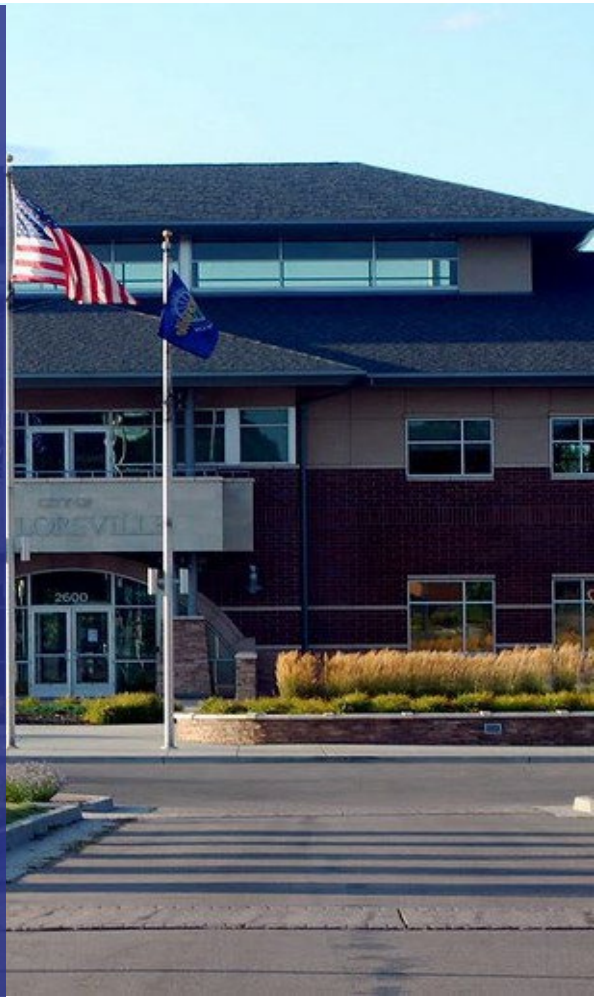
City of Taylorsville

Jurisdictional Annex to the
Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Month XXXX | Draft X.X



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City of Taylorsville Annex

To participate in this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (MJHMP) update for Salt Lake County (SLCo), the governing body of the city of Taylorsville 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 City of Taylorsville

Name	Contact Information
Jay Ziolkowski	**Phone**: 801-824-3670 **email:** jayz@taylorsvilleut.gov

The city of Taylorsville 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 City of Taylorsville

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Jay Ziolkowski	Emergency Manager	City of Taylorsville
Ben White	City Engineer	City of Taylorsville
Mark McGrath	Long-Range Planner	City of Taylorsville
John Taylor	City Administrator	City of Taylorsville

Jurisdiction Profile

Date of Incorporation

July 1, 1996

Location and Description

The city of Taylorsville is in the center of the Salt Lake Valley, lying just west of the Jordan River and covering 10.8 square miles. The city is encircled by neighboring jurisdictions including the cities of Kearns, Murray, West Jordan, and West Valley. In the near distance, the city is propped between the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountain ranges. Much of the land is dedicated to developed residential and commercial use.

Population

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

Demographics

Most of the 353 people are between the ages of 25 and 34, with a median age of 43.1; 182 are males (51.6%) and 171 are females (48.4%). English is the primary language in 99.4% of homes,, with 0.6% other languages.

Brief History

The city is named after the prominent Utah figure, John Taylor, who resided there in the 1880s. However, the first settlers arrived in Taylorsville in 1848 and used the close access to the Jordan River to water their crops. The area slowly grew through the 19th century with names of Taylorsville, Bennion, and Kearns. Much of the area was purchased by the federal government for a military training facility during WWII, which brought with it much of the infrastructure including water and sewage. In the 1980s, many businesses began to develop in the area of Taylorsville bringing with them larger numbers of residents. Because of the increase in population, residents became concerned about the high growth rates affecting aspects such as public safety. In 1995, residents in Taylorsville, Bennion, and Kearns voted with a 70% majority to incorporate, a process completed in 1996 during the state of Utah's centennial celebrations, making Taylorsville "Utah's Centennial City."

Climate

The city of Taylorsville has an average annual temperature of 53.1°F and receives 14.7 inches of precipitation.

