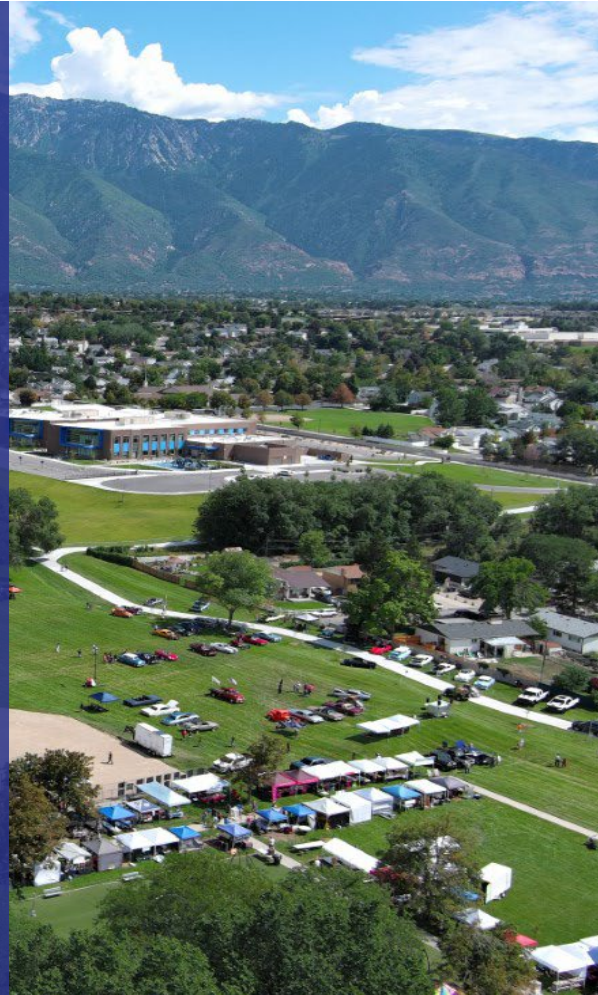


# White City

*Jurisdictional Annex to the  
Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan*

Month XXXX | Draft X.X



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## White City Annex

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

## Planning Process Contact Information

Information on the point of contact during the updating of the MJHMP is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Contact Information for White City**

Name	Contact Information
Brian Buckhout	<b>Phone:</b> 925-315-1671 <b>email:</b> <a href="mailto:bbuckhout@unifiedfire.org">bbuckhout@unifiedfire.org</a>

White City 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 White City**

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Brian Buckhout	Municipal Planner	Municipal Services District – White City

## Jurisdiction Profile

### Date of Incorporation

White City became a metro township in January 2017, then converted to a city on May 1, 2024.

### Location and Description

White City, located south of Midvale and Cottonwood Heights on the east side of the county, is approximately 0.87 square miles in area and is approximately 4,500 feet above sea level. White City is known for its close-knit community and suburban feel.

### Population

The 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau records White City's population as 5,568 people.

## Demographics

Most of the 1,465 people are between the ages of 25 and 34, with a median age of 34.3. Of the 5,568 people in White City 2,794 (50.2%) are males, and 2,774 (49.8%) are females. English is the primary language in 94.6% of homes,, with 3.9% Spanish, and 1.5% other languages.

## Brief History

White City was established as a town in 1955 by developers Ken White and Cannon Papanicholas. The first homes were built along Galena Drive in 1957, and the town slowly progressed into a recognized census-designated place. In 2006, White City was granted township, and it became a metro township in 2017. In 2024, the Utah Legislature passed a bill that reclassified White City as a city.

## Climate

White City has a humid continental climate (Dfb Köppen classification) characterized by warm summers and cold winters, with consistent precipitation throughout the year. Average highs are approximately 85°F in the summer and approximately 22°F in the winter. Rain each year is approximately 15.4 inches, and snowfall averages 60 inches.

## Public Services

White City offers a wide range of public services through the Greater Salt Lake Municipal Services District (MSD). The MSD oversees services including public works, which encompasses the construction and maintenance of roads, snow removal, and street lighting. The MSD also handles planning and zoning, business licensing, inspections, emergency planning, and other municipal services.

## Governing Body

White City's governing body—the Mayor and four council members—has the power to create and enforce laws, including the authority to levy taxes.

## Development Trends

The city is working on its first-ever General Plan, which will guide future planning and development, encompassing elements such as land use, transportation, moderate-income housing, economic opportunities, infrastructure, and resilience. Over the years, White City has seen significant growth, growing from an unincorporated township in 2006 to an incorporated metro township in 2017, and finally to a city in 2024. There is a strong focus on improving infrastructure to support the growing population, which includes transportation projects and the development of parks and trails.

## Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards and Risk

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

Table 4, and the equation that follows it. The CPRI helps organizations and individuals make informed decisions about risk management and mitigation strategies. It provides a systematic approach to identifying and addressing potential issues, allowing for a more efficient allocation of resources and proactive risk prevention. With the CPRI, stakeholders can prioritize their focus on the most critical risks, leading to more effective risk management and, ultimately, better outcomes.

**Table 3: Calculated Priority Risk Index Values for White City**

Type of Hazard Event	Probability of Future Events	Spatial Extent	Severity of Life/Property Impact	Warning Time	Duration	Response Capacity	Risk Factor Value
Avalanche	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
Drought	4	4	2	1	4	1	2.8
Earthquake	3	4	4	4	3	2	3.4
Extreme Heat	4	4	3	1	3	1	3
Extreme Cold	3	4	2	1	3	1	2.4
Flooding	4	3	3	3	3	1	3.1
Landslide/Slope Failure	2	1	2	4	1	2	2
Radon	4	4	2	1	4	2	2.9
Heavy Rain	4	3	2	3	1	1	2.6
High Wind	4	3	3	3	2	1	3
Lightning	4	2	2	4	1	1	2.6
Severe Winter Weather	4	3	2	2	2	1	2.6
Tornado	2	2	3	4	1	2	2.4
Wildfire	4	3	3	4	3	1	3.2
Dam Failure	1	1	1	4	1	1	1.3
Civil Disturbance	2	1	2	4	2	2	2.1
Cyberattack	2	3	3	4	3	2	2.7
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transportation & Fixed Facility)	3	1	2	4	1	1	2.2

Type of Hazard Event	Probability of Future Events	Spatial Extent	Severity of Life/Property Impact	Warning Time	Duration	Response Capacity	Risk Factor Value
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 area could be impacted	
	3	Significant	25%–50% of the planning area could be impacted.	
	4	Extensive	50%–100% of the planning area could be impacted.	
Severity of Life/Property Impact	1	Negligible	Less than 5% of the affected area's critical and non-critical facilities and structures are damaged/destroyed. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%
	2	Limited	More than 5% but 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.	



Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
			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.	
<b>Warning Time</b>	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.	
<b>Duration</b>	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.	
<b>Response Capacity</b>	1	High	Significant resources and capability to respond to this kind of event; staff are trained, experienced, and ready.	10%
	2	Medium	Some resources and capability to respond to this kind of staff; some staff may be trained, experienced, and ready while others may need additional support.	
	3	Low	Limited resources and capability to respond to this kind of event; additional staff or staff training needed.	
	4	None	No resources and capability to respond this kind of event; additional outside support would be required.	

#### RISK FACTOR (RF) EQUATION

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

Hazards with an RF value greater than or equal to 2.5 are considered high risk. Those with RF values of 2.0–2.4 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. The Storm Events Database from the National Centers

for Environmental Information reported that no significant hazard events impacted the White City planning area since the 2019 plan update. Table 5 lists other events that occurred in or near White City.

