

Kane County Annex

County Profile

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

Geographic Setting and Communities

Kane County is located in southern Utah along the Arizona border and is bordered by Garfield, Iron, San Juan, and Washington Counties in Utah and by Coconino and Mohave Counties in Arizona. The county includes approximately 3,994.1 square miles of land area, and the Colorado River and Lake Powell form much of its eastern edge. Kane County includes the incorporated communities of Alton, Big Water, Glendale, Kanab, and Orderville, with Kanab serving as the county seat and largest city, and it also includes several unincorporated communities such as Bullfrog, Duck Creek Village, and Mount Carmel. The county’s geography includes desert basins, mesas, canyons, plateaus, forested high-elevation areas, river and reservoir shorelines, and extensive public lands and access to regional recreation destinations including Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park, Kodachrome Basin State Park, and other recreation destinations.²¹⁵ These geographic conditions shape the county’s hazard mitigation context because residents, visitors, transportation routes, utilities, recreation areas, and emergency services are dispersed across long distances and varied terrain.²¹⁵²¹⁶

²¹⁵ Five County Association of Governments Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, effective 2022–2027. https://hazards.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/NHMP2022_FINAL-071422_Reduced-File-Size.pdf.

²¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, Kane County, Utah profile, land area and neighboring counties. <https://data.census.gov/all?q=Kane+County,+Utah>. The Census profile ranks total area; the land-area ranking in the narrative requires separate confirmation.

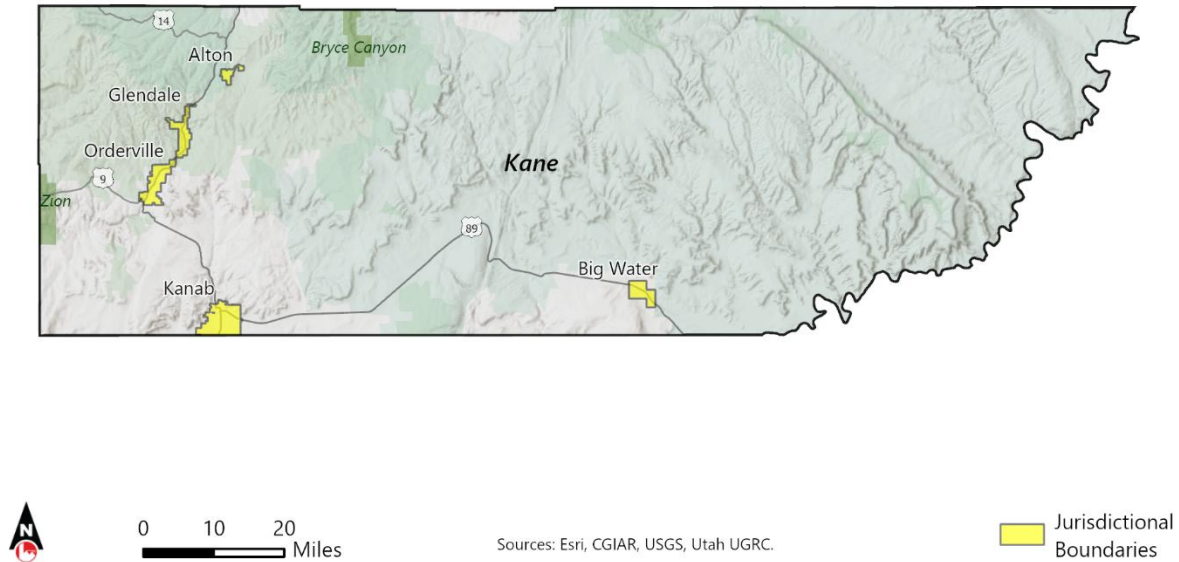


Figure 52: Jurisdictional Boundaries of Kane County

Population and Housing

The U.S. Census Bureau reports a 2020 Census population of 7,667 and a July 1, 2025 population estimate of 8,597, 12.1% above the 2020 estimates base. The county had an estimated 6,979 housing units in 2025 and approximately 3,456 households in 2020–2024. The owner-occupied housing-unit rate was 80.4%, average household size was 2.28 persons, and persons age 65 or older represented 26.7% of the population. These characteristics inform warning, evacuation, sheltering, continuity, and recovery planning for dispersed rural residents, older adults, seasonal residents, and visitors.²¹⁷

Economy and Critical Infrastructure

Kane County's economy is closely tied to tourism, recreation, services, public lands, local government, agriculture, ranching, and small businesses. The U.S. Census Bureau reported 2022 accommodation and food services sales of \$178.953 million and 2022 retail sales of \$105.998 million, reflecting the importance of visitor-serving activity to the local economy. Kane County and state educational resources identify tourism and services as major economic drivers, with points of interest including Lake Powell, Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park, Kodachrome Basin State Park, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Zion National Park, and related gateway communities.²¹⁸ Critical infrastructure serving the county includes county and municipal government facilities, schools, public safety and emergency response facilities, Kane County Hospital and healthcare access in Kanab, U.S.

²¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Kane County, Utah, V2025 population/housing estimates, 2020 Census, 2020–2024 ACS, 2022 Economic Census, and 2025 building permits.

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

²¹⁸ Kane County, Office of Tourism, 2026. <https://kane.utah.gov/204/Tourism>.

Highway 89, State Route 9, State Route 12 approaches, local roads, bridges, culverts, water and wastewater systems, electric and communications networks, dams, public land access routes, campgrounds, marinas, and visitor-serving facilities. Because infrastructure, services, and destinations are distributed across a large rural geography, disruptions to roads, utilities, communications, healthcare access, water systems, public safety facilities, or recreation destinations can have countywide consequences during floods, wildfire, winter storms, severe weather, landslides, dam failure, drought, or other hazards.²¹⁹

Land Use, Planning, and Mitigation Context

Kane County's land use and mitigation context is shaped by its rural settlement pattern, extensive public lands, recreation and tourism destinations, agricultural and ranching areas, small, incorporated communities, and development concentrated in Kanab, other towns, travel corridors, and visitor-serving areas. Kane County's official local information identifies Kanab as the largest city and county seat, identifies Alton, Big Water, Glendale, and Orderville as the other towns, and identifies unincorporated communities including Bullfrog, Duck Creek Village, and Mount Carmel. For Kane County, future development and redevelopment should consider wildfire exposure, flash flood and drainage corridors, low-water crossings, steep slopes, landslide and rockfall areas, problem soils, drought and water supply conditions, extreme heat exposure, winter access, seismic risk, visitor evacuation and sheltering needs, and protection of community lifelines and critical facilities. These considerations are especially important where growth, recreation access, short-term lodging, rural residential development, utilities, and transportation routes overlap with public lands, canyon terrain, flood-prone washes, wildland-urban interface areas, and limited redundant access routes.

²¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Kane County, Utah, V2025 population/housing estimates, 2020 Census, 2020-2024 ACS, 2022 Economic Census, and 2025 building permits. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kanecountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

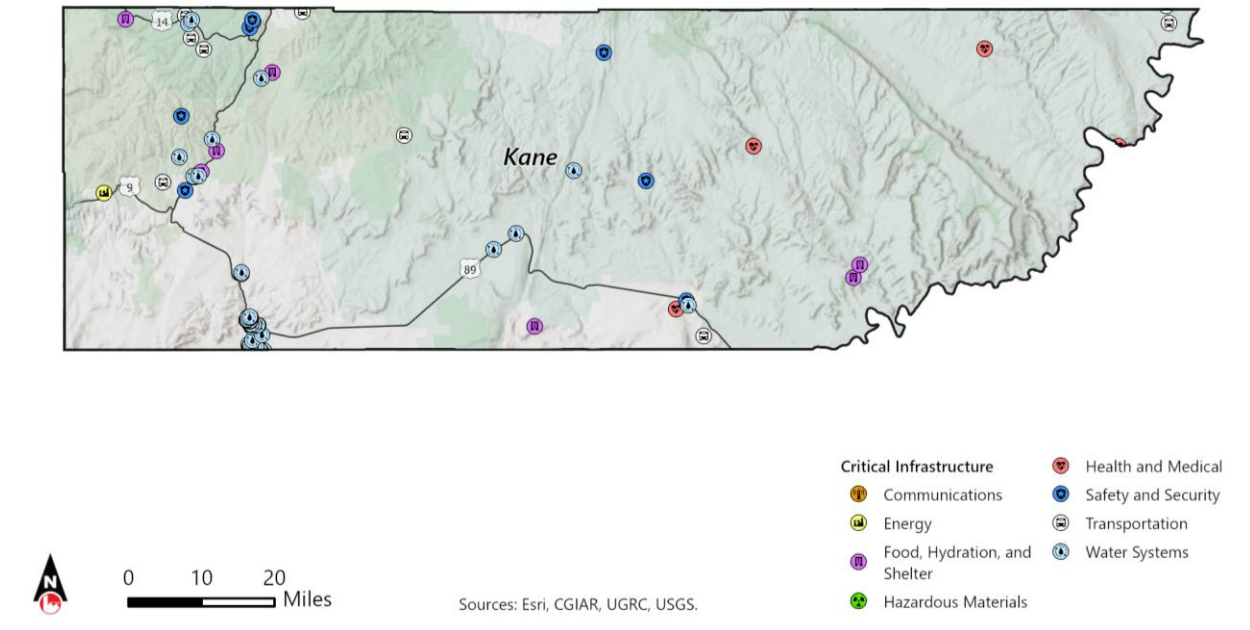


Figure 53: Kane County Critical Infrastructure Map

Hazard Identification

Each participating jurisdiction considered the hazards profiled for the Five County AOG Region. Table 133 identifies any hazards omitted by Kane County, Alton, Big Water, Glendale, Kanab, or Orderville. When no supported omission is documented, all regional hazards are treated as applicable to the participant.

Table 133: Rationale for Participants Omitting Hazards in Kane County

Plan Participant	Hazard	Rationale for Omitting Hazard
Unincorporated Kane 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.
Town of Alton	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 Big Water	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	Hazard	Rationale for Omitting Hazard
Town of Glendale	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.
City of Kanab	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 Orderville	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 and impact assessment identifies the people, structures, critical facilities, infrastructure systems, economic activities, natural resources, and other community assets that may be affected by each applicable hazard. Countywide population, housing, facility, and infrastructure figures provide planning context and should not be interpreted as direct hazard exposure unless supported by a mapped footprint, scenario, or documented event. The regional hazard profiles provide hazard characteristics, location, extent, previous occurrences, probability, methodology, and future conditions; this annex supplements those profiles with participant-specific consequences and planning considerations. Facility and infrastructure entries are qualitative planning considerations drawn from the annex inventory. They identify asset types and potential service consequences; they do not represent a verified complete current inventory, a mapped exposure count, or a modeled loss estimate. Inclusion in a county or municipality does not establish that a facility lies within a particular hazard footprint.

Dam Failure

Table 134 summarizes dam failure vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 134: Dam Failure Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Jackson Flat Reservoir, Alton Reservoir, Kanab City–Tom’s Canyon Flood Control, and Cove Dam as high-hazard-potential dams in Kane County. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	not describe structural condition or probability of failure. County location alone does not establish direct exposure for Unincorporated Kane County; inundation mapping or emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas. This annex does not quantify assets within those areas.²²⁰ Impacts: A dam incident could cause rapid flooding, erosion, debris, road and utility damage, evacuation, access disruption, and agricultural or recreation losses within documented downstream inundation areas. Consequences depend on the dam, failure mode, warning time, downstream development, and exposed assets. A dam incident could result in injury or loss of life, damage to structures and transportation routes, disruption of utilities and emergency access, and losses to recreation, agriculture, and other county assets located downstream of dams. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Direct damage is possible only where assets lie within documented downstream inundation areas; access and service interruptions may extend beyond those areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Jackson Flat Reservoir, Alton Reservoir, Kanab City–Tom’s Canyon Flood Control, and Cove Dam as high-hazard-potential dams in Kane County. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does not describe structural condition or probability of failure. County location alone does not establish direct exposure for the Town of Alton; inundation mapping or emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas. This annex does not quantify assets within those areas. Impacts: A dam incident could cause rapid flooding, erosion, debris, road and utility damage, evacuation, access disruption, and agricultural or recreation losses within documented downstream inundation areas. Consequences depend on the dam, failure mode, warning time, downstream development, and exposed assets. Potential impacts include localized flooding, damage to homes or public infrastructure in inundation areas, road closures, utility disruption, and temporary interruption of emergency access or community services. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Direct damage is possible only where assets lie within documented downstream inundation areas; access and service interruptions may extend beyond those areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Jackson Flat Reservoir, Alton Reservoir, Kanab City–Tom’s Canyon Flood Control, and Cove Dam as high-hazard-potential dams in Kane County. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does

²²⁰ Utah Division of Water Rights, dam-safety inventory listing, retrieved October 10, 2026.

https://www.waterrights.utah.gov/damsafety/nid_list. Hazard-potential ratings describe downstream consequences, not dam condition or failure likelihood.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	not describe structural condition or probability of failure. County location alone does not establish direct exposure for the Town of Big Water; inundation mapping or emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas. This annex does not quantify assets within those areas. Impacts: A dam incident could cause rapid flooding, erosion, debris, road and utility damage, evacuation, access disruption, and agricultural or recreation losses within documented downstream inundation areas. Consequences depend on the dam, failure mode, warning time, downstream development, and exposed assets. A dam failure or emergency release could cause flooding that damages structures and infrastructure, affects access routes, disrupts utilities, and creates safety risks for residents and visitors in low-lying or drainage-adjacent areas. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Direct damage is possible only where assets lie within documented downstream inundation areas; access and service interruptions may extend beyond those areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Jackson Flat Reservoir, Alton Reservoir, Kanab City–Tom’s Canyon Flood Control, and Cove Dam as high-hazard-potential dams in Kane County. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does not describe structural condition or probability of failure. County location alone does not establish direct exposure for the Town of Glendale; inundation mapping or emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas. This annex does not quantify assets within those areas. Impacts: A dam incident could cause rapid flooding, erosion, debris, road and utility damage, evacuation, access disruption, and agricultural or recreation losses within documented downstream inundation areas. Consequences depend on the dam, failure mode, warning time, downstream development, and exposed assets. Potential impacts include flooding of vulnerable structures and local infrastructure, damage to roads or crossings, disruption to utilities and emergency response, and safety risks where flood depths or velocities are high. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Direct damage is possible only where assets lie within documented downstream inundation areas; access and service interruptions may extend beyond those areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Jackson Flat Reservoir, Alton Reservoir, Kanab City–Tom’s Canyon Flood Control, and Cove Dam as high-hazard-potential dams in Kane County. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does not describe structural condition or probability of failure. County location alone does not establish direct exposure for the City of Kanab; inundation

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	mapping or emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas. This annex does not quantify assets within those areas. Impacts: A dam incident could cause rapid flooding, erosion, debris, road and utility damage, evacuation, access disruption, and agricultural or recreation losses within documented downstream inundation areas. Consequences depend on the dam, failure mode, warning time, downstream development, and exposed assets. A dam incident affecting the City of Kanab could result in public safety risks, property damage, disruption to transportation and utilities, interruption of government or emergency services, and economic impacts to businesses and community activity in affected areas. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Direct damage is possible only where assets lie within documented downstream inundation areas; access and service interruptions may extend beyond those areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Utah Division of Water Rights listing identifies Jackson Flat Reservoir, Alton Reservoir, Kanab City–Tom’s Canyon Flood Control, and Cove Dam as high-hazard-potential dams in Kane County. Hazard-potential classification describes the consequences of failure or misoperation; it does not describe structural condition or probability of failure. County location alone does not establish direct exposure for the Town of Orderville; inundation mapping or emergency action plans define the relevant downstream areas. This annex does not quantify assets within those areas. Impacts: A dam incident could cause rapid flooding, erosion, debris, road and utility damage, evacuation, access disruption, and agricultural or recreation losses within documented downstream inundation areas. Consequences depend on the dam, failure mode, warning time, downstream development, and exposed assets. Potential impacts include localized flooding, damage to roads, crossings, utilities, and structures, disruption of access and emergency response, and safety risks for people in downstream areas with limited warning time. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Direct damage is possible only where assets lie within documented downstream inundation areas; access and service interruptions may extend beyond those areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Damaging Winds

