian Head Public Safety and Public Works programs; local road, snow-removal, water, wastewater, drainage, and resort community planning processes; coordination with Iron County, Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, Dixie National Forest, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and other state and federal partners.
Administrative and Technical	Brian Head has administrative and technical capabilities through the Mayor and Town Council, Planning Commission, town administration, Public Safety Department, Public Works Department, building and land use administration, water and wastewater operations, snow-removal operations, and coordination with county, state, federal, and special district partners. These capabilities support development review, wildfire risk reduction, emergency response, winter storm operations, road maintenance, public information, utility operations, and implementation of mitigation actions in a high-elevation resort community.
Financial	Brian Head may support mitigation through the town budget, capital planning, water and wastewater utility funds, public works funding, public safety funding, development-related fees, resort and tourism-related partnerships, state and federal grants, and intergovernmental partnerships. Potential external funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance where applicable, Public Assistance mitigation following disasters, Utah wildfire and fuels-reduction funding, transportation grants, water infrastructure grants, and recreation or public lands partnership funding. Listed grant programs are potential funding mechanisms subject to an eligible project, an applicable funding announcement, available appropriations, and award approval; this inventory does not establish an open application period or committed funding.
Education and Outreach	Brian Head supports education and outreach through town websites, public meetings, town notices, public safety messaging, wildfire preparedness information, Firewise and defensible space outreach, winter travel and road condition messaging, lodging and visitor communications, and coordination with resort operators, property owners, public land managers, and emergency response partners. Outreach opportunities include wildfire mitigation, evacuation preparedness, winter storm travel safety, drought

Capability	Description
	and water conservation, emergency alerts, radon testing, and visitor preparedness.
National Flood Insurance Program	No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Brian Head 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.

According to FEMA, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the opportunities to expand and improve upon the capabilities described in the plan. For Brian Head Town, this includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Continue integrating mitigation considerations into updates to the General Plan, town code, zoning and subdivision regulations, building and development review, public works standards, water and wastewater planning, and wildfire preparedness planning. The town should use land use review and capital planning to reduce exposure to wildfire, landslides, winter storms, flooding, extreme heat, drought, and limited access conditions associated with high-elevation resort development.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among town administration, Public Safety, Public Works, planning and building functions, utility operators, resort partners, Iron County, the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT), state wildfire partners, Dixie National Forest, and Cedar Breaks National Monument. The town should maintain current information on critical facilities, evacuation routes, water systems, wildfire risk areas, steep slopes, drainage constraints, and winter access needs to support emergency response and mitigation implementation.
- **Financial:** Continue pursuing grants and partnerships to support wildfire fuels reduction, defensible space, roadway and drainage resilience, emergency communications, water and wastewater system resilience, snow-removal capacity, slope stabilization, and public facility hardening. Projects should be aligned with capital planning, public works priorities, resort-area needs, and state and federal funding cycles.
- **Education and Outreach:** Expand outreach to residents, second-home owners, short-term rental owners, resort operators, employees, and visitors on wildfire defensible space, evacuation routes, emergency alerts, winter storm travel, road closures, snow safety, water conservation, extreme heat and high-elevation recreation safety, and radon testing. Outreach should use town communication channels, lodging and resort partners, public safety messaging, and coordination with public land managers.
- **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** Verify and document the town's current NFIP participation status, floodplain administrator responsibilities, effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) information, and any local flood damage prevention procedures. If applicable, the town should

coordinate with Iron County, the Utah Division of Emergency Management, and FEMA to strengthen floodplain administration, drainage documentation, permit tracking, substantial damage/substantial improvement procedures, and public outreach related to development in or near flood-prone drainage areas.

Cedar City Capability Assessment

Table 125 describes the mitigation capabilities for Cedar City.

Table 125: Cedar City Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Cedar City General Plan, including the 2022 General Plan update and the 2025 Water Use and Preservation Element; Cedar City Municipal Code, including planning and zoning, subdivisions, building codes, streets, waterworks, sewer, wastewater treatment, drainage, airport, and related development regulations; Cedar City engineering standards and details for streets, storm drainage, sewer, water, irrigation, and public infrastructure; Cedar City FEMA and LOMR flood mapping resources; Cedar City GIS maps, including FEMA flood zones, groundwater source protection zones, zoning, streets, sewer, water, storm drain master plan, culinary water master plan, sewer master plan, street master plan, and Wildland Urban Interface Zone mapping; city budget and capital planning documents.
Administrative and Technical	Cedar City has administrative and technical capabilities through the Mayor and City Council, City Manager, Planning Commission, Engineering Department, Public Works Department, building and zoning administration, utilities staff, Police Department, Fire Department, airport operations, GIS resources, finance administration, and floodplain/development permit review functions. These capabilities support planning, permitting, subdivision review, engineering review, public works improvements, storm drainage, road maintenance, water and wastewater operations, emergency response, airport operations, public information, and mitigation action implementation.
Financial	Cedar City may support mitigation through the city budget, capital improvement planning, public works funding, water and wastewater utility funding, transportation and street funding, airport funding, development and permit fees, storm drainage and infrastructure projects, bonds or other financing where approved, state and federal grants, and partnerships with Iron County, UDOT, Central Iron County Water Conservancy District, Southern Utah University, and state and federal agencies. Potential external funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance where applicable, Public Assistance mitigation following disasters, transportation funding, water infrastructure funding, wildfire mitigation funding, and state emergency management or infrastructure

Capability	Description
	grant programs. Listed grant programs are potential funding mechanisms subject to an eligible project, an applicable funding announcement, available appropriations, and award approval; this inventory does not establish an open application period or committed funding.
Education and Outreach	Cedar City supports education and outreach through the city website, City Council and Planning Commission meetings, public notices, general plan and engineering resources, GIS maps, development application materials, floodplain mapping information, public safety messaging, utility communications, budget and project information, and coordination with schools, Southern Utah University, Iron County, water providers, businesses, neighborhoods, and community organizations. Outreach opportunities include floodplain awareness, stormwater and drainage information, wildfire preparedness, drought and water conservation, emergency alerts, extreme heat safety, winter storm travel, radon testing, and preparedness for residents, students, businesses, and visitors.
National Flood Insurance Program	Cedar City participates in the NFIP. FEMA reports Community 490074, an effective-map entry of October 16, 1984, and CRS Class 10, with original entry October 1, 1994, and class effective October 1, 1996. The City's published floodplain development permit documents its own permit framework; Iron County procedures are not used as evidence of municipal administration. The form does not establish the City's current substantial-damage implementation or repetitive-loss building counts.

According to FEMA, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the opportunities to expand and improve upon the capabilities described in the plan. For the Cedar City, this includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Continue integrating mitigation considerations into updates to the Cedar City General Plan, zoning and subdivision regulations, engineering standards, stormwater and drainage planning, water and sewer master planning, capital improvement planning, and development review procedures. The city should use land use review and infrastructure planning to reduce exposure to flooding, wildfire, problem soils, drought, extreme heat, severe weather, and transportation-access disruptions in existing and future growth areas.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among city administration, planning, building, engineering, public works, public safety, utilities, GIS, floodplain administration, airport operations, Southern Utah University, Iron County, UDOT, water providers, and emergency management partners. The city should maintain and expand GIS layers and asset inventories for critical facilities, flood zones, storm drain systems, water and sewer infrastructure, transportation corridors, wildfire risk areas, problem soils, source protection zones, and emergency response routes to support permitting, project prioritization, and mitigation action implementation.
- **Financial:** Continue pursuing local, state, federal, and regional funding to support storm drainage improvements, flood mitigation, road and bridge resilience, wildfire mitigation, water-supply resilience, drought response, emergency communications, public facility hardening, transportation

improvements, and utility system upgrades. The city should align mitigation projects with capital improvement planning, grant cycles, transportation funding, water infrastructure funding, post-disaster funding opportunities, and partnerships with Iron County, state agencies, federal agencies, and institutional partners.