**Table 5: History of Hazard Events in White City**

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
<b>Drought</b>			Droughts occur periodically throughout the region. No specific impacts have been documented for White City.	
<b>Earthquake</b>	DR-4548-UT	March 18, 2020	Shaking occurred in White City.	The Wasatch Fault is considered overdue for a major earthquake, with a 57% chance of a 6.0 M or greater earthquake occurring in the next 50 years.
<b>Extreme Heat</b>		Summers of 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024	9 deaths were reported in Northern Utah, an upward trend in heat exposure and heat-related deaths since 2015.	NA
<b>Flooding</b>		2023	Minor spring flooding	
<b>High Wind</b>	DR-4578-UT	September 7, 2020	Significant windstorm that impacted utilities, residential/commercial properties, and transportation in parts of the county. Specific impacts in White City were not available.	Salt Lake County and surrounding areas experienced a severe windstorm with winds exceeding 100 mph in some areas.
<b>Severe Winter Weather</b>	N/A	N/A	Winter storms can cause transportation problems.	
<b>Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic</b>	DR-4525-UT	COVID-19 pandemic	Business closures and economic impacts; temporary school closures	

## National Flood Insurance Program Summary

White City participates in the Nation Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Table 6 displays statistics related to the NFIP. White City does not participate in the Community Rating System.

**Table 6: National Flood Insurance Program Status for White City<sup>1</sup>**

Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Adopted Date	Date Joined NFIP	Tribal
5/29/20	8/02/12	8/02/12	2012	8/18/20	No

**Table 7: National Flood Insurance Policies for White City**

Community ID	Number of Losses	Total Net Payment	Active Policies	Total Coverage
490269	0	\$0	0	\$0

White City has designated the Director of Planning and Development Services as the Floodplain Administrator. The duties of the Floodplain Administrator are supported by the Greater Salt Lake Municipal Services District (MSD). The current Floodplain Hazard Regulations were adopted on 6/2/2023. The current FIRM became effective 8/2/2012. The MSD is responsible for issuing floodplain permits in MSD Member Communities, including White City. The permits include a description of all work, including the type of construction, proposed intent, and location. Substantial damage/substantial improvement structures are identified through the permitting process. Structures that are determined to be substantially damaged or substantially improved are required to come into compliance with current codes. The MSD Building Department provides guidance on how to build in accordance with existing building codes.

## Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities and Impacts

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

Vulnerable assets in White City include Alta View Elementary School and Big Bear Park. Primary roads include 10600 South, 700 East, 1300 East, and Sego Lily Drive. Sandy Canal Trail, White City Trail, and trails along Dry Creek are among other community assets. Dimple Dell Regional Park is a county-owned resource that bisects the city along Dry Creek.

**Table 8: Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities and Impacts in White City**

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
<b>Avalanche</b>	People	White City is not in an avalanche-prone area.
<b>Drought</b>	People	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All White City residents are vulnerable to drought.

<sup>1</sup> FIRM = FHBM = Flood Hazard Boundary Map

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		<i>Impacts:</i> In White City, periods of prolonged drought can lead to water conservation mandates and potential rationing, especially during summer months when demand increases. Reduced water availability can impact public health by decreasing indoor air quality and increasing the spread of airborne dust and pollutants. Vulnerable groups—such as the elderly, young children, and low-income households—may face higher health risks and limited access to cooling or clean water. Outdoor recreation may decline, especially during midday hours when heat and air quality are at their worst.
	Structures	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All structures and landscaping are vulnerable to drought. <i>Impacts:</i> As soils dry and contract, structural foundations in White City may begin to shift or crack, leading to uneven floors, sticking doors, and plumbing damage. Drought conditions can also raise cooling costs for both homes and businesses as temperatures climb, placing a strain on buildings not designed for extreme heat and low humidity. Limited water supply can slow new development or restrict landscape maintenance.
	Economic Assets	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Businesses that rely on climate-controlled environments or outdoor customer activity are vulnerable during drought conditions. <i>Impacts:</i> Businesses may struggle with higher operational costs and reduced foot traffic. Residents may face increased energy bills due to prolonged air conditioning use. In addition, fewer people may choose to visit local parks or trails during hot, dry periods, impacting businesses that benefit from recreation and tourism.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Vegetation, parks, and historic sites are vulnerable to drought. <i>Impacts:</i> Drought can lead to weakened trees and stressed vegetation, making them more vulnerable to disease and pests. The loss of green cover contributes to soil erosion and degraded air quality. Natural areas and trails in and around White City could become fire-prone, placing historic features, public art, and cultural sites at risk. Water shortages may also hinder efforts to maintain community landmarks and shared green spaces.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Public services, including firefighting operations and healthcare facilities, are vulnerable during drought conditions. <i>Impacts:</i> Public facilities and operations may face challenges due to limited water supply. Fire departments in White City may be hampered in their wildfire response efforts during extended dry spells. Hospitals and public health centers must deal with rising cooling demands and the potential for water quality concerns that could impact sanitation and hygiene.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Community events and recreation are vulnerable to the impacts of drought. <i>Impacts:</i> Community events and programs may need to be altered or canceled during periods of extreme drought. Water restrictions may impact the appearance and usability of public spaces, including sports fields and splash pads. Households may also face limits on irrigation and recreational water use, reducing participation in outdoor activities.
Earthquake	People	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All residents are vulnerable to earthquakes.

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		<i>Impacts:</i> People can be injured or killed by falling objects or collapsed buildings. Earthquake risk in White City poses a serious concern for residents living in older buildings that were not constructed to current seismic standards. Children, seniors, and people with disabilities may face greater challenges during evacuation or sheltering efforts. In addition, households with limited access to emergency preparedness resources are more likely to suffer severe consequences during and after a seismic event.
	Structures	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Many homes and commercial buildings in White City constructed before updated seismic codes may be particularly vulnerable. <i>Impacts:</i> Buildings with unreinforced masonry, outdated foundations, or located on unstable ground are more susceptible to collapse or significant damage during an earthquake. Structures that have not been retrofitted, including schools and office complexes, are also at increased risk.
	Economic Assets	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All local businesses are vulnerable to earthquakes. <i>Impacts:</i> Damage to retail establishments, offices, and public buildings could disrupt White City's local economy. Businesses that suffer structural losses or prolonged closures may face permanent shutdowns if uninsured or underinsured. Key economic contributors such as small shops, service providers, and community centers may struggle to recover. The effects could be more pronounced if the quake occurs during working hours or community events.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Open spaces, parks, and historic buildings are vulnerable to earthquakes. <i>Impacts:</i> Natural areas may experience landslides or ground failure during a seismic event, which could damage trails, parks, or water features. Historic buildings in White City are particularly susceptible to structural compromise. Cultural gathering places, including places of worship and local community halls, may face both physical damage and loss of community use if repairs are unaffordable or delayed.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All critical facilities and infrastructure are vulnerable to earthquakes. <i>Impacts:</i> Essential infrastructure may be compromised during a strong earthquake if built before modern design requirements were in place. Utility disruptions to power, water, and telecommunications are likely. Bridges and overpasses in nearby transportation corridors could be rendered impassable, impeding emergency response and evacuations.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Community events, school functions, and gatherings at civic centers may be at risk during seismic events, especially in densely used public spaces. <i>Impacts:</i> Facilities that serve as community anchors could be damaged or temporarily shut down, reducing access to recovery resources. The overall impact on social cohesion and routine services could be significant if damage is widespread.