Table 135 summarizes damaging winds vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 135: Damaging Winds Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes exposed desert basins, mesas, canyon systems, open plateau terrain, regional transportation corridors, dispersed housing, utilities, recreation sites, agricultural and ranching assets, and visitor-serving facilities that are exposed to damaging winds. These assets are vulnerable to thunderstorm outflow winds, strong pressure-gradient winds, blowing dust, debris, downed power lines, and service interruptions, especially where long utility lines and limited alternate routes affect access and restoration. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage roofs, manufactured housing, sheds, barns, fences, signs, utility lines, and other exposed structures; create hazardous travel conditions from crosswinds, blowing dust, sand, and debris; disrupt communications and power; delay emergency response; and interrupt recreation, tourism, agricultural operations, and access to remote areas. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Wind damage, debris, and outages can interrupt facility operations and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, community facilities, and nearby agricultural or ranching assets are exposed to damaging winds across open and elevated terrain. The town's smaller transportation network and reliance on utility and access connections increase vulnerability when windblown debris, downed lines, or reduced visibility affect roads and services. Impacts: Potential impacts include roof, siding, window, fence, sign, and outbuilding damage; localized power or communications outages; hazardous travel from crosswinds or blowing debris; temporary road closures; and delayed emergency response or restoration of services. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Wind damage, debris, and outages can interrupt facility operations and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water's residents, structures, roads, utilities, and visitor-serving or recreation-related assets are exposed to damaging winds in an arid, open landscape near Lake Powell and regional travel routes. Low-lying, exposed, and recreation-oriented areas are vulnerable to strong winds, blowing dust and sand, debris, power disruptions, and hazardous travel conditions. Impacts: Damaging winds could damage roofs, signs, manufactured housing, utility lines, outbuildings, and recreation-related facilities; reduce visibility on local and regional roads; disrupt power, communications, fuel access, and visitor services; and create safety risks for residents, travelers, and recreation users. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Wind damage, debris, and outages can interrupt facility operations and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s developed areas, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, and agricultural or ranching assets are exposed to damaging winds in open valley and canyon-adjacent settings. Lightweight structures, overhead utilities, fences, signs, outbuildings, and road corridors are vulnerable to debris impacts, downed lines, and reduced visibility during strong wind events. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to roofs, siding, windows, fences, signs, and outbuildings; downed power or communication lines; road debris or closures; hazardous travel conditions; disruption of utilities and emergency access; and cleanup or repair costs for public and private property. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Wind damage, debris, and outages can interrupt facility operations and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county’s largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, roads, utilities, schools, public buildings, and community services. Because damaging winds can affect developed areas, overhead utilities, transportation routes, signs, roofs, and lightweight structures, the City of Kanab has increased exposure where population, infrastructure, and visitor-serving activity are concentrated. Impacts: Damaging winds affecting the City of Kanab could cause property damage, downed trees or utility lines, localized power and communications outages, debris-blocked roads, hazardous travel, interruption of government or emergency services, and economic impacts to businesses, tourism activity, and community operations. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Wind damage, debris, and outages can interrupt facility operations and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville’s residents, structures, local roads, utilities, community assets, and nearby agricultural or visitor-serving uses are exposed to damaging winds in open and canyon-influenced terrain. Roads, crossings, overhead utilities, signs, fences, outbuildings, and lightweight structures are vulnerable to wind damage, debris, reduced visibility, and service interruptions. Impacts: Potential impacts include roof, siding, fence, sign, and outbuilding damage; power or communications outages; road debris or closures; hazardous driving conditions from crosswinds and blowing dust; delays in emergency response; and temporary disruption to residents, businesses, agriculture, and visitor travel. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	routes. Wind damage, debris, and outages can interrupt facility operations and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Drought

Table 136 summarizes drought vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 136: Drought Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County contains large areas of rangeland, agricultural land, dispersed residences, small water systems, springs, groundwater-dependent supplies, recreation landscapes, and natural resource areas that are exposed to prolonged precipitation deficits, reduced snowpack, lower runoff, reduced soil moisture, and stressed vegetation. These assets are vulnerable because drought can reduce water availability for domestic use, livestock, irrigation, fire suppression, recreation, and watershed health across broad areas of the county. Impacts: Drought could reduce forage quality and rangeland productivity, increase feed and water costs for ranching operations, stress municipal and domestic water supplies, reduce water available for irrigation and livestock watering, degrade vegetation and habitat, increase dust and wildfire potential, and affect recreation and tourism where landscape conditions, water availability, or access to natural resources decline. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Water shortages can constrain facility operations, fire suppression, and service continuity; transportation effects are generally indirect. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's residents, local water supply, nearby rangelands, agricultural uses, livestock operations, and surrounding vegetation are exposed to drought conditions that reduce soil moisture, snowpack-driven runoff, groundwater recharge, and spring or small-system reliability. The town's rural setting increases vulnerability where households, public services, and agricultural activity depend on limited local water sources. Impacts: Potential impacts include increased water conservation needs, reduced water availability for domestic and community use, stress on nearby grazing and agricultural operations, higher costs for livestock feed or water, degraded vegetation, increased dust, and elevated wildfire potential near the community. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Water shortages can constrain facility operations, fire suppression, and service

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	continuity; transportation effects are generally indirect. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, local water supply, visitor-serving activity, recreation access, and surrounding arid landscapes are exposed to drought because the community is located in an already dry setting where prolonged moisture deficits can further reduce water availability and stress vegetation. Recreation- and tourism-related activity tied to Lake Powell and surrounding landscapes is vulnerable when drought affects water levels, visual resources, and outdoor conditions. Impacts: Drought could increase pressure on local water supplies, affect landscaping and dust control, reduce recreation quality or visitor activity, stress surrounding vegetation and habitat, increase wildfire potential, and create economic impacts for visitor-serving businesses if drought reduces recreation opportunities or landscape conditions. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Water shortages can constrain facility operations, fire suppression, and service continuity; transportation effects are generally indirect. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, local water systems, nearby agricultural and ranching uses, rangelands, and natural vegetation are exposed to drought conditions that reduce soil moisture, streamflow, forage availability, and groundwater or spring-fed supplies. The town’s rural and agricultural setting increases vulnerability where community water needs and surrounding agricultural activity rely on reliable seasonal moisture and local water sources. Impacts: Potential impacts include reduced water availability for domestic use, irrigation, livestock watering, and fire suppression; reduced forage and crop productivity; increased operating costs for agricultural producers; stressed vegetation and habitat; increased dust; and elevated wildfire risk. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Water shortages can constrain facility operations, fire suppression, and service continuity; transportation effects are generally indirect. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county’s largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, public facilities, visitor services, and municipal water demand. Because drought affects drinking water supplies, landscaping demand, fire suppression capacity, tourism landscapes, and nearby rangelands and watersheds, the City of Kanab has increased exposure where population, services, and visitor-serving activity depend on reliable water availability. Impacts: Drought affecting the City of Kanab could increase municipal water conservation needs, strain local water supply and delivery systems, increase

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	costs for water management, stress public landscaping and vegetation, reduce water available for fire suppression or community uses, increase dust and wildfire potential, and affect businesses and tourism activity connected to outdoor recreation and scenic landscapes. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Water shortages can constrain facility operations, fire suppression, and service continuity; transportation effects are generally indirect. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, local water supply, nearby agricultural and ranching operations, rangelands, vegetation, and visitor-serving uses are exposed to drought conditions that reduce soil moisture, streamflow, spring or groundwater reliability, and forage availability. The town's agricultural and rural setting increases vulnerability where homes, community services, livestock operations, and surrounding lands depend on reliable seasonal runoff and local water sources. Impacts: Potential impacts include increased water conservation needs, reduced water availability for domestic use, irrigation, livestock watering, and fire suppression; reduced forage quality and agricultural productivity; higher feed or water costs for producers; stressed vegetation and habitat; increased dust; elevated wildfire potential; and disruption to residents, businesses, agriculture, and visitor travel. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Water shortages can constrain facility operations, fire suppression, and service continuity; transportation effects are generally indirect. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Earthquake

Table 137 summarizes earthquake vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 137: Earthquake Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County is exposed to earthquake ground shaking across a broad area. Dispersed residences, public facilities, roads, bridges, utilities, communication systems, water and wastewater systems, historic or older structures, recreation areas, and rural access routes are vulnerable to shaking, ground failure, rockfall, landslides, and lifeline disruption. Limited redundancy in rural transportation and utility networks increases vulnerability where roads, bridges, or utility systems provide the primary access or service connection.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Earthquakes could cause structural and nonstructural building damage, injuries from falling objects or damaged buildings, disruption to roads and bridges, interruption of power, water, wastewater, gas, and communications systems, delayed emergency response, damage to historic or cultural resources, slope failures or rockfall in steep terrain, and prolonged disruption to rural residents, recreation access, utilities, and countywide services. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Shaking, utility damage, and blocked access can interrupt essential services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, community facilities, and nearby slopes or canyon-influenced terrain are exposed to earthquake ground shaking. Older buildings, lightly constructed structures, utility lines, and limited local access routes are vulnerable to shaking damage, falling contents, service interruption, and secondary hazards such as rockfall or slope instability where susceptible terrain exists. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to homes, public buildings, utilities, roads, and bridges; injuries from falling objects or damaged structures; disruption of power, water, wastewater, gas, and communications services; reduced access for emergency response; and temporary interruption of community services and daily activities. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Shaking, utility damage, and blocked access can interrupt essential services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, structures, roads, utilities, recreation-related facilities, and visitor-serving activity are exposed to earthquake ground shaking that can extend across Kane County from regional seismic sources. Buildings, utility systems, transportation links, and facilities supporting residents and visitors are vulnerable to structural damage, nonstructural damage, service interruption, and access disruption. Impacts: Earthquakes could damage homes, businesses, public facilities, roads, utilities, and recreation-related infrastructure; interrupt power, water, wastewater, gas, and communications systems; create safety risks for residents and visitors; disrupt travel and emergency access; and affect visitor services and recreation activity. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Shaking, utility damage, and blocked access can interrupt essential services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, local roads, bridges, utilities, public facilities, agricultural or ranching structures, and nearby steep or drainage-adjacent terrain are exposed to earthquake ground

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	shaking. Older buildings, unreinforced or lightly constructed structures, overhead or buried utilities, and limited access routes are vulnerable to shaking damage, ground failure, rockfall, slope instability, and lifeline disruption. Impacts: Potential impacts include structural and nonstructural building damage, damage to roads, bridges, utilities, and public facilities, injuries from falling objects or damaged structures, interruption of water, wastewater, power, gas, and communications services, delayed emergency response, and disruption to residents, agriculture, and community operations. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Shaking, utility damage, and blocked access can interrupt essential services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county's largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, utilities, roads, community services, and visitor-serving activity. The City of Kanab is exposed to earthquake ground shaking, and its concentration of people, structures, utilities, and services increases vulnerability to structural damage, nonstructural damage, lifeline disruption, and interruptions to government, emergency, school, business, and tourism functions. The earthquake profile also identifies Kane County schools with unreinforced masonry or likely unreinforced masonry, including Kanab School, which increases vulnerability for school facilities if not retrofitted or replaced. Impacts: Earthquakes affecting the City of Kanab could cause injuries, structural and nonstructural damage to homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, and historic or older structures; interruption of power, water, wastewater, gas, and communications systems; disruption to roads and emergency services; temporary closure of schools or public facilities; business interruption; and economic impacts to tourism and community activity. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Shaking, utility damage, and blocked access can interrupt essential services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, nearby agricultural or ranching structures, and visitor-serving uses are exposed to earthquake ground shaking. Older buildings, lightly constructed structures, utility systems, roads, bridges, and nearby steep or canyon-influenced terrain are vulnerable to structural damage, nonstructural damage, ground failure, rockfall, slope instability, and service interruption. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to homes, public buildings, roads, bridges, utilities, and agricultural or visitor-serving structures; injuries from falling objects or damaged buildings; interruption of power, water, wastewater, gas, and communications systems; delayed emergency response;

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	disruption to residents, businesses, agriculture, and visitor travel; and temporary interruption of community services. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Shaking, utility damage, and blocked access can interrupt essential services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Extreme Heat

Table 138 summarizes extreme heat vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 138: Extreme Heat Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes dispersed residences, recreation areas, trailheads, parks, agricultural and ranching lands, transportation routes, and remote areas where residents, outdoor workers, visitors, and recreation users are exposed to high summer temperatures. Kane County is projected to experience more extreme heat days than most counties in the region, and remote recreation areas increase vulnerability where people may have limited shade, water, cell service, or access to emergency medical assistance. Older adults, people with chronic health conditions, outdoor workers, agricultural workers, visitors unfamiliar with local conditions, and people without reliable cooling are especially vulnerable. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, hospitalization, or death; increase demand for emergency medical response and public health services; stress livestock, crops, vegetation, and water resources; increase energy and water demand; worsen drought and wildfire conditions; disrupt outdoor work, recreation, tourism, community events, and travel in remote areas; and increase risks for visitors at destinations such as The Wave, Buckskin Gulch, Coral Pink Sand Dunes, Lake Powell, and other outdoor recreation areas. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Heat can increase medical demand, cooling and water loads, and stress on utility and outdoor operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's residents, older adults, outdoor workers, agricultural and ranching activity, homes without reliable cooling, local roads, and surrounding recreation or open-space areas are exposed to extreme heat during summer months. The town's rural setting increases vulnerability where residents and visitors may have limited access to cooling resources, nearby medical care, or rapid emergency response during prolonged heat.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Potential impacts include heat-related illness among residents, workers, and visitors; increased demand for cooling, hydration, and medical assistance; stress on livestock, gardens, vegetation, and local water supplies; higher energy or water use; reduced outdoor activity; delays in outdoor work; and increased wildfire potential during hot, dry periods. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Heat can increase medical demand, cooling and water loads, and stress on utility and outdoor operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water is vulnerable to extreme heat in its arid, lower-elevation setting. Residents, visitors, recreation users, outdoor workers, local businesses, water systems, and recreation-related activity near Lake Powell and Glen Canyon are exposed to prolonged heat, warm overnight temperatures, and limited shade in the surrounding arid landscape. Visitors unfamiliar with local heat conditions and people recreating near Lake Powell are especially vulnerable when heat coincides with limited water, shade, or emergency access. Impacts: Extreme heat could cause heat-related illness or death among residents, visitors, and recreation users; increase demand for emergency response and medical care; strain local water and energy use; reduce outdoor recreation activity or visitor comfort; affect visitor-serving businesses; stress vegetation and water resources; and increase wildfire and drought-related impacts. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Heat can increase medical demand, cooling and water loads, and stress on utility and outdoor operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale's residents, older adults, outdoor workers, agricultural and ranching activity, homes without reliable cooling, local roads, and nearby recreation areas are exposed to high summer temperatures. The town's rural and agricultural setting increases vulnerability where residents, workers, livestock, and visitors depend on adequate water, shade, cooling, and timely emergency response during prolonged heat. Impacts: Potential impacts include heat-related illness, increased demand for cooling and medical assistance, stress on livestock and vegetation, increased irrigation or water demand, reduced productivity for outdoor work, disruptions to recreation and community activities, and elevated drought and wildfire potential during hot, dry conditions. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Heat can increase medical demand, cooling and water loads, and stress on utility and outdoor operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county's largest concentration of residents, older adults, homes, businesses, public facilities, visitor services,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	outdoor workers, and municipal water and energy demand. The City of Kanab is especially vulnerable where population, public services, tourism activity, outdoor recreation access, and heat-sensitive groups are concentrated. Impacts: Extreme heat affecting the City of Kanab could increase heat-related illness among residents, outdoor workers, older adults, and visitors; increase demand for emergency medical services, cooling resources, water, and electricity; strain public facilities and utilities; reduce outdoor recreation and tourism activity during the hottest periods; increase operating costs for businesses and public services; stress landscaping and vegetation; and worsen drought, wildfire, and air quality conditions. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Heat can increase medical demand, cooling and water loads, and stress on utility and outdoor operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, older adults, homes, outdoor workers, agricultural and ranching activity, local roads, nearby recreation access, and visitor-serving uses are exposed to high summer temperatures. The town's rural setting increases vulnerability where residents, visitors, workers, and livestock rely on adequate water, shade, cooling, and emergency access during heat events. Impacts: Potential impacts include heat-related illness among residents, workers, and visitors; increased cooling and water demand; stress on livestock, crops, gardens, and vegetation; reduced outdoor work productivity; disruptions to recreation, travel, and community activities; increased demand for emergency response or medical assistance; and elevated drought and wildfire potential during hot, dry periods. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Heat can increase medical demand, cooling and water loads, and stress on utility and outdoor operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Flooding

Table 139 summarizes flooding vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 139: Flooding Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes numerous flood-prone canyons, washes, slot canyons, dry washes, alluvial fans, roadway crossings, recreation areas, agricultural lands, dispersed residences, utilities, and rural access routes that are exposed to flooding and flash flooding. Flood risk is