- **Education and Outreach:** Expand public outreach on floodplain requirements, stormwater and drainage issues, wildfire defensible space, drought and water conservation, extreme heat safety, emergency alerts, winter storm travel, radon testing, and preparedness for students, residents, businesses, visitors, and vulnerable populations. Outreach should use city communication channels, public meetings, development review processes, utility messaging, public safety messaging, Southern Utah University coordination, and partnerships with Iron County, water providers, schools, healthcare partners, and community organizations.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Continue maintaining and documenting NFIP compliance, including floodplain administration responsibilities, development permitting in areas of special flood hazard, substantial damage and substantial improvement procedures, effective FIRM information, and CRS status. The city should use updated floodplain mapping, stormwater information, GIS data, permit tracking, staff training, and public outreach to improve floodplain management and evaluate whether additional CRS activities could further reduce flood risk and support lower flood insurance costs where feasible.
 - **Adoption of NFIP Minimum Floodplain Management Criteria:** Cedar City's published floodplain development permit requires compliance with the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance; Iron County provisions are not used as evidence of municipal adoption or administration.
 - **Community Rating System:** FEMA reports Class 10, original entry October 1, 1994, and current class effective October 1, 1996. Class 10 provides no CRS premium discount.
 - **FEMA Effective Map Entry:** October 16, 1984. The effective-map entry is not evidence of the date on which the City adopted an ordinance or map.
 - **Designated Individual or Agency Responsible for NFIP Compliance:** The City permit form assigns review to the Floodplain Administrator; the form does not establish a current staff appointment. Iron County's Commission Chair is not identified as the City's administrator.
 - **Permitting Process in the SFHA:** Cedar City's published permit requires approval before work, compliance with the local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, inspections, and final elevation certification and approval. The form documents the permit framework, not completed enforcement decisions.
 - **Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Process:** The City permit form treats improvement cost at or above 50% of existing structure value as substantial improvement and requires the entire structure to comply with the relevant ordinance. The form does not establish completed substantial-damage determinations or the City's repetitive-loss/severe-repetitive-loss building counts and types.

Enoch City Capability Assessment

Table 126 describes the mitigation capabilities for Enoch City.

Table 126: Enoch City Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Enoch City General Plan, revised 2025, including land use, transportation, housing, environmental, public services and facilities, economic development, and water use and preservation elements; Enoch City Land Use Ordinance and zoning regulations; Enoch City online ordinances and municipal code; Enoch City Planning and Zoning resources, including zoning viewer, zoning map, annexation policy materials, subdivision applications, and official maps; Enoch City community development plans, including impact fee facilities plans for water, wastewater, stormwater, transportation, public safety, parks and trails, affordable housing, water conservation, transportation master planning, and capital facilities planning; Enoch City Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance; Cedar Valley Groundwater Management Plan and Enoch Water Conservation Plan.
Administrative and Technical	Enoch has administrative and technical capabilities through the Mayor and City Council, City Manager, Planning Commission, Water Board, Recreation Advisory Board, city administration, planning and zoning staff, public works and utilities functions, floodplain administration, building and development review, finance and budgeting, and coordination with Iron County, regional water providers, state agencies, and emergency management partners. These capabilities support land use review, annexation review, subdivision review, building permitting, water and wastewater planning, stormwater planning, transportation planning, public services, capital facilities planning, public meetings, and implementation of mitigation actions.
Financial	Enoch may support mitigation through the city budget, capital improvement and capital facilities planning, water fund, sewer fund, storm drain fund, transportation impact fees, parks impact fees, public safety impact fees, building permits, business licenses, street and curb permits, Class C road funds, utility fees, intergovernmental revenue, grants, and partnerships with Iron County, UDOT, Central Iron County Water Conservancy District, and state and federal agencies. Potential external funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance where applicable, Public Assistance mitigation after disasters, transportation funding, water infrastructure programs, stormwater and drainage funding, and state emergency management or infrastructure grant programs. Listed grant programs are potential funding mechanisms subject to an eligible project, an applicable funding announcement, available appropriations, and award approval; this inventory does not establish an open application period or committed funding.

Capability	Description
Education and Outreach	Enoch supports education and outreach through the city website, City Council meetings, Planning Commission meetings, Water Board meetings, public notices, agendas and minutes, community development resources, planning and zoning materials, water conservation planning, utility billing and public information, budget and fee schedule documents, and coordination with residents, developers, schools, Iron County, water providers, and community organizations. Outreach opportunities include water conservation, drought preparedness, floodplain development requirements, emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, winter storm travel, extreme heat safety, radon testing, stormwater and drainage information, and development review requirements.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Enoch as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490035). No effective-map date is provided in the status-book entry. FEMA identifies Emergency Program participation, with an entry date of November 1, 2021. 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.

According to FEMA, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the opportunities to expand and improve upon the capabilities described in the plan. For Enoch City, this includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Continue integrating mitigation into updates to the General Plan, land use ordinance, zoning map, subdivision procedures, annexation policy, transportation planning, water conservation planning, stormwater planning, and capital facilities planning. The city should use development review to reduce exposure to flooding, problem soils, drought, wildfire, extreme heat, severe weather, winter storms, and transportation-access constraints in existing neighborhoods and future growth areas.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among city administration, planning and zoning, the Planning Commission, City Council, City Manager, Water Board, public works and utilities, floodplain administration, finance, Iron County, regional water providers, UDOT, and emergency management partners. The city should maintain current information on critical facilities, water and wastewater infrastructure, stormwater systems, transportation corridors, flood-prone areas, problem soils and fissures, wildfire risk areas, and emergency response routes to support permitting, project prioritization, and mitigation action implementation.
- **Financial:** Continue pursuing local, state, federal, and regional funding to support water conservation, water system resilience, wastewater improvements, stormwater and drainage improvements, road and bridge resilience, emergency communications, public safety infrastructure, and public facility hardening. The city should align mitigation projects with the annual budget, capital improvements

fund, water fund, sewer fund, storm drain fund, transportation impact fee planning, public safety impact fee planning, and state and federal grant cycles.

- **Education and Outreach:** Expand outreach to residents, developers, schools, businesses, and property owners on water conservation, drought preparedness, floodplain development requirements, wildfire defensible space, emergency alerts, winter storm travel, extreme heat safety, radon testing, stormwater maintenance, and geologic hazard awareness. Outreach should use the city website, utility billing communications, public meetings, Planning Commission materials, Water Board materials, public notices, and coordination with Iron County, water providers, and community organizations.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Continue maintaining and documenting the city's floodplain administration responsibilities under the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, including development permit procedures, floodplain administrator duties, and substantial damage/substantial improvement procedures. The city should verify the latest effective FIRM information, maintain permit and compliance records, provide staff training, coordinate with FEMA and the Utah Division of Emergency Management as needed, and evaluate whether future CRS participation would be feasible and beneficial.
 - **Adoption of NFIP Minimum Floodplain Management Criteria:** Enoch City Code of Ordinance Chapter 12 Land Use Ordinance, 12.900.904 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Article 1 Statutory Authorization, Finding of Facts, Purpose and Methods, Section A- Statutory Authorization.
 - **Community Rating System Level:** None
 - **Adoption of Latest Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):** Not listed
 - **Designated Individual or Agency Responsible for NFIP Compliance:** Enoch City Code of Ordinance Chapter 12 Land Use Ordinance, 12.900.904 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Article 4 Administration, Section A- Designation of Floodplain Administrator: The Enoch City Manager is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.
 - **Permitting Process in the SFHA:** Enoch City Code of Ordinance Chapter 12 Land Use Ordinance, 12.900.904 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Article 4 Administration, Section C- Permit Procedures: Application for a Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard.
 - **Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Process:** Enoch City Code of Ordinance Chapter 12 Land Use Ordinance, 12.900.904 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Article 5 Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction, Section A General Standards: In all areas of special flood hazard, construction standards are required for all new construction and substantial improvements.

