

City of Auburn Plan Annex

Introduction

The following is a summary of key information about the jurisdiction and its history.

Population

The City of Auburn was incorporated in 1891. As of April 2019, the population has grown to 81,720, according to the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).

Between 2000 and 2010 the population of Auburn increased 74.1% however, a significant portion of this growth was the result of two annexations consisting of Lea Hill (east) and West Hill (west) that became effective in 2008. Between 2010 and 2019 the city increased in population by 16.44% (OFM, 2019). In 2017, Auburn was one of the top ten cities for population growth within Washington State; the top ten cities in descending order were: Seattle, Vancouver, Spokane, Federal Way, Kent, Tacoma, Auburn, Redmond, and Everett (OFM, 2017).

Location and Description

The City of Auburn is located in the Southern Puget Sound area of the State of Washington, approximately 20 miles south of Seattle. Auburn has an area of approximately 29.83 square miles, with approximately 28.17 square miles located in King County and approximately 1.66 square miles located in Pierce County. The City lies at the south end of State Route 18, at its intersection with State Route 167. Mount Rainier lies approximately 55 miles to the southeast of the City. The diverse geography of the City presents a need to consider all hazard mitigation planning efforts and also influences the probability of landslides, floods, earthquakes, and volcano/lahar events.

The topography includes the centrally located, north south aligned Green River Valley, as well as the West Hill, East Hill, and Southeast plateaus. The City is part of two watersheds that flow to Puget Sound; the northern portion of the City occurs within the Green-Duwamish Watershed (Water Resource Inventory Area 9) and the southern portion lies within the Puyallup-White Watershed (Water Resource Inventory Area 10). The City boundaries include the Green and White Rivers, Bowman, Mill and Olson Creeks and as well as numerous small streams throughout the City.

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (MIT) is located both inside and outside the city limits of Auburn. The MIT was established in 1874, and is comprised of the descendants of the area's original Coast Salish peoples. The Muckleshoot Reservation consists of six sections of land situated diagonally, has 20 miles of boundaries, and encompasses six square-miles. Three sections (3 square miles) are within the municipal limits of the City of Auburn. Many of the landowners within the reservation boundaries are not tribal members over which the city has authority. The sections located outside the City are mostly surrounded by farms and rural areas, with urbanization encroaching on the western portion. The Muckleshoot Tribe is one of Washington's largest tribes, with a membership of about 3,300.

Jurisdiction Profile

As of 2014 Auburn is ranked as the 14th-most populated city in the State of Washington. It is located in King and Pierce County the two most populated counties in the state (Auburn Community Profile, 2015 Appendix H of the Comprehensive Plan).

Brief History

The City of Auburn was home to some of the earliest settlers in King County. Nestled in a fertile river valley, Auburn has been both a farm community and a center of business and industry for more than 150 years. Auburn is located near the original confluence of the Green and White rivers, both of which contain runoff water from the Cascade Mountain range. The valley was originally the home of the Skopamish, Smalhkamish, and Stkamish Indian tribes. The first white men in the region were explorers and traders who arrived in the 1830s.

Settlers first came to the valley in the 1850s. On October 27, 1855, a Native American ambush killed nine people, including women and children. In November, a military unit led by Lieutenant William Slaughter camped near what is now present-day Auburn. On December 4, 1855, a group of Native Americans attacked, killing Lt. Slaughter and two other men.

A new treaty was written which provided the establishment of the Muckleshoot reservation, which is the only Indian reservation now within the boundaries of King County. The White River tribes collectively became known as the Muckleshoot tribe.

A group of white settlers, including the Neely and Ballard families, began returning to the area. In 1891, the town of Slaughter incorporated. Although many older citizens considered the town's name a memorial, many newer residents understandably felt uncomfortable with it. Within two years, the town was renamed Auburn, taken from the first line of Oliver Goldsmith's poem, *The Deserted Village*: "Sweet Auburn! Loveliest village of the plain."

Auburn had been a bustling center for hop farming until 1890 when the crops were destroyed by aphids. After the severe crop loss, the farms were mostly dairy farms and berry farms. Nevertheless, flooding was still a problem for Auburn farmers up until the Howard Hanson Dam was built in 1962. The dam on the Green River, along with the Mud Mountain dam on the White River, provided controlled river management, which left the valley nearly flood free.

Another impetus to Auburn's growth was the railroad. The Northern Pacific Railroad put a rail line through town in 1883, but it was the Seattle-Tacoma Interurban line that allowed easy access to both cities starting in 1902. The Interurban allowed farmers to get their product to the markets within hours after harvest. The railroad, along with better roads, caused many new companies to set up business in Auburn, among them the Borden Condensery (which made Borden's Condensed Milk) and the Northern Clay Company.

Auburn grew through the twentieth century like many American towns. The 1920s were prosperous for citizens, but the Great Depression of the 1930s left many in need. During World War II, many local Japanese farmers had their land seized and were forcibly moved to internment camps. At the same time, local boys were sent to fight in the Pacific, and some died in battle.

The postwar era was prosperous to Auburn, bringing more businesses and a community college to the city. In 1963, The Boeing Company built a large facility to mill sheet metal skin for jet airliners. As time went on, many farms disappeared as the land was converted to industrial use. In the 1990s, a large regional shopping mall was built in the valley, enticing consumers from all over the Puget Sound region.

Auburn has made the transition from small farms to large industries, but much of the city's history remains. A monument in the memory of Lieutenant Slaughter, erected in 1918, still stands in a local park. The Neely Mansion, built by the son of a pioneer in 1891, has been refurbished and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Auburn's downtown still maintains a "Main Street U.S.A." appearance. (Sources: Clarence B. Bagley, 1929 and Josephine Emmons Vine, 1990)

Climate

Auburn's average annual snowfall is 6.8 inches per year and the average annual rainfall is 39.14 inches per year. Temperatures range between an annual average high of 61.7 degrees and an average low of 44.6 degrees.

While the climate of Western Washington is mild on average, high-hazard storms and weather patterns impact the area on a frequent basis. The most frequent weather-related impacts come as a result of windstorms that can cause widespread damage and coastal flooding; atmospheric river events that cause flooding, landslides, and can increase the threat of dam or levee failure; and winter storms that can result in transportation impacts. Western Washington sometimes experiences extreme weather events, including heat and cold that challenge health and infrastructure systems, severe thunderstorms that can produce wind damage, and even occasional tornadoes. Finally, weather can also strongly influence other hazards such as wildfires as well as HAZMAT incidents, ash fall, and smoke plumes which can result in hazardous health conditions.

Governing Body Format

The City of Auburn is a non-charter code city retaining the council-mayor form of government, as provided in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 35A.02.030 of the Optional Municipal Code for the State. The Mayor and seven Council Members serve the City of Auburn. The City Council is responsible for setting City policies as well as reviewing and approving Auburn's Hazard Mitigation Annex. Auburn Emergency Management will oversee the plan's implementation. The City is organized into the following departments: Administration, Finance, Human Resources, Risk and Property Management, Information Services, Legal, Parks, Arts and Recreation, Community Development, Police, and Public Works.

Development Trends

The City of Auburn established its land use pattern with adoption of the first modern Comprehensive (Land Use) Plan in 1986. The Plan was amended to comply with the Growth Management Act (GMA) in April 1995 and is updated annually. The most recent major update to the Comprehensive Plan was adopted by City Council on December 14, 2015 (Ordinance No. 6584).

The overall urban form of the City is heavily influenced by its location in a river valley surrounded by relatively steep hillsides. The organization of the land use pattern of the plan generally separates the City into five areas (reference Map 1.2 "Districts" below):

- North Auburn - a regional serving area which is a concentration of employment base.
- South Auburn - a community serving area which contains a majority of the older, more established residential areas and locally oriented businesses.
- Southeast Auburn - a low density residential and environmentally sensitive area.
- The Plateau – a residential area featuring land within the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe's reservation boundary and jurisdiction, and the Seven Day Adventists "Academy."
- Lakeland – a master planned community featuring a mix of residential and commercial uses.
- West Hill - a residential area featuring a mix of older, established low density, rural development without a commercial area.
- Lea Hill – a residential area comprised of rural development, traditional suburban development, and small locally serving commercial areas.
- The downtown area which uniquely serves both the region and local community.

The annexation of Lea Hill, West Hill, and Lakeland Hills South substantially increased the number of households and development potential within the City. The West Hill and Lea Hill annexations, respectively, brought relatively low-density rural uses intermixed with traditional suburban residential developments, and a

range of levels of infrastructure. As shown on Map 1.2. “Districts” below, Lea Hill is bound by the Green River, Highway 18, S. 277th St., and Kent. Much of this area was annexed into Auburn in 2008. West Hill is bound by West Valley Highway, 51st Ave., and agricultural lands to the north. Much of West Hill was annexed in 2008, although annexations occurred throughout the 1990s. Lakeland Hills South together with Lakeland Hills (North) is considered “Lakeland”. Lakeland Hills South is bounded by Lakeland Hills to the north, with the county line between King and Pierce County as the upper bound, and unincorporated Pierce County to south. Lakeland Hill South was annexed into the City of Auburn between 1998 and 2005.

In 2004, Auburn's downtown was designated and stills remains an "Urban Center" pursuant to the King County Countywide Planning Policies. Urban Centers are areas with concentrated housing and employment, supported by high capacity transportation systems and retail, recreational, public facilities parks and open space. Much of the county's growth in employment and a significant share of new housing is focused within urban centers.

In 2017 Lakeland Hills South was designated as a “Center of Local Importance” (COLI) pursuant to the Pierce Countywide Planning Policies. Centers of Local Importance are considered concentrations of activities and land uses that provide a sense of place for the community and neighborhood. As a master planned community, Lakeland Hills South features a number of land uses, including residential, civic, recreational, commercial, and cultural areas that provide a sense of place for the community and surrounding area.

Within Puget Sound Regional Council’s (PSRC) Vision 2040 (adopted in 1995) the regional long-range plan, the City of Auburn is considered a “Core City,” a regionally designated growth center that is intended to accommodate a significant share of future growth within the region. PSRC is in the process of adopting Vision 2050, an update to Vision 2040, and under the revised regional long-range plan, Auburn will still be considered a Core City.

The City's development regulations, which include zoning, closely align with and implement the land use designations of the Comprehensive (Land Use) Plan. The zoning regulations are periodically updated. The City adopted its Critical Areas Ordinance in compliance with GMA in May 2005 (Ordinance No. 5894) to provide for the identification, regulation and protection of environmentally sensitive areas including wetlands, streams, wildlife habitat, geologic hazard areas, groundwater protection areas, and flood hazard areas. The city updated its floodplain regulations, Chapter 15.68 of the City code, in 2008 (Ordinance No. 6161) and updated its Shoreline Management Program in April 2009 (Ordinance No. 6235) in compliance with the State Shoreline Management Action RCW 90.58. The Green and White Rivers are subject to the shoreline regulations. The City is currently in the process of updating its Critical Areas Ordinance and Shoreline Management Program and intends to have the update complete by the end of December 2019.

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Auburn's Comprehensive Plan is the leading policy document that guides the City's evolution and growth over a 20-year period. The Comprehensive Plan identifies the desired type, configuration, and intensity of land uses throughout the city, as well as the character and capacity of public facilities and services like streets and utilities. Its policies address critical topics such as housing, the environment, transportation, public safety, and economic

development. The Comprehensive Plan also serves as the basis for the City's adoption of special purpose plans for the city such as transportation or utilities plans, and serves as the basis for development standards and regulations such as City zoning and critical area regulations. By proactively planning and preparing the City for unanticipated natural events and by implementing regulatory requirements that mitigate exposure to natural hazards, the City will continue to construct and operate high-quality infrastructure. Infrastructure assets that have long lives, require fiscally sound and environmentally appropriate upkeep, conform to uniform standards, and are in the best interests of taxpayers and ratepayers. The adoption and implementation of this plan has caused a reduction in developments in hazard prone areas of the City.

