Town of Brighton

Jurisdictional Annex to the
Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Month XXXX | Draft X.X

BRIGHTON
Utah

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Town of Brighton Annex

To participate in this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (MJHMP) update for Salt Lake County (SLCo), the governing body of the town of Brighton passed a formal resolution, a copy of which is maintained at the local government offices.

Planning Process Contact Information

Table 1 provides information on the point of contact during the updating of the MJHMP.

Table 1: Contact Information for the Town of Brighton

Name:	Contact Information
Jane Martain	**Phone:** 801-554-1007; **email:** janemartain@brighton.utah.gov

The town of Brighton has a fully integrated approach to hazard mitigation planning and program implementation. During the 2024 update process, the MJHMP participation roles in Table 2 were recorded.

Table 2: Participant List for the Town of Brighton

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Jane Martain	City Manager	Town of Brighton

Jurisdiction Profile

Date of Incorporation

January 1, 2020

Location and Description

The town of Brighton is a newly incorporated community located at the top of Big Cottonwood Canyon. The town is approximately 15.9 square miles in area and is approximately 8,700 feet above sea level. The town of Brighton is the home of the Brighton Ski Resort and the Solitude Mountain Resort. Figure 1 is a map of the town.

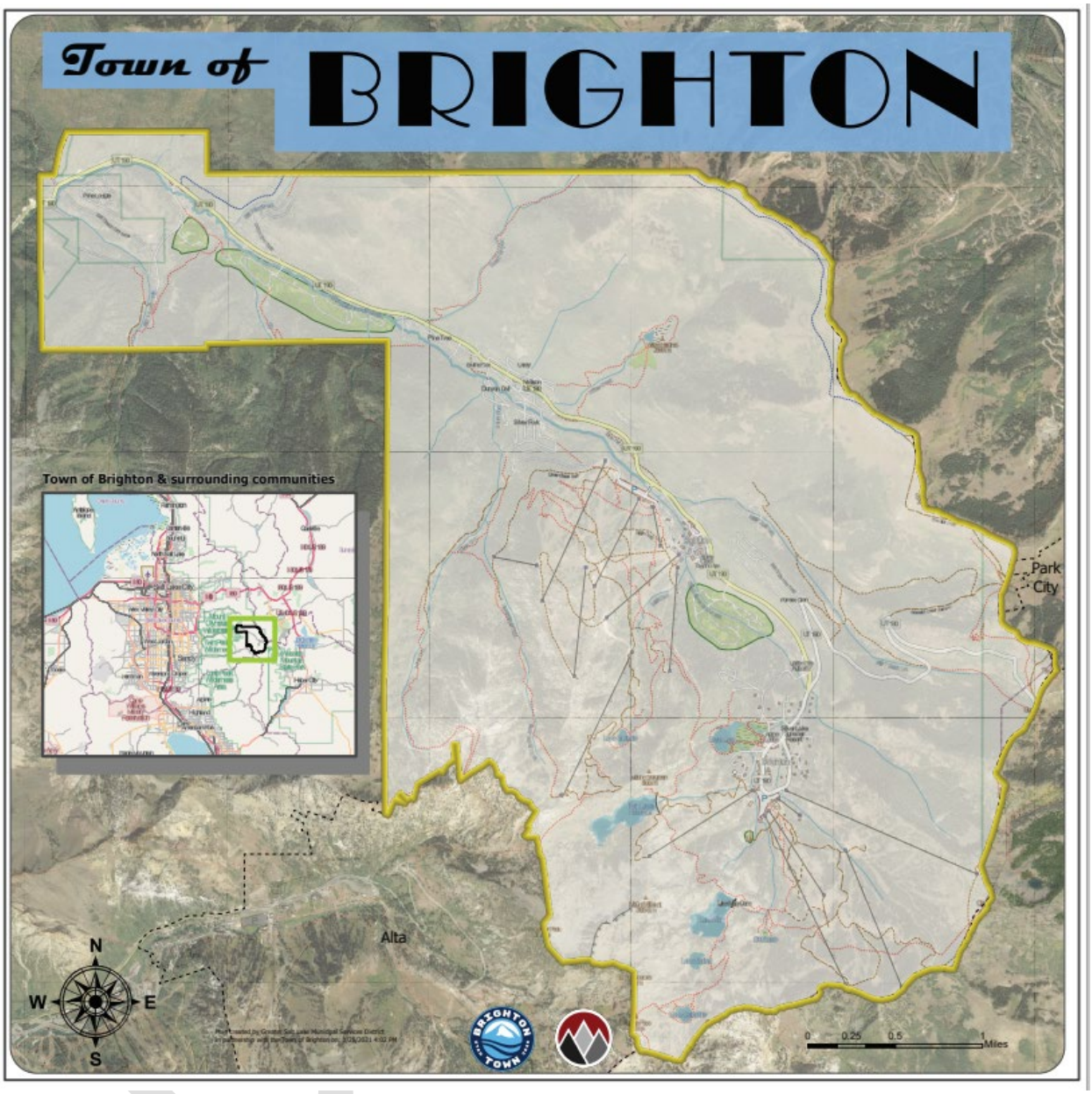

Figure 1: Map of the Town of Brighton[1]

Population

The 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau records the population of the town of Brighton as 353 people.

[1] Town of Brighton Map. https://www.brighton.utah.gov/media/2491.

Demographics

Most of the 353 people are between the ages of 25 and 34, with a median age of 43.1; 182 (51.6%) are males and 171 (48.4%) are females. English is the primary language in 99.4% of homes,.

Brief History

The town of Brighton boasts a storied history that began in 1871 with its initial settlement by Scottish immigrants William and Catherine Brighton who established a rustic hotel that quickly became a favored spot for visitors enjoying the natural beauty of Big Cottonwood Canyon. In 1936, the Brighton Ski Resort was founded, marking it as one of Utah's earliest ski destinations. As the community grew, residents voted to incorporate the town, with Brighton officially incorporating on January 1, 2020.

Climate

The town of Brighton experiences a continental climate (Dsa Köppen classification), characterized by dry, hot summers and cold winters, with significant temperature variations throughout the year. Average highs are approximately 81°F in the summer and approximately 15°F in the winter. Rain each year is approximately 15.3 inches, and snowfall averages 500 inches.

Public Services

The town of Brighton offers a wide range of public services through the Great Salt Lake Municipal Services District (MSD). MSD provides staffing and administrative support and other services and handles planning and zoning, business licensing, code enforcement, inspections, and emergency planning. Public works services are contracted with SLCo Public Works, which provides construction and maintenance of roads, snow removal, and street lighting.

Governing Body

The governing body—Mayor and four council members—is responsible for making policy decisions, adopting ordinances, and overseeing the administration of the town.

Development Trends

The Brighton Neighborhood Nodes Design Plan aims to increase amenities, commercial/recreational vitality, walking facilities, and sustainability in specific areas.

Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards and Risk

The Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) is a comprehensive assessment tool for evaluating and prioritizing risks in a given context. It considers various factors, such as probability, impact, and urgency, to determine the level of risk associated with events or situations. The results for each hazard, including its risk factor (RF) value, are shown in Table 3. The results are based on the criteria in Table 4 and the

equation that follows it. The CPRI helps organizations and individuals make informed decisions about risk management and mitigation strategies. It provides a systematic approach to identifying and addressing potential issues, allowing for a more efficient allocation of resources and proactive risk prevention. With the CPRI, stakeholders can prioritize their focus on the most critical risks, leading to more effective risk management and, ultimately, better outcomes.

Table 3: Calculated Priority Risk Index Values for the Town of Brighton

Type of Hazard Event	Probability of Future Events	Spatial Extent	Severity of Life/ Property Impact	Warning Time	Duration	Response Capacity	Risk Factor Value
Avalanche	4	1	2	4	2	1	2.6
Drought	4	4	2	1	4	1	2.8
Earthquake	3	4	4	4	3	2	3.4
Extreme Heat	4	4	3	1	3	1	3
Extreme Cold	3	4	2	1	3	1	2.4
Flooding	4	3	3	3	3	1	3.1
Landslide/Slope Failure	2	1	2	4	1	2	2
Radon	4	4	2	1	4	2	2.9
Heavy Rain	4	3	2	3	1	1	2.6
High Wind	4	3	3	3	2	1	3
Lightning	4	2	2	4	1	1	2.6
Severe Winter Weather	4	3	2	2	2	1	2.6
Tornado	2	2	3	4	1	2	2.4
Wildfire	4	3	3	4	3	1	3.2
Dam Failure	2	2	3	2	2	3	2.4
Civil Disturbance	2	1	2	4	2	2	2.1
Cyber Attack	2	3	3	4	3	2	2.7
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transporta-tion & Fixed Facility)	3	1	2	4	1	1	2.2
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	3	4	3	1	4	1	2.8
Terrorism	2	1	3	4	2	1	2.3

Table 4: Criteria for the Calculated Priority Risk Index

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
Probability of Future Events	1	Unlikely	Less than 1 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.	30%
	2	Occasional	1 to 10 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.	
	3	Likely	11 to 90 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years.	
	4	Highly Likely	91 to 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.	
Spatial Extent	1	Limited	Less than 10% of the planning area could be impacted.	10%
	2	Small	10%–25% of the planning are could be impacted	
	3	Significant	25%–50% of the planning area could be impacted.	
	4	Extensive	50%–100% of the planning area could be impacted.	
Severity of Life/Property Impact	1	Negligible	Less than 5% of the affected area's critical and non-critical facilities and structures are damaged/destroyed. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%
	2	Limited	More than 5% and less than 25% percent of property in the affected area is damaged/destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day but less than one week.	
	3	Critical	More than 25% and less than 50% of property in the affected area was damaged/destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for over a week but less than one month.	
	4	Catastrophic	Over 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructures in the affected area are damaged/destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one month.	
Warning Time	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12 to 24 hours.	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
	3	Self-defined	6 to 12 hours.	
	4	Self-defined	Less than 6 hours.	
Duration	1	Brief	Up to 6 hours.	10%
	2	Intermediate	Up to one day.	
	3	Extended	Up to one week.	
	4	Prolonged	More than one week.	
Response Capacity	1	High	Significant resources and capability to respond to this kind of event; staff are trained, experienced, and ready.	10%
	2	Medium	Some resources and capability to respond to this kind of staff; some staff may be trained, experienced, and ready while others may need additional support.	
	3	Low	Limited resources and capability to respond to this kind of event; additional staff or staff training needed.	
	4	None	No resources and capability to respond this kind of event; additional outside support would be required.	

RISK FACTOR (RF) EQUATION

RF Value = [(Probability x 0.30) + (Spatial Extent x 0.10) + (Severity of Life/Property Impact x 0.30) + (Warning Time x 0.10) + (Duration x 0.10) + (Response Capacity x 0.10)]

Hazards with an RF value greater than or equal to 2.5 are considered high risk. Those with RF values of 2.0 to 2.4 are considered moderate risk hazards, and those with an RF value less than 2.0 are considered low risk. The highest possible RF value is 4.

Hazard Event History

Examining hazard event histories provides valuable insights to inform decision making and help prioritize resources for risk prevention and response efforts. Table 5 lists the hazard events impacting the town of Brighton planning area since the 2019 plan update, as recorded in the Storm Events Database from the National Centers for Environmental Information.