Town of Kanarraville Capability Assessment

Table 21 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Kanarraville.

Table 21: Town of Kanarraville Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Kanarraville Code of Ordinances, including zoning, planning commission, building permit, water, sewage, road, subdivision, and development requirements; Kanarraville Planning and Zoning Commission review procedures; Town Board development approval process; building permit coordination with the Iron County Building Department after Planning and Zoning and Town Board approval; Town culinary water requirements; septic permitting coordination with the Southwest Utah Public Health Department; tree and right-of-way management program; public notice, agenda, and meeting procedures through the Utah Public Notice Website; and town government department responsibilities for culinary water, public safety, parks and recreation, and highways and streets.
Administrative and Technical	Kanarraville has administrative and technical capabilities through the Mayor and Town Board, Town Clerk, Assistant Town Clerk, Planning and Zoning Commission, Appeal Authority, town department assignments for culinary water, public safety, parks and recreation, highways and streets, and coordination with the Iron County Building Department, Southwest Utah Public Health Department, Utah Public Notice Website, and other county and state partners. These capabilities support land use review, development approvals, building permit coordination, water and septic review, public notices, right-of-way and tree management, public safety coordination, roads and streets oversight, and implementation of mitigation actions.
Financial	Kanarraville may support mitigation through the town budget, culinary water funds or utility revenues, development and building-related fees, public works and highways and streets funding, park and recreation funding where applicable, interlocal or contracted services, and partnerships with Iron County, Southwest Utah Public Health Department, state agencies, and federal agencies. Potential external funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance where applicable, Public Assistance mitigation after disasters, Utah emergency management programs, wildfire mitigation funding, water infrastructure funding, transportation or road funding, and grants that support small-community resilience projects. Listed grant programs are potential funding mechanisms subject to an eligible project, an applicable funding announcement, available appropriations, and award approval; this inventory does not establish an open application period or committed funding.
Education and Outreach	Kanarraville supports education and outreach through the town website, Town Board meetings, Planning and Zoning Commission meetings, public

Capability	Description
	notices, agendas, minutes and audio recordings, Town Hall communications, utility and service information, and direct coordination with residents, property owners, developers, visitors, Iron County, and service providers. Outreach opportunities include development review requirements, water and septic requirements, wildfire preparedness, emergency alerts, winter storm travel, drought and water conservation, flood and drainage awareness, radon testing, and recreation safety near Kanarra Creek and canyon access areas.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Kanarraville as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490077). The effective-map field is recorded as (NSFHA); this is not a local ordinance-adoption date. No CRS class is reported in this entry. The status book establishes program status, not local permitting, enforcement, or substantial-improvement/substantial-damage implementation. Participant-specific implementation records and repetitive-loss/severe-repetitive-loss building counts and types are not established by the available evidence; no zero count or finding of compliance is inferred.

According to FEMA, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the opportunities to expand and improve upon the capabilities described in the plan. For the Town of Kanarraville, this includes:

- Plans and Regulations:** Continue integrating mitigation considerations into zoning, planning commission review, Town Board development approvals, building permit coordination, water and sewage requirements, road requirements, right-of-way management, and any future ordinance codification or updates. The town should use development review to reduce exposure to flooding, wildfire, problem soils, drought, severe weather, winter storms, landslides, and limited access concerns near Kanarra Creek, canyon terrain, local streets, I-15 access routes, and trailhead areas.
- Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among the Town Board, Planning and Zoning Commission, Town Clerk, public safety, culinary water, highways and streets, parks and recreation, Iron County Building Department, Southwest Utah Public Health Department, and emergency management partners. The town should maintain current information on critical facilities, local streets, water infrastructure, trailhead and recreation areas, bridges, culverts, drainage areas, wildfire risk, and emergency response routes to support permitting, response, and mitigation implementation.
- Financial:** Continue pursuing local, state, federal, and regional funding to support water system resilience, road and culvert improvements, drainage improvements, wildfire mitigation, emergency communications, public facility hardening, and trailhead or visitor-area safety improvements. The town should align mitigation needs with annual budgeting, utility planning, development review, interlocal agreements, Iron County coordination, and state or federal grant opportunities.
- Education and Outreach:** Expand outreach to residents, property owners, developers, visitors, trail users, and agricultural users on emergency alerts, wildfire defensible space, flood and drainage awareness, Kanarra Creek and canyon safety, winter storm travel, drought and water conservation, radon testing, development review requirements, and septic and water requirements. Outreach

should use the town website, Town Board and Planning and Zoning meetings, public notices, utility/service communications, and coordination with Iron County and other service providers.

- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Verify and document the town's current NFIP status, flood hazard mapping status, and any floodplain administration responsibilities. Although available annex information lists Kanarrville as having no special flood hazard area (NSFHA) with no CRS participation and no listed SFHA permitting or substantial damage process, the town should coordinate with Iron County, the Utah Division of Emergency Management, and FEMA to confirm whether any local floodplain management procedures are needed for drainage, flash flooding, Kanarra Creek, canyon runoff, or future mapped flood hazard areas.
 - › **Adoption of NFIP Minimum Floodplain Management Criteria:** None
 - › **Community Rating System Level:** None
 - › **Adoption of Latest Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):** NSFHA
 - › **Designated Individual or Agency Responsible for NFIP Compliance:** None
 - › **Permitting Process in the SFHA:** None
 - › **Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Process:** None

Town of Paragonah Capability Assessment

Table 22 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Paragonah.

Table 22: Town of Paragonah Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Paragonah Town Code of Ordinances, including Title XV Land Usage, Chapter 150 Building Regulations, Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention, Chapter 152 Subdivisions, and Chapter 153 Zoning; Paragonah Town Planning Commission review process for zoning amendments, site plans, and plat applications; Town Board meeting and public hearing procedures; town ordinances and code enforcement procedures; water utility policies and water conservation messaging; annexation policy plan and general master plan resources; building permit, conditional use, business license, utility, road vacation, and development application materials; and public notice, meeting agenda, budget, financial transparency, and town records resources.
Administrative and Technical	Paragonah has administrative and technical capabilities through the Mayor, Town Council/Town Board, Planning Commission, Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, code enforcement, water utilities, parks and recreation, public works and town services, emergency services coordination, and public notice and meeting administration. These capabilities support zoning and subdivision review, site plan and plat review, building and development permit coordination, floodplain administration, water service operations,

Capability	Description
	public meetings, public records, budget administration, resident alerts, and implementation of mitigation actions in a rural agricultural community.
Financial	Paragonah may support mitigation through the town budget, water utility revenues, development and permit fees, business licensing fees, utility fees, impact fees where applicable, public works or local infrastructure funding, interlocal coordination, state and federal grants, and partnerships with Iron County and other service providers. Potential external funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance where applicable, Public Assistance mitigation after disasters, Utah emergency management programs, water infrastructure funding, wildfire mitigation funding, transportation or road funding, and grants that support rural community resilience, floodplain management, and public facility improvements. Listed grant programs are potential funding mechanisms subject to an eligible project, an applicable funding announcement, available appropriations, and award approval; this inventory does not establish an open application period or committed funding.
Education and Outreach	Paragonah supports education and outreach through the town website, email and text alerts, Town Board meetings, Planning Commission meetings, public hearings, agendas and minutes, public notices, water utility information, water conservation reminders, town ordinances, resident resources, financial reports and budgets, and direct communication with residents, property owners, developers, and local service providers. Outreach opportunities include floodplain development requirements, water conservation, drought preparedness, emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, winter storm travel, extreme heat safety, radon testing, development review requirements, and preservation of the town's rural agricultural character.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Paragonah as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490075). The effective-map field is recorded as 06/02/05; 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.