Jurisdiction Risk Summary

Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Summary

| HAZARD | RISK SUMMARY | VULNERABILITY SUMMARY | IMPACT SUMMARY |
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| <p>Earthquake</p> | <p>City of Auburn is susceptible to multiple fault lines that can produce major earthquakes. The largest fault lines can produce earthquakes that induce damages ranging from 2.8% (M9.0 Cascadia Earthquake) to 7.4% (M7.1 Tacoma Fault) of total building and contents.</p> <p>A significant percentage of structures in Auburn reside within a liquefaction risk zone.</p> | <p>According to the 2018 King County Risk Report, Auburn has a total of 15,352 Structures for a total value (buildings and contents) of \$11.9B. Of those structures, 447 have an earthquake loss ratio of greater than or equal to 10% of total building and contents.</p> <p>Auburn has 6,715 structures located in moderate or higher liquefaction zones. That is 43.7% of the total structures within the city. The exposed value of those structures (building and contents) is approximately \$8.1B. The high dollar amount comparatively, is due in part to the commercial areas and density of the structures in the Auburn valley area.</p> <p>Also located in the liquefaction zone are key infrastructure include, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets • Bridges • Railroad • Hospitals • Schools • Utilities • Government Facilities • Airport | <p>Over 78% of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1994, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications.</p> <p>Earthquakes can trigger other natural hazard events such as dam failures and landslides, which could severely impact the planning area.</p> <p>In addition to all of King County, much of Auburn is likely to experience a major disruption in flow of goods and services due to the destruction of major transportation infrastructure across the broader region.</p> <p>Development of new structures and infrastructure continues through the liquefaction prone zone.</p> |

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| <p>Flood</p> | <p>6.43% of the total land area of the city is within the Special Flood Hazard Area. The city has good floodplain management regulations and has limited development; however, there are some structures already present in the floodplain.</p> | <p>There are 114 structures exposed in the special flood hazard area, with an exposed value (building and contents) of \$685.5 M. We have zero repetitive loss properties located in the special flood hazard area. Structures within the Special Flood Hazard area consist of residential, commercial and institutional organizations.</p> | <p>Since 2015, there have been few flooding events that produced minor impacts within the City. Auburn’s last major flood event was during the 2015 declared flood emergency in Washington State. Lowland flooding and localized small landslides occurred in Auburn.</p> <p>The frequent, yet minor flooding events that occur during flood season poses a unique risk that gradually increases over time due to the accumulation and build-up of silt and river debris within the river channel.</p> <p>In 1996 the City purchased 1508 W Main St. (parcel no. 1421049036) in Auburn, WA for open space utilizing Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds. This property was a repetitive loss property; but because the city acquired it and demolished the building it is no longer in that category.</p> |
| <p>Landslide</p> | <p>The City of Auburn is susceptible to landslides along our many hills. Landslides can be some of the most destructive events in nature, posing a serious hazard to people and properties on or below hillsides, in addition to critical infrastructure such as transportation. The majority of significant slide events in King County have occurred during or shortly after storm events.</p> | <p>143 (>1%; \$142 M) structures are exposed to landslide hazard areas within city limits.</p> <p>Most of the structures within the landslide prone areas are residential. However, critical infrastructure consisting of transportation, streets, and bridges are often heavily impacted during slide events.</p> | <p>Due to landslide hazard zones, both city residents and critical infrastructure are greatly impacted during slide events. Many homes are located in landslide hazard zones posing serious risk to life safety.</p> <p>Main transportation routes within landslide hazard areas, key roads are periodically closed due to landslides. These closures cause a disruption to flow of goods and services, creating traffic elsewhere, delaying response times for emergency responders, and impacting city residents.</p> |

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| <p>Severe Weather</p> | <p>The City of Auburn is susceptible to a variety of different severe weather events including thunderstorms, hail storms, damaging winds, tornadoes, drought and excessive heat.</p> | <p>All critical facilities are exposed to severe weather. Additional facilities on higher ground may also be exposed to wind damage or damage from falling trees. The most common problems associated with severe weather are loss of utilities. Downed power lines can cause blackouts, leaving large areas isolated. Phone, water and sewer systems may not function. Roads may become impassable due to secondary hazards such as landslides.</p> | <p>A severe weather event that causes damage to 10% of the structures and infrastructure within the City can potentially result in upwards of \$2 B.</p> <p>An event that causes damage to 50% can potentially result in upwards of \$9 B.</p> <p>Severe weather can cause damage to residential, commercial, institutional and government assets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets • Bridges • Railroad • Hospitals • Schools • Utilities • Government Facilities • Airport |
| <p>Severe Winter Weather</p> | <p>The City of Auburn is susceptible to a variety of different severe winter weather events including any dangerous cold-weather phenomena with the potential to cause damage, serious social disruption, or loss of human life. It includes snowstorms, ice storms, hail storms, blizzards, damaging winds, and extreme cold.</p> | <p>Severe winter weather can significantly impact city services, stranding commuters, stopping the flow of supplies, and disrupting emergency and medical services.</p> <p>Accumulations of snow can collapse buildings and knock down trees and power lines. Significant snow events may result in residential homes and local businesses being without power and heat for a prolonged amount of time, causing major life safety issues throughout the city.</p> <p>In underdevelopment and/or low density residential areas, homes and farms may be isolated for days, and unprotected livestock may be lost.</p> <p>The City of Auburn is particularly vulnerable to snow</p> | <p>Severe winter weather, such as the February 2019 snowstorm, can immobilize a region and paralyze a city.</p> <p>The most recent snow event in February 2019, forced closures of several roads throughout the City:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt View Drive, Terrace View Drive, 105th SE, S 292nd St and the Lakeland Parkway were all closed due to snow/ice. • Oravetz was closed due to downed trees and power lines, • Riverwalk was closed because of a semi-truck was stuck. • Kersey due to an accident investigation. |

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| | | <p>and ice events due to steep hills and roads.</p> <p>Ice and snow events, in combination with wind, can increase the severity and impact of severe winter weather.</p> | <p>Snow and ice storms have a significant impact on the City’s public works department. Additional staffing, extended work hours, and specialized resources are required during such events in order to maintain traffic systems and critical infrastructure.</p> <p>The city activates an Emergency Snow & Ice Removal Plan that prioritizes specific routes such as main arterials, transit and school bus routes, and life line routes. Secondary and lower-priority routes will be maintained after primary routes are managed, based on conditions and resources available.</p> <p>The City’s most vulnerable populations are especially impacted by severe winter weather events, such as snowstorms and prolonged cold spells. Impacts include loss of power and heat, interruption of transportation services, and inability to obtain food and water.</p> <p>Depending on conditions, city staffing levels may be impacted or reduced due to employees unable to report to work safely. These conditions compounded by lower staffing levels, are likely to increase response times for public safety personnel.</p> |
| <p>Volcano</p> | <p>Past eruptions of Mt. Rainier have caused lahar flows through the Auburn valley. The Auburn valley floor is at risk of a future lahar. The mud flow would likely follow the White River basin and flow north through the city.</p> | <p>6,712 (43.7%) of structures in Auburn are within the Lahar risk zone in the event of a Volcanic eruption.</p> <p>Located in the lahar risk zone are key infrastructure include, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Streets ● Bridges | <p>Critical infrastructure within the lahar risk zone include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Streets ● Bridges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ R Street ○ A Street ● Schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ilalko Elementary School |

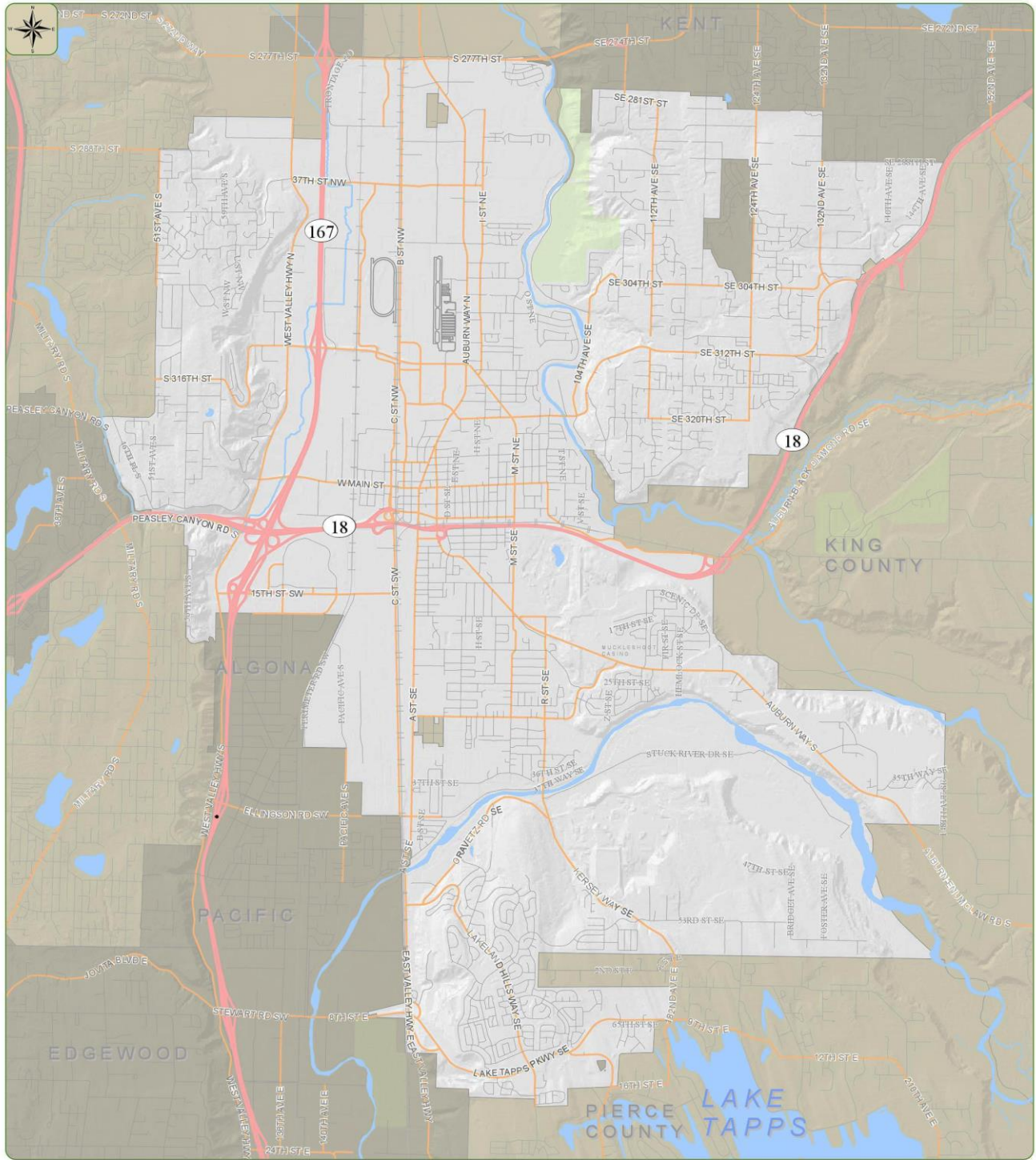
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| | <p>This flow, would likely cover the infrastructure and buildings along the valley.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railroad • Utilities • Government Facilities • Schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auburn Riverside High School ○ Mt. Baker Middle School ○ Gildo Rey Elementary School ○ Pioneer Elementary School ○ Holy Family Catholic School ○ Olympic Elementary School • Railroad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passenger Trains ○ BNSF ○ Union Pacific • Utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BPA Transmission Lines • Government Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auburn Maintenance & Operations ○ Government Services Administration (GSA) ○ VRFA Fire Stations <p>In addition to the lahar risk, the area north of the lahar zone is identified as a post-lahar flooding and sedimentation area that poses significant risk to the Auburn valley floor north of HWY18. Additional critical infrastructure located within the post lahar sedimentation and flooding area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auburn Municipal Airport • City Hall and the Annex Building • Multicare Auburn Medical Center (Hospital) |
| <p>Cyber Attack</p> | <p>The City uses a variety of systems, services, and devices that rely upon both internal and</p> | <p>Major cyber incidents can occur with or without warning.</p> | <p>Cyber incidents have the potential to disable city services, release non-disclosable information to</p> |

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| | <p>external computer networks in order to function properly. These networks as a whole are commonly referred to “cyberspace” and failures in them, regardless of cause, are commonly referred to as “cyber incidents”. Cyber incidents have the potential to disable city services release non-disclosable information to unknown parties, and create public safety issues, among other things.</p> | <p>Significant cyber events may be malicious or accidental/inadvertent, but initial response must not be dependent on determining which.</p> <p>Cyber vulnerabilities are both technological and human caused and will continue to exist regardless of the number of safeguards put in place and the amount of training conducted.</p> <p>Regardless of cause, major cyber incidents have the potential to shutdown critical infrastructure, negatively affect life safety, reveal protected information, and to cause harm to people, data, and physical assets.</p> <p>Incidents may start and end on systems that are outside of the City’s direct control.</p> | <p>unknown parties, and create public safety issues, among other things.</p> <p>Cyber events could reduce our ability to provide water and sewer services to residents, our ability to receive payments for utilities bills, lose our ability to provide payroll and residents lose their ability connect to the City.</p> |
| <p>Dam Failure</p> | <p>There are seven active dams that protect the City of Auburn. The four with the most potential for damage are the Howard Hanson Dam, Mud Mountain Dam, Lake Youngs Reservoir Dam, and the Lake Tapps System of dikes around the lake.</p> | <p>At full capacity, both the Howard Hanson, and Mud Mountain Dams have the potential of flooding the entire Auburn Valley floor in the event of a dam failure.</p> <p>The Lake Tapps system of dikes poses significant risk to many residential homes, and much of the Auburn Valley floor.</p> <p>If Dikes #6-12 (generally located along the north side of Lake Tapps) were to fail, the flow of water would inundate the White River causing significant flooding throughout the valley floor.</p> <p>A failure of the Lake Youngs Reservoir dam would also have significant impact on the City of Auburn. A breach would follow the Soos creek system to the Green River and then flow through the city.</p> | <p><u>Howard Hanson Dam:</u> A significant failure of the Howard Hanson dam, while at maximum capacity of the reservoir, would reach the area north of the airport in less than three hours, providing little time for evacuation of the Auburn valley floor.</p> <p><u>Mud Mountain Dam:</u> A significant failure of the Mud Mountain Dam, while at maximum capacity of the reservoir would reach the southwest part of Auburn in less than two hours.</p> <p>All city facilities in the Auburn valley would likely be unusable, after a failure of either dam, including the equipment and vehicles stored in those locations. Most homes and businesses in the same area would also be untenable.</p> |