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	significant across Kane County because intense rainfall can produce rapid water level rises and debris-laden flows in narrow canyons and drainage systems, including areas outside mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas. Residents, visitors, hikers, travelers, agricultural assets, roads, culverts, bridges, and utilities are vulnerable where they are located in or near washes, canyon mouths, low-water crossings, floodplains, or downstream of burn scars. Impacts: Flooding could cause injury or loss of life, damage to homes, businesses, roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, agricultural lands, and recreation assets; wash out or block roads; isolate rural residents or visitors; delay emergency response; damage natural, historic, and cultural resources; disrupt tourism and outdoor recreation; and create long-term recovery needs where erosion, sediment deposition, or debris flows damage infrastructure and access routes. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Floodwater, erosion, and debris can damage facilities, utilities, and crossings or restrict access where assets intersect flood-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton’s residents, homes, local roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, community facilities, agricultural and ranching lands, and surrounding drainage corridors are exposed to flooding from intense rainfall, snowmelt runoff, and flash flooding in normally dry washes and low-lying areas. The town’s rural setting increases vulnerability where limited access routes, low-water crossings, and drainage infrastructure can be damaged or overtopped during localized flood events. Impacts: Potential impacts include localized flooding of structures and roads, damage to culverts, crossings, utilities, agricultural lands, and outbuildings, road closures, erosion and sediment deposition, delayed emergency response, temporary isolation of residents or travelers, and disruption to community services and agricultural operations. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Floodwater, erosion, and debris can damage facilities, utilities, and crossings or restrict access where assets intersect flood-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, structures, roads, utilities, visitor-serving facilities, recreation access, and low-lying or drainage-adjacent areas are exposed to flooding and flash flooding associated with intense rainfall, dry washes, and nearby recreation landscapes tied to Glen Canyon and Lake Powell. Visitors and recreation users are vulnerable where storms produce rapid runoff, debris flows, or hazardous road and trail conditions with limited warning. Impacts: Flooding could damage homes, businesses, public facilities, roads, culverts, utilities, and recreation-related infrastructure; reduce access to Lake Powell and surrounding recreation areas; strand residents, travelers, or

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	visitors; disrupt emergency response, utilities, and visitor services; and create safety risks from fast-moving water, debris, erosion, and reduced road access. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Floodwater, erosion, and debris can damage facilities, utilities, and crossings or restrict access where assets intersect flood-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, local roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, public facilities, agricultural or ranching lands, and drainage-adjacent areas are exposed to flooding from intense rainfall, runoff in dry washes, and flash flooding in canyon-influenced terrain. Structures, roads, utility lines, and agricultural assets are vulnerable where they intersect flood-prone drainages, alluvial fans, low-water crossings, or areas where stormwater capacity can be exceeded. Impacts: Potential impacts include flooding of homes and public facilities, damage to roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, fences, fields, and outbuildings, erosion and sediment deposition, blocked or washed-out access routes, delayed emergency response, disruption to residents and agriculture, and increased cleanup and repair costs. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Floodwater, erosion, and debris can damage facilities, utilities, and crossings or restrict access where assets intersect flood-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county’s largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, roads, utilities, emergency services, visitor services, and community facilities. The City of Kanab is exposed to flooding and flash flooding where developed areas, transportation routes, drainage systems, washes, and low-lying areas receive rapid runoff from intense rainfall. The 2023 flash flood event in Kanab that caused property damage demonstrates that localized flash flooding can affect developed areas and community infrastructure.²²¹ Impacts: Flooding affecting the City of Kanab could damage homes, businesses, schools, public facilities, roads, culverts, drainage systems, utilities, and vehicles; create public safety risks from fast-moving water and debris; disrupt emergency response, government services, schools, businesses, and visitor services; cause road closures or localized access issues; and produce economic impacts from property damage, cleanup, business interruption, and tourism disruption. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Floodwater, erosion, and debris

²²¹ NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database, annual details CSV files, retrieved October 10, 2026. <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/swdi/stormevents/csvfiles/> Event 1131415, September 13, 2023, Kanab flash flooding: streets closed, roads covered by mud/debris, and minor basement flooding reported.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	can damage facilities, utilities, and crossings or restrict access where assets intersect flood-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville’s residents, homes, local roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, public facilities, agricultural or ranching lands, nearby recreation access, and drainage corridors are exposed to flooding from intense rainfall, snowmelt runoff, and flash flooding in washes and canyon-influenced terrain. The town’s rural setting increases vulnerability where roads, crossings, drainage infrastructure, and utility systems provide limited redundancy for access and service continuity. Impacts: Potential impacts include localized flooding of structures and roads, damage to culverts, bridges, crossings, utilities, agricultural lands, fences, and outbuildings, erosion and sediment deposition, blocked or washed-out roads, delayed emergency response, temporary isolation of residents or travelers, disruption to community services, agriculture, and visitor travel, and increased cleanup and repair costs. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Floodwater, erosion, and debris can damage facilities, utilities, and crossings or restrict access where assets intersect flood-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Hail

Table 140 summarizes hail vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 140: Hail Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes dispersed residences, public facilities, roads, utility infrastructure, agricultural and ranching operations, vehicles, visitor-serving facilities, campgrounds, trailheads, outdoor recreation infrastructure, and other exposed assets that are vulnerable to hail. Although Kane County has the lowest relative hail risk among the five counties, documented hail events, including severe hail in the Glen Canyon area, show that damaging hail can occur. The county’s dispersed development, long travel distances, outdoor recreation activity, and limited local repair capacity increase vulnerability where hail damages roofs, vehicles, utility equipment, signs, solar equipment, agricultural assets, or recreation facilities. Impacts: Hail could damage roofs, siding, windows, skylights, vehicles, solar equipment, HVAC²²² units, signage, public facilities, agricultural equipment,

²²² HVAC = heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	fencing, forage, and outdoor recreation infrastructure; create hazardous travel conditions; injure people or livestock caught outdoors; disrupt tourism, transportation, utilities, public services, and emergency response; and increase repair, insurance, and recovery costs for residents, businesses, agricultural producers, and public agencies. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Roof and equipment damage, vehicle damage, and hazardous travel can interrupt services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton’s residents, homes, local roads, public facilities, utilities, agricultural and ranching assets, vehicles, fences, sheds, outdoor equipment, and livestock facilities are exposed to hail produced by localized spring and summer thunderstorms. The town’s rural setting increases vulnerability where residents, agricultural producers, and public services depend on exposed structures, vehicles, and equipment and where repair or replacement resources may be limited. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, sheds, fences, livestock facilities, agricultural equipment, and utility assets; injury to people or animals outdoors; hazardous driving conditions; localized service interruption; increased maintenance and repair costs; and temporary disruption to residents, agriculture, and community operations. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Roof and equipment damage, vehicle damage, and hazardous travel can interrupt services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, homes, businesses, roads, vehicles, utilities, visitor-serving facilities, campgrounds, recreation access, signage, solar equipment, and outdoor infrastructure are exposed to hail from isolated thunderstorms in the Lake Powell and Glen Canyon area. Visitor-serving assets and recreation-related facilities are vulnerable because hail can damage vehicles, roofs, outdoor equipment, and facilities used by residents and travelers. Impacts: Hail could damage homes, businesses, vehicles, roofs, windows, signs, solar equipment, utilities, campgrounds, and recreation-related infrastructure; create hazardous travel conditions; injure residents, visitors, or recreation users caught outdoors; disrupt visitor services and recreation access; and increase repair costs for property owners, businesses, and public agencies. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Roof and equipment damage, vehicle damage, and hazardous travel can interrupt services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, public facilities, local roads, utilities, agricultural and ranching assets, vehicles, sheds, fencing,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	livestock facilities, and outdoor equipment are exposed to hail from localized thunderstorms. Agricultural and rural assets are vulnerable where hail damages forage, fencing, outbuildings, vehicles, roofs, and exposed equipment during the growing and recreation seasons. Impacts: Potential impacts include roof, siding, window, vehicle, fence, shed, and equipment damage; losses to forage or agricultural production; injury to livestock or people caught outdoors; hazardous road conditions; localized utility or service disruptions; increased repair costs; and temporary disruption to residents, agriculture, and community activity. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Roof and equipment damage, vehicle damage, and hazardous travel can interrupt services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county's largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, emergency service facilities, utilities, vehicles, visitor-serving businesses, and community infrastructure. This concentration increases vulnerability to hail because a localized storm affecting the city could damage many structures, vehicles, roofs, windows, signs, solar equipment, HVAC units, public facilities, and business assets at once. The city's role as a visitor-serving hub also increases vulnerability where lodging, restaurants, visitor services, and transportation access support tourism activity. Impacts: Hail affecting the City of Kanab could damage homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, roofs, windows, vehicles, signage, solar equipment, HVAC units, utilities, and outdoor public assets; injure people caught outdoors; disrupt traffic, emergency response, government services, schools, businesses, tourism activity, and public operations; and generate repair costs, insurance claims, business interruption, and short-term service disruptions. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Roof and equipment damage, vehicle damage, and hazardous travel can interrupt services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, vehicles, fences, sheds, livestock facilities, and outdoor equipment are exposed to hail from localized spring and summer thunderstorms. Rural development patterns and reliance on exposed agricultural, transportation, and visitor-serving assets increase vulnerability where hail damages roofs, vehicles, forage, equipment, or facilities that support residents, producers, and travelers. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to roofs, siding, windows, vehicles, fences, sheds, livestock facilities, agricultural equipment, utilities, signs, and outdoor recreation or visitor-serving assets; injury to people or animals outdoors; hazardous driving conditions; localized service interruption;

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	increased repair and replacement costs; and disruption to residents, agriculture, businesses, and visitor travel. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Roof and equipment damage, vehicle damage, and hazardous travel can interrupt services. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Landslide

Table 141 summarizes landslide vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 141: Landslide Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County contains steep cliffs, narrow canyons, weak sedimentary rock, alluvial fan and drainage settings, highway corridors, local access roads, bridges, culverts, utility lines, recreation sites, visitor-serving facilities, dispersed residences, and public lands that are exposed to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and slope failure. The county's vulnerability is highest where U.S. 89, SR-9, SR-12 approaches, local canyon roads, visitor access roads, utilities, and recreation facilities intersect steep or unstable terrain. The Meadow Creek landslide along SR-9 demonstrates that active slope movement in Kane County can damage a major tourism and community access corridor.²²³ Impacts: Landslides could damage or close roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, recreation access routes, visitor facilities, homes, public facilities, and drainage systems; delay emergency response and utility restoration; isolate residents or visitors; disrupt access to Zion National Park, Grand Staircase-Escalante, Glen Canyon, Coral Pink Sand Dunes, and other recreation destinations; increase debris removal, slope stabilization, roadway repair, and utility restoration costs; and create cascading impacts such as erosion, sedimentation, localized flooding, and longer travel detours. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Damage is possible where facilities or access routes intersect unstable slopes, rockfall paths, or debris-flow areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, community facilities, agricultural or ranching access routes, and surrounding steep or drainage-influenced terrain are exposed to landslides, rockfall, debris

²²³ Utah Geological Survey, Meadow Creek Landslide, Kane County, updated June 7, 2023. <https://geology.utah.gov/portfolio-item/meadow-creek-landslide/>. Source for the documented SR-9 landslide, not for mapped exposure of all assets listed.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	flows, and slope instability where roads, drainage crossings, and developed areas intersect unstable slopes or post-wildfire runoff areas. The town's rural setting increases vulnerability where limited access routes and utility connections provide the primary connection for residents, emergency services, and public works. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to roads, culverts, drainage crossings, utilities, homes, outbuildings, and public facilities; blocked access routes; delayed emergency response; temporary isolation of residents or travelers; increased debris removal and repair costs; disruption to agricultural or ranching access; and localized erosion, sedimentation, or drainage problems following slope failure. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Damage is possible where facilities or access routes intersect unstable slopes, rockfall paths, or debris-flow areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water's residents, homes, businesses, roads, utilities, visitor-serving facilities, recreation access routes, and surrounding canyon, mesa, slope, and drainage settings are exposed to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and slope instability. Access to Lake Powell, Glen Canyon, and surrounding recreation areas increases vulnerability where visitors, roadways, utilities, and tourism-related facilities depend on stable slopes and reliable access through arid, erosion-prone terrain. Impacts: Landslides could damage roads, utilities, homes, businesses, visitor facilities, recreation access routes, drainage systems, and outdoor infrastructure; disrupt access to Lake Powell and Glen Canyon recreation areas; delay emergency response or utility restoration; strand residents, travelers, or visitors; increase roadway repair, debris removal, and stabilization costs; and affect tourism activity and visitor services. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Damage is possible where facilities or access routes intersect unstable slopes, rockfall paths, or debris-flow areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural or ranching lands, drainage corridors, and canyon-influenced terrain are exposed to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and slope instability. The town is vulnerable where roads, bridges, culverts, utility lines, homes, outbuildings, and agricultural access routes intersect steep slopes, unstable drainages, alluvial fan areas, or areas affected by intense rainfall, rapid snowmelt, erosion, or post-wildfire runoff. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to homes, roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, fences, fields, outbuildings, and drainage systems; blocked or damaged access routes; delayed emergency response; disruption to residents and agricultural operations; erosion and sediment deposition; increased maintenance, debris removal, and repair costs; and temporary isolation of residents, workers, or travelers. Planning considerations include

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Damage is possible where facilities or access routes intersect unstable slopes, rockfall paths, or debris-flow areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county's largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, emergency services, utilities, roads, visitor services, and community facilities. The City of Kanab is vulnerable to landslide-related impacts where developed areas, access routes, drainage systems, utility corridors, and nearby canyon or slope settings intersect unstable slopes, alluvial fan areas, erosion-prone drainages, or post-wildfire runoff areas. The city's role as a county service center and visitor gateway increases vulnerability because disruptions to roads, utilities, and public services can affect both residents and regional tourism activity. Impacts: Landslides affecting the City of Kanab could damage roads, utilities, drainage systems, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, visitor facilities, and community infrastructure; disrupt emergency response, government services, schools, businesses, and tourism activity; increase repair, debris removal, slope stabilization, and utility restoration costs; create localized flooding, erosion, or sedimentation problems; and produce economic impacts from business interruption, access disruption, and reduced visitor movement. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Damage is possible where facilities or access routes intersect unstable slopes, rockfall paths, or debris-flow areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural or ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, drainage corridors, and nearby canyon or steep-slope terrain are exposed to landslides, rockfall, debris flows, and slope instability. The town's location along important travel and visitor access routes increases vulnerability where roads, bridges, culverts, utility lines, homes, agricultural access, and visitor services depend on stable slopes and reliable transportation connections. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to homes, public facilities, roads, bridges, culverts, utilities, agricultural or ranching assets, visitor-serving facilities, and drainage systems; blocked or damaged access routes; delayed emergency response; temporary isolation of residents or travelers; disruption to agriculture, businesses, and visitor travel; increased debris removal, roadway repair, utility restoration, and slope stabilization costs; and localized erosion, sedimentation, or drainage impacts. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Damage is possible where facilities or access routes intersect unstable slopes, rockfall paths, or debris-flow areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Problem Soils

Table 142 summarizes problem soils vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 142: Problem Soils Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes valley-floor development, dispersed residences, roads, bridge approaches, culverts, water and wastewater systems, septic systems, utility corridors, agricultural lands, campgrounds, park access roads, visitor-serving facilities, and public service locations that are exposed to expansive, saline, gypsiferous, shallow, rocky, erodible, and locally collapsible soils. Problem soils are concentrated in valley floors, alluvial plains, agricultural areas, areas along Kanab Creek, plateau margins, and sedimentary formations east and north of Kanab. These soils are vulnerable to moisture changes from irrigation, stormwater infiltration, leaking utilities, intense rainfall, and wet-dry cycles, which can cause settlement, shrink-swell movement, erosion, corrosion, septic limitations, and loss of bearing capacity.²²⁴ Impacts: Problem soils could damage foundations, slabs, pavements, sidewalks, bridge approaches, culverts, buried utilities, septic systems, drainage systems, park access roads, campgrounds, agricultural facilities, and visitor-serving infrastructure; increase road and utility maintenance needs; reduce agricultural productivity where saline or poorly drained soils occur; increase construction and repair costs; disrupt access to remote communities and recreation destinations; and create secondary impacts where leaking utilities or concentrated runoff worsen soil instability. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Settlement, soil movement, erosion, or corrosion can damage foundations, buried utilities, and road infrastructure where susceptible soils occur. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's residents, homes, local roads, public facilities, utilities, septic systems, agricultural or ranching assets, and drainage features are exposed to problem soils where development and infrastructure intersect valley-bottom, alluvial, shallow, rocky, erodible, saline, or moisture-sensitive soils. The town's rural setting increases vulnerability where roads, utility lines, septic systems, homes, and agricultural support facilities rely on native soils that may settle, erode, corrode infrastructure, or lose strength when wetted. Impacts: Potential impacts include foundation or slab cracking, roadway settlement, pavement distress, culvert or shoulder damage, septic limitations,

