

**PART 2—
UNINCORPORATED COUNTY AND
MUNICIPAL ANNEXES**

CHAPTER 2. UNINCORPORATED SNOHOMISH COUNTY ANNEX

2.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

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2.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

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

- **Date of Incorporation**—January 14, 1861
- **Current Population**—328,285 (unincorporated Snohomish County) as of April 2009
- **Population Growth**—Between 2000 and 2007, Snohomish County’s population increased by 13.2 percent. The total population of the county was confirmed by the 2000 census as 606,024, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. On April 1, 2008, the State of Washington Office of Financial Management estimated the population of Snohomish County’s incorporated and unincorporated areas as 696,600. The unincorporated county population estimate was 324,320 and the incorporated (city) population estimate was 372,280.

The population forecast for Snohomish County for 2025 is 938,434. This number represents the growth target that the county has planned for in the Snohomish County Growth Management Comprehensive Plan, which guides the county’s growth and development through 2025. The employment forecast for 2025 is 358,355 jobs, an increase from the 2000 employment estimate of 127,917 jobs.

- **Location and Description**—Snohomish County is located in northwest Washington State, nestled between the waters of Puget Sound and the rugged, snow-capped peaks of the Cascade Mountains. Snohomish County covers 2,090 square miles of varied topography ranging from saltwater beaches, rolling hills and rich river bottom farmlands in the west, to dense forest and alpine wilderness in the mountainous east. It is bordered by Skagit County to the north, King County to the south, Chelan County to the east, and Island County to the west, across Puget Sound. Snohomish County lies 12 miles north of Seattle; almost 100 miles south of Vancouver, British Columbia; and a short ferry ride away from Whidbey Island. Over sixty percent of the county’s land is in forest, with the Mt. Baker National Forest and 10,436-foot Glacier Peak within its boundaries. Two major river systems flow through the county: the Stillaguamish River, with its north and south forks, and the Snohomish River, formed from the Skykomish and Snoqualmie Rivers.
- **Brief History**—For thousands of years, the Snohomish, the Stillaguamish, the Skykomish, the Sauk-Suiattle, and the Snoqualmie tribes lived along the rivers in what is now Snohomish County. They followed a traditional cycle of fishing, hunting and gathering. In June, 1792,

Captain George Vancouver landed near the present site of Everett to claim the Pacific Northwest for Great Britain.

In 1855, Washington State Governor Isaac Stevens met with tribal leaders near Mukilteo to sign a treaty between the tribes and the U. S. Government. The tribes signed away their lands in exchange for cash, hunting and fishing rights and a reservation established at Tulalip Bay.

Just two years before, the land that would become Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, San Juan and Island Counties had been established as Island County. As the population grew, local settlers petitioned the territorial legislature to create a separate county. Snohomish County was created on January 14, 1861. Mukilteo became the temporary county seat until it was moved to Snohomish.

Rich farmland, easy water access and abundant forests attracted settlers, who clustered in the Lowell, Monroe, Stanwood and Edmonds areas. When Washington became a state in 1889, Snohomish was the county's most well-developed cultural and political center. During these years, the area that would become Everett was logged by timber companies who enjoyed the proximity to mills in Port Gamble and Utsaladdy. Lumber and shingle mills, shipbuilding, an iron works, brewery, flour mill and a cannery became established industries on Everett's waterfront.

The Great Northern Railway brought a major boom to Snohomish County and to the new industrial city of Everett in the early 1890s. Index, Gold Bar and Sultan became more fully established as towns along this railway route and adjacent to mining areas where many came in search of gold. A nationwide depression in 1893 put an end to this period of prosperity, but was followed by recovery to steadier growth based on timber and farming. Trade unions gained a solid base in Everett.

Between World War I and 1929, the timber industry in Snohomish County grew to 130 lumber and shingle mills. Dairies and egg farms were established in the Alderwood Manor area, south of Everett, and in Arlington, northeast of Everett.

The Depression hit Snohomish County residents hard – the county was listed as one of Washington State's neediest counties. Government aid helped build some major additions to the community, which are still enjoyed today. They include the expansion of Forest Park, a new public library, a civic auditorium in Everett; and major camps at Darrington, Sultan, Index, and Barlow Pass.

During World War II, the Everett Pacific Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock Company built ships for the Navy. The Arlington airport served as a Naval base and the Boeing Aircraft Company operated two airplane assembly plants in Everett. In 1943, Paine Field began operating as a military base.

Post-World War II growth spurred highway construction linking Stanwood, Snohomish and Monroe with Everett and Seattle. The communities of Edmonds, Brier, Woodway, Mountlake Terrace and Lynnwood expanded. In 1967, the Boeing Company began building the 747 plant at Snohomish County's Paine Field near Everett, beginning a long tenure as Snohomish County's largest employer. In the early 1990s, the city of Bothell completed a substantial annexation into Snohomish County, and the establishment of high technology industries along north Interstate 405 corridor began moving north. Also in the early 1990s, the Tulalip Tribes began developing their city, Quilceda Village. It is now home to a casino, hotel, outlet mall, and amphitheatre among other businesses; and the Tulalips are currently the fourth largest employer in the county.

During the last 30 years, Snohomish County's technology, aerospace and service-based businesses have grown, while the natural resource-based industries of farming, logging and paper production suffered long declines, challenging the economies and lifestyles of many of the county's natural-resource-based communities. Residents have endured significant changes and challenges through periods of recession and growth, yet still express a common support for the county's quality of life and natural beauty.

- **Climate**—Snohomish County enjoys a moderate year-round climate, with average temperatures ranging from about 75°F in July to about 33°F in January. The Olympic Mountains to the west, across Puget Sound, shelter the area from excessive precipitation coming off the Pacific Ocean. Annual precipitation in the western part of the county is 35 inches, but increases sharply as the elevation climbs into the Cascades Mountains (Index, 110"-120").
- **Governing Body Format**—The Snohomish County Council is the legislative authority for the County. The five members of the Council are elected to four-year terms and will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. Each member represents a specific geographic district. The council's duties include identifying and articulating the needs of the citizens of Snohomish County, and providing a framework for the county's administration to carry out its work efficiently, ensuring that County government responds effectively to the community's needs. The County Council adopts and enacts ordinances, resolutions, and motions; levies taxes; appropriates revenue; and adopts budgets.

The Snohomish County Executive supervises executive departments; enforces all ordinances and state statutes within the county; presents an annual statement of governmental affairs of the county to the Council; prepares and presents the proposed budget and budget message; prepares and presents to the Council comprehensive plans, including capital improvement plans for present and future development within the county; and nominates members of county boards and commissions. The County Executive is elected to a four-year term.

Regional countywide services include prosecution, courts, jails, medical examiner services, voter registration, elections, recording, licensing, property assessment, tax collection, and coordination of human services and veteran assistance programs. Snohomish County also maintains regional facilities such as parks, the fairgrounds and the county airport. Local services provided in the unincorporated areas include law enforcement, animal control, road maintenance, land use regulation and permitting.

- **Development Trends**—Snohomish County is emerging from its historic role as a bedroom community of Seattle and center for natural resource-based industries. The local economy is diversifying. New types of businesses are establishing themselves and this is making for a more resilient economy.

In the most recent decade, growth and development in the county was robust in the early-to-mid 2000s. A historic recession marked by bank failures and foreclosures ended this period of growth in 2007. Unemployment neared the 10 percent level during 2009-2010. The County's jurisdictional role also changed during this decade. A number of cities undertook large annexations. Between the annexations and the economy, County revenues declined at the end of the decade.

In 2010, some fiscal markers began improving while others remain troubled. Signs of job growth are appearing in the service sector, particularly health care and life sciences. Traditional industries are stabilizing, notably aerospace. The aerospace industry eagerly anticipates the first commercial delivery of the new Boeing 787 in late 2010, as well as a decision on the air force refueling tanker contract. However, development of retail and

consumer services remain at depressed levels as access to consumer credit continues to decline. Similarly, unemployment persists at elevated levels.

Looking forward, Snohomish County has significant economic advantages and opportunities. These include a superior deep-water port, rail facilities, airports, and regional transportation nodes—all of which give the county access to national and international trade. In addition, it has abundant renewable resources, leading edge industries, an independent well-educated business management and labor force, and opportunities for high technology employers. The County is focusing policy decisions and actions on accelerating the economic recovery.

Perhaps the secret to Snohomish County’s competitiveness is the quality of life: this has been a major part of the County’s reputation and attractiveness over many business cycles and changes in the economy.

Washington State Law (RCW Chapter 36.70) requires counties that meet specified population criteria, and the cities within those counties, to prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range plan for community development. The plan must consist of an integrated and internally consistent set of goals, policies, and implementation measures focusing on issues of the greatest concern to the community. County actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision and design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements, must be consistent with the plan. Snohomish County is in compliance with the provisions of RCW 36.70, having adopted its general plan in 1995 and amended it in 2009. The County will review and amend its Comprehensive Plan as necessary. Future growth and development will be managed as identified in the plan.

2.3 JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 2-1 lists past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction. Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 146 (as of 2/28/2010)
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss Properties that have been mitigated: 27 (as of 2/28/2010)

2.4 HAZARD RISK RANKING

Table 2-2 presents the ranking of the hazards of concern.

2.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the jurisdiction’s legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 2-3. The assessment of the jurisdiction’s administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 2-4. The assessment of the jurisdiction’s fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 2-5. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 2-6.

2.6 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN AND EVALUATION OF RECOMMENDED INITIATIVES

Table 2-7 lists the initiatives that make up the jurisdiction’s hazard mitigation plan. Table 2-8 identifies the priority for each initiative. Table 2-9 summarizes the mitigation initiatives by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types.

2.7 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN INITIATIVES

Table 2-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

2.8 FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK

The various Snohomish County departments have identified a number of data collection initiatives that would greatly enhance our understanding of the unincorporated county’s risks and vulnerabilities. To assist in the former, we have identified three specific gaps in our risk data, which are the need for improved tsunami, wildfire, and landslide data sets. Regarding vulnerability, Snohomish County advocates the creation of a critical facilities database; a central repository of building footprints located within the floodplain; and, a comprehensive drainage system analysis.

2.9 HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

Hazard area extent and location maps for unincorporated Snohomish County and are included in Volume 1 of this plan. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes.