Public Services

Taylorsville launched the Taylorsville City Police Department in 2021 following a transition period after ending their contract with the Unified Police Department. Taylorsville is served by Unified Fire Authority for fire and EMS services. The city is served by Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District, Granger Hunger Improvement District, Kearns Improvement District, Dominion Energy and Rocky Mountain power. The city offers many emergency preparedness programs, including a Community Emergency Response Team, amateur radio emergency communications, and CPR classes.

Governing Body

The city of Taylorsville's governing body consists of a mayor and five elected council members. It also has a Youth City Council.

Development Trends

Recently, a temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was built in the city. Although most of the city's land has already been developed and/or dedicated to a specific purpose, the community has continued to grow. Over the past quarter-century, the population has grown at a steady rate, albeit much slower than many western cities in the county. Taylorsville is proud to have the head offices of Salt Lake Community College at its Taylorsville Redwood Campus where thousands of students receive their secondary education in many trade and traditional fields. Businesses like American Express, Sorenson Research Park, the Utah Department of Transportation, and Nelson Laboratories are found in the city and provide employment opportunities to many Taylorsville residents and others in the neighboring communities. To that end, the city has rolled out a "20/20 Vision" for the year 2020 and beyond. That vision focuses on new business and economic growth taking place across the city, as well as development opportunities and projects on the horizon. It includes efforts to bring new business and housing to the city and plans for prime development locations, transportation and land use.

Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards and Risk

The Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) is a comprehensive assessment tool for evaluating and prioritizing risks in each 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 City of Taylorsville

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

Type of Hazard Event	Probability of Future Events	Spatial Extent	Severity of Life/ Property Impact	Warning Time	Duration	Response Capacity	Risk Factor Value
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
Cyberattack	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 could be impacted	
	3	Significant	25%–50% of the planning area could be impacted.	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
	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.	
	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 to 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. No hazard events have been recorded for the city of Taylorsville since the 2019 plan update, with the exception of the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020.

National Flood Insurance Program Summary

The city of Taylorsville participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Table 5 displays statistics related to the NFIP. The city of Taylorsville 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 city of Taylorsville does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).

Table 5: National Flood Insurance Program Status for the City of Taylorsville[1]

Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Adopted Date	Date Joined NFIP	Tribal
–	09/21/2001	09/25/2009	2009	10/09/1998	No

Table 6: National Flood Insurance Overview for City of Taylorsville

Community ID	Number of Losses	Total Net Payment	Active Policies	Total Coverage
4901248	2	$4,112.10	35	$17,917,000

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Table 7 provides information on the vulnerable assets in the city of Taylorsville, including its critical facilities, highlighting the city'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 sets are

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

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 7: Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities of the City of Taylorsville

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. 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	No structures in Taylorsville are in avalanche prone areas.
	Economic Assets	Tourism-related businesses, such as ski resorts and outdoor recreation facilities, may face disruptions, leading to financial losses.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Wildlife habitats and forested areas can suffer from habitat destruction and erosion when avalanches occur.
	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.
	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 or water for landscape irrigation.
	Structures	Restricts growth. Drought can cause soils to contract which may cause cracks in foundations or walls.
	Economic Assets	Prolonged drought may lead to water restrictions or increased costs for culinary water and irrigation water for landscaping.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Drought can stress the health of trees and other vegetation.
	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.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
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.
	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.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	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 heat waves, 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.
	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.

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	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 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.

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	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 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.
	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.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	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 soil 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.
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

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		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.
Lightning	People	Outdoors enthusiasts like hikers, campers, and golfers 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.

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	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 increased 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 loads 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 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.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	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 lightweight 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 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.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	Structures	Residential homes, especially those made of wood or 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.
	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. 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.
	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

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		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 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

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		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.
	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

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
		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.
	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.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	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.
	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.

Hazard	Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
	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.
	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 city of Taylorsville to develop a resilient community and minimize the impacts of hazards. Table 8 displays the impacts each identified hazard has had on the city of Taylorsville.