According to FEMA, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the opportunities to expand and improve upon the capabilities described in the plan. For the Town of Paragonah, this includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Continue integrating mitigation considerations into updates to the town code, land use regulations, zoning, subdivision procedures, building regulations, flood damage prevention ordinance, water utility policies, annexation policy plan, general master plan resources, and development review processes. The town should use Planning Commission and Town Board review to

reduce exposure to flooding, drought, wildfire, problem soils, extreme heat, severe weather, winter storms, and transportation-access concerns while preserving the community's rural agricultural character.

- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among the Mayor, Town Board, Planning Commission, Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, code enforcement, water utilities, emergency services, Iron County, and other service providers. The town should maintain current information on critical facilities, water infrastructure, local streets, irrigation and drainage features, flood-prone areas, agricultural access routes, utility systems, wildfire risk areas, and emergency response routes to support permitting, public works, emergency response, and mitigation action implementation.
- **Financial:** Continue pursuing local, state, federal, and regional funding to support water system resilience, drainage and flood mitigation, road and culvert improvements, wildfire mitigation, emergency communications, public facility hardening, and rural infrastructure resilience. The town should align mitigation needs with annual budgeting, water utility planning, development review, impact fee or permit fee considerations where applicable, Iron County coordination, and state or federal grant opportunities.
- **Education and Outreach:** Expand outreach to residents, property owners, agricultural users, developers, businesses, and vulnerable populations on emergency alerts, floodplain development requirements, drought and water conservation, wildfire defensible space, winter storm travel, extreme heat safety, radon testing, severe weather preparedness, and development review requirements. Outreach should use the town website, email and text alerts, Town Board and Planning Commission meetings, public notices, utility communications, and coordination with Iron County and local service providers.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Continue maintaining and documenting the town's floodplain administration responsibilities under Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention, including the Mayor's role as Floodplain Administrator, development permit procedures, effective FIRM information, and substantial damage/substantial improvement procedures. The town should maintain permit and compliance records, coordinate with FEMA and the Utah Division of Emergency Management as needed, provide staff training, and evaluate whether future CRS participation would be feasible or beneficial.
 - **Adoption of NFIP Minimum Floodplain Management Criteria:** Town of Paragonah Code of Ordinance Title XV Land Usage, Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention, Section 151.01(A) Statutory Authorization.
 - **Community Rating System Level:** None
 - **Adoption of Latest Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):** 06/02/2005
 - **Designated Individual or Agency Responsible for NFIP Compliance:** Town of Paragonah Code of Ordinance Title XV Land Usage, Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention, Section 151.04 Administration, Section 151.04 (A) Designation of Floodplain Administrator: The Mayor is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this

chapter and other appropriate sections of 44 C.F.R. (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

- › **Permitting Process in the SFHA:** Town of Paragonah Code of Ordinance Title XV Land Usage, Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention, Section 151.04 Administration, Section 151.04 (C) Permit procedures: Application for a development permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him or her and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard.
- › **Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Process:** Town of Paragonah Code of Ordinance Title XV Land Usage, Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention, Section 151.05 Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction, Section 151.05 (A) General Standards: In all areas of special flood hazard, construction standards are required for all new construction and substantial improvements.

Parowan City Capability Assessment

Table 127 describes the mitigation capabilities for Parowan City.

Table 127: Parowan City Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Parowan City General Plan, originally completed in 2015; Parowan City Municipal Code, including Title 15 Land Use Code, zoning, subdivision, development standards, building inspection administration, tree care responsibilities, sewer connection limits, and related land use and public facility regulations; Chapter 13.24 Flood Damage Prevention, repealed and replaced in 2025 to comply with current FEMA and Utah floodplain management requirements; Planning and Zoning Department review procedures; City Council ordinance adoption and public notice procedures; building permit process; water, sewer, electric, garbage/recycling, and public facility service policies; and coordination with Iron County, state agencies, federal partners, and regional hazard mitigation planning efforts. Previous planning materials also identify Parowan's planning and zoning code as addressing natural hazard-related requirements for landslide, flood, wildfire, problem soils, and drought hazards.
Administrative and Technical	Parowan has administrative and technical capabilities through the Mayor and City Council, city administration, City Recorder, Planning and Zoning Department, Planning Commission, Board of Adjustments, Airport Board, Library Board, Economic Development Committee, Parowan Theater Board, Power Board, Shade Tree Committee, Water Board, police and fire response, public works and utility operations, and coordination with Iron County, Iron County Emergency Management, the Iron County School District, the Utah

Capability	Description
	Division of Emergency Management, Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands, UDOT, BLM, USFS, and other public and private partners. These capabilities support land use review, zoning and subdivision review, building permit coordination, floodplain administration, public works and utility operations, emergency response, public notice, public outreach, and implementation of mitigation actions.
Financial	Parowan may support mitigation through the city budget, capital improvement planning, water, sewer, electric, garbage/recycling, and other utility revenues, development and permit fees, business and licensing fees, public works and transportation funding, local government operating funds, interlocal partnerships, and state and federal grants. Potential external funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance where applicable, Public Assistance mitigation after disasters, Joint Highways funding, Utah emergency management programs, water and sewer infrastructure funding, wildfire mitigation funding, transportation grants, state funds, and partnerships with Iron County, UDOT, Iron County School District, Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands, BLM, USFS, and other agencies. Listed grant programs are potential funding mechanisms subject to an eligible project, an applicable funding announcement, available appropriations, and award approval; this inventory does not establish an open application period or committed funding.
Education and Outreach	Parowan supports education and outreach through the city website, City Council meetings, Planning Commission meetings, public notices, ordinance notices, City Recorder communications, Planning and Zoning resources, building permit information, utility and service communications, Chamber of Commerce coordination, public safety messaging, and coordination with residents, businesses, developers, schools, visitors, Iron County, and regional partners. Outreach opportunities include floodplain development requirements, storm drainage and flood awareness, wildfire defensible space and fuels mitigation, drought and water conservation, radon testing, nonstructural earthquake retrofit information, winter storm travel, extreme heat safety, emergency alerts, visitor preparedness, and public information related to development review and hazard mitigation actions.
National Flood Insurance Program	FEMA lists Parowan as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490076). The effective-map field is recorded as 03/18/86(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-repetitive-loss building counts and types are not established by the available evidence; no zero count or finding of compliance is inferred.