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Severe Storm (Wind & Flood)	N/A	11/2009	\$50,000 (estimate)
Flood	1817-DR	1/2009	\$3,284,412
Severe Winter Storm (Record Snow)	1825-DR	12/2008	\$9,789,383
Severe Winter Storm	N/A	11/2008	\$325,000 (estimate)
Severe Winter Storm	1734-DR	12/2007	\$2,883,718
Severe Winter Storm	N/A	1/2007	\$1,200,000 (estimate)
Severe Winter Storm	1682-DR	12/2006	\$5,380,654
Severe Storms (Flooding)	1671-DR	11/2006	\$18,772,675
Severe Storms (Flooding)	1641-DR	2/2006	\$1,975,369
Flood & Erosion	1499-DR	11/2003	\$18,000,000
Earthquake (Nisqually)	1361-DR	2/2001	\$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000
Flood & Landslide	1172-DR	3/1997	\$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000
Severe Weather	1159-DR	12/1996	\$58,000,000
Earthquake (Duvall)	N/A	5/1996	\$1,000,000 (estimate)
Flood	1100-DR	1/-2/1996	\$1,250,000
Flood	1079-DR	11/-12/1995	\$53,000
Severe Storm (Wind)	981-DR	1/1993	\$130,000,000 (Western WA)
Flood	896-DR	12/1990	\$64,700
Flood	883-DR	11/1990	\$5,000,000
Flood	784-DR	11/1986	\$2,000,000

TABLE 2-2. HAZARD RISK RANKING		
Rank	Hazard Type	Risk Rating Score (Probability x Impact)
1	Severe Storm	48
2	Flood	45
3	Earthquake	32
4	Wildland Fire	21
5	Landslide	18
6	Avalanche	15
7	Volcano/Lahar	13
8	Dam Failure	9
9	Tsunami	6

TABLE 2-3. LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY					
	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Codes, Ordinances & Requirements					
Special Purpose (flood management, critical areas)	Y	Y	N	Y	Snohomish County Code (SCC) 30.65 , Flood Hazard Regulations, adopted 12/2002 ; last amended 02/2007. SCC 30.62, 30.62A, 30.62B, 30.62C , Critical Areas Regulations, adopted 12/2002; updated 08/2007. Note: State prohibits the construction/reconstruction of residential structures within a designated floodway. Frequently flooded areas are considered one of the critical areas, and critical areas regulations are mandated under the state Growth Management Act.
Zoning	Y	N	N	Y	SCC 30.2, adopted 12/02; latest amendment 10/2009.
Subdivisions	Y	N	N	Y	SCC 30.41A (Subdivisions), SCC 30.41B (Short Subdivisions) and SCC 30.41C (Rural Cluster Subdivisions); latest amendment 02/2009.
Shoreline Management Plan	Y	N	N	Y	SCC 30.44, adopted 02/2003, latest amendment 06/1993. Update to be completed 06/2010.
Stormwater Management	Y	N	N	Y	SCC 30.63A, adopted 12/02 and amended 08/07. Update to be completed in 2010.
Site Plan Review	Y	N	N	N	Chapter 30.41D, adopted 02/2003 and amended 12/2005; latest amendment 08/2007.
Building Code	Y	N	Y	Y	SCC 30.52A.010, adopted the 2006 International Building Code 09/07; latest amendment 2/2009. 2009 International Building Code will be adopted 08/2010.

TABLE 2-3 (continued). LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY					
	Local Authorit y	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Y	N	N	Y	The Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 06/1995. It is amended annually through the docketing process. The ten year update was adopted in 12/2005. The last amendment was 11/2009. The next update will be in 2015.
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Y	N	N	N	Snohomish River Comprehensive Flood Control Management Plan (1991), Stillaguamish River Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan (2004), Sauk River Comprehensive Flood/ Erosion Control Management Plan (2009/2010).
Stormwater Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Drainage Needs Report, 2002, guides capital construction for drainage within southwest county urban areas.
Capital Improvement Plan	Y	N	N	N	The Capital Improvement Plan is a part of the Capital Facilities Plan, an element of the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan.
Economic Development Plan	Y	N	N	N	The General Policy Plan, an element of the Comprehensive Plan, includes a chapter on Economic Development.
Shoreline Management Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Shoreline Management Plan is both policy and regulatory. SCC 30.44, adopted 02/03; latest amendment 06/1993; Update to be completed in 2010.
Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan)	Y	N	N	Y	The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was adopted 08/2009.

**TABLE 2-4.
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY**

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Planning and Development Services (PDS)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Y	PDS-Development Review and Construction, Inspection Services; Public Works (PW) - Infrastructure
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	PDS, PW, Department of Emergency Management (DEM), Parks & Recreation (P&R)
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	PW has staff trained in the use of FEMA B/C analysis
Floodplain manager	Y	PW-Surface Water Management (SWM) Division
Surveyors	Y	PW-Engineering Services Survey Group
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Y	The Snohomish County Assessor’s office maintains a GIS division and numerous other departments (PW, PDS, etc.) have dedicated GIS analysts on staff.
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	Y	PDS, PW, P&R
Emergency manager	Y	DEM
Grant writers	Y	Numerous full-time grant writers throughout the County. PDS and PW in particular have staff with mitigation-related grant writing experience.

**TABLE 2-5.
FISCAL CAPABILITY**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Y
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Y
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Y
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Y
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Y
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Y
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Y
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	N
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Y
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Y
Other – Real Estate Excise Tax (REET), Habitat-related grants, Conservation Futures	Y

	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	Yes	5 ^a	5/1/2006
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	3/3	5/1/2010
Public Protection (Paine Field)	Yes	6	5/1/2010
Storm Ready	Yes	N/A	2007
Firewise ^b	No	N/A	N/A
Tsunami Ready	No	N/A	N/A

a. Snohomish County anticipates receiving Class 4 rating as of 10/1/2010.
 b. Snohomish County has taken measures to join the Firewise Program, the designation is expected in Fall, 2010.

Applies to New Assets, Existing Assets, or Both	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
SC-1—Implement recommendations identified in the Snohomish, Stillaguamish, and Sauk River plans, and other adopted comprehensive flood hazard management plans							
New and Existing	Flood	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	PW-SWM	Up to \$1,000,000 per project	Grants, River Improvement Fund, Road Fund, REET	Short-term	Yes
SC-2—Conduct a seismic retrofit of the Snohomish County Courthouse complex (four buildings)							
Existing	Earthquake	1, 2, 5, 14	Facilities Management	\$26,200,000	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Fund	Long-term	Yes
SC-3—Collect improved data (hydrologic, geologic, topographic, etc.) to assess risks and vulnerabilities.							
New and Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 4, 9	PW-SWM	\$150,000	Grants, General Fund	Short-term	No
SC-4—Implement structural and non-structural mitigation measures to reduce risk to vulnerable buildings and critical facilities at Paine Field Airport.							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 5, 14	Airport	High	Airport Funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants	Long-term	Yes

**TABLE 2-7 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to New Assets, Existing Assets, or Both	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
SC-5—Consider adoption of appropriate regulatory standards, through updates as needed and/or required, affecting critical areas regulations, flood hazard regulations, shoreline regulations, and to the county’s growth management comprehensive plan							
New	Flood	3, 4, 11	PDS	\$30,000	General Fund	Short-term	Yes
SC-6—Continue participation and improve class rating in Community Rating System (CRS)							
New and Existing	Flood	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	PW-SWM	\$10,000	General Fund	Short-term	No
SC-7—Enhance the County’s tsunami warning capability by joining NOAA’s “Tsunami Ready” program							
New and Existing	Tsunami	2, 5, 8, 10	DEM	\$20,000	Grants, General Fund	Short-term	Yes
SC-8—Inform and educate the public on hazard mitigation and preparedness via a County-operated website							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 4, 9, 10	DEM	\$5,000	Grants, General Fund	Short-term	Yes
SC-9—Acquire, relocate, or retrofit repetitive flood loss properties and those at risk to channel migration							
Existing	Flood	4, 14	PW-SWM	\$600,000/year	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, River Improvement Fund, REET	Short-term	Yes
SC-10—Annually disseminate a floodplain informational brochure to all floodplain area households							
New and Existing	Flood	4, 9, 10	PW-SWM	\$8000/year	General Fund, River Improvement Fund	Short-term	Yes
SC-11—Integrate goals, objectives and initiatives of the Snohomish County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan into existing County regulations and programs where appropriate							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 13	All County regulatory agencies	Unknown	General Fund	Short-term	Yes
SC-12—Relocate County-owned critical facilities out of identified high hazard risk zones							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 11, 14	Facilities Management	Unknown	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, Bond	Long-term	Yes
SC-13—Enhance the Flood Warning System on major rivers within Snohomish County including strengthening the computer interface, and upgrading and increasing the number of weather stations							
Existing	Flood, Tsunami	1, 2, 5, 8	PW-SWM	\$100,000	River Improvement Fund, CIP, Grants	Long-term	Yes

**TABLE 2-7 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to New Assets, Existing Assets, or Both	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
SC-14—Upgrade the North Creek stream gage and flood warning capability							
New and Existing	Flood	1, 2, 5, 8	PW-SWM	\$2,500	General Fund	Long-term	No
SC-15—Retrofit, Rehabilitate or Replace Vulnerable Road and Bridge Facilities and Infrastructure Throughout Snohomish County							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 4, 14	PW-Roads	\$21,300,000	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, Roads Fund, CIP	Long-term	Yes
SC-16—Update County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis Utilizing Enhanced Technologies							
Existing	All Natural Hazards	1, 9, 10	DEM	\$100,000	Grants, EMPG, General Fund	Short-term	Yes
SC-17—Develop Departmental Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP)							
New and Existing	All Natural Hazards	1, 5	DEM	\$250,000	Grants, EMPG, General Fund	Short-term	Yes
SC-18—Seek land acquisition opportunities for open space use and preservation in areas of high vulnerability due to multiple risk exposure							
Existing	All Hazards	7, 13	P&R	Varied; up to \$500,000 per project	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, River Improvement Plan, REET, CIP, Grants	Short-term	Yes
SC-19—Reduce repetitive loss to structures and infrastructure by sustaining the Master Drainage Program’s goals of identifying and improving inadequate drainage systems							
Existing	Flood, Severe Weather, Landslide, Earthquake	1, 2, 4, 6, 14	PW-SWM	\$14,000,000	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Fund, Stormwater impact fees	Short-term	No
SC-20—Lower the risk of isolating populations and reduce repetitive loss to roads by sustaining the Failing Infrastructure Program’s objectives of identifying and replacing failing drainage piping							
Existing	Flood, Severe Weather	1, 2, 4, 6, 14	PW-SWM	\$10,000,000	Grants, General Fund, Stormwater impact fees	Short-term	No
SC-21—Design and construct drainage improvements in the Getchell Estates area east of Highway 9 to address repetitive damage from flooding on the adjacent roads and property.							
Existing	Flood, Severe Weather	1, 2, 4, 6, 14	PW-SWM	\$650,000	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Fund, Stormwater impact fees	Short-term	No