²²⁴ Utah Geological Survey, Problem Soil and Rock Hazards. <https://geology.utah.gov/hazards/problem-soils/>. Source for soil-hazard mechanisms and infrastructure consequences; participant-specific soil distributions require mapped or site-specific records.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	pipe breaks, drainage problems, erosion, reduced agricultural productivity, higher maintenance and construction costs, and localized disruption to residents, utilities, agricultural operations, and public services. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Settlement, soil movement, erosion, or corrosion can damage foundations, buried utilities, and road infrastructure where susceptible soils occur. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, homes, businesses, roads, utilities, septic systems, visitor-serving facilities, recreation access routes, campgrounds, drainage systems, and surrounding arid landscapes are exposed to problem soils associated with alluvial, shallow, rocky, erodible, saline, and locally gypsiferous or collapsible materials. Visitor-serving and recreation-related assets are vulnerable where roads, buildings, utilities, and outdoor facilities depend on stable bearing conditions, adequate drainage, and reliable access across moisture-sensitive or erosion-prone soils. Impacts: Problem soils could cause foundation cracking, slab movement, roadway settlement, shoulder loss, culvert or drainage failure, septic system limitations, pipe breaks, utility interruption, erosion, higher site preparation and repair costs, reduced visitor access, damage to recreation-related facilities, and disruption to residents, businesses, utilities, and tourism activity. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Settlement, soil movement, erosion, or corrosion can damage foundations, buried utilities, and road infrastructure where susceptible soils occur. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, local roads, public facilities, utilities, septic systems, agricultural or ranching lands, drainage corridors, and valley-community settings are exposed to expansive, saline, shallow, rocky, erodible, and locally collapsible soils. The town is vulnerable where homes, roads, bridge approaches, culverts, buried utilities, septic systems, outbuildings, and agricultural access routes intersect moisture-sensitive alluvial soils, drainage-limited soils, or soils affected by irrigation, runoff, leaking infrastructure, or wet-dry cycles. Impacts: Potential impacts include foundation cracking, slab or wall movement, pavement cracking, road shoulder loss, culvert instability, septic limitations, pipe breaks, drainage problems, erosion, reduced agricultural productivity, damage to outbuildings or equipment pads, increased maintenance and repair costs, and localized disruption to residents, agriculture, utilities, and public services. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Settlement, soil movement, erosion, or corrosion can damage foundations, buried utilities, and road infrastructure where susceptible soils occur. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county's largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, emergency facilities, utilities, roads, visitor-serving facilities, and municipal services located on or near fine-grained alluvial deposits, valley-floor soils, alluvial terraces, drainage corridors, and areas along Kanab Creek. The City of Kanab is vulnerable to expansive, saline, gypsiferous, shallow, rocky, erodible, and locally collapsible soils where development, roads, utilities, stormwater systems, septic or wastewater systems, and public facilities depend on stable soil conditions and effective moisture control. Impacts: Problem soils affecting the City of Kanab could damage foundations, slabs, sidewalks, pavements, curbs, drainage systems, water and wastewater lines, utilities, public buildings, schools, businesses, lodging facilities, and other visitor-serving assets; increase construction, maintenance, and repair costs; disrupt roads, utilities, emergency response, schools, businesses, and municipal services; create business interruption or tourism impacts; and worsen soil instability where leaks, stormwater, or irrigation saturate moisture-sensitive soils. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Settlement, soil movement, erosion, or corrosion can damage foundations, buried utilities, and road infrastructure where susceptible soils occur. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, homes, local roads, public facilities, utilities, septic systems, agricultural or ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, drainage features, and valley-community settings are exposed to problem soils where development and infrastructure intersect alluvial, shallow, rocky, erodible, saline, expansive, or locally collapsible soils. The town's location along important travel and visitor access routes increases vulnerability where roads, bridge approaches, culverts, utility lines, homes, septic systems, agricultural access, and visitor services depend on stable soils and reliable drainage. Impacts: Potential impacts include foundation cracking, slab movement, pavement distress, road settlement, shoulder loss, culvert damage, septic limitations, pipe breaks, drainage problems, erosion, reduced agricultural productivity, damage to outbuildings or equipment pads, higher maintenance and construction costs, disruption to residents, utilities, agriculture, businesses, and visitor travel, and longer-term repair needs where wet-dry cycles or runoff worsen soil conditions. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Settlement, soil movement, erosion, or corrosion can damage foundations, buried utilities, and road infrastructure where susceptible soils occur. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Radon Gas

Table 143 summarizes radon gas vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 143: Radon Gas Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes dispersed homes, seasonal housing, rental units, public buildings, schools, childcare facilities, healthcare facilities, lodging, businesses, and other frequently occupied structures that are exposed to radon where naturally occurring gas migrates from soil and rock into buildings. Kane County is classified as an EPA²²⁵ Zone 2 county, meaning predicted average indoor screening levels are between 2 and 4 pCi/L; however, individual buildings can still test above the EPA action level. Ground-contact structures with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation are especially vulnerable, particularly where buildings remain untested or unmitigated. Impacts: Radon exposure does not typically damage structures or infrastructure, but long-term exposure can increase lung cancer risk for residents, workers, students, visitors, and occupants of public or private buildings. Potential impacts include chronic public health effects, testing and mitigation costs for property owners and public agencies, delayed property transactions or occupancy decisions, increased burdens for lower-income households and renters, and prolonged exposure where rural distance, limited provider availability, or low awareness delays testing and mitigation. Planning considerations include occupied government, emergency-service, community, healthcare, school, and other public-service buildings identified in the participant inventory. Occupied public-service buildings may require testing and mitigation; radon does not directly damage roads or utility networks. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's homes, rental units, public buildings, community facilities, schools or childcare settings, businesses, and other frequently occupied structures are exposed to radon where gas enters buildings from underlying soil and rock. Buildings with direct ground contact, basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation are vulnerable, especially where residents or property owners have not completed radon testing or mitigation. The town's rural setting may increase vulnerability if access to testing kits, certified mitigation providers, or public outreach is limited.

²²⁵ EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Potential impacts include cumulative lung cancer risk for residents and occupants of untested or unmitigated buildings, testing and mitigation costs for homeowners, landlords, businesses, and public agencies, delayed corrective action due to limited local service availability, reduced housing or rental marketability where elevated radon is identified, and disproportionate burdens for lower-income households, renters, older adults, and residents of older homes. Planning considerations include occupied government, emergency-service, community, healthcare, school, and other public-service buildings identified in the participant inventory. Occupied public-service buildings may require testing and mitigation; radon does not directly damage roads or utility networks. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s homes, seasonal housing, rental units, lodging, visitor-serving businesses, public facilities, and other frequently occupied structures are exposed to radon where naturally occurring gas migrates into buildings from soil and rock. Ground-contact structures, buildings with crawlspaces or slab-on-grade foundations, foundation openings, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation are vulnerable, particularly where structures are used by residents, seasonal occupants, workers, or visitors and have not been tested or mitigated. Impacts: Radon exposure could create long-term health risks for residents, workers, seasonal occupants, and visitors staying in untested or unmitigated buildings. Potential impacts include cumulative lung cancer risk, testing and mitigation costs for homeowners, lodging owners, businesses, landlords, and public agencies, temporary disruption during mitigation installation, delayed property transfers or lodging-related corrective work, and prolonged exposure where awareness or access to certified mitigation providers is limited. Planning considerations include occupied government, emergency-service, community, healthcare, school, and other public-service buildings identified in the participant inventory. Occupied public-service buildings may require testing and mitigation; radon does not directly damage roads or utility networks. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s homes, rental units, public buildings, community facilities, schools or childcare settings, businesses, and other frequently occupied structures are exposed to radon where gas enters buildings through foundations, crawlspaces, slab openings, utility penetrations, or other ground-contact pathways. Older homes, buildings with limited ventilation, and structures that have not been tested or mitigated are especially vulnerable. The town’s rural setting and dispersed development pattern may increase vulnerability where testing, mitigation services, or public health outreach are less readily available. Impacts: Potential impacts include long-term lung cancer risk for residents and occupants of untested or unmitigated buildings, testing and mitigation costs for households, landlords, businesses, and public agencies, temporary

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	disruption during mitigation work, reduced marketability or delayed property transactions where elevated radon is found, and disproportionate effects on renters, lower-income households, older adults, and occupants of older buildings. Planning considerations include occupied government, emergency-service, community, healthcare, school, and other public-service buildings identified in the participant inventory. Occupied public-service buildings may require testing and mitigation; radon does not directly damage roads or utility networks. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county's largest concentration of residents, homes, rental housing, schools, childcare facilities, healthcare facilities, government buildings, businesses, lodging, visitor-serving facilities, and other frequently occupied structures. These assets are exposed to radon where naturally occurring gas migrates from soil and rock into ground-contact buildings. The City of Kanab has increased vulnerability because more people, public services, visitor accommodations, and occupied buildings are concentrated in one area; buildings with basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation are especially vulnerable if they remain untested or unmitigated. Impacts: Radon exposure affecting the City of Kanab could increase long-term lung cancer risk for residents, students, workers, visitors, and occupants of homes, schools, public buildings, healthcare facilities, lodging, and businesses. Potential impacts include testing and mitigation costs for households, landlords, businesses, lodging operators, schools, healthcare providers, and public agencies; delayed property transactions, rental turnover, or facility occupancy decisions; temporary disruption during mitigation work; public communication needs if elevated radon is found in public facilities; and disproportionate burdens for renters, lower-income households, older adults, and occupants of older or untested buildings. Planning considerations include occupied government, emergency-service, community, healthcare, school, and other public-service buildings identified in the participant inventory. Occupied public-service buildings may require testing and mitigation; radon does not directly damage roads or utility networks. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's homes, rental units, seasonal housing, public buildings, schools or childcare settings, businesses, visitor-serving uses, and other frequently occupied structures are exposed to radon where gas migrates into buildings from underlying soil and rock. Buildings with direct ground contact, basements, crawlspaces, slab-on-grade construction, foundation cracks, utility penetrations, or limited ventilation are vulnerable, especially where testing and mitigation have not occurred. The town's rural location and visitor-serving activity may increase vulnerability where residents, workers, seasonal occupants, or visitors spend time in untested buildings.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Potential impacts include cumulative lung cancer risk for residents, workers, visitors, and occupants of untested or unmitigated buildings; testing and mitigation costs for homeowners, landlords, businesses, lodging operators, and public agencies; delayed mitigation due to limited provider availability or distance; reduced marketability or delayed property transfers where elevated radon is identified; and disproportionate burdens for renters, lower-income households, older adults, seasonal occupants, and residents of older homes. Planning considerations include occupied government, emergency-service, community, healthcare, school, and other public-service buildings identified in the participant inventory. Occupied public-service buildings may require testing and mitigation; radon does not directly damage roads or utility networks. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Table 144 summarizes thunderstorms and lightning vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 144: Thunderstorms and Lightning Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes remote communities, public lands, transportation corridors, utilities, campgrounds, marinas, recreation areas, slot canyons, Lake Powell, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and dispersed residences that are exposed to thunderstorms and lightning. The county's vulnerability is elevated where residents, visitors, boaters, hikers, campers, travelers, utility systems, roads, and recreation facilities are exposed to cloud-to-ground lightning, strong outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, dry lightning, and rapidly changing weather. High visitor use, limited shelter, remote terrain, long response distances, and limited utility or access redundancy increase vulnerability in recreation areas and public lands.²²⁶ Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause injuries or fatalities from lightning strikes, microburst winds, hazardous boating conditions, falling debris, and rapidly changing weather; damage boats, docks, marina facilities, campgrounds, roads, utilities, roofs, outbuildings, signs, and recreation infrastructure; disrupt power, communications, transportation, emergency response, park operations, and visitor services; create hazardous travel and water conditions; ignite wildfires during dry lightning events; and affect

²²⁶ National Park Service, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Safety, updated July 7, 2026. <https://www.nps.gov/glca/planyourvisit/safety.htm>. Source for high winds, lightning, flash flooding, heat, and recreation-access concerns.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	tourism and recreation activity, especially in Glen Canyon, Lake Powell, slot canyons, high-elevation terrain, and remote travel corridors. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Lightning, surge damage, wind, and runoff can interrupt power, communications, facility operations, and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching assets, outdoor workers, recreation users, and surrounding open or elevated terrain are exposed to thunderstorms and lightning. The town’s rural setting increases vulnerability where above-ground utilities, limited access routes, agricultural operations, outbuildings, livestock, and people outdoors are exposed to cloud-to-ground lightning, gusty outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and dry lightning that may ignite wildfire. Impacts: Potential impacts include lightning-related injury, localized power or communications outages, damage to roofs, signs, fences, outbuildings, utility lines, and agricultural equipment, hazardous travel from wind, rain, debris, or reduced visibility, delayed emergency response, disruption to agricultural or ranching operations, and increased wildfire risk during dry thunderstorm conditions. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Lightning, surge damage, wind, and runoff can interrupt power, communications, facility operations, and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, homes, businesses, utilities, roads, visitor-serving facilities, campgrounds, recreation access, Lake Powell-related activity, and nearby Glen Canyon landscapes are exposed to thunderstorms and lightning. Vulnerability is elevated where boaters, visitors, recreation users, outdoor workers, utilities, and travel routes are exposed to sudden microburst winds, lightning, brief heavy rain, hazardous water conditions, and dry lightning in remote or open terrain with limited shelter and response access. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning could cause injuries to residents, visitors, boaters, and recreation users; damage homes, businesses, roofs, signs, vehicles, utilities, campgrounds, docks, boats, marina-related facilities, and recreation infrastructure; create hazardous boating and travel conditions; disrupt power, communications, emergency response, visitor services, and recreation access; ignite wildfires; and affect tourism activity tied to Lake Powell and Glen Canyon. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Lightning, surge damage, wind, and runoff can interrupt power, communications, facility operations, and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching assets, outbuildings, outdoor workers, recreation users, and canyon-influenced terrain are exposed to thunderstorms and lightning. The town is vulnerable where above-ground utilities, limited access routes, agricultural operations, livestock, outbuildings, and people outdoors are exposed to cloud-to-ground lightning, strong outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and dry lightning that can ignite wildfire or disrupt utilities. Impacts: Potential impacts include lightning-related injury, roof, siding, fence, sign, outbuilding, vehicle, and utility damage; localized power or communications outages; hazardous travel conditions from wind, debris, rain, or reduced visibility; delayed emergency response; disruption to residents, agriculture, and community services; and increased wildfire risk during dry thunderstorm conditions. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Lightning, surge damage, wind, and runoff can interrupt power, communications, facility operations, and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county’s largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, emergency services, utilities, roads, visitor services, and community facilities. The City of Kanab is exposed to thunderstorms and lightning where developed areas, transportation routes, public facilities, utility systems, parks, outdoor workers, residents, and visitors experience cloud-to-ground lightning, strong outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, and rapidly changing weather. The city’s role as a county service center and visitor gateway increases vulnerability because a localized storm can affect a larger number of people, structures, utilities, public services, and tourism-related activities at one time. Impacts: Thunderstorms and lightning affecting the City of Kanab could cause injuries from lightning or windblown debris; damage roofs, signs, vehicles, utility lines, public facilities, schools, businesses, and outdoor assets; disrupt power, communications, traffic, emergency response, schools, government services, businesses, and visitor services; create hazardous travel conditions; increase demand for emergency response and public works cleanup; ignite fires from lightning; and produce economic impacts from business interruption, tourism disruption, and repair costs. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Lightning, surge damage, wind, and runoff can interrupt power, communications, facility operations, and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, outdoor workers, recreation access, and nearby canyon or high-elevation terrain are exposed to thunderstorms and lightning. The town’s