According to FEMA, the hazard mitigation plan must describe the opportunities to expand and improve upon the capabilities described in the plan. For Parowan City, this includes:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Continue integrating mitigation considerations into updates to the General Plan, Land Use Code, zoning and subdivision regulations, building inspection procedures, flood damage prevention ordinance, public works standards, utility planning, capital improvement planning, and development review processes. The city should use Planning Commission and City Council review to reduce exposure to flooding, dam failure, wildfire, landslides, problem soils, drought, severe weather, winter storms, earthquake, and limited emergency access concerns affecting Parowan Creek, Parowan Canyon, SR-143, I-15 access, local streets, agricultural lands, schools, public facilities, and visitor routes.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Continue strengthening coordination among the Mayor and City Council, city administration, Planning and Zoning Department, Planning Commission, public works, utilities, police and fire response, floodplain administration, Iron County, Iron County Emergency Management, Iron County School District, UDOT, Utah Division of Emergency Management, Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and other partners. The city should maintain current information on critical facilities, flood-prone areas, Parowan Creek and drainage infrastructure, bridges and culverts, water and sewer systems, electric utilities, wildfire risk areas, problem soils, emergency response routes, and visitor access routes to support permitting, project prioritization, emergency response, and mitigation action implementation.
- **Financial:** Continue pursuing local, state, federal, and regional funding to support bridge and culvert improvements, storm drainage and detention basin maintenance, floodplain management, wildfire defensible space and fuels reduction, water conservation, utility resilience, emergency communications, seismic safety coordination, public facility hardening, road and access improvements, and geologic or soils evaluations. The city should align mitigation projects with annual budgeting, capital planning, utility revenues, grant cycles, transportation funding, school district coordination, public works priorities, and partnerships with Iron County, UDOT, Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands, BLM, USFS, and FEMA mitigation grant programs.
- **Education and Outreach:** Expand outreach to residents, businesses, schools, developers, property owners, agricultural users, visitors, Chamber of Commerce partners, and utility customers on floodplain development requirements, Parowan Creek flood risk, wildfire defensible space, fuels mitigation, drought and water conservation, radon testing, nonstructural earthquake retrofits, emergency alerts, winter storm travel, extreme heat safety, visitor preparedness, and development review requirements. Outreach should use the city website, public meetings, ordinance notices, Planning and Zoning materials, utility communications, Chamber of Commerce materials, public safety messaging, and coordination with Iron County and other regional partners.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Continue maintaining and documenting the city's floodplain administration responsibilities under Chapter 13.24 Flood Damage Prevention, including development permit procedures, floodplain administrator duties, substantial damage and substantial improvement procedures, effective FIRM information, and flood hazard reduction standards. The city should verify that the 2025 flood damage prevention ordinance update is reflected in local records and plan documentation, maintain permit and compliance records, coordinate with FEMA and the Utah

Division of Emergency Management on Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) or future mapping updates, provide floodplain management training as needed, and evaluate whether future CRS participation would be feasible and beneficial.

Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Iron 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.

Table 128 describes progress made on the mitigation actions identified for Iron County communities in the 2022–2027 hazard mitigation plan.