**TABLE 2-7 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to New Assets, Existing Assets, or Both	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
SC-22—Replace existing failed drainage system with adequately sized culvert at 21008 Woods Creek Road.							
Existing	Flood, Severe Weather	1, 2, 4, 6, 14	PW-SWM	\$400,000	Grants, General Fund, Stormwater impact fees	Short-term	No
SC-23—Replace existing failed drainage system with adequately sized culvert at 22510 Cherry Valley Road.							
Existing	Flood, Earthquake	1, 2, 4	PW-Roads	\$200,000	Grants, Road Fund, CIP	Long-term	No
SC-24—Replace/Retrofit vulnerable bridge at May Creek (#559)							
Existing	Flood, Earthquake	1, 2, 4	PW-Roads	\$2,700,000	Grants, Road Fund, CIP	Long-term	No
SC-25—Construct bridges to replace undersized culverts at Mann Rd (MP 1.53) and Mt. Loop (MP 13.620029) to reduce flood risk							
Existing	Flood, Severe Weather	3, 11	PW-Roads	\$5,000,000	Grants, Road Fund, CIP	Long-term	No
SC-26—Provide soil stabilization at Waldheim Slide (MP 20.6) and Marten Creek (MP 21) to reduce erosion risk							
Existing	Flood, Landslide	1, 2, 4, 11	PW-Roads	\$3,300,000	Grants, Road Fund, CIP	Long-term	No
SC-27—Through leadership and collaboration, support County-wide initiatives identified in Chapter 21 of Volume 1.							
New and Existing	All	All	All County Departments	Low	General Fund	Short term, ongoing	No
SC-28—Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).							
New and existing	Flood	1, 2, 9, 10, 11	PW-SWM	Low	General Fund	Short term, ongoing	No
SC-29—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority when applicable.							
Existing	All Hazards	6, 7, 11, 14	All County Departments	High	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funding with local match provided by property owner contribution	Long term depends on funding	No

**TABLE 2-7 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to New Assets, Existing Assets, or Both	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
SC-30 —Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Chapter 7 of Volume 1.							
New and Existing	All Hazards	All	All County Departments	Low	General Fund, FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Short term, ongoing	No
SC-31 —Integrate, where appropriate, risk assessment information from the Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning mechanisms available to the County such as; the Capital Improvements Program, the Comprehensive planning process, and Shoreline Master planning.							
New and Existing	All Hazards	All	All County Departments	Low	General Fund	Short term, ongoing	No
SC-32 —Support eligible non-profits and private entities, including home owners’ associations, by providing technical expertise to, and when necessary sponsorship of, their mitigation endeavors.							
New and Existing	All	4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14	DEM	Low	General Fund, Grants	Short term	No

**TABLE 2-8.
MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE**

Initiative #	#of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Costs?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/Budgets?	Priority ^a
SC-1	13	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-2	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
SC-3	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-4	3	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
SC-5	3	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-6	10	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-7	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-8	5	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-9	2	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-10	3	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-11	6	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	Medium
SC-12	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Low
SC-13	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
SC-14	4	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium
SC-15	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium
SC-16	3	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	Medium
SC-17	2	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-18	2	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-19	5	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-20	5	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-21	5	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-22	5	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-23	3	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-24	3	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	Medium
SC-25	2	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-26	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium
SC-27	14	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-28	5	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-29	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
SC-30	14	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
SC-31	14	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SC-32	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High

a. Explanation of priorities

- High Priority: Project meets multiple plan objectives, benefits exceed cost, funding is secured under existing programs, or is grant eligible, and project can be completed in 1 to 5 years (i.e., short term project) once funded.
- Medium Priority: Project meets at least 1 plan objective, benefits exceed costs, requires special funding authorization under existing programs, grant eligibility is questionable, and project can be completed in 1 to 5 years once funded.
- Low Priority: Project will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits exceed costs, funding has not been secured, project is not grant eligible, and time line for completion is long term (5 to 10 years).

**TABLE 2-9.
ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

Hazard Type	Initiative Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Severe Weather	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-27, SC-29, SC-32	SC-3, SC-8, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-20, SC-21, SC-27	SC-17, SC-27	SC-15, SC-19, SC-20, SC-21, SC-22, SC-23, SC-25, SC-27
Flood	SC-1, SC-5, SC-6, SC-11, SC-27, SC-28, SC-30, SC-31	SC-1, SC-4, SC-9, SC-12, SC-14, SC-15, SC-18, SC-24, SC-27, SC-28, SC-29, SC-32	SC-1, SC-3, SC-6, SC-8, SC-10, SC-13, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-28, SC-30	SC-1, SC-20, SC-21, SC-26, SC-27, SC-28	SC-1, SC-13, SC-14, SC-17, SC-27, SC-28	SC-1, SC-15, SC-19, SC-20, SC-21, SC-22, SC-23, SC-25, SC-26, SC-27, SC-28
Earthquake	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-24, SC-27, SC-29, SC-32	SC-3, SC-8, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-26, SC-27	SC-2, SC-4, SC-17, SC-27	SC-2, SC-15, SC-19, SC-26, SC-27
Wildland Fire	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-27, SC-29, SC-32	SC-3, SC-8, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-27	SC-17, SC-27	SC-15, SC-27
Landslide	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-27, SC-29, SC-32	SC-3, SC-8, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-27	SC-17, SC-27	SC-15, SC-19, SC-27
Avalanche	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-27, SC-29	SC-3, SC-8, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-27	SC-17, SC-27	SC-15, SC-27
Volcano/ Lahar	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-27, SC-29, SC-32	SC-3, SC-8, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-27	SC-17, SC-27	SC-15, SC-27
Dam Failure	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-27, SC-29, SC-32	SC-3, SC-8, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-27	SC-17, SC-27	SC-15, SC-27
Tsunami	SC-11, SC-27, SC-30, SC-31	SC-4, SC-12, SC-15, SC-18, SC-27, SC-29, SC-32	SC-3, SC-7, SC-8, SC-13, SC-16, SC-17, SC-27, SC-30	SC-27	SC-13, SC-17, SC-27	SC-15, SC-27

Notes:

1. Prevention: Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
2. Property Protection: Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. Public Education and Awareness: Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
4. Natural Resource Protection: Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. Emergency Services: Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
6. Structural Projects: Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

**TABLE 2-10.
PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

Action #	Action Status			Comments
	Completed	Carry Over to Plan Update	Removed; No Longer Feasible	
SC-1		X		In progress; carried over as SC-1
SC-2		X		In progress; carried over as SC-2
SC-3	X			Completed in 2006.
SC-4		X		In progress; carried over within updated SC-4
SC-5		X		In progress; carried over as SC-5
SC-6	X			Completed May 1, 2006
SC-7		X		Partially completed StormReady in 2007; TsunamiReady initiative carried over as SC-7
SC-8		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-8
SC-9		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-9
SC-10	X			Completed in 2007; recurring efforts will be included as SC-10
SC-11		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-11
SC-12		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-12
SC-13		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-13
SC-14	X			Completed August 2009 by DEM
SC-15		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-15
SC-16		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-16
SC-17		X		Partially completed; carried over as SC-17
SC-18		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-18
SC-19			X	Removed; No longer programmatically feasible.
SC-20			X	Removed; No longer programmatically feasible.
SC-21			X	Removed; No longer programmatically feasible.
SC-22		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as SC-22
CW-1		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as CW-1
CW-2		X		Not started; carried over as CW-2
CW-3		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as CW-3
CW-4		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as CW-4
CW-5		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as CW-5
CW-6		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as CW-6
CW-7		X		Ongoing effort; carried over as CW-7

CHAPTER 3. CITY OF ARLINGTON ANNEX

3.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact

Christine Badger, Emergency Management
Coordinator
6231 188th Street NE
Arlington, WA 98223
Telephone: 360-403-3618
e-mail Address: cbadger@arlingtonwa.gov

Alternate Point of Contact

Bill Blake, Assistant Community Development
Director/Natural Resource Manager
238 North Olympic Avenue
Arlington, WA 98223
Telephone: 360-403-3440
e-mail Address: bblake@arlingtonwa.gov

3.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

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

- **Date of Incorporation**—1903
- **Current Population**—17,150 as of April 1, 2009 (WA State Office of Financial Management)
- **Population Growth**—The City had experienced continued growth the past twenty years, increasing population by over 450 percent since 1980. Arlington’s current population is about 17,150. While the economy has significantly reduced the speed at which Arlington was growing, it is still expected to double by 2025. People and businesses are drawn to the area by the availability of suitable property and accessibility to water and sewer services.
- **Location and Description**—The City of Arlington is located in northern Snohomish County approximately 10 miles north of Everett and 40 miles north of Seattle. The City limits cover an area of approximately 9.2 square miles, and is roughly bounded by the Stillaguamish River and its flood plain on the north-northwest; I-5 on the west; 164th Street NE to 67th Avenue then 172nd Street on the south; and by SR-9 and the South Fork Stillaguamish flood plain on the east. The City of Marysville lies to the south, the Stillaguamish Indian Reservation to the north and the Tulalip Indian Reservation to the southwest. Further east up the Stillaguamish Valley is the City of Darrington.
- **Climate**—On average, the warmest month is August, the highest recorded temperature was 98°F in 1955. January is the average coolest month; the lowest recorded temperature was 0°F in 1993. The maximum average precipitation occurs in November.
- **Development Trends**—The City and the immediate area is primarily suburban and rural residential with supporting retail and commercial enterprises. Light industrial and manufacturing business are located in the central portions of the City around the City-owned Arlington Airport. Unlike many small towns, Arlington is an employment center with approximately 2.2 jobs per household.

The local industrial, commercial and retail activities provide a significant portion of the area’s economic base, which is supplemented by “commuter payrolls” in nearby Everett. Therefore, the economy of Arlington is influenced by the industry in the surrounding area,

the most significant of which is Boeing’s manufacturing facilities, the Navy’s carrier home base and the “Technology Corridor.”

Over the years, the greater Arlington area has realized an increase in commercial and industrial growth. The most significant growth has occurred at the City’s municipal airport. In addition to the many aviation related assets, the airport also provides benefits to local businesses and industries and encourages additional economic development and expansion throughout the City and surrounding communities. The Airport is also in the process of developing an additional 124 acres of business parks.

Smokey Point, annexed to the City in 1999, is a business community located in southwest Arlington that is a rapidly growing commercial and retail area that serves the City and the City of Marysville. Island Crossing was annexed into the City in 2009 and includes a large portion along the Stillaguamish River, commercial farming and a few retail stores near the I-5 interchange.

- **Governing Body Format**—The City of Arlington is a Mayor-Council form of government, with seven elected council members and a part-time mayor govern Arlington and will assume responsibility for adoption of this plan. The City Administrator oversees day-to-day operation of City-sponsored services, which include; administrative services, development services (includes planning, engineering, utilities, and natural resources), finance, airport operations, police and fire.

Washington State Law (Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 36.70) requires that counties that meet specified population criteria, and the cities within those counties, to prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range plan to serve as a guide for community development. The plan must consist of an integrated and internally consistent set of goals, policies, and implementation measures. In addition, the plan must focus on issues of the greatest concern to the community and be written in a clear and concise manner. City actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision and design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements, must be consistent with such a plan. The City of Arlington is in compliance and good standing with the provisions of RCW 36.70 and adopted its most recent general plan in 2005 and updated the plan in 2009. The City will review and amend its Comprehensive Plan as necessary. Future growth and development will be managed as identified in this plan.