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	location along important travel and recreation corridors increases vulnerability where residents, visitors, motorists, above-ground utilities, outbuildings, livestock, and agricultural assets are exposed to cloud-to-ground lightning, strong outflow winds, brief heavy rainfall, dry lightning, and rapidly changing weather. Impacts: Potential impacts include lightning-related injury, localized roof, siding, fence, sign, outbuilding, vehicle, utility, and agricultural equipment damage; power or communications outages; hazardous travel from wind, rain, debris, or reduced visibility; delayed emergency response; disruption to residents, businesses, agriculture, and visitor travel; temporary interruption of community services; and wildfire ignition during dry thunderstorm conditions. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Lightning, surge damage, wind, and runoff can interrupt power, communications, facility operations, and emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Tornadoes

Table 145 summarizes tornadoes vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 145: Tornadoes Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes dispersed residences, agricultural and ranching operations, public lands, transportation corridors, utilities, campgrounds, recreation areas, visitor-serving facilities, and remote communities that are exposed to tornadoes and severe convective storms. Although tornadoes are relatively infrequent in Kane County, documented tornado events demonstrate that damaging tornadoes can occur. Manufactured homes, outbuildings, livestock facilities, overhead utilities, recreation infrastructure, and structures without hardened shelter are particularly vulnerable to high winds, flying debris, and structural damage. The county's large geographic area, dispersed population, and limited shelter options in remote locations increase vulnerability during rapidly developing tornado events. Impacts: Tornadoes could cause injuries or fatalities from flying debris, structural collapse, and vehicle accidents; damage homes, manufactured housing, businesses, agricultural facilities, utility systems, vehicles, roads, signs, and recreation infrastructure; disrupt power, communications, transportation, emergency response, and public services; isolate residents in remote areas; damage crops, fencing, and livestock facilities; and create significant debris removal, repair, and recovery costs. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Wind and debris can damage facilities and utilities and block emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock facilities, vehicles, and outdoor infrastructure are exposed to tornadoes and severe thunderstorm winds. The town’s rural setting increases vulnerability where homes, outbuildings, agricultural structures, and above-ground utilities may have limited protection from high winds and flying debris, and where residents may have limited access to hardened shelter during rapidly developing events. Impacts: Potential impacts include injuries from flying debris, damage to homes, roofs, outbuildings, fences, utility lines, vehicles, and agricultural facilities; power and communications outages; hazardous travel conditions; disruption to agricultural operations and community services; and increased debris removal and recovery costs. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Wind and debris can damage facilities and utilities and block emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, homes, businesses, utilities, roads, visitor-serving facilities, campgrounds, recreation access, and Lake Powell-related infrastructure are exposed to tornadoes and severe convective storms. Visitors, recreation users, and outdoor workers are vulnerable where shelter options may be limited and where high winds and flying debris can affect campgrounds, marinas, vehicles, boats, and outdoor facilities. Impacts: Tornadoes could damage homes, businesses, utility systems, vehicles, boats, docks, campgrounds, signage, and recreation infrastructure; disrupt power, communications, transportation, emergency response, and visitor services; create hazardous conditions for residents and visitors; and affect tourism activity associated with Lake Powell and Glen Canyon. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Wind and debris can damage facilities and utilities and block emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock facilities, vehicles, and outdoor structures are exposed to tornadoes and severe thunderstorm winds. Agricultural operations, outbuildings, fencing, and overhead utilities are vulnerable to wind damage and flying debris, while the town’s rural setting may limit access to hardened shelter and increase recovery challenges following a tornado event.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	Impacts: Potential impacts include injuries from flying debris, damage to homes, public facilities, agricultural structures, fences, vehicles, utility systems, and roads; localized power and communications outages; disruption to agricultural operations and community services; hazardous travel conditions; and increased cleanup, repair, and recovery costs. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Wind and debris can damage facilities and utilities and block emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county's largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, emergency services, utilities, roads, visitor services, and community facilities. The City of Kanab is exposed to tornadoes and severe convective storms that can produce damaging winds and flying debris. Because population, infrastructure, public services, and visitor activity are concentrated within the city, a tornado affecting Kanab could impact a larger number of people, structures, and critical facilities than elsewhere in the county. Impacts: Tornadoes affecting the City of Kanab could cause injuries or fatalities, damage homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, vehicles, utility systems, and transportation infrastructure; disrupt power, communications, emergency services, government operations, schools, businesses, and visitor services; create substantial debris removal and repair needs; and result in economic losses from property damage, business interruption, and tourism disruption. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Wind and debris can damage facilities and utilities and block emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, vehicles, and outdoor infrastructure are exposed to tornadoes and severe thunderstorm winds. The town's location along regional travel and visitor corridors increases vulnerability where residents, visitors, motorists, agricultural facilities, and above-ground utilities are exposed to high winds, flying debris, and rapidly developing severe weather. Impacts: Potential impacts include injuries from flying debris, damage to homes, outbuildings, agricultural facilities, vehicles, utility systems, signs, and roads; localized power and communications outages; hazardous travel conditions; disruption to residents, businesses, agriculture, community services, and visitor travel; and increased cleanup, repair, and recovery costs. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Wind and debris can damage facilities and utilities and block emergency access. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Wildfire

Table 146 summarizes wildfire vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 146: Wildfire Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County contains extensive wildland vegetation, pinyon-juniper woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, forested areas, recreation destinations, campgrounds, public lands, dispersed residences, ranches, utility corridors, transportation routes, and wildland-urban interface areas that are exposed to wildfire. The county's vulnerability is elevated by large areas of federal and state lands, drought conditions, lightning-caused ignitions, human-caused ignitions, heavy fuel loading in some areas, and the presence of communities, infrastructure, and recreation assets near fire-prone vegetation. Remote terrain, limited access, long response distances, and high seasonal visitation further increase vulnerability. Impacts: Wildfires could cause injuries or fatalities, destroy homes and structures, damage utility systems, transportation routes, communication infrastructure, recreation facilities, agricultural assets, and public lands; disrupt power, communications, transportation, emergency response, tourism, and recreation; require evacuations and sheltering; degrade air quality; increase erosion, flooding, and debris flow risks after fire; damage watersheds and wildlife habitat; and create substantial suppression, recovery, and mitigation costs. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Fire, smoke, outages, and road closures can interrupt essential services where assets or access routes intersect fire-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's residents, homes, public facilities, local roads, utilities, agricultural and ranching operations, outbuildings, and surrounding vegetation are exposed to wildfire. The town's proximity to wildland vegetation and rural development patterns increase vulnerability where homes, fences, livestock facilities, utility infrastructure, and transportation routes interface with fire-prone fuels. Limited evacuation routes and extended response times may increase risk during fast-moving wildfire events. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage or destruction of homes, outbuildings, agricultural facilities, fences, utility infrastructure, and vehicles; evacuation of residents and livestock; disruption of transportation, utilities, and community services; smoke impacts to public health; increased erosion and runoff following fire; and significant recovery and repair costs. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Fire, smoke, outages, and road closures can interrupt essential services where assets or access routes

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	intersect fire-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, homes, businesses, visitor-serving facilities, utilities, roads, campgrounds, recreation infrastructure, and nearby public lands are exposed to wildfire. Recreation activity, tourism, and the community’s proximity to Glen Canyon and surrounding wildlands increase vulnerability where visitors, structures, transportation routes, and utility systems are located near flammable vegetation and ignition sources. Impacts: Wildfires could damage homes, businesses, visitor facilities, campgrounds, utilities, roads, and recreation infrastructure; require evacuations of residents and visitors; disrupt tourism, recreation access, transportation, communications, and emergency services; reduce air quality; and create economic losses associated with tourism disruption, suppression costs, and infrastructure repair. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Fire, smoke, outages, and road closures can interrupt essential services where assets or access routes intersect fire-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, public facilities, local roads, utilities, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock facilities, and surrounding vegetation are exposed to wildfire. The town’s rural setting and proximity to fire-prone vegetation increase vulnerability where homes, outbuildings, fences, utility corridors, and agricultural operations are located near wildland fuels. Drought, dry vegetation, and wind-driven fire behavior can increase the potential for rapid fire spread. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to homes, agricultural facilities, fences, utility systems, vehicles, and public infrastructure; evacuation of residents and livestock; disruption to agricultural operations, transportation, utilities, and community services; smoke-related public health impacts; increased erosion and runoff after fire; and significant cleanup, recovery, and mitigation costs. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Fire, smoke, outages, and road closures can interrupt essential services where assets or access routes intersect fire-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county’s largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, emergency services, utilities, transportation infrastructure, visitor services, and community facilities. The City of Kanab is vulnerable to wildfire where developed areas interface with surrounding vegetation and where transportation corridors, utility systems, and recreation access routes connect the city to nearby fire-prone landscapes. The city’s role as a regional service center and tourism gateway

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	increases vulnerability because wildfire impacts can affect a large number of residents, visitors, businesses, and critical services simultaneously. Impacts: Wildfires affecting the City of Kanab could damage homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, utilities, transportation infrastructure, and visitor-serving facilities; require evacuations; disrupt emergency services, government operations, schools, businesses, and tourism activity; degrade air quality; increase healthcare and emergency response demands; and result in substantial economic losses from property damage, business interruption, suppression costs, and recovery activities. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Fire, smoke, outages, and road closures can interrupt essential services where assets or access routes intersect fire-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville's residents, homes, public facilities, local roads, utilities, agricultural and ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, and surrounding vegetation are exposed to wildfire. The town's location along important recreation and transportation corridors increases vulnerability where homes, businesses, utility infrastructure, agricultural assets, and visitor facilities are located near wildland fuels. Wind-driven fire behavior, drought conditions, and human- or lightning-caused ignitions can increase wildfire risk. Impacts: Potential impacts include damage to homes, businesses, agricultural facilities, utility systems, roads, and visitor-serving infrastructure; evacuation of residents and visitors; disruption to transportation, utilities, agriculture, tourism, and community services; smoke-related health impacts; increased erosion and flooding risks following fire; and significant suppression, recovery, and mitigation costs. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Fire, smoke, outages, and road closures can interrupt essential services where assets or access routes intersect fire-prone areas. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Winter Storms

Table 147 summarizes winter storms vulnerabilities and potential impacts for Kane County participants.

Table 147: Winter Storms Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Kane County

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Unincorporated Kane County	Vulnerabilities: Unincorporated Kane County includes higher-elevation areas, dispersed residences, rural communities, transportation corridors, utilities, public lands, recreation access routes, visitor-serving facilities, and critical service routes that are exposed to winter storms. Vulnerability is greatest along U.S. Highway 89, State Route 9, mountain and canyon routes, and higher-elevation areas where snowfall, drifting snow, black ice, reduced visibility, freezing rain, and prolonged cold can disrupt travel and service access. Limited transportation redundancy, long travel distances, remote residents, older adults, visitors, and reliance on utility and communications systems increase vulnerability during winter storms. Impacts: Winter storms could cause hazardous travel, crashes, road closures, delayed emergency response, power or communications outages, frozen pipes, heating interruptions, localized snow loading impacts, and disruption to schools, public services, utilities, freight movement, tourism, and access to medical care. Impacts could be minor to moderate countywide and locally major in higher-elevation areas or along key travel corridors, especially where outages or road closures isolate residents, visitors, or critical facilities. Planning considerations include county government and emergency-response facilities, water and communications systems, rural roads, bridges, culverts, and recreation access routes. Snow, ice, cold, and outages can restrict access, damage utility systems, and interrupt facility operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Alton	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Alton's residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching operations, livestock, older adults, and surrounding higher-elevation terrain are exposed to winter storms. The town's rural setting and elevation increase vulnerability where snow, ice, freezing rain, reduced visibility, and prolonged cold can affect local access routes, heating, livestock care, utility service, and emergency response. Impacts: Potential impacts include hazardous travel, road closures or delayed plowing, power and communications outages, frozen pipes, heating interruptions, disruption to residents and public services, delayed emergency response, impacts to livestock and ranching operations, and increased costs for snow removal, repairs, and winter storm response. Planning considerations include community and public-service facilities, local water and utility systems, roads, and drainage crossings. Snow, ice, cold, and outages can restrict access, damage utility systems, and interrupt facility operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
Town of Big Water	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Big Water’s residents, homes, businesses, utilities, roads, visitor-serving facilities, recreation access, and nearby travel corridors are exposed to winter storms, particularly freezing rain, icy roads, brief snow events, cold temperatures, and hazardous travel conditions. Although sustained snowfall may be less common than in higher-elevation areas, winter weather can still create vulnerability where roads, utilities, visitors, and local services are not routinely exposed to snow and ice. Impacts: Winter storms could create icy roads, travel delays, crashes, temporary access issues, power or communications outages, frozen pipes, heating needs, disruption to visitor services and local businesses, delayed emergency response, and increased response or road treatment costs. Even minor winter weather could affect residents and visitors if roads or services are disrupted. Planning considerations include public-service and visitor-serving facilities, water and utility systems, roads, and recreation access routes. Snow, ice, cold, and outages can restrict access, damage utility systems, and interrupt facility operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Glendale	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Glendale’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching assets, livestock, older adults, and surrounding elevated or canyon-influenced terrain are exposed to winter storms. The town is vulnerable where snow, ice, black ice, freezing rain, reduced visibility, and prolonged cold affect local roads, limited access routes, heating, utility service, and agricultural operations. Impacts: Potential impacts include hazardous travel, road closures or delayed access, power and communications outages, frozen pipes, heating interruptions, disruption to residents, agriculture, livestock care, public services, and emergency response, as well as increased snow removal, repair, and recovery costs. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and agricultural access routes. Snow, ice, cold, and outages can restrict access, damage utility systems, and interrupt facility operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
City of Kanab	Vulnerabilities: The City of Kanab contains the county’s largest concentration of residents, homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, emergency services, utilities, roads, visitor services, and healthcare access. The City of Kanab is exposed to winter storms through freezing rain, icy roads, brief snowfall, cold temperatures, and travel disruption along U.S. Highway 89 and other routes serving the city. The city’s role as a county service center and visitor gateway increases vulnerability because road closures, utility outages, or icy conditions can affect a larger number of residents, visitors, businesses, schools, and critical services at one time. Impacts: Winter storms affecting the City of Kanab could cause hazardous travel, crashes, school or business disruptions, delayed emergency response, power and communications outages, frozen pipes, heating interruptions,

Plan Participant	Vulnerabilities and Impacts
	interruption of government services, impacts to healthcare access, disruption to visitor services and tourism activity, and increased costs for road treatment, public works response, and utility restoration. Planning considerations include Kane County Hospital, schools, government and emergency-service buildings, water and utility systems, roads, and drainage infrastructure. Snow, ice, cold, and outages can restrict access, damage utility systems, and interrupt facility operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.
Town of Orderville	Vulnerabilities: The Town of Orderville’s residents, homes, local roads, utilities, public facilities, agricultural and ranching operations, visitor-serving uses, older adults, and nearby mountain or canyon routes are exposed to winter storms. The town’s location along important travel and visitor access corridors increases vulnerability where snowfall, drifting snow, black ice, freezing rain, reduced visibility, and prolonged cold can disrupt transportation, school access, emergency response, utility service, and visitor travel. Impacts: Potential impacts include hazardous travel, road closures or access delays, crashes, power and communications outages, frozen pipes, heating interruptions, disruption to residents, businesses, agriculture, visitor travel, schools, and community services, delayed emergency response, and increased costs for snow removal, road treatment, repairs, and recovery. Planning considerations include public-service facilities, water and utility systems, roads, bridges, culverts, and visitor-access routes. Snow, ice, cold, and outages can restrict access, damage utility systems, and interrupt facility operations. These are potential consequences, not a mapped exposure count.

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.

Kane County’s population increased from 7,667 in the 2020 Census to an estimated 8,597 on July 1, 2025. The county had an estimated 6,979 housing units and 146 building permits in 2025. These figures indicate growth but do not show where development occurred relative to hazard areas. Population, seasonal housing, visitor accommodations, age characteristics, and dispersed settlement inform consequence and service-demand considerations but do not independently demonstrate a change in hazard vulnerability.²²⁷

²²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Kane County, Utah, V2025 population/housing estimates, 2020 Census, 2020-2024 ACS, 2022 Economic Census, and 2025 building permits.
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kanecountyutah/PST045225>. Accessed October 9, 2026.

Future development could increase exposure if people, structures, utilities, visitor facilities, or access routes are added in flood-prone areas, the wildland-urban interface, unstable or problem-soil areas, dam-inundation areas, or locations with limited water, power, transportation, or emergency-service redundancy. Development review, zoning, subdivision requirements, building-code administration, geotechnical investigation, floodplain management, water planning, emergency access, and capital programming can reduce or avoid added risk. Proposed development is not treated as existing exposure.