Table 128: Status of 2022–2027 Mitigation Actions for Iron County

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
IC-PAROWAN-FLOOD-01	Replace current bridge over Parowan Creek with a new bridge to convey the 100-year floodplain.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PAROWAN-FLOOD-02	Clean out sediment at City detention basin and clear streams.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PAROWAN-WILDFIRE-01	Coordinate with the local volunteer fire department for fuels mitigation in the community and maintain a current fire mitigation plan with the Utah Forestry, Fire, and State Lands Division.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-PAROWAN-WILDFIRE-02	Distribute information about fuels mitigation on personal property in Chamber of Commerce welcome packets for new utility users.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PAROWAN-LANDSLID-01	Develop a revegetation and reseedling strategy for burned slopes in the community to prevent increased risk of flood and debris flows.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PAROWAN-DROUGHT-01	Replace all grass at City office with xeriscaping.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PAROWAN-EARTHQUA-01	Inform the public of nonstructural retrofits to secure furniture and equipment.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PAROWAN-EARTHQUA-02	Coordinate with the Iron County School District to assess and address seismic safety at Parowan schools, as identified in the Utah K-12 public schools URM inventory report.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-PAROWAN-RADON-01	Inform residents of radon testing and mitigation options.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PAROWAN-PROBLEM--01	Continue to require soils testing prior to development in the community.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-SEVERE-W-01	Develop and harden electrical grid to prevent outages due to natural hazards, solar storms, or manmade disruption to electrical utilities.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-SEVERE-W-02	Secure City owned, critical facilities with generators in the event of electrical disruptions, to ensure that services can be offered to residents.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-WILDFIRE-01	Implement fuels management actions identified in CWPP 2020: Private properties in the WUI, Enoch City owned properties, Summit Mountain.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-ENOCH-WILDFIRE-02	Conduct home assessments at residences in the WUI.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-DROUGHT-01	Work with CICWCD to recharge aquifer through piping of winter runoff and storm water to reduce loss to evaporation.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-DROUGHT-02	Public education about water conservation and drought related actions.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-FLOOD-01	Design and construct sediment debris basins east of I-15 to delay and meter flow of severe runoff.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-FLOOD-02	Purchase property from homeowners to channel flood waters through Enoch City to the north drainage area. Efforts will contribute to water infiltration into the aquifer.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-ENOCH-FLOOD-03	Complete stormwater drainage on the north portion of Half Mile Road.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-LANDSLID-01	Assess vegetation in wildfire prone areas to encourage plants with strong root systems and plan for planting following wildfire events to prevent landslides on bare soil. Use the risk assessment included in the CWPP to help identify these areas.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-EARTHQUA-01	Inventory historically significant structures throughout the community. Provide property owners with information about seismic safety and preservation.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-ENOCH-RADON-01	Provide public education to Enoch residents and property owners about radon risks, testing, and mitigation. Publish education in City newsletter or in utility bills.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-WILDFIRE-01	Coordinate wildfire preparedness council to engage town in preparedness and public involvement.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-WILDFIRE-02	Complete the Quaking Aspen restoration project on the southwest end of town.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-WILDFIRE-03	Assess town owned property for fuels management needs and complete fuels removal.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-WILDFIRE-04	Coordinate with Resort, BLM, Forest Service, and County to complete wildfire mitigation surrounding the Town.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-DROUGHT-01	Develop a public education campaign which includes brochures requesting the use of slow the flow practices for municipal water users, not overwatering lawns, and using natural landscaping.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-EARTHQUA-01	Inspect manholes and sewer utility lines to address damages due to land movement.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-LANDSLID-01	Coordinate with private and federal partners in revegetating burn scars to prevent erosion and stabilize soils on burn scars.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-SEVERE-W-01	Communicate through media, social media, and UDOT automated signage to inform travelers of hazardous road conditions or weather.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-FLOOD-01	Install new 36" culvert at Highland Drive as described in Storm Drain Master Plan.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-FLOOD-02	Install two new 48" culverts at Loop Road as described in Storm Drain Master Plan.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-FLOOD-03	Install two new 36" culverts at Forest Drive between Mountain View Drive and Deer Trail as described in Storm Drain Master Plan.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-FLOOD-04	Install new 36" culvert at Ridgeview St as described in Storm Drain Master Plan.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-FLOOD-05	Install new 36" culvert at Vasels Rd as described in Storm Drain Master Plan.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-FLOOD-06	Install new 36" culvert at Village Way as described in Storm Drain Master Plan.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-BRIAN-HEAD-T-RADON-01	Provide radon risk, testing, and mitigation information to residents. Send information using utility billing, town website, and social media.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-MULTI-HA-01	Develop and harden electrical grid to prevent outages due to natural hazards, solar storms, or manmade disruptions to electrical utility services.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-CEDAR-WILDFIRE-01	Implement fuels management actions identified in CWPP 2020, including fuels reduction at Cody Drive, Thunderbird Gardens, private properties in the WUI, Summit Mountain, Ashdown Forest, and Square Top.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-WILDFIRE-02	Assess city buildings and critical facilities in wildfire risk areas to standards identified in the Wildland Urban Interface Code adopted by the City.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-SEVERE-W-01	Educate residents and property owners about insulating pipes and attics to protect against extreme temperatures and prevent burst pipes.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-FLOOD-01	Expand road drainage systems to meet increased runoff from watershed development.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-FLOOD-02	Continue improvements to Leeds Ditch through Cedar City to reduce flooding impacts.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-CEDAR-FLOOD-03	Install and improve roadway drainage features to reduce flooding impacts.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-FLOOD-04	Upgrade existing detention basins and construct new basins to manage runoff from new development.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-FLOOD-05	Install and improve storm drain systems to reduce flooding impacts.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-FLOOD-06	Upgrade flood control structures on Coal Creek to reduce flooding impacts.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-FLOOD-07	Develop and implement programs to remove structures from the floodplain.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-CEDAR-EARTHQUA-01	Retrofit city buildings to address seismic deficiencies.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-EARTHQUA-02	Install emergency generators at critical facilities.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-EARTHQUA-03	Provide public education about earthquake preparedness and risk.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-DROUGHT-01	Promote xeriscaping and water conservation practices.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-DROUGHT-02	Improve water storage capacity and redundancy.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-CEDAR-DROUGHT-03	Develop new water sources and supply infrastructure.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-DROUGHT-04	Upgrade irrigation infrastructure to reduce water loss.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-CEDAR-DROUGHT-05	Implement drought contingency planning and response measures.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-01	Complete flood studies of Summit, Coal Creek, Little Creek, and Parowan Creek.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-02	Set new flood channel setback requirements dependent on expected flood rates throughout the County.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-03	Coordinate with UDOT to increase flood capacity of stormwater infrastructure under I-15.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-04	Repair rip rap and re-brace the bank in Right Hand Canyon into Coal Creek.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-05	Post gross vehicle weight at the Urie Creek Bridge in Right Hand Canyon.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-06	Complete floodplain remapping with FEMA.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-07	Address flood risk at the bridge near Ladybug Nursery in Cedar City.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-FLOOD-08	Adopt an ordinance for flood management at Quichapa Lake to set estimated elevations and setbacks of different water levels for development.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-DROUGHT-01	Develop a dike at Lake Quichapa to direct water to an infiltration pond.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-DROUGHT-02	Identify recharge areas to increase water recharge capacity. Complete necessary infrastructure to support infiltration.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-DROUGHT-03	Install measuring devices for groundwater recharge.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-DROUGHT-04	Complete a groundwater management plan.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-DROUGHT-05	Adopt updated water rights requirements for secondary homes.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-WILDFIRE-01	Acquire a woodchipper to support communities in fuels mitigation and creating defensible space.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-WILDFIRE-02	Set requirements for fuels mitigation surrounding critical County and municipal facilities, including water infrastructure in wildlands.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-WILDFIRE-03	Complete fuels reduction and mulching in the Cedar Valley near critical Class B roads.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-EARTHQUA-01	Harden water tanks, pipelines, and other critical water infrastructure identified to cross a mapped quaternary fault.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-EARTHQUA-02	Install emergency shut off for water pipes at locations which cross mapped fault lines.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-EARTHQUA-03	Inventory structures in the County constructed with Unreinforced Masonry.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-EARTHQUA-04	Implement structural and nonstructural retrofit County owned URM structures. Inform private property owners of URM vulnerability and mitigation options.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-EARTHQUA-05	Acquire backup generators for critical county facilities.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-SEVERE-W-01	Inventory County owned property for snow load capacity.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-SEVERE-W-02	Implement necessary improvements on identified County owned structures in need of snow load capacity increase.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-SEVERE-W-03	Adopt an ordinance which sets a shear protection requirement for utilities at the entry to the home.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-LANDSLID-01	Inventory County owned water tanks on or near hillsides for stability and seismic resilience.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-LANDSLID-02	Work with UDOT to implement slope stabilization and/or rockfall catch nets along SR-14 and Highway 143 to prevent rockfall and landslide on roadways.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-LANDSLID-03	Restore County springs and riparian areas which have caused landslides and flooding.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-PROBLEM--01	Identify property which has been impacted by problem soils in the community and document impacts.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-PROBLEM--02	Complete an assessment of erosion and sedimentation on Shurtz Creek. Implement recommended bank stabilization measures.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-PROBLEM--03	Work with the Utah Geological Survey to update problem soil mapping in Iron County.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-RADON-01	Provide radon risk, testing, and mitigation information to residents.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-RADON-02	Work with UGS to assess radon risk in the county.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
IC-IRON-COUNTY-MULTI-HA-01	Conduct a community engagement campaign for natural hazards and personal property mitigation at the County Fair and in coordination with Life Safety events hosted for elementary school students.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PARAGONAH-FLOOD-01	Expand the existing Red Creek floodway from the mouth of the canyon to west of I-15. Iron County is responsible from the mouth of the canyon to the town boundary and again after it leaves the town boundary to west of I-15. Paragonah is responsible within the town boundary.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PARAGONAH-FLOOD-02	Complete planning and assessment for flood mitigation needs in Paragonah Canyon.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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.
IC-PARAGONAH-FLOOD-03	Increase capacity of retention basins, culverts, and stormwater drainage systems.	Status Unknown / Unable to Verify. Implementation status could not be verified from 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 Iron County approve the identification of the mitigation goals for the Five County AOG Region as outlined in the base plan including:

- **Goal 1: Protect Life and Property.** Reduce long-term risk to people and public, private, residential, agricultural, and commercial property through appropriate structural and nonstructural mitigation measures.

Objective: Minimize injuries, loss of life, and damage to existing and future public and private assets through feasible, sustained mitigation measures.

- **Goal 2: Protect Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, and Community Lifelines.** 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: Improve the protection, continuity, redundancy, and timely restoration of critical facilities, infrastructure systems, and community lifelines.

- **Goal 3: Strengthen Public Education and Risk Communication.** 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, recurring hazard information and practical risk-reduction guidance to residents, businesses, property owners, and visitors.

- **Goal 4: Strengthen Partnerships and Coordination.** Coordinate mitigation planning and implementation among participating jurisdictions and other relevant partners.

Objective: Strengthen coordination, shared implementation, and resource alignment among participating jurisdictions and public, private, nonprofit, and community partners.

- **Goal 5: Strengthen the Resilience of Emergency Services.** Reduce pre-disaster risk to emergency services, personnel, facilities, equipment, communications, access routes, and supporting systems.

Objective: Improve the continuity and resilience of emergency facilities, personnel, equipment, communications, access, mutual aid, and supporting systems.

- **Goal 6: Protect and Use Natural Systems.** Protect, restore, and manage natural systems and landscapes where those measures can reduce natural hazard risk and provide compatible environmental and community benefits.

Objective: Incorporate protection, restoration, and responsible management of natural systems into mitigation where technically feasible and environmentally compatible.

