RESOLUTION NO. 2020-R

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF EATONVILLE, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2020-2025 EDITION AND THE EATONVILLE ADDENDUM TO THE REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that, for all disasters declared on or after November 1, 2004, applicants for sub-grants following any disaster must have an approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44CFR 201.6 prior to receipt of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project funding; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 also requires that, for Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program project funding on or after November 1, 2003, applicants must have an approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44CFR 201.6 prior to receipt of project funding; and

WHEREAS, the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan represents the commitment of the Town of Eatonville, along with other surrounding government entities, to reduce the risks from natural, man-made and technological hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of hazards, and it is in the public interest to proceed with the planning process in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Eatonville has participated with the Pierce County Department of Emergency Management in the development of the Town's All Hazard Mitigation Plan, and recognizes the economic loss, personal injury and damage that can arise from these hazards; and

WHEREAS, reduction of these impacts can be achieved through a comprehensive coordinated planning process which includes an updated risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the mitigation strategies to reduce losses and vulnerabilities, a five-year cycle for plan maintenance, and documentation of formal adoption by the Town of Eatonville; and

WHEREAS, the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020-2025 Edition has been completed and approved by the State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Town could risk not receiving future disaster funding if the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan is not adopted;

WHEREAS, the Town Council reviewed the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan and finds adoption of the Plan to be in the best interests of the Town; now, therefore;

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF EATONVILLE, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

THAT: The Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020-2025 Edition, is hereby approved and adopted as set forth in Exhibit A, which is attached, and the Town of Eatonville Addendum to the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan, an update to the Town of Eatonville All Hazard Mitigation Plan, is hereby approved and adopted.

PASSED by the Town Council of Town of Eatonville and attested by the Town Clerk in authentication of such passage this 26th day of October, 2020.

_____
Mike Schaub, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Miranda Doll, Town Clerk

Exhibit A

TOWN OF EATONVILLE
ADDENDUM A-17
REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITION

Prepared for:

Town of Eatonville
P.O. Box 309
Eatonville, WA 98328

In Cooperation with:

Pierce County Department of Emergency Management
2501 S. 35th Street, Suite D
Tacoma, WA 98409

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ADDENDUM A-17

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2015-2020 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE

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Appendices

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Section 1

Plan Process Requirements

Planning Process---Requirement §201.6(b):

An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan.

Documentation of the Planning Process---Requirement §201.6(b):

In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:

(1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;

(2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and

(3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

Documentation of the Planning Process---Requirement §201.6(c)(1):

[The plan **shall** document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

- Does the plan provide a narrative description of the process followed to prepare the new or updated plan?
- Does the new or updated plan indicate who was involved in the current planning process? (Who led the development at the staff level and were there any external contributors such as contractors? Who participated on the plan committee, provided information, reviewed drafts, etc.?)
- Does the new or updated plan indicate how the public was involved? (Was the public provided an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to the plan approval?)
- Does the new or updated plan discuss the opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process?
- Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information?
- Does the updated plan document how the planning team reviewed and analyzed each section of the plan and whether each section was revised as part of the update process?

SECTION 1

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE
PROCESS SECTION

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Changes To Jurisdiction Plan in this Document

This Process Section for the Town of Eatonville Hazard Mitigation Plan includes the following changes that are documented as a result of a complete review and update of the existing plan. The purpose of the following change matrix is to advise the reader of these changes updating this plan from the original document approved in November 2008.

The purpose for the changes is three-fold: 1) the Federal Law (Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44, Part 201.4) pertaining to Mitigation Planning has changed since the original Plan was undertaken; 2) the Local Mitigation Planning Requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 201.6 (d) (3) Plan Review states Plans **must** be reviewed, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval within five years in order to continue to be eligible for HMGP project grant funding. This document when completed and approved will become the Town of Eatonville Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Change Matrix

This Matrix of Changes documents the pertinent changes made from the July 2015 Town of Eatonville Plan for the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan; 2020-2025 Update. Most of the changes are a matter of additional detail, more information provided, and in some cases a response to new requirements. This 2020-2025 version represents a complete review and update by Town of Eatonville and Pierce County Emergency Management using a detailed process for development and following an established format. During this procedure, all web links have been verified and updated.

Table 1-1 Change Matrix – Town of Eatonville Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020-2025 Update

Section 1 – Plan Development, Process Section	
Section or Part of Plan	**New in 2020 Plan**
Section 1 – Process Section	Section 1 – Process Section
	The 2020 Process Section contains updated Planning Meeting overviews, Planning Team Members, Drop-in schedule, Public Comment dates, Elected Official Meetings and updated dates for Plans that collaborate with the mitigation plan.

Section 2 – Participating Jurisdiction Profiles		
Section or Part of Plan	**Previous**	**2020 Plan**
Section 2 – Profile	Information was current as of 2010 Census Data.	The 2020 version of the Profile has been reviewed and updated. The Infrastructure

		Summary section was updated showing a significant increase in tax parcel values. In addition, the Economic Summary was updated also showing an increase.
	Information was current as of 2010 Census Data.	The 2010 Census Data remained for population data and is the current GIS available information from Pierce County. Once the 2020 Census data becomes available in Pierce County GIS format, population data figures will be updated in the Profile Section 2 and the Risk Assessment Section 4.
		A new Demographic Analysis paragraph was added to the 2020 Mitigation Plan to elaborate on Eatonville's demographics in more detail and capturing some of the at-risk populations. This also allowed the Town to provide an updated overview of its growing population beyond the 2010 census which is outdated.

Section 3 – Capability Identification		
Section or Part of Plan	**Previous**	**2020 Plan**
Section 3 – Capability	The Capability Tables shown in the previous plan are in a similar format.	The 2020 Capability Section has been improved and updated to show current information from the jurisdiction.

Section 4 – Vulnerability, Risk Analysis	
Section or Part of Plan	**2020 Plan**
Vulnerability and Hazard Impact Analysis	This section was added to provide a better

	understanding on how the identified hazards affect Eatonville and its critical infrastructure.
Changes in Development	This required element was added to provide a clearer understanding and location within the plan of the changes in development that have occurred within Eatonville over the past five years.
Disaster Declarations Charts	The Geological, Meteorological and Technological Charts have been updated to reflect current changes in Pierce County's Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA). Major changes include updating the maps, figures and table column to align with the changes in the HIRA. Technological Hazards added "Active Threat" and "Cyber Attack" under the Terrorism category.
Hazard Maps - Overview of Data Source Descriptions	This section was added to provide the reader with a better understanding of the data source that was used to produce the hazard maps.
The previous version of the plan contained hazard maps.	The 2020 Risk Section includes updated maps and contains additional hazard maps such as deep/shallow landslides susceptibility.
The previous version included specific analysis showing vulnerability of population, land and infrastructure according to Census 2010 and 2013/2014 tax parcel data.	The 2020 Risk Section includes completely updated tables showing vulnerability of population, (where different hazard maps were used) land and infrastructure using Census 2010 data and 2019/2020 tax parcel data.

Section 5 – Mitigation Strategy	
Section or Part of Plan	**2020 Plan**
The previous document used the standard goals as outlined for the entire project.	The 2020 Mitigation Section was drafted using specific goals and objectives written by the jurisdictions to their specific hazards and concerns.
The previous document contained a Mitigation Measure Matrix chart followed by written descriptions of each individual measure.	The new document uses the same format as the original plan with the addition of a 'Status Update" table under each mitigation measure. This provides the opportunity to update each mitigation strategy and track the status. New measures have been added to both the Matrix

	and the individual measure descriptions. Measures completed in the past five years have been moved to a historical appendix in the plan to track projects completed by the jurisdiction.

Section 6 – Infrastructure	
Section or Part of Plan	**2020 Plan**
The previous plan used a full table with details on each piece of critical infrastructure. In addition, a matrix summary of hazards and dependencies affecting the critical infrastructure was completed.	The 2020 plan uses the same table. The tables have been reviewed and updated by the jurisdiction. This section is only available to the jurisdiction due to the sensitivity of information contained. A disclosure statement acts as a placeholder for Section 6.

Section 7 – Plan Maintenance	
Section or Part of Plan	**2020 Plan**
The previous Plan Maintenance for the jurisdiction was very similar in format to the newer version for 2020.	The 2020 version of the Plan Maintenance borrows from the format and content of the original; however, the entire document has been reviewed and updated to current information.

Section 8 – Other Changes	
Section or Part of Plan	**2020 Plan**
The previous document contained four Appendices.	The 2020 Plan contains six Appendices including: place for the final resolution and approval letter from FEMA, list of jurisdiction's planning team, a chart for any changes, 2014 HAZUS analysis, documentation records for Public Outreach events and a historical appendix for completed projects. The Acronym list appears in the Base Plan for the entire project.

Plan Process

The Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan Process Section is a discussion of the planning process used to update the Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan (Pierce County is Region 5 for Homeland Security (HLS) in Washington State, including how the process was prepared, who aided in the process, and the public involvement.

The Plan update is developed around all major components identified in 44 CFR 201.6, including:

- **Public Involvement Process**;
- **Jurisdiction Profile**;
- **Capability Identification**;
- **Risk Assessment;**
- **Mitigation Strategy**;
- **Infrastructure Section**; and,
- **Plan Maintenance Procedure**.

Below is a summary of those elements and the processes involved in their development.

Public Involvement Process

Public participation is a key component to strategic planning processes. Citizen participation offers citizens the chance to voice their ideas, interests, and opinions.

> "Involving stakeholders who are not part of the core team in all stages of the process will introduce the planning team to different points of view about the needs of the community. It will also provide opportunities to educate the public about hazard mitigation, the planning process, and findings, and could be used to generate support for the mitigation plan."[1]

In order to accomplish this goal and to ensure that the updated Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan be comprehensive, the seven planning groups in conjunction with Pierce County Emergency Management developed a public participation process of three components:

1. A Planning Team comprised of knowledgeable individual representatives of HLS Region 5 area and its hazards;
2. Hazard Meetings to target the specialized knowledge of individuals working with populations or areas at risk from all hazards; and
3. Public meetings to identify common concerns and ideas regarding hazard mitigation and to discuss specific goals, objectives and measures of the mitigation plan.

This section discusses each of these components in further detail below with public participation outlined in each. Integrating public participation into the development of the Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan update has helped to ensure an accurate depiction of the Region's risks, vulnerabilities, and mitigation priorities.

Planning Team

The Planning Team was organized early in 2019. The individual Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team members understand the portion of Pierce County containing their specific jurisdiction, including how residents, businesses, infrastructure, and the environment may be affected by all hazard events. The members are experienced in past and present mitigation activities and represent those entities through which many of the mitigation measures would be implemented. The Planning Team guided the update of the Plan, assisted in reviewing and updating goals and measures, identified stakeholders, and shared local expertise to create a more comprehensive plan. The Planning Team was comprised of:

Table 1-2 Planning Teams – Discipline Group

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION-DEPARTMENT
Woody Edvalson	Administrative Services Director	City of Bonney Lake
Alan Predmore	Fire Chief/Emergency Manager	City of Buckley
Jeffrey Wilson	Director of Community Development	City of DuPont
Micah Lundborg	Chief of Police	City of Edgewood
Pete Fisher	Police Chief	City of Fife
Robert Eugley	Patrol Officer	City of Fife
John Cheesman	Chief of Police	City of Fircrest
Kelly Busey	Chief of Police	City of Gig Harbor
Carl Desimas	City Planner	City of Gig Harbor
John Unfred	Assistant Police Chief	City of Lakewood
Tony Hernandez	Police Chief	City of Milton
Mark Bethune	City Manager	City of Orting
Kirstin Hofmann	Emergency Manager	City of Puyallup
Chief Armitage	Police Chief	City of Roy
Officer Armitage	Police Officer	City of Roy
Ryan Windish	Community Development Director	City of Sumner
Ute Scofield	Emergency Manager	City of Tacoma
Jacob Rain	EM Program Coordinator	City of Tacoma
Lisa Petorak	Human Resources Manager	City of University Place
Jack Ecklund	Dir. of Engineering & Capital Projects	City of University Place
Daillene Argo	Clerk-Treasurer	Town of Carbonado
Abby Gribi	Town Administrator	Town of Eatonville
Glen Yates	Eatonville Police Department	Town of Eatonville
Emily Terrell	Consultant	Town of South Prairie
Paul Loveless	Town Administrator	Town of Steilacoom
Alan Predmore	Fire Chief	Town of Wilkeson

Table 1-3 Planning Teams – Regional Group

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION-DEPARTMENT
Abby Gribi	Town Administrator	Town of Eatonville
Glen Yates	Police Chief	Town of Eatonville
Kirstin Hofmann	Emergency Manager	City of Puyallup
Officer Armitage	Police Chief	City of Roy
Garry Olson (retired)	Fire Chief	Pierce County Fire District 23
Matt Medford	Fire Chief	Pierce County Fire District 23
Stan Gacioch	Battalion Chief	Central Pierce Fire & Rescue (6)
Tony Judd (retired)	Retired Deputy Fire Chief	Graham Fire and Rescue (21)
Todd Jensen	Battalion Chief	Graham Fire and Rescue (21)
Lloyd Galey (left position)	Fire Chief	South Pierce Fire and Rescue (17)
Clay Jamerson	Manager of Transportation	Eatonville School District
John Fisher	Facilities Manager	Eatonville School District
Katie Gillespie	Safety, Security/EMSup	Franklin Pierce School District
Shawn Thompson	Environmental Health & Safety Officer	Pacific Lutheran University
Brian Devereux	Director of Facilities Planning	Puyallup School District
Robert Popek	Board Member	Clear Lake Water District
Steve Sacksteder	Water Quality Specialist	Firgrove Mutual Water Company
Ben Ames	Cross Connections Specialist	Fruitland Mutual Water Company
Robert Ellison	General Manager	Graham Hill Mutual Water Co.
Hannah Reece	Service Member	Ohop Mutual Light
Jeff Johnson	General Manager	Spanaway Water Company
Sean Vance	General Manager	Valley Water District

Planning Team Meetings

The Planning Team held 7 Planning Team Meetings either in their Discipline Groups or Regional Planning Groups. Meeting in Regional Planning Groups supported a whole community planning approach which either developed new or stronger relationships amongst jurisdictions. This allowed for an integration of mitigation strategies for regions sharing the commonality in hazards. There was a total of 45 meetings from February 2019 to December 2019 between all Planning Groups.

The Planning Teams Discipline Groups: City and Town Group, Fire Group, School Group, Special Purpose Group, Utility Group, Medical Group and Unincorporated Pierce County Group.

The Planning Team Regional Groups broken down into five geographical areas in Pierce County: West Group (all of Gig Harbor, Key Peninsula, Herron Island, Fox Island and Raft Island), SW Group (Lakewood, Anderson Island, Steilacoom), Central Group (Puyallup, Graham, Eatonville), NE Group (Buckley, Carbonado, Bonney Lake, Wilkeson), North Group (Tacoma, Fife, Edgewood, Sumner).