Table 5: History of Hazard Events in the Town of Brighton[2]

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Avalanche			A number of avalanches have occurred over the years.	Impacted travel in the canyon if the road is closed. Affected the local economy (if the resort is closed or people cannot get up/down the canyon). Also, concern about planned detonations and the potential effect on those who are in unfamiliar terrain or unaware of planned detonations.
Drought			Concerns about the watershed if there is not enough snowpack to replenish.	
Earthquake	DR-4548-UT	March 2020	5.7 earthquake near Magna	Magna earthquake had significant impacts in the valley. No damage occurred in Brighton and shake intensity was weak.
Extreme Heat		N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Cold		N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding		2023	Concerns about flooding with the amount of snow melting	Residents stockpiled sandbags and cleaned out creeks to help with water flow.
Landslide/ Slope Failure		August 2021	Debris in road caused closure.	Heavy rain and flash flooding affected the area.
Radon		N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy Rain		N/A	N/A	N/A
High Wind			High winds can damage powerlines or prevent the lifts from running at resorts.	This has led to injuries and revenue lost at ski resorts. In addition, it might have cascading effects with a potential avalanche.
Lightning		N/A	N/A	N/A
Severe Winter Weather		2023	Death of man from heavy snow/roof collapse.	Roof collapse is a concern if people do not keep up with snow clearing during the winter months. Heavy snow and blizzard conditions are common in Brighton.
Tornado		N/A	N/A	N/A

[2] EAP = Emergency Action Plan, ML = local magnitude

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Wildfire		2024	There have been smaller wildfires in the forest nearby.	Road closure impacts.
Dam Failure			Lake Mary-Phoebe Dam and Twin Lakes Dam are in Brighton.	The town is behind on needed improvements due to funding/staffing issues. These are rated high hazard dams. EAPs have to be updated.
Civil Disturbance		2024	Brighton resident threatened a snowboarder who came onto his land.	Charged with third-degree felony aggravated assault
Cyberattack		N/A	N/A	N/A
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transportation & Fixed Facility)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic		2020–2023	COVID-19 pandemic	Affected local businesses and ski resorts in the canyon
Terrorism		N/A	N/A	N/A

National Flood Insurance Program Summary

The town of Brighton participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Table 6 displays statistics related to the NFIP. The town of Brighton will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction of Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and/or damage determinations, or determining the permits required of owners to bring a substantially improved or damaged structure back into compliance. The town of Brighton does not participate in the Community Rating System.

Table 6: National Flood Insurance Program Status for the Town of Brighton[3]

Init FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Adopted Date	Date Joined NFIP	Tribal
	12/18/1985	09/25/2009	2009	10/04/2021	No

[3] FIRM = Flood Insurance Rate Map, FHBM = Flood Hazard Boundary Map

Table 7: National Flood Insurance Policies for the Town of Brighton

Community ID	Number of Losses	Total Net Payment	Active Policies	Total Coverage
490237	0	$0	1	$98,000

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Table 8 provides information on the vulnerable assets in the town of Brighton, including its critical facilities, highlighting the town's vulnerability to identified hazards. By understanding the risks associated with these assets, local authorities can develop proactive strategies to mitigate vulnerabilities and ensure the safety and functionality of these important assets during hazard events. These data are invaluable for decision-making and prioritizing resources for emergency response and preparedness efforts, ultimately contributing to more-effective risk management and greater resilience in the community.

Table 8: Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities of the Town of Brighton

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
Avalanche	People	Individuals vulnerable to avalanches primarily include outdoors enthusiasts like skiers and hikers who may lack proper avalanche knowledge and safety precautions. Residents near steep terrain also are at risk, especially during winter when snow accumulation is high. Factors such as insufficient education, inadequate gear, and poor weather conditions increase vulnerability, particularly for those who underestimate the dangers or do not monitor avalanche forecasts regularly.
	Structures	Homes located on slopes or near mountainous areas, especially at the bases of steep hills may be at risk. Key factors of vulnerability are slope angle, vegetation type, and snowpack conditions. Buildings with weak foundations or those lacking proper design for heavy snow loads are at greater risk. Proximity to natural snow pathways also increases the potential for avalanche impacts, emphasizing the need for careful planning and construction in these areas.
	Economic Assets	Residential properties near slopes risk damage, affecting property values and insurance costs. Tourism-related businesses, such as ski resorts and outdoor recreation facilities, may face disruptions, leading to financial losses. In addition, critical infrastructure, such as roads and power lines, can be compromised, impacting both local businesses and emergency response efforts.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Wildlife habitats and forested areas can suffer from habitat destruction and erosion when avalanches occur. Historic sites and structures, often lacking modern protection, also are at risk if they are in avalanche-prone regions.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Critical facilities vulnerable to avalanches include transportation routes, residential areas near slopes, and utility infrastructure like power lines and water treatment facilities. These vulnerabilities arise from steep terrain, heavy snowfalls, and rapid temperature fluctuations that can destabilize the snowpack, increasing the risk of avalanches.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Community Activities	Activities like skiing, snowboarding, and snowmobiling are vulnerable to avalanches due to heavy snowfall and participants' lack of safety knowledge. Backcountry hiking and community events in winter sports areas also increased risk. In addition, residential areas near mountains face threats from snow-laden hillsides.
Drought	People	Limited drinking water and potential impacts to public health due to impacts on air quality.
	Structures	Restricts growth
	Economic Assets	Brighton is renowned for its ski resorts, which rely heavily on consistent snowfall. Drought conditions can lead to reduced snowpack, adversely affecting the ski season's length and quality. Additionally, the diminishing of the Great Salt Lake can reduce lake-effect snowfall, further impacting snow levels. This decline in snowfall can result in decreased tourist visits, affecting revenue for local businesses and employment opportunities within the community
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Stress to vegetation and wildlife, deterioration of habitat and scenic beauty in the canyons.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Water supply systems, agriculture, and emergency services are susceptible to drought. Reduced precipitation impacts water availability and crop yields, while fire departments may struggle with wildfire management due to limited resources. Public health facilities face water quality challenges that affect drinking water and sanitation.
	Community Activities	Recreational spaces struggle with maintenance, and households may encounter restrictions and costs for landscaping and pools.
Earthquake	People	Those living in older buildings not up to seismic standards, families with young children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities who may struggle to evacuate are vulnerable. Residents near fault lines and those in densely populated areas also are at higher risk. In addition, individuals lacking resources for disaster preparedness, such as emergency supplies and evacuation information, may find it difficult to respond effectively during an earthquake, thus increasing their vulnerability.
	Structures	Older buildings not built according to modern seismic codes, unreinforced masonry, and homes with inadequate foundations may be vulnerable. Many lack the retrofitting needed to withstand earthquakes, and those built on unstable soil or near fault lines are at higher risk. Large commercial buildings without flexible designs can sustain severe damage. Overall, outdated construction practices and poor site selection contribute to their vulnerability.
	Economic Assets	Key assets include commercial buildings, schools, and critical infrastructure like bridges and hospitals that may not meet modern earthquake-resistant codes. The local economy, reliant on retail and services, could face significant disruptions during seismic events. In addition, certain soil types can amplify ground shaking, increasing the risk of damage to these assets.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like geological formations and local ecosystems can be disrupted, leading to habitat loss. Historic structures and landmarks often lack modern seismic retrofitting, making them susceptible to damage. Cultural resources, including community centers, may also be at risk due to their architectural styles and inadequate building codes, compromising their integrity and the heritage they represent.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Schools, hospitals, and emergency services buildings are vulnerable to earthquakes due to age and construction standards. Bridges and overpasses that lack modern engineering safeguards also are at risk. In addition, water supply systems and power lines are susceptible to disruption from ground shaking. The absence of retrofitting in older structures increases these vulnerabilities.
	Community Activities	Public gatherings, school events, and large festivals are vulnerable to earthquakes due to the area's geological conditions and urban infrastructure. Vulnerability stems from factors such as buildings' age and structural integrity, inadequate emergency preparedness, and high population density, which can lead to increased risks and casualties during an earthquake.
Extreme Heat	People	Vulnerable populations during extreme heat include adults over 65, individuals with pre-existing health conditions, and young children, as they struggle to regulate body temperature. Socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals may lack access to cooling resources, while outdoor workers are at higher risk of heat-related illnesses due to physical labor without adequate hydration and rest. Extreme heat can hinder students' learning.
	Structures	Residential buildings with inadequate insulation and ventilation and commercial buildings lacking reflective roofing and proper shading may be vulnerable. Materials like metal and glass can amplify heat retention, while areas with limited green space typically experience higher temperatures.
	Economic Assets	Agricultural operations can have reduced yields and higher water demand due to heat stress. The outdoor recreation industry may see decreased participation during heatwaves, affecting local businesses that rely on visitors. In addition, the energy infrastructure could face strain from increased cooling demands, leading to outages.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Local plant species and wildlife habitats can suffer from drought conditions, leading to reduced biodiversity. Historic buildings may degrade due to high temperatures, causing materials to deteriorate and paint to peel. In addition, parks and recreational areas may experience overuse and risk their preservation, as residents seek relief from the heat.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Healthcare facilities may experience increased demand because of heat-related medical issues, while schools can suffer from the strain on cooling resources. Transportation systems are at risk of damage, such as buckling roads and warped train tracks. Power grids may be strained by higher demands for electricity for cooling, leading to potential outages.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Community Activities	Activities like outdoor sports, fairs, and agricultural practices are vulnerable to extreme heat. These events can pose risks, particularly for participants such as youth athletes and elderly residents who may suffer from heat-related illnesses. In addition, high temperatures can stress crops, impacting local farming.
Extreme Cold	People	The elderly face increased risks due to health issues and mobility challenges, while children may be susceptible if they lack proper winter clothing. Individuals experiencing homelessness or financial hardship often lack access to heated shelters and resources for protection against the cold. Those with pre-existing health conditions may worsen their symptoms at low temperatures.
	Structures	Residential homes, commercial buildings, and unheated spaces like sheds may be vulnerable. Homes with poor insulation or inadequately sealed windows and doors are prone to significant heat loss. Older buildings lacking modern energy efficiency standards may also suffer from freezing pipes and structural damage. Public infrastructure, such as bridges and roads, also can be impacted.
	Economic Assets	Agriculture, infrastructure, and energy-related businesses may be at risk. Agricultural operations, such as greenhouses and livestock farms, may experience crop and livestock losses, impacting revenue. Icy roads can disrupt transportation networks, affecting logistics and supply chains, while power lines risk outages from ice accumulation, impacting local businesses. Energy-intensive facilities may face higher operational costs due to increased heating needs.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Due to prolonged cold, local vegetation and wildlife habitats may suffer from plant stress and reduced food availability. Historic structures, especially those not built for severe weather, can deteriorate from below-freezing temperatures and ice. Culturally significant sites, including monuments and public art, also may be damaged, while infrastructure such as water pipes and roadways may be compromised during extreme cold events, leading to service disruptions and safety hazards.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Water treatment plants can face frozen pipes and equipment failures. Icy conditions may increase accident risks on transportation infrastructure, and power generation facilities may struggle to meet heating demands. Residential and commercial buildings lacking proper insulation also are at risk of heating system failures, endangering occupants.
	Community Activities	Youth sports, festivals, and outdoor markets are vulnerable to extreme cold. Harsh temperatures can deter participation, impacting community engagement. At-risk groups, such as the elderly and young children, face health risks like frostbite and hypothermia, further limiting outdoor involvement. In addition, poorly insulated buildings or inadequate heating in community centers can make gatherings uncomfortable.
Flooding (and Heavy Rain)	People	Flooding primarily affects residents in low-lying areas near rivers and streams, especially during heavy rainfall or snowmelt. Individuals without reliable transportation may struggle to evacuate quickly, while low-income families often lack resources for flood-prevention measures. The elderly and those with disabilities may face mobility challenges, increasing their risk during emergencies. Overall, factors