Table 148 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 148: Vulnerability Changes in Kane County

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
Unincorporated Kane County	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth near hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.
Town of Alton	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth near hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.
Town of Big Water	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth near hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.

Plan Participant	Increased	Stayed the Same	Decreased
Town of Glendale	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth near hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.
City of Kanab	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth near hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.
Town of Orderville	Development, infrastructure investment, seasonal visitation, or growth near hazard-prone areas may increase exposure where new people or assets are added. No participant-specific observed increase is established.	Indeterminate: available participant-specific development and mitigation records do not establish whether vulnerability stayed the same.	No decrease is established by the available participant-specific records.

Capability Assessment

The **capability assessment** 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 Kane County Capability Assessment

Table 149 describes the mitigation capabilities for Unincorporated Kane County.

Table 149: Unincorporated Kane County Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	General Plan administration; land use authority; administrative land use authority; Planning Commission review and recommendations; land use regulations for unincorporated areas; subdivision review; zoning administration; building permits; floodplain management regulations; 2021 International Building Code; 2021 International Residential Code; 2020 National Electric Code; 2021 International Plumbing Code; 2021 International Mechanical Code; 2021 International Fire Code; other codes adopted by Utah State Code
Administrative and Technical	Land Use Authority; Administrative Land Use Authority; Planning Commission; Building Department; Office of Emergency Services; Transportation and GIS ²²⁸ ; Road Maintenance Department; building permit review and inspections; emergency preparedness, planning, and response; transportation planning; new construction review; geographic information system; permitting and development review support; public infrastructure support; hazard mitigation implementation support
Financial	County budgeting processes; permitting fees; planning and zoning fees; building department payments; road disturbance permits; online permit and payment systems; local staff time; local match support for grants; small mitigation-related improvements; administrative support for plan implementation
Education and Outreach	Public notices; county meetings and agendas; department webpages; permit and application resources; Everbridge Community Emergency Notification System; Emergency Services public information; Land Use Authority public information; Planning Commission public information; Building Department public information; GIS and mapping resources
National Flood Insurance Program	• NFIP Status: FEMA lists Kane County as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490083).²²⁹²³⁰ • Community Rating System: No CRS class is reported in this entry. • FEMA Effective Map Entry: The effective-map field is recorded as 07/01/86(L); this is not a local ordinance-adoption date. • Floodplain Administration: The available records do not establish the current designated administrator or local implementation

²²⁸ GIS = geographic information system

²²⁹ NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program

²³⁰ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

Capability	Description
	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.²³¹ • 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.

The following opportunities would expand and improve Unincorporated Kane County mitigation capabilities:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Opportunities to improve or expand planning and regulatory capabilities include explicitly incorporating hazard mitigation considerations into land use review, subdivision review, road access review, floodplain permitting, wildfire interface considerations, and future General Plan or ordinance updates.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Opportunities to improve or expand administrative and technical capabilities include using geographic information systems (GIS) more consistently to support hazard exposure review, coordinating development review with emergency access and road maintenance considerations, and documenting how planning, building, roads, emergency management, and GIS staff coordinate on mitigation actions.
- **Financial:** Opportunities to improve or expand financial capabilities include identifying local match sources for mitigation grants, tracking mitigation-related capital improvements, and aligning road, drainage, building, emergency management, and public infrastructure funding with priority mitigation actions.
- **Education and Outreach:** Opportunities to improve education and outreach capabilities include expanding outreach on floodplain requirements, wildfire preparedness, emergency alerts, severe weather preparedness, safe development practices, and the importance of hazard-informed permitting in unincorporated areas.
- **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** Opportunities to improve or expand NFIP capabilities include updating and maintaining floodplain records, continuing to enforce development permit requirements in Special Flood Hazard Areas, reviewing substantial improvement and substantial damage procedures after events, increasing public education about flood risk, and evaluating whether Community Rating System (CRS) participation would be beneficial in the future.

²³¹ SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area

Town of Alton Capability Assessment

Table 150 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Alton.

Table 150: Town of Alton Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Alton Master Plan (1981); town land use and zoning administration; Planning Commission review of subdivision ordinance updates and land use matters; Town Council ordinance and budget authority; building permit administration through the Town Office; Utah-adopted building codes used as baseline for construction review; coordination with Kane County Building Department where needed for plan review or inspections
Administrative and Technical	Town Council; Planning Commission; Town Office; municipal building permit administration; subdivision and development review; public meeting and public notice process; coordination with Kane County departments for building inspections, emergency services, road access, public safety, and other technical support; small-town staff and elected official capacity to support mitigation action coordination
Financial	Town budgeting processes; building permit fees; planning and zoning fees where applicable; local staff and elected official time; coordination with Kane County and state or federal partners for technical and funding assistance; local match support as available for small mitigation-related improvements, infrastructure maintenance, emergency preparedness, and grant-supported projects
Education and Outreach	Public notices through the Utah Public Notice Website; Town Council and Planning Commission meetings; public hearings for ordinance updates; Town Office contact and permit information; local public meeting agendas; coordination with Kane County Emergency Services and regional partners for emergency alerts, preparedness messaging, hazard mitigation information, and public outreach

Capability	Description
National Flood Insurance Program	• NFIP Status: No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Alton 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.²³² • Community Rating System: No separate CRS entry was found in the reviewed FEMA records. • FEMA Effective Map Entry: No separate effective-map entry was found for the municipality in the reviewed status-book records; this does not establish absence of flood risk.²³³ • 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.

The following opportunities would expand and improve the Town of Alton mitigation capabilities:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Opportunities to improve or expand planning and regulatory capabilities include updating the Town's older master plan or preparing a current general plan, incorporating hazard mitigation into subdivision and land use ordinance updates, documenting how building permit review considers hazards such as snow load, wildfire, flooding, drainage, steep slopes, and problem soils, and coordinating with Kane County on development review where county technical support is needed.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Opportunities to improve or expand administrative and technical capabilities include documenting Town roles for mitigation implementation, strengthening coordination among the Town Council, Planning Commission, Town Office, Kane County Building Department, Kane County Emergency Services, and road or public works partners, and using available county or state GIS and hazard data during development, access, drainage, and emergency preparedness review.
- **Financial:** Opportunities to improve or expand financial capabilities include identifying potential local match sources for mitigation grants, tracking mitigation-related needs through the annual budget process, coordinating with Kane County and the Five County Association of Governments on grant

²³² FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

²³³ NSFHA = no special flood hazard area

opportunities, and aligning limited local funds with priority actions related to roads, drainage, wildfire preparedness, emergency access, and public infrastructure maintenance.

- **Education and Outreach:** Opportunities to improve education and outreach capabilities include using public meetings, public notices, the Town Office, and coordination with Kane County Emergency Services to share information on emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, winter storm readiness, severe weather safety, safe development practices, building permits, and hazard-informed subdivision and land use decisions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Opportunities to improve or expand NFIP capabilities include periodically confirming the Town's NFIP status and mapped flood hazard status, coordinating with Kane County and the Utah Division of Emergency Management on floodplain mapping or flood risk information, maintaining records of any drainage or flood-related development concerns, educating residents that flood risk can exist outside mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas, and evaluating whether future floodplain management procedures are needed if flood hazard mapping or development conditions change.

Town of Big Water Capability Assessment

Table 151 describes the mitigation capabilities for Big Water.

Table 151: Town of Big Water Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Big Water General Plan (2022); Municipal Code; Zoning Code; Planning and Zoning Commission review of zoning, land use, lot line adjustment, parcel joinder, temporary use, short-term rental, transportation, trail, and ordinance matters; Town Council ordinance and budget authority; building permit application and review process through Town Hall; Utah-adopted building codes used as baseline for construction review; consideration of the 2024 International Wildland-Urban Interface Code through Town Council public hearing
Administrative and Technical	Town Council; Planning and Zoning Commission; Town Hall; Zoning Administrator; building permit administration; land use, zoning, subdivision, lot line adjustment, temporary use, and conditional use review; public meeting and public notice process; coordination with Kane County, state, federal, and Glen Canyon-area partners for emergency services, road access, public safety, recreation access, wildfire preparedness, and other technical support
Financial	Town budgeting processes; building permit application fees; planning, zoning, and land use fees where applicable; local staff and elected official time; public hearing and budget adoption process; coordination with Kane County, state, federal, and regional partners for technical and funding assistance; local match support as available for small mitigation-related improvements, road and drainage maintenance, wildfire preparedness,

Capability	Description
	recreation-access resilience, emergency preparedness, and grant-supported projects
Education and Outreach	Public notices through the Utah Public Notice Website; Town Council and Planning and Zoning Commission meetings; public hearings for budget, zoning, municipal code, and land use updates; Town Hall contact and permit information; building permit application materials; local public meeting agendas and packets; coordination with Kane County Emergency Services and regional partners for emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, flood risk, severe weather, recreation safety, and hazard mitigation outreach
National Flood Insurance Program	• NFIP Status: No separate NFIP or CRS entry for Big Water 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.²³⁴ • Community Rating System: No separate CRS entry was found in the reviewed FEMA records. • FEMA Effective Map Entry: No separate effective-map entry was found for the municipality in the reviewed status-book records; this does not establish absence of flood risk. • 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.

The following opportunities would expand and improve the Town of Big Water mitigation capabilities:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Opportunities to improve or expand planning and regulatory capabilities include using the 2022 General Plan to integrate hazard mitigation into land use, transportation, recreation access, trail, and infrastructure decisions; continuing to update the Municipal Code and Zoning Code to reflect current development needs; documenting how permit review considers hazards such as wildfire, flooding, drainage, extreme heat, problem soils, steep slopes, and recreation-access constraints; and coordinating with Kane County and federal land partners where development or access issues involve surrounding public lands.

²³⁴ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

- **Administrative and Technical:** Opportunities to improve or expand administrative and technical capabilities include documenting Town roles for mitigation implementation, strengthening coordination among the Town Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, Zoning Administrator, Town Hall, Kane County Emergency Services, Kane County Building Department, road and public works partners, and federal or state land managers, and using available GIS, flood, wildfire, transportation, and recreation-access data during development and emergency preparedness review.
- **Financial:** Opportunities to improve or expand financial capabilities include identifying potential local match sources for mitigation grants, tracking mitigation-related needs through the annual budget process, coordinating with Kane County and the Five County Association of Governments on grant opportunities, and aligning limited local funds with priority actions related to roads, drainage, wildfire preparedness, emergency access, public infrastructure, and recreation-access resilience.
- **Education and Outreach:** Opportunities to improve education and outreach capabilities include using public meetings, public hearings, public notices, Town Hall, permit materials, and coordination with Kane County Emergency Services to share information on emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, flood and flash flood safety, extreme heat safety, severe weather readiness, building permits, safe recreation access, and hazard-informed land use and zoning decisions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Opportunities to improve or expand NFIP capabilities include periodically confirming the Town's NFIP status and mapped flood hazard status, coordinating with Kane County and the Utah Division of Emergency Management on floodplain mapping or flood risk information, maintaining records of drainage or flood-related development concerns, educating residents and visitors that flash flood risk can exist outside mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas, and evaluating whether future floodplain management procedures are needed if mapping, development, or flood risk conditions change.

Town of Glendale Capability Assessment

Table 152 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Glendale.

Table 152: Town of Glendale Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Glendale Town Zoning Ordinance (2024); Hillside Ordinance (2003); Planning and Zoning building approval process; building permit application process through the Town's online permit system; conditional use permit process; Town Board ordinance and budget authority; Planning and Zoning Committee review of zoning, building, and development matters; Utah-adopted building codes used as baseline for construction review; coordination with Kane County where needed for emergency services, public safety, and technical support
Administrative and Technical	Town Board; Planning and Zoning Committee; Clerk-Treasurer and Town Hall staff; building permit administration; zoning, conditional use, business license, water connection, and development review processes; public works

Capability	Description
	functions for garbage, water, sewer, irrigation, and streets; public meeting and public notice process; coordination with Kane County Sheriff's Office, Kane County Emergency Services, Southwest Utah Public Health Department, Kane County Hospital, and other county or regional partners
Financial	Town budgeting processes; consolidated fee schedule; building permit fees; business license fees; conditional use permit fees; water, sewer, irrigation, cemetery, and other local service fees where applicable; online bill pay; staff and elected official time; coordination with Kane County, state, federal, and regional partners for technical and funding assistance; local match support as available for mitigation-related improvements, water and spring projects, roads, drainage, wildfire preparedness, and emergency preparedness
Education and Outreach	Public notices through the Utah Public Notice Website; Town Board and Planning and Zoning Committee meetings; public hearings for zoning, budget, water, and development matters; Town website, meetings and minutes, ordinances, forms and permits, and public notices pages; TextMyGov town notifications; Glendale Facebook and social media; Town Hall contact and permit information; coordination with Kane County Emergency Services and regional partners for emergency alerts, preparedness messaging, hazard mitigation information, and public outreach
National Flood Insurance Program	• NFIP Status: FEMA lists Glendale as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490084).²³⁵ • Community Rating System: No CRS class is reported in this entry. • FEMA Effective Map Entry: The effective-map field is recorded as 05/01/86(L); 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.

The following opportunities would expand and improve the Town of Glendale mitigation capabilities:

²³⁵ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

- **Plans and Regulations:** Opportunities to improve or expand planning and regulatory capabilities include using the updated Zoning Ordinance and Hillside Ordinance to integrate hazard mitigation into zoning, hillside development, building approval, conditional use, and infrastructure decisions; documenting how building permit review considers hazards such as wildfire, flooding, drainage, steep slopes, landslides, problem soils, snow load, and winter access; and coordinating with Kane County where development review requires county technical support.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Opportunities to improve or expand administrative and technical capabilities include documenting Town roles for mitigation implementation, strengthening coordination among the Town Board, Planning and Zoning Committee, Town Hall, public works, Kane County Emergency Services, Kane County Sheriff's Office, Kane County Building Department, and health or utility partners, and using available GIS, flood, wildfire, slope, road, and utility information during development, access, drainage, and emergency preparedness review.
- **Financial:** Opportunities to improve or expand financial capabilities include identifying potential local match sources for mitigation grants, tracking mitigation-related needs through the annual budget and fee schedule process, coordinating with Kane County and the Five County Association of Governments on grant opportunities, and aligning limited local funds with priority actions related to water and springs improvements, roads, drainage, wildfire preparedness, emergency access, utilities, and public infrastructure maintenance.
- **Education and Outreach:** Opportunities to improve education and outreach capabilities include using public meetings, public hearings, public notices, Town website resources, TextMyGov notifications, social media, Town Hall, permit materials, and coordination with Kane County Emergency Services to share information on emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, flood and flash flood safety, winter storm readiness, severe weather safety, water system notices, building permits, and hazard-informed land use and zoning decisions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Opportunities to improve or expand NFIP capabilities include continuing to coordinate with Kane County on floodplain management procedures referenced in the capability table, maintaining awareness of the Town's effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and flood risk information, keeping records of drainage or flood-related development concerns, educating residents that flood and flash flood risk can exist outside mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas, and reviewing whether additional local floodplain procedures or public outreach are needed as development, mapping, or flood risk conditions change.

City of Kanab Capability Assessment

Table 153 describes the mitigation capabilities for the City of Kanab.

Table 153: City of Kanab Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Kanab City General Plan; Land Use Ordinance; General Ordinances; zoning map and zoning matrix; Planning Commission review of land use

Capability	Description
	applications, subdivisions, zoning changes, conditional use permits, and site plans; City Council ordinance and budget authority; Building Department permit review and inspection process through CityInspect; flood damage prevention ordinance; Utah-adopted building codes used as baseline for construction review; fire code coordination through the Fire Chief; grading, excavation, demolition, and building permit processes
Administrative and Technical	City Council; Planning Commission; Land Use Department; Building Department; Zoning Administrator/Building Inspector; Floodplain Administrator; City Manager; City Clerk; public works and streets functions; fire code coordination; land use, subdivision, zoning, conditional use, site plan, grading, excavation, demolition, and building permit review; online permit administration through CityInspect; public meeting and public notice process; coordination with Kane County Emergency Services, Kane County departments, utility providers, and regional partners
Financial	City budgeting processes; FY ²³⁶ budget hearings and budget amendments; fee schedule updates; building permit fees; land use, planning, zoning, subdivision, and inspection fees where applicable; online bill pay and online permit payment; impact fees for growth-related infrastructure; local staff time; local match support as available for grants; coordination with Kane County, state, federal, and regional partners for technical and funding assistance; funding support for roads, water, sewer, parks, trails, public safety, wildfire preparedness, drainage, and other mitigation-related infrastructure needs
Education and Outreach	Public notices through the Utah Public Notice Website; City Council and Planning Commission meetings; public hearings for budgets, fees, zoning, land use, and development matters; City website, agendas and minutes, ordinances, forms, FAQs, ²³⁷ public notices, document center, and online bill pay resources; Planning and Zoning and Building Department webpages; permit and application guidance; restricted fireworks discharge area information; coordination with Kane County Emergency Services and regional partners for emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, flood risk, severe weather readiness, safe development practices, and hazard mitigation outreach
National Flood Insurance Program	• NFIP Status: FEMA lists Kanab as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490085).²³⁸ • Community Rating System: No CRS class is reported in this entry. • FEMA Effective Map Entry: The effective-map field is recorded as 08/19/85(M); this is not a local ordinance-adoption date.