Table 1-4 Planning Team Meetings

Planning Team Meeting #1 – Cities & Towns: PCEM Puyallup Room – February 21, 2019
Planning Team members Debbie Bailey and Bailee Godfrey conducted the meeting and the Planning Team discussed the following items: Introduction of Planning Team, Review of the history of the Grant Application, Defining the Planning Requirements, How We Establish the In-Kind Match, Benefits of Developing a Plan, Defining the Planning Process, Establishing the Planning Team Meetings, Elected Official Meetings and Public Comment Meetings, reviewing each jurisdiction's profile information, and defining next steps.
Planning Team Meeting #2 – Central Regional Group: CPFR HQ Station 60 – March 18, 2019
Planning Team members Debbie Bailey and Bailee Godfrey conducted the meeting and the Planning Team discussed the following items: Introduction of Planning Team as this was our first Regional Planning meeting and there were new members present. We reviewed items presented at the previous meeting, Defining the Planning Requirements, Defining the Process, Establishing the Planning Team Meetings, Elected Official Meetings and Public Comment Meetings, and explaining the next steps. This meeting focused on continuing review of the Profile Section, an introduction to begin thinking about mitigation strategies to include a review of what measures from their original plan have already been completed and thinking about new measures they may like to add. In addition, this group discussed the Capability Section and how to recognize capabilities that already exist within the jurisdiction. Everyone was reminded to set up their Elected Official meetings. Everyone was given a copy of their original Section 3 – Capability Section.
There was not a Regional Planning Meeting in April of 2019
Planning Team Meeting #3 – Central Regional Group: CPFR HQ Station 60 – May 15, 2019
Planning Team members Debbie Bailey and Bailee Godfrey conducted the meeting with the majority of the regional jurisdictions present. We reviewed the Profile, Capabilities, and Mitigation Strategy Sections, along with introducing the Risk Assessment Section to the group. We also talked about progress made on the In-Kind Match sheets and pre-authorization approval from jurisdictions' governing bodies. Finally, we gathered feedback about our Threat and Hazard Identification Workshop held on May 1-2, and everyone's progress with outreach events for their mitigation plans, especially in relation to fire season starting and the opportunity for communities in this region to incorporate more fire protection and mitigation elements into their planning process.
There was not a Regional Planning Meeting in June of 2019
Planning Team Meeting #4 – Central Regional Group: CPFR HQ Station 60 – July 25, 2019

Planning Team members Debbie Bailey and Bailee Godfrey reviewed the Profile, Capabilities, Risk Assessment, and Mitigation Strategy Sections to see how everyone was coming along with their update process. A reminder was provided for those who had not turned in their in-kind match sheet, as well as for those who had not completed the governing body pre-approval requirement yet. Debbie offered to create jurisdictional maps for public outreach events to bring residents in to talk about hazards that can affect them and how the mitigation plan plays a role in community resilience. Lastly, Todd Kilpatrick, the former Mitigation Grant Program Manager with Washington State Emergency Management Division who now works at Pierce County Emergency Management, spoke to the group about the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant (PDM), potential projects that are eligible for those grants, and the upcoming Mitigation Grant Workshop that'll be held on August 12th and 19th.
There was not a Regional Planning Meeting in August of 2019
Planning Team Meeting #5 – Central Regional Group: CPFR HQ Station 60 – September 9, 2019
Planning Team members Debbie Bailey and Wyatt Godfrey reviewed the Profile, Capabilities, Risk Assessment, and Mitigation Strategy Sections to check on the jurisdictions' progress. More specifically, Debbie explained the process of developing new mitigation strategies to add to their plans. This discussion covered how to select a new mitigation strategy, the required components for their strategy development, and the format required to input the strategy into the plan. Feedback was gathered about the August Mitigation Grant Workshop – unanimous positive feedback with a few recommendations to improve for next time. A reminder for the In-Kind Match Sheet and pre-authorization documentation was provided. Finally, the meeting was closed out with a discussion on the progress of meeting the public outreach requirements and ideas for those who had not completed that component yet
Planning Team Meeting #6 – Central Regional Group: CPFR HQ Station 60 – October 24, 2019
Planning Team members Debbie Bailey and Wyatt Godfrey held the meeting with less participation than preferred but included a call-in option for those who couldn't attend in person. The usual review of previous sections occurred, with the introduction of the Infrastructure and Plan Maintenance Sections. Participants were taught how to fill out the potentially overwhelming tables in the Infrastructure Section and told to review the Plan Maintenance Section for any inaccurate statements or language. Like the previous meeting, a reminder for the In-Kind Match Sheet, pre-authorization documentation, and public outreach documentation was provided
Planning Team Meeting #7 – Central Regional Group: CPFR HQ Station 60 – December 5, 2019

The final planning meeting was conducted by Debbie Bailey and Wyatt Godfrey. All sections of the plan were discussed and reviewed to ensure participants' questions were answered. A detailed discussion of the Mitigation Strategy Section occurred, specifically looking at the integration of new strategies into the plan and how to reorder them by priority. Like the previous meeting, a reminder for the In-Kind Match Sheet, pre-authorization documentation, and public outreach documentation was provided. Participants were informed that in the new year, Pierce County DEM would be hosting two "workshops" a month where jurisdictions can walk in and get help with their plan on an individual basis, instead of only in the previously used group format. The goal is to refine the work that participants have done thus far and craft it into a well-rounded, comprehensive, and usable Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Drop – In Workshop

To provide further opportunity for participating jurisdictions to work on their plan updates Pierce County DEM hosted two additional "workshop" meetings per month starting in January 2020. These were not formal meetings but provided individual instruction or assistance to jurisdictions. They were scattered at two-week intervals during the month with alternating morning and afternoon times trying to accommodate busy schedules. Due to the COVID-19 virus pandemic our "drop-in" workshops were canceled for the remainder of the update cycle. We remained available through email and phone call conversations.

Table 1-5 Drop-In Meetings

Date	Location
January 7, 2020 – 1:00-3:30	Pierce County - DEM
January 23, 2020 – 9:00-11:30	Pierce County - DEM
February 11, 2020 – 1:00-3:30	Pierce County - DEM
February 27, 2020 – 9:00-11:30	Pierce County - DEM
March, April and June were canceled due to COVID-19.	Pierce County - DEM

Public Comment

Table 1-6 Public Comment Meetings

Date	Location	Time
May 4, 2018	Community Day Eatonville High School	11:00 am – 2:00 pm
August 6, 2019	National Night Out Glacier View Park	5:00 pm – 8:00 pm

The Town of Eatonville held two public outreach events to incorporate the Public into the Mitigation Plan update and to provide some public outreach preparedness of the hazards the Town of Eatonville has. For National Night Out a series of updated hazard maps were on display for the public to see. This drew a lot of attention where folks could actually see the hazards and areas that would be affected. They were able to see and compare what hazards their homes are in and further prepare and mitigate those hazards with their families. Continued hazard

preparedness events will occur when opportunities arise to engage the public. Photos of both events are located in Appendix E.

Elected Officials Meetings

On April 22, 2019, Debbie Bailey presented in front of the Eatonville Town Council with the assistance of Town Administrator, Abby Gribi. She first explained the overarching project of updating local jurisdictions' mitigation plans and then went into detail about the purpose, components, and processes involved in this update. Debbie provided reading material to the Council – in particular, a list of all jurisdictions participating in this update, as well as a short brochure explaining the mitigation plan and how it benefits the whole community. Once she was finished presenting, the Council had the opportunity to ask questions and provide comments. Many Council members provided positive feedback regarding the Town of Eatonville's involvement in this planning process, while others asked questions about the project timeline, grant funding opportunities, and the applicability of specific mitigation projects for their jurisdiction. After the commentary period ended, the Council unanimously voted to approve the Town of Eatonville's participation in the update of their Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Joint Planning Requirement

The Town of Eatonville has the following identified plans which must collaborate with the mitigation plan; these plans are identified in the table below and must be updated within the predetermined timeline.

The Town of Eatonville has updated the 2015 Comprehensive Plan, Development Regulations and Water Comprehensive Plan to incorporated areas included within the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Plan	Next Update
Comprehensive Plan	2023
Development Regulations & Water Comprehensive Plan	2023

Endnote

[1] State and Local Mitigation Planning How-to Guide, Getting Started: building support for mitigation planning, FEMA 386-1, September 2002, p. 3-1.

SECTION 2

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE
PROFILE SECTION

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VISION STATEMENT

The Vision of the Town of Eatonville is as follows:

Working together, Eatonville honors its past; respects diversity; preserves its environment; provides a quality of life that is family oriented, safe, responsible and progressive.

Services Summary

The Town of Eatonville was incorporated in the year 1909.

The Town provides the following services through their own capabilities:

Table 2-1 Town Services[1]

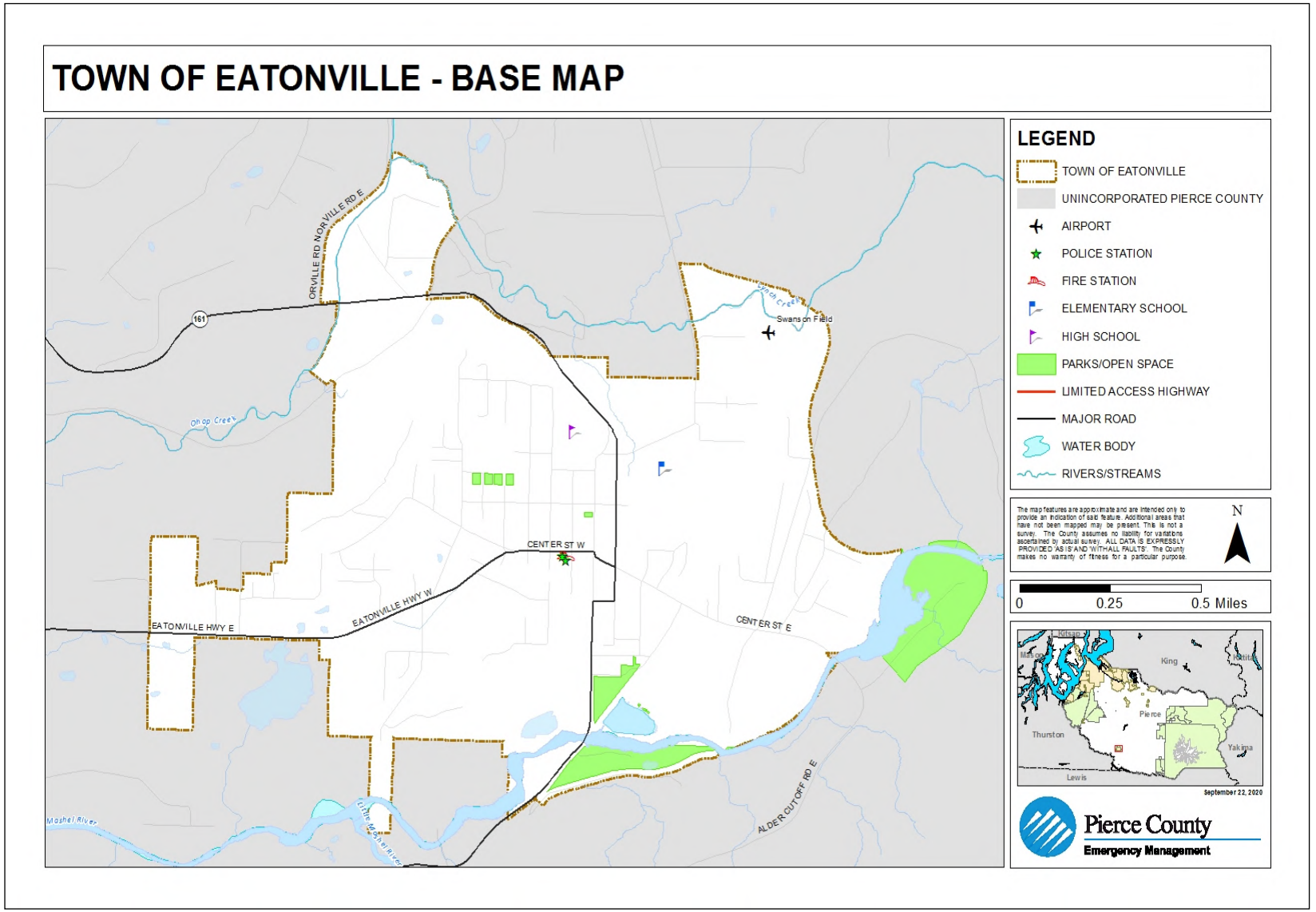
TOWN SERVICES			
Service	**Yes**	**Service**	**Yes**
Town Mayor	Yes	Municipal Airport	Yes
Town Attorney	Yes	Municipal Court	Yes
Town Clerk	Yes	Public Works/Improvements	Yes
Town Treasurer	No	Comprehensive Planning	Yes
Sheriff or Police Chief	Yes	Purchase of Electric Power and Energy	Yes
Parks Commissioners	No	Construction and Operation of Boat Harbors, Marinas, Docks, etc.	No
Town Council	Yes	Issue Bonds and Levies of General Tax	Yes
License and Tax Fees	Yes	Fire Department/EMS	Yes
Non-Polluting Power Generation	No	Parking, Off-street Facilities	No
Hydroelectric Resources	No	Sanitary Landfill/Refuse Service	Yes
Radio Communications	Yes	Sidewalks	Yes
Streets	Yes	Storm Drains	Yes
Wastewater Treatment	Yes	Streets/Alleys	Yes
Water System	Yes	Parks and Parkways	Yes
Public Transportation Systems	No	Water Pollution Abatement	Yes
Residential Care Facilities (Not owned by City)	Yes	Local Improvement Districts	No
Child Care Facilities (Not owned by City)	Yes	Parking Meters Revenue	No
Emergency Management	Yes		

Geo-Political Summary

Table 2-2 Geo-Political Summary[2]

Jurisdiction	Area (sq mi)	Elevation Range (ft.)	Major Water Features	Regional Partners	
				Shared Borders	Land Use Authorities
Town of Eatonville	1.8353	600-900	• Nisqually Tribe • 14-Ohop Creek Basin • 20-Mashel River Basin	• Unincorporated Pierce County	• Unincorporated Pierce County

Map 2- 1 Town of Eatonville - Basemap



Population Summary

Demographics

Table 2-1 Population[3],[4],[5],[6]

Jurisdiction	Population	Population Density (people/sq mi)	Population Served	Projected Year 2022 Population Change (%)	Projected Population Density (people/sq mi)	Projected 2022 Population Served
Town of Eatonville	2,781	1,515	2,781	-.04%	1,515	2,780
Region 5	795,225	440	795,225	-18.39%	359	648,895

Population data in Tables 2-2 and 2-3 are outdated and based off the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) 2010 Census data. Once the 2020 Census data becomes available these population numbers will be updated and replaced in the plan. The same situation occurs with all population figures in Section 4 Risk Assessment assessing the risk and vulnerability for all identified hazards in Unincorporated Pierce County.

Special Populations

Table 2-2 Special Populations[7]

Jurisdiction	Population	Population 65 Plus	% of Total	Population Under 20	% of Total
Town of Eatonville	2,781	356	13%	920	33%
Region 5	795,225	87,770	11%	220,351	28%

Demographic Analysis

The Town of Eatonville is located in the Southern part of Pierce County, Washington. The total area for the Town is 1.8353 square miles. The population of Eatonville has grown from 2,781 people in 2015 to 3,010 in 2020 and continues to grow. The Town is mainly comprised of small family business', multi-family occupancy areas, and a majority of it is going to be single-occupancy residential developments.