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
Extreme Heat	People	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> All residents are vulnerable to extreme heat, but some groups may have a higher risk.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Extreme heat can cause dehydration, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Vulnerable populations during extreme heat conditions 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.</p>
	Structures	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> All structures are exposed to extreme heat.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Residential buildings with inadequate insulation and ventilation, as well as 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. Cooling shelters may need to be open in White City to provide basic services for vulnerable groups like the elderly, unsheltered, and young children.</p>
	Economic Assets	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Outdoor recreation and related businesses are vulnerable to extreme heat.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> 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.</p>
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Plants, wildlife, and historic buildings are vulnerable to extreme heat.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Local plant species and wildlife habitats can suffer from drought conditions, leading to reduced biodiversity. Historic buildings may degrade due to high temperatures, which cause 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.</p>
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Healthcare facilities, public buildings, roads, and the power grid are vulnerable to extreme heat.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Healthcare facilities may experience increased demand due to 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, which can lead to potential outages.</p>
	Community Activities	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Activities like outdoor sports, fairs, and agricultural practices are vulnerable to extreme heat.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> These events can pose risks, particularly for participants like youth athletes and elderly residents who may suffer from heat-related illnesses. In addition, high temperatures can stress crops, which impacts local farming.</p>
Extreme Cold	People	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Residents without adequate shelter or insufficient heating are vulnerable to extreme cold.</p>

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		<i>Impacts:</i> Residents of White City can face serious health and safety risks during periods of extreme cold. Older adults may experience complications related to existing health conditions or reduced mobility, which makes it harder to stay warm or access services. Young children are especially vulnerable if they do not have access to warm winter clothing. Individuals experiencing housing insecurity or financial hardship may lack adequate heating, shelter, or resources to stay safe during prolonged cold spells.
	Structures	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Older or unmaintained structures are vulnerable to extreme cold. <i>Impacts:</i> Homes and commercial buildings throughout White City may suffer from cold-related issues, especially those built before modern insulation standards. Properties with inadequate weather sealing can lose heat rapidly, which puts a strain on heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Prolonged freezing conditions may lead to cracked foundations, frozen pipes, or damage to unheated spaces such as garages or utility sheds. Public infrastructure like sidewalks, roads, and bridges can also deteriorate under heavy freeze-thaw cycles, which increases maintenance needs.
	Economic Assets	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All businesses are vulnerable to extreme cold. <i>Impacts:</i> Cold weather can have a noticeable economic impact in White City. Businesses reliant on transportation or outdoor labor may be forced to slow operations due to icy roads or hazardous conditions. Additionally, heating costs rise for homes and businesses alike, which can place financial stress on families and small enterprises during peak winter months. Farms and greenhouses in the surrounding region may lose crops or livestock during especially cold periods.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Trees, habitats, and cultural sites are vulnerable to extreme cold. <i>Impacts:</i> Local vegetation and wildlife habitats can be disrupted by extreme cold, particularly if water sources freeze or food becomes scarce. Trees may break under the weight of snow and ice, which damages parks or natural spaces. Older buildings and community landmarks not designed for freezing conditions may show signs of deterioration. Cultural assets such as sculptures, murals, or public art may suffer damage from ice buildup or freeze-related cracking.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Water, power, and roads are vulnerable to extreme cold. <i>Impacts:</i> Essential services in White City may be compromised if cold weather leads to system failures. Water infrastructure is particularly at risk of pipe freezing, and energy demand may exceed local capacity, which increases the likelihood of outages. Emergency service buildings must remain operational, but heating system failures or delayed snow removal could hinder response capabilities. Roadway safety is also a concern as snow and ice increase the risk of accidents and delays.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Outdoor events and community centers are vulnerable to extreme cold. <i>Impacts:</i> Outdoor events and programs may be canceled or poorly attended due to frigid temperatures. Travel becomes more difficult, particularly for residents without reliable transportation or snow



Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		removal resources. Community centers without efficient heating may struggle to remain open and comfortable for public use, which limits opportunities for social engagement during the colder months.
<b>Flooding (and Heavy Rain)</b>	People	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Flooding primarily affects residents in low-lying areas near rivers and streams, such as Dry Creek, especially during heavy rainfall or snowmelt. Dry Creek runs through a corridor of unincorporated county that bisects the city.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> 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, which increases 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.</p>
	Structures	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Structures vulnerable to flooding primarily include those in low-lying areas or near Dry Creek.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Residential properties in floodplains 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.</p>
	Economic Assets	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Businesses near Dry Creek are vulnerable to flooding.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> 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 can also 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, which reduces crop yields.</p>
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Open space corridor along Dry Creek is vulnerable to flooding</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> 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.</p>
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> No critical facilities are located in the flood zone in White City, but transportation and utilities are vulnerable to flooding.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Although facilities in White City are not vulnerable, residents may depend on services in neighboring jurisdictions that could be affected. 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.</p>



Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Outdoor events and recreation are vulnerable to flooding. <i>Impacts:</i> 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.
<b>Landslide/ Slope Failure</b>	People	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Residents living near hillsides or areas with known soil instability in White City are most at risk during slope failures, especially following heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Areas along Dry Creek have moderate landslide susceptibility. <i>Impacts:</i> Residents may be displaced if landslides damage homes. These risks are intensified by inadequate stormwater management systems and limited public awareness about early warning signs such as ground cracking or shifting. Older adults or those without access to transportation may face evacuation challenges if slope instability occurs quickly.
	Structures	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Homes and structures along Dry Creek or other slopes are vulnerable to landslides. <i>Impacts:</i> Homes and infrastructure built along sloped areas or near drainage channels may be compromised if the ground shifts. Poorly maintained retaining walls, outdated erosion controls, and shallow foundations increase vulnerability. Properties not built with consideration for soil movement or water runoff patterns are especially at risk.
	Economic Assets	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Businesses near slopes along Dry Creek are vulnerable to landslides. <i>Impacts:</i> Roads, driveways, and utilities in hilly areas of White City could be damaged by slope instability. Property damage may lead to costly repairs or displace residents. Businesses relying on transportation or utility access may be financially impacted if landslides sever roadways or damage pipelines and cables.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Trail systems and open spaces are vulnerable to landslides and slope failure. <i>Impacts:</i> Unstable slopes may affect local trails, parks, and natural features. Landslides can alter drainage patterns, harm native vegetation, and destroy habitat. Historic sites in or near old mining corridors or hillside structures could be undermined or rendered inaccessible if soil erosion is severe.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Roads and emergency services are vulnerable to disruption from slope failure. <i>Impacts:</i> Essential services that traverse or border steep terrain are at risk if slope failure occurs. Limited vegetation due to drought or development increases erosion potential. Emergency services may be delayed or obstructed if road access is cut off due to debris or ground displacement.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Outdoor recreation is vulnerable to landslides and slope failure.

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		<i>Impacts:</i> Recreational trails and residential areas on slopes or near unstable land may be closed or restricted following heavy rain. Public infrastructure improvements must consider slope failure potential during planning and construction phases.
<b>Radon</b>	People	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Forty-five percent of homes tested in or near White City had dangerous levels of radon. <i>Impacts:</i> Radon can result in higher risk of lung cancer. Due to underlying geology in parts of White City, radon exposure is a concern for residents living in homes with basements or slab-on-grade foundations. Children, seniors, and those with respiratory issues are particularly sensitive to long-term radon exposure. Families unaware of radon risks may go years without testing their homes.
	Structures	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Older homes, especially those without updated ventilation or sealed foundations, are more likely to accumulate radon gas. <i>Impacts:</i> Cracks in concrete floors or poorly ventilated basements create pathways for gas intrusion from the soil. Homes built in areas with elevated natural uranium content are especially susceptible.
	Economic Assets	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Property values are vulnerable to the presence of radon. <i>Impacts:</i> Radon presence can affect real estate transactions, reducing property value or requiring costly mitigation. Commercial properties, particularly those with underground workspaces or storage areas, may also be impacted. Unmitigated radon issues can discourage investment or delay building use approvals.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Natural systems and historic buildings are vulnerable to radon accumulation. <i>Impacts:</i> Soil and groundwater in areas with uranium-rich rock can accumulate radon. Museums or historic buildings built with local stone or concrete may unknowingly trap radon indoors. Without adequate mitigation, long-term exposure could pose a health risk to occupants and staff.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Public buildings, schools, and healthcare facilities are vulnerable to radon exposure. <i>Impacts:</i> Radon can accumulate in community facilities and expose occupants to radon gas. Schools, daycares, and public buildings with basements or concrete floors should be tested for radon. If found, mitigation systems must be installed to ensure occupant safety. Healthcare facilities are especially sensitive, as patients may be more vulnerable to airborne health risks.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Risk to events is low; risk is primarily a concern due to long-term exposure to radon. <i>Impacts:</i> Indoor events in poorly ventilated basements or lower levels may present health concerns if radon levels are high. Awareness campaigns and regular testing can help reduce community risk.
<b>High Wind</b>	People	<i>Vulnerability:</i> High wind can occur over the entire city, and all residents are vulnerable. <i>Impacts:</i> Residents, particularly those outdoors during wind events, may be injured by flying debris or falling branches. Vulnerable groups may face challenges in getting indoors quickly during sudden gusts.