2027–2032 Mitigation Action Plan for Iron County

Participating jurisdictions within Iron County reviewed the regional mitigation action catalog and selected actions responsive to their identified risks, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and development trends. Table 129 identifies each participant's selections. Each participant has at least one action for every hazard carried forward in Table 107. Section 6.2, Mitigation Strategy Actions, in the base plan (the regional sections

preceding the jurisdictional annexes) is incorporated by reference and provides the complete action descriptions, hazards and vulnerabilities addressed, goals, responsible positions or agencies, potential partners and funding sources, implementation timeframes, estimated costs, priorities, and the regional prioritization based on STAPLEE (social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental) criteria and planning-level cost-benefit review. Jurisdictions will implement only the shared actions for which they are listed in Table 129.

Table 129: Iron County Jurisdiction Action Selection Matrix

Mitigation Action	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-DF-01	Update dam-failure warning, evacuation, and public-information procedures for inundation areas.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-DF-03	Assess critical infrastructure and development exposure within mapped dam-inundation areas.	Parowan City
FCA-DR-01	Prepare or update a drought-response and water-shortage plan with staged triggers and conservation measures.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-DR-02	Develop or diversify water sources, storage, treatment, conveyance, and emergency interconnections.	Cedar City; Town of Paragonah
FCA-DR-03	Reduce water demand through leak detection, efficient fixtures, irrigation upgrades, turf replacement, and waterwise landscaping.	Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City
FCA-DR-05	Evaluate and implement managed aquifer recharge using winter runoff, stormwater, infiltration areas, or conveyance improvements where technically feasible and legally authorized.	Unincorporated Iron County; Enoch City
FCA-DW-01	Assess and retrofit vulnerable buildings, roofs, signs, rooftop equipment, communications, and utilities for wind loads.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-EH-02	Develop a heat-response protocol using forecast triggers, facility hours, transportation options, and targeted notifications.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City

Mitigation Action	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-EQ-01	Inventory and evaluate unreinforced masonry, older public buildings, schools, and critical facilities for retrofit.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-EQ-02	Apply seismic codes, flexible utility connections, and equipment anchorage during construction and replacement.	Unincorporated Iron County
FCA-EQ-03	Provide recurring earthquake-risk and nonstructural-mitigation outreach.	Cedar City; Parowan City
FCA-EQ-06	Inspect manholes, sewer lines, water tanks, and other utility assets for land-movement and seismic vulnerabilities and implement prioritized stabilization or retrofit measures.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town
FCA-FL-01	Prepare or update stormwater and drainage master plans and inventory culverts, bridges, washes, and detention facilities.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-FL-02	Construct prioritized drainage, culvert, bridge, detention, channel, erosion-control, and bank-stabilization improvements.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-FL-03	Inspect and maintain drainage channels, culverts, detention facilities, and bridge openings.	Parowan City
FCA-FL-04	Strengthen floodplain, erosion-hazard, riparian-setback, and stormwater standards for development.	Unincorporated Iron County
FCA-FL-05	Voluntarily acquire, relocate, or retrofit repeatedly flooded or severely at-risk structures and preserve acquired land as open space when feasible.	Cedar City; Enoch City
FCA-FL-07	Participate in FEMA Risk MAP, local flood-hazard mapping, and National Flood Insurance Program activities; provide residents and property owners with current flood-risk and NFIP information.	Unincorporated Iron County
FCA-FL-10	Design and construct sediment and debris basins, relief drains, spillways, floodways, or other flow-control	Enoch City

Mitigation Action	Action Description	Jurisdictions
	facilities to delay, meter, store, or safely convey severe runoff.	
FCA-HA-01	Evaluate hail exposure and use impact-resistant roofing, glazing, and equipment protection during replacement or construction.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-LS-01	Map, monitor, and evaluate landslide, rockfall, and debris-flow areas affecting development and infrastructure.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-LS-03	Stabilize priority public slopes and burn scars using drainage, revegetation, erosion control, or engineered treatments.	Brian Head Town; Enoch City
FCA-LS-05	Inventory riverbank and slope stability at priority locations and implement bank stabilization or slope treatments where instability threatens infrastructure or development.	Unincorporated Iron County
FCA-LS-06	Install or upgrade rockfall catchment systems, barriers, nets, benches, or related slope-protection measures at documented roadway and infrastructure exposure locations.	Unincorporated Iron County
FCA-MH-02	Protect essential services through backup power, redundant communications, fuel planning, hardening, and mutual aid.	Cedar City; Enoch City
FCA-MH-03	Integrate hazard data and actions into general plans, capital programs, development review, budgets, and asset management.	Unincorporated Iron County
FCA-MH-06	Assess and harden the electric grid and critical energy systems against natural-hazard outages, including sectionalization, redundancy, vegetation management, equipment protection, and backup generation.	Cedar City; Enoch City
FCA-PS-01	Require subsurface geotechnical investigation and foundation recommendations where problem soils may affect structures.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City

Mitigation Action	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-RN-01	Provide recurring radon-risk, testing, and mitigation information through public and partner channels.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-TL-01	Install lightning and surge protection, grounding, backup power, and communications safeguards at critical facilities.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-TO-01	Maintain tornado and severe-thunderstorm alerts, shelter guidance, and protective-action messaging.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-WI-01	Adopt or update Wildland-Urban Interface standards for defensible space, access, water supply, and ignition-resistant construction.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-WI-02	Inventory and reduce hazardous fuels around critical facilities, utilities, roads, and community boundaries.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Parowan City
FCA-WI-03	Update wildfire protection, evacuation, post-fire revegetation, and burn-scar stabilization priorities.	Brian Head Town
FCA-WI-05	Offer voluntary parcel- or home-level wildfire risk assessments and site visits to identify defensible-space, access, vegetation, and structure-hardening opportunities.	Brian Head Town; Enoch City
FCA-WS-01	Prioritize snow and ice control routes serving critical facilities, schools, and isolated communities.	Unincorporated Iron County; Brian Head Town; Cedar City; Enoch City; Town of Kanarraville; Town of Paragonah; Parowan City
FCA-WS-02	Assess roofs, power, water, and critical facilities for snow, ice, and cold vulnerabilities and implement retrofits.	Unincorporated Iron County

Action Selection and Analysis

Participants considered regulatory, structural and infrastructure, natural-systems, education and awareness, and capability-building alternatives. Selections reflect participant-specific risk and vulnerability findings, capability constraints, prioritization, technical and administrative feasibility, anticipated benefits and costs, environmental considerations, public support, funding potential, and implementation timing.

High-priority actions will be pursued first when feasible; other retained actions may advance as funding, partnerships, technical information, and 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 the 2022–2027 Plan

The plan participants reviewed integration of the prior plan as shown in Table 130.