The Town of Eatonville is bisected by State Route 161 and shares its borders with unincorporated parts of Pierce County. Eatonville is passed through by more tourists and sightseers then it has in its population as it is a main throughway to popular destinations such as Alder Lake and Mount Rainier. Recent Washington State DOT Annual Traffic Reports estimate that roughly 6,900 vehicles a day transit through Eatonville on State Route 161.

Infrastructure Summary

General

Table 2-5 Parcel Summary[8]

Jurisdiction	# Parcels	Land Value	Average Land Value	Improved Value	Average Improved Value
Town of Eatonville	1,289	$114,560,900	$88,876	$244,583,600	$189,747
Region 5	328,831	$55,032,560,799	$167,358	$82,766,510,038	$251,699

Jurisdiction	Total Assessed Value	Average Assessed Value
Town of Eatonville	$359,144,500	$278,623
Region 5	$137,799,070,837	$419,057

Table 2-6 Housing Summary[9]

Jurisdiction	# Houses	Housing Density	Avg Year Built	Avg Year Built (%)
Town of Eatonville	1,059	577	• <1939: 104 • 1940 – 1979: 263 • 1980 – 2004: 616 • 2005>: 54	• < 1939: 10.0% • 1940 – 1979: 25.3% • 1980 – 2004: 59.4% • 2005>: 5.2%
Region 5	291,983	162	• <1939: 34,368 • 1940 – 1979: 126,363 • 1980 – 2004: 139,894 • 2005>: 22,830	• <1939: 10.6% • 1940 – 1979: 39% • 1980 – 2004: 43.2% • 2005>: 7.1%

Jurisdiction Infrastructure

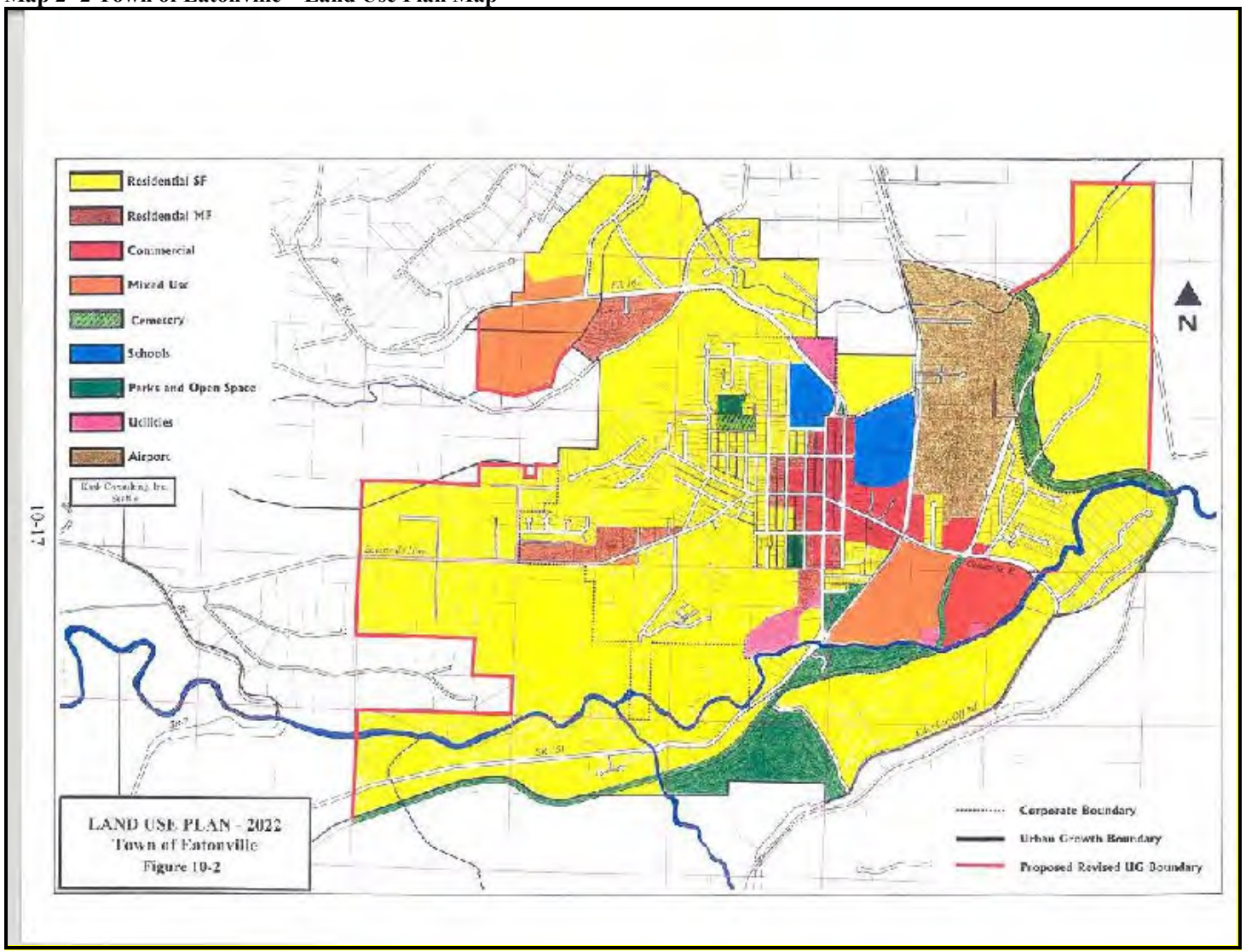
The following table shows the overview of infrastructure owned by the City of Bonney Lake. The infrastructure is categorized according to the infrastructure sectors as designated by the Department of Homeland Security. This chart is intended as a summary only.

For further details on Department of Homeland Security infrastructure sectors, please see the Process Section 1.

Table 2-7 Owned Infrastructure[10]

Total Infra-structure	Emerg. Services	Telecomm	Trans-portation	Water	Energy	Govern-ment	Com-mercial	Total Value ($)
39	2	0	3	13	0	21	0	44,002,730

Map 2- 2 Town of Eatonville – Land Use Plan Map



Economic Summary

Table 2-8 Fiscal Summary[11]

Jurisdiction	Operating Costs (per month)	Operating Budgeted Revenues[12]	Operating Budgeted Expenditures[13]	Fund Balance as % of Operating Cost	Avg Fund Balance (5 yrs)
Town of Eatonville	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Table 2-9 Employment Profile[14]

Employment Category (SIC)	Town of Eatonville	Pierce County
Construction/Res	18	24,297
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)	0	13,640
Manufacturing	0	17,239
Retail	99	34,957
Services	382	132,801
Warehousing, Transportation, and Utilities (WTU)	0	30,278
Government	62	34,915
Education	239	24,382

Table 2-10 Economic Summary[15]

Jurisdiction	Unemployment Rate
Region 5	9.6%
WA State	8.4%

Table 6-11 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)Table Key

2-DIGIT NAICS RATING	NAICS CATEGORIES
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and Insurance
23	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

Table 6-12 North American Industry Classification System (SIC)Table Key

Major sector categories combine NAICS categories as follows

SECTOR INDUSTRY COMBINED (SIC)
Construction and Resources (Const/Res): 11,21,23
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE): 52,53
Manufacturing: 31-33
Wholesale Trade
Services: 51, 54-56, 61 (private-sector portion), 62,71,72,81
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (WTU): 22, 42, 48,
Government: Public-sector employment, excluding education
Education: 61 (public-sector portion)

Resource Directory

Regional

- **Town of Eatonville**
  http://www.eatonville-wa.gov/

- **Pierce County Government**
  http://www.piercecountywa.org/PC/

- **Pierce County DEM**
  http://www.piercecountywa.org/pc/abtus/ourorg/dem/abtusdem.htm

- **Pierce County Planning & Public Works**
  https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/4999/Planning-Public-Works

- **Municipal Research & Services Center of Washington (MRSC)**
  http://www.mrsc.org/

National

- **US Census**
  www.census.gov/

Endnotes

[1] Information from a survey completed by the Town.
[2] Information from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro (2020).
[3] "Population" from Census 2010, Office of Financial Management. It should be noted that current (as of July 2013) population of Town of Eatonville is reported by the Office of Financial Management as 2,380.
[4] "Projected Population Change (%)" from Pierce County Buildable Lands Report, Dec. 2007.
[5] "Projected Population Density" is based on an assumption of the jurisdiction maintaining the same geographic area and boundaries. It does not consider changes in annexation, district mergers, etc.
[6] "Projected 2022 Population" from Pierce County Buildable Lands Report, Dec. 2007.
[7] "Special Population" from Census 2010, Office of Financial Management.
[8] Information from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro projected for 2013/14.
[9] Information from Census 2010, Office of Financial Management.
[10] Information obtained from Jurisdiction's Infrastructure Matrix.
[11] Information not available at the time of publication.
[12] Non-Capital
[13] Non-Capital
[14] Information from Puget Sound Regional Council based on 2018 data. https://www.psrc.org/covered-employment-estimates.
[15] Information from Census 2010, Office of Financial Management, 2020.

Section 3

Capability Identification Requirements

Planning Process---Requirement §201.6(b):

An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan.

Documentation of the Planning Process---Requirements §201.6(b):

In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:

(3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

- Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information?

Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii)(C):

[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.]

- Does the plan describe land uses and development trends?

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance---Requirement ***§201.6(c)(3)(ii):***

[The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

- Does the new or updated plan describe the jurisdiction(s) participation in the NFIP?

SECTION 3

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE
CAPABILITY IDENTIFICATION SECTION

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Legal and Regulatory

Table 3-1 Legal and Regulatory

Regulatory Tools (Ordinances and Codes)	Yes or No
Jurisdiction Capabilities	
Building Construction/Design Construction Codes	Yes
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes
Critical Area Ordinance	Yes
Hazard Setback Requirements	Yes
Hillside and Steep Slope Ordinance	Yes
Land Use and Regulatory Codes	Yes
Mechanical Codes	Yes
Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Plumbing Codes	Yes
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	No
Storm Water Management	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance or Regulations	Yes
Tax and License Codes	Yes
Wildfire Ordinance	No
Zoning Ordinance	Yes

Administrative Capability

Table 3-2 Administrative Capability

Administrative Tools (Agency, Departments or Programs)	Yes or No
Jurisdiction Capabilities	
Architectural Review Board/Historic Review	No
Board of Adjustments/Hearing Examiner	Yes
Building Official	Yes
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
City/Town Council	Yes
City/Town Meetings	Yes
City/Town Planning Commission	Yes
City/Town Website	Yes
Commercial Fire Safety/Code Inspection Program	No
Community CPR/First Aid Program	Yes
Community Emergency Response Teams	No
Downtown Revitalization Committee	No
Economic Development Board	No
Emergency Manager	Yes
Engineers	Yes
Families First Coalition	No
Fire and Injury Prevention Program	Yes
Fire Chief	Yes
Fire Safety & Disaster Classes in Schools	Yes
Flood Plan Manager	Yes
Government TV Access	No
Grant Writers	Yes
Home Safety Council	No
Information included in Utility Bills	Yes
Lahar Warning System	Yes
Planners	Yes
Planning Commission	Yes
Police Chief	Yes
Police Department	Yes
Public Utility	Yes
Public Works Department	Yes
Safe Streets Program	No
Safety Fairs	No
Stream Team	No
Surveyors	Yes

Table 3-3 Administrative Capability (Con'd)

Administrative Tools (Agency, Departments or Programs)	Yes or No
Regional Capabilities	
Local Business Districts	No
Local Department of Emergency Management	Yes
Local Fire Agencies plus Mutual Aid with others	Yes
Local Hospitals	No
Local Law Enforcement Agencies and Mutual Aid with others	Yes
Local Neighborhood Associations	Yes
Local Neighborhood Emergency Teams (NET)	No
Local Newspapers	Yes
Local Parks Commission/Board	Yes
Local Power Companies	Yes
Local Parent Teacher's Association	Yes
Neighboring Counties (Pierce County)	Yes
Pierce County Department of Emergency Management	Yes
Pierce County Fire Chiefs Association	Yes
Pierce County Neighborhood Emergency Teams (PCNET)	Yes
Pierce County Police Chiefs Association	Yes
Pierce County Safe Kids Coalition	Yes
Pierce County Sheriffs Department (Interlocal Agreement)	Yes
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	Yes
Puget Sound Energy	No
Puget Sound Regional Council	Yes
Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan	Yes
Service Organizations	Yes
Tacoma/Pierce County Health Department	Yes
Tribes	Yes

Technical Capability

Table 3-4 Technical Capability

Technical Tools (Plans and Other)	Yes or No
Jurisdiction Capabilities	
After Action Reports of Any Incident	Yes
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Continuity of Governmental Services and Operations Plan (COOP and COG)	Yes
Critical Facilities Plan	Yes
Drainage Master Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	No
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes
Emergency Response Plan	Yes
Generator Placement Plan	Yes
Habitat Plan	Yes
Hazardous Materials Response Plan	Yes
Lahar Evacuation Plan	No
Pandemic Flu Plan	No
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No
Sewer/Wastewater Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Storm Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Water Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Regional Capabilities	
Coordinated Water System Plan and Regional Supplement 2001	No
Local and Regional Emergency Exercises – All Types	Yes

Fiscal Capability

Table 3-5 Fiscal Capability

Fiscal Tools (Taxes, Bonds, Fees, and Funds)	Yes or No
Jurisdiction Capabilities	
TAXES:	
Authority to Levy Taxes	Yes
BONDS:	
Authority to Issue Bonds	Yes
FEES:	
Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Impact Fees for Homebuyers/Developers for New Developments/Homes	No
Local Improvement District (LID)	No
FUNDS:	
Capital Improvement Project Funds	Yes
Enterprise Funds	Yes
General Government Fund (Departments)	Yes
Internal Service Funds	Yes
Special Revenue Funds	Yes
Trust Funds	No
Withhold Spending in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
Regional Capabilities	
Pierce County Land Conservancy	Yes
Cascade Land Conservancy	Yes

Specific Capabilities

Table 3-6 Specific Capabilities

Jurisdiction Specific Capabilities
Legal & Regulatory
Administrative & Technical
Eatonville is evacuation site for sheltering for East Pierce County (CEMP)
Nisqually Indian Tribe – Salmon Recovery
Eatonville School District
Pierce County Emergency Management Contract Services
Eatonville Preparedness Packets for New Residents
Citizen Preparedness
Eatonville Emergency Operations Center
Fiscal

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Capability

NFIP Status

The City entered the NFIP on July 3, 1986. The City is in good standing in the NFIP as certified by Washington State Department of Ecology. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was completed in June of 2001.

The Town of Eatonville does not have any severe or repetitive flood losses.

Section 4

Risk Assessment Requirements

Identifying Hazards--- Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i):

[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the type … of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.

- Does the new or updated plan include a **description** of the types of **all natural hazards** that affect the jurisdiction?