3.3 JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 3-1 lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction. Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: None
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss Properties that have been mitigated: None

3.4 HAZARD RISK RANKING

Table 3-2 presents the ranking of the hazards of concern.

3.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the jurisdiction’s legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 3-3. The assessment of the jurisdiction’s administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 3-4. The assessment of the jurisdiction’s fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 3-5. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 3-6.

3.6 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN AND EVALUATION OF RECOMMENDED INITIATIVES

Table 3-7 lists the initiatives that make up the jurisdiction’s hazard mitigation plan. Table 3-8 identifies the priority for each initiative. Table 3-9 summarizes the mitigation initiatives by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types.

3.7 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN INITIATIVES

Table 3-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

3.8 HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the City of Arlington and are included at the end of this chapter. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes.

TABLE 3-1. NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #(if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Severe Storm/Flood	1817-DR	1/2009	\$96,323
Severe Winter Storm	1825-DR	12/2008	\$239,256
Severe Storm	1671-DR	11/2006	\$2700
Windstorm	N/A	1/2003	\$30,000
Flood/Landslide	1172-DR	3/1997	\$160,247
Flood	896-DR	12/1990	\$168,948

TABLE 3-2. HAZARD RISK RANKING		
Rank	Hazard Type	Risk Rating Score (Probability x Impact)
1	Flood	39
2	Severe Storm	39
3	Earthquake	36
4	Landslide	18
5	Volcano/Lahar	9
6	Tsunami	6
7	Wildland Fire	6
8	Avalanche	3
9	Dam Failure	0

**TABLE 3-3.
LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY**

	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Codes, Ordinances & Requirements					
Building Code	Y	N	N	Y	AMC Title 16; International Bldg code adopted 7/19/04 by Ord. #1343 Ord. #1427 adopted 2007
Zonings	Y	N	N	Y	AMC Title 20: Land Use Code Adopted 9/15/03
Subdivisions	Y	N	N	Y	AMC Title 20: Land Use Code Adopted 9/15/03
Stormwater Management	Y	N	N	Y	Ord. 1266 adopted Storm water Utility 9/4/2001 , AMC chapter 13.28
Post Disaster Recovery	Y	N	N	N	Emergency Response Plan adopted in 2001 – Resolution #624 Emergency Operations Plan in place but not formally adopted as of this date, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan also in final adoption phase expected adoption 9/2010
Real Estate Disclosure	N	N	N	N	No adopted regulations
Growth Management	Y	N	N	Y	Growth Management Act-compliant Comprehensive plan 1995-2015. Adopted Dec. 2005 and last amended 2009.
Site Plan Review	Y	N	N	N	Title 14.02 (updated Aug. 1998 by Ord. 1867)
Special Purpose (flood management, critical areas)	N	N	N	N	AMC Title 20 (adopted 9/15/03) Chapter 20.64 Flooding, drainage & erosion. AMC Chapter 13.28 AMC Title 20; Chapter 20.88 Environmentally critical areas
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Updated 4/20/2009, Ord. 1466,1467, 1468
Floodplain or Basin Plan	N	N	N	N	City adopted the Stillaguamish River flood Comprehensive Plan Sept. 2004
Stormwater Plan	N	N	N	N	See Stormwater Utility Ord. 1266
Capital Improvement Plan	Y	N	N	N	The city has drafted a CIP but it is not currently adopted. There is also a public services and facilities element in the comprehensive plan.

**TABLE 3-3 (continued).
LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY**

	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Planning Documents (continued)					
Habitat Conservation Plan	N	N	N	N	The City has critical area regulations that's purpose is to protect critical habitat as mandated by State GMA.
Economic Development Plan	Y	N	N	Y	An element of the Comp Plan
Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	N	ERP adopted in 2001 – Resolution #624 EOP in place but not formally adopted as of this date, CEMP also in final adoption phase expected adoption 9/2010
Shoreline Management Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Definitions found in Chapter 20.92.010, Follows WA State Shoreline Mgmt Act of 71 and County Mgmt Master Program of 74
Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	ERP adopted in 2001 – Resolution #624 EOP in place but not formally adopted as of this date, CEMP also in final adoption phase expected adoption 9/2010
Other					
Salmon Recovery Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Arlington is part of the Stillaguamish Watershed Salmon Conservation planning effort (WRIA 5) June 2004.

**TABLE 3-4.
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY**

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	1 Community Development Director 1 City Engineers 1 Public Works Director 1 Natural Resources manager
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Y	1 Community Development Director 1 City Engineers 1 Public Works Director 1 Assistant City Administrator 1 Building Official 1 Code Enforcement 1 Deputy Fire Chief
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	1 Community Development Director 1 City Engineers 1 Public Works Director 1 Assistant City Administrator 1 Building Official 1 Fire Chief, 1 Deputy Chief 1 Emergency Manager 1 Police Chief
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	1 Public Works Director
Floodplain manager	Y	1 Community Development Director 1 Natural Resources Manager 1 City Engineer 1 Public Works Director
Surveyors	N	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Y	1 Public Works Director 3 GIS Analysts
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	Y	1 Natural Resources Manager
Emergency manager	Y	1 Emergency Management Coordinator
Grant writers	Y	1 Community Development Director 1 City Engineers 1 Public Works Director 1 Assistant City Administrator 1 Building Official 1 Fire Chief, 1 Deputy Chief 1 Emergency Manager

TABLE 3-5. FISCAL CAPABILITY	
Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes – limited
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes – limited
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes - limited
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes – W & S
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes – limited
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Yes – not likely
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Y

TABLE 3-6. COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	3/3	5/2010
Public Protection	Yes	5	5/2010
Storm Ready	No	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A
Tsunami Ready	No	N/A	N/A

**TABLE 3-7.
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
A-1—Seismic Retrofit of Fire Station 46 Apparatus Bay							
Existing	Earthquake	1,2,5	City	\$650,000	CIP Funding, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, CDBG	Long term	Yes
A-2—Acquisition and relocation of Arlington food bank outside of flood zone							
Existing	Flood	2,3,5,14	City	\$1.2 M	CIP Funding, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, CDBG	Short term	No
A-3—Create interactive web site with mapping capabilities to assist residents when flooding and road conditions are treacherous, information site during disasters for Arlington residents							
New	All Hazards	2,4,8,10	City (IT/PW/GIS)	\$15,000	GIS grants, Public Warning grants, State Grants	Short term	No
A-4—Replace Glen Eagle Reservoir Roof, which is the City’s main potable water reservoir							
New & Existing	Earthquake	1,2,5,14	City	\$526,561	CIP Funding, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, CDBG	Short term	No
A-5—Develop and implement planning and land use development use and regulations, specifically for newly annexed Island Crossing area							
New	All Hazards	3,4,7,9,11, 12,13	Natural Resources	\$120,000	General Fund, State Grant	Short term	No
A-6—Mitigate risk to lift Station 11 which is in the flood zone by either relocating or placing armored barriers							
New	Flood	2,6,11,14	City	Medium	State Grant, Utility Grant, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants	Long term	No
A-7—Purchase Stand alone generator for Arlington Municipal Airport run way lights, improving the ability to respond to a disaster with continuity of operations for Washington Department of Transportation Aviation, Snohomish County Sheriff’s Helicopter Staging							
New	All Hazards	1,2,5,8	City	\$150,000	General Fund, State Grant	Short term	No

TABLE 3-7 (continued). HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX							
Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
A-8—Enlarge and Modify Jensen Business Park culverts between 71st - 74th streets to 204th for better water flow and reducing risk of flooding to a major commerce area							
New	Flood	2,4,6,11	City	\$520,000	State Grant, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants	Long term	Yes
A-9—Support County-wide initiatives identified in Chapter 21 of Volume 1							
New and Existing	All Hazards	All	City	Low	General Fund	Short term, ongoing	No
A-10—Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).							
New and existing	Flooding	1,2,9,10,11	City	Low	General Fund	Short term, ongoing	No
A-11—Consider participation in the Community Rating System (CRS)							
New	Flooding	3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	City	Low	General Fund	Short term, ongoing	Yes
A-12—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority when applicable.							
Existing	All Hazards	6, 7, 11, 14	City	High	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funding with local match provided by property owner contribution	Long term depends on funding	No

TABLE 3-7 (continued). HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX							
Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
A-13 —Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Chapter 7 of Volume 1.							
New and Existing	All Hazards	All	City	Low	General Fund, FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Short term, ongoing	No
A-14 —Integrate, where appropriate, risk assessment information from the Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning mechanisms available to the City such as; the Capital Improvements Program, the Comprehensive planning process, and Shoreline Master planning.							
New and Existing	All Hazards	All	City	Low	General Fund	Short term, ongoing	No
A-15 —Enhance gauges on the Stillaguamish River to improve flood hazard warning system.							
New and Existing	Flooding, Severe Weather	1, 2, 5, 8	City, County	Medium	General Fund, Possible USGS assistance	Long term	No

**TABLE 3-8.
MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE**

Initiative #	#of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Costs?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Priority ^a
A-1	3	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	High
A-2	4	Medium	High	No	Yes	No	Medium
A-3	4	High	Low	Yes	Yes	No	High
A-4	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	High
A-5	7	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	High
A-6	4	Medium	High	No	Yes	No	Medium
A-7	4	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	High
A-8	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
A-9	14	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
A-10	5	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
A-11	9	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
A-12	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
A-13	14	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
A-14	14	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
A-15	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	No	Medium

a. Explanation of priorities

- High Priority: Project meets multiple plan objectives, benefits exceed cost, funding is secured under existing programs, or is grant eligible, and project can be completed in 1 to 5 years (i.e., short term project) once funded.
- Medium Priority: Project meets at least 1 plan objective, benefits exceed costs, requires special funding authorization under existing programs, grant eligibility is questionable, and project can be completed in 1 to 5 years once funded.
- Low Priority: Project will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits exceed costs, funding has not been secured, project is not grant eligible, and time line for completion is long term (5 to 10 years).