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		such as geographic location, economic status, and physical ability contribute to the community's varying levels of vulnerability to flooding.
	Structures	Structures vulnerable to flooding primarily include those in low-lying areas or near the Jordan River. Residential properties in flood plains and commercial buildings without proper drainage systems or flood-resistant designs face significant risks during heavy rain or snowmelt. Older structures may be more susceptible due to outdated construction standards. Overall, a combination of location and construction features contributes to their vulnerability to flooding.
	Economic Assets	Commercial properties, especially retail centers and warehouses near rivers or low-lying areas, are at high risk during heavy rainfall. Residential developments in flood-prone zones also can suffer damage, impacting property values. Public infrastructure, such as roads and utilities, may experience disruptions, leading to costly repairs. Agricultural land can be affected by excess water, reducing crop yields.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural areas like wetlands and streams are at risk of habitat destruction, while historic sites and landmarks may sustain structural damage. Cultural resources, such as parks and public spaces, can become unusable, affecting community events. Factors contributing to their vulnerability include inadequate flood management, urban development that alters water flow, and the increasing frequency of extreme weather events due to climate change.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Hospitals, schools, and transportation networks are vulnerable to flooding due to their proximity to rivers and low-lying areas, which can overflow during heavy rain or snowmelt. Flooding can disrupt emergency services, require schools to evacuate, block transportation routes, and isolate communities. In addition, inadequate drainage systems and urban development encroaching on floodplains increase these risks.
	Community Activities	Due to the area's geography and infrastructure, outdoor events, sports, and farmers' markets are vulnerable to flooding. Parks and open spaces can quickly become inundated during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Residential neighborhoods near rivers, roads, and bridges are at risk of flash floods, which can disrupt transportation and emergency services.
Landslide/ Slope Failure	People	Residents living on steep slopes or near unstable geological formations are most vulnerable to landslides and slope failures. Their risk is heightened by inadequate drainage systems, loose soil conditions due to heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt, and older structures not designed for such events. A lack of awareness about the signs of impending landslides, along with limited resources for hazard monitoring and emergency preparedness, further increases their susceptibility.
	Structures	Homes, commercial buildings, roads and bridges on or near steep slopes may be vulnerable because of factors like loose soil or rock geology, heavy rainfall, and poor drainage systems. In addition, inadequate construction practices and a lack of erosion control measures can increase the risk of slope failures, particularly for properties not designed with their environmental context in mind.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Economic Assets	Residential properties on hillsides, infrastructure like roads and bridges, and utility services like water and power lines may be vulnerable. These assets are at risk due to heavy rainfall, poor drainage systems, and development practices that destabilize slopes.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Steep terrain can destabilize local ecosystems, impacting wildlife habitats and water quality. Historic sites, including old mining areas and early settlement structures, face soil erosion and foundation destabilization. In addition, community parks and significant buildings may be damaged during slope failures, threatening the local heritage.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Residential areas, roadways, and essential services like water supply and power lines may be at risk. Their vulnerability is heightened by steep terrain, unstable soil, heavy rainfall, and poor drainage. In addition, a lack of vegetation can increase the risk of erosion.
	Community Activities	Residential developments on steep hillsides, infrastructure projects like roads and bridges, and recreational activities on sloped trails are vulnerable to landslides and slope failures.
Radon	People	Homeowners in older buildings in areas with high radon potential are most at risk. Families with young children or elderly members are especially at risk due to their increased sensitivity to health impacts.
	Structures	Structures with concrete slabs or basements are particularly vulnerable to radon exposure, as radon can seep in from the soil. Homes in areas with high uranium content are at greater risk, especially in older houses with inadequate ventilation. Cracks in floors and walls can allow radon to enter.
	Economic Assets	Residential properties, commercial buildings, and rental units are vulnerable to radon due to the area's geological characteristics, which allow the gas to seep indoors. Structures built on radon-prone soil and older buildings lacking modern safety standards face higher risks. Radon presence can lead to health issues, decrease property values, and complicate real estate transactions, impacting homeowners and investors alike.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources, such as underground water sources and soil, can accumulate radon, particularly in areas with granite or uranium deposits. Historic structures made from stone or concrete with high uranium content may trap radon indoors, exposing occupants to health risks. Cultural resources such as museums, built with similar materials, also face threats from radon, potentially endangering both the preservation of artifacts and the health of visitors and staff.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Homes built on uranium-rich soils can experience high radon levels as the gas seeps in from the ground. Schools in high-radon areas pose risks for children if they do not have proper ventilation. Healthcare facilities also are at risk, affecting both patients and staff. Inadequate construction practices and a lack of awareness about radon risks often heighten vulnerability.
	Community Activities	Indoor gatherings in homes, particularly in basements, where radon tends to accumulate may increase risk. Schools and daycare centers also are at risk due to children's time spent indoors. Construction and renovation can expose workers and residents to radon if proper testing and ventilation are not used.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
High Wind	People	The elderly may face mobility challenges that hinder their ability to seek shelter, while children might not fully grasp the dangers of severe weather. Individuals with disabilities or health issues may struggle to react quickly. Those living in mobile homes or poorly constructed houses are at greater risk of damage, as are people who work outdoors and may be exposed during sudden wind events.
	Structures	Single-story homes, commercial buildings, and agricultural facilities like barns may be at risk. Residential homes with large flat roofs or lightweight materials may struggle to withstand strong winds, while commercial buildings with extensive glass can suffer from breakage and structural damage. Agricultural structures often lack proper reinforcement, making them prone to collapse. The vulnerability of these buildings is heightened in open areas with no landscaping or natural windbreaks, which can help diffuse wind energy.
	Economic Assets	Commercial buildings, such as retail stores, might have large signage and awnings that can be damaged, leading to business interruptions. Residential properties, particularly older homes, can suffer roof and window damage. Agricultural assets such as greenhouses and livestock facilities face risks from wind destruction, impacting crops and animals. Infrastructure, including power lines and roads, can be compromised, resulting in outages and disruptions. The vulnerability of these assets is largely due to construction quality, location, and the presence of loose materials that can become projectiles.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like mature trees and agricultural lands are vulnerable to high winds, which can cause uprooting and wind erosion. Historic structures also may be at risk if their materials are not resilient, potentially leading to damage or collapse. Cultural resources, such as outdoor art installations and community spaces, can be disrupted or damaged by strong winds. These vulnerabilities are primarily due to the structural integrity of the resources and their exposure to the elements.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Residential buildings, especially those with older construction methods, and commercial structures lacking proper design for severe weather may be vulnerable. Utility infrastructure, such as power lines and communications towers, also is at risk, potentially leading to outages. Bridges and overpasses may be compromised, and falling branches from nearby trees can pose hazards to property and access routes. This vulnerability stems from design limitations and the materials used.
	Community Activities	Outdoor events like festivals and sporting activities may involve injury from falling debris and damaged structures. Farmers' markets and open-air concerts also can face challenges, with tents being uprooted. In addition, recreational activities in parks—such as picnics and playground use—become unsafe during high winds. The vulnerability of these activities stems from their outdoor settings, where structures and unattached items can easily be compromised, leading to safety risks and disruptions.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
Lightning	People	Outdoors enthusiasts like hikers, campers, and fishers are at risk due to their exposure in open areas during thunderstorms. Athletes participating in outdoor sports also may struggle to find shelter quickly. In addition, young children and the elderly are more vulnerable, as they may not be aware of the dangers of lightning or may be slower to seek protection. Those lacking access to warning systems or education on lightning safety are at further risk during severe weather.
	Structures	Due to their height and exposure, tall buildings, communications towers, and open-frame agricultural barns are particularly vulnerable to lightning strikes. Those with metallic components or inadequate grounding systems face increased risk because metal conducts electricity. In addition, residential homes near tall trees may be at risk if the trees are struck and energy is transferred to the structure.
	Economic Assets	Tall structures like communications towers and power lines are at high risk, as are agricultural buildings, such as barns and silos, which can suffer damage to stored crops and livestock. Commercial buildings with metal roofing or equipment may face electrical surges, disrupting operations. In addition, outdoor recreational areas that attract crowds are at risk during thunderstorms, posing dangers to infrastructure and public safety.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Mature trees in parks can attract lightning due to their height, while historic buildings made of wood or flammable materials are at risk of igniting. Cultural resources, such as monuments and outdoor sculptures, also can be damaged by lightning. The risk increases in areas with frequent thunderstorms and dry conditions.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Communications towers, schools, hospitals, and power lines may be at risk. Communications towers attract lightning due to their height and metal structure. Schools and hospitals, as public gathering places, can be at risk if they do not have proper lightning protection systems. Power lines and substations also are susceptible, potentially causing power outages.
	Community Activities	Sports practices, concerts, picnics, and festivals are particularly vulnerable to lightning strikes. Participants in these events often find themselves in open areas without adequate shelter and may be unprepared for sudden weather changes, leading to dangerous situations. Water-related activities such as boating and fishing also increase risk due to water's conductivity.
Severe Winter Weather	People	Elderly individuals may struggle with mobility and health issues, while young children lack the awareness needed to navigate severe weather safely. People with disabilities often depend on assistance that might not be available during storms. In addition, those without reliable transportation can become stranded, and low-income families in inadequate housing may lack resources for heating and snow removal.
	Structures	Flat-roofed buildings are prone to snow accumulation, risking roof collapse if not cleared. Older homes might have weakened roofs or inadequate insulation, making them susceptible to snow load and ice dams. Commercial buildings with large open spaces may face risks if their roofs do not meet snow load requirements. Temporary structures like tents are especially vulnerable, as they are not designed to handle

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		heavy snow. Roof design, material quality, and the age of the building are key factors in how well a structure can withstand heavy snowfall.
	Economic Assets	Retail businesses can experience significant losses from decreased customer traffic and delayed shipments. Construction projects may face delays and increased costs. Transportation and logistics companies are particularly impacted, as snow can hinder vehicle movement, leading to delivery delays. In addition, public services may struggle to maintain continuity during severe weather events.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like trees can break under heavy snow, disrupting habitats. Historic sites risk structural damage from snow accumulation, while cultural resources, including public art and community spaces, face access issues.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Transportation networks like roads and bridges can become impassable, hindering emergency responses. Utilities such as power and water supply systems are at risk of disruptions from downed lines. Roofs on public buildings, including schools and hospitals, may collapse from the weight of excessive snow. Communications infrastructure can be damaged, impeding signals. These vulnerabilities stem from reliance on systems that may not be equipped to handle extreme winter weather.
	Community Activities	Outdoor events, public transportation, and community gatherings may be at risk. Severe weather can lead to low attendance, travel delays, and access issues for essential services, such as emergency response and healthcare.
Tornado	People	Individuals living in mobile homes face higher risks, as these structures can be easily damaged. Those with limited mobility, such as the elderly and people with disabilities, may struggle to reach safety quickly. Families with young children might have difficulty ensuring everyone's safety during a warning. In addition, residents unfamiliar with tornado preparedness or without timely weather alerts are at greater risk. Those in lower socioeconomic conditions often live in areas less equipped for disaster response.
	Structures	Single-story homes and those with flat roofs often lack the support needed to withstand high winds. Mobile homes are particularly at risk due to their light weight and insecure foundations. Older commercial buildings that do not meet modern codes also may be weak, and large-span structures such as warehouses can have roofs easily lifted by tornado winds. Overall, inadequate materials, poor design, and age increase the risk of damage from tornadoes.
	Economic Assets	Residential properties, commercial buildings, and critical infrastructure like power lines and communications systems may be vulnerable. Residential structures with wooden frames or inadequate protection can sustain severe damage, while larger commercial spaces may be at risk due to their size and materials. Roads and bridges can be compromised, disrupting transportation and service access.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like forests and wetlands can be severely damaged, disrupting ecosystems. Historic structures may suffer because their age and construction methods might make them less able to withstand