Profiling Hazards---Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i):

[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the … location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan **shall** include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

- Does the risk assessment identify (i.e., geographic area affected) of each hazard being addressed in the new or updated plan?
- Does the risk assessment identify the extent (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the new or updated plan?
- Does the plan provide information on previous occurrences of each hazard addressed in the new or updated plan?
- Does the plan include the probability of future events (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the new or updated plan?

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii):

[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.

- Does the new or updated plan include an overall summary description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard?
- Does the new or updated plan address the impacts of each hazard on the jurisdiction?

Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii):

[The risk assessment] **must** also address the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods.

- Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of repetitive loss properties located in the identified hazard areas?

Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii)(A):

The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas…

- Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?
- Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii)(B):

[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate…

- Does the new or updated plan estimate potential dollar losses for vulnerable structures?
- Does the new or updated plan describe the methodology used to prepare the estimate?

Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii)(c):

[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

- Does the new or updated plan describe land uses and development trends?

SECTION 4

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
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TOWN OF EATONVILLE
RISK ASSESSMENT SECTION

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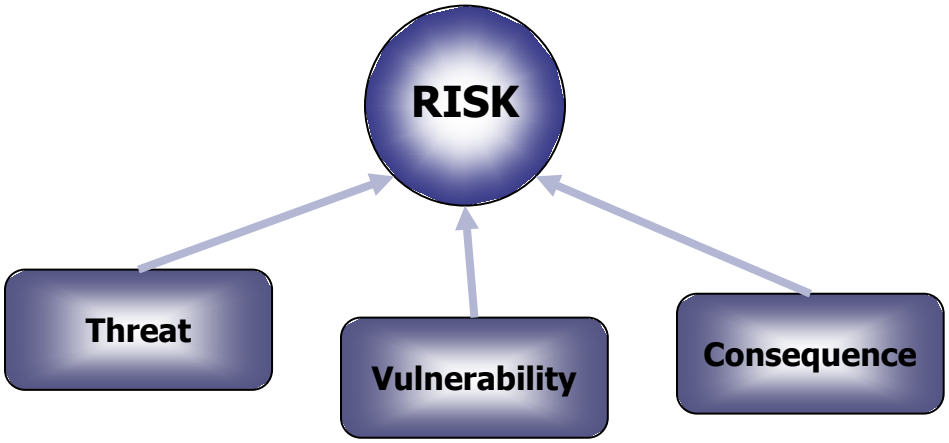
Section Overview

The Risk Assessment portrays the threats of natural hazards, the vulnerabilities of a jurisdiction to the hazards, and the consequences of hazards impacting communities. Each hazard is addressed as a threat and is identified and profiled in the Hazard Identification. The vulnerabilities to and consequences of a given hazard are addressed in the Vulnerability Analysis. Vulnerability is analyzed in terms of exposure of both population and infrastructure to each hazard. Consequences are identified as anticipated, predicted, or documented impacts caused by a given hazard when considering the vulnerability analysis and the characteristics of the hazard as outlined in its identification.



The WA Region 5 **Hazard Identification** was used for this plan. Each jurisdiction's Vulnerability and Consequence Analysis are based on the Region 5 Hazard Identification. The Region 5 Hazard Identification can be found in the Base Plan. Each hazard is identified in subsections. The subsections are grouped by hazard-type (i.e., geological and meteorological hazards) and then alphabetically within each type. A summary table of the WA Region 5 Hazard Identification is included in this section as Table 4-1a and Table 4-1b.

The **Vulnerability Analysis** is displayed in six tables:

- **Table 4-2 General Exposure**
- **Table 4-3 Population Exposure**
- **Table 4-4 General Infrastructure Exposure**
- **Table 4-5a Consequence Analysis Chart – Geological**
- **Table 4-5b Consequence Analysis Chart – Meteorological**
- **Table 4-5c Consequence Analysis Chart – Technological**

Each jurisdiction has its own Vulnerability Analysis, and it is included in this section.

The **Consequence Identification** is organized by Threat. Each threat page summarizes the hazard, graphically illustrates exposures from the Vulnerability Analysis, and lists corresponding Consequences. Each jurisdiction has its own Consequence Identification and it is included in this section: avalanche, earthquake, landslide, tsunami, volcanic, drought, flood, severe weather, and wildland/urban interface fire.

Specific information and analysis of a jurisdiction's owned (public) infrastructure is addressed in the Infrastructure Section of its Plan.

Vulnerability and Hazard Impact Analysis

Through the Mitigation, Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) planning processes, the Town of Eatonville has identified six major natural hazards and seven technological hazards that may significantly affect the town. These hazards were chosen based on multiple criteria including high frequency and potential impact.

The Town of Eatonville is located in the South portion of Pierce County nestled among the foothills of Mt. Rainier. These hazards can impact the Town and critical infrastructure within the Town including State Routes 161, and the Eatonville Highway. Due to the roads and railroads in this area, the Town is at a high risk for hazardous material and transportation accidents. The Tacoma Rail Mountain Division runs along the east border of Eatonville. The cross-county transportation in this area is a high priority to remain functional but could easily be blocked by any number of hazards. Though the power transmission line for the Town has been relocated underground there is currently only one feeder to the Town with no back up source currently in place. The Mashel River borders and runs through portions of the Town of Eatonville along with Ohop and Lynch Creeks and could cause a significant threat of flooding. Additionally, the technological impacts of such event's present challenges to the operations of the jurisdictions of Pierce County. The technological threats, though not required as part of a formal mitigation process, are none-the-less important to cities and towns which are critical to the Region's function. The geological threats are less probable, but worthy of preparation and mitigation; the probability of impacts from human-caused, or technological, hazards are a constant concern to daily operations of our city and town partners.

Geological:

- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Volcanic Eruption

Meteorological:

- Drought/WUI
- Flood
- Severe Weather

Technological / Human-caused

- Civil Disturbance
- Cyber-Attack
- Dam Failure
- Energy Emergency
- Epidemic
- Terrorism / Active Threat
- Transportation Accident

Introduction

- The National Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)[1] published by FEMA July 2019 provides scenarios and introduced an important concept: Plausible Concurrent Operations. Plausible Concurrent Operations represents ongoing response and recovery operations and are a way of recognizing that multiple events that have no connection to one another may overlap and impact an already vulnerable jurisdiction. An example of Plausible Concurrent Operations would be responding and recovering from a pandemic outbreak and then a month later there is an earthquake. Secondary hazards such as a tsunami, landslides, fires, liquefaction, hazardous material spills, energy emergency following an earthquake are incorporated with their primary hazard and are not listed as separate concurrent operations.
- May of 2020, we are several months into the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak as we are writing this analysis. The probability of a concurrent incident for all jurisdictions is extremely high during this COVID-19 outbreak.
- The concurrent scenarios/hazards of most concern include:
    - epidemic/pandemic
    - earthquake (includes tsunami, liquefaction, landslides, fire, hazardous material spills, energy emergency)
    - a lahar
    - severe weather
    - terrorism and active threat / attack tactics
- Although not listed above civil disturbance can have a high consequence when paired with epidemic/pandemic.

The vulnerability and impact analysis incorporated many findings from other assessments for a holistic approach. The assessments and key findings are briefly captured here but additional details can be found in the Base Plan Section 4: Pierce County Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment.

Geological

Earthquake

The Pierce County Region averages at least one earthquake every ten years. More recently they have become more frequent. There are three distinct earthquake threats in our region. Deep earthquakes, like the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, which was a magnitude 6.8; earthquakes on the Seattle or Tacoma Faults that could have a magnitude up to 8.0; and the Cascadia Subduction Zone located off the Washington Coast that could have a magnitude 9.0 or higher earthquake. Any of these types of earthquakes could cause millions, if not billions of dollars in damage within the region.

- In March of 2019 the Department of Homeland Security's Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) published the Resiliency Assessment of Washington State Transportation Systems.[2] This assessment used a Cascadia Subduction Zone magnitude 9.0 earthquake and focused on WA surface transportation systems.

Landslide

An infrastructure exposure review identified deep and shallow landslides as the costliest impact aside from our baseline impacts such as severe weather, epidemic, and more. The most at risk include any area near a body of water including creeks, rivers, and lakes. There are many areas throughout Eatonville where slopes exceed 15% and the glacial till is overlain by well-drained soils but also have areas of clay. When these hillsides become wet, it is possible for the slope to fail. These areas are also at an increased risk of damage resulting from an earthquake or slope settlement.

Although the risk of a major slide is relatively low, the potential impact could be devastating to the property owners, impact travel routes and isolating populations, and have environmental impact in waterways.

Volcanic

All of the Town of Eatonville is directly or indirectly affected by volcanic hazards.

Mount Rainier is the most dangerous volcano in North America according to the USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory (CVO). It has previously buried sections of the surrounding river valleys in a volcanic mudflow, called a lahar. The Puyallup River Valley is at greatest risk. A spontaneous lahar is most likely to happen due to the collapse of a portion of the headwall above the Puyallup Glacier on the west flank of Mt. Rainier.

The Mt. Rainier Lahar Warning System composed of sensors to detect the lahar, and radio transmitters to send that information back to Pierce County and Washington State warning points is in place. The system is currently being updated to include audible sirens in the District along the flow path of a potential lahar down the Puyallup River. Having a warning system in place, would not mean that everyone will be able to evacuate the river valley in time.

The likelihood of a volcano erupting and affecting the Town from Mt. Rainier is relatively low compared to other hazards, but the amount of damage and impact from evacuations it would cause is high. Pierce County DEM maintains a “Mt. Rainier Volcanic Hazards Response Plan” that details the monitoring, planning, operational response and historical data surrounding a volcanic eruption in the region. There is also a committee that meets the plan and shares ideas to improve and update sections including evacuation from the valley.

Meteorological

Drought and WUI

The Puget Sound region is susceptible to a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fire event. While individual communities have different exposures, the development of extended dry conditions in the summer months leads to increased risk. The causes of WUI fires range from weather related events to human caused. The Town of Eatonville has several areas of terrain exposure where homes are interspersed in a forest environment or where large tracts of homes abut undeveloped land. While catastrophic WUI fires are a rare occurrence in Western Washington, the risk is increasing in many communities, including all of Pierce County.

Flood

There are areas identified in the Town of Eatonville as being at risk for floods. Some localized flooding does occur in parts of the town during extreme precipitation events or during the melt after heavy snow. A few areas at risk flood at times during periods of heavy rain both in the town and in the nearby Mountains that feed the streams & rivers that flow into the Mashel River and Ohop and Lynch Creeks. In February of 2020 there was 2 landslides in and around the Eatonville area. There was a small slide within the Town that was approximately 40ft by 100 ft. There was no physical property damage due to this slide. The other slide that happened outside of the Town limits but within the watershed were a bit more destructive. The slide caused light flooding of the Mashel River and prevented Town staff from pulling water supply from the river until June. The flooding also significantly changed the path of the river in areas causing the Town to start planning for the possible need to relocate infrastructure that pulls water for supply. This slide was approximately 300ft by 300ft and blocked the flow of the river for an undetermined period of time.

Severe Storm

The geography and climate offer rationale for the threats and vulnerabilities. Since the climate is typically mild, severe weather tends to hit the area harder and make a greater impact to certain critical services like transportation, communications, and utilities.

The Pierce County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment contains records of severe storms affecting the Town and the surrounding region such as windstorms, snowstorms, ice storms and tornadoes. Harsh weather, creating severe storms, affects the area at least once every year and the damages/costs to our citizens are sometimes high.

Windstorms and winter storms cause the most impact to communities. Windstorms are more frequent than winter storms but often have a short-term impact to communities. Rain and other conditions such as low temperatures are also typically associated with windstorms creating more hazardous conditions. Impacts include road closures, loss of electricity, cold homes, and downed trees. Downed trees are the greatest secondary hazard as they fall on houses, vehicles, and people. They can block utilities, road crews, and responders from locations and put our staff in danger. In recent years, many people have been killed in their vehicles from a falling tree.

Winter storms can be longer and less frequent. Winter storm Maya in February of 2019 was a back to back series where a large amount of snow fell and accumulated in short timeframes. Over the course of almost three weeks, some locations such as Lakewood and Tacoma saw snow accumulation 8-10 inches in others like Gig Harbor, Puyallup and rural Pierce County 10-14 inches. The strain on the storm system is also great when masses of these amounts melt in a short amount of time. In addition to this there was not enough sand for road crews in the state, so some roads were left unplowed until the last round of snowfall as a conservation strategy of this scarce resource. The homeless and those without a heat source will be living in extreme conditions with low temperatures requiring the need for shelter. Many healthcare workers, 9-1-1 dispatchers, and snowplow drivers needed a safe way to work.

Technological / Human-Caused

Civil Disturbance

Civil disturbances are the result of groups or individuals feeling their needs or rights are being infringed upon, either by society at large, a segment thereof, or the current overriding political system. When this results in community disruption where intervention is required to maintain public safety it has become a civil disturbance. Civil disturbance spans a wide variety of actions and includes, but is not limited to; labor unrest, strikes, civil disobedience, demonstrations, riots or rebellion. Triggers could include; racial tension, immigration status, religious conflict, unemployment, a decrease in normally accepted goods or services such as water, food, or gas shortages, or unpopular political actions. There has never been an issue with civil disturbances within the Town of Eatonville's borders, but they have occurred in the County. Civil disturbances can affect the region's economic vitality should businesses be forced to close or highways and other infrastructure severely impacted.

Cyber Attack

- Cyber Critical Infrastructure CyberSecurity Consultants provides services to many in Pierce County including South Sound 9-1-1, Pierce County Radio Communications, Washington State Patrol, and many other local agencies. In 2019 the top threats were:
    1. Phishing/spearphishing.
    2. Ransomware.
    3. Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack.
    4. Advance Persistent Threat.
    5. Fileless Malware.
- The top vectors or common access points were:
    1. Email attachments/links.
    2. Drive-by or download.
    3. Webserver/Web app.
    4. USB drives.
- During times of disaster there is a significant increase in scams, phishing attacks, and Advance Persistent Threat attacks to gain access to financial and cyber systems.
- In COVID-19 there was a significant increase in attacks against medical centers and collaboration platforms.

Dam Failure

A failure at Alder. Dam would cause devastating impacts. The population we serve has increased as further developments in the jurisdiction and out laying areas are occurring. The risk of a dam failure, even in a Cascadia Subduction Zone magnitude 9.0 earthquake, is very low due to the strict regulations.

Energy Emergency

A utility emergency may involve one or more of the following; natural gas, heating oil, gasoline, coal, electricity or water. These types of emergencies can create a great risk to first responders.