**TABLE 3-9.
ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

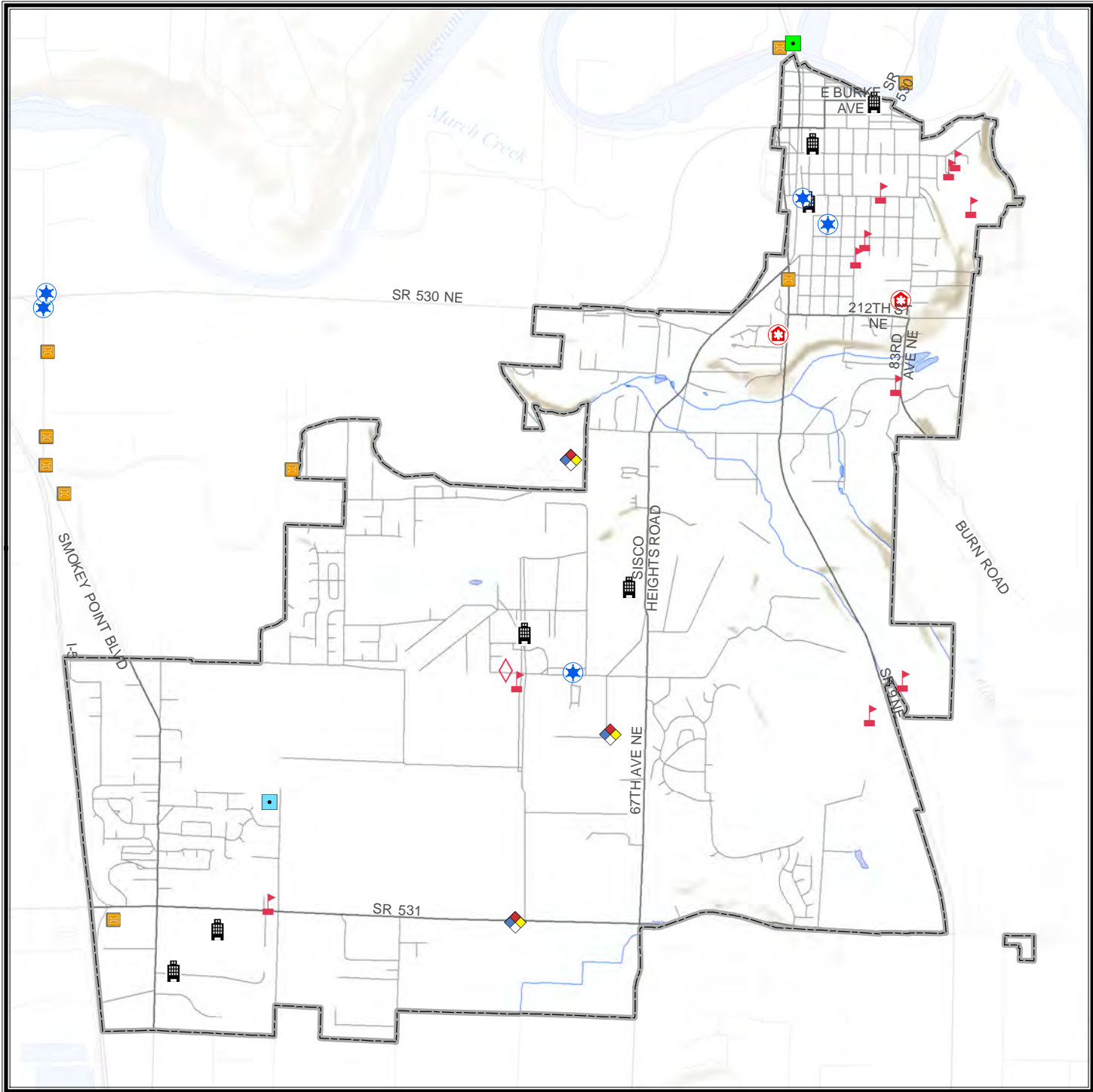
Hazard Type	Initiative Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Avalanche	A-5, A-9, A-13, A-14	A-9, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-13	A-9	A-7, A-9	A-9
Dam Failure						
Earthquake	A-5, A-9, A-13, A-14	A-1, A-4, A-9, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-13	A-9	A-7, A-9	A-9
Flood	A-5, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-13, A-14	A-2, A-6, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-13, A-15	A-2, A-9, A-10, A-11	A-7, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-15	A-6, A-8, A-9, A-10, A-11
Landslide	A-5, A-9, A-13, A-14	A-9, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-13	A-9	A-7, A-9	A-9
Severe Weather	A-5, A-9, A-13, A-14	A-9, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-13	A-9	A-7, A-9	A-9
Tsunami	A-5, A-9, A-13, A-14	A-9, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-13	A-9	A-7, A-9	A-9
Volcano/Lahar	A-5, A-9, A-13, A-14	A-9, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-13	A-9	A-7, A-9	A-9
Wildfire	A-5, A-9, A-13, A-14	A-9, A-12	A-3, A-9, A-13	A-9	A-7, A-9	A-9

Notes:

1. Prevention: Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
2. Property Protection: Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. Public Education and Awareness: Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
4. Natural Resource Protection: Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. Emergency Services: Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
6. Structural Projects: Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.













**TABLE 3-10.
PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

Action #	Action Status			Comments
	Completed	Carry Over to Plan Update	Removed; No Longer Feasible	
1		X		No action completed on this initiative during initial performance period. Act has been carried over to updated action plan (A-1)
2	X			Stormwater plan currently under review for adoption.
3		X		No action completed on this initiative during initial performance period. Act has been carried over to updated action plan (A-8). Awaiting funding
4			X	Action removed as city will only be working on City of Arlington HIVA.
5	X			Action completed. City has purchased two portable generators for fire stations and one for communications system. Fitted new council chambers/police dept with large generator upon construction.
6			X	Action not feasible without homeowner interest in retrofits.
7			X	Action not feasible at this time.
8		X		No action completed on this initiative during initial performance period. Act has been carried over to updated action plan (A-11). Should the city decide to do this, it will be handled by the emergency management coordinator.



CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-1 Critical Facilities

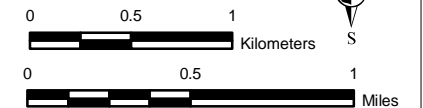
-  Bridge
-  Communication
-  Dam
-  Government
-  Hazmat
-  Medical
-  Power
-  Protective
-  School
-  Wastewater
-  Water
-  Other



Snohomish County

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May 2010

Data Sources:
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Project Planning Partners
Washington State Department of
Natural Resources, Division of Geology
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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-2

Earthquake Peak Ground Acceleration 100-year Probabilistic Scenario

Mercalli Scale, Potential Damage

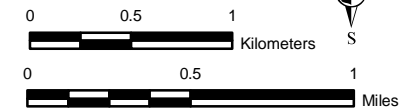
- IV, None
- V, Very Light
- VI, Light
- VII, Moderate
- VIII, Moderate-Heavy
- IX, Heavy



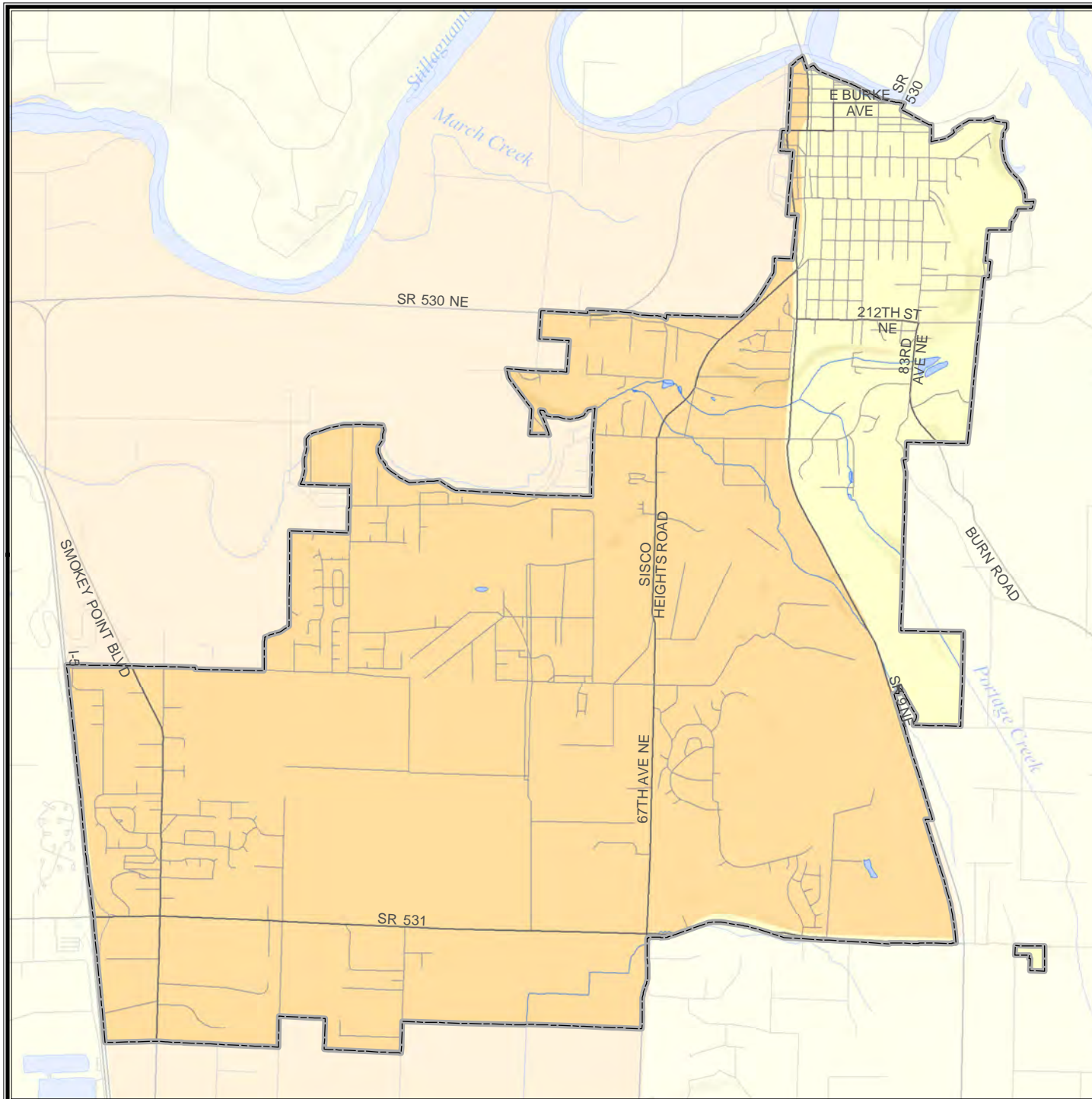
Snohomish County

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Data Sources:
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HAZUS-MH MR4 Output,
US Geological Survey
Washington State Department of
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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-3

Earthquake Peak Ground Acceleration 500-year Probabilistic Scenario

Mercalli Scale, Potential Damage

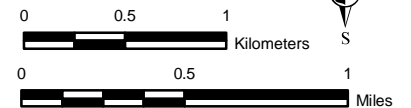
- IV, None
- V, Very Light
- VI, Light
- VII, Moderate
- VIII, Moderate-Heavy
- IX, Heavy