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
	Structures	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> All structures are vulnerable to high wind.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Flat-roofed homes, older buildings, and sheds may sustain damage during strong winds. Roofing, fencing, and lightweight exterior materials are often the first to fail. In areas with minimal tree cover or landscaping, winds can pick up speed and increase structural exposure.</p>
	Economic Assets	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Local businesses are vulnerable to high wind damage.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Windstorms may cause costly damage to local businesses, especially those with large signs, glass storefronts, or outdoor equipment. Interruptions in power or transportation can delay deliveries or reduce customer access. Repeated weather-related damage may result in higher insurance premiums for property owners.</p>
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Trees, open spaces, and trail systems are vulnerable to high winds.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Strong winds can uproot trees, damage parks, and strip topsoil. Cultural sites and outdoor installations can be damaged or displaced. These impacts may require expensive cleanup or repairs and can alter community character.</p>
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Power and communication towers, as well as roads, are vulnerable to high winds.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> High winds can bring down power lines and communication towers, disrupting essential services. Roadways may become blocked by debris, reducing emergency vehicle access. Public infrastructure such as traffic lights or signage may also be damaged.</p>
	Community Activities	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Community events and recreation are vulnerable to high winds.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Outdoor events such as farmers' markets, sports games, and neighborhood gatherings may need to be canceled or rescheduled due to wind hazards. Unsecured tents and canopies can become airborne, increasing safety risks.</p>
<b>Lightning</b>	People	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Lightning can strike anywhere in White City, and all residents are vulnerable.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Lightning can cause injury or death to those close to a strike. Outdoor recreationists and workers in open areas are most at risk from lightning strikes. Without timely shelter access or weather alerts, individuals caught in parks, trails, or backyards during thunderstorms may be exposed to injury or even fatality.</p>
	Structures	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Tall buildings, communication towers, and barns without lightning rods or proper grounding are especially vulnerable to lightning strikes.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Strikes may ignite fires, damage electrical systems, or crack structural materials.</p>
	Economic Assets	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> All businesses are vulnerable to lightning-related impacts.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Fires and electrical damage caused by lightning can lead to business interruptions and costly repairs. Equipment damage or data loss may affect technology-driven operations.</p>

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Open space by Dry Creek, vegetation, and cultural sites are vulnerable to lightning strikes. <i>Impacts:</i> Lightning can ignite dry brush, damage large trees, or burn historic wood-framed buildings. Cultural landmarks located in open or wooded areas are particularly at risk during storm activity.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Power distribution and communication systems are vulnerable to lightning-related disruptions. <i>Impacts:</i> Power stations, substations, and emergency communication towers are at risk of disruption. Surge-related damage to electrical systems can affect schools, hospitals, and emergency services.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Outdoor events and recreation are vulnerable to lightning storms. <i>Impacts:</i> Outdoor concerts, sports events, and recreation programs may be postponed or canceled during lightning storms. Parks and open spaces may require signs or warning systems to alert visitors.
<b>Severe Winter Weather</b>	People	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All residents are vulnerable to severe winter weather. <i>Impacts:</i> Extreme cold and heavy snow can trap residents indoors, especially seniors, young children, and individuals without access to snow removal equipment or reliable heating. Those who rely on public transit or walking may struggle to access essential services.
	Structures	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All structures, particularly older buildings, are vulnerable to severe winter weather. <i>Impacts:</i> Buildings with flat or aging roofs may collapse under heavy snow loads. Poor insulation and outdated HVAC systems increase the risk of frozen pipes and heating failures.
	Economic Assets	<i>Vulnerability:</i> All businesses are vulnerable to severe winter weather impacts. <i>Impacts:</i> Retail activity can stall during major snow events, especially when roads are unsafe. Service providers, delivery drivers, and contractors may miss appointments or face delays. Energy costs often spike during cold snaps, which strains household and business budgets.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Trees, vegetation, and historic and cultural sites are vulnerable to severe winter weather. <i>Impacts:</i> Heavy snow can damage trees, crush underbrush, and disrupt animal habitats. Ice can also harm older buildings and public art installations.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Power and roads networks are vulnerable to snow and ice. <i>Impacts:</i> Utilities and road networks are vulnerable to snow and ice. Emergency services may be delayed due to blocked roads. Power outages from downed lines can affect homes, schools, and shelters.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Community centers and events are vulnerable to severe winter weather. <i>Impacts:</i> Winter weather may cause event cancellations and reduce attendance at community centers, particularly if parking or walkways are inaccessible. Emergency plans must account for vulnerable populations during prolonged storms.

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
<b>Tornado</b>	People	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Although tornadoes are infrequent in White City, all residents are vulnerable to their impacts.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> If a tornado were to occur, residents would be vulnerable to serious injury from blowing debris, uprooted trees, and structural collapse. Mobile home residents and individuals without access to sturdy shelters are at elevated risk. Those with mobility challenges may have difficulty evacuating quickly during warnings.</p>
	Structures	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> All structures are vulnerable to tornado damage.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Older homes and buildings with weak frames or large glass windows may be significantly damaged by high winds. Large-span roofs—such as those on gyms or warehouses—are particularly susceptible to uplift and collapse.</p>
	Economic Assets	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> All businesses are vulnerable to tornado impacts.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Tornado damage can shut down local businesses, disrupt public services, and create significant recovery costs. Delays in reopening or accessing insurance support can impact long-term economic stability. Power outages can also affect a business's ability to operate.</p>
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Trails, parks, and historic buildings are vulnerable to tornado damage.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Tornadoes can uproot trees and tear through parks, affecting trails and greenways. Historic buildings not retrofitted for wind resistance may be lost entirely.</p>
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Schools, public buildings, and power and road infrastructure are vulnerable to tornado impacts.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Schools, hospitals, and fire stations may suffer functional damage or accessibility issues. Power outages and blocked roads may prevent response crews from reaching affected areas.</p>
	Community Activities	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Outdoor events and recreation are vulnerable to tornado disruptions.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Public spaces and recreation centers may close temporarily after a tornado. Outdoor activities require contingency plans, including shelter locations and early warning notifications.</p>
<b>Wildfire</b>	People	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Wildfire risk is moderate along the Dimple Dell Park/Dry Creek corridor.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Residents near natural open spaces or the wildland–urban interface are most vulnerable. People with health conditions, older adults, and those without transportation may struggle to evacuate. Smoke inhalation is a concern even outside burn zones.</p>
	Structures	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Homes near Dimple Dell/Dry Creek are vulnerable to wildfire damage.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Homes built near vegetation or without fire-resistant materials face heightened risk. Wood fences, dry landscaping, and open eaves increase susceptibility. Ember storms can ignite roofs or attics even if the fire isn't nearby.</p>
	Economic Assets	<p><i>Vulnerability:</i> Businesses near open space parks are vulnerable to wildfire impacts.</p>