FEMA Region X Power Grid Risk Profile: A Risk Analysis Profile from the Region X Threat and Hazard Analysis Report March 2019 key findings:

- Transmission grid is less extensively interconnected in comparison to power grids elsewhere in the US. This provides fewer redundancies in case of failure of part of the system.
- Difficult to replace equipment. Restoration timeline months-years. If a number of high-voltage transformers are damaged in an incident triggering an outage, restoration and recovery will be difficult because these transformers are not typically manufactured domestically, and their size and weight make transportation difficult.
- Utilities face financial difficulty that impedes investment in mitigation measures due to rate regulations. Restoration and recovery will require substantial expenditures from utilities at a time when their revenue stream from the sale of power is curtailed.
- Rural populations may be proportionately more impacted due to the unique geographic features of Pierce County making access difficult. The use of drones and helicopters help significantly but often surface transportation is needed for restoration. These populations already deal with more outages than their urban counterparts and may be better prepared and more resilient.
- Those dependent on powered medical devices or services such as dialysis face immediate threat to life. Community preparedness should identify these populations and plan for their survival.
- Most widespread impacts to an energy emergency are usually the result of severe weather or industrial accidents that have cascading impacts.
- Outages are often smaller in scale when power lines feeding the substation are impacted. Often communications service providers infrastructure such as comcast will be impacted concurrently. If a communications provider fiber line is damaged, then a community could be without internet, unable to use landlines and cell phones. Utility restoration may be delayed due to transportation impacts. Some cell phones may still work depending on your provider, but often rural communities will be isolated until both transportation and utilities are functioning.
- An earthquake in Pierce County or a catastrophic impact to a fuel producer can result in a shortage. Critical equipment such as generators, vehicles, and other operating machines could be impacted for a long time.

Pandemic / Epidemic

- Throughout history, disease outbreaks have changed and shaped society. The impact of these diseases varies based on the severity of the disease, duration of the illness and spread within the community.
- The most threatening emergency management situation is the outbreak of a new disease with high rates of illness and death. New disease outbreaks can quickly overwhelm local hospitals, healthcare providers and decrease society's ability to maintain critical services.
- An outbreak can be characterized by the extent of spread of the disease. An outbreak is considered pandemic if the disease spreads throughout the world. The outbreak is

considered epidemic if it's above normal disease levels within a geographical area. More common diseases are classified as endemic, as they are at or below normal levels within a community. Brand new diseases can quickly become an epidemic/pandemic if there is little or no immunity in the population.

- For the Town of Eatonville, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department investigates and coordinates the Public Health surveillance of disease outbreaks. For information specific to the COVID-19 outbreak see the Unincorporated Pierce County Addendum.

Hazardous Materials

There are very few facilities in the Town that are known to store and/or utilize hazardous materials. Assessing the known locations of hazardous materials and the routes those materials travel allows for preplanning and provides an overview of the level of risk from a hazardous materials event. There were only a couple facilities within the town required to complete Tier II reporting. Tier II reports are forms that organizations and businesses through the United States with hazardous chemicals above certain quantities, are required by the EPA to complete. Another hazardous material that should be recognized is meth labs. Several have been found in wooded areas and are cleaned-up by Washington Department of Ecology.

Critical infrastructure within the Town include State Route 161, the Eatonville Highway and Swanson Airport. Due to the roads and railroad in this area, the Town of Eatonville is at a high risk for hazardous material and transportation accidents.

Terrorism / Active Threat

- Attacks can be perpetrated by many different actors with different motivations, such as terrorists, violent extremists, and targeted violent offenders. All use violent tactics to harm people and/or property.
- The consequences of the attack depend on the tactics employed by the threat actor, such as active shooter(s) events, bombings, arson, murder, kidnapping, hostage-taking, maritime attack, hijacking or skyjacking, and vehicle ramming.
- The threat of terrorism and violent extremism has grown with the interconnectedness afforded by the internet. Terrorist organizations can reach anyone around the world to support or participate in attacks. The openness of the internet allows for the disconnected/autonomous sharing of ideas, tactics, and successes that motivate others to act. A social media presence can be both an indicator and an impact as our younger population including students in schools can feed off of the message and create localized issues.
- The number of active shooter incidents has increased significantly over the last five years. Intense media coverage of active shooter events has created a heightened sense of risk. It remains nearly impossible to predict violent attacks, but security and intervention measures are continuing to evolve with the use of new tactics employed by threat actors. There have been several incidents in local schools, but none have been tied to terrorist activity. There are many public spaces and locations vulnerable to attacks within the District.
- Incidents of terrorism and active threats have increased in the United States. Local and tribal police departments, local EMS and fire departments, the Sheriff's Department,

Washington State Patrol, and regional partners have been training regularly for active threats such as a complex coordinated terrorist attack. The current threat environment is assessed annually by the Washington State Fusion Center.

Transportation Accident

This section covers all major transportation modes: aviation, surface (road and rail) and marine. It covers incidents where a vehicle accident is the primary impact.

Aviation threats and hazards for the Town, are primarily military or civilian aircraft crashing into an occupied structure or crowded space. Most aircraft crash within two miles of a flight corridor of an airfield. Swanson Airfield is located within the Town of Eatonville.

The Town and nearby area experiences loss of life annually due to transportation accidents. Primarily through vehicle MCI's (mass casualty incidents), marine transportation, and aviation. Significant gains have been made in transportation systems, as well as vehicle systems, reducing the total number and severity of these accidents.

Motor vehicles account for roughly 95% of all transportation related deaths and even more injuries. While this number represents mostly single or two-vehicle accidents.

Critical infrastructure within the Town include State Route 161, the Eatonville Highway and Swanson Airport. Due to the roads and railroad in this area, the District is at a high risk for hazardous material and transportation accidents.

Changes in Development

The Town of Eatonville continues to have limited growth in residential and commercial growth primarily due to infill of existing lots. There has been one new 20 home development that is under construction and due to be completed in 2020. The other area where growth can occur in Eatonville on the western side of Town, but the need for expanded utilities infrastructure in those areas make large development cost prohibitive to developers. The other borders of Town limit growth due to rivers and creeks and the cost to extend utilities across those areas and limits for critical areas.

There are some large commercial lots in Town that have been vacant for years with owners not showing interest in selling or developing.

The Town of Eatonville expects to see the same type of growth that we have seen in the past decade with infills that are mostly residential in nature.

The Town does have capacity for additional connections to utilities and will continue to research alternative water sources as that will be the biggest limiting factor in the future.

Table 4-1a WA Region 5 Hazard Identification Summary – Geological

	THREAT	DECLARATION # DATE/PLACE	PROBABILITY/ RECURRENCE	MAPS, FIGURES AND TABLES
Geological	**AVALANCHE**	Not Applicable	Yearly in the mountainous areas of the County including Mt. Rainier National Park and the Cascades.	Slab Avalanche Areas Vulnerable to Avalanche Pierce County Avalanches of Record
	EARTHQUAKE	N/A--7/22/2001 Nisqually Delta N/A--6/10/2001 Satsop DR-1361-WA--2/2001 Nisqually N/A--7/2/1999 Satsop DR-196-WA--4/29/1965 Maury Island, South Puget Sound N/A--4/13/1949 South Puget Sound N/A--2/14/1946 Maury Island	40 years or less occurrence Historical record—about every 23 years for intraplate earthquakes.	Types of Earthquakes Major Faults in the Puget Sound Basin Seattle and Tacoma Fault Segments Pierce County Seismic Hazard Major Pacific Northwest Earthquakes Notable Earthquakes Felt in Pierce County Salmon Beach, Tacoma Washington following Feb 2001 Earthquake Liquefaction Niigata Japan-1964 Lateral Spreading – March 2001
	LANDSLIDE	DR-1671-WA--2006 DR-1361-WA--2001 DR-1159-WA--12/96-2/1997 DR-852-WA--1/1990 DR-545-WA--12/1977 State proclamations: 20-02 – 01/20/2020 17-08 –05/18/2017 SR 410	Slides with minor impact (damage to five or less developed properties or $1,000,000 or less damage) 10 years or less. Slides with significant impact (damage to six or more developed properties or $1,000,000 or greater damage) 100 years or less.	Northeast Tacoma Landslide January 2007 Pierce County Landslide Deposits, Scarps and Flanks, and Susceptibility Landslide Facts for Pierce County – Shallow Landslide Susceptibility Pierce County Deep Landslide Hazard Area Pierce County Shallow Landslide Hazard Area Pierce County Slope Stability Areas Pierce County Comparison of Landslide Susceptible Areas Notable Landslides in Pierce County Ski Park Road – Landslide January 2003 SR-165 Bridge Along Carbon River – Landslide February 1996 Aldercrest Drive – Landslide
	TSUNAMI	N/A--A.D. 900 Seattle Fault EQ Sourced Tsunami N/A--1894 Puyallup River Delta N/A--1949 Tacoma Narrows	Due to the limited historic record, until further research can provide a better estimate a recurrence rate of plus or minus 100-200 years will be used.	Hawaii 1957 – Residents Explore Ocean Floor Before Tsunami Hawaii 1949 – Wave Overtakes a Seawall Tsunamis in Washington State Tsunami Inundation and Current Based on Earthquake Scenario Notable Tsunamis in Pierce County Salmon Beach, Pierce County 1949 – Tsunamigenic Subaerial Landslide Salmon Beach, Pierce County 1949 – Tsunamigenic Subaerial Landslide Damage in Tacoma from 1894 Tsunami
	VOLCANIC	DR-623-WA--5/1980	The recurrence rate for either a major lahar (Case I or Case II) or a major tephra eruption is 500 to 1000 years. The recurrence rate for either a major lahar (Case I or Case II) or a major tephra eruption is 500 to 1000 years.	Volcano Hazards Tephra Types and Sizes Lahars, Lava Flows and Pyroclastic Hazards of Mt. Rainier Estimated Lahar Travel Times for Lahars 10^7 to 10^8 Cubic Meters in Volume Pierce County Eruptive Events and Lahars

Table 4-1b WA Region 5 Hazard Identification Summary – Meteorological

	HAZARD	DECLARATION # DATE/PLACE	PROBABILITY/ RECURRENCE	MAPS, FIGURES AND TABLES
Meteorological	**CLIMATE CHANGE**	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	IPCC Models on Global Temperature Change: 1900 to 2100 Recent and Projected Temperatures for the Pacific Northwest Puget Sound Projected Warming Puget Sound Projected Precipitation Change Projected Decline in Snowpack Projected Sea Level Risk – Tacoma Sea Level Rise Inundation Area in 2100 Tacoma Tideflats Climate Impacts and Natural Hazards Comparison of the South Cascade Glacier: 1928 to 2003 Lower Nisqually Glacier Retreat: 1912 to 2001
	DROUGHT	Many dry seasons but no declarations State proclamations: 18-05--7/31/2018	50 years or less occurrence	Sequence of Drought Impacts Palmer Drought Severity Index Pierce County Watersheds %Area of Basin in Drought Conditions Since 1895 %Time in Severe to Extreme Drought: 1895-2004 %Time in Severe to Extreme Drought: 1985-1995 Notable Droughts Affecting Pierce County Columbia River Basin USDA Climate Zones – Washington State
	FLOOD	DR-852-WA--1/1990 DR-784-WA--11/1986 DR-545-WA--12/1977 DR-492-WA--12/1975 DR-328-WA--2/1972 DR-185-WA--12/1964 DR-WA 1817--01/2009 DR-1734-WA--12/2007 DR-1671-WA--11/2006 DR-1499-WA--10/2003 DR-1159-WA--12/96-2/97 DR-1100-WA--1-2/1996 DR-1079-WA--11-12/1995 DR-896-WA--12/1990 DR-883-WA--11/1990 DR-852-WA--1/1990 DR-784-WA--11/1986 DR-545-WA--12/1977 DR-492-WA--12/1975 DR-328-WA--2/1972 DR-185-WA--12/1964	5 years or less occurrence Best available science--the frequency of the repetitive loss claims indicates there is approximately a 33 percent chance of flooding occurring each year.	Lower Puyallup River Historical Flooding in Lower Puyallup River Levees and Revetments in the Lower Puyallup River Summary of Damages to Lower Puyallup River Facilities Middle Puyallup River Historical Flooding in Middle Puyallup River Levees and Revetments in the Middle Puyallup River Summary of Damages to Lower Middle River Facilities Upper Puyallup River Historical Flooding in Upper Puyallup River Levees and Revetments in the Upper Puyallup River Summary of Damages to Upper Puyallup River Facilities Lower White River Historical Flooding in Lower White River Levees and Revetments in the Lower White River Summary of Damages to Lower White River Facilities Upper White River Historical Flooding in Upper White River Levees and Revetments in the Upper White River Summary of Damages to Upper White River Facilities Greenwater River Historical Flooding in Greenwater River Carbon River Historical Flooding in Carbon River South Prairie Creek Historical Flooding in South Prairie Creek Middle Nisqually River Historical Flooding in Middle Nisqually River Upper Nisqually River

Meteorological				Historical Flooding in Upper Nisqually River Levees and Revetments in the Upper Nisqually River Summary of Damages to Upper Nisqually River Facilities Mashel River Historical Flooding in Mashel River Nov 2006 Flooding River Park Estates – Along Puyallup River
	SEVERE WEATHER	DR-981-WA--1/1993 DR-137-WA--10/1962 DR-4056-WA – 01/2012 DR-1825- WA – 12/2008 – 01/2009 DR-1682-WA--12/2006 DR-1159-WA--12/96-2/1997 DR-1152-WA--11/19/1996 DR-981-WA--1/1993 Inauguration Day Storm DR-137-WA--10/1962 Columbus Day Storm State proclamations: 19-06--02/15/2019 (Dec. 2018 Winter Storm) 19-05--02/14/2019 Winter Storm Maya 17-08--5/18/2017 Severe rain 17-03--3/14/2017 17-02--1/19/2017 Winter Storm 15-18--12/24/2015 Windstorms and Flooding	The recurrence rate for all types of severe storms is 5 years or less.	Fujita Tornado Damage Scale Windstorm Tracks Pierce County Severe Weather Wind Hazard – South Wind Event Pierce County Severe Weather Wind Hazard – Enumclaw East Wind Event Notable Severe Weather in Pierce County Snowstorm January 2004 Downtown Tacoma Satellite Image – Hanukkah Eve Windstorm Before/After Tornado Damage Greensburg KS May 2007 County Road December 2006 Windstorm Tacoma Narrows Bridge – November 1940 Windstorm
	WUI FIRE	EM-3372-WA Aug-Sept. 2015 State proclamations: 17-12--9/2/2017 Norse Peak Fire 15-11--6/26/2015	Based on information from WA DNR the probability of recurrence for WUI fire hazard to Pierce County is 5 years or less.	Washington State Fire Hazard Map Pierce County Forest Canopy Industrial Fire Precaution Level Shutdown Zones Carbon Copy Fire August 2006 Washington State DNR Wildland Fire Statistics: 1973-2007 DNR Wildland Response South Puget Sound Region: 2002-2007 Pierce County DNR Fires