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		high winds. Cultural resources, including monuments and parks that are vital to community heritage, also may be at risk.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Hospitals, schools, and emergency response centers are vulnerable to tornadoes due to their structural design and large open spaces that may not withstand high winds. Utilities like water treatment plants and power stations also are at risk, as damage to these facilities can disrupt essential services. In addition, any structures not built to modern codes might lack the reinforcements necessary to endure severe weather, increasing vulnerability for the facilities and surrounding communities.
	Community Activities	Outdoor festivals, sports events, and markets are vulnerable to tornadoes due to their open spaces and limited options to provide shelter. Temporary structures, such as tents, can be easily damaged by high winds. Schools and recreational facilities with large glass windows or weak roofs also face significant risks.
Wildfire	People	Residents near the wildland–urban interface (WUI), individuals with physical disabilities or health issues who may struggle to evacuate, and low-income families lacking resources for fire safety measures may be vulnerable. Older adults might have reduced mobility, making them more dependent on others for assistance.
	Structures	Residential homes, especially those made of wood or located in heavily vegetated areas may be vulnerable. Properties near the WUI are at higher risk due to surrounding flammable vegetation. Inadequate defensible space, such as insufficient clearing of dry grass and shrubs, increases susceptibility. Roofs made of combustible materials and buildings that lack fire-resistant features are particularly at risk during wildfire events. Commercial structures and facilities and equipment at the ski resorts also are at risk of damage from wildfire.
	Economic Assets	Residential properties near wildland areas are at high risk, especially if they lack defensible space and fire-resistant landscaping. Commercial assets, such as retail centers close to forested regions, can suffer damage from flames and smoke, affecting the local economy. The ski resorts could experience economic losses if structures or equipment are damaged by wildfire. Summer recreation businesses in the resort areas also could be negatively impacted by wildfire, wildfire smoke, and related closures in the area. Agricultural lands also are susceptible, as wildfires can destroy crops and livestock, leading to financial losses. Vital infrastructure, such as power lines and water pipelines, can be disrupted, causing further economic repercussions. These vulnerabilities are heightened by dry conditions and high winds, which can facilitate the spread of fires.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like forests and grasslands are at risk because dry vegetation and accumulated brush can easily ignite. Historic sites made of wood and cultural landmarks also can be affected, particularly when located near wildland areas. The increasing frequency of drought and extreme heat, exacerbated by climate change, heightens these vulnerabilities. In addition, urban development encroaching on wildland areas increases the risk to these essential resources.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Schools, hospitals, and emergency services buildings, particularly those near wooded areas may be vulnerable. Utilities like power lines and gas pipelines also are at risk, as sparks or falling trees can ignite fires. Residential neighborhoods adjacent to natural landscapes are particularly susceptible to embers, making them vulnerable during dry conditions and high winds.
	Community Activities	Outdoor events like festivals and sports, especially during hot, windy conditions may experience risk. Recreational activities, such as hiking and camping near wooded areas, also pose risks from open flames or sparks. In addition, landscaping with dry grasses and shrubs increases susceptibility during fire season, putting local infrastructure, such as schools and neighborhoods, at risk.
Dam Failure	People	Individuals living near dams, particularly in low-lying areas, are most vulnerable to dam failure and potential flooding. Families with young children, the elderly, and low-income residents may struggle to evacuate quickly, while individuals with disabilities may face significant barriers during emergencies.
	Structures	Residential homes in low-lying areas, bridges, and roadways near rivers may be vulnerable. Schools, hospitals, and emergency services facilities also are at risk due to their critical roles in community safety. Vulnerabilities arise from outdated dam infrastructure, insufficient spillway capacity, and a lack of warning systems, which can worsen the impact of dam failure and threaten lives and property.
	Economic Assets	Roads, bridges, and utilities could suffer catastrophic damage, disrupting transport and services. Residential and commercial properties downstream face significant flood risks, leading to property damage and economic loss. Agricultural assets, including farmland and livestock, can be severely affected, especially if irrigation systems are compromised. In addition, businesses that rely on water, such as manufacturing plants, may experience operational disruptions. The proximity of these assets to failure zones and their dependence on a stable water supply highlight their vulnerability in the event of a dam failure.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like local waterways and wetlands could suffer habitat loss, while historically significant sites, including old irrigation systems, risk flooding and deterioration. Cultural resources, such as community centers and parks, also may face damage, affecting local gatherings.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Water treatment plants, schools, hospitals, and nearby residential areas may be vulnerable. Water treatment plants rely on a consistent water supply, and dam failure can disrupt operations and compromise public health. Schools and hospitals face safety risks and evacuation challenges, while residential areas could suffer catastrophic flooding, leading to loss of life and property.
	Community Activities	Recreational pursuits like fishing, boating, and swimming in reservoirs and events in parks located downstream may be at risk. These activities are vulnerable to sudden flooding from a dam breach. Transportation infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, may be compromised, hampering emergency response. The vulnerability

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		mainly arises from proximity to dam structures and the rapid changes in water levels that can occur during a failure.
Civil Disturbance	People	Low-income individuals may lack the resources for safety, while the elderly or disabled may struggle to navigate emergencies. Young people, particularly teenagers, may be drawn into unrest, influenced by social dynamics. In addition, marginalized individuals may feel targeted or compelled to participate. A lack of community cohesion and trust in authorities can further heighten tensions.
	Structures	Government buildings, commercial properties, and infrastructure, such as bridges and transportation hubs may be vulnerable. Government buildings may be targeted for their symbolic authority, while retail stores can attract crowds during protests. Residential neighborhoods also can be affected, especially in areas with heightened tensions. The vulnerability of these structures stems from their visibility and importance to the community, combined with factors such as location and ongoing social issues.
	Economic Assets	Retail establishments, especially shopping centers, are at risk as they often become focal points for protests. Transportation systems can be disrupted by blockades, hindering access to services. Financial institutions may face vandalism or theft, while critical service providers, such as hospitals, could experience strain during unrest. Several economic assets are vulnerable to civil disturbances, primarily due to their visibility and reliance on foot traffic.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Parks and open spaces may suffer from vandalism or destruction during uncontrolled events. Historic sites can become targets, as they symbolize authority or cultural significance. Cultural resources such as community centers and places of worship, also may be affected, as they play a vital role in community identity. Their vulnerability lies in the potential for damage during protests.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Governmental buildings, schools, and healthcare facilities may be at risk, since they often symbolize authority and serve as community hubs, making them targets during unrest. Utility infrastructure, such as water and power facilities, is also at risk of disruption. Its visibility and essential services contribute to its vulnerability during civil disturbances.
	Community Activities	Public demonstrations, parades, and local government meetings are particularly vulnerable to civil disturbances. These events often attract large crowds and can become tense, especially around contentious social or political issues. Factors such as the local demographic, economic conditions, and recent events can heighten these vulnerabilities, making it easier for conflicts to arise during passionate public gatherings.
Cyberattack	People	Older adults often lack familiarity with technology and online security, making them easy targets for phishing scams. Individuals engaging in online banking or shopping without strong security measures also face heightened risks. Families with children may be less vigilant about internet safety, allowing cybercriminals to exploit personal information. In addition, small business owners without robust cybersecurity practices are prime targets for attacks that can disrupt operations.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Structures	Critical infrastructure, such as power plants, water treatment facilities, and transportation systems, often lack robust cybersecurity measures. Commercial businesses, especially financial institutions and healthcare providers, also are at risk due to weaker data protection and employee training. Educational institutions may be vulnerable because of limited funding for cybersecurity and outdated software. Obsolete technology and insufficient training enhance the susceptibility of these structures to cyber threats.
	Economic Assets	Financial institutions, such as banks and credit unions, are at risk of data theft and service disruption. Small and medium-sized businesses often lack robust cybersecurity measures, making them attractive targets. In addition, local government agencies and critical infrastructure, such as water treatment facilities, might have outdated security protocols, posing threats to public safety. The rise of remote work further exacerbates vulnerabilities, as employees accessing networks from home can unintentionally expose systems to risks. Overall, the combination of outdated technology and insufficient cybersecurity practices increases the vulnerability of an area's economic assets.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like water management systems and wildlife databases can be compromised, disrupting ecosystems. Historic sites and museums that digitize collections are at risk of losing valuable artifacts and data. In addition, cultural organizations managing events may face threats if their systems lack adequate security. The limited resources of smaller organizations further increase this vulnerability
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Energy and utility services, such as electricity and water systems, which often rely on outdated technology, may be vulnerable. Transportation infrastructure, such as traffic management and public transit, is also at risk due to networked systems. Healthcare facilities that use electronic records and connected medical devices face vulnerabilities that can compromise patient safety.
	Community Activities	Online registration for events, local government services, and educational programs that rely on digital tools may be targeted due to inadequate security measures, outdated software, and insufficient staff training.
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transporta-tion & Fixed Facility)	People	Individuals with pre-existing health conditions, such as respiratory issues, and the elderly are at higher risk due to their compromised health. Children also are more susceptible. Those living near industrial areas or transport routes for hazardous materials face increased exposure risk, while low-income families may lack resources and information to effectively prepare for incidents.
	Structures	Industrial facilities, such as manufacturing plants and warehouses, often store hazardous chemicals which may leak. Residential buildings, schools, and hospitals also are at risk, particularly if located along transportation routes for hazardous materials. Older buildings may lack modern safety features, increasing their vulnerability.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Economic Assets	Industrial facilities, transportation infrastructure, and nearby commercial properties may be affected. Industrial facilities handling chemicals are at risk of spills or leaks, while roads and railways used for transporting hazardous materials can lead to accidents and contamination. In addition, nearby commercial and residential areas face potential health risks and economic losses.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Waterways and habitats are vulnerable to hazardous materials incidents, which can disrupt ecosystems. Historic sites and structures may suffer damage from toxic exposure, leading to degradation over time. In addition, cultural landmarks risk losing their significance due to contamination events. The proximity of these resources to industrial areas or transport routes exacerbates their risk.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Chemical manufacturing plants, waste treatment facilities, and transportation networks, such as highways and railroads may be at risk. Their vulnerability stems from factors such as proximity to residential areas, aging infrastructure, and inadequate safety measures. Natural hazards, such as flooding and earthquakes, can further increase risks by damaging containment systems.
	Community Activities	Local markets, school events, and outdoor gatherings are vulnerable to hazardous materials incidents if they are near industrial zones and transport corridors. This risk is heightened by inadequate emergency preparedness, lack of public awareness, and the potential for spills during transport. Large crowds at events can complicate evacuation efforts, increasing the risks for participants and nearby residents.
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	People	Individuals with pre-existing health conditions like asthma and heart disease and adults over 65 may be vulnerable. Low-income families may struggle to access healthcare and vaccinations, increasing their risk. Marginalized communities with limited access to information and those living in high-density conditions also are at greater risk due to the rapid spread of diseases and the challenges in implementing preventive measures.
	Structures	Several structures are vulnerable to public health epidemics or pandemics, particularly due to their ability to facilitate the spread of disease. High-density residential areas, such as apartment complexes, are at risk, as close living quarters can lead to faster transmission. Public gathering spaces, such as schools and community centers, also pose significant threats because large groups are in confined spaces. Healthcare facilities can become hotspots for infections if infection control measures are insufficient. In addition, workplaces with high foot traffic, such as retail stores, contribute to vulnerability.
	Economic Assets	Small businesses in retail, hospitality, and food service are particularly vulnerable to public health epidemics or pandemics. These sectors face risks from fluctuating consumer demand and potential operational restrictions. The tourism industry also is affected, as travelers may avoid high-risk areas. Healthcare facilities can become overwhelmed, straining resources and impacting operations. In addition, local supply chains may experience disruptions, leading to shortages and inflation. Overall, the direct effects of illness, along with prolonged shutdowns and consumer hesitance, leave these economic assets exposed to significant downturns.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like wildlife and ecosystems can be disrupted by increased human activity, raising the risk of zoonotic diseases. Historic sites may deteriorate due to reduced visitor access and funding, while cultural resources, such as community events, face cancelations, impacting social connections.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Public health epidemic or pandemic incidents can affect healthcare facilities, nursing homes, public transportation systems, schools, and food supply chains. Hospitals and clinics may become overwhelmed with patients, while vulnerable populations in nursing homes are at higher risk. Public transportation can facilitate the spread of disease, and schools gather large groups, thereby increasing transmission potential. These facilities often lack adequate resources, including medical supplies and testing capabilities, making them more susceptible to the impacts of a health crisis.
	Community Activities	Large gatherings like festivals and sporting events can facilitate the rapid spread of diseases due to close contact. Public transportation also is at risk, as it serves many people in confined spaces. Schools and childcare facilities are particularly susceptible, given that children can easily transmit infections. In addition, food-related events, such as farmers' markets, can pose risks if hygiene practices are not followed. The interconnectedness of community members and varying adherence to health guidelines further exacerbate these vulnerabilities.
Terrorism	People	Young children and newcomers may lack awareness of potential threats, while the elderly and individuals with disabilities may struggle to respond quickly in emergencies. Marginalized communities often face bias, making them more susceptible to targeting. In addition, those with lower socioeconomic status may lack access to security measures and emergency preparedness resources.
	Structures	Government buildings, transportation hubs, commercial centers, and public spaces are particularly vulnerable to terrorism incidents. Government buildings are symbolic targets, while transportation hubs and commercial centers are attractive due to their potential for high casualties and crowd presence. Public spaces also are at risk due to their open nature and lack of security. Their vulnerability is heightened by inadequate security measures, high occupancy rates, and their locations in densely populated areas, which can amplify the impact of incidents.
	Economic Assets	Infrastructure, commercial establishments, and community facilities may be vulnerable. Critical infrastructure, such as transportation networks and power grids, could disrupt the economy if targeted. Commercial establishments, especially those with high foot traffic, and community facilities like schools and hospitals also are at risk, as they can provoke widespread concern and disruption. Their accessibility and interconnectivity increase vulnerability, meaning that damage to one asset can have a broader economic impact and hinder recovery efforts.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like water supplies and parks could be targeted for their significance to the community. Historic sites and cultural resources, such as museums or community centers, also are at risk due to their accessibility and importance to local identity. Their vulnerability is often heightened by inadequate security measures.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Public transportation systems, healthcare facilities, schools, and utility services like water and power plants may be affected. Their vulnerability arises from high accessibility and the potential impact of an attack, as crowded transportation and public spaces can lead to mass casualties and panic. Attacking utility services could disrupt the town's essential functions, creating chaos.
	Community Activities	Festivals, parades, and sporting events are particularly vulnerable to terrorism incidents. These events attract large crowds, making it easier for perpetrators to inflict harm and instill fear. In addition, community centers and places of worship serve as social hubs, increasing their risk. Factors such as limited security measures and open access to public spaces contribute to this vulnerability.