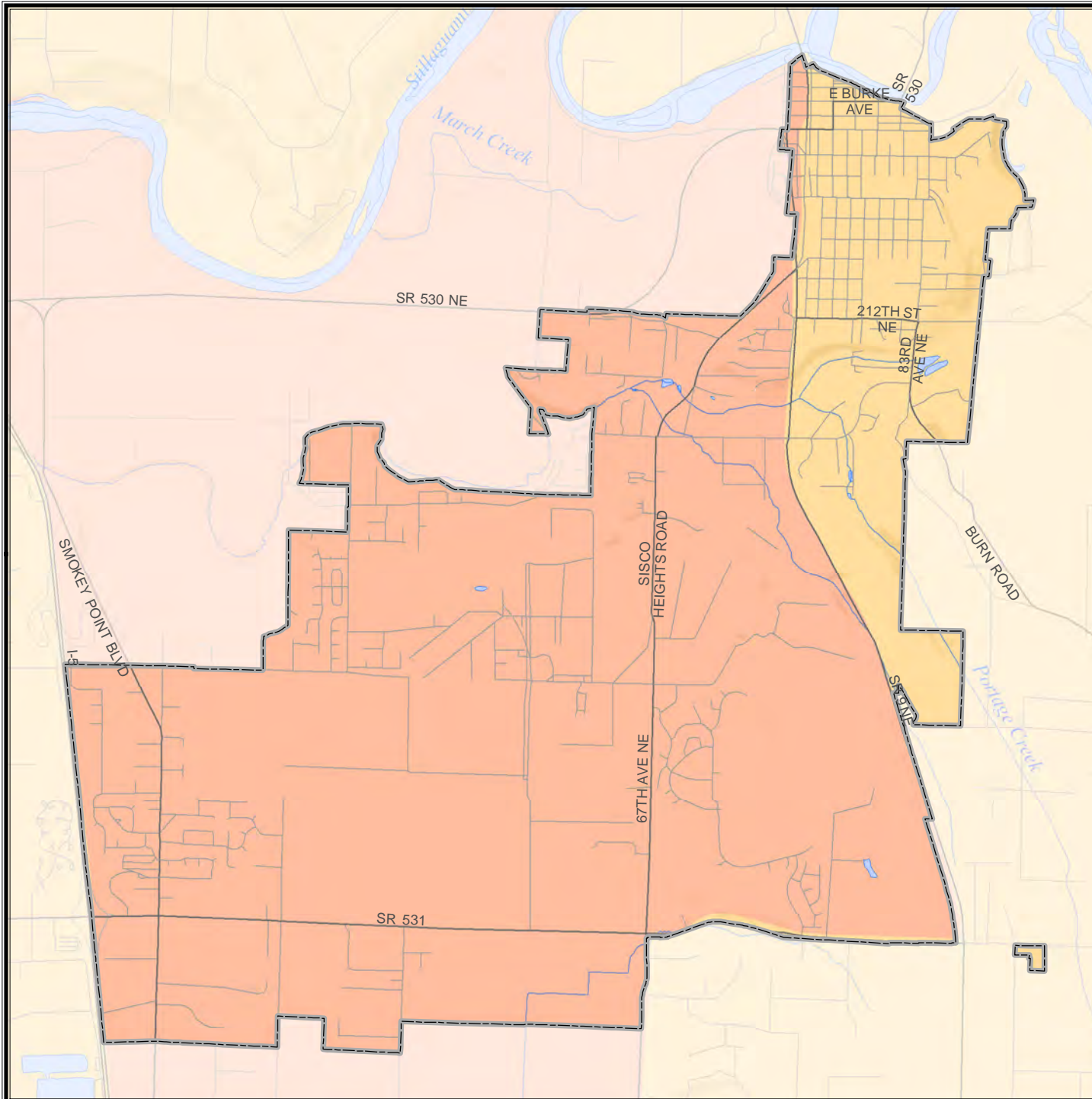
Snohomish County

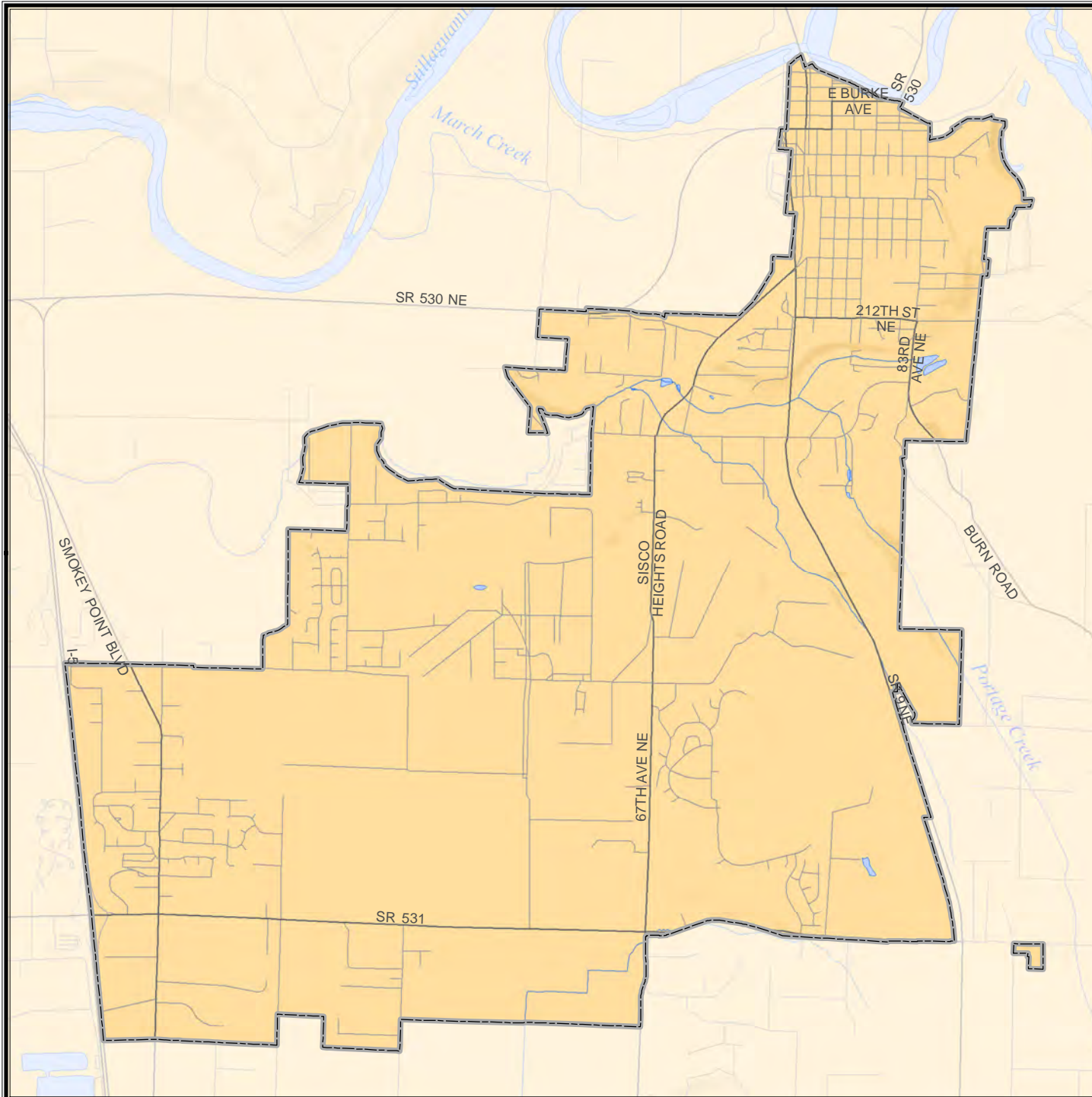
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Data Sources:
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HAZUS-MH MR4 Output,
US Geological Survey
Washington State Department of
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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-4

Devil's Mountain Fault Peak Ground Acceleration 7.1-Magnitude Scenario Shake Map

Mercalli Scale, Potential Damage

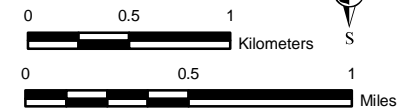
- IV, None
- V, Very Light
- VI, Light
- VII, Moderate
- VIII, Moderate-Heavy
- IX, Heavy



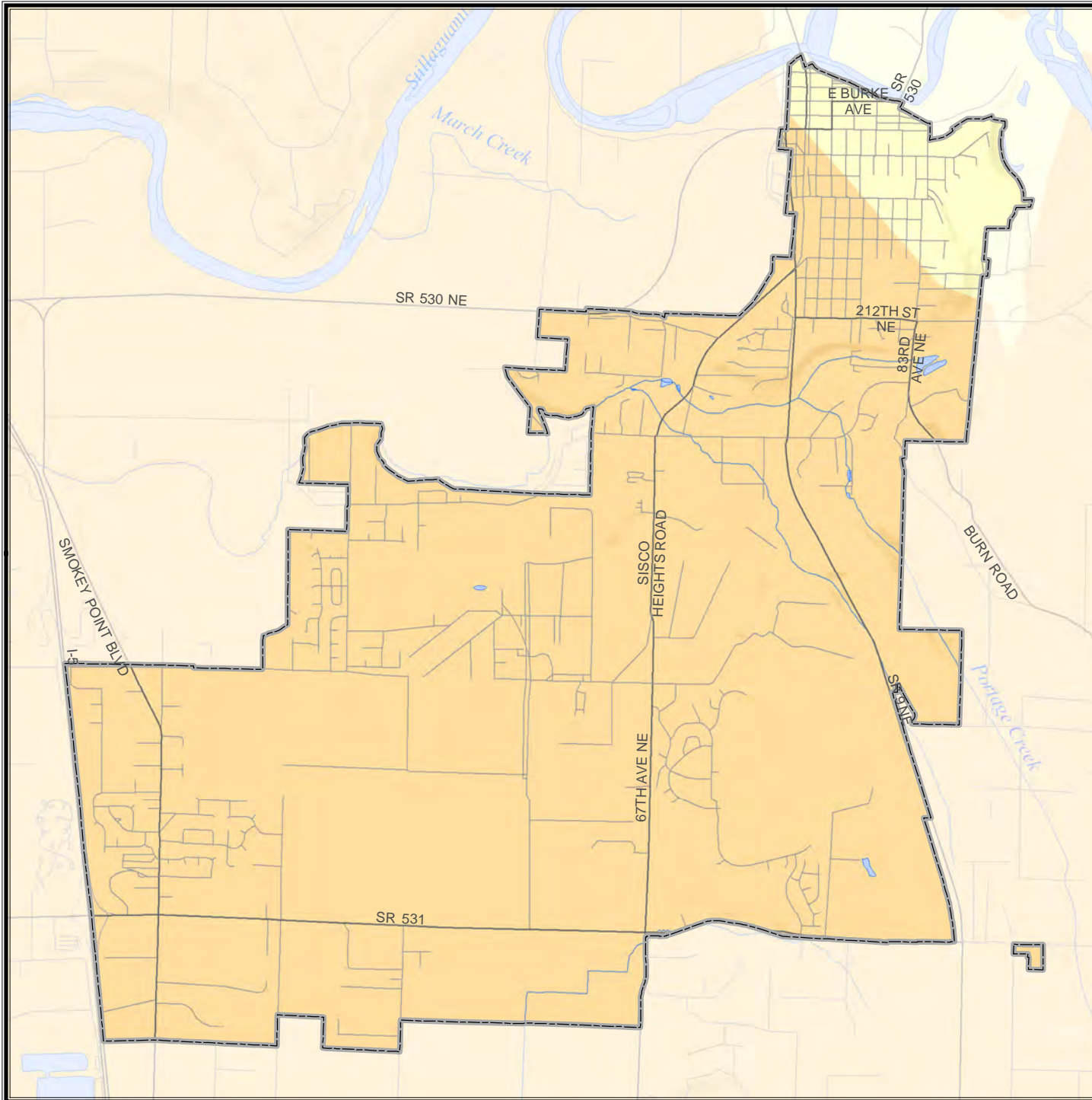
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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-5