Table 130: Iron County Integration of the 2022–2027 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Unincorporated Iron County	The prior-action table includes flood studies and mapping, wildfire fuels work, water-resource planning, seismic and utility resilience, geologic-hazard work, and public hazard outreach. Inclusion records a prior planning concept; it does not establish continued implementation or incorporation into another planning mechanism. During annual monitoring, Unincorporated Iron County will record specific planning decisions, projects, and outreach activities and retain supporting documentation for the next update.
Brian Head Town	The available record documents continued implementation through the Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan, fuels mitigation, property wildfire assessments, storm-drain improvements, utility maintenance, and public risk communication. During annual monitoring, Brian Head Town will record the specific planning mechanism, decision, project, or outreach activity through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting documentation for the next update.
Cedar City	The available record documents continued implementation through the General Plan and Water Use and Preservation Element, engineering and drainage planning, WUI mapping and code administration, capital projects, utility planning, and public outreach. During annual monitoring, Cedar City will record the specific planning mechanism, decision, project, or outreach activity through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting documentation for the next update.
Enoch City	The available record documents continued implementation through the General Plan, water conservation and groundwater planning, stormwater and capital facilities planning, WUI mitigation, utility resilience, and development review. During annual monitoring, Enoch City will record the specific planning

Plan Participant	Description
	mechanism, decision, project, or outreach activity through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting documentation for the next update.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	The prior plan was used through zoning and development review, culinary-water and road planning, septic coordination, public-safety coordination, and public notices. During annual monitoring, Town of Kanarraville will record the specific planning mechanism, decision, project, or outreach activity through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting documentation for the next update.
Town of Paragonah	The available record documents continued implementation through flood-damage prevention, zoning and subdivision review, water utility policies, floodway and drainage planning, and public communications. During annual monitoring, Town of Paragonah will record the specific planning mechanism, decision, project, or outreach activity through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting documentation for the next update.
Parowan City	The available record documents continued implementation through flood-damage prevention, WUI code and wildfire planning, drainage maintenance, utility planning, seismic-safety coordination, development review, and public outreach. During annual monitoring, Parowan City will record the specific planning mechanism, decision, project, or outreach activity through which mitigation information was incorporated and retain supporting documentation for the next update.

Integration of the 2027–2032 Plan

The plan participants identified opportunities to integrate the 2027–2032 plan into other planning mechanisms, as documented in Table 131.

Table 131: Iron County Integration of the 2027–2032 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Unincorporated Iron County	Integrate selected FCA actions into General Plan and water-use updates, zoning and subdivision review, floodplain management, county road and drainage capital planning, emergency operations, GIS and asset management, annual budgeting, and grant development. During annual monitoring, the participant's designated plan-maintenance representative will coordinate with the applicable planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, and elected functions to identify upcoming updates or decisions, evaluate relevant mitigation information and actions, and document the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.

Plan Participant	Description
Brian Head Town	Integrate selected FCA actions into the General Plan, Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan, land-use and building review, water and wastewater planning, roadway and storm-drain capital planning, public-safety operations, and annual budgeting. During annual monitoring, the participant's designated plan-maintenance representative will coordinate with the applicable planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, and elected functions to identify upcoming updates or decisions, evaluate relevant mitigation information and actions, and document the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Cedar City	Integrate selected FCA actions into the General Plan, engineering standards, storm-drain, water, sewer, street, airport, and capital improvement planning, WUI administration, emergency management, annual budgets, and grant applications. During annual monitoring, the participant's designated plan-maintenance representative will coordinate with the applicable planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, and elected functions to identify upcoming updates or decisions, evaluate relevant mitigation information and actions, and document the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Enoch City	Integrate selected FCA actions into the General Plan, land-use ordinance, subdivision review, water conservation and groundwater planning, stormwater and transportation plans, capital facilities planning, impact-fee planning, annual budgets, and grant applications. During annual monitoring, the participant's designated plan-maintenance representative will coordinate with the applicable planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, and elected functions to identify upcoming updates or decisions, evaluate relevant mitigation information and actions, and document the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Potential coordination mechanisms in Kanarraville include zoning and development review, culinary-water and road planning, public-safety coordination, budgeting, and county or state grant requests. The available planning roster does not establish a Town implementation or plan-maintenance commitment; this entry provides regional context.
Town of Paragonah	Integrate selected FCA actions into the general master plan, zoning and subdivision review, flood-damage prevention, water utility planning, drainage and roadway planning, annual budgeting, and grant development. During annual monitoring, the participant's designated plan-maintenance representative will coordinate with the applicable planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, and elected functions to identify upcoming updates or decisions, evaluate relevant mitigation information and actions, and document the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.
Parowan City	Integrate selected FCA actions into the General Plan, Land Use Code, flood-damage prevention, WUI and building review, water, sewer, electric, street and

Plan Participant	Description
	drainage capital planning, annual budgeting, and grant applications. During annual monitoring, the participant's designated plan-maintenance representative will coordinate with the applicable planning, public works, utility, building, floodplain, emergency management, finance, and elected functions to identify upcoming updates or decisions, evaluate relevant mitigation information and actions, and document the mechanism reviewed, decision made, responsible function, and implementation status.

Continued Public Involvement

The plan participants are committed to the maintenance process in the base plan. Table 132 identifies how each participant will continue public involvement during annual monitoring, material amendments, and the five-year update.

Table 132: Continued Public Involvement Approach for Iron County

Plan Participant	Approach
Unincorporated Iron County	Use the county website, County Commission and Planning Commission meetings, emergency management messaging, GIS and floodplain resources, public notices, and coordination with fire districts, water providers, state agencies, and federal land managers to share annual implementation updates and receive public input. At least annually, and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, the designated plan-maintenance representative will provide access to proposed changes or draft materials, advertise review opportunities, accept public comments, and document how comments were considered.
Brian Head Town	Use town meetings and notices, the town website, public-safety messaging, lodging and resort partners, property-owner communications, and coordination with public-land managers to share implementation updates and receive input from residents, second-home owners, employees, and visitors. At least annually, and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, the designated plan-maintenance representative will provide access to proposed changes or draft materials, advertise review opportunities, accept public comments, and document how comments were considered.
Cedar City	Use City Council and Planning Commission meetings, the city website, public notices, utility communications, GIS and development-review resources, public-safety messaging, and partnerships with Southern Utah University, schools, businesses, and neighborhoods to share updates and receive input. At least annually, and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, the designated plan-maintenance representative will provide access to proposed changes or draft materials, advertise review opportunities, accept public comments, and document how comments were considered.

Plan Participant	Approach
Enoch City	Use City Council, Planning Commission, and Water Board meetings, the city website, public notices, utility billing, planning and zoning materials, and coordination with residents, developers, schools, and water providers to share updates and receive input. At least annually, and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, the designated plan-maintenance representative will provide access to proposed changes or draft materials, advertise review opportunities, accept public comments, and document how comments were considered.
Town of Kanarraville (regional context)	Potential public-involvement mechanisms in Kanarraville include Town Board and Planning and Zoning meetings, the town website, public notices, agendas and minutes, utility communications, and outreach to residents and service providers. The available planning roster does not establish a Town commitment to the plan-maintenance process; this entry provides regional context.
Town of Paragonah	Use Town Board and Planning Commission meetings, public hearings, the town website, email and text alerts, public notices, water-utility communications, and direct outreach to residents, agricultural users, property owners, and developers to share updates and receive input. At least annually, and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, the designated plan-maintenance representative will provide access to proposed changes or draft materials, advertise review opportunities, accept public comments, and document how comments were considered.
Parowan City	Use City Council and Planning Commission meetings, the city website, public and ordinance notices, utility communications, Chamber of Commerce channels, public-safety messaging, and coordination with schools, businesses, residents, agricultural users, and visitors to share updates and receive input. At least annually, and whenever a material amendment or five-year update is proposed, the designated plan-maintenance representative will provide access to proposed changes or draft materials, advertise review opportunities, accept public comments, and document how comments were considered.

Conclusion

Iron County and its participating municipalities share exposure to the regional hazards profiled in the base plan, but vulnerability and consequences vary by terrain, development pattern, visitation, infrastructure, and local capability. This annex documents participant-specific hazard applicability, vulnerabilities and impacts, capability and NFIP information, changes in development, prior-action records, current mitigation actions, plan integration, and continued public involvement. Dated implementation records are not sufficient to establish action completion, actual development-related vulnerability changes, or all participant-specific NFIP administration findings.