Table 4-1c Region 5 Hazard Identification Summary – Technological

	HAZARD	FEMA DECLARATION # DATE/PLACE	PROBABILITY/RECURRENCE	MAPS, FIGURES AND TABLES
Technological	**ABANDONED MINES**	Not Applicable	Based on information from WA DNR. The Pierce County Sheriff's Department reports that they have had very few incidents of citizens entering the abandoned mines in east Pierce Co. Isolated issues of minor subsidence have occurred, typically following flood events i.e. 2009/2010.	Pierce County – Mine Hazard Areas Map Based on WA DNR Information Schasse, Koler, Eberle, and Christie, The Washington State Coal Mine Map Collection: A Catalog, Index, and User's Guide, Open File Report 94-7, June 1984 Pierce County 2014 HIRA
	CIVIL DISTURBANCE	Not Applicable	In the past 150 + years there have been eleven major incidents giving a recurrence rate of every seven years.	Pierce County Civil Disturbance High Probability Locations Map Pierce County Civil Disturbance High Probability Locations Zoomed in Map
	DAM FAILURE	Not Applicable	No occurrences in Pierce County 50+ years recurrence for WA State	Reasons for Dam Failures Nationally PC Dams that Pose a High or Significant Risk to the Public Pierce County High and Significant Risk Dams Dam Failures in WA State Mud Mt. Dam Intake
	ENERGY EMERGENCY	Not Applicable	Power outages are the most frequent energy incident, via natural hazards (storms, ice) Recurrence rate – every five years (storms) Recurrence rate – 50+ years (major)	Tacoma Power Outage 1929, USS Lexington provides power
	EPIDEMIC / PANDEMIC	EM-3507-WA 03/12/2020	Epidemic: • 1976-2014 Ebola outbreaks • Flu occurs annually Pandemics: • 2009-2010 "Swine Flu" recurrence rate – 20 years	Individuals hoping to avoid contacting disease
	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Not Applicable	• Dalco Passage oil spill of October 13, 2004 • Chlorine Spill Port of Tacoma February 12, 2007 Large incidents five-year recurrence Small incidents one-week recurrence	List of constituents or ingredients found in Bakken crude oil Environmental Protection Agency's Identified Top Five Facilities Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, 1989 Pierce County Spill data from May 2018 to May 2019 Dalco Passage oil spill (October 13, 2004)
	PIPELINE FAILURE	Not Applicable	• Northwest Pipeline Corporation natural gas incident May 1st, 2003, in Sumner 10 years recurrence	Cities and Towns with interstate pipelines within, or within 1 mile of city limits Olympic Pipeline Rupture 06/10/99 Pierce County Pipelines Whatcom Falls Park, 2003
	TERRORISM ACTIVE THREAT CYBER ATTACK	Not Applicable	Minor incident –recurrence 1-year Major Incident – recurrence 10 years	250 Active Shooter Incidents in the U.S. from 2000-2017: Incidents per year 250 Active Shooter Incidents in the U.S. from 2000-2017: Casualty Breakdown per year 250 Active Shooter Incidents in the U.S. from 2000-2017: Location Categories Occurrences in the Puget Sound

	TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT	Not Applicable State proclamations: 17-13--12/18/2017Amtrak derailment 15-05--4/16/2015 SR 410 Bridge 15-04--3/11/15 Damage to I-5 Overpass	Minor incidents – recurrence daily Major incidents - recurrence 10 years	Airports in Pierce County Ferry Services in Pierce County Transportation Accidents/Catastrophic Failures in Pierce County

Hazard Maps and Overview of Data Source Descriptions

The hazard maps provide a visual identification for the 19 hazards currently identified in the Region 5 All Hazards Mitigation Base Plan. Hazard maps were developed for each jurisdiction based on the hazard that was identified within their geographical boundaries. A few of the hazards are difficult to map and to what extent the hazards exists. For these hazards the planning team decided to include the entire jurisdictions boundaries indicating that the hazard could occur anywhere within their boundaries. Specifically, the technological/human-caused hazards are; civil disturbance, energy emergency, epidemic/pandemic, hazardous materials spills, terrorism / active threat / attack tactics / cyber-attack, and transportation accidents. Each of these hazards potentially could begin as an isolated incident and cascade into a larger event affecting a much greater area. Similarly, the natural hazards; avalanche, climate change and drought fall into this category too. Avalanche although isolated to the slopes of Mt. Rainier can occur anywhere within the National Park, National Forest and Wilderness Areas. Climate change and drought can have a spiraling effect on eco-systems, the economy and demographics throughout the Region 5 (Pierce County) area with a multitude of variability's making these hazards difficult to map as well. Lastly, the Wild Urban Interface (WUI) hazard areas within Pierce County are currently going through an update to identify areas not addressed. Specific areas of concern exist on the Key Peninsula and Gig Harbor Peninsula and additional areas within the eastern part of the county. The WUI hazards maps will be distributed to jurisdictions when this update is complete.

Regulated Floodplain[3]

Summary:

The flood hazard map delineates the flood hazard risk of the Town of Eatonville. This map uses the new FEMA Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) for Pierce County, Washington and Incorporated Areas effective on March 7, 2017. These mapping products replace the FIS & FIRM issued to Unincorporated Pierce County in 1987 and the other incorporated communities between 1980 and 1985. The new DFIRM is a seamless countywide product adopted by every community participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The intended purposes of this data are to support the National Flood Insurance Program so that flood insurance policies can be written for any qualifying structure in the community. In areas identified as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), a structure with a federally backed loan is required to purchase flood insurance. SFHA are designated as Zones beginning with the letter A or V (e.g. AE, AH and VE). Areas of moderate risk or areas suspected to be at risk of flooding but where no detailed flood study has been completed are shown as Zone X (Shaded). It is also to inform development in or near flood hazard areas so that new construction and redevelopment meets the purposes of the flood hazards areas described in Pierce County Code Title 18E.70.

Description:

The DFIRM is a composite of several flood studies, some dating back to the 1970s and as recent as 2016 that represent the best available date at the production deadline. The exception to this is

the "secluded areas" that are near significant levees that effect the floodplain do not meet the federal standard (44 Code of Federal Regulations 65.10) to show an area protected by the levee. The secluded areas, in the lower Puyallup River and the Carbon River and Puyallup River near the City of Orting, continue to show the understanding of risk prior to the establishment of 44CFR65.10 as shown on the first FIRM. There are more recent hydraulic studies that show a better understanding of flood risk and Unincorporated Pierce County regulates to this better data which has been added to the Regulated Floodplain 2017 feature class. In areas where the regulated flood hazard varies from the DFIRM there are attributions indicating a different "insurance zone" or "insurance BFE".

The Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) Database depicts flood risk information and supporting data used to develop the risk data. The primary risk classifications used are the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event, the 0.2-percent-annual- chance flood event, and areas of minimal flood risk. The DFIRM Database is derived from Flood Insurance Studies (FISs), previously published Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and flood hazard analyses performed in support of the FISs and FIRMs, and new mapping data, where available. The FISs and FIRMs are published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The FIRM is the basis for floodplain management, mitigation, and insurance activities for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Insurance applications include enforcement of the mandatory purchase requirement of the Flood Disaster Protection Act, which "... requires the purchase of flood insurance by property owners who are being assisted by Federal programs or by Federally supervised, regulated or insured agencies or institutions in the acquisition or improvement of land facilities located or to be located in identified areas having special flood hazards, " Section 2 (b) (4) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. In addition to the identification of Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), the risk zones shown on the FIRMs are the basis for the establishment of premium rates for flood coverage offered through the NFIP. The DFIRM Database presents the flood risk information depicted on the FIRM in a digital format suitable for use in electronic mapping applications. The DFIRM database is a subset of the Digital FIS database that serves to archive the information collected during the FIS.

Updates:

The October 2019 update to the Regulated Floodplain 2017shows the changed flood hazard areas modified by FEMA in two Letter of Map Revisions (LOMR).

Some coastal areas of Puget Sound were modified by LOMR 19-10-0588P that became effective 4/22/2019.

A new flood study of Deer Creek within the City of Puyallup modified the flood hazard areas with LOMR 18-10-0841P that became effective 4/4/2019.

Landslide Susceptibility - Deep[4]

Summary:

These data sets were produced to provide attribute and spatial information on deep-seated landslide susceptibility in Pierce County, by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER). The goal of this data is to estimate the extent of deep-seated landslide susceptible areas. This data is only an estimate

of deep-seated landslide susceptible areas and can occur outside of the bounds of these polygons. This data is nonregulatory and is intended for informational purposes. It may not be suitable for legal, engineering, forestry, or surveying purposes; but it is intended to assist planners, homeowners, regulators, and others by identifying areas to seek further geologic investigation before developing, or areas to avoid. Users of this information should consider their intended application, and review or consult the accompanying documentation, to determine the usability of the data for themselves.

Description:

This is a polygon feature class intended to estimate areas susceptible to deep-seated landslides. To create this susceptibility dataset a landslide inventory was first created by using the methods described in the report accompanying these data. The constructed landslide inventory was then used, along with other necessary datasets, to create this deep-seated landslide susceptibility dataset by following protocol from Special Paper 48 (Burns and Mickelson, 2016). This feature class is part of a larger landslide susceptibility dataset for Pierce County, Washington.

Use Limitations:

The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER) shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of the data described and/or contained herein. This product is provided 'as is' without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular use. The Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the authors of this product will not be liable to the user of this product for any activity involving the product with respect to the following: (a) lost profits, lost savings, or any other consequential damages; (b) the fitness of the product for a particular purpose; or (c) use of the product or results obtained from use of the product. Although these data have been processed successfully on computers of DGER, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by DGER regarding the use of these data on any other system, nor does the fact of distribution constitute or imply any such warranty.

Landslide Susceptibility - Shallow[5]

Summary:

These data sets were produced to provide attribute and spatial information on shallow landslide susceptibility in Pierce County, by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER). The goal of this data is to estimate the extent of shallow landslide susceptible areas. This data is only an estimate of shallow landslide susceptible areas and can occur outside of the bounds of these polygons. This data is non-regulatory and is intended for informational purposes. It may not be suitable for legal, engineering, forestry, or surveying purposes; but it is intended to assist planners, homeowners, regulators, and others by identifying areas to seek further geologic investigation before developing, or areas to avoid. Users of this information should consider their intended application, and review or consult the accompanying documentation, to determine the usability of the data for themselves.

Description:

This is a polygon feature class intended to estimate areas susceptible to shallow landslides. To create this susceptibility dataset, the data listed in Special Paper 45 (Burns and others, 2012) as necessary data was obtained, and the Factor of Safety (FOS) portion of that protocol was followed. This feature class is part of a larger landslide susceptibility dataset for Pierce County, Washington.

Use Limitations:

The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER) shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of the data described and/or contained herein. This product is provided 'as is' without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular use. The Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the authors of this product will not be liable to the user of this product for any activity involving the product with respect to the following: (a) lost profits, lost savings, or any other consequential damages; (b) the fitness of the product for a particular purpose; or (c) use of the product or results obtained from use of the product. Although these data have been processed successfully on computers of DGER, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by DGER regarding the use of these data on any other system, nor does the fact of distribution constitute or imply any such warranty.

Liquefaction Potential[6]

Summary:

This is a subset of the original data clipped to Pierce County. The liquefaction susceptibility map details the risk potential throughout the Town of Eatonville in a color gradient map.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources received grant funding through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) following the Nisqually earthquake of February 2001 (FEMA-1361-DRWA). This grant required the Division of Geology and Earth Resources to develop statewide liquefaction susceptibility and NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program) site class maps.

Regional and local earthquake hazard maps such as these support hazard mitigation, emergency planning and response, planning of local zoning ordinances, and building code enforcement. The primary reason for producing this series of earthquake hazard maps is to support revisions to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan required in the implementation of final rules 44CFR201.4 and 44CFR201.6. These Federal code regulations require both state and local agencies to describe the location and extent of earthquake hazards that affect their jurisdictions. Additionally, these maps will serve a great variety of end-users that are crucial partners in earthquake hazard mitigation.

Description:

These data contain polygons that provide information regarding the relative liquefaction potential for Pierce County, Washington. This feature class is part of a geodatabase that contains statewide ground response data for Washington State. Liquefaction is a natural phenomenon in which saturated, sandy soils lose their strength and behave as liquid. Liquefaction is caused by severe ground shaking during earthquake events. Polygons are classified as having 'very low' to 'high' relative liquefaction susceptibility. Areas underlain by bedrock or peat are mapped

separately as these earth materials are not liquefiable, although peat deposits may be subject to permanent ground deformation caused by earthquake shaking and require site-specific analysis under the International Building Code. Water and ice are also separately designated.

Use Limitations:

The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER) shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of the data described and/or contained herein. This product is provided 'as is' without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular use. The Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the authors of this product will not be liable to the user of this product for any activity involving the product with respect to the following: (a) lost profits, lost savings, or any other consequential damages; (b) the fitness of the product for a particular purpose; or (c) use of the product or results obtained from use of the product. Although these data have been processed successfully on computers of DGER, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by DGER regarding the use of these data on any other system, nor does the fact of distribution constitute or imply any such warranty. Appropriate use of these map data is the responsibility of each user. - Users must acknowledge the originators when using the data set as a source. - Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. - The data set is not a survey document and should not be utilized as such. This map is meant only as a general guide to delineate areas prone to liquefaction. It is not a substitute for site-specific investigation to assess the potential for liquefaction for any development project. Because the data used in the liquefaction susceptibility assessment have been subdivided based on regional geologic mapping, this map cannot be used to determine the presence or absence of liquefiable soils beneath any specific locality. This determination requires a site-specific geotechnical investigation performed by a qualified practitioner.

Volcanic – Lahar[7]

Summary

This volcanic hazard zone is intended for use by public and private agencies to view, overlay with other Geographic Information System (GIS) datasets, and make maps of volcanic hazards from potential future eruptions of Mount Rainier, Washington. It is critical to understand the nature of the boundaries of the volcanic hazard zones. Although arcs serve as boundaries of hazard zones, the degree of hazard does not change abruptly at these boundaries. Rather, a volcanic hazard decreases gradually with increased distance from the volcano and above the valley floor. These volcanic hazards also span a range of size and recurrence. The hazard zones delineated in this data set portray volcanic events believed most likely from future activity at Mount Rainier, Washington. Areas outside the hazard zones, especially those having low relief, should not be regarded as hazard-free. Too many uncertainties exist in source, size, and mobility of future events to locate boundaries of zero-hazard zones with confidence.

Description

This is a combined dataset of a Case I, Case II and Case III lahar scenario into one dataset and does not include a pyroclastic dataset. Please contact Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources to obtain these datasets or more information. For the planning purposes and identification of lahar risk within jurisdictions, the Case I scenario dataset is used to identify the

worst-case scenario potentially possible, although again, areas outside the hazard zones, especially those having low relief, should not be regarded as hazard-free.

This dataset contains inundation zones for Case I lahars which are defined as areas that could be affected by cohesive lahars that originate as enormous avalanches of weak, chemically altered rock from the volcano. Case I lahars can occur with or without eruptive activity. The average time interval between Case I lahars on Mount Rainier is about 500 to 1000 years.

Hazardous Material

The Hazardous Material map has outlined the main arterial routes, railroad lines, airports, marine ferry routes and Tier II sites for which the GIS spatial analysis was taken where there is the potential risk for hazardous materials to be located at any given time. A 2,500-foot buffer was placed around these identified areas, in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) for potential contaminated zones. This zone does not go into detail of identifying 3 control zones during a hazmat incident. It is intended for general planning purposes only. If an actual incident were to occur instructions would be given by the Incident Commander on site and buffer zones would be determined by the type of hazardous material released. To reduce clutter and overlapping of data the 2,500-buffer zone was not included on the map, but data was analyzed from within those perimeters.