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		<i>Impacts:</i> Wildfires can disrupt local businesses, damage infrastructure, and reduce property values. Agricultural operations or outdoor-based businesses may lose crops, animals, or inventory. Costs related to suppression, recovery, and lost revenue can be significant.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Parks, trees, habitats, and historic buildings are vulnerable to wildfires. <i>Impacts:</i> Parks, forests, and habitat areas can burn quickly during dry, windy conditions. Historic structures built from timber or located in scenic areas may be difficult to protect or restore.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Power lines, water systems, and transportation routes are vulnerable to wildfire damage. <i>Impacts:</i> Fire can damage or destroy communication towers or transformers, interrupting services.
	Community Activities	<i>Vulnerability:</i> Community events and recreation are vulnerable during fire season. <i>Impacts:</i> During fire season, community events may be canceled due to poor air quality or fire threat. Trails and parks may close, and evacuation plans may disrupt recreational and public services.
<b>Dam Failure</b>	People	Based on the location of high or significant hazard dams and maps of dam inundation areas, There is little risk of dam failure in White City.
<b>Civil Disturbance</b>	People	Low-income individuals may lack the resources for safety, while the elderly or disabled may struggle to navigate emergencies. Young people, particularly teenagers, may be drawn into unrest, influenced by social dynamics. In addition, marginalized individuals may feel targeted or compelled to participate. A lack of community cohesion and trust in authorities can further heighten tensions.
	Structures	Government buildings, commercial properties, and infrastructure, such as bridges and transportation hubs may be vulnerable. Government buildings may be targeted for their symbolic authority, while retail stores can attract crowds during protests. Residential neighborhoods also can be affected, especially in areas with heightened tensions. The vulnerability of these structures stems from their visibility and importance to the community, combined with factors such as location and ongoing social issues.
	Economic Assets	Retail establishments, especially shopping centers, are at risk as they often become focal points for protests. Transportation systems can be disrupted by blockades, hindering access to services. Financial institutions may face vandalism or theft, while critical service providers, such as hospitals, could experience strain during unrest. Several economic assets are vulnerable to civil disturbances, primarily due to their visibility and reliance on foot traffic.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Parks and open spaces may suffer from vandalism or destruction during uncontrolled events. Historic sites can become targets, as they symbolize authority or cultural significance. Cultural resources, such as community centers and places of worship, also may be affected, as they play a vital role in community identity. Their vulnerability lies in the potential for damage during protests.



Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
	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, are also 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 heighten the susceptibility of these structures to cyber threats.
	Economic Assets	Financial institutions, such as banks and credit unions, are at risk of data theft and service disruption. Small and medium-sized businesses often lack robust cybersecurity measures, making them attractive targets. In addition, local government agencies and critical infrastructure, such as water treatment facilities, might have outdated security protocols, posing threats to public safety. The rise of remote work further exacerbates vulnerabilities, as employees accessing networks from home can unintentionally expose systems to risks. Overall, the combination of outdated technology and insufficient cybersecurity practices increases the vulnerability of an area's economic assets.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Natural resources like water management systems and wildlife databases can be compromised, disrupting ecosystems. Historic sites and museums that digitize collections are at risk of losing valuable artifacts and data. In addition, cultural organizations managing events may face threats if their systems lack adequate security. The limited resources of smaller organizations further increase this vulnerability.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Energy and utility services, such as electricity and water systems, which often rely on outdated technology, may be vulnerable. Transportation infrastructure, such as traffic management and public transit, is also at risk due to networked systems. Healthcare facilities

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		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.
<b>Hazardous Materials Incident (Transportation &amp; Fixed Facility)</b>	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.
<b>Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic</b>	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 Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
	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 cancellations, 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.
<b>Terrorism</b>	People	Young children and newcomers may lack awareness of potential threats, while the elderly and individuals with disabilities may struggle to respond quickly in emergencies. Marginalized communities often face bias, making them more susceptible to targeting. In addition, those with lower socioeconomic status may lack access to security measures and emergency preparedness resources.
	Structures	Government buildings, transportation hubs, commercial centers, and public spaces are particularly vulnerable to terrorism incidents.

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Description of Vulnerability and Impacts
		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.

## Hazards Not Profiled

Avalanche and Dam Failure have been omitted from further discussion of hazard impacts and from mitigation actions. As shown in the description in Volume 1, avalanche risk is primarily in the Wasatch Mountains in SLCo and White City is not in an inundation zone. No previous occurrences of avalanche or dam failure have impacted White City.

## Jurisdiction-Specific Changes in Vulnerability

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 White City to develop a resilient community and minimize the impacts of

hazards. Table 9 displays the unique changes within the community and the related effects on each identified hazard affecting White City.

**Table 9: Jurisdiction-Specific Changes in Vulnerability in White City**

Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
<b>Avalanche</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Drought</b>	Climate change affects drought incidents by altering precipitation patterns and increasing temperatures. Warmer weather can lead to longer dry periods and more severe droughts, while changes in rainfall can reduce snowpack in nearby mountains, crucial for summer water supply. Higher temperatures also increase evaporation rates, further straining local water resources.	Drought can significantly influence population patterns by impacting economic opportunities and the quality of life. Water scarcity often leads to reduced agricultural productivity, prompting residents to migrate to areas with more stable job prospects. Increased water costs can make living less affordable, driving some residents away. Conversely, efforts to address drought, such as sustainable development or improved water management, may attract newcomers, resulting in changes in the community's demographic composition over time.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of drought.	Increased
<b>Earthquake</b>	Rising temperatures can lead to glacial melting, which affects pressure on tectonic plates and may trigger seismic activity through isostatic rebound. In addition, increased rainfall and flooding can erode soils, weakening structural integrity and heightening vulnerability during earthquakes. Although the direct links between climate change and earthquakes are still under investigation, environmental	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of earthquakes.	Same

Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	effects may impact the region's seismic risk.			
<b>Extreme Heat</b>	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of extreme heat.	Increased
<b>Extreme Cold</b>	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 seasonal cycles, leading to unpredictable periods of extreme cold mixed with warmer spells.	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, leading to changes in demographics and socioeconomic stratification in the community.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of extreme cold.	Increased
<b>Flooding</b>	Higher temperatures increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and alter precipitation patterns. They lead to more	Flooding can significantly alter population patterns by displacing residents from affected areas, leading them to seek shelter elsewhere. This may cause a	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of flooding.	Decreased

Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	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.	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.		
<b>Landslide/ Slope Failure</b>	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of landslides.	Increased
<b>Radon</b>	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	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not impacted the risk of radon exposure.	Decreased

Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
		encourage community action, making previously undesirable areas more attractive once mitigation measures are implemented.		
<b>Heavy Rain</b>	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of heavy rain.	Increased
<b>High Wind</b>	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 risks to infrastructure and air quality.	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of high wind.	Increased
<b>Lightning</b>	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of lightning strikes.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
<b>Severe Winter Weather</b>	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not impacted the risk of severe winter weather.	Increased
<b>Tornado</b>	Climate change may increase the frequency and intensity of tornadoes. Higher temperatures lead to more moisture in the air, creating conditions for severe thunderstorms. Changes in wind patterns and precipitation can also heighten tornado risks, resulting in more destructive storms and greater threats to infrastructure and communities.	Tornadoes can influence population patterns by prompting residents to move to safer areas after damage occurs. This can decrease density in affected neighborhoods while increasing 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 city's population distribution.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of tornadoes.	Increased
<b>Wildfire</b>	By raising temperatures and creating drier conditions, prolonged droughts lead to more dry vegetation, which	Displaced individuals often seek safer areas, shifting demographics, while declining property values might deter newcomers.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous	Increased



Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	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.	Conversely, some may be drawn to rebuilding efforts, impacting long-term growth and community dynamics.	plan update and has not affected the risk of wildfires.	
<b>Dam Failure</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Civil Disturbance</b>	Climate change can increase civil disturbances by intensifying environmental stresses and social tensions. Rising temperatures may lead to drought, 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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of civil disturbance.	Increased
<b>Cyberattack</b>	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	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.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of cyberattacks.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
	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.	This perception of vulnerability may also make the town less appealing to newcomers, resulting in demographic shifts and changes in local development.		
<b>Hazardous Materials Incident (Transportation &amp; Fixed Facility)</b>	Climate change elevates the risk of hazardous materials incidents by increasing extreme weather events like heavy rain and wildfires. These events can breach storage tanks and heighten material volatility. Vulnerable infrastructure can lead to more spills or accidents, while climate shifts may also introduce new challenges for managing hazardous substances and public health.	By causing evacuations and temporary declines in density. In the long run, unsafe areas may deter new residents, affecting growth and diversity. In addition, negative perceptions can lower property values and economic prospects, leading families to relocate, which impacts local demographics.	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of hazardous materials incidents.	Increased
<b>Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic</b>	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	Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of epidemics/pandemics.	Increased

Type of Hazard Event	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
		community's demographics and impacting local economies.		
<b>Terrorism</b>	<p>Terroristic activity is sometimes centered around climate change. Climate change impacts terrorism incidents by creating conditions of resource scarcity and social unrest. Increased competition for essential resources, 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.</p>	<p>Terrorism incidents can alter population patterns by instilling fear and prompting residents to relocate to perceived safer areas, resulting in demographic shifts and potential declines in property values. Some neighborhoods may see an outflow of residents, while others could experience an influx of people seeking refuge from violence. In addition, increased security measures may deter businesses and residents from certain locations, leading to long-term changes in population density and urban development patterns.</p>	<p>Development in White City has been minimal since the previous plan update and has not affected the risk of terrorism.</p>	Increased

## Additional Public Involvement

White City provided several opportunities for public participation. Figure 1 presents examples of public outreach.