Jurisdiction-Specific Impacts and Changes in Development

Hazard events can impact communities, infrastructures, and ecosystems. The severity of these impacts can be influenced by climate change, population patterns, and land use developments. Understanding these factors is crucial for the town of Brighton to develop a resilient community and minimize the impacts of hazards.

Table 9 displays the impacts each identified hazard may have on the town of Brighton.

Table 9: Jurisdiction-Specific Impacts of Hazards on the Town of Brighton

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
Avalanche	Avalanches pose a direct threat to outdoor enthusiasts, leading to injuries or fatalities. Property damage can occur at ski resorts and along transportation routes, disrupting emergency response and logistics. The local economy may suffer, especially businesses reliant on winter tourism, and there can be a psychological toll on the community, along with increased insurance costs.	Higher temperatures can lead to more rain, destabilizing snowpack and increasing the risk of wet avalanches. In addition, changes in snowfall can cause denser snow layering on slopes, making them more prone to sliding.	Avalanches can influence population patterns by deterring people from moving to or remaining in high-risk areas, leading to decreased density in these locations. The threat of avalanches prompts many to seek safer environments in urban or lower-risk regions. In addition, when avalanches occur, they can disrupt infrastructure, causing residents to relocate.	Areas at high risk may face restrictions on new construction and require costly safety measures, which can deter development and shift growth to safer locations. Increased awareness of avalanche hazards may lead local governments to implement stricter zoning laws, affecting recreational and tourism opportunities in mountainous regions.	Decreased
Drought	Drought can cause water scarcity, impacting agriculture and reducing crop yields. Recreational activities may decline, harming tourism, while the risk of wildfires increases, threatening safety and property. In addition, lower water levels can lead to water quality issues and public health concerns.	Climate change affects drought incidents by altering precipitation patterns and increasing temperatures. Warmer weather can lead to longer dry periods and more severe droughts, while changes in rainfall can reduce snowpack in nearby mountains, crucial for summer water supply. Higher temperatures also increase evaporation rates, further straining local water resources.	Drought can significantly influence population patterns by impacting economic opportunities and the quality of life. Water scarcity often leads to reduced agricultural productivity, prompting residents to migrate to areas with more stable job prospects. Increased water costs can make living less affordable, driving some residents away. Conversely, efforts to address	Drought can significantly impact land use and development by reducing water availability, leading to shifts in agricultural practices. Farmers may switch to drought-resistant crops or repurpose land for more profitable ventures, prompting urban development as people seek water-secure areas. This increased demand may drive local governments to adjust	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
			drought, such as sustainable development or improved water management, may attract newcomers, changing the community's demographic composition over time.	zoning laws and promote sustainable practices in new projects. As a result, prolonged drought conditions can reshape the area's landscape and influence future development trends.	
Earthquake	The potential impacts of earthquakes can be substantial. Immediate damage to infrastructure may disrupt essential services such as water, electricity, and transportation, complicating recovery efforts. Homes and businesses might sustain significant structural damage, posing safety risks. In addition, psychological effects, such as increased anxiety, can affect the community. Economically, repairs can lead to high costs, potential declines in property values, and disruptions to local businesses, ultimately impacting job availability and the overall economy.	Rising temperatures can lead to glacial melting, which affects pressure on tectonic plates and may trigger seismic activity through isostatic rebound. In addition, increased rainfall and flooding can erode soils, weakening structural integrity and heightening vulnerability during earthquakes. Although the direct links between climate change and earthquakes are still under investigation, the environmental effects may impact the region's seismic risk.	Earthquakes can significantly alter population patterns by prompting residents to leave for safer areas after a seismic event. This migration can lead to changes in population density and attract new residents and businesses during the rebuilding process. The perception of the area as a safe place to live may shift, impacting long-term demographics, as some residents return to rebuild while others relocate permanently.	Earthquakes can alter land use and development by leading to changes in zoning and building codes. After an earthquake, damaged areas might be rezoned for different uses, and development may accelerate in certain neighborhoods.	Stayed the same