2017 Tier II Sites

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCPA) of 1986 was created to help communities plan for chemical emergencies. It also requires industry to report on the storage, use and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local governments. EPCRA requires state and local governments, and Indian tribes to use this information to prepare for and protect their communities from potentials risks. In 2017 Pierce County Emergency Management secured a project to identify reported 2017 Tier II Sites within Pierce County. These sites were mapped based on their geographical location of identified hazardous substances reported.

Transportation Accidents / Incidents

The Transportation Accident map, like the Hazardous Material Map has also outlined the main arterial routes, railroad lines, airports, marine ferry routes for which the GIS spatial analysis was taken where there is the potential risk for transportation accidents/incidents to occur at any given time. A 2,500-foot buffer was placed around these identified areas also for potential hazard risks related to the accident/incident. It is intended for general planning purposes only. If an actual accident/incident were to occur instructions would be given by the Incident Commander on site and traffic control zones, barriers or alternate routes would be determined by the type of accident/incident. To reduce clutter and overlapping of data the 2,500-buffer zone was not included on the map, but data was analyzed from within those perimeters.

Drought, Severe Weather, Civil Disturbance, Energy Emergency, Epidemic, and Terrorism / Active Threat / Attack Tactics / Cyber Attack

Due to the nature of these potential natural and human-caused hazards occurring anywhere within Pierce County or within a local jurisdiction, their total boundary figures are used when calculating the risk factors. These numbers will match their Base number's and will show the percent risk at 100% on the Vulnerability Analysis Tables for General Exposure, Population Exposure and General Infrastructure Exposure.

Hazard maps are not created for each of these hazards and for reference the Base map is in Profile Section 2 of this Mitigation Plan.

Vulnerability Analysis Data

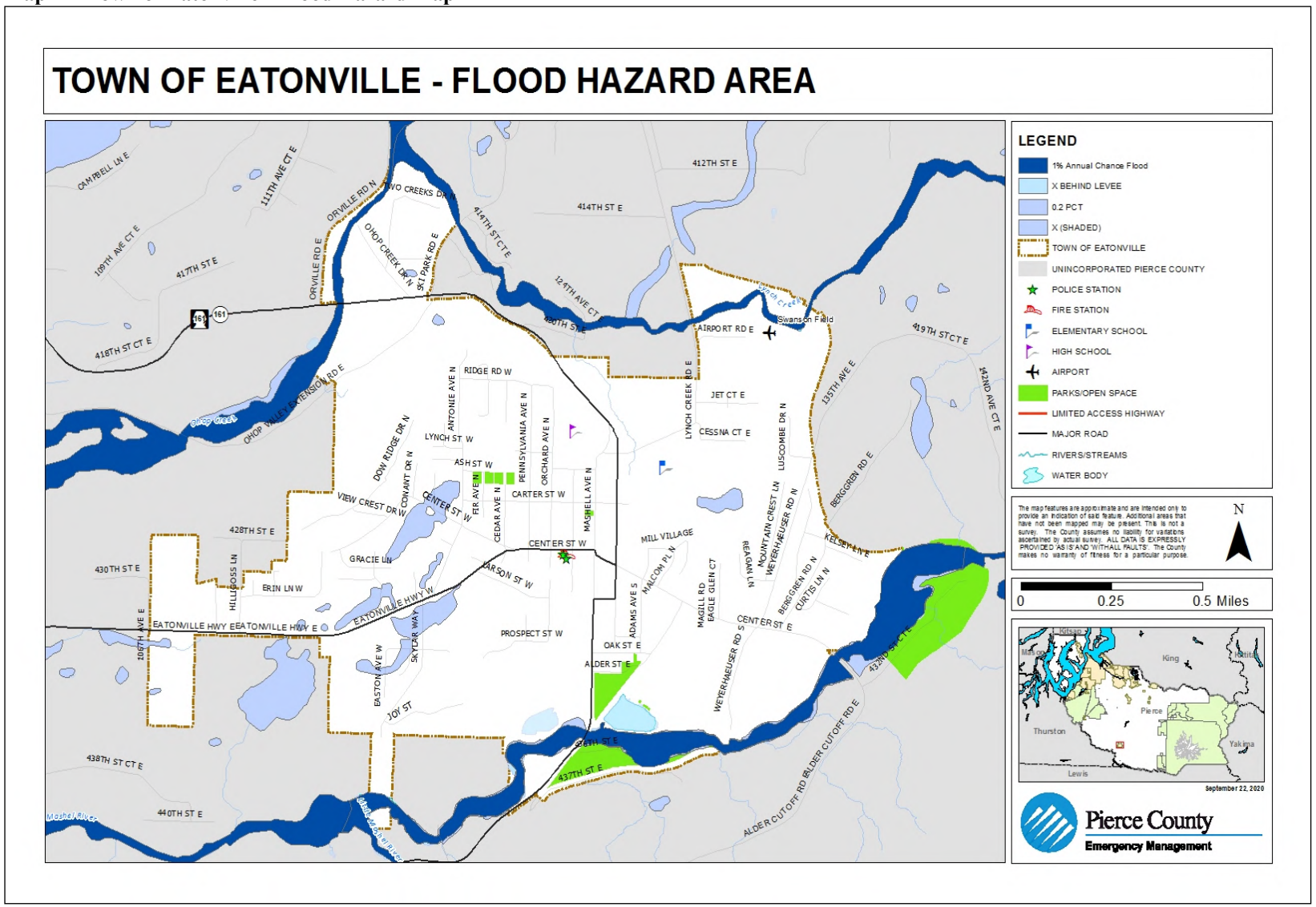
A vulnerability analysis was conducted on each hazard map to determine the General Exposure, Population Exposure, and general Infrastructure Exposure risk.

The Pierce County parcel geodatabase is derived from the Pierce County Assessor-Treasurer's Office and they edit and maintain their "parcel" geodatabases daily. The GIS polygon data includes condominium parcel information but does not include mobile home data. A "Total Base" value is determined for each jurisdiction based on their boundaries and then an analysis is performed to determine the risk percent of each hazard within those boundaries. The tax parcel geodatabase provides information for the square miles, parcels, land value, improved value and total assessed values for the analysis and is identified in Tables 4-3 and 4-4.

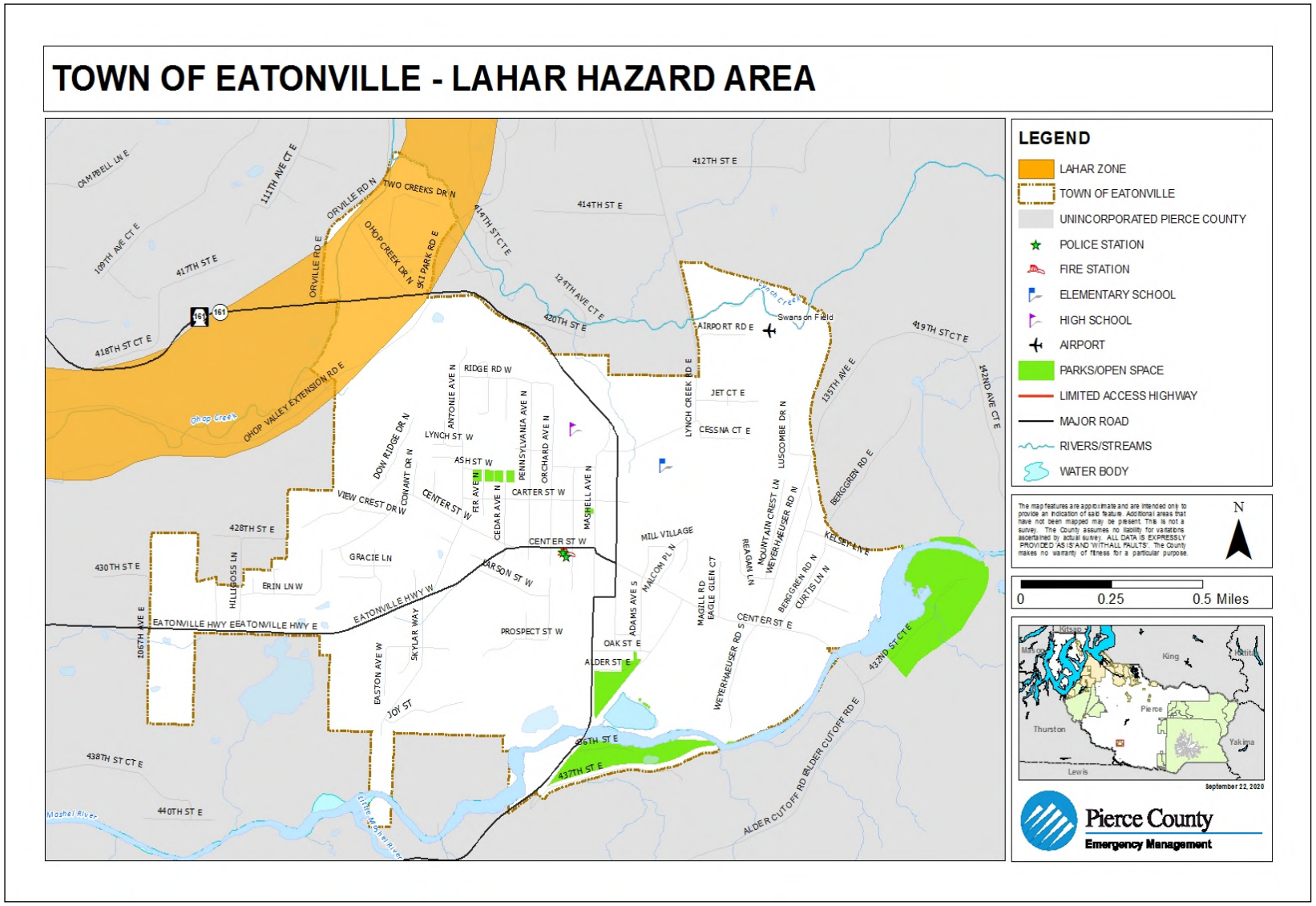
The original 2010 census data was downloaded by Pierce County GIS via the US Census Bureau server ftp and was available on October 14, 2011. All population base and hazard exposure data are derived from this dataset in determining the population exposure. At the current time with the mitigation plan updates this is the best available data that is county wide. As hazards do not have jurisdictional boundaries, a dataset is required that is county wide for analysis purposes. It is acknowledged that this population data is 10 years old and outdated and will be replaced within the plan once the 2020 census data becomes available sometime in 2021. Profile Section 2 provides a heading "Demographic Analysis" for jurisdictions to identify their current populations as best described by them.

The population density figures from Table 4-3 Vulnerability Analysis, Population Exposure calculate the total population density within each hazard area to identify the vulnerable population at risk. The population density is not calculated from the entire jurisdictional boundary.

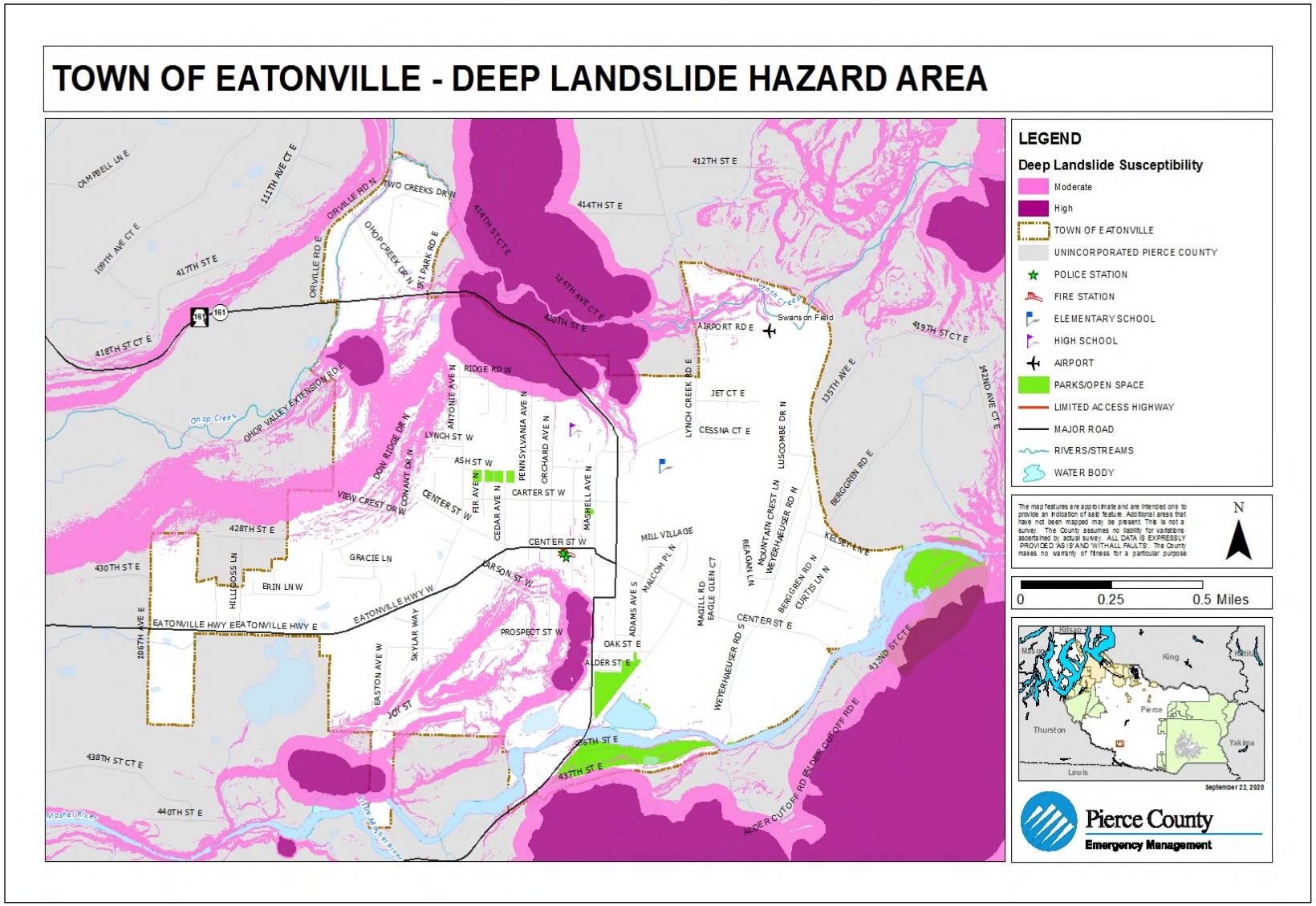
Map 4-1 Town of Eatonville – Flood Hazard Map