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| | | <p>Within the projected flood risk zones for each major Dam, the City has the following critical infrastructure that would be greatly impacted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets • Bridges • Railroad • Utilities • Airport • Schools <p>The remaining 3 Dams within City limits are smaller and pose significantly less risk to structures and critical infrastructure within the City.</p> | <p>Lake Youngs Reservoir: A failure of the Lake Youngs Reservoir dam would also have significant impact on the City of Auburn. A breach would follow the Soos creek system to the Green River and then flow through the city. The most significant impacts would be in the north end of the city, from the Green river on the east to nearly SR 167 on the west and from approximately 15 St. NW to the northern city boundary. A breach of the Lake Youngs Dam could reach the city limits in approximately 4.5 hours, and could reach the area north of 15th St. NW within approximately 5 hours.</p> <p>A significant portion of city facilities in this area, including the Auburn Airport could be inundated with flood waters.</p> <p>Lake Tapps: A significant breach of the dikes on the north end of Lake Tapps would have a significant impact on the area of Auburn between Oravetz Road and the white river. This would impact residents and businesses in the area along with any infrastructure.</p> <p>Other Dams: The three remaining Dams would have less impact on the City, and likely be confined to neighborhoods immediately downstream.</p> |
| <p>Public Health Emergency</p> | <p>A Public Health Emergency could include a number of issues such as Measles, Mumps, and Influenza.</p> <p>The worldwide public health and scientific community is</p> | <p>The creation of a novel virus means that most, if not all, people in the world will have never been exposed to the new strain and have no immunity to the disease. It also means that new vaccines must be developed</p> | <p>There are several characteristics of an influenza pandemic that differentiate it from other public health emergencies. First, it has the potential to suddenly cause illness in a very large number of people, who could</p> |

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| | <p>increasingly concerned about the potential for a pandemic to arise from the widespread and growing avian influenza outbreak across several continents.</p> <p>Auburn will continue to participate in Seattle/King County Public Health initiatives and did not include this as a separate mitigation strategy.</p> | <p>and therefore are not likely to be available for months, during which time many people could become infected and seriously ill.</p> <p>A significant pandemic may generate patient loads sufficient to exceed capacity of local healthcare facilities and sectors. In addition, public demand for lab testing, vaccine, antiviral medications and health information may overwhelm day-to-day local public health and healthcare systems, providers and facilities.</p> <p>Basic services, such as healthcare, law enforcement, fire, emergency response, communications, transportation, and utilities, could be disrupted during a pandemic. Finally, the pandemic, unlike many other emergency events, could last for several weeks, if not months.</p> | <p>easily overwhelm the healthcare system throughout the nation. A pandemic outbreak could also jeopardize essential City and community services by causing high levels of absenteeism in critical positions in every workforce. It is likely that vaccines against the new virus will not be available for six to eight months following the emergence of the virus.</p> |
| Tsunami | The City of Auburn is not susceptible to impacts from a Tsunami and did not include this hazard in the mitigation planning process. | | |
| Avalanche | The City of Auburn is not susceptible to impacts from an Avalanche and did not include this hazard in the mitigation planning process. | | |
| Wildfire | While Auburn does face some risk in regards to Wildfire, those risks are addressed through other planning processes in partnership with Valley Regional Fire Authority. | | |

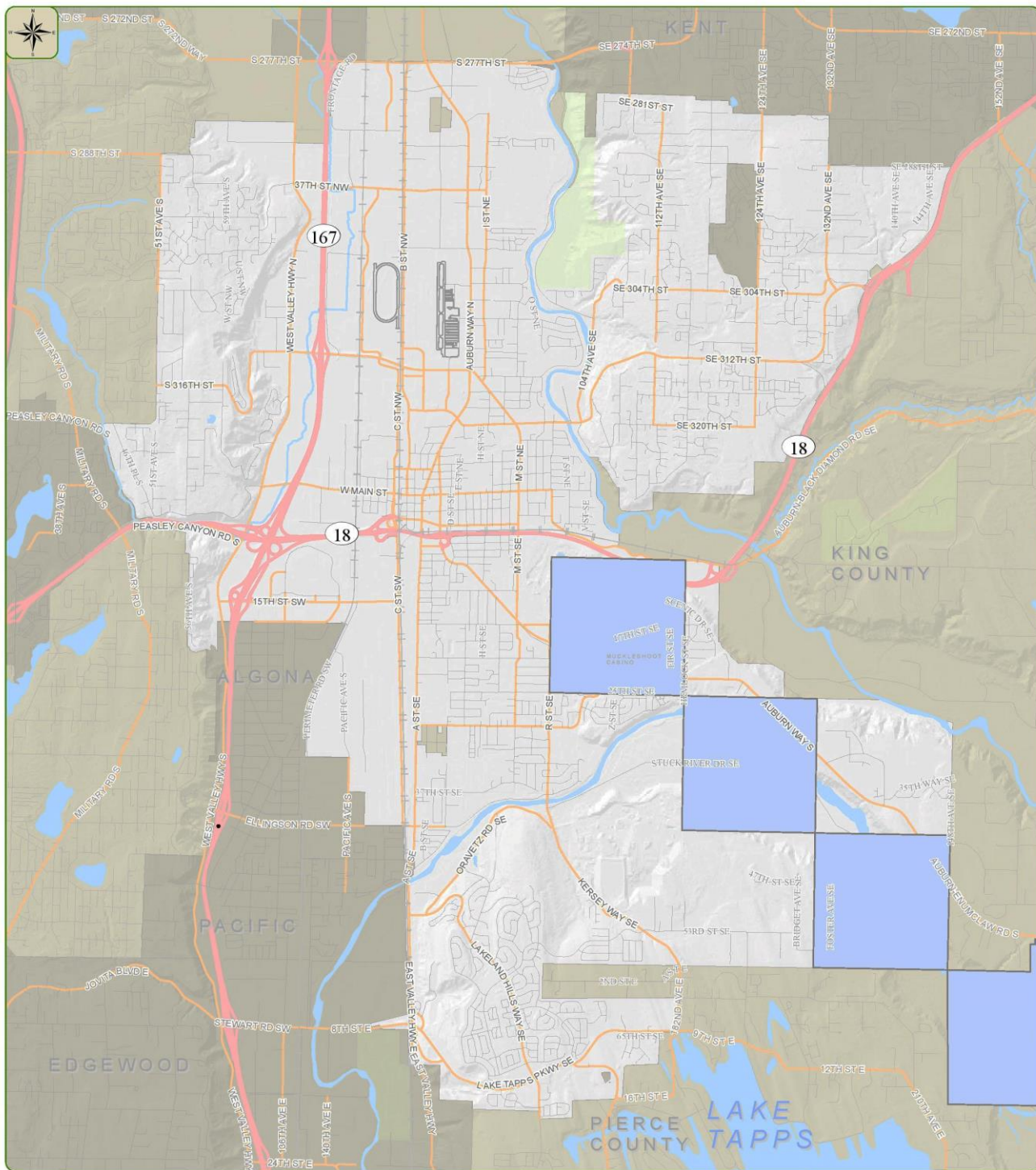
City of Auburn



Printed On: 7/31/2019
Map ID: 4131

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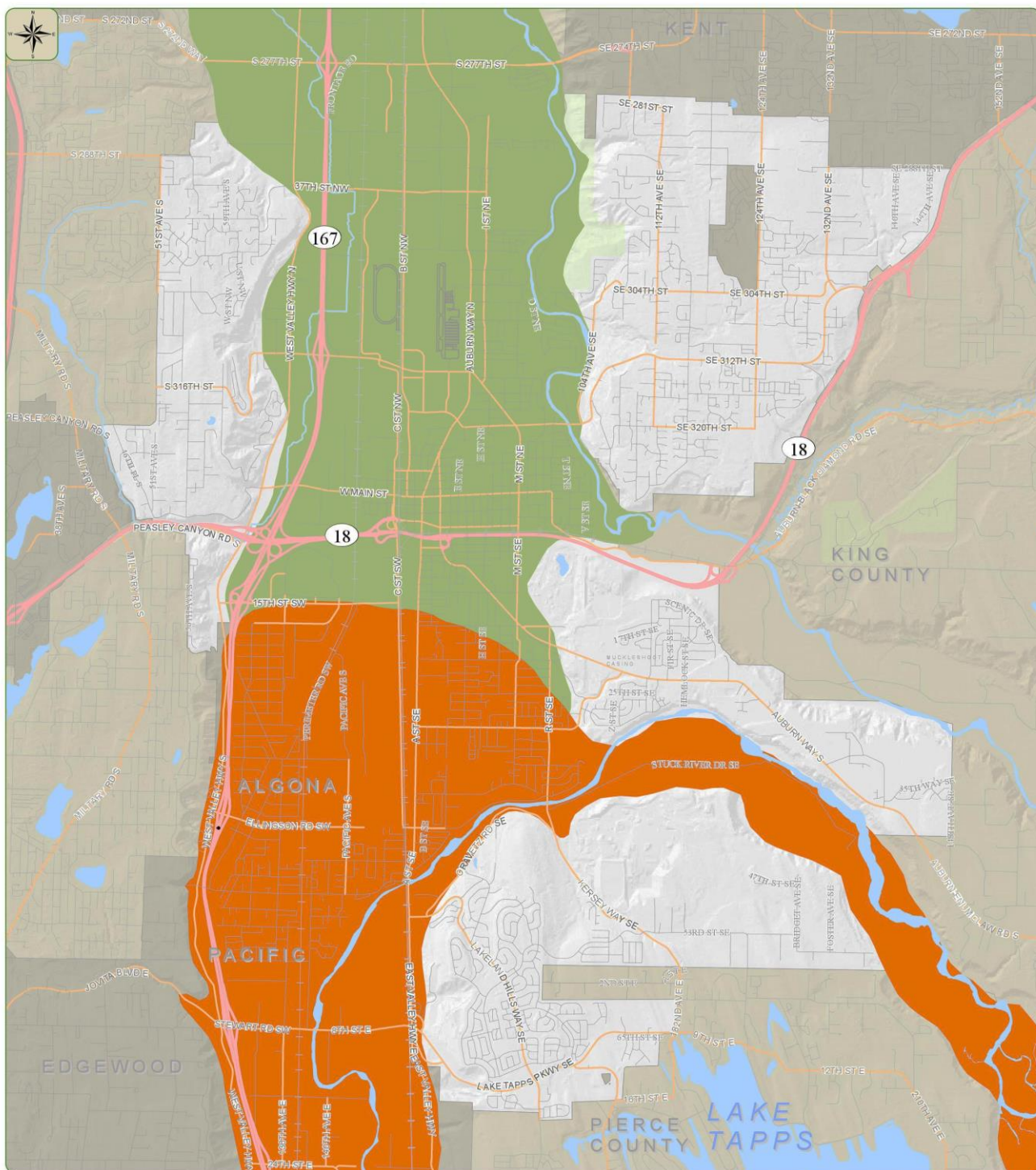
Muckleshoot Indian Tribal Land