Table 8: Jurisdiction-Specific Impacts of Hazards on the City of Taylorsville

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	Avalanche risk in the city is very low, due to relatively flat terrain. 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	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	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	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
		rates, further straining local water resources.	away. Conversely, efforts to address drought, such as sustainable development or improved water management, may attract newcomers, resulting in changes in the community's demographic composition over time.	governments to adjust 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 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 soil, weakening structural integrity and heightening vulnerability during earthquakes. Although the direct links between climate change and earthquakes are still under investigation, 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 the 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 may also suffer damage, leading to increased maintenance costs and safety concerns.	Climate change significantly impacts extreme heat by increasing the frequency and intensity of heat waves. 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 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 potentially freezing and	By increasing the intensity of winter storms. Higher atmospheric temperatures allow for more moisture, resulting in heavier snowfall and potentially lower temperatures during these events. In addition, fluctuations in weather patterns may disrupt	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 affect lower-income families,	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 harsh winter conditions, which can	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
	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.	seasonal cycles, leading to unpredictable periods of extreme cold mixed with warmer spells.	leading to changes in demographics and socioeconomic stratification in the community.	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 cause lost income for businesses, increased insurance costs, and declining property values. Public health may also 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 cause 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 flooding risks and changing population needs.	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
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 increase 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 is also 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 encourage community action, making previously undesirable areas more	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 located and shaping community planning.	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
			attractive once mitigation measures are implemented.		
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, 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 quality by stirring up dust and pollutants, affecting residents' health.	Climate change affects high winds by altering atmospheric patterns and increasing extreme weather events. Rising temperatures may lead to more substantial, unpredictable winds and more frequent thunderstorms, posing	High winds can alter population patterns by making certain areas less desirable. Frequent damage may drive residents to safer neighborhoods, deter newcomers, and slow growth in affected regions.	Buildings need to meet building code standards to withstand expected wind events. High winds can affect land use and development by necessitating stronger building codes and wind-resistant designs, which may raise construction	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
		risks to infrastructure and air quality.		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, 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 cause power outages and service disruptions. This phenomenon also affects outdoor activities and tourism, while the economic burden includes increased insurance claims and repair costs.	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
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 may also 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
Tornado	Tornadoes can cause serious damage to property and infrastructure, leading to injuries and economic challenges. Urban areas are especially vulnerable, complicating	Climate change may increase the frequency and intensity of tornadoes. Higher temperatures lead to more moisture in the air, creating conditions for	Tornadoes can influence population patterns by prompting residents to move to safer areas after damage occurs. This can decrease density in affected neighborhoods	Tornadoes can significantly alter land use and development by leading to stricter construction codes and zoning laws for resilience. 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
	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.	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.	while increasing the 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.	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.	
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 is vital for community resilience.	Increased
Dam Failure	Dam failure could lead to severe flooding, damaging homes and infrastructure, isolating communities, and hindering emergency responses. This may cause loss of life, especially among vulnerable groups, and	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	Dam failure tornadoes can impact population patterns by displacing residents and altering demographics. Evacuations can lead to an influx in safer areas, while destruction may deter new residents and	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	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
	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.	assessments and upgrades to protect communities downstream.	contribute to population decline. Fear of future disasters may also prompt remaining individuals to relocate, changing the community's composition and affecting population density and economic activity.	resilience. The emphasis on sustainable practices and flood mitigation can ultimately transform the urban landscape, prioritizing disaster preparedness in future developments.	
Civil Disturbance	Civil disturbances can cause 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 community dynamics and public policy.	Climate change can increase civil disturbances 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 migrants from harder-hit areas may strain local resources, further escalating tensions. This cycle of unrest is driven by the impacts of climate change on the environment and community dynamics.	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
Cyberattack	Cyberattacks 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.	Cyberattacks 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.	Cyberattacks 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 increase cybersecurity rather than new infrastructure, altering development timelines and urban planning priorities. This can significantly reshape the town's growth and land use.	Increased
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	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	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	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, altering growth patterns. Over time, such incidents may lead to	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
	can cause property damage, lower property values, and disrupt businesses. The community also faces stress from evacuations and anxiety over safety.	more spills or accidents, while climate shifts may also introduce new challenges for managing hazardous substances and public health.	relocate, which impacts local demographics.	new zoning regulations focused on public safety and environmental protection.	
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 vulnerable populations face heightened risks. Erosion of public trust in health authorities might reduce compliance with guidelines.	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 impacting local economies.	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
Terrorism	Terrorism incidents can have significant impacts, including loss of life and emotional trauma for the community. Economically,	Terroristic activity is sometimes centered around climate change.	Terrorism incidents can alter population patterns by instilling fear and prompting residents to relocate to perceived	Terrorism incidents can lead to significant changes in land use and development by shifting perceptions of safety.	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
	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.	Climate change impacts terrorism incidents by creating conditions of resource scarcity and social unrest. Increased competition for essential resources, such as 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 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.	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.	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.	