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
Extreme Heat	Extreme heat can significantly affect public health, increasing the risk of heat-related illnesses, especially among vulnerable populations. It also strains energy resources due to higher demand for air-conditioning, potentially leading to power outages. In addition, extreme temperatures worsen air quality by raising ozone levels, which poses respiratory risks. Urban infrastructure also may suffer damage, leading to increased maintenance costs and safety concerns.	Climate change significantly impacts extreme heat by increasing the frequency and intensity of heatwaves. Rising global temperatures lead to longer and hotter summers, affecting residents and local infrastructure while heightening health risks, especially for vulnerable populations. Urban heat islands resulting from reduced vegetation and extensive pavement further amplify these effects.	By causing residents to relocate due to damaged homes or safety concerns. Some may move to areas perceived as safer or seek better job opportunities elsewhere. The economic impact and infrastructure damage can also make certain neighborhoods less desirable, leading to shifts in demographics and the socioeconomic landscape as new residents with different backgrounds move in.	Rising temperatures may lead urban planners to adopt heat mitigation strategies, such as increasing green spaces and using reflective materials. Zoning regulations might shift to promote mixed-use developments that enhance walkability and reduce vehicle reliance during peak heat. As concerns about heat-related health risks grow, there may be greater demand for improvements like shaded sidewalks and cooling centers, influencing future development toward resilience and sustainability.	Increased
Extreme Cold	Extreme cold can lead to health risks, such as frostbite and hypothermia, especially among vulnerable populations. Transportation may be disrupted due to icy conditions, affecting commutes and emergency services. Infrastructure is at risk, with water pipes	By increasing the intensity of winter storms. Warmer atmospheric temperatures allow for more moisture, resulting in heavier snowfall and potentially lower temperatures during these events. In addition, fluctuations in weather	By driving some residents to relocate to warmer areas. Harsh winters can hinder economic activities and deter new residents and businesses, influencing housing demand and the attractiveness of certain neighborhoods. This may disproportionately	Extreme cold can impact land use and development by shifting priorities toward indoor facilities like shopping centers and community spaces, as outdoor activities are curtailed. Developers may focus on energy-efficient designs to cope with	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	potentially freezing and bursting, resulting in costly repairs. In addition, energy demands surge as residents rely on heating, straining the electrical grid and increasing utility costs. Cold temperatures can also impact local agriculture and wildlife.	patterns may disrupt seasonal cycles, leading to unpredictable periods of extreme cold mixed with warmer spells.	affect lower-income families, leading to changes in demographics and socioeconomic stratification in the community.	harsh winter conditions, which can lead to increased construction costs and adjusted project timelines.	
Flooding	Damaging infrastructure, such as roads and utilities, disrupts transportation and essential services. Homes and businesses may experience costly water damage, causing potential displacement. Environmental effects include erosion and contamination of local waterways, impacting wildlife and recreation. Economically, flooding can result in lost income for businesses, increased insurance costs, and declining property values. Public health also may be compromised due to waterborne diseases and stress-related issues.	Higher temperatures increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and alter precipitation patterns. They lead to more intense rainstorms and accelerated snowmelt from nearby mountains, raising water levels in rivers and streams. This combination raises the risk of flooding, especially in areas with inadequate drainage and urban development in flood-prone zones, heightening the potential for damage to homes and infrastructure.	Flooding can significantly alter population patterns by displacing residents from affected areas, leading them to seek shelter elsewhere. This may result in a population decline where flooding occurs, as individuals might hesitate to return due to ongoing risks or property damage. As neighborhoods become less desirable, people may migrate to safer areas, changing demographic trends and putting pressure on housing in those regions. Over time, these shifts can influence urban planning and development, as local governments address both flooding risks and	By making some areas unsuitable for construction due to flood risks, planners may prioritize higher ground and impose stricter zoning laws, such as requiring elevated structures. This results in a more resilient urban landscape but may also limit growth and raise property values in safer areas.	Decreased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
			changing population needs.		
Landslide/ Slope Failure	The town's steep terrain is vulnerable, especially during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Properties on slopes may suffer damage, resulting in displacement and economic losses. Transportation networks can be disrupted, complicating emergency responses. In addition, landslides can harm local ecosystems by displacing vegetation.	Climate change increases the risk of landslides through heavier rainfall and temperature fluctuations. Intense rain saturates soil, destabilizing slopes, while freeze–thaw cycles weaken the ground. Changes in vegetation can also reduce stability, leading to a higher potential for landslides.	Landslides and slope failures can impact population patterns by making some areas unsafe, leading to displacement and lower property values. This prompts residents to move to safer regions, thereby increasing density in more stable areas. Concerns about future landslides may also deter newcomers from high-risk zones, shaping long-term demographic trends.	Landslides and slope failures can impact land use and development by rendering certain areas unsafe for construction. This often results in stricter zoning laws, pushing developers to focus on more stable regions. Consequently, property values may decline in affected areas, and infrastructure investments shift to improve safety, ultimately guiding growth toward safer locations.	Increased
Radon	Radon poses significant health risks, particularly lung cancer, as it can enter homes through foundation cracks. Many residents may not test for radon, making them unaware of dangerous levels. Increased awareness and public health initiatives are vital for protection, especially with regard to population growth. Incorporating radon-resistant construction in new developments also is essential for safety.	Climate change can affect radon levels by altering soil temperatures and moisture conditions. Higher temperatures may increase radon emissions from the ground, while heavy rainfall can change groundwater and soil saturation, impacting radon migration into buildings.	Radon exposure can influence population patterns as increased health awareness may drive families to move away from areas with high radon levels. This shift could particularly affect vulnerable groups, changing demographics and demand in the housing market. Homes with lower radon levels may become more sought after, and public health campaigns can	Radon can impact land use and development by necessitating site assessments and mitigation, which can increase costs. Developers might prioritize areas with lower radon risks and adopt designs that reduce gas infiltration. This awareness may prompt stricter building codes and zoning regulations, influencing where new projects are	Decreased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
			encourage community action, making previously undesirable areas more attractive once mitigation measures are implemented.	located and shaping community planning.	
Heavy Rain	Heavy rain can cause flash floods, particularly in low-lying areas, disrupting traffic and emergency services. It may also lead to soil erosion, infrastructure damage, and increased landslide risk in hilly regions. In addition, heavy rainfall can overwhelm waterways, resulting in water quality issues from runoff and impacting public safety, local businesses, and agriculture.	Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of heavy rain, as higher temperatures allow the atmosphere to hold more moisture. This leads to stronger storms, flash flooding, and overwhelmed drainage systems.	Heavy rain can shift population patterns by pushing residents out of flood-prone areas and attracting them to safer neighborhoods. Frequent flooding may lead to evacuations and economic disruptions, prompting relocations. Over time, ongoing heavy rains can affect housing demand and community stability, altering the town's population distribution.	Need for adequate stormwater systems in new areas. Heavy rain can impact land use and development by altering zoning regulations to address flood risks. Previously safe areas might be deemed unsuitable for development, pushing growth to higher ground. There may also be a shift toward green infrastructure and improved drainage systems, ultimately transforming the urban landscape to enhance flood resilience.	Increased
High Wind	High winds can cause property damage to roofs and windows, topple trees and power lines, and lead to power outages. They pose hazards for pedestrians and drivers and can worsen air	Climate change affects high winds by altering atmospheric patterns and increasing extreme weather events. Rising temperatures may lead to more substantial,	High winds can alter population patterns by making certain areas less desirable. Frequent damage may drive residents to safer neighborhoods, deter	Buildings need to meet building code standards to withstand expected wind events. High winds can affect land use and development by	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	quality by stirring up dust and pollutants, affecting residents' health.	unpredictable winds and more frequent thunderstorms, posing risks to infrastructure and air quality.	newcomers, and slow growth in affected regions.	necessitating stronger building codes and wind-resistant designs, which may raise construction costs. Areas prone to wind damage might see decreased property values, leading to reduced investment. In addition, high winds can cause erosion and harm vegetation, prompting town planners to prioritize open spaces and green infrastructure and ultimately altering development strategies.	
Lightning	Lightning can have several impacts, primarily posing risks to public safety with the potential for injuries or fatalities. It can spark wildfires in nearby areas, threatening property and the environment. In addition, lightning strikes can damage infrastructure, leading to electrical surges that can cause power outages and service disruptions. This phenomenon also affects outdoor activities and tourism, while the economic burden includes increased	Climate change increases temperatures and alters precipitation, leading to more intense thunderstorms and frequent lightning strikes. Urbanization can enhance this effect, posing risks to public safety and infrastructure.	Lightning can influence population patterns by causing property damage and wildfires, leading some residents to relocate. Areas with higher lightning activity may deter new residents, while safer locations could increase migration as people seek protection from severe weather.	Lightning can impact land use and development by increasing risks that require careful planning. Higher insurance costs may deter developers, while infrastructure must include safety measures, such as lightning rods. As climate change causes more intense storms, urban planners may adapt zoning and building codes to enhance resilience, thereby influencing the town's growth.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	insurance claims and repair costs.				
Severe Winter Weather	Heavy snow or blizzards can disrupt transportation, hinder emergency services, and cause infrastructure damage, such as roof collapses. These conditions can lead to increased municipal costs for snow removal and have a substantial economic impact on businesses, particularly in retail and tourism. Power outages also may occur, affecting heating during cold months.	Climate change impacts heavy snow and blizzards by altering precipitation patterns. Higher temperatures can lead to more rain than snow, affecting snowpack levels—additionally, increased storm intensity results in heavier, more unpredictable snowfall.	Increased population equals an increased number of people needing to get to work and quicker snow removal. Heavy snow or blizzards can impact population patterns by influencing where people live and work. Transportation disruptions may lead residents to seek housing closer to jobs, increasing density in some areas while depopulating others. Families might also avoid regions with frequent heavy snowfall, shifting demand to milder areas. Over time, these trends can alter community demographics and economic activity, prompting adjustments in town planning and resource allocation.	Need to maintain the capacity to plow current and future town roads. Heavy snow and blizzards can influence land use and development by necessitating infrastructure improvements, such as enhanced snow removal and drainage. Planners may prioritize areas more affected by snow for development, while frequent blizzards could deter growth in certain neighborhoods, pushing developers to seek safer locations. Over time, these changes can alter population density and reshape the urban landscape.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
Tornado	Tornadoes can cause serious damage to property and infrastructure, leading to injuries and economic challenges. Urban areas are especially vulnerable, complicating emergency responses and disrupting essential services. The psychological impact can affect community well-being, potentially leading to changes in demographics and land use as residents seek safer locations.	Climate change may increase the frequency and intensity of tornadoes. Higher temperatures lead to more moisture in the air, creating conditions for severe thunderstorms. Changes in wind patterns and precipitation can also heighten tornado risks, resulting in more destructive storms and greater threats to infrastructure and communities.	Tornadoes can influence population patterns by prompting residents to move to safer areas after damage occurs. This can decrease density in affected neighborhoods while increasing demand for housing in safer regions. New residents may also move in for recovery opportunities, altering demographics. Over time, repeated tornado threats might push long-term residents to areas with better disaster preparedness, reshaping the town's population distribution.	Tornadoes can significantly alter land use and development by leading to stricter construction codes and zoning laws for resilience. Communities may invest in tornado shelters, relocate critical facilities away from high-risk areas, and create open spaces for emergency response, all while promoting economic development through sustainable practices.	Increased
Wildfire	Wildfires pose serious risks, including habitat damage, degraded air quality, and health issues for vulnerable populations. They can also lead to economic losses, property damage, and increased erosion that affects water quality.	By raising temperatures and creating drier conditions, prolonged droughts lead to more dry vegetation, which serves as fuel for fires. Erratic seasons extend the growing period, while more lightning strikes can ignite wildfires. These factors heighten the threat to ecosystems and community safety.	Displaced individuals often seek safer areas, shifting demographics, while declining property values might deter newcomers. Conversely, some may be drawn to rebuilding efforts, impacting long-term growth and community dynamics.	Recovery efforts often focus on resilient infrastructure and green spaces, leading to stricter building codes and encouraging development in safer areas. As wildfires increase with climate change, adapting land use will be vital for community resilience.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
Dam Failure	Dam failure could lead to severe flooding, damaging homes and infrastructure, isolating communities, and hindering emergency responses. This may result in loss of life, especially among vulnerable groups, and trigger economic losses for local businesses and property values. Long-term effects could affect community stability and public health, while floodwaters may contaminate local waterways and disrupt ecosystems.	Climate change raises the risk of dam failure by causing heavier rainfall and rapid snowmelt. These changes can overwhelm dams and compromise their integrity, highlighting the need for urgent safety assessments and upgrades to protect communities downstream.	Dam failure tornadoes can impact population patterns by displacing residents and altering demographics. Evacuations can lead to an influx in safer areas, while the destruction may deter new residents and contribute to population decline. Fear of future disasters may prompt remaining individuals to relocate, changing the community's composition and affecting population density and economic activity.	Dam failure can reshape land use and development by making areas prone to flooding unsuitable for growth. This may lead planners to focus on safer regions and implement stricter zoning laws to enhance resilience. The emphasis on sustainable practices and flood mitigation can ultimately transform the urban landscape, prioritizing disaster preparedness in future developments.	Increased
Civil Disturbance	Civil disturbances can result in economic losses for businesses, create social divisions, and increase tensions among community groups. They may overwhelm law enforcement, leading to fear and mistrust among residents. Essential services could be disrupted, affecting quality of life, while long-term impacts may include changes in	Climate change can increase civil disturb-ances by intensifying environmental stresses and social tensions. Rising temperatures may lead to droughts, wildfires, and poor air quality, particularly affecting vulnerable communities. Resource scarcity, especially water, can spark conflicts and protests. In addition, an influx of	By encouraging residents to move for safety, leading to outflows and new arrivals. These events can reveal social issues, impacting community dynamics, employment, and property values, ultimately reshaping demographics, and social cohesion.	By shifting community priorities toward safety and stability. Developers may hesitate to invest in troubled areas, leading to a focus on public spaces and community centers. Residents might also push for zoning changes favoring low-density housing and community-oriented efforts, prompting a reevaluation of land-use strategies.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	community dynamics and public policy.	migrants from harder-hit areas may strain local resources, further escalating tensions. This cycle of unrest is driven by the impact of climate change on both the environment and community dynamics.			
Cyberattack	Cyber-attacks can disrupt critical infrastructure like power and water services, complicating emergency responses. Businesses may face financial losses from downtime and data breaches, eroding consumer trust. The public sector's essential services, including law enforcement and public health, could be compromised, leading to fear and reduced community confidence.	Possible attack on the industry, which is seen as producing large amounts of greenhouse gases and burning fossil fuels. Climate change can heighten cyberattack risk by increasing vulnerabilities during extreme weather. Disruptions like power outages offer cybercriminals opportunities, but focusing on emergency responses can weaken cybersecurity measures. As organizations adopt new technologies to cope with climate impacts, they may unintentionally introduce additional vulnerabilities.	Cyber-attacks can change population patterns by eroding trust in essential services. Compromised systems may cause residents to leave due to safety concerns, while high-profile incidents can deter businesses, leading to job losses. This perception of vulnerability may also make the town less appealing to newcomers, resulting in demographic shifts and affecting local development.	Cyber-attacks can impact land use and development by undermining confidence in public infrastructure. If essential systems are compromised, investors may be discouraged, slowing economic activity. Local governments might also redirect funds to improve cybersecurity rather than new infrastructure, altering development timelines and urban planning priorities. This can significantly reshape the town's growth and land use.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transportation & Fixed Facility)	Hazardous materials incidents can severely impact public health, the environment, and the economy. Health risks include serious illnesses from exposure, while environmental damage may lead to soil and water contamination. Economically, incidents can cause property damage, lower property values, and disrupt businesses. The community also faces stress from evacuations and anxiety about safety.	Climate change elevates the risk of hazardous materials incidents by increasing extreme weather events like heavy rain and wildfires. These events can breach storage tanks and heighten material volatility. Vulnerable infrastructure can lead to more spills or accidents, while climate shifts may also introduce new challenges for managing hazardous substances and public health.	By causing evacuations and temporary declines in density. In the long run, unsafe areas may deter new residents, affecting growth and diversity. In addition, negative perceptions can lower property values and economic prospects, leading families to relocate, which impacts local demographics.	Contaminated areas may be designated as hazardous sites, limiting their residential or commercial use and decreasing property values. This can drive developers to seek safer locations, thereby altering growth patterns. Over time, such incidents may lead to new zoning regulations focused on public safety and environmental protection.	Increased
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	Epidemics and pandemics can disrupt healthcare by overwhelming facilities and leading to resource shortages, diminishing care for all patients. Economic impacts may include business closures and job losses, particularly in hospitality and retail. The strain on public health services can affect routine care, while mental health issues may arise due to isolation and uncertainty. Shifts to remote learning can hinder student development, and	By increasing the spread of vector-borne diseases and raising the risk of waterborne illnesses due to flooding or drought. Worsening air quality can also exacerbate respiratory conditions like asthma, especially in vulnerable populations.	By prompting migration for safety and better healthcare. Vulnerable groups may move to areas with improved services, while economic instability can drive people to seek new employment opportunities. In addition, restrictions like quarantine measures can limit movement and social interactions, reshaping the community's demographics and	By increasing the demand for healthcare facilities like hospitals and clinics. Communities may prioritize green spaces for well-being, leading to adjustments in zoning regulations and potentially fostering higher-density housing near essential services for better access during health crises.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	vulnerable populations face heightened risks. The erosion of public trust in health authorities might reduce compliance with guidelines.		impacting local economies.		
Terrorism	Terrorism incidents can have significant impacts, including loss of life and emotional trauma for the community. Economically, they disrupt local businesses and tourism while creating fear and anxiety that affect social cohesion. Emergency services might be overwhelmed, requiring additional support, and increased security measures can alter daily life and raise concerns about civil liberties. Damage to critical infrastructure necessitates long-term repairs, and such incidents may deepen social divisions and prompt changes in security policies, highlighting the need for effective preparedness and response strategies.	Terroristic activity is sometimes centered around climate change. Climate change impacts terrorism incidents by creating conditions of resource scarcity and social unrest. Increased competition for essential resources like water can fuel tensions, making communities more vulnerable to extremist ideologies. Extreme weather events may disrupt social order and infrastructure, offering terrorist groups opportunities to exploit crises. In addition, climate-driven population displacement can heighten tensions in receiving areas, raising the risk of domestic terrorism. Law enforcement's focus on climate-related challenges can also limit	Terrorism incidents can alter population patterns by instilling fear and prompting residents to relocate to perceived safer areas, resulting in demographic shifts and potential declines in property values. Some neighborhoods may see an outflow of residents, while others could experience an influx of people seeking refuge from violence. In addition, increased security measures may deter businesses and residents from certain locations, leading to long-term changes in population density and urban development patterns.	Terrorism incidents can lead to significant changes in land use and development by shifting perceptions of safety. Following an attack, areas deemed high risk may see a decline in investment as businesses and residents seek safer locations. This could prompt urban planners to focus on enhancing security features in public and commercial spaces, potentially revising zoning regulations to create buffer zones around critical infrastructure. In addition, fear of future attacks may drive suburbanization, creating more security-conscious communities.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
		its capacity to address terrorism threats. Ultimately, while climate change may not directly cause terrorism, its effects can create an environment conducive to extremist activities.			