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Volcanic Hazards

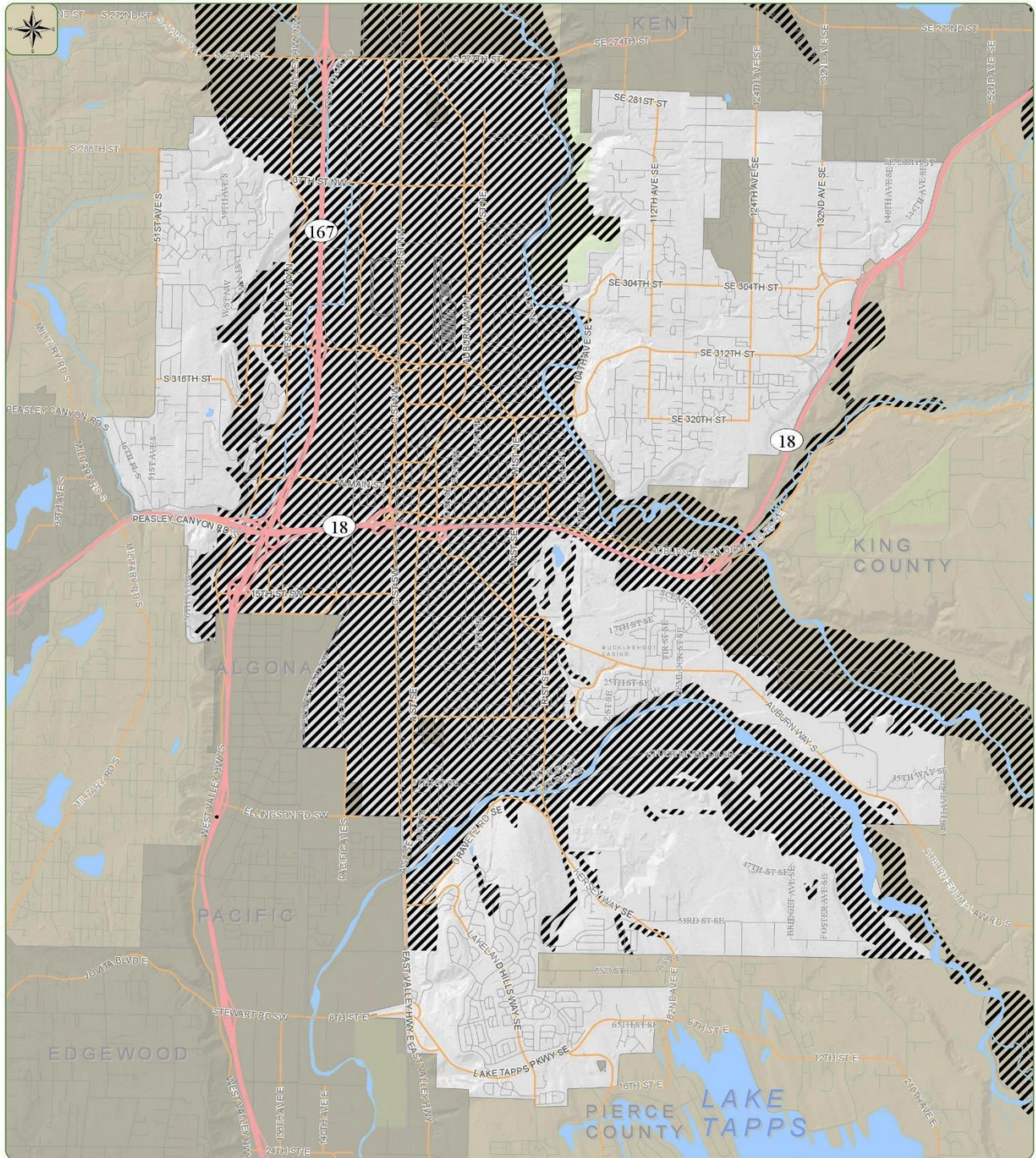


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| Hydrology | Surrounding Cities | Simplified Volcanic Hazards (USGS) |
| Streams | King and Pierce Counties | Lahars |
| Lakes and Rivers | Transportation | Sediment |
| Political Boundaries | Arterials | |
| City of Auburn | Highways | |
| | Locals | |

Printed On: 8/7/2019
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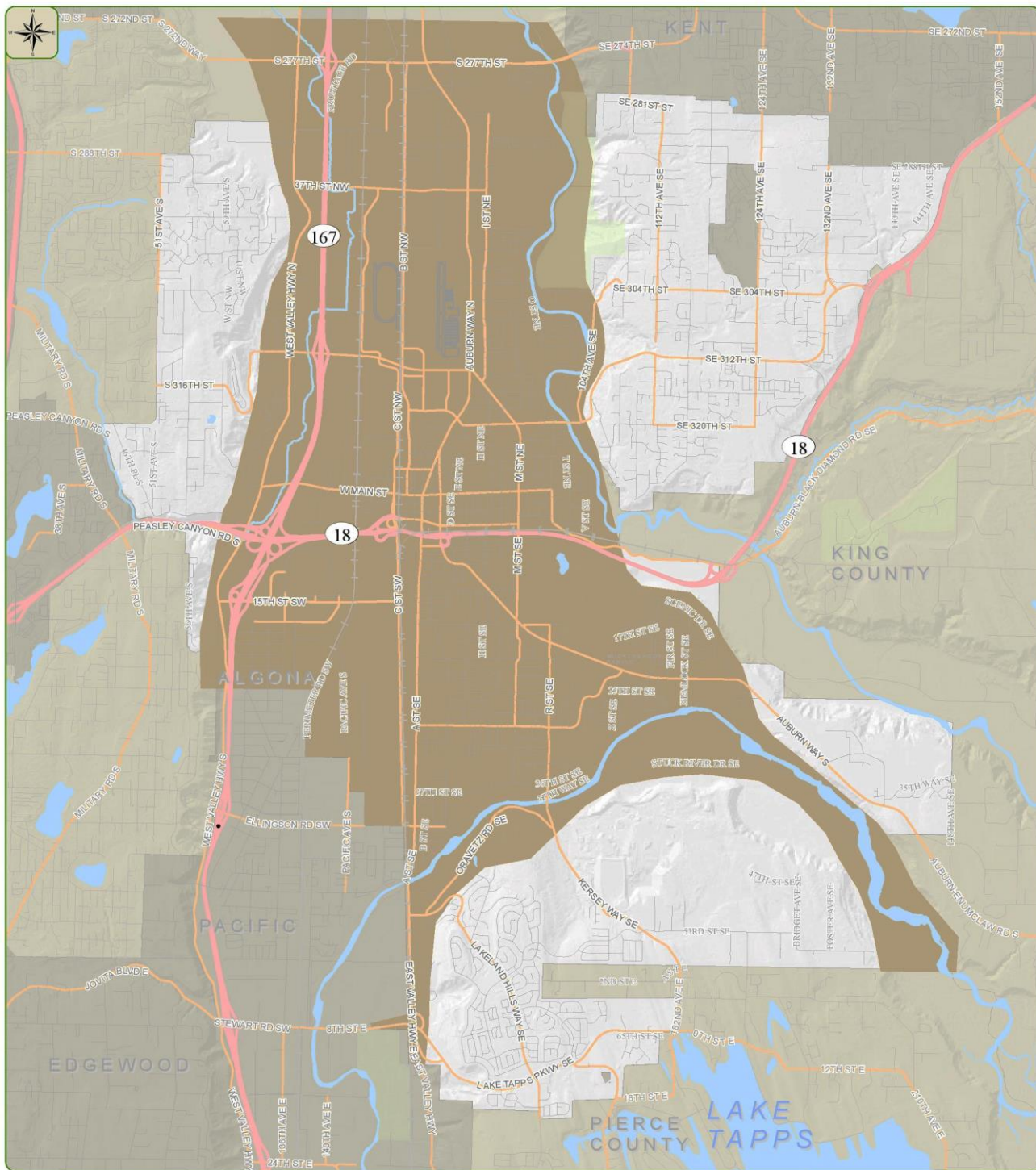
Seismic Hazards



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Map ID: 6152

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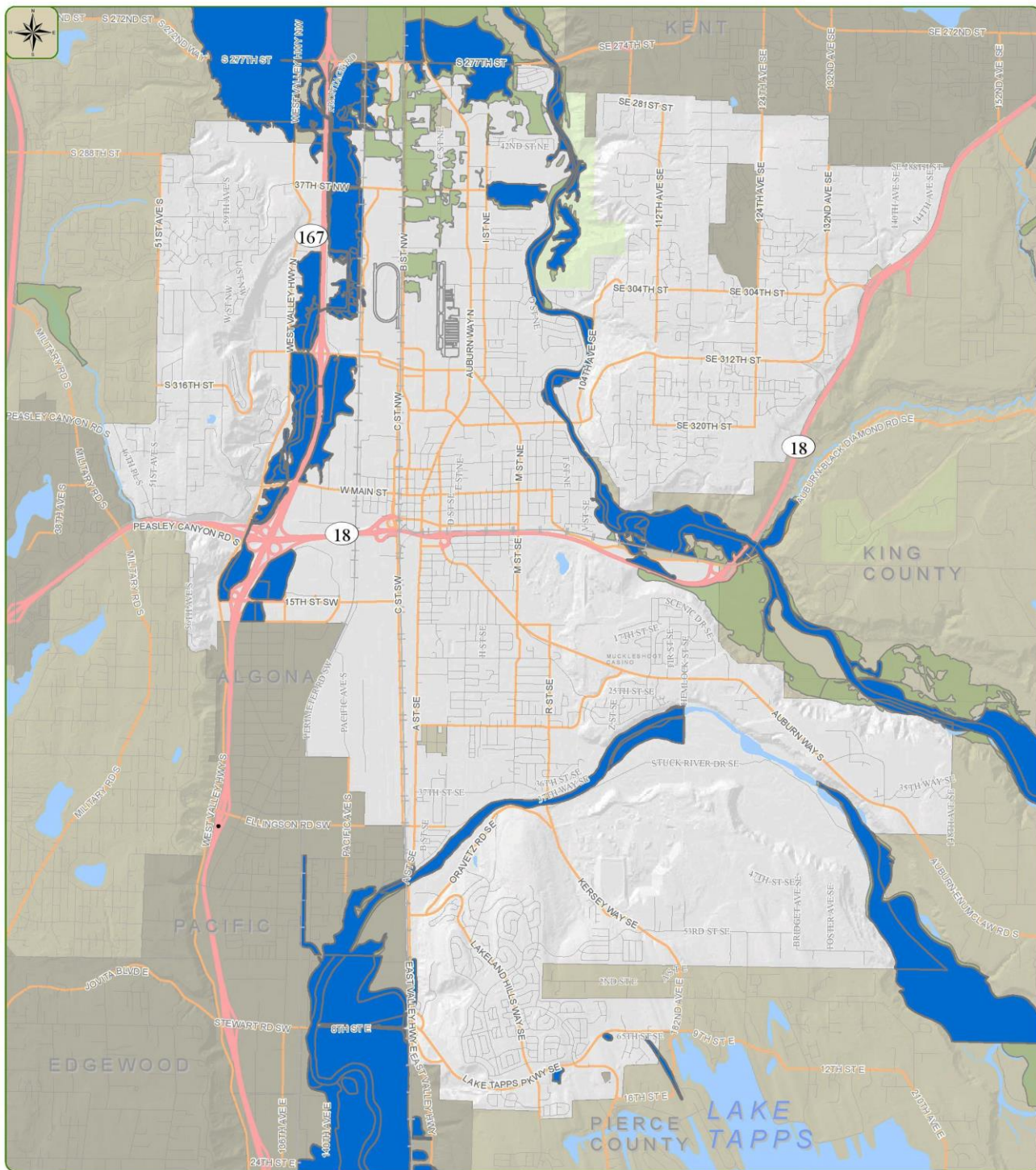
Historic Mudflows (Lahars)



Printed On: 7/31/2019
Map ID: 6150

Information shown is for general reference purposes only and does not necessarily represent exact geographic or cartographic data as mapped. The City of Auburn makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