Additional Public Involvement

The city of Taylorsville provided several opportunities for public participation. Figure 1 through Figure 3 are examples of public outreach. An announcement about the mitigation plan update with a link to the public survey was also included in the City Journal mailer sent to residents in October.

Figure 1: Public Survey Flyer Posted in City Hall Lobby

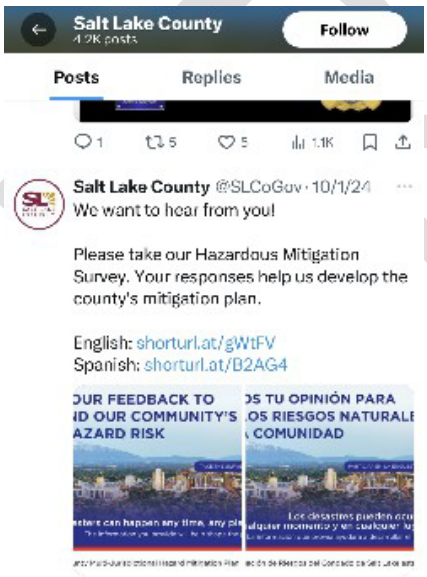

Figure 2: Social Media Post for the Hazard Mitigation Survey

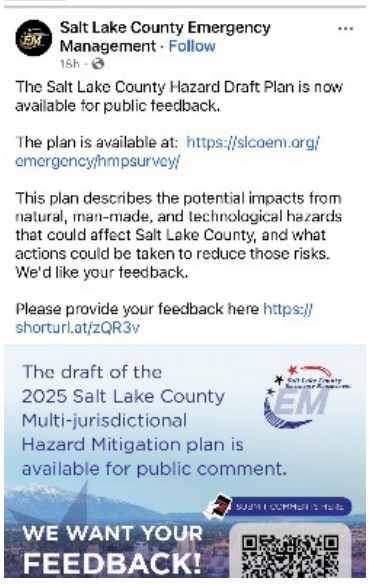

Figure 3: Social Media Post for the Draft Plan Review

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 9 lists existing planning mechanisms in which the Hazard Mitigation Plan has been integrated. Table 10 lists the opportunities for integrating elements of this plan into other plans

Table 9: Previous Plan Integration by the City of Taylorsville

Plan	Description
None	N/A

Table 10: Opportunities for Integration with Future Plans of the City of Taylorsville

Plan	Description
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	Framework for preparedness, response, recover and mitigation of hazards.
General Plan	Could update with current risk information and mitigation actions.

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 11: Assessment of the Planning Capabilities of the City of Taylorsville

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	Incorporate goals and implementation strategies into mitigation actions	2006
Capital Improvement Plan	Y – in General Plan	By allocating funding and resources for projects that reduce risk and enhance resilience to hazards.	2006
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Y	Inform the public about general wildfire risk and ensure coordination between surrounding jurisdictions/agencies	Unknown
Economic Development Plan	Y – in General Plan	Identify funding sources and responsible departments/parties for mitigation actions	2006
Land Use Plan	Y – in General Plan	Incorporate mitigation actions	2006
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Incorporate disaster response efforts into mitigation actions	Unknown
Stormwater Management Plan	Y	Addresses flood control	2019
Transportation Plan	Y – in General Plan	Incorporate mitigation actions	2006
Substantial Damage Plan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Other? (Describe)			

Table 12: Assessment of the Regulations and Ordinances of the City of Taylorsville

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	Y	2012
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	Y	2009
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	Y	2021
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Y	2012
Zoning Ordinance	Y	Y	2012
Natural Hazard-Specific Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Y – Sensitive Overlay Zone identifies hazard areas	Y	2012
Acquisition of Land for Open Space and Public Recreation Use	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Prohibition of Building in At-Risk Areas	Y	Y	Unknown
Other? (Describe)			

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 13: Assessment of the Administrative Capabilities of the City of Taylorsville

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	Y	Unknown	Y
Civil Engineer	Y	Y	Unknown	Y
Community Planner	Y	Y	Unknown	Y
Emergency Manager	Y	Y	Y	Y
Floodplain Administrator	Y	Y	Unknown	Y
Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator	Y	Y	Unknown	Y
Planning Commission	Y	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Fire Safe Council	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)	Y	Y	Y	Y

Administrative Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Is staffing adequate?	Are staff trained on hazards and mitigation?	Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Active VOAD (Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Other? (Please describe.)				