²³⁶ FY = fiscal year

²³⁷ FAQs = frequently asked questions

²³⁸ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

Capability	Description
	• 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.²³⁹ • 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.

The following opportunities would expand and improve the City of Kanab mitigation capabilities:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Opportunities to improve or expand planning and regulatory capabilities include continuing to integrate hazard mitigation into the General Plan, Land Use Ordinance, zoning map and zoning matrix, subdivision review, site plan review, conditional use permits, building permit review, grading and excavation permits, floodplain permitting, and future ordinance updates; documenting how reviews consider wildfire, flooding, drainage, problem soils, steep slopes, extreme heat, winter storms, and emergency access; and using the flood damage prevention ordinance to support risk reduction in mapped flood hazard areas.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Opportunities to improve or expand administrative and technical capabilities include documenting City roles for mitigation implementation, strengthening coordination among the City Council, Planning Commission, Land Use Department, Building Department, Zoning Administrator/Building Inspector, Floodplain Administrator, City Manager, public works, fire officials, Kane County Emergency Services, and utility partners, and using available GIS, flood, wildfire, transportation, utility, slope, and problem soil data during development, capital improvement, emergency preparedness, and public infrastructure review.
- **Financial:** Opportunities to improve or expand financial capabilities include identifying potential local match sources for mitigation grants, tracking mitigation-related needs through the annual budget, budget amendment, fee schedule, impact fee, and capital improvement processes, coordinating with Kane County and the Five County Association of Governments on grant opportunities, and aligning local funds with priority actions related to roads, drainage, water, sewer, public safety, wildfire preparedness, emergency access, parks, trails, utilities, and public infrastructure resilience.
- **Education and Outreach:** Opportunities to improve education and outreach capabilities include using public meetings, public hearings, public notices, the City website, agendas and minutes, permit materials, department webpages, restricted fireworks information, and coordination with Kane County Emergency Services to share information on emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, flood and flash

²³⁹ CFR = Code of Federal Regulations

flood safety, extreme heat safety, winter storm readiness, severe weather safety, building permits, floodplain requirements, safe development practices, and hazard-informed land use decisions.

- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Opportunities to improve or expand NFIP capabilities include maintaining and periodically reviewing the City's flood damage prevention ordinance, keeping floodplain administration and permitting procedures current, maintaining elevation and development permit records, reviewing substantial improvement and substantial damage procedures after events, coordinating with FEMA, the Utah Division of Emergency Management, and Kane County on mapping or flood risk updates, increasing public education about flood risk inside and outside mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas, and evaluating whether CRS participation would be beneficial in the future.

Town of Orderville Capability Assessment

Table 154 describes the mitigation capabilities for the Town of Orderville.

Table 154: Town of Orderville Capability Assessment

Capability	Description
Plans and Regulations	Orderville Town Municipal Code; zoning district regulations and amendments; zoning map; Planning and Zoning Commission review of zoning and land use matters; Town Board ordinance and budget authority; Building Department permit review and inspection process through CityInspect; building permits required for construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, movement, improvement, removal, conversion, or demolition of regulated buildings and structures; adopted building codes including the International Building Code, International Residential Code, National Electrical Code, International Plumbing Code, International Mechanical Code, International Fire Code, and other building codes adopted by the State of Utah; review of snow-load engineering, commercial engineering, retaining walls, fences, demolition, signs, remodels, plumbing, electrical, and structural work where applicable.
Administrative and Technical	Town Board; Mayor; Planning and Zoning Commission; Town Clerk; Town Treasurer; Town Office; Building Inspector; Fire Marshal; Water Operator; building permit administration; online permit and inspection system through CityInspect; zoning and municipal code amendment process; public meeting and public hearing process; coordination with Kane County Emergency Services, Kane County departments, utility providers, public safety partners, and regional partners for emergency preparedness, public works, water system, fire safety, development review, and mitigation implementation support.
Financial	Town budgeting processes; budget public hearings; budget amendments; building permit fees; utility payments; local staff and elected official time; public works and water system project planning; bid notices for infrastructure improvements; local match support as available for grant-supported projects; coordination with Kane County, the Five County Association of Governments, state agencies, federal agencies, and regional partners for technical and funding assistance related to

Capability	Description
	water system improvements, roads, drainage, wildfire preparedness, emergency access, public facilities, and other mitigation-related infrastructure needs.
Education and Outreach	Public notices through the Utah Public Notice Website; Town Board meetings; Planning and Zoning Commission meetings; public hearings for municipal code, zoning, budget, and development matters; Town website news and updates; Town resources, directory, building department, news, and contact pages; TextMyGov town notifications; posted public notices at the Town Office and Orderville Post Office; Town Office contact and permit information; coordination with Kane County Emergency Services and regional partners for emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, flood and flash flood safety, winter storm readiness, severe weather safety, building permits, water system notices, and hazard mitigation outreach.
National Flood Insurance Program	• NFIP Status: FEMA lists Orderville as an NFIP-participating community (Community 490086).²⁴⁰ • Community Rating System: No CRS class is reported in this entry. • FEMA Effective Map Entry: No effective-map date is provided in the status-book entry. • 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.

The following opportunities would expand and improve the Town of Orderville mitigation capabilities:

- **Plans and Regulations:** Opportunities to improve or expand planning and regulatory capabilities include incorporating hazard mitigation into municipal code and zoning updates, documenting how building permit review considers wildfire, flooding, drainage, steep slopes, problem soils, snow load, winter access, emergency access, and structural safety, maintaining current building code references, and using the zoning map and Planning and Zoning Commission review process to support hazard-aware land use and development decisions.
- **Administrative and Technical:** Opportunities to improve or expand administrative and technical capabilities include documenting Town roles for mitigation implementation, strengthening coordination among the Town Board, Planning and Zoning Commission, Town Office, Building Inspector, Fire Marshal, Water Operator, Kane County Emergency Services, Kane County departments,

²⁴⁰ FEMA, OpenFEMA NFIP Community Status Book, Utah records, retrieved October 10, 2026; dataset refresh August 25, 2026. <https://www.fema.gov/api/open/v1/NfipCommunityStatusBook>. Map dates are FEMA effective-map entries, not evidence of local adoption or implementation.

and utility partners, and using available GIS, flood, wildfire, road, water, slope, and problem soil information during development, public works, water system, emergency preparedness, and mitigation project review.

- **Financial:** Opportunities to improve or expand financial capabilities include identifying potential local match sources for mitigation grants, tracking mitigation-related needs through the annual budget, budget amendment, public works, and water system planning processes, coordinating with Kane County and the Five County Association of Governments on grant opportunities, and aligning limited local funds with priority actions related to water infrastructure, roads, drainage, wildfire preparedness, emergency access, public facilities, and utility resilience.
- **Education and Outreach:** Opportunities to improve education and outreach capabilities include using public meetings, public hearings, public notices, the Town website, TextMyGov notifications, Town Office postings, permit materials, and coordination with Kane County Emergency Services to share information on emergency alerts, wildfire preparedness, flood and flash flood safety, winter storm readiness, severe weather safety, building permits, water system notices, and hazard-informed zoning and development decisions.
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Opportunities to improve or expand NFIP capabilities include periodically confirming the Town's NFIP status and mapped flood hazard status, coordinating with Kane County, FEMA, and the Utah Division of Emergency Management on floodplain mapping or flood risk information, maintaining records of drainage or flood-related development concerns, educating residents that flood and flash flood risk can exist outside mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas, and evaluating whether future floodplain management procedures are needed if mapping, development, or flood risk conditions change.

Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Kane 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 155 describes progress made on the mitigation actions identified for communities in Kane County in the 2022–2027 hazard mitigation plan.

Table 155: Status of 2022–2027 Mitigation Actions for Kane County

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
KC-FL-01	Increase the size of culverts along 3 miles of the highway near	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
	Mountain View Drive off Chinle Drive of Kanab.	prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-FL-02	Increase the size of culvert at Sand Dunes Road west of Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-FL-03	Install low water crossings in Vermillion Cliffs Subdivision. ²⁴¹	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-FL-04	Install a box culvert at the crossing of House Rock Valley Road at Buckskin Wash.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-FL-05	Develop a roadway infrastructure capital improvement plan.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-FL-06	Participate in flood mapping and the National Flood Insurance Program.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-FL-07	Assess County owned bridges, culverts, and drainage infrastructure for capacity and implement needed improvements.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued

²⁴¹ Kane County, Vermillion Cliffs Special Service District FAQ.

<https://kane.utah.gov/DocumentCenter/View/178/Vermillion-SSD-FAQ-PDF>. County usage identifies Vermillion Cliffs Estates Subdivision with a double-l spelling; the historical action name is retained.

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-FL-08	Coordinate with UDOT ²⁴² to assess bridges, culverts, and stormwater drainage infrastructure for capacity along Highway 89.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-DR-01	Preserve economic stability during a drought by encouraging agricultural interests to obtain crop insurance to cover potential losses due to drought.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-DR-02	Replace unused grass areas with native vegetation on County owned property.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-DR-03	Establish drought policies with tiered actions to implement at different severities of drought conditions.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-DR-04	Set standards for development to use drought tolerant and native vegetation.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-SW-01	Educate residents and visitors of the dangers of extreme temperatures (hot and cold) and severe weather events and the steps they can take to protect themselves during an event.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-SW-02	Partner with local cities and towns to identify community structures which could be used as daytime	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical

²⁴² UDOT = Utah Department of Transportation

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
	cooling centers during extreme heat days in areas of high vulnerability.	planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-SW-03	Distribution of severe weather information like heat, lightning, and severe thunderstorms to recreation equipment retailers or outfitters to share with their clientele.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-WI-01	Coordinate with fire warden to identify mitigation actions.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-WI-02	Assess critical facilities and County owned property to ensure that materials are flame resistant and landscaping is Firewise.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-EQ-01	Develop an inventory of structures built before seismic code and URM ²⁴³ for the county. Educate property owners on seismic safety and retrofits.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-EQ-02	Partner with hospitals, clinics, and other critical facilities to brace generators, elevators, and other vital equipment.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-EQ-03	Require the anchoring of rooftop-mounted equipment, including HVAC units and satellite dishes.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-EQ-04	Use flexible piping when extending water, sewer, or natural gas service.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The

²⁴³ URM = unreinforced masonry

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
		prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-EQ-05	Install window film on county owned property to prevent injuries from shattered glass.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-EQ-06	Develop an outreach program about earthquake risk and mitigation activities in homes, schools, and businesses.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-EQ-07	Require new masonry chimneys greater than 6 feet above a roof to have continuous reinforced steel bracing.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-LS-01	Apply soil stabilization measures, such as planting soil stabilizing vegetation on steep, County owned slopes.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-LS-02	Install catchfall nets for rocks at steep slopes near roadways at Cedar Mountain over Highway 14.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-LS-03	Inventory and identify catch-fall nets for rocks at steep slopes near roadways on Highway 89.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-LS-04	Develop a plan for revegetation of steep slopes following a natural hazard like a debris flow, landslide,	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
	flood, or wildfire which has damaged the existing vegetation.	planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-PS-01	Work with the Utah Geological Survey to update problem soil mapping.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-PS-02	Inventory locations where problem soils have caused damages to properties in the County.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-RN-01	Provide radon risk, testing, and mitigation information to residents.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
KC-RN-02	Partner with the County School District to complete tests in Kane County Schools.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-DR-01	Encourage permeable driveways and surfaces to promote groundwater recharge.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-DR-02	Preserve economic stability during a drought by encouraging agricultural interests to obtain crop insurance to cover potential losses due to drought. Provide information at town office.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-DR-03	Assess town facilities and, where identified, replace unused grass areas with native vegetation on town owned property.	Implementation status is not established by 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.
ORD-DR-04	Establish drought policies with tiered actions to implement at different severities of drought conditions.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-DR-05	Assess and identify capacity for town infrastructure to install redundancies and harden the water system in the town.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-DR-06	Set standards for development to use drought tolerant and native vegetation.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-SW-01	Educate residents and visitors of the dangers of extreme temperatures and severe weather events and the steps they can take to protect themselves during an event. Information to be available at the town office.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-SW-02	Partner with local cities and towns to identify community structures which could be used as daytime cooling centers during extreme heat days in areas of high vulnerability.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-SW-03	Distribution of severe weather information like heat, lightning, and severe thunderstorms to recreation equipment retailers or outfitters to share with their clientele.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-SW-04	Install and maintain surge protection on critical electronic equipment at town operated facilities.	Implementation status is not established by 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.
ORD-EQ-01	Partner with hospitals, clinics, and other critical facilities to brace generators, elevators, and other vital equipment.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-EQ-02	Require the anchoring of rooftop-mounted equipment, including HVAC units and satellite dishes.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-EQ-03	Use flexible piping when extending water, sewer, or natural gas service.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-EQ-04	Install window film on town owned property to prevent injuries from shattered glass.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-EQ-05	Develop an outreach program about earthquake risk and mitigation activities in homes, schools, and businesses, available at the town office and town outreach events.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-EQ-06	Require new masonry chimneys greater than 6 feet above a roof to have continuous reinforced steel bracing.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-EQ-07	Educate homeowners on safety techniques to follow during and after an earthquake.	Implementation status is not established by 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.
ORD-EQ-08	Inventory structures in the town that are constructed with unreinforced masonry and plan for retrofit of structures for the safety of occupants.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-01	Maintain and clean drainages and culverts in the town.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-02	Participate in flood mapping and the National Flood Insurance Program.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-03	Limit the percentage of allowable impervious surface within developed parcels in high flood risk areas.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-04	Require developers to construct on-site retention basins for excessive stormwater and as a firefighting water source.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-05	Increase drainage or absorption capacities with detention and retention basins, relief drains, spillways, drain widening/dredging or rerouting, logjam and debris removal, extra culverts, bridge modification, dike setbacks, flood gates and pumps, or channel redirection.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-06	Work with utility companies to raise utilities or other mechanical	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
	devices above expected flood levels.	prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-07	Coordinate with UDOT to assess bridges, culverts, and stormwater drainage infrastructure for capacity along Highway 89.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-FL-08	Partner with park rangers, outdoor outfitters and other recreation industry partners to inform visitors of the flood hazard risks.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-01	Adopt the Wildland Urban Interface Code.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-02	Use zoning and/or a special wildfire overlay district to designate high-risk areas and specify the conditions for the use and development of specific areas.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-03	Encourage the use of noncombustible materials, including stone, brick, and stucco, for new construction and renovations in wildfire hazard areas.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-04	Coordinate yard clean ups and education about defensible space on personal property and Firewise landscaping in unincorporated and incorporated communities.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-05	Complete fuels management on town-owned land and support efforts from partnering agencies	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
	including BLM, ²⁴⁴ NPS, ²⁴⁵ DNR, ²⁴⁶ and other local, state, or federal agencies.	planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-06	Require that large propane tanks or other external fuel sources have protective measures.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-07	Coordinate with local utility providers to mitigate hazardous fuels around utility infrastructure.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-WI-08	Assess critical facilities to ensure that materials are flame resistant and landscaping is Firewise.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-LS-01	Apply soil stabilization measures, such as planting soil stabilizing vegetation on steep, town-owned slopes.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-LS-02	Use debris-flow measures that may reduce damage in sloping areas, such as stabilization, energy dissipation, and flow control measures.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-LS-03	Establish setback requirements and use large setbacks when building roads near slopes of marginal stability.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.