Special Flood Hazard Areas

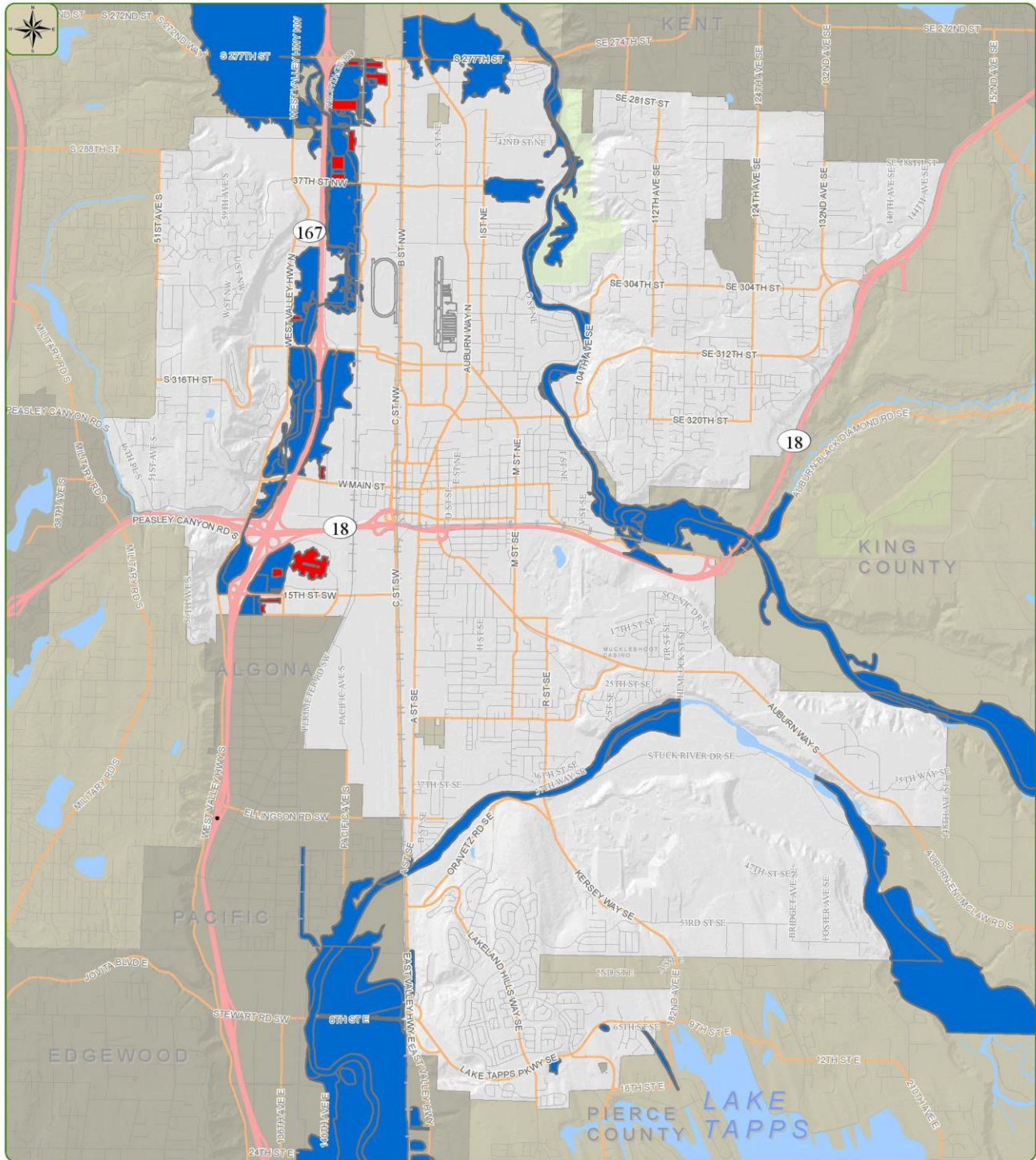


- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Hydrology | Transportation |
| Streams | Arterials |
| Lakes and Rivers | Highways |
| Political Boundaries | Locals |
| City of Auburn | Flood Hazard Areas |
| Surrounding Cities | Proposed Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) |
| King and Pierce Counties | |

Printed On: 7/31/2019
Map ID: 6148

Information shown is for general reference purposes only and does not necessarily represent exact geographic or cartographic data as mapped. The City of Auburn makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

Structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas



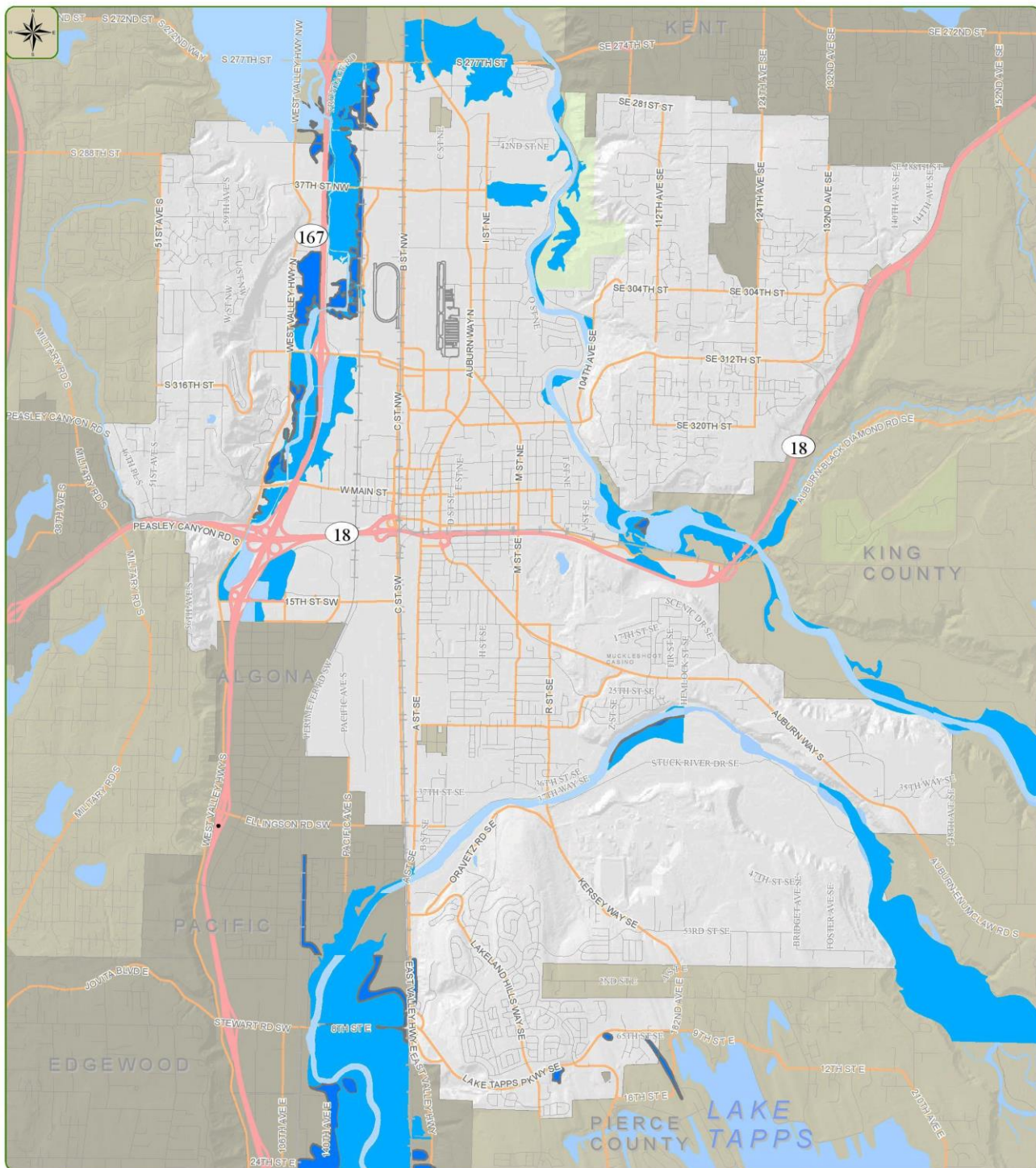
- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Streams | Arterials |
| Lakes and Rivers | Highways |
| City of Auburn | Locals |
| Surrounding Cities | Flood Hazard Areas |
| King and Pierce Counties | Proposed Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) |
| | Structures |

Structure Count: 37

Printed On: 7/31/2019
Map ID: 6149

Information shown is for general reference purposes only and does not necessarily represent exact geographic or cartographic data as mapped. The City of Auburn makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

Floodplain

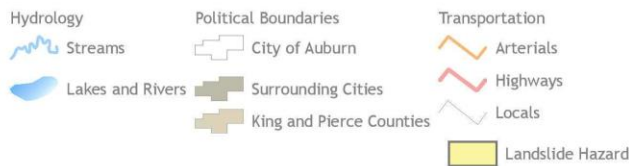
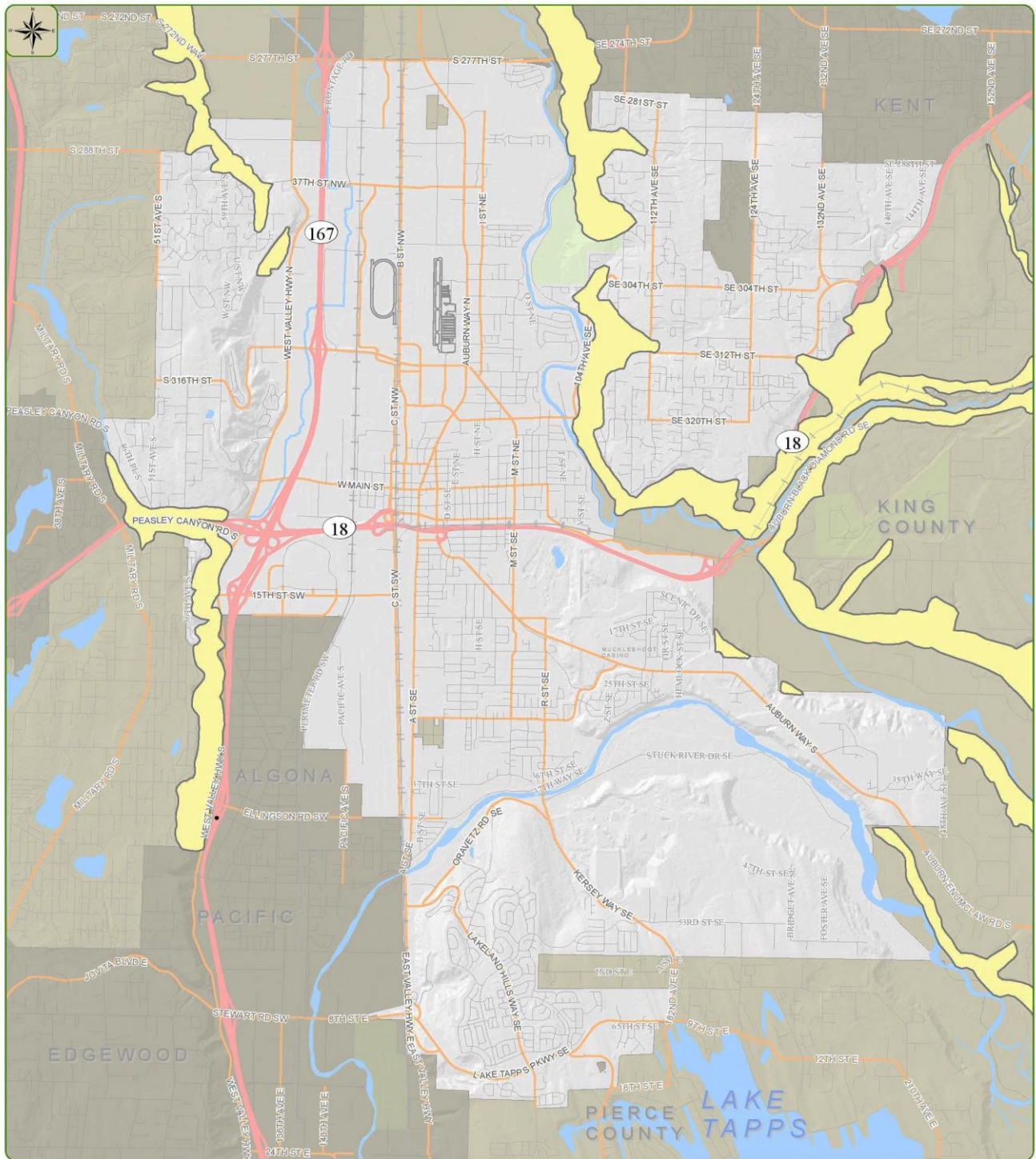


- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Hydrology | Surrounding Cities | 100-Year Flood Plain |
| Streams | King and Pierce Counties | Floodway |
| Lakes and Rivers | Transportation | 500-Year Flood Plain |
| Political Boundaries | Arterials | |
| City of Auburn | Highways | |
| | Locals | |