Additional Public Involvement

The town of Brighton provided several opportunities for public participation. Figure 2 and Figure 4 present examples of public outreach.

Figure 2: County Social Media Post for the Hazard Mitigation Survey

Figure 3: MSD Social Media Post for Hazard Mitigation Survey

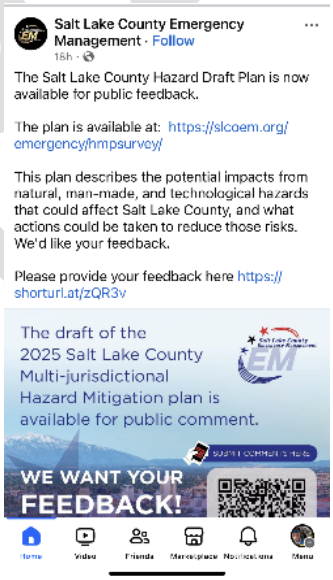

Figure 4: Social Media Post for the Draft Plan Review

Plan Integration

Incorporating the underlying principles of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and its recommendations into other plans is a highly effective and low-cost way to expand their influence. All plan participants will use existing methods and programs to implement hazard mitigation actions where possible. As previously stated, mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated into the day-to-day functions and priorities of government and public service. This plan builds on the momentum developed through previous and related planning efforts and mitigation programs, and it recommends implementing actions where possible through these other program mechanisms. These existing mechanisms include the following:

- Regularity Capabilities
- Administrative Capabilities
- Fiscal Capabilities

Respective planning stakeholders will conduct implementation and incorporation into existing planning mechanisms and will be done through the routine actions of:

- Monitoring other planning/program agendas
- Attending other planning/program meetings
- Participating in other planning processes; and
- Monitoring community budget meetings for other community program opportunities.

The successful implementation of this plan will require constant and vigilant review of existing plans and programs for coordination and multi-objective opportunities that promote a safe, sustainable community. Regular efforts should be made to monitor the progress of mitigation actions implemented through other planning mechanisms. Where appropriate, priority actions should be incorporated into planning updates. Table 10 lists existing planning mechanisms in which the Hazard Mitigation Plan has been integrated. Table 11 lists the opportunities for integrating elements of this plan into other plans

Table 10: Integration of Previous Plans by the Town of Brighton

Plan	Description
None	N/A

Table 11: Opportunities for Integration with Future Plans of the Town of Brighton

Plan	Description
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Framework to prepare for, mitigation, respond to, and recover from impact of hazards.

Capability Assessment

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources that reduce hazard impacts or could help carry out hazard mitigation activities.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Table 12: Assessment of the Planning Capabilities of the Town of Brighton[4]

Plan	Does it address hazards? (Y/N)	How can it be used to implement mitigation actions?	When was the last update? When is the next update?
General Plan	Y	Unknown	Adopted November 2022.
Capital Improvement Plan	Y	Unknown	MSD Strategic Plan 2024
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	N	Unknown	Unknown
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Y – the current MSD plan has wildfire in it.	Unknown	2023
Economic Development Plan	N	Unknown	Unknown
Land Use Plan	Y	Unknown	Town of Brighton General Plan 2022
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y		2024 MSD Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Stormwater Management Plan	N	Unknown	2020 MSD Stormwater Management Plan
Transportation Plan	Y – Big Cottonwood Canyon Mobility Action Plan	Unknown	2024
Substantial Damage Plan	N	Unknown	Unknown
Other? (Describe)	Y – Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (CWPP)	Unknown	Unknown

[4] MSD = Municipal Services District.

Table 13: Assessment of the Regulations and Ordinances of the Town of Brighton[5]

Regulation/ Ordinance	Does it effectively reduce hazard impacts?	Is it adequately administered and enforced?	When was the last update? When is the next update?
Building Code	Y – Town of Brighton Title 19 Building codes ensure that structures are built to standard and brought up to code when remolding occurs.	Unknown	Unknown
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y – Unified Fire Authority	Unknown	Unknown
Floodplain Ordinance	N	Unknown	Unknown
Subdivision Ordinance	Y – FCOZ	Unknown	Unknown
Zoning Ordinance	Y – FCOZ	Unknown	Unknown
Natural Hazard-Specific Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Y – Wildfire risk, steep slope ordinance. Town Regulation, Forest Service, Salt Lake City Public Utilities	Unknown	Unknown
Acquisition of Land for Open Space and Public Recreation Use	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Prohibition of Building in At-Risk Areas	Y – FCOZ	Unknown	Unknown
Other? (Describe)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills. They also include tools that can help carry out mitigation actions.

Table 14: Assessment of the Administrative Capabilities of the Town of Brighton[6]

Administrative Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Is staffing adequate?	Are staff trained on hazards and mitigation?	Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Chief Building Official	Y	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Civil Engineer	MSD	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Community Planner	MSD	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Emergency Manager	Y	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Floodplain Administrator	MSD	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

[5] FCOZ = Foothills and Canyons Overlay Zone.
[6] MSD = Municipal Services District, UFA = Unified Fire Authority.

Administrative Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Is staffing adequate?	Are staff trained on hazards and mitigation?	Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator	N – MSD	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Planning Commission	Y	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Fire Safe Council	N – UFA does fire protection	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)	N	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Active VOAD (Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters)	N	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Other? (Please describe.)				

Table 15: Assessment of the Technical Capabilities of the Town of Brighton[7]

Technical Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	How has it been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?	How can it be used to assess/mitigate risk in the future?
Mitigation Grant Writing	MSD	Unknown	Unknown
Hazard Data and Information	MSD	Unknown	Unknown
GIS	MSD	GIS has help generate Evacuation Zones	GIS future projects will plot resources that are stored or will be staged
Mutual Aid Agreements	MSD	Unknown	Unknown
Other? (Please describe.)			

Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions. Talking about funding and financial capabilities is important to determine what kinds of projects are feasible, given their cost. Mitigation actions like outreach programs are lower cost and often use staff time and existing budgets. Other actions, such as earthquake retrofits, could require substantial funding from local, state, and federal partners. Partnerships, including those willing to donate land, supplies, in-kind matches, and cash, can be included.

[7] MSD = Municipal Services District.

Table 16: Assessment of the Financial Capabilities of the Town of Brighton

Funding Resource	In Place? (Y/N)	Has it been used in the past and for what types of activities?	Could it be used to fund future mitigation actions?	Can it be used as the local cost match for a federal grant?
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities are programs and methods that could communicate about and encourage risk reduction. These programs may be run by a participant or a community-based partner. Partners, especially those who work with underserved communities, can help identify additional education and outreach capabilities.

Table 17: Assessment of the Education and Outreach Capabilities of the Town of Brighton[8]

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does it currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Could it be used to support mitigation in the future?
Community Newsletter(s)	Y	Y	Y
Hazard Awareness Campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, School Programs)	Y – Brighton is a Firewise Community, Chipper Days	Y	Y
Public Meetings/Events (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Emergency Management Listserv	Y through MSD/ UFA	Y	Y
Local News	Y		
Distributing Hard Copies of Notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	Y	Y
Insurance Disclosures/ Outreach	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Organizations that Represent, Advocate for, or Interact with Underserved and Vulnerable Communities (Please describe.)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Social Media (Please describe.)	Y – Facebook	Y	Y
Other? (Please describe.)			

[8] MSD = Municipal Services District, UFA = Unified Fire Authority.

Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

Actions that can expand and improve existing authorities, plans, policies, and resources for mitigation include budgeting for mitigation actions, passing policies and procedures for mitigation actions, adopting and implementing stricter mitigation regulations, approving mitigation updates, and making additions to existing plans as new needs are recognized. Table 18 lists the opportunities for the town of Brighton.

Table 18: Opportunities to Expand or Improve the Capabilities of the Town of Brighton

Capability	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	Improvement of local knowledge and capabilities will occur with encourage of ongoing exploration and review of unknowns in the context of planning and regulations. A culture of continuous learning and capacity building among local officials, planners, and community members will occur.
Administrative and Technical	To address the unknowns in the administrative and technical capabilities table, several opportunities for improvement and expansion can be considered. For the Chief Building Official, it is essential to conduct a thorough staffing assessment to determine if the current levels are adequate. In addition, providing specialized training on hazards and mitigation strategies and enhancing coordination through regular interagency meetings would be beneficial. For the Civil Engineer, evaluating the current workload and staffing needs is crucial. Offering targeted training programs focused on hazard identification and mitigation techniques and enhancing coordination through collaborative projects could improve capabilities. The Community Planner's effectiveness can be boosted by assessing staffing adequacy, implementing continuous professional development programs on hazard and mitigation planning, and fostering better interagency coordination through joint task forces or working groups. For the Emergency Manager, reviewing staffing levels, ensuring that staff are trained on the latest hazard mitigation practices, and creating a centralized communication system to streamline coordination are key steps. The Floodplain Administrator's capabilities can be enhanced by performing a staffing review, introducing training modules covering flood hazards and mitigation measures, and organizing inter-departmental workshops to improve coordination. Hiring or training staff to manage GIS functions effectively, facilitating training sessions on GIS tools, and establishing clear protocols and regular meetings for improved coordination can strengthen the capabilities of the GIS Coordinator role.
Financial	To address the unknowns in financial capabilities, several opportunities for improvement and expansion can be considered. It is essential to conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify existing funding resources and their past use. This assessment will provide a clear understanding of which resources have been used for specific activities and can fund future mitigation actions.
Education and Outreach	To address the unknowns in education and outreach capabilities, there are several opportunities for improvement and expansion. First, it is essential to conduct an in-depth assessment of current insurance disclosures and outreach practices to understand the integration of hazard mitigation information. Collaborating with insurance companies, including mitigation-related content in their communications to policyholders, can increase awareness and preparedness. Next, identifying and engaging with organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities is crucial. Partnering with these organizations can help tailor hazard mitigation messages to the specific needs of these communities, ensuring that critical information reaches those most at risk. This collaboration can lead to the development of targeted outreach

Capability	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
	programs and initiatives that effectively address the unique challenges faced by these communities. For social media, a comprehensive strategy should be developed to leverage platforms such as Facebook. This strategy should include regularly updating content, engaging with the community through interactive posts, and using social media analytics to measure the effectiveness of outreach efforts. Expanding the use of social media to other platforms can also increase the reach and impact of hazard mitigation messages.

Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation strategies provide proactive measures that are designed to minimize the impacts of hazards on the town of Brighton. The Town of Brighton did not participate as a separate jurisdiction in the previous plan; therefore, no previous mitigation actions were available. Table 19 shows mitigation action alternatives, and Table 20 is the 2025 mitigation action plan for the town of Brighton.

Table 19: Mitigation Action Alternatives for the Town of Brighton

Action	Type of Action	Selected for inclusion in the plan?	If not selected, why not?
Public education	Education and Awareness Programs	Public education	
Severe weather that shuts down roads/ access for residents	Natural Systems Protection	Severe weather that shuts down roads/ access for residents	
Brighton Bridge Improvements	Structure and Infrastructure Projects.	Brighton Bridge Improvements	

Table 20: 2025 Mitigation Action Plan for the Town of Brighton[9]

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
1	Enhance security at critical infrastructure locations to prevent potential for terrorist acts.	Terrorism	Town of Brighton,	SLCo EM, UPD, UFA, MSD, SLCo IT, SLCo PW, SLCo Clerks Office, Sheriff's Office	Increased security protocols (both in technology and policy) for staff/first responders, clear expectations/ understanding for local jurisdictions and the public	Unknown	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions, UPD, Sheriff's Office, UFA, MSD	1–3 years	Medium	
2	Develop and implement public education programs on disaster awareness and mitigation.	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Town of Brighton, MSD	SLCo EM, UFA, UPD, Sheriff's Office, SLCo PW	Improve understanding of local resources, improve relationships with the public and stakeholders. Outlined plans/SOPs for programs.	Unknown	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions	1–3 years	Medium	
3	Integrate WebEOC, Crisis Track, GIS, and other technological enhancements throughout the county	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Town of Brighton, MSD	SLCo EM, UFA, UPD, SLCo PW, SLCo Health Department	Common operating platform for stakeholders, increased situational awareness, improved response time.	Unknown	SLCo EM, UFA, local jurisdictions	3–5 years	Medium	Existing software that we just need to inform documentation/ training on.
4	Enhance and continue to promote the implementation of CERT and SAFE Hubs	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Town of Brighton, MSD	SLCo EM	Improved awareness of local resources	Unknown	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions, State of Utah	1–3 years	Medium	SAFE Hubs (previously S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods) is going through a rebrand currently with new public awareness campaign and information for all partners.
5	Establish access and functional needs registry and improve incorporation of those with access and functional needs in plans	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Town of Brighton, MSD	SLCo EM, MSD, UFA, UPD, Sheriff's Office	Improved situational awareness for the public and stakeholders, greater understanding of resources available for those with access and functional needs.	Unknown	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions, MSD, State of Utah	1–3 years	High	The State of Utah's Access and Functional Needs Registry is dissolving in 2025. The county needs a way to account for those with access and functional needs, including incorporation into plans/SOPs.

[9] ATF = Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, DHS = Department of Homeland Security, FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation, LEPC = Local Emergency Planning Committee, MSD = Municipal Services District, SIAC = Statewide Information and Analysis Center, SLCo EM = Salt Lake County Emergency Management, SLCo IT = Salt Lake County Information Technology, SLCo PW = Salt Lake County Public Works, UDOT = Utah Department of Transportation, UFA = Unified Fire Authority, UPD = Unified Police Department.

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
6	Snow sheds – Construct Snow Sheds for Avalanche Mitigation in Big Cottonwood Canyon	Avalanche	UDOT, Town of Brighton	SLCo EM, MSD, UFA UPD	Diminish road closure time, preserve life and safety from avalanches (personal injuries, car/infrastructure damage, safety of first responders and UDOT staff	$72–$90M	UDOT, local jurisdictions	5 years	Medium	
7	Bring deficient High Hazard dams up to current industry standards	Dam Failure	Dam owners/ water companies	Town of Brighton, SLCo EM, MSD	Life and safety (personal injuries, safety of first responders), damage to critical infrastructure	Unknown	SLCo PW, local jurisdictions (dam owners), water districts, State of Utah	5 years	High	
8	Procure Generators and Transfer Switches for Schools, Public Facilities, and Critical Facilities	Extreme Heat	Town of Brighton, MSD	SLCo EM, SLCo Parks and Recreation, school districts.	Provide backup generators for cooling centers and code blue centers. Accurate inventory of what the county has to provide to other agencies or jurisdictions as needed.	Unknown	SLCo, MSD, school districts	5 years	Medium	
9	Increase the size of culverts and bridges	Flooding	SLCo PW, MSD	SLCo EM	Allow for larger runoff during spring melt season, reduces the amount of debris build-up.	Unknown	SLCo PW, UDOT, MSD	5 years	Medium	
10	Help local jurisdictions procure FMA grants	Flooding	SLCo EM	Town of Brighton, SLCo PW, MSD	Improved understanding of grants available and how money can be used for mitigation efforts.	Unknown	Grants, SLCo EM, local jurisdictions, MSD, State of Utah	3–5 years	Medium	
11	Develop an Enhanced Emergency Notification Communication System for the County	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	SLCo EM	Town of Brighton, MSD, UFA, UPD, local jurisdictions, UDOT	Early notification of impending wildfire to decrease loss of life. Improved relationships with the public and stakeholders. Faster delivery of information with templates/plans ready to go.	$1 million	SLCo, MSD, local jurisdictions, grant program	1–3 years	Medium	
12	Promote the Firewise Initiative and regularly review/ update the Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for at-risk communities	Wildfire	UFA	SLCo EM, MSD, Town of Brighton	Increased awareness of plans (for the public and stakeholders), improved eligibility for grants/other funding sources, regular review of CWPP	Unknown	SLCo EM, MSD, local jurisdictions, grant	1–3 years	Medium	
13	Conduct public awareness campaign on Tier 2 reporting software for chemical reporting	Hazardous materials incident	UFA	SLCo EM, UPD, Town of Brighton, Sheriff's Office, Rio Tinto	Improved understanding of tier 2 reporting and how local agencies/jurisdictions can find and submit information. A common operating platform for hazardous materials reporting.	Unknown	Grants, SLCo EM, LEPC, local jurisdictions, State of Utah	5 years	Medium	

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
14	Enact countywide regulations and codes for development to reduce landslide and slope failure damage to critical infrastructure and buildings	Landslide and slope failure	SLCo Office of Regional Development	SLCo EM, UFA, MSD, Town of Brighton	Reduce the likelihood of landslides and critical infrastructure/building damage. Ensures that future development is up to code and follows policy to avoid repetitive loss properties.	Unknown	SLCo, MSD, State of Utah	5 years	Medium	
15	Leverage WebEOC and GIS to track the spread of contagious disease.	Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	SLCo Health Department	SLCo EM, UFA, MSD, UPD, Sheriff's Office, Town of Brighton	Use GIS and WebEOC software to maintain situational awareness and track illnesses throughout the county	Unknown	SLCo EM, grant program, local jurisdictions, SLCo Health Department, State of Utah	1–3 years	Medium	This is software that county/ local jurisdictions already have, so they just need to do a better job of training/documentation.
16	Create Public Awareness campaigns and public education programs on radon risks and provide-home testing for radon	Radon	SLCo EM, Town of Brighton	MSD, Aging and Adult Services, SLCo Health Department, local jurisdictions	Decrease radon-caused cancer deaths. Increase engagement/ understanding with the public about what SLCo can do or help with.	Unknown	SLCo, local jurisdictions, State of Utah	1–3 years	Low	
17	Develop road resurfacing project including permeable pavement for areas with rain-based flooding	Severe Weather – Heavy Rain	SLCo PW and Municipal Services	SLCo Parks and Recreation Department, MSD, local jurisdictions	Reduce pollutants discharged in runoff, reduces maintenance time/costs on roads, improved traction on roads	Unknown	SLCo, UDOT, grant program	5 years	Low	
18	Create a public education program for property owners to learn about tree maintenance and high strength windows	Severe Weather – High Wind	SLCo EM	Aging/adult services, SLCo PW and Municipal Services, UFA, Town of Brighton, MSD	Reduce damage during high wind event to critical infrastructure. Prevents personal injuries (people driving on roads or walking in neighborhoods). Improve relationships with stakeholders and the public.	Unknown	SLCo PW, SLCo EM, UFA	1–3 years	Low	
19	Develop a severe winter weather mitigation program to maintain access to primary roadways and evacuation routes	Severe Winter Weather – Heavy Snow, Blizzard	SLCo PW for Municipal Services	SLCo EM, Town of Brighton, MSD, UDOT	Emergency services like police, fire, and paramedics can use roads to provide their services.	Unknown	MSD, Taylorsville, Millcreek, Holladay, local jurisdictions	1 year	High	A severe winter storm with heavy snowfall requires operators and equipment to be used to clear roads and streets for the public and emergency vehicles to use. The primary effort will be to keep the roads open by clearing snow.
20	Conduct Public awareness campaign about lightning safety	Severe Weather – Lightning	SLCo EM, Town of Brighton	SLCo Parks and Recreation, UFA, SLCo PW, MSD	Lightning strike awareness for the public	Unknown	SLCo, MSD, local jurisdictions	1–3 years	Low	

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
21	Improve outreach for "see something, say something" QR code to deter terrorist acts.	Terrorism (including cyberattack)	SLCo Sheriff's Office	SLCo EM, UPD, UFA, MSD, Town of Brighton, SLCo IT	Ensure that residents and local agencies/ jurisdictions are aware of local intelligence resources and ways in which they can report suspicious activity. Encourage QR code use/outreach at special events throughout the county.	Unknown	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions	1–3 years	Medium	
22	Develop a countywide intelligence group/division to monitor and analyze threats before an incident occurring	Terrorism (including cyberattack)	SLCo EM	Town of Brighton, SLCo Sheriff's Office, SIAC, DHS, ATF, FBI		$50k	Grants, SLCo, local jurisdictions	1–3 years	Medium	This would be a core group of stakeholders that meet on a regular basis to share and collaborate on intelligence data.
23	Code Enforcement – Review critical infrastructure facilities to ensure that building materials are up to code and are tornado resistant.	Tornado	SLCo EM	MSD, Town of Brighton, SLCo PW	Ensure that critical infrastructure facilities are operational/ functional in the event of a disaster. Preserve life and safety.	Unknown	SLCo EM, MSD, local jurisdictions, UFA	1–3 years	Low	
24	Enhance interoperable radio communications systems throughout the county	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	SLCo EM	Town of Brighton, UFA, UPD, Sheriff's Office	Improved communication between different agencies, common operating platform.	Unknown	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions	1–3 years	Medium	
25	Develop a countywide single source of information sharing/gathering for intelligence	Civil Disturbance, Terrorism	SLCo EM	Town of Brighton, SLCo Sheriff's Office, SIAC	Improved coordination between local agencies/jurisdictions	$100k	Grants, county, local jurisdictions	1–3 years	Medium	Have one common operating platform to be used by all agencies in Salt Lake County to collect suspicious activity reports. Develop a public awareness campaign to educate the public on how and what to report.
26	Install xeriscaping on government-owned buildings	Drought	SLCo Facilities, Town of Brighton	Water companies/ districts, MSD, State of Utah	Decrease the cost of landscape irrigation, decrease water use	Unknown	SLCo Facilities, State of Utah, local jurisdictions, MSD	1–3 years	Low	

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
27	Improve communication to the public and stakeholders on resources available when Code Blue is in effect during severe winter weather.	Severe Winter Weather	SLCo EM	Town of Brighton, MSD, The Office of Homeless and Criminal Justice Reform	Prevents further damage to critical infrastructure, ensures that homeless individuals have warming resources available, offloads some of the pressure on local homeless resource providers with standard protocols to follow with Code Blue.	Unknown	SLCo EM, SLCo Health Department, State of Utah	1–3 years	Low	

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