²⁴⁴ BLM = Bureau of Land Management

²⁴⁵ NPS = National Park Service

²⁴⁶ DNR = Utah Department of Natural Resources

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
ORD-LS-04	Coordinate with the County and UDOT to assess the need for and install catch-fall nets for steep slopes on vulnerable roadways.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-LS-05	Develop a plan for revegetation of steep slopes following a natural hazard like a debris flow, landslide, flood, or wildfire which has damaged the existing vegetation.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-RN-01	Provide radon risk, testing, and mitigation information to residents.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-RN-02	Partner with the County School District to complete tests in Kane County Schools.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-PS-01	Work with the Utah Geological Survey to update problem soil mapping.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-PS-02	Inventory locations where problem soils have caused damages to properties in the town.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
ORD-PS-03	Require soils survey for all new development to identify problem soils.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.

Action Identifier	Action	Status and Explanation
BW-DR-01	Complete the ongoing Water Table Study and use findings to improve local conservation and drought mitigation efforts.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
BW-FL-01	Coordinate with UDOT and Kane County to assess culverts under Highway-89 for capacity and debris clearing to prevent roadway flooding on critical infrastructure.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
BW-SW-01	Require in Town Code that developers engage in stormwater infrastructure development, like curb and gutter, swales, retention basins, etc.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
BW-LS-01	Coordinate with BLM and National Park Service to assess slopes which may cause flooding in drainages or on the creek near town.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
BW-WI-01	Annually, during town yard clean ups, provide residents public information about fire mitigation on personal property. Include notice in utility billings and on site from fire department/Kane County Emergency Management.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
BW-EQ-01	Annually, in utility billings, send residents information about earthquake safety and preparedness needs locally.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.
BW-RN-01	Inform the public of radon gas risks, testing, and mitigation techniques using Town website and social media.	Implementation status is not established by dated project or participant records. The prior action is retained as a historical planning record; completion, continued implementation, or participant approval of removal is not inferred.

Mitigation Goals

The communities of Kane County approve the identification of the mitigation goals for the Five County Region as outlined in the base plan including:

- **Goal 1: Protect Life and Property**
- Objective: Reduce injury, loss of life, and damage to existing and future development through feasible mitigation measures.
- **Goal 2: Protect Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, and Community Lifelines**
- Objective: Protect critical facilities, infrastructure systems, and community lifelines and improve continuity of essential services.
- **Goal 3: Strengthen Public Education and Risk Communication**
- Objective: Increase public understanding of hazards, risk-reduction options, warnings, and protective actions.
- **Goal 4: Strengthen Partnerships and Coordination**
- Objective: Strengthen intergovernmental, public-private, and community partnerships that support coordinated mitigation implementation.
- **Goal 5: Strengthen the Resilience of Emergency Services**
- Objective: Improve the capability, continuity, redundancy, and resilience of emergency services before, during, and after hazard events.
- **Goal 6: Protect and Use Natural Systems**
- Objective: Protect and use natural systems and nature-based approaches where feasible to reduce hazard impacts and support community resilience.

2027–2032 Mitigation Action Plan for Kane County

Participating jurisdictions within Kane County reviewed the regional mitigation action catalog and selected the actions most appropriate to their identified risks, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and development trends. Table 156 identifies the actions selected by each jurisdiction. The selected actions address the hazards prioritized in the county and community risk assessments and support achievement of the regional mitigation goals. Each participant has at least one action for each hazard carried forward in Table 133. Section 6.2 of the base plan is incorporated by reference and provides full action descriptions, hazards addressed, goals, responsible parties, funding sources, timeframes, costs, priorities, and regional prioritization based on STAPLEE (social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental) criteria.

Table 156: Kane 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.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-DR-01	Prepare or update a drought-response and water-shortage plan with staged triggers and conservation measures.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-DR-03	Reduce water demand through leak detection, efficient fixtures, irrigation upgrades, turf replacement, and waterwise landscaping.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-DR-04	Support agricultural drought resilience through irrigation efficiency, soil-moisture conservation, drought-tolerant practices, producer outreach, and promotion of applicable crop insurance.	Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-DW-01	Assess and retrofit vulnerable buildings, roofs, signs, rooftop equipment, communications, and utilities for wind loads.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-EH-02	Develop a heat-response protocol using forecast triggers, facility hours, transportation options, and targeted notifications.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-EH-03	Develop and publish a current list of public cooling locations and operating procedures for activation during severe heat events.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-EQ-01	Inventory and evaluate unreinforced masonry, older public buildings, schools, and critical facilities for retrofit.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-EQ-02	Apply seismic codes, flexible utility connections, and equipment anchorage during construction and replacement.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County

Mitigation Action	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-EQ-03	Provide recurring earthquake-risk and nonstructural-mitigation outreach.	Town of Big Water; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-EQ-05	Install safety film or other protective glazing treatments in priority public and critical facilities to reduce injuries from shattered glass during earthquakes.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-FL-01	Prepare or update stormwater and drainage master plans and inventory culverts, bridges, washes, and detention facilities.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-FL-03	Inspect and maintain drainage channels, culverts, detention facilities, and bridge openings.	Town of Big Water; Town of Orderville
FCA-FL-04	Strengthen floodplain, erosion-hazard, riparian-setback, and stormwater standards for development.	Town of Big Water; Town of Orderville
FCA-FL-06	Assess detention basins and river or wash crossings at identified priority locations; repair, expand, or replace deficient infrastructure based on findings.	Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-FL-07	Participate in FEMA Risk MAP, ²⁴⁷ local flood-hazard mapping, and National Flood Insurance Program activities; provide residents and property owners with current flood-risk and NFIP information.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-FL-08	Install, improve, or replace low-water crossings, flash-flood warning signs, and roadway drainage controls at documented flood-prone routes.	Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-FL-09	Develop or update a roadway infrastructure capital improvement plan that prioritizes flood-prone culverts, bridges, crossings, and drainage projects.	Unincorporated Kane County

²⁴⁷ Risk MAP = Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning

Mitigation Action	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-FL-10	Design and construct sediment and debris basins, relief drains, spillways, floodways, or other flow-control facilities to delay, meter, store, or safely convey severe runoff.	Town of Orderville
FCA-HA-01	Evaluate hail exposure and use impact-resistant roofing, glazing, and equipment protection during replacement or construction.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-LS-01	Map, monitor, and evaluate landslide, rockfall, and debris-flow areas affecting development and infrastructure.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-LS-02	Require geotechnical investigation, slope analysis, setbacks, and engineered mitigation near unstable slopes.	Town of Orderville
FCA-LS-03	Stabilize priority public slopes and burn scars using drainage, revegetation, erosion control, or engineered treatments.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane 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.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-PS-01	Require subsurface geotechnical investigation and foundation recommendations where problem soils may affect structures.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-PS-02	Update problem-soil mapping and inventory locations where soil conditions have damaged assets.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-RN-01	Provide recurring radon-risk, testing, and mitigation information through public and partner channels.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-RN-02	Test public facilities for radon and mitigate where results exceed applicable action levels.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County

Mitigation Action	Action Description	Jurisdictions
FCA-TL-01	Install lightning and surge protection, grounding, backup power, and communications safeguards at critical facilities.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-TL-02	Use alerts, signage, and operating procedures at parks, schools, pools, events, and exposed outdoor locations.	Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-TO-01	Maintain tornado and severe-thunderstorm alerts, shelter guidance, and protective-action messaging.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-WI-01	Adopt or update Wildland-Urban Interface standards for defensible space, access, water supply, and ignition-resistant construction.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-WI-02	Inventory and reduce hazardous fuels around critical facilities, utilities, roads, and community boundaries.	Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County
FCA-WI-06	Coordinate recurring community cleanup, mechanical thinning, vegetation maintenance, and irrigation-ditch fuel reduction in wildland-urban interface areas.	Town of Big Water; Town of Orderville
FCA-WS-01	Prioritize snow and ice control routes serving critical facilities, schools, and isolated communities.	City of Kanab; Town of Alton; Town of Big Water; Town of Glendale; Town of Orderville; Unincorporated Kane County

Action Selection and Analysis

Participants considered regulatory, structural and infrastructure, natural-systems, education and awareness, and capability-building alternatives. Selections were screened against participant-specific risk and vulnerability, development trends, available capabilities, feasibility, cost and expected benefit, environmental effects, support, funding potential, and implementation timeframe.

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 157.

Table 157: Kane County Integration of the 2022–2027 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Unincorporated Kane County	Unincorporated Kane County reviewed the prior plan for use in planning, development review, infrastructure decisions, budgeting, emergency management coordination, outreach, and project development, as applicable to local authority and capability. Specific prior-plan integration examples were not verified in the available records. Annual monitoring will document future integration decisions and examples.
Town of Alton	Town of Alton reviewed the prior plan for use in planning, development review, infrastructure decisions, budgeting, emergency management coordination, outreach, and project development, as applicable to local authority and capability. Specific prior-plan integration examples were not verified in the available records. Annual monitoring will document future integration decisions and examples.
Town of Big Water	Town of Big Water reviewed the prior plan for use in planning, development review, infrastructure decisions, budgeting, emergency management coordination, outreach, and project development, as applicable to local authority and capability. Specific prior-plan integration examples were not verified in the available records. Annual monitoring will document future integration decisions and examples.
Town of Glendale	Town of Glendale reviewed the prior plan for use in planning, development review, infrastructure decisions, budgeting, emergency management coordination, outreach, and project development, as applicable to local authority and capability. Specific prior-plan integration examples were not verified in the available records. Annual monitoring will document future integration decisions and examples.
City of Kanab	City of Kanab reviewed the prior plan for use in planning, development review, infrastructure decisions, budgeting, emergency management coordination, outreach, and project development, as applicable to local authority and capability. Specific prior-plan integration examples were not verified in the

Plan Participant	Description
	available records. Annual monitoring will document future integration decisions and examples.
Town of Orderville	Town of Orderville reviewed the prior plan for use in planning, development review, infrastructure decisions, budgeting, emergency management coordination, outreach, and project development, as applicable to local authority and capability. Specific prior-plan integration examples were not verified in the available records. Annual monitoring will document future integration decisions and examples.

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 158.

Table 158: Kane County Integration of the 2027–2032 Plan

Plan Participant	Description
Unincorporated Kane County	During annual monitoring, Unincorporated Kane County will review mitigation actions with applicable planning, public works, utility, emergency management, building, floodplain, finance, and elected functions. Relevant hazards and actions will be evaluated during updates to plans, ordinances, budgets, capital programs, development reviews, and outreach materials. Responsible functions will identify applicable integration opportunities and document implementation decisions, including actions integrated, deferred, or not advanced, through annual monitoring records. Integration will be considered in plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning, budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programming, as applicable to local authority and capability.
Town of Alton	During annual monitoring, Town of Alton will review mitigation actions with applicable planning, public works, utility, emergency management, building, floodplain, finance, and elected functions. Relevant hazards and actions will be evaluated during updates to plans, ordinances, budgets, capital programs, development reviews, and outreach materials. Responsible functions will identify applicable integration opportunities and document implementation decisions, including actions integrated, deferred, or not advanced, through annual monitoring records. Integration will be considered in plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning, budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programming, as applicable to local authority and capability.
Town of Big Water	During annual monitoring, Town of Big Water will review mitigation actions with applicable planning, public works, utility, emergency management, building,

Plan Participant	Description
	floodplain, finance, and elected functions. Relevant hazards and actions will be evaluated during updates to plans, ordinances, budgets, capital programs, development reviews, and outreach materials. Responsible functions will identify applicable integration opportunities and document implementation decisions, including actions integrated, deferred, or not advanced, through annual monitoring records. Integration will be considered in plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning, budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programming, as applicable to local authority and capability.
Town of Glendale	During annual monitoring, Town of Glendale will review mitigation actions with applicable planning, public works, utility, emergency management, building, floodplain, finance, and elected functions. Relevant hazards and actions will be evaluated during updates to plans, ordinances, budgets, capital programs, development reviews, and outreach materials. Responsible functions will identify applicable integration opportunities and document implementation decisions, including actions integrated, deferred, or not advanced, through annual monitoring records. Integration will be considered in plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning, budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programming, as applicable to local authority and capability.
City of Kanab	During annual monitoring, City of Kanab will review mitigation actions with applicable planning, public works, utility, emergency management, building, floodplain, finance, and elected functions. Relevant hazards and actions will be evaluated during updates to plans, ordinances, budgets, capital programs, development reviews, and outreach materials. Responsible functions will identify applicable integration opportunities and document implementation decisions, including actions integrated, deferred, or not advanced, through annual monitoring records. Integration will be considered in plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning, budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programming, as applicable to local authority and capability.
Town of Orderville	During annual monitoring, Town of Orderville will review mitigation actions with applicable planning, public works, utility, emergency management, building, floodplain, finance, and elected functions. Relevant hazards and actions will be evaluated during updates to plans, ordinances, budgets, capital programs, development reviews, and outreach materials. Responsible functions will identify applicable integration opportunities and document implementation decisions, including actions integrated, deferred, or not advanced, through annual monitoring records. Integration will be considered in plans, ordinances, development review, infrastructure planning, budgeting, emergency management, and capital improvement programming, as applicable to local authority and capability.

Continued Public Involvement

The plan participants are committed to implementing the plan maintenance process outlined in the base plan. At the same time, they have evaluated their own opportunities to ensure the public has an opportunity to be involved in the plan maintenance and update process. Table 159 shows the **continued public involvement** approach for each plan participant.

Table 159: Continued Public Involvement Approach for Kane County

Plan Participant	Approach
Unincorporated Kane County	At least annually, during future amendments, and as part of the five-year plan update, Unincorporated Kane County will use official public notices, public meetings, jurisdiction websites, email, social media, electronic alerts or other available communication methods, and coordination with Kane County and FCAOG to share implementation updates and draft materials; advertise public review opportunities; collect written, electronic, and meeting comments; and document comments received, how they were considered, and resulting plan decisions.
Town of Alton	At least annually, during future amendments, and as part of the five-year plan update, Town of Alton will use official public notices, public meetings, jurisdiction websites, email, social media, electronic alerts or other available communication methods, and coordination with Kane County and FCAOG to share implementation updates and draft materials; advertise public review opportunities; collect written, electronic, and meeting comments; and document comments received, how they were considered, and resulting plan decisions.
Town of Big Water	At least annually, during future amendments, and as part of the five-year plan update, Town of Big Water will use official public notices, public meetings, jurisdiction websites, email, social media, electronic alerts or other available communication methods, and coordination with Kane County and FCAOG to share implementation updates and draft materials; advertise public review opportunities; collect written, electronic, and meeting comments; and document comments received, how they were considered, and resulting plan decisions.
Town of Glendale	At least annually, during future amendments, and as part of the five-year plan update, Town of Glendale will use official public notices, public meetings, jurisdiction websites, email, social media, electronic alerts or other available communication methods, and coordination with Kane County and FCAOG to share implementation updates and draft materials; advertise public review opportunities; collect written, electronic, and meeting comments; and document comments received, how they were considered, and resulting plan decisions.

Plan Participant	Approach
City of Kanab	At least annually, during future amendments, and as part of the five-year plan update, City of Kanab will use official public notices, public meetings, jurisdiction websites, email, social media, electronic alerts or other available communication methods, and coordination with Kane County and FCAOG to share implementation updates and draft materials; advertise public review opportunities; collect written, electronic, and meeting comments; and document comments received, how they were considered, and resulting plan decisions.
Town of Orderville	At least annually, during future amendments, and as part of the five-year plan update, Town of Orderville will use official public notices, public meetings, jurisdiction websites, email, social media, electronic alerts or other available communication methods, and coordination with Kane County and FCAOG to share implementation updates and draft materials; advertise public review opportunities; collect written, electronic, and meeting comments; and document comments received, how they were considered, and resulting plan decisions.

Washington County Annex

County Profile

Washington County is located in the far southwestern corner of Utah, bordering Arizona, Nevada, Iron County, and Kane County. The county contains about 2,428 square miles of land and serves as the regional population, employment, medical, education, and transportation hub for Utah's Dixie. The county seat is St. George, which anchors a rapidly growing urbanized area that also includes Washington City, Hurricane, Santa Clara, Ivins, and La Verkin, while smaller communities such as Enterprise, Toquerville, Leeds, Virgin, Springdale, New Harmony, Rockville, Apple Valley, and Hildale contribute distinct rural, gateway, and agricultural characteristics. Unincorporated communities such as Dammeron Valley, Pine Valley, Veyo, and Central are also important to the county's settlement pattern and hazard exposure. This profile summarizes the county's physical setting, development pattern, population, housing, economy, and community systems in order to support the hazard-specific risk assessment and mitigation strategy.²⁴⁸

²⁴⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Washington County, Utah profile: 2,427.6 square miles of land area and bordering counties. https://data.census.gov/profile/Washington_County,_Utah?q=050XX00US49053. Accessed October 9, 2026.