Table 14: Assessment of the Technical Capabilities of the City of Taylorsville

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	Unknown	Unknown	Grant funding can be used to reduce risk to local hazards.
Hazard Data and Information	Y	Unknown	Improve response times and reduce risk to hazards.
GIS	Y	Identify areas at risk to various hazards	Prioritize areas based on mitigation actions to reduce hazard risk
Mutual Aid Agreements	Y	Improved response through coordination between agencies	Improve response times and procedures between agencies/ surrounding jurisdictions, especially if there are power failures or road closures for an extended period.
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.

Table 15: Assessment of the Financial Capabilities of the City of Taylorsville[2]

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?
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	Yes, it has been used throughout the city for all types of projects	Yes	Yes
General Funds	Yes	Y, used to fund emergency management programs and response capabilities	Y	Y
Community Development Block Grant	Yes	Housing rehabilitation, Senior Center and public facilities improvements.	Yes	No
Property, Sales, Income, or Special Purpose Taxes	Y	Used to fund fire and police operations	Y	N
Stormwater Utility Fee	Yes	Operation of the storm water system	Yes	Yes
Impact fees for new development	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Federal-funded programs (Please describe)	Y	Fire department applies for federal funding through FEMA for equipment and staffing.	Y, BRIC, FMA, other grants could be used	N

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.

[2] BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance.

Table 16: Assessment of the Education and Outreach Capabilities of the City of Taylorsville[3]

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 – CERT training info, waterwise landscaping, hazard awareness/ preparedness	Y
Hazard Awareness Campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, School Programs)	Y	Y	Y
Public Meetings/Events (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Emergency Management Listserv	Unknown	Unknown	Y
Local News	Y	Y	Y
Distributing Hard Copies of Notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Unknown	Unknown	Y
Insurance Disclosures/ Outreach	Unknown	Unknown	Y
Organizations that Represent, Advocate for, or Interact with Underserved and Vulnerable Communities (Please describe.)	Unknown	Unknown	Y
Social Media (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Other? (Please describe.)			

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 17 lists the opportunities for the city of Taylorsville.

Table 17: Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve the Capabilities of the City of Taylorsville

Capability	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulation	To address the unknowns in planning and regulatory capabilities, a comprehensive assessment of existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources is essential. This involves evaluating the effectiveness of current plans, such as the General Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and Economic Development Plan, in addressing hazard mitigation. Identifying gaps and areas for improvement will help ensure that these plans are effectively used to implement mitigation actions. In addition, reviewing and updating regulations and ordinances, such as building codes, floodplain ordinances, subdivision ordinances,

[3] CERT = Community Emergency Response Team.