Figure 1: Social Media Posts for the Hazard Mitigation Survey (left) and Draft Plan Review (right)

## 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:

- 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

- Monitoring community budget meetings for other community program opportunities

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

**Table 10: Integration of Previous Plans by White City**

Plan	Description
General Plan	Priorities for land use, the community, and transportation in White City

**Table 11: Opportunities for Integration with Future Plans of White City**

Plan	Description
<b>Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan</b>	Framework for hazard response, recovery, mitigation and preparedness.
<b>Continuity Plan (COOP)</b>	Overview of operational needs in an emergency
<b>Emergency Communications Plan</b>	Overview of emergency communication protocols between White City and other organizations
<b>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</b>	Provides information on wildfire preparedness and response efforts

## Capability Assessment

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

### Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

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

**Table 12: Assessment of the Planning Capabilities of White City<sup>2</sup>**

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?
<b>General Plan</b>	Y	Project tracking and alignment of White City's overall goals into mitigation actions	2022
<b>Capital Improvement Plan</b>	Y – included in General Plan	Incorporation of funding sources and project tracking over time into mitigation actions	2022
<b>Climate Change Adaptation Plan</b>	N	N/A	N/A
<b>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</b>	Y	Incorporation of wildfire preparedness and response efforts into mitigation actions and responsible agencies	2021
<b>Economic Development Plan</b>	Y – included in General Plan	Alignment of economic goals and funding sources into mitigation actions	2022
<b>Land Use Plan</b>	Y – included in General Plan	Incorporation of land use, agency, and historical information into mitigation actions	2022
<b>Local Emergency Operations Plan</b>	Y – adopted MSD's EOP in 2020, updated to the MSD's CEMP in 2025	White City adopted the MSD's EOP in 2020, which was updated in 2025 and now called the CEMP. It can inform mitigation actions as far as agency involvement, funding sources, and response efforts.	2025
<b>Stormwater Management Plan</b>	Y	Incorporation of stormwater management efforts into flooding, dam failure, heavy rain, and heavy snow/blizzard hazard mitigation actions.	2020
<b>Transportation Plan</b>	Y	Incorporation of transportation goals into mitigation actions	2022
<b>Substantial Damage Plan</b>	N	N/A	N/A
<b>Other? (Describe)</b>			

**Table 13: Assessment of the Regulations and Ordinances of White City**

Regulation/Ordinance	Does it effectively reduce hazard impacts?	Is it adequately administered and enforced?	When was the last update? When is the next update?
<b>Building Code</b>	Building codes ensure structures are constructed to meet	Yes	2017

<sup>2</sup> CEMP = Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, EOP = Emergency Operations Plan, MSD = Municipal Services District.

Regulation/Ordinance	Does it effectively reduce hazard impacts?	Is it adequately administered and enforced?	When was the last update? When is the next update?
	established standards and brought up to code when remodeling occurs. White City has several commercial buildings. White City automatically adopts the state's version as amended of the International Building Code and International Residential Code, both currently dated 2021.		
<b>Flood Insurance Rate Maps</b>	Y	Y	2023
<b>Floodplain Ordinance</b>	Y	Y	2023
<b>Subdivision Ordinance</b>	Y	Y	2023
<b>Zoning Ordinance</b>	Y	Y	2023
<b>Natural Hazard-Specific Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)</b>	Y	Y	2023
<b>Acquisition of Land for Open Space and Public Recreation Use</b>	Y	Y	2017
<b>Prohibition of Building in At-Risk Areas</b>	Y	Y	2023
<b>Other? (Describe)</b>			

## Administrative and Technical Capabilities

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

**Table 14: Assessment of the Administrative Capabilities of White City<sup>3</sup>**

Administrative Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Is staffing adequate?	Are staff trained on hazards and mitigation?	Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
<b>Chief Building Official</b>	Y, MSD	Need more building inspectors.	Yes	Yes
<b>Civil Engineer</b>	Y, MSD	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Community Planner</b>	Y, MSD	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Emergency Manager</b>	Y	Y	Yes	Yes

<sup>3</sup> MSD = Municipal Services District, UFA = Unified Fire Authority.



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

Table 15: Assessment of the Technical Capabilities of White City<sup>4</sup>

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	Y, MSD and county	White City is part of the MSD. All services are currently contracted out – UFA, UPD or through the MSD.	Grant applications can include mitigation actions.
Hazard Data and Information	Y, MSD and county	Identify areas most at risk for specific hazards	Identify areas to prioritize for mitigation projects and other efforts
GIS	Y, MSD	Identify, map, and share hazards in the city	GIS can be used for grant applications to show the hazards and areas of interest. GIS can also be used to track mitigation efforts over time.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Y	Assist in emergency planning, resource requests, and emergency response efforts	Can be used to share responsibility of mitigation actions and response efforts
Other? (Please describe.)			

<sup>4</sup> MSD = Municipal Services District, UFA = Unified Fire Authority, UPD = Unified Police Department.

## 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 16: Assessment of the Financial Capabilities of White City**

<b>Funding Resource</b>	<b>In Place? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Has it been used in the past and for what types of activities?</b>	<b>Could it be used to fund future mitigation actions?</b>	<b>Can it be used as the local cost match for a federal grant?</b>
<b>Capital Improvement Project Funding</b>	Y	Road improvements	Yes	Yes
<b>General Funds</b>	Y	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP/404)</b>	Y, not used	No	Yes	No
<b>Building Resilient Infrastructure &amp; Communities (BRIC)</b>	Y, not used	No	Yes	No
<b>Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</b>	Y, not used	No	Yes	No
<b>Public Assistance Mitigation (PA Mitigation/406)</b>	Y, not used	No	Yes	No
<b>Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)</b>	Y	No	Yes	No
<b>Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) Programs</b>	N	No	Yes	No
<b>U.S. Army Corps (USACE) Programs</b>	N	No	Yes	No
<b>Property, Sales, Income, or Special Purpose Taxes</b>	Y	Yes, to cover policing costs	Yes	Yes
<b>Stormwater Utility Fee</b>	Y	Stormwater management, increased essential service fees (police, fire)	Yes	Yes

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?
Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas, or Electric Services	Y	Yes, road improvements	Yes	Yes
Impact Fees from New Development and Redevelopment	Y	Increased essential service fees (fire, police)	Yes	Yes
General Obligation or Special Purpose Bonds	Y	Yes	Yes	Yes
Federal-funded Programs (Please describe)	Y, not used	No	Yes	No
Private Sector or Nonprofit Programs	Y, not used	No	Yes	Yes
Other?				

## Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

**Table 17: Assessment of the Education and Outreach Capabilities of White City<sup>5</sup>**

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does it currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Could it be used to support mitigation in the future?
Community Newsletter(s)	Y	Y	Y
Hazard Awareness Campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, School Programs)	Y	Y	Y
Public Meetings/Events (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Emergency Management Listserv	Y through MSD/UFA	Y	Y
Local News	Y	Y	Y
Distributing Hard Copies of Notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	Y	Y

<sup>5</sup> MSD = Municipal Services District, SLCo EM = Salt Lake County Emergency Management, UFA = Unified Fire Authority.