Printed On: 7/31/2019
Map ID: 6147

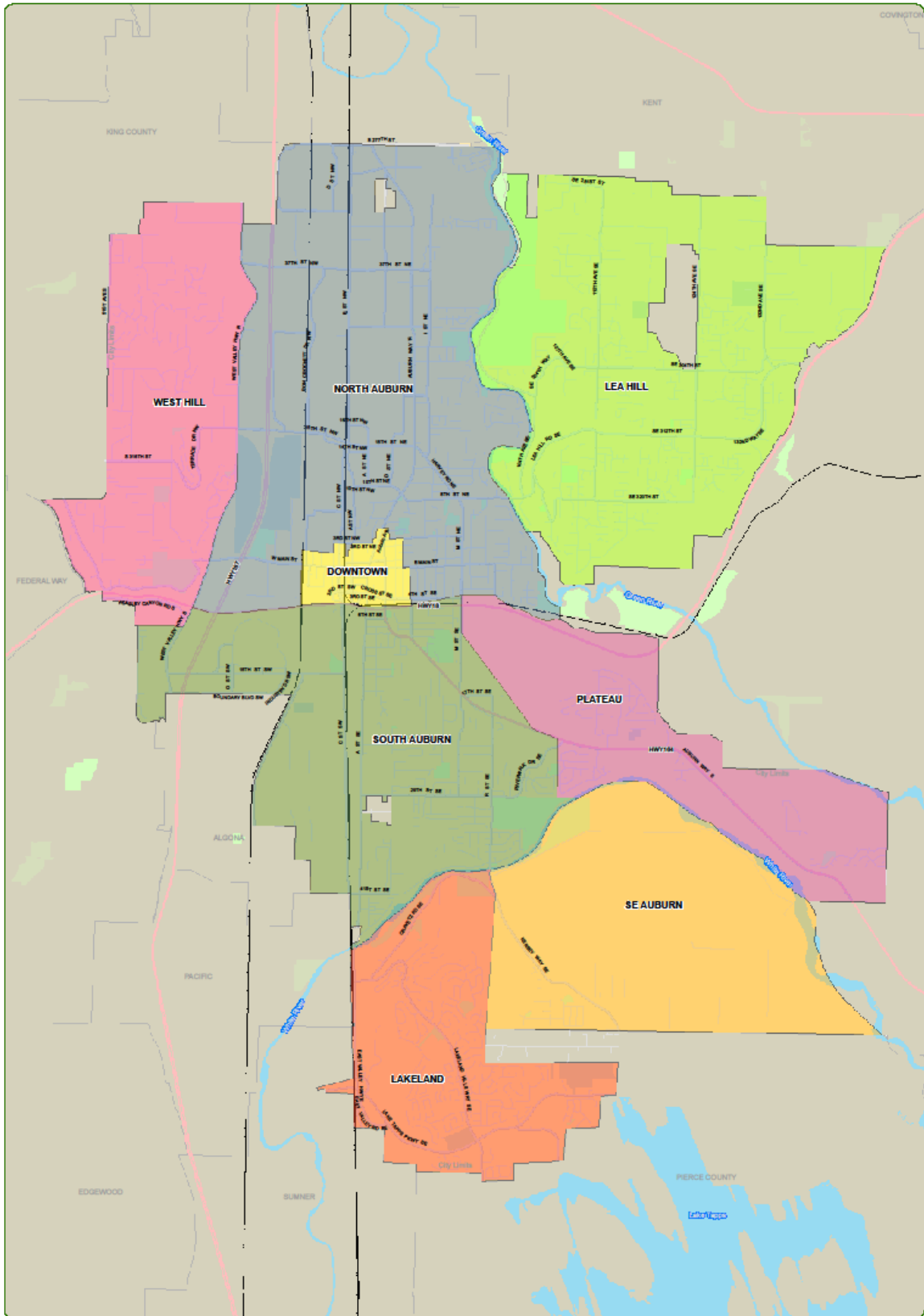
Information shown is for general reference purposes only and does not necessarily represent exact geographic or cartographic data as mapped. The City of Auburn makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

Landslide Hazards



Printed On: 7/31/2019
Map ID: 6146

Information shown is for general reference purposes only and does not necessarily represent exact geographic or cartographic data as mapped. The City of Auburn makes no warranty as to its accuracy.



Districts

Special Planning Areas (Map 1.2)



0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1
M

Printed Date: 1/30/2019
Map ID: 0094
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Map is current through Ordinance No. 6594 & 6595, December 17, 2018

Plan Update Process

The City of Auburn’s planning process was open and inclusive. It began with participation in the multi-jurisdictional planning process led by King County. City staff attended training and briefings, learning about the process and requirements for completion of the plan. Staff then assembled a workgroup to develop a timeline to complete the City of Auburn annex to the Regional plan. At the early plan development stage, Valley Regional Fire Authority (provider for fire and EMS for the City) was also involved in the planning process.

Once the timeline was developed staff performed a hazard risk analysis, evaluating the potential risks within the city. Staff reviewed past mitigation plans, FEMA, King County and City of Auburn maps and records. The FEMA Risk Report: A Risk Assessment Database Summary was also considered in the risk analysis. A public open house was conducted on August 15 at 6:00 PM in City Hall to gather public feedback on the draft Hazard Risk Analysis. This open house was attended by 13 people. The attendees were a mix of residents and people that lived outside the city but worked in Auburn. Attendees were invited to review posters with the hazards, with Risk, vulnerability and impact summaries for each hazard. Once they reviewed the information and discussed the risks and impacts with staff, they were all invited to complete a questionnaire for city staff to consider while completing the mitigation planning process.

Key partners within the city such as the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Auburn Chamber of Commerce, Multicare Auburn (hospital) Auburn Public School District, Green River Community College, the Boeing Company, and other community groups were also invited to attend a briefing on the developing plan and provide input.

City staff reviewed the Hazard Risk Analysis and then assembled a larger group representing City Departments and evaluated City Assets at Risk to further evaluate the impact or risks directly on City assets. This group also evaluated the impact on residences and businesses due to each hazard. This information was considered as the work group developed Hazard Mitigation Strategies in an effort to mitigate the hazards as identified.

Once the risk analysis and mitigation strategies were developed by the larger group a second public open house was conducted on October 30th at 5:30 PM in the City’s EOC. The purpose of this open house was to educate the public to the developing plan and solicit feedback from the public prior to adoption of the plan. This open house was attended by 14 residents and provided feedback on the draft plan before it’s completion and submission to King County.

Jurisdiction Planning Team

| NAME | TITLE | ORGANIZATION | CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Randy Bailey | Assistant Director, Public Works | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped identify assets at risk, develop mitigation strategies. |
| Dane Carson | Senior GIS/Database Specialist | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped develop and provide maps for Mitigation Planning process |
| Scott Currie | Emergency Preparedness Assistant | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings |
| Ingrid Gaub | Director, Public Works | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped develop assets at risk, mitigation strategies. |
| Brenda Goodson-Moore | Customer Care Manager | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped develop assets at risk, mitigation strategies. |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Hannah Heyrich | Disaster Educator | AmeriCorps volunteer with City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped develop assets at risk, mitigation strategies. |
| Dana Hinman | Director of Emergency Management | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, provided direction for planning process |
| Melissa Medisch | Human Resources Analyst | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped identify assets at risk, develop mitigation strategies |
| Lisa Moore | Facilities Manager | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped identify assets at risk, develop mitigation strategies. |
| Brian Petty | Recreation Manager | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped identify assets at risk, develop mitigation strategies. |
| Ashley Riggs | Assistant Director, IT | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped identify assets at risk, develop mitigation strategies |
| Doug Ruth | Assistant City Attorney | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped identify assets at risk, develop mitigation strategies |
| Alexandria Teague | Planner II | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, coordinated with Community Development staff, helped develop timeline for planning process |
| Jerry Thorson | Emergency Manager | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped draft language for Risk Assessment, and preparation for Public Open House. Attended Public Outreach event with the public on August 15, 2019. |
| David Travis | Director of Innovation and Technology | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped identify assets at risk, develop mitigation strategies. |
| Tyler Turner | Emergency Management Specialist | City of Auburn | Attended planning meetings, helped draft language for Risk Assessment, and preparation for Public |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | Open House. Attended Public Outreach event with the public on August 15, 2019. |
| Sarah Yancey | Emergency Management Coordinator | Valley Regional Fire | Attended planning meetings, helped develop Timeline for planning process. |
| | | | |

Plan Update Timeline

| PLANNING ACTIVITY | DATE | SUMMARY | ATTENDEES |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Initial Mitigation Planning Team Meeting | 7-19-19 | Discussed goals of planning process, timeline, development of the Auburn Annex to the plan, Risk Assessment process, meeting schedule, other plans, data. | Hinman, Turner, Currie, Teague, Carson, Yancey-Nuss, Thorson |
| Mitigation Planning Committee | 7-25-19 | Developed timeline, developed a plan to complete Risk Assessment, assets at risk, identified options for Public Outreach. | Teague, Turner, Thorson |
| Risk Assessment Development | 7-29-19 7-30-19 7-31-19 | Reviewed historical data, past plans, Risk assessment Database, developed draft Risk assessment document | Turner, Thorson |
| Review of Risk Assessment by mitigation planning team | 8-6-19 | Reviewed draft of Risk Assessment, discussed plan for identifying assets at risk, and created plan for public outreach event that occurred on August 15, 2019. | Thorson, Yancey-Nuss, Turner, Carson, Teague, Currie, Hinman |
| Review and development of assets at risk | 8-8-19 | Identification of Auburn’s critical assets and their vulnerability to hazards. This review included city-owned facilities, landmarks, industries, etc. | Thorson, Turner, Moore, Currie, Bailey, Petty, Medisch, Teague, Hinman |
| Planning | 8-22-19 | Review work completed and develop plan for next steps | Thorson, Carson, Turner, Currie, Teague |

| | | | |
|---|----------|--|---|
| Assets at Risk Meeting (HR, Finance, Legal, Admin) | 9-10-19 | Review and consider assets at risk for Human Resources, Finance, Administration, Legal, Facilities | Thorson, Turner, Moore, Martinson, Goodwin-Moore, Ruth, Heyrich |
| Assets at Risk Meeting (PW, Parks) | 9-11-19 | Review and consider assets at risk for Public Works and Parks | Bailey, Petty, Gaub, Thorson, Turner, Heyrich |
| Assets at Risk Meeting (IT) | 9-12-19 | Review and consider assets at risk for Police and IT | Hinman, Travis, Turner, Thorson |
| Cyber Attack Mitigation Strategy | 9-24-19 | Develop strategies for mitigating Cyber Attacks | Thorson, Riggs, Travis, Turner |
| Review of Draft Plan | 10-15-19 | Review final draft of plan before second public open house to review plan | Hinman, Gaub, Teague Turner, Currie, Heyrich, Thorson |
| | | | |

Public Outreach

Public Outreach Events

| EVENT | DATE | SUMMARY | ATTENDEES |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Public Open House | August 15, 2019, in City Hall from 6:00-7:30. | Staff prepared maps showing the hazard areas along with descriptions of the hazard and potential impact. The public was invited and reviewed materials, had the opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback on all aspects of the risk analysis and assets at risk. Suggestions were considered by staff and changes to the draft were made as appropriate. | We had 13 members of the public attend the Open House, they reviewed 10 large posters with maps; risk Vulnerability, and impact summaries for each natural hazard faced in Auburn. They also viewed 2 additional flood inundation maps. Staff were on hand to engage the attendees, and answer any questions. After reviewing the information and asking questions, the attendees were asked to complete a questionnaire. The feedback from the public outreach was considered in the development of the Auburn Annex to the plan. |
| Public Open House | October 30, 2019 | Staff used the maps and other documents from | We had 14 members of the public attend the |

| | | | |
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| | | <p>the first Open House and new displays showing the mitigation strategies to be included in the plan. The public was invited to review materials and had the opportunity to provide feedback on all aspects of the draft plan.</p> | <p>Open House, staff engaged with the public and filled in the details of the plan as needed. The public viewed, the hazard maps, the strategies to mitigate the hazards and shared their thoughts on the plan. The draft plan was posted on the City's website for review prior to the Open House.</p> |
| | | | |

Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Program

Hazard mitigation strategies were developed through a two-step process. The City of Auburn met with an internal planning team made up of staff from all departments to identify a comprehensive range of mitigation strategies. These strategies were then prioritized using a process established at the county level and documented in the base plan.

Each city department that has submitted a strategy plan will continue to work towards progress on that strategy. This includes advocacy for budget allocations, workload assignments, and grant applications that support accomplishment of those strategies.

Plan Monitoring, Implementation, and Future Updates

King County leads the mitigation plan monitoring and update process and schedules the annual plan check-ins and bi-annual mitigation strategy updates. Updates on mitigation projects are solicited by the county for inclusion in the countywide annual report.

As a participant in the 2020 update to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the city of Auburn agrees to convene their internal planning team at least annually to review their progress on hazard mitigation strategies and to update the plan based on new data or recent disasters. This will be accomplished by a subgroup of the City's Emergency Management Committee.

When King County sends federal notices of funding opportunity for the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program, the city will evaluate the viability of projects eligible for such grants and submit grant applications if appropriate to align with the priorities of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This will be a key strategy to implement the plan.

The next plan update is expected to be due in April 2025. The City of Auburn will submit a letter of intent by 2023, at least two years prior to plan expiration. The county will lead the next regional planning effort, beginning at least 18 months before the expiration of the 2020 plan.