Capability	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
	and zoning ordinances, will enhance their capacity to reduce hazard impacts. By addressing these unknowns, the community can strengthen its planning and regulatory framework, ensuring better preparedness and effective hazard mitigation. Regular evaluations and updates will maintain the relevance and effectiveness of these capabilities.
Administrative and Technical	To address the unknowns in administrative and technical capabilities, a thorough assessment of current staffing levels and their effectiveness in various roles, such as Chief Building Official, Civil Engineer, Community Planner, Emergency Manager, Floodplain Administrator, and GIS Coordinator is essential. In addition, providing ongoing training on hazards and mitigation for all relevant staff members will enhance their expertise and ability to implement effective mitigation strategies. Improving coordination between agencies and staff can be achieved by establishing regular interagency meetings, communication channels, and collaborative projects. Evaluating the use of technical capabilities, such as mitigation grant writing, hazard data and information, GIS, and mutual aid agreements will help identify gaps and optimize these tools for future risk assessment and mitigation efforts. By addressing these unknowns, the community can significantly enhance its administrative and technical capabilities, ensuring better preparedness and effective mitigation actions. Regular reviews and updates will maintain the relevance and effectiveness of these capabilities.
Financial	To address the unknowns in financial capabilities, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive assessment of existing funding resources and their past use. This will provide clarity regarding the resources used for specific activities and their potential to fund future mitigation actions. For instance, evaluating the use of Capital Improvement Project Funding and General Funds will help determine their effectiveness and how they can be leveraged for future efforts. In addition, exploring opportunities to apply for grant programs, such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP/404), Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Public Assistance Mitigation (PA Mitigation/406), and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), can significantly enhance financial capabilities. Engaging with state and federal partners and private sector and nonprofit organizations can open doors to additional funding resources. Evaluating revenue-generating options like property, sales, income, or special purpose taxes, and fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services is crucial for planning and allocating budgets effectively. By addressing these unknowns, the community can strengthen its financial capabilities and ensure that a wide range of mitigation actions are feasible, ultimately enhancing overall resilience to hazards.
Education and Outreach	To address the unknowns in education and outreach capabilities, a thorough assessment of current resources is essential. Evaluating the incorporation of hazard mitigation into existing programs, such as community newsletters, hazard awareness campaigns, public meetings, and emergency management listservs, will help identify gaps and areas for improvement. Collaborating with local news outlets and using various methods for distributing information, such as hard copies and social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and X, can enhance outreach efforts. In addition, partnerships with insurance companies and organizations representing underserved communities can ensure that hazard mitigation messages reach a broader audience. By addressing these unknowns, the community can enhance its education and outreach capabilities, effectively communicating risk reduction strategies and improving overall preparedness.

Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation strategies provide proactive measures that are designed to minimize the impacts of hazards on the city of Taylorsville. Table 18 shows mitigation action alternatives, and Table 19 shows the status of previous mitigation activities. Table 20 is the 2025 mitigation action plan for the city of Taylorsville.

Table 18: Mitigation Action Alternatives for the City of Taylorsville

Action	Type of Action	Selected for inclusion in the plan?	If not selected, why not?
Stormwater Management	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	
Building Codes	Local Plans and Regulations	Yes	
Infrastructure (Bridges)	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Yes	
Education	Education and Awareness Programs	Yes	

Table 19: Status of Prior Mitigation Actions of the City of Taylorsville[4]

Action	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Support Agency	Status Update
Fix and repair drainage by increasing drainage area and expanding inlets and outlets	Flood (Riverine and Urban/Flash Flooding)	Taylorsville EM		On-going. Some areas are complete, such as: some upgrades to drainage containment areas, plus retrofit to the Little Cottonwood Creek confluence (backflow).
Conduct a Hazardous Material Flow Study	Hazardous Materials Release	Taylorsville EM		Incomplete. To be requested as part of a transportation study for major state roads in the city.
Establish agreements to share communications equipment between agencies involved in emergency operations	All hazards	Taylorsville EM		On-going. Partnerships between Law Enforcement, the state, and SLVECC.
Establish notification capabilities and procedures for emergency personnel	All hazards	Taylorsville EM		On-going. Recent update to the city EOP.

[4] ECC = Emergency Communications Center, EOP = Emergency Operations Plan, SLVECC = Salt Lake Valley Emergency Communications Center, UFA = Unified Fire Authority.

Action	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Support Agency	Status Update
Establish a coordinating group to address long-term communication needs and implementation strategies	All hazards	Taylorsville EM		On-going. There is no formal committee designated as such in the city administration. However, as part of the Police Department Strategic Plan, communications equipment and updates are perpetually addressed. Taylorsville EM continues to coordinate with the local Amateur Radio Club (monthly meetings held at City Hall).
Acquire, upgrade, and/or integrate communications equipment and systems as determined by coordinating group	All hazards	Taylorsville EM		Ongoing, as part of the Police Department Strategic Plan. With respect to City Hall, incomplete. Plans and funding for additional equipment for the Council Chamber (to serve as the city ECC) are forthcoming.
Implement improvements to address identified in assessment	All hazards	Taylorsville EM		Incomplete.
Identify structures at risk to earthquake damage	Earthquake	City Engineering Division		Incomplete. City engineer and inspector to work with UFA on any potential, pre-identifying structures.
Determine potential flood impacts and identify areas in need of additional flood control structures	Flood	City Engineering Division		On-going. Continued efforts to identify and provide upgrades to existing bridges along the Jordan River and canals.
Address identified problems through construction of debris basins, flood retention ponds, energy dissipaters or other flood control structures	Flood	City Engineering Division		On-going. Skyview basin.
Establish maintenance and repair programs to remove debris, improve resistance and otherwise maintain effectiveness of storm water and flood control systems	Flood	Taylorsville–Bennion Improvement District		Ongoing. Plan in place for perpetual maintenance and upgrades to existing storm drains and a contract to remove debris during peak seasons and storms. The city does have a Storm Water Master Plan.