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does it currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Could it be used to support mitigation in the future?
Insurance Disclosures/Outreach	N	Y	Y
Organizations that Represent, Advocate for, or Interact with Underserved and Vulnerable Communities (Please describe.)	Y, through SLCo EM	Y	Y
Social Media (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Other? (Please describe.)	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

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

**Table 18: Opportunities to Expand or Improve the Capabilities of White City**

Capability	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
<b>Planning and Regulation</b>	Current planning mechanisms can be expanded to incorporate access and functional needs in plans. The Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2021) can be regularly updated, enabling the city to incorporate the latest conditions and best practices.
<b>Administrative and Technical</b>	The city could use additional building inspectors. Building codes are an effective mitigation method. Additionally, current GIS capabilities can be expanded to track hazards, such as diseases.
<b>Financial</b>	The city can apply for previously unused grants, such as the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program.
<b>Education and Outreach</b>	Implementing hazard-specific public outreach campaigns such as for high wind can help expand current education and outreach approaches.

## Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation strategies provide proactive measures that are designed to minimize the impacts of hazards on White City. Table 19 shows mitigation action alternatives, and

Table 20 shows the status of previous mitigation activities. Table 21 is the 2025 mitigation action plan for White City.

**Table 19: Mitigation Action Alternatives for White City**

Action	Type of Action	Selected for inclusion in the plan?	If not selected, why not?
Continue social media engagement	Education and Awareness Programs		
Adopt new building codes as they are approved to bring some existing structures up to current codes	Structure and infrastructure Projects	Yes	

**Table 20: Status of Prior Mitigation Actions of White City<sup>6</sup>**

Action	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Support Agency(ies)	Status Update
Establish an emergency fund to support response and recovery operations	All hazards	White City	GSL MSD, SLCo EM	Incomplete
Conduct seismic retrofitting and implement a program for residents similar to the “Fix the Bricks” initiative	Earthquake	White City	GSL MSD, SLCo EM	Incomplete
Provide additional education and materials to the public regarding the earthquake risk and potential mitigation actions that can be taken	Earthquake	White City	GSL MSD, SLCo EM, UDEM	Ongoing
Develop a training program for contractors so they become qualified to conduct seismic retrofitting	Earthquake	White City	GSL MSD, SLCo EM	Incomplete

<sup>6</sup> GSL MSD = Greater Salt Lake Municipal Services District, SLCo EM = Salt Lake County Emergency Management, UDEM = Utah Division of Emergency Management.

Table 21: 2025 Mitigation Action Plan for White City<sup>7</sup>

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Time-frame	Priority	Comments
1	Enhance security at critical infrastructure locations to prevent potential terrorist acts.	Terrorism, Civil Disturbance	White City	UPD, UFA, MSD, SLCo IT, SLCo PW, SLCo Clerk's Office, SLCo Sheriff's Office, utility companies, water districts, SLCo EM	Increased security protocols (in both technology and policy) for staff/first responders, clearer expectations and understanding for local jurisdictions and the public	Medium	SLCo EM general funds, UPD general funds, Sheriff's Office general funds, UFA general funds, MSD general funds, utility companies, water districts	Short-term	Medium	
2	Develop and implement public education programs on disaster awareness and mitigation.	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide/Slope Failure, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	White City	UFA, UPD, Sheriff's Office, SLCo PW, SLCo EM, utility companies, water districts, MSD, NWS	Increased understanding of local resources, improved relationships with the public and stakeholders, and outlined plans/SOPs for programs.	Low	SLCo EM general funds, White City general fund, SHSP grant, HSGP grant	Short-term	Medium	Share data via social media, online, and hard copies, as well as coordinate with SLCo EM to identify community representatives that can amplify the mitigation message. For example, sharing opportunities for structural and non-structural retrofits to homes to address earthquakes.
3	Integrate WebEOC, Crisis Track, GIS, and other technological enhancements in White City.	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	White City	UFA, UPD, SLCo PW, SLCo Health Department, SLCo EM, UDEM, UDOT, utility companies, water districts, MSD	Provision of a common operating platform for stakeholders, increased situational awareness, improved response time.	Low	SLCo EM general funds, UFA general funds, White City general funds, HSGP grant, EOC grant program	Medium-term	Medium	Existing software that we just need additional documentation/training on.
4	Enhance and continue to promote the implementation of CERT and SAFE Hubs.	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide/Slope Failure, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	White City	MSD, SLCo EM	Increased awareness of local resources.	Low	SLCo EM general funds, White City general funds, MSD general funds	Short-term	Medium	SAFE Hubs (previously S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods) is going through a rebrand currently with new public awareness campaign and information for all partners.
5	Establish access and functional needs registry and improve incorporation of those with access and	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide/Slope Failure,	White City	MSD, SLCo EM	Increased situational awareness for the public and stakeholders, and greater understanding of resources available for those with access and functional needs.	Low	SLCo EM general funds, HSGP grant, White City general funds, MSD general funds	Short-term	High	The State of Utah's Access and Functional Needs Registry is dissolving in 2025. White City needs a way to account for those with access and functional needs,

<sup>7</sup> ATF = Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, CWPP = Community Wildfire Protection Plan, DHS = Department of Homeland Security, EOC = Emergency Operations Center, ESGP = Enhanced Security Grant Program, FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation, FD = Fire Department, FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency, FFSL = Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands, FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance, HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, HSGP = Homeland Security Grants Program, LEPC = Local Emergency Planning Committee, MSD = Municipal Services District, NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service, NWS = National Weather Service, PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation, SHSP = State Homeland Security Program, SIAC = Statewide Information and Analysis Center, SLC = Salt Lake City, SLCo EM = Salt Lake County Emergency Management, SLCo IT = Salt Lake County Information Technology, SLCo PW = Salt Lake County Public Works, UDEM = Utah Division of Emergency Management, UDEQ = Utah Department of Environmental Quality, 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)	Time-frame	Priority	Comments
	functional needs in plans.	Lightning, Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire								including incorporation into plans/SOPs.
6	Procure generators and transfer switches for schools, public facilities, and critical facilities.	Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold	White City	SLCo EM, MSD, school districts	Provision of backup generators for cooling centers and Code Blue centers. Maintenance of an accurate inventory of what the county has to provide to other agencies or jurisdictions as needed.	Medium	White City general funds, SLCo EM general funds, MSD general funds, school districts, HMA grant	Long-term	Medium	
7	Increase the size of culverts and bridges.	Flooding, Heavy Rain, Severe Winter Weather,	SLCo Flood Control Engineering	SLCo EM, White City, MSD	Allowance for larger runoff during spring melt season, and reduce the amount of debris buildup.	High	SLCo PW capital improvement funds, UDOT, MSD capital improvement funds, White City general funds	Long-term	Medium	
8	Procure FMA grants in coordination with the MSD and SLCo EM.	Flooding, Heavy Rain	MSD	White City, SLCo Flood Control Engineering, SLCo EM	Increased understanding of grants available and how funds can be used for mitigation efforts.	Low	PDM grant, HMGP grant, FMA, NRCS grant, White City/MSD capital improvement budgets and bonds	Medium-term	Medium	
9	Develop an enhanced emergency notification communications system for White City.	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide/Slope Failure, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	SLCo EM	MSD, UFA, UPD, White City, UDOT	Early notification of impending wildfire to decrease loss of life, improved relationships with the public and stakeholders, and faster delivery of information with templates/plans ready to go.	Medium	SLCo EM general funds, MSD general funds, White City general funds, HSGP grant, BRIC grant	Short-term	Medium	
10	Promote the Firewise Initiative and regularly review/update the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for White City.	Wildfire	UFA	SLCo EM, MSD, White City, FFSL	Increased awareness of the plan (for the public and stakeholders), increased eligibility for grants/other funding sources, and regular review of CWPP.	Low	SLCo EM general funds, MSD general funds, White City general funds, Community Wildfire Assistance grant, Fire Prevention and Safety grant	Short-term	Medium	
11	Conduct public awareness campaign on Tier 2 reporting software for chemical reporting.	Hazardous Materials Incident	UFA	SLCo EM, UPD, White City, Sheriff's Office	Increased understanding of Tier 2 reporting and how local agencies can find and submit information. Provision of a common operating platform for hazardous materials reporting.	Low	White City general funds, SLCo EM general funds, LEPC, State of Utah general funds, MSD general funds	Long-term	Medium	