South Whidbey Fault Peak Ground Acceleration 7.4-Magnitude Scenario Shake Map

Mercalli Scale, Potential Damage

- IV, None
- V, Very Light
- VI, Light
- VII, Moderate
- VIII, Moderate-Heavy
- IX, Heavy



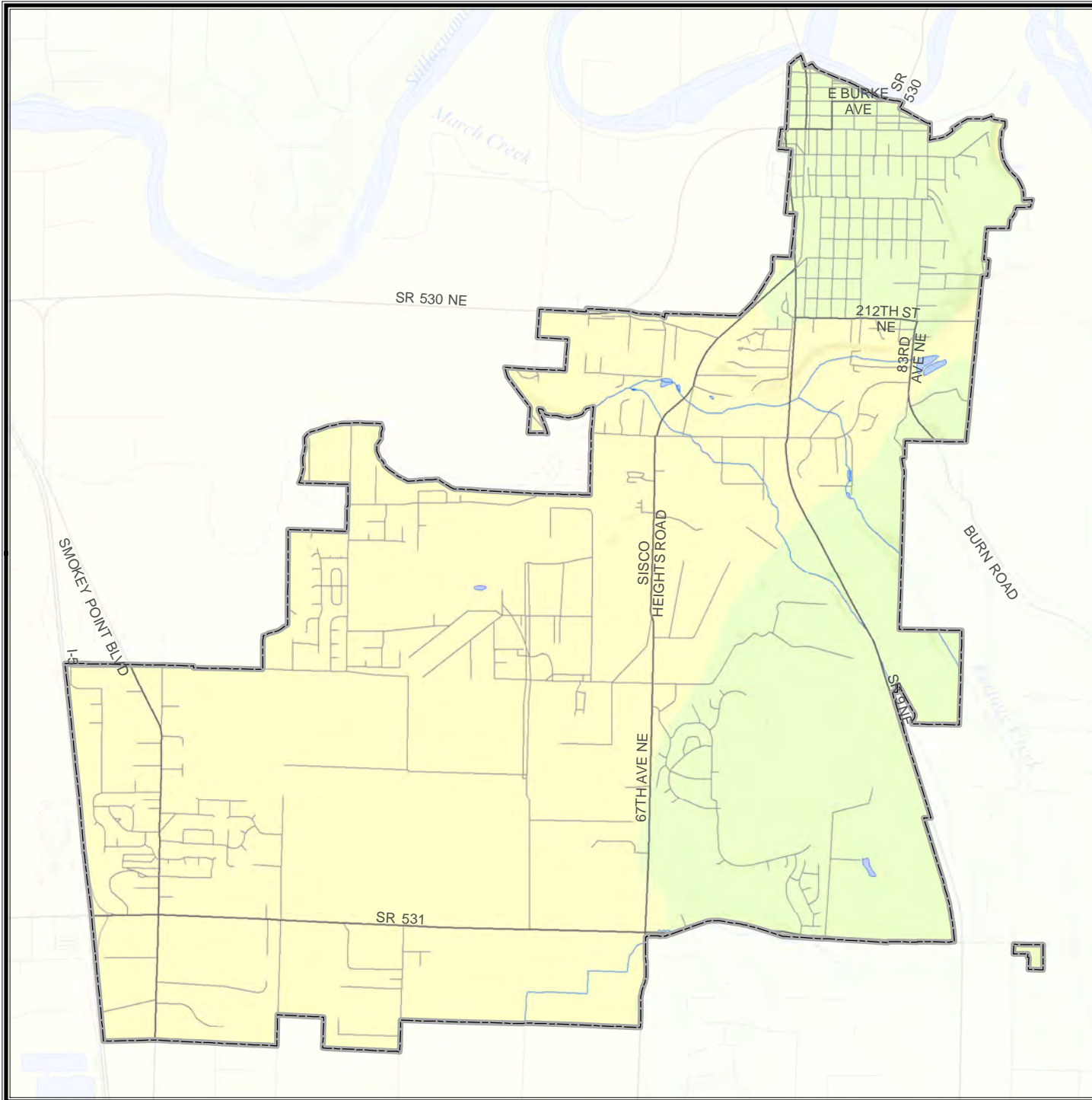
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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-6

National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Soil Site Classes

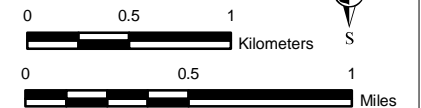
-  Site Class F - Requires site-specific investigation
-  Site Class E - Soft Soil
-  Site Class D - Stiff Soil
-  Site Class C - Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock
-  Site Class B - Rock
-  Water
-  Ice



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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-7

Liquefaction Susceptibility

Liquefaction Susceptibility

-  High
-  Moderate to High
-  Moderate
-  Low to Moderate
-  Low
-  Very Low to Low
-  Very Low