Plan Integration

The Auburn Mitigation Plan is intended to help facilitate integration of our emergency planning efforts. When our plans are integrated, it is possible to obtain greater impact through partnerships, innovation, better investments and partnerships. This effort requires coordination between various City Departments and regional partners. The local hazard mitigation process benefits from integration with other city planning processes:

- Prioritize and invest in infrastructure
- Regulate development
- Set Strategic direction for programs

King County Overall Plan Goals:

1. Access to Affordable, Healthy Food
2. Access to Health and Human Services
3. Access to Parks and Natural Resources
4. Access to Safe and Efficient Transportation
5. Affordable, Safe, Quality Housing
6. Community and Public Safety
7. Early Childhood Development
8. Economic Development
9. Equitable Law and Justice System
10. Equity in Government Practices
11. Family Wage Jobs and Job Training
12. Healthy Built and Natural Environments
13. Quality Education
14. Strong, Vibrant Neighborhoods

For the other City planning processes, the hazard mitigation plan brings risk and vulnerability information to help prioritize projects and set development standards or regulations. It is intended to be reviewed and considered as other city plans are developed or updated.

There are many planning processes within Auburn that impact hazard risk. Some of the major ones are listed below:

| Title | Description | Lead | Integration Strategy |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|
| Comprehensive Plan | The City of Auburn Comprehensive Plan is the long-range guiding policy document for all land use and development regulations within the city, including transit, sewers, parks, trails and open space. | Community Development | Encourage updates to the critical areas ordinance. Provide feedback and comments on the plan. |
| Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) | The CEMP is for use by elected and appointed City officials including; department directors, managers and staff in mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. This plan is a product of coordinated planning efforts between Auburn Emergency Management, City departments, emergency management representatives from various political jurisdictions, and selected private and nonprofit sector interests. It meets the requirements of WAC 118-30 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) planning guidance for the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance. | Emergency Management | The Hazard Mitigation Plan provides the risk profiles that support the development of the CEMP. The Hazard Mitigation Plan is also a component (the mitigation component) of the CEMP. |
| Capital Facilities Plan | Capital facilities plans identify and prioritize large-scale projects. All city departments have some responsibility for development of the capital facilities plan. | Various | Integrate mitigation strategies from capital plans. Encourage the use of hazard information to prioritize capital improvements. Support city departments with funding gaps in accessing Hazard Mitigation Assistance to complete or expand projects that are identified as important but are unfunded or partially funded. |

Continued Public Participation

The City of Auburn already maintains substantial public outreach capabilities, focusing on personal preparedness and education. Information on ongoing progress in implementing the hazard mitigation plan will be integrated into public outreach efforts. This will provide Auburn residents, already engaged in personal preparedness efforts, with context and the opportunity to provide feedback on the county’s progress and priorities in large-scale mitigation. In the vertical integration of risk-reduction activities from personal to local to state and federal, it is important that the public understand how its activities support, and are supported by, larger-scale efforts.

The outreach and mitigation teams will also continue to work with media and other agency partners to publicize mitigation success stories and help explain how vulnerabilities are being fixed. When possible, public tours of mitigation projects will be organized to allow community members to see successful mitigation in action.

Hazard Mitigation Authorities, Responsibilities, and Capabilities

Plans

| PLAN TITLE | RESPONSIBLE AGENCY | POINT OF CONTACT | RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Comprehensive Plan | Community Development | Jeff Tate | The City’s development regulations including the comprehensive plan provide for identification, regulations, and protection of environmentally sensitive areas, geological hazard areas, and flood hazard areas. The comprehensive and mitigation plans are mutually supportive and provide direction for the City’s planning efforts. |
| Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) | Emergency Management Division | Jerry E. Thorson | The CEMP has a direct relationship to the Hazard Mitigation plan. Many aspects of the CEMP are based on the risks outlined in the Mitigation Plan. Our CEMP is both “generic and hazard specific” in reaction to the hazards identified in the risk assessment part of the plan. |
| Capital Facilities Plan | Finance Department | Jamie Thomas | The Capital Facilities Plan and the Mitigation Plan are linked in that mitigation efforts related to the City’s |

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| | | | infrastructure will normally be included in the Capital Facilities Plan for consideration and funding by the city's leadership. |
|--|--|--|---|

Programs, Policies, and Processes

| PROGRAM/POLICY | RESPONSIBLE AGENCY | POINT OF CONTACT | RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Building Codes | Community Development | Jason Krum | The building codes utilized by the city are considered all-hazards. The City has the ability to modify building codes upon adoption reflecting risks and hazards for the City. |
| Emergency Management Program | Emergency Management Division | Jerry Thorson | The City of Auburn's emergency management program is based off of the risk assessment in the Mitigation Plan. Our educational programs use the risks identified to inform the public of what may happen in Auburn and how to prepare for the impact on residences and businesses. |
| Critical Areas Ordinance | Community Development, Planning Services Division | Jeff Dixon | The relationship of the mitigation plan and the critical areas ordinance is that they both address some of the same subjects that relate to natural features, especially flood, groundwater protection areas and geologic hazards. Additionally, the mitigation plan and the critical areas ordinance share the common purpose of protecting public health, safety and general welfare. |

Entities Responsible for Hazard Mitigation

| AGENCY/ORGANIZATION | POINT OF CONTACT | RESPONSIBILITY(S) |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| Public Works | Ingrid Gaub | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Community Development | Jeff Tate | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Office of the Mayor | Dana Hinman | As Director of Emergency Management, responsible for mitigation planning process and identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Innovation & Technology | David Travis | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Human Resources | Candis Martinson | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Legal | Steve Gross | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Police | William Pierson | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Finance | Jamie Thomas | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |
| Parks, Arts & Recreation | Daryl Faber | Identifying departmental assets at risk, creating mitigation strategies, and implementing of strategies as possible. |

National Flood Insurance Program

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

| | |
|--|--|
| What department is responsible for floodplain management in your community? | Department of Community Development |
| Who is your community's floodplain administrator? (title/position) | Jeff Tate, Director of Community Development |
| What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance? | Ordinance 6295 May 3 rd , 2010 |
| When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact? | 2007 CAV visit with March 2008 final report |

| | |
|--|--|
| Does your community have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are? | No |
| Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your community? If so, please state why. | Yes. The City is utilizing the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) required by FEMA. FEMA is in the process of updating the Green River FIRM's. The City of Auburn intends on adopting these maps by or before 180 days after FEMA issues a Letter of Determination to the City of Auburn to adopt the new maps. |
| Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of training/assistance is needed? | The City of Auburn currently has three Certified Floodplain Managers. These staff members and other City of Auburn staff engage in continuing education offered by FEMA and other agencies to stay current with floodplain management regulations. City staff contacts Washington State Department of Ecology and FEMA Region X as needed for support. |
| Does your community participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, what is your CRS Classification and are you seeing to improve your rating? If not, is your community interested in joining CRS? | Our classification is a 5. This classification was last updated/provided as a result of a CRS audit at the end of 2018 and final score determined on February 21, 2019. |
| How many Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) properties are located in your jurisdiction? | SRL: 0 RL: 0 |
| Has your community ever conducted an elevation or buy out of a flood-prone property? If so, what fund source did you use? If not, are you interested in pursuing buyouts of flood prone properties? | In 1996 the City purchased 1508 W Main St. (parcel no. 1421049036) in Auburn, WA for open space utilizing Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds. This property was a repetitive loss property; but because the city acquired it and demolished the building it is no longer in that category. |

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

The first step in creating Auburn’s 2019 Mitigation Strategies was a review of the 2015 plan. Staff reviewed the plan, and determined past accomplishments and challenges. Staff then evaluated whether any of the items from the 2015 plan should be carried over into the 2019 updates. Once that step was accomplished, plan participants began development of the 2019 strategies. Once the Mitigation Plan is adopted by City Council, the appropriate departments will consider the strategies as future budgets are developed and will work with regional partners to leverage funding options and mutual benefits of working together.

2015 Hazard Mitigation Strategy Status

| STRATEGY | DESCRIPTION | PRIORITY | STATUS |
|---|--|----------|-------------------|
| AU-1 Maintain compliance under the National Flood Insurance Program | The City of Auburn has maintained compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program since adoption of the flood damage prevention ordinance on May 3rd, 2010 (Ordinance No. 6295). The City has | High | Completed/Ongoing |

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| | maintained compliance by using the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) required by FEMA, participating in the Community Rating System, and certifying staff to function as certified floodplain managers. | | |
| AU-2 Retrofit Maintenance and Operations Facility to reduce susceptibility to earthquake damage. | The City is completing a space planning effort in 2019 including the potential for relocation or partial relocation of the M&O facilities. Should relocation become the City's preferred alternative, retrofitting the existing site may not be necessary. | Low | Not completed- Carry over to 2019 plan |
| AU-3 Installation of seismic protection valves on City reservoirs to provide for automatic shutoff in event of an earthquake | 3 reservoirs are completed, 5 more remaining to retrofit. | Medium | Not completed- Carry over to 2019 plan |
| AU-4 Upgrade computer server racks throughout the City to reduce susceptibility to earthquake damage | Completed per the 2015 action plan. No new rack added since. | High | Do not carry over to 2019 plan. |
| AU-5 Implement software and hardware to comply with State Certification requirements for destruction of source documents after digitizing. This will safeguard records in case of disaster | The City purchased the software, license and hardware and have since implemented Laser fiche for official document storage. The project is slated for 2019 to implement retention, electronic forms, electronic signatures and automated workflows, however that is for operational efficiencies. The City is compliant with the state now. | High | Completed |
| AU-6 Expand and reconfigure stormwater detention ponds on West Hill along S. 296 th St to reduce wintertime flooding along the valley floor below | The proposed expansion of the South 296 th Street storm pond would result in only a minor reduction in flows to the valley tributary and not improve the overall existing conditions. | N/A | Not completed- Do not carry over to 2019 plan. |
| AU-7 Prepare and adopt a new optional Comprehensive Plan | While this was identified and remains of value, it is not a <u>Mandatory</u> or listed <u>Optional</u> element of Comprehensive (land use) Plans; it is not a subject that this required to be addressed under the WA State Growth | Low | Do not carry over to 2019 plan. |

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| element for Natural Hazard Reduction | Management Act (GMA) (<u>RCW 36.70A.070</u>) (<u>RCW 36.70A.080</u>) and therefore has a low priority in comparison to other required updates to land use plans. There are also higher priorities of the dept. in light of staff resources. Also, this effort may be duplicative of some portions of the CEMP and Mitigation plan. | | |
| AU-8 Measures to prevent acts of terrorism from occurring at key City facilities (Justice Center, EOC, City Hall, etc.) | Identify methods, processes or procedures to prevent and or mitigate acts of terrorism. This could include, barriers, structural changes, and policies. | High | Limited progress due to funding issues. |
| AU-9 Develop and adopt changes to City Code to limit tree removal within certain sloped or landslide susceptible area | Restricting tree removal on sloped or landslide areas happens now on a case-by-case basis under the authority of the CAO. This allows the restriction to be tailored to the circumstance; a more requirement of general applicability could be less flexible. While this was identified and remains of value, it is lessor priority. | Low | Geologic hazard areas including lands or areas susceptible to varying degrees of risk of landslides also known as landslide hazard areas, are subject to the City’s Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO). The CAO classifies landslide hazard areas into four categories, with Class I landslide hazards indicating a low hazard and Class IV indicating a very high hazard. The CAO establishes when a landslide hazard area may be or may not be altered – alteration including removal of trees and vegetation. |
| AU-10 Create part or full time FTE position to conduct disaster related public education throughout the city | For the last four years, we’ve used AmeriCorps Disaster Educator(s) to meet this need. We will continue to recruit, train and utilize AmeriCorps personnel in the future | High | Completed Carry over to 2019 plan |
| AU-11 Enhance capability to produce City stats and data capability | City statistics are needed for understanding hazard risks and mitigation options for city leadership to consider. | High | Completed- in coordination with IT department. |
| AU-12 Create, fund, and administer a grant or low interest | Program intended to help homeowners obtain low cost funding to retrofit homes, mitigating | Medium | Not completed due to funding. |

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|--|--|------|--|
| loan program that allows homeowners to retrofit single family homes to protect against impacts from hazards of concern within the City | potential damages from future events in Auburn. | | |
| AU-13 Conduct community education campaign to address pandemic flu issues | Promotion of flu shots; also public education related to mumps and measles | High | Partially completed, continue to support and follow Seattle-King County Public Health initiatives. Do not carry over to 2019 plan. |
| AU-14 Continue to support county-wide initiatives identified in this plan | As a partner in the regional mitigation effort, the City will continue to participate and support the regional plan. | High | Completed Carry over to 2019 plan. |
| AU-15 Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan | As a partner in the regional mitigation effort, the City will continue to participate and support the regional plan. | High | Completed Carry over to 2019 plan. |

2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategies

| STRATEGY | LEAD AGENCY/POC | TIMELINE | PRIORITY |
|--|----------------------|----------|----------|
| AU-1 Retrofit Maintenance and Operations Facility to reduce susceptibility to earthquake damage. | Public Works | Ongoing | Low |
| AU-2 Installation of seismic protection valves on City reservoirs to provide for automatic shutoff in event of an earthquake | Public Works | Ongoing | Medium |
| AU-3 Evaluating/Hardening City Network systems to mitigate cyber security events. | IT | New | High |
| AU-4 Develop and implement a Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) program to increase community resiliency | Emergency Management | New | Medium |