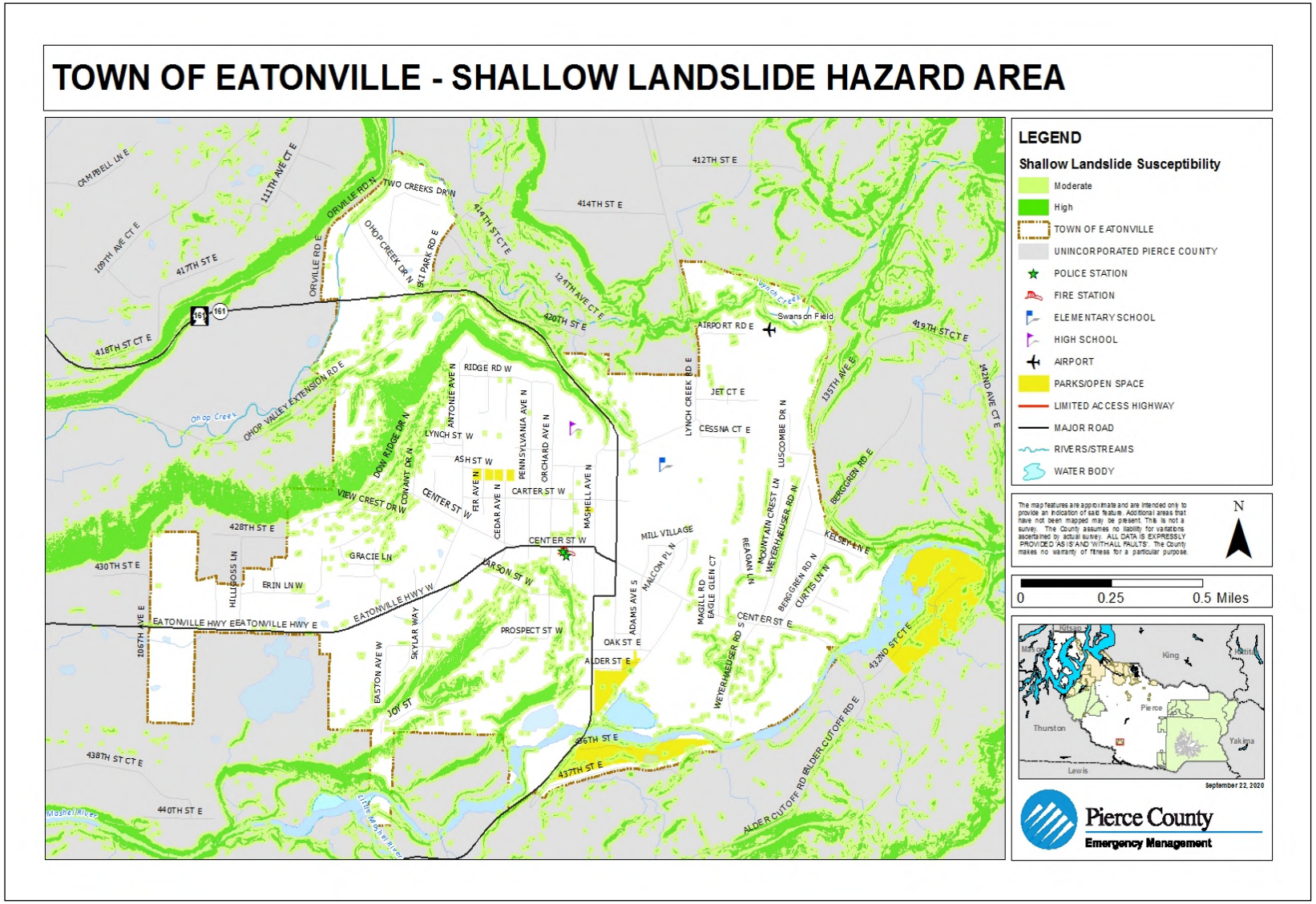
Map 4-2 Town of Eatonville – Lahar Hazard Map



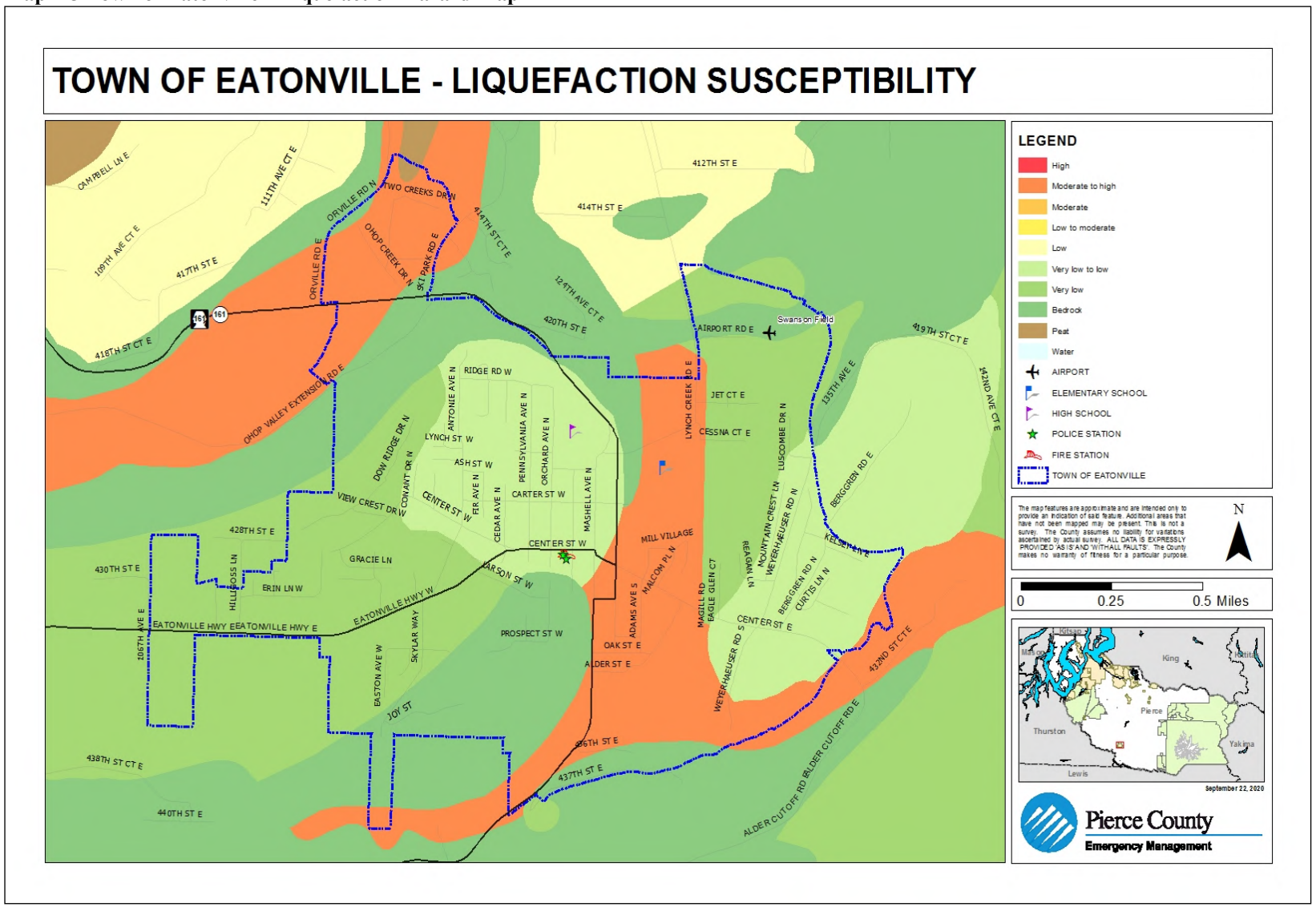
Map 4-3 Town of Eatonville – Deep Landslide Hazard Map



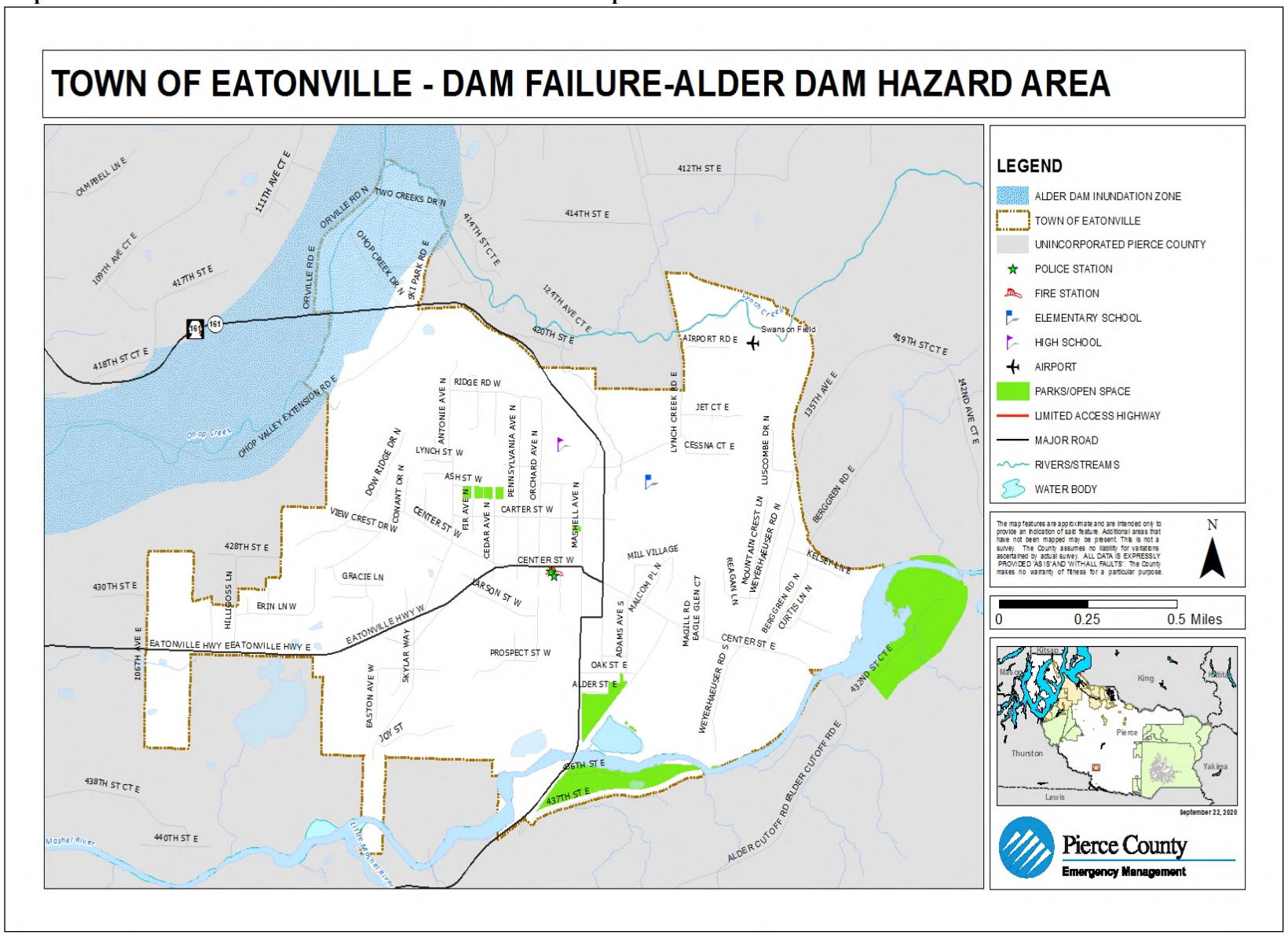
Map 4-4 Town of Eatonville – Landslide Hazard Map



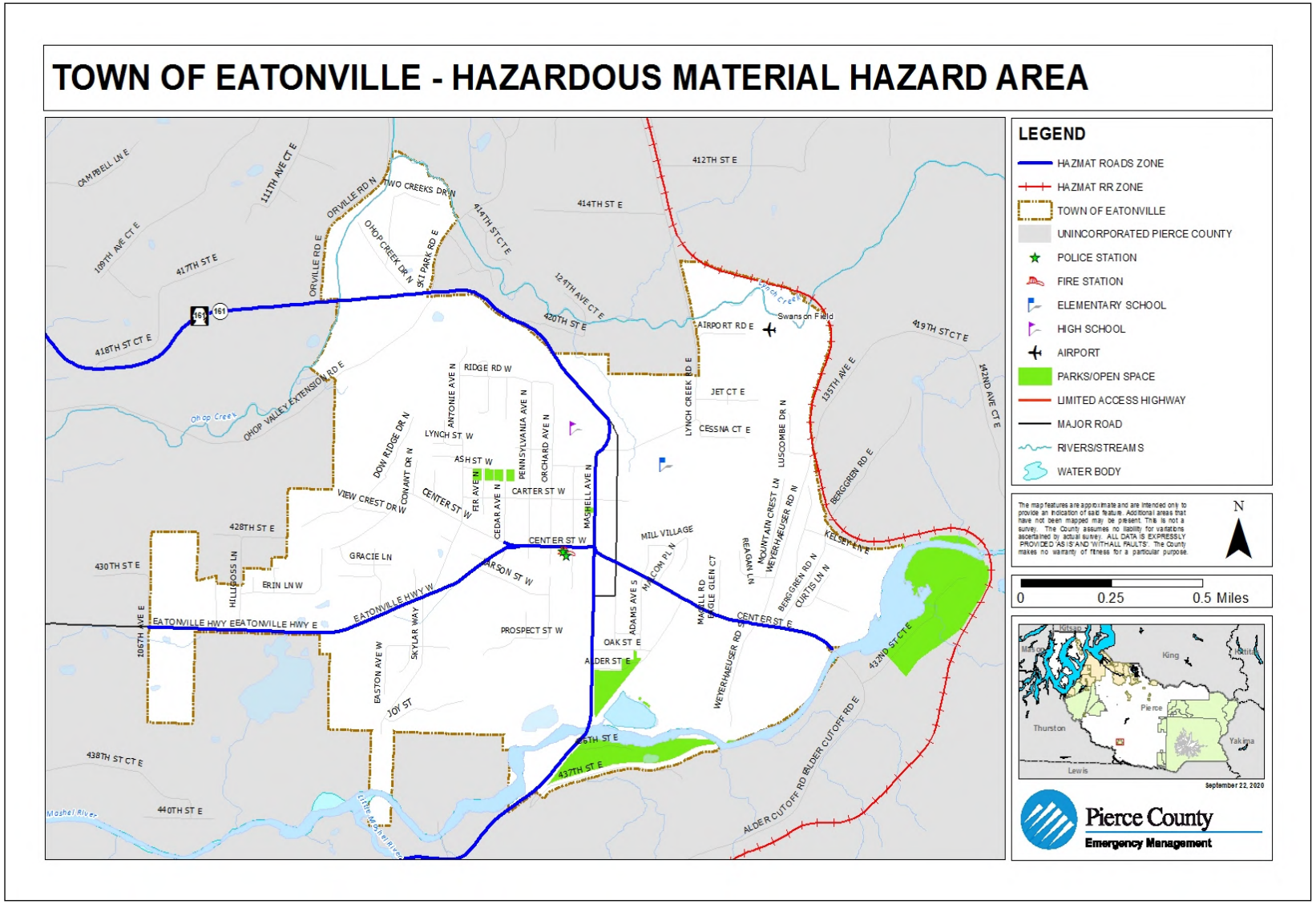
Map 4-5 Town of Eatonville – Liquefaction Hazard Map