Not Susceptible to Liquefaction

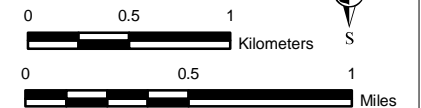
-  Bedrock
-  Peat
-  Water
-  Ice



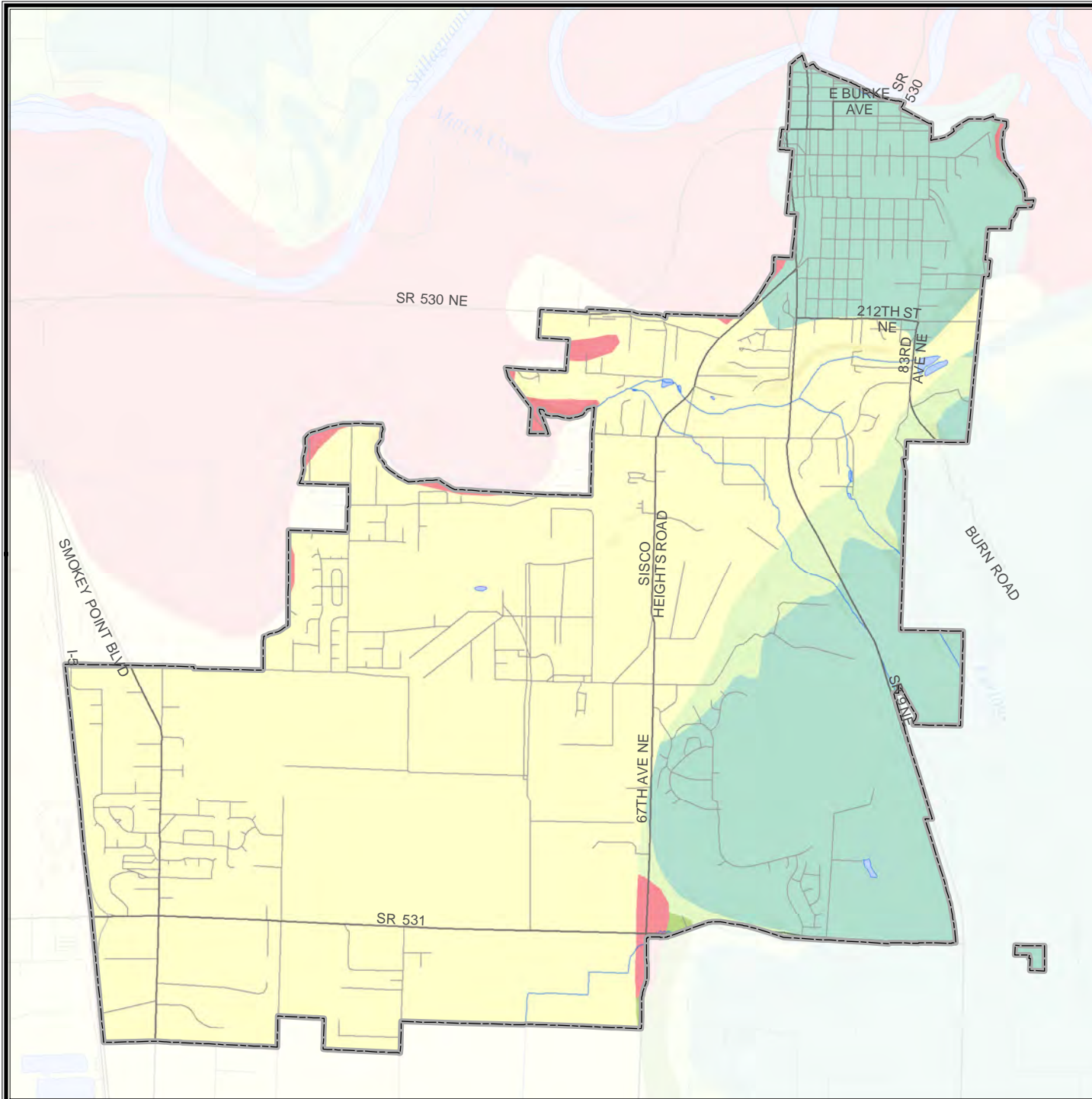
Snohomish County

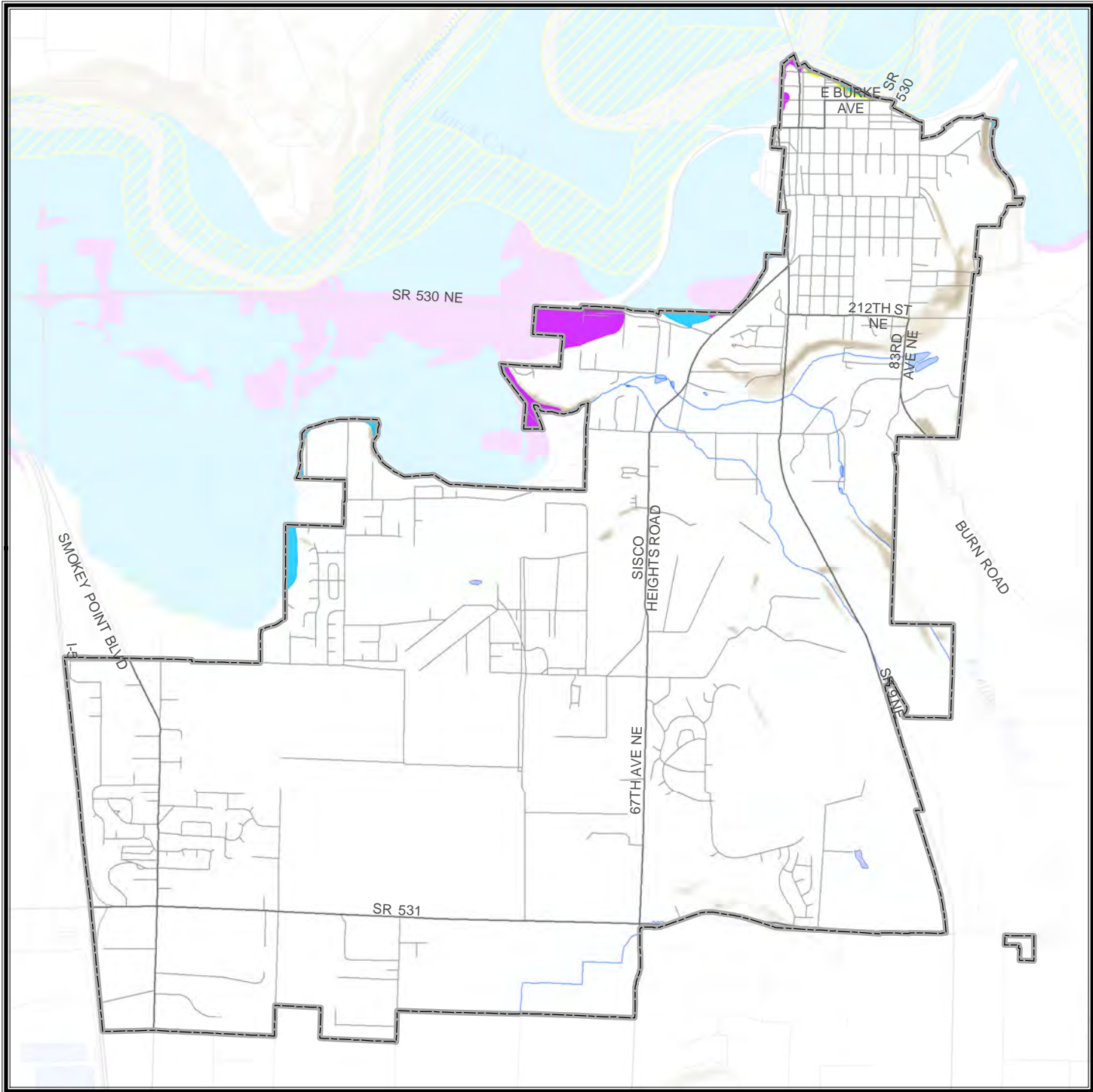
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Map 3-8

Flood Hazard Areas

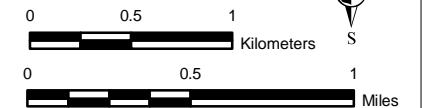
-  Special Flood Hazard Area (100 Year)
-  Special Flood Hazard Area (500 Year)
-  Special Flood Hazard Area (Floodway)



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Data Sources:
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FEIMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps
Washington State Department of
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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-9

Landslide Hazard Areas

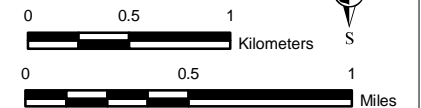
 **Landslide Potential Areas**
Slope Greater than 33% and elevation change greater than or equal to 10 feet, intersecting soft and stiff soils.



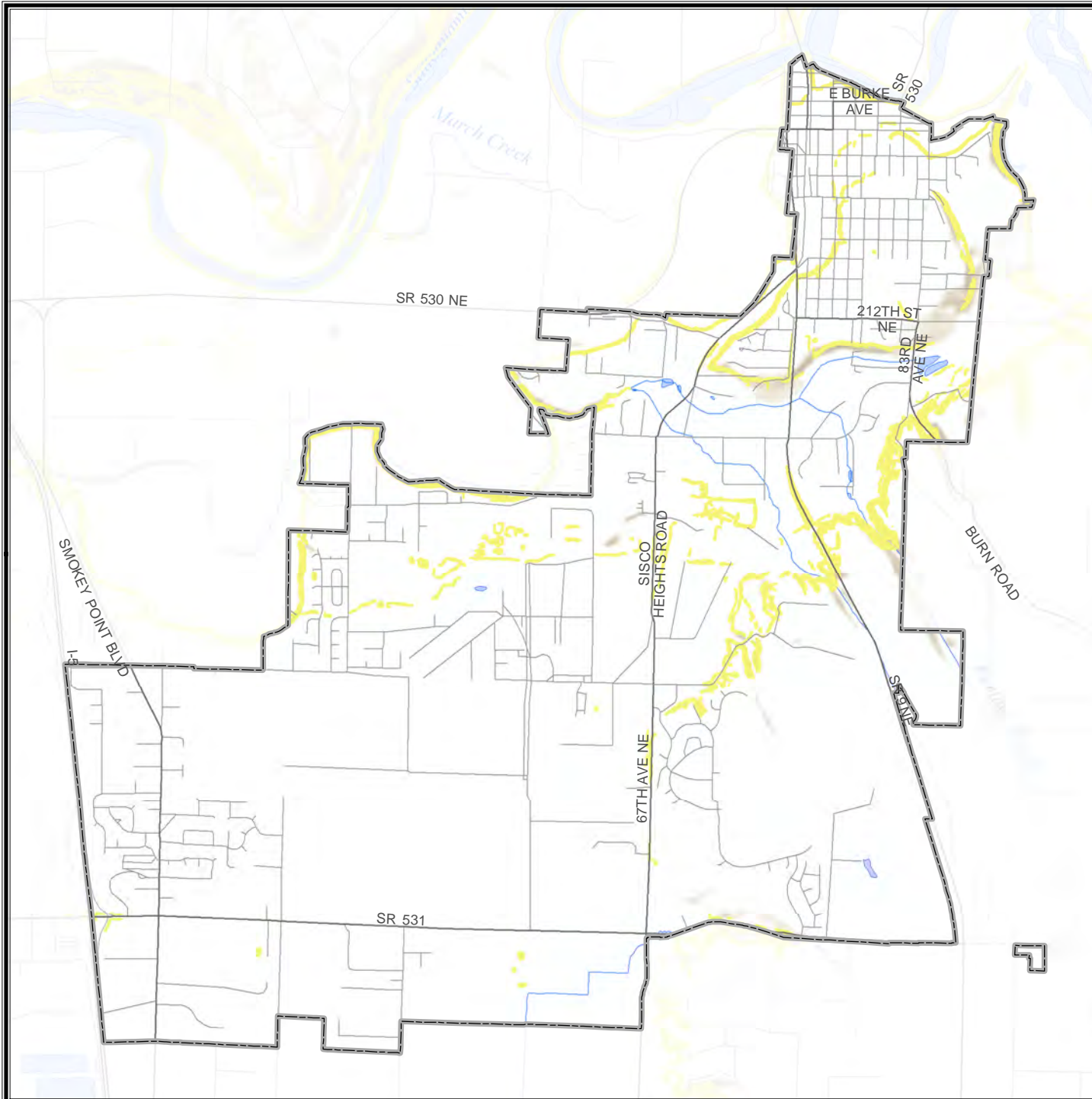
Snohomish County

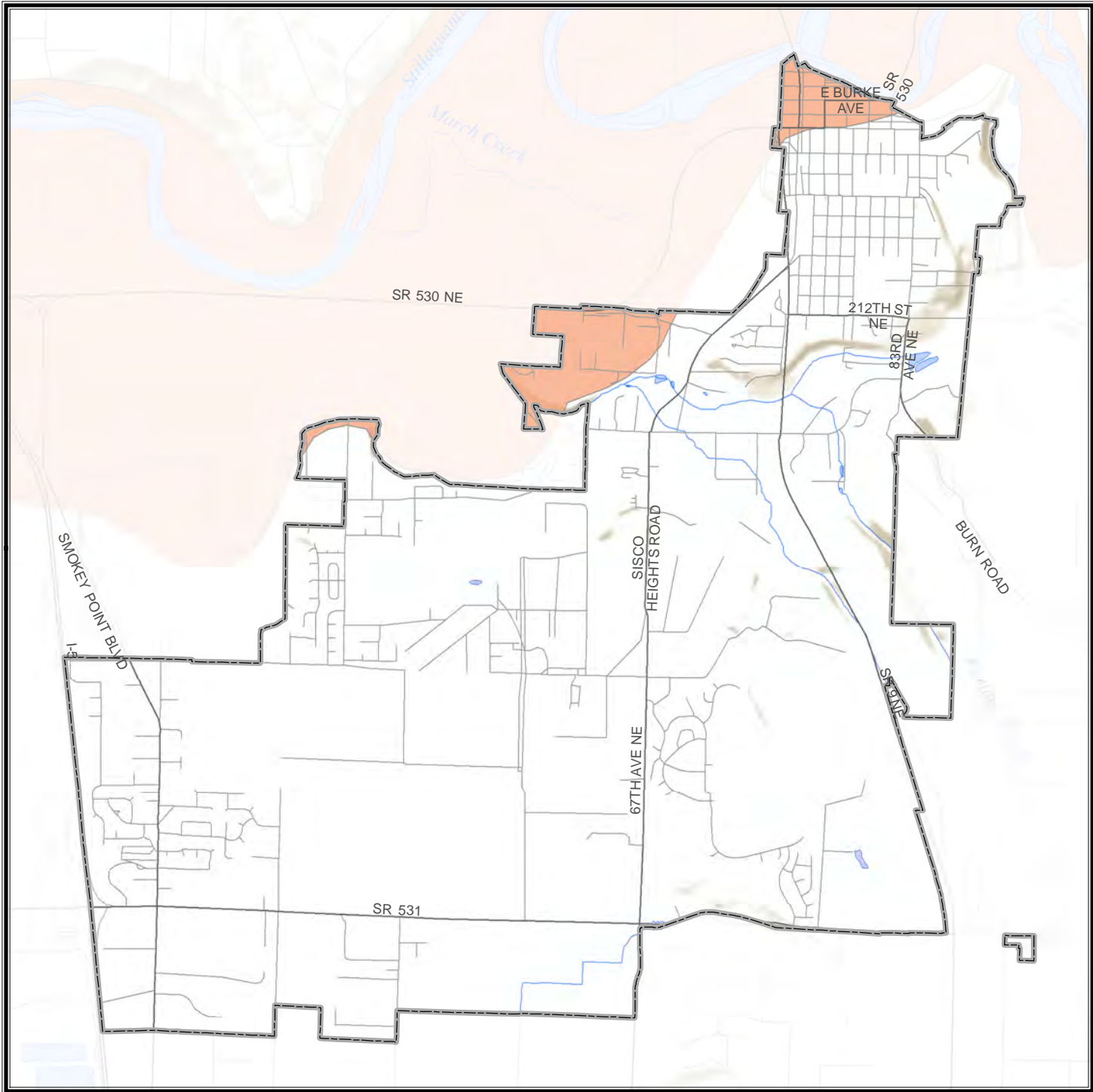
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CITY OF ARLINGTON

Map 3-10

Lahar Inundation Zone

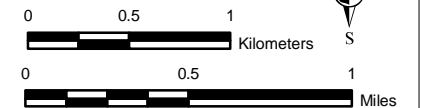
 Lahar Inundation Zone



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