Action	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Support Agency	Status Update
Identify and assess structures for deficiencies	Flood	City Engineering Division		Incomplete. More research is needed and pending.
Modify structures as needed to address deficiencies	Flood	City Engineering Division		Incomplete (see above).
Continue to Enforce Building Codes, Development Codes and Zoning Ordinance	Earthquake, Flood and Severe Weather	City of Taylorsville Building Division, City of Taylorsville Community Development Department		On-going. Permitting processes, inspections, etc.
Continue to Execute Training and Exercise Program	Earthquake, Pandemic, Flood and Severe Weather	Taylorsville EM		Incomplete. Personal preparedness taught to city employees over the past two years, but exercises.
Educate Residents and Businesses through the Public Information and Events	All hazards	Public Information Officer, Emergency Manager		Open-ended. Safety fairs, City Council meetings, the Public Safety Committee, Storm Water Coalition, social media outreach, website, etc.

Table 20: 2025 Mitigation Action Plan for the City of Taylorsville[5]

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
1	Develop and implement public education programs on disaster awareness and mitigation.	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Wildfire	SLCo EM	Local jurisdictions, UFA, Sheriff's Office, SLCo Public Works	Increased understanding of local resources, improved relationships with the public and stakeholders. Outlined plans/SOPs for programs.	Unknown	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions	1–3 years	Medium	
2	Integrate WebEOC, Crisis Track, GIS, and other technological enhancements throughout the county	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Wildfire	SLCo EM	Local jurisdictions, UFA, SLCo Public Works, SLCo Health Department	Common operating platform for stakeholders, increased situational awareness, improved response time.	Unknown	SLCo EM, UFA, local jurisdictions	3–5 years	Medium	Taylorsville already has this software; need to improve training and documentation.
3	Enhance and continue to promote the implementation of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Wildfire	SLCo EM	Local jurisdictions, UFA	Increased 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, with a new public awareness campaign and information for all partners.
4	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, local jurisdictions	Using 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	The county and local jurisdictions already have this software; need to improve training and documentation.
5	Create public awareness campaigns and public education programs on radon risks and provide-home testing for radon	Radon	SLCo EM	Aging and Adult services, SLCo Health Department, local jurisdictions	Fewer radon-caused cancer deaths. Increased engagement/understanding with the public on what SLCo can do or help with.	Unknown	SLCo, local jurisdictions, State of Utah	1–3 years	Low	
6	Develop a severe winter weather mitigation program to maintain access to primary roadways and evacuation routes	Severe Winter Weather – Heavy Snow, Blizzard	SLCo Public Works for the MSD, Taylorsville, Millcreek, and Holladay local jurisdiction public works for all others	SLCo EM, local jurisdictions, 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 public and emergency vehicles to use. The primary efforts will be to keep the roads open by clearing snow.

[5] ATF = Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, DHS = Department of Homeland Security, FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation, MSD = Municipal Services District, SIAC = Statewide Information and Analysis Center, SLCo = Salt Lake County, SLCo EM = Salt Lake County Emergency Management, SOP = Standard Operating Procedure, 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
7	Develop a countywide intelligence group/ division to monitor and analyze threats before an incident occurring	Terrorism (including cyberattacks)	SLCo EM	Local jurisdictions, 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.
8	Improve communication to the public and stakeholders on resources available when Code Blue is in effect during severe winter weather.	Heavy snow, Extreme Cold	SLCo EM	Local jurisdictions, The Office of Homeless and Criminal Justice Reform	Prevents further damage to critical infrastructure, ensures that homeless individuals have warming resources available, reduces 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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