#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Time-frame	Priority	Comments
12	Enact local regulations and codes for development to reduce landslide and slope failure damage to critical infrastructure and buildings.	Landslide/Slope Failure	MSD	SLCo EM, UFA, White City, SLCo Office of Regional Development, local utilities	Reduction in the likelihood of landslides and critical infrastructure/building damage, and ensuring that future development is up to code and follows policy to avoid repetitive loss properties.	Medium	SLCo EM general funds, MSD general funds, State of Utah general funds, White City general funds	Long-term	Medium	
13	Leverage WebEOC and GIS to track the spread of contagious disease.	Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic	SLCo Health Dept	SLCo EM, UFA, MSD, UPD, Sheriff's Office	Use of GIS and WebEOC software to maintain situational awareness and track illnesses in White City.	Low	SLCo EM general funds, SLCo Health Department general funds, State of Utah general funds	Short-term	Medium	White City already has this software; need to improve training and documentation.
14	Create public awareness campaigns and public education programs on radon risks and provide home radon testing.	Radon	SLCo EM	SLCo Aging & Adult Services, UDEQ, SLCo Health Department, White City, MSD	Decrease in radon-caused cancer deaths, increase in engagement and understanding with the public on what SLCo and White City can do or help with.	Low	SLCo general funds, White City general funds, UDEQ general funds	Short-term	Low	
15	Develop road resurfacing project that includes permeable pavement for areas with rain-based flooding.	Severe Weather – Heavy Rain	SLCo Flood Control Engineering	SLCo Parks and Recreation Department, MSD, SLCo PW & Municipal Services, White City, UDOT	Reduction of pollutants discharged in runoff, reduction in maintenance time/costs on roads, and increase traction on roads.	High	SLCo Flood Control Engineering general funds, SLCo PW & Municipal Services general funds, UDOT general funds, FMA, HMGP grant	Long-term	Low	
16	Create a public education program for property owners to learn about tree maintenance and high strength windows	Severe Weather – High Wind	SLCo EM	SLCo Aging & Adult Services, SLCo PW & Municipal Services, UFA, White City, MSD, NWS	Reduction in damage during high wind event to critical infrastructure, prevention of personal injuries (people driving on roads or walking in the neighborhood), and improvement of relationships with stakeholders and the public.	Low	SLCo PW & Municipal Services general funds, SLCo EM general funds, White City general funds, MSD general funds, UFA general funds	Short-term	Low	
17	Develop a severe winter weather mitigation program to maintain access to primary roadways and evacuation routes.	Severe Winter Weather – Heavy Snow, Blizzard	SLCo PW & Municipal Services	SLCo EM, White City, MSD, UDOT, NWS	Use of roads by emergency services like police, fire, and paramedics to provide their services.	Low	MSD general funds, SLCo PW & Municipal Services general funds, White City general funds	Short-term	High	A severe winter storm with heavy snowfall requires our operators and equipment to be used to clear roads and streets for the public and emergency vehicles to use. The primary effort will be to keep the roads open by clearing snow.
18	Conduct public awareness campaign about lightning safety.	Severe Weather – Lightning	White City FD	SLCo Parks and Recreation, UFA, SLCo PW & Municipal Services, SLCo EM, MSD	Increase in lightning strike awareness for the public.	Low	SLCo general funds, MSD general funds, White City general funds	Short-term	Low	

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Time-frame	Priority	Comments
19	Improve outreach for “see something, say something” QR code to deter terrorist acts.	Terrorism (including Cyberattack)	SLCo EM	SLCo Sheriff’s Office, UPD, UFA, MSD, White City, SLCo IT	Ensuring that residents and local agencies are aware of local intelligence resources and ways in which they can report suspicious activity, and encouragement of QR code use/outreach at all special events in White City.	Low	SLCo EM general funds, White City general funds, MSD general funds, UPD general funds	Short-term	Medium	
20	Be a part of the countywide intelligence group/division to monitor and analyze threats before an incident occurs.	Terrorism (including Cyberattack)	SLCo EM	White City, SLCo Sheriff’s Office, SIAC, DHS, ATF, FBI, MSD	Establishment of a central group to collect and analyze information, develop SOPs for intelligence, and promote greater collaboration.	Low	ESGP grant, SHSP grant, SLCo EM general funds, White City general funds	Short-term	Medium	This would be a core group of stakeholders that meet on a regular basis to share and collaborate on intelligence data.
21	Code Enforcement – Review critical infrastructure facilities to ensure that building materials are up to code and are tornado resistant.	Tornado	MSD	White City, SLCo EM, SLCo PW & Municipal Services, SLCo Flood Control Engineering, UFA, UPD, SLCo Facilities Management	Ensuring that critical infrastructure facilities are operational/functional in the event of a disaster and preservation of life and safety.	Medium	SLCo EM general funds, MSD general funds, White City general funds, UFA general funds	Short-term	Low	
22	Enhance interoperable radio communications systems in White City..	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide/Slope Failure, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	MSD	UFA, UPD, SLCo Sheriff’s Office, SLCo EM, White City PD	Improved communication between different agencies, and provision of a common operating platform.	Medium	SLCo EM general funds, White City general funds, MSD general funds, HSGP grant	Short-term	Medium	
23	Be a part of the countywide single source of information sharing/gathering for intelligence	Civil Disturbance, Terrorism	SLCo EM	SLCo Sheriff’s Office, SIAC, MSD, White City	Increased coordination between local agencies/jurisdictions.	Medium	White City general funds, MSD general funds, ESGP grant, SHSP grant	Short-term	Medium	Have one common operating platform to be used by all agencies in White City and the MSD to collect suspicious activity reports. Develop a public awareness campaign to educate the public on how and what to report.
24	Install xeriscaping on government-owned buildings.	Drought, Wildfire	MSD	Water companies/districts, MSD, State of Utah, White City, SLCo Facilities Management	Decrease in the cost of landscape irrigation, reduction in water use, and reduction of wildfire risk.	High	SLCo Facilities general funds, State of Utah general funds, MSD general funds	Short-term	Low	
25	Improve communication to the public and stakeholders on resources available	Severe Winter Weather	SLCo EM	The Office of Homeless and Criminal Justice Reform, MSD,	Prevention of further damage to critical infrastructure, ensuring that homeless individuals have warming resources available, and	Low	SLCo EM general funds, SLCo Health Department general funds, UT	Short-term	Low	

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Time-frame	Priority	Comments
	when Code Blue is in effect during severe winter weather.			White City, NWS, UT Department of HHS, White City	offloading of some of the pressure on local homeless resource providers with standard protocols to follow during Code Blue.		Department of HHS general funds, White City general funds, MSD general funds			
26	Establish an emergency fund to support response and recovery operations.	Civil Disturbance, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide/Slope Failure, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	MSD	UFA, UPD, SLC Co EM	Provision of a means to effectively respond to and recover from impacts.	High	White City general funds	Medium-term	Medium	
27	Conduct seismic retrofitting and implement a program for residents similar to the “Fix the Bricks” initiative.	Earthquake	UFA	SLCo EM	Improvement of the resilience of facilities to withstand earthquakes, and protection of buildings and people from falling debris.	Medium	White City general funds	Short-term	High	
28	Develop a training program for contractors so they become qualified to conduct seismic retrofitting.	Earthquake	UFA	SLCo EM	Provision of a workforce to improve the resilience of facilities to earthquakes.	Low	White City general funds	Short-term	Low	



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