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------|--------|
| AU-5 Create part or full time FTE position to conduct disaster related public education throughout the city | Emergency Management | Ongoing | High |
| AU- 6 Funding/ Partnership Mitigation Strategy | Emergency Management | Ongoing | Medium |
| AU-7 Continue to support county-wide initiatives identified in this plan | City of Auburn | Ongoing | High |
| AU-8 Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan | City of Auburn | Ongoing | High |
| | | | |

Hazard Mitigation Strategy

AU- 1: Retrofit Maintenance and Operations Facility to reduce susceptibility to earthquake damage.

| | | | |
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| <p>Lead Points of Contact:</p> <p>Randy Bailey Assistant Director of Public Works Services</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact:</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seismic <p>Goals Addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4, 6, 8, 14 | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: TBD</p> <p>Real Estate Excise Tax Revenues, General fund, Grant funding</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>Create a facility to house operations that would be available after a large seismic event. This facility is crucial to the operation of the City’s Water, Sewer, Street and Storm systems during all emergency events. This facility also is home to our Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for all City utilities and the Department’s Operation Center (DOC). This facility also provides maintenance and repair of the City’s entire fleet, including Police. These services can be crucial to maintain during emergencies to keep our staff able to provide response to the community.</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <p>Retrofit existing 1970’s era concrete tilt-up building to current seismic standards. This building is used as the City of Auburn Public Works Maintenance facility for street, utilities and fleet services. This building needs to be available for operations after a seismic event.</p> | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply for Funding for design and construction Select consultant and begin design | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start and complete retrofit construction | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply for grant opportunities in 2020 Budget for Design in 2021 Begin construction in 2023 | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design for Current seismic code at the time of building permit application Seek Grant funding Complete construction in 2023. | | | |

AU- 2: Installation of seismic protection valves on City reservoirs to provide for automatic shutoff in event of an earthquake

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| <p>Lead Points of Contact: Susan Fenhaus Water Utility Engineer, Public Works Department</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact:</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake <p>Goals Addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1, 6, 8 | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: TBD</p> <p>General fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>All City reservoirs have automatic shutoff valves to retain water in the reservoir in the event of an earthquake.</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <p>Some of the City’s reservoirs currently have automatic shutoff valves; however, several facilities do not include this measure. The proposed mitigation would complete the installation of automatic shutoff valves on all reservoirs that do not currently have them. During an earthquake, broken pipes within the water system could cause a large amount of water to escape the reservoir(s). This could cause fluctuations in pressures within the system causing potential damage, it could also cause potential local flooding and would reduce the potable water available within the City’s system. Closed valves keep water in the reservoir, preventing flooding.</p> | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives:</p> <p>1 or 2 reservoirs without automatic shutoff valves will have valves installed</p> | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <p>1 or 2 additional reservoirs without automatic shutoff valves will have valves installed.</p> | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> <p>All reservoirs will have automatic shutoff valves</p> | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reservoirs without automatic shutoff valve • Seek available grant funding • Design valve installation projects specific to each reservoir • Construct facility • Regularly test and exercise valve operation | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures:</p> <p>Valves at reservoirs automatically close in the event of an earthquake</p> | | | |

AU- 3 Evaluating/Hardening City Network systems to mitigate cyber security events.

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| <p>Lead Points of Contact:</p> <p>David Travis, Director of Innovation & Technology</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact:</p> <p>Network Security Vendors, Counties, State, Federal, All City Departments/Personnel</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated:</p> <p>Cyber Attack</p> <p>Goals Addressed: 4, 6, 8, 9</p> | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: \$250,000</p> <p>General Fund, Grants</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>The City uses a variety of systems, services and devices to protect assets from a Cyber Attack.</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <p>The City will use a combination of software, hardware, artificial and human intelligence to protect the City’s assets from a Cyber Attack.</p> <p>Innovation & Technology will increase education levels of City employees on best practices for Cyber Defense.</p> | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of communication tools with industry leaders and experts. • Review and evaluate security spending and employee training to ensure adequate cyber defense. | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review legislative cyber security agendas to ensure alignment. • Optimizing Network for City staff against Cyber Attacks. • Have security systems in place to contain a Cyber Attack. | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with subject matter experts to perform Cyber Attack tests, audits and table top exercises. | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate Cyber Security threat levels and impacts. • Identify all risks and formulate mitigation strategies for each scenario. • Train all City staff on their role to help protect and prevent the City’s systems against a Cyber Attack. • Secure necessary funding to achieve Cyber Security goals. • Implement necessary changes to achieve Cyber Security goals. | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures:</p> <p>Systems implemented have prevented or mitigated Cyber Attacks against City Assets or services.</p> | | | |

AU- 4 Develop and implement a Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) program to increase community resiliency

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| <p>Lead Points of Contact:</p> <p>Jerry Thorson, Emergency Manager</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact:</p> <p>COAD Members</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated / All Hazards</p> <p>Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 6, 14</p> | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: TBD General Funding</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>The City of Auburn will form a network of resiliency by connecting and educating community organizations, businesses, nonprofits, volunteer organizations, and the citizenry through the development of a COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disasters).</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <p>The City of Auburn’s Emergency Management Division will form a COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disasters) and provide member organizations with plan-development support while encouraging partnerships between organizations to increase the capacity of Auburn organizations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.</p> | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the COAD mentorship program and curriculum. • Form sector-level COAD groups and begin the mentorship program. | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate need for programs to assist COAD members with emergency planning for their organizations. • Evaluate/improve COAD progress from a whole community perspective. | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the COAD network and their level of preparedness, provide ongoing training/support of COAD members. | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and develop the COAD mentorship program, designed to be a guided process for emergency plan development with ongoing training opportunities and stakeholder engagement. • Identify partners for potential sector-level COADs to promote communication between agencies/organizations with similar scopes or interests. • Begin mentorship program with interested COAD members and establish the COAD group. • Bridge connections between sector level COAD members to promote whole community resiliency and partnerships. | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from stakeholders and COAD member organizations. • Evaluate participation by COAD members with a variety of measurements on a quarterly basis. • Track progress on the development of emergency procedures within a member organization throughout the mentorship program. | | | |

AU- 5 Create part or full time FTE position to conduct disaster related public education throughout the city.

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| <p>Lead Points of Contact:</p> <p>Jerry Thorson, Emergency Manager</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact:</p> <p>David Reid, Washington Service Corps/AmeriCorps</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated: All Hazards</p> <p>Goals Addressed: 6, 14</p> | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs:</p> <p>General Fund; \$15,000</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>Auburn is well educated on the hazards faced within and around the City. This has created a more resilient and prepared community for the emergencies faced around the area. The Public Outreach efforts have incorporated a whole community approach including vulnerable populations and those with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <p>Auburn will recruit and hire an AmeriCorps member funded through the Washington Service Corps that will serve as a Disaster Educator for the Auburn community. The Disaster Educator will complete a 10-month tenure and perform the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate Disaster Education and Preparedness activities. • Coordinate Emergency Response Team program. • Recruit and manage emergency volunteers. • Coordinate Disaster Preparedness Education through the City. • Evaluate on an annual basis whether to continue with an AmeriCorps position or fund via another source. | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives:</p> <p>Provide Disaster Preparedness Education to Schools within the Auburn School District, Homeowners Associations, Local Businesses, Faith-Based Communities, and Local Events.</p> | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <p>Provide Disaster Preparedness Education to Schools within the Auburn School District, Homeowners Associations, Local Businesses, Faith-Based Communities, and Local Events.</p> | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> <p>Provide Disaster Preparedness Education to Schools within the Auburn School District, Homeowners Associations, Local Businesses, Faith-Based Communities, and Local Events.</p> | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <p>On an annual basis, City staff will work with Washington Service Corps to recruit, hire and train a Disaster Educator through AmeriCorps. The educator will work with the Auburn School District, Homeowners Associations, Local Businesses, Faith-Based Communities, and Local Events to schedule and provide training for as many community members as possible.</p> <p>The Emergency Management staff will coach and mentor the Disaster Educator to provide up-to-date disaster preparedness education to the public.</p> | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures:</p> <p>The performance measures may change on an annual basis and will be based on the agreement with the Washington Service Corps program.</p> | | | |

AU- 6 Funding/Partnership Mitigation strategy

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| <p>Lead Points of Contact (Title)</p> <p>Jerry Thorson Emergency Manager</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact (Title)</p> <p>Washington State Military Department. EM Division, FEMA</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated: All Hazards</p> <p>Goals Addressed: 4, 6, 8</p> | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs</p> <p>Staff time</p> <p>City share TBD</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>Leverage community partnerships (public and private) and grant funding opportunities to address mitigation priorities within the city.</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach out to community partners to determine shared concerns and priorities around hazard mitigation. Negotiate cost-share agreements for shared projects, or allocate matching funds from city budget to meet grant requirements. | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify new partners for mitigation projects where appropriate. Submit grant applications when opportunities arise. | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete one project with partner participation and/or grant funding | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to cultivate a community culture that participates in investment in mitigation. | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop membership contact information to encourage memberships and make new connections with mitigation partners. Introduce mitigation concepts in meetings with external stakeholders. Maintain grant documentation files and tracking systems for applications. | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit one grant application every two years. Complete one project with partner participation and/or grant funding. | | | |

AU- 7 Continue to support county-wide initiatives identified in this plan

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| <p>Lead Points of Contact:</p> <p>Jerry Thorson, Emergency Manager</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact:</p> <p>Derek Heibert, King County OEM</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated All Hazards</p> <p>Goals Addressed: 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14</p> | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: TBD</p> <p>General Fund/Grants</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>The City’s hazard mitigation efforts remain aligned with the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Auburn’s efforts compliment King County’s initiatives.</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <p>Auburn will strive to accomplish the goals in the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, specifically the Auburn Annex. City stakeholders will follow the direction and guidelines provided by King County OEM. City staff will coordinate with County representatives on mutual projects to ensure mitigation efforts are producing the best possible outcome for the community. Auburn will continue to participate in future renewals of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p> | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider Mitigation Funding through the City budget process. • Participate in County Mitigation Planning efforts. • Collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions and their mitigation efforts. | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the renewal of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Seek grants to accomplish goals and objectives listed in the Auburn Annex. | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen stakeholder relationships between City and County to ensure mitigation efforts are accomplished continuously. | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in future King County Mitigation efforts. • Help educate the Public on Mitigation efforts. • Seek funding as needed to participate in Mitigation efforts. • Educate City Leadership & Elected Officials throughout the Mitigation Planning process. | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from stakeholders, including City and County Leadership, and the General Public. • Completion of shared goals and objectives. | | | |

AU- 8 Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan

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| <p>Lead Points of Contact:</p> <p>Jerry Thorson, Emergency Manager</p> | <p>Partner Points of Contact:</p> <p>Derek Heibert, King County OEM</p> | <p>Hazards Mitigated All Hazards</p> <p>Goals Addressed: 4, 6</p> | <p>Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: \$0</p> <p>Staff time</p> |
| <p>Strategy Vision/Objective:</p> <p>The City of Auburn will actively participate in the monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the King County Regional Mitigation Plan every 5 years. In addition, the City incorporates the requirements of the Mitigation Plan into other appropriate planning mechanisms. Lastly, the Auburn community continues to be involved in the plan maintenance process.</p> | | | |
| <p>Mitigation Strategy:</p> <p>As possible, the City of Auburn will participate in the Steering Committee which will be involved in key elements of the plan maintenance strategy and will also participate with King County in performing annual reviews. As a planning partner with King County OEM, Auburn will provide feedback to the planning team on items involved in the Annual Progress Report.</p> <p>Auburn will encourage public involvement based on guidance from the Steering Committee to obtain feedback from local residents. This strategy will be based on the needs and capabilities of the partners at the time of the update.</p> | | | |
| <p>2-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auburn will participate in the annual reviews of the King County Regional Mitigation Plan. | <p>5-Year Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auburn will participate in the 5 year cycle update of the King County Regional Mitigation Plan. | <p>Long-Term Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auburn will actively participate in the monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the King County Regional Mitigation Plan. | |
| <p>Implementation Plan/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in future King County Mitigation efforts through our Steering Committee and Planning Team. Help educate the Public on Mitigation efforts. Educate City Leadership & Elected Officials throughout the Mitigation Planning process. | | | |
| <p>Performance Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from stakeholders, including City and County Leadership, and the General Public. Annual review is completed and progress report is submitted to King County Five-year plan revision is completed and submitted to King County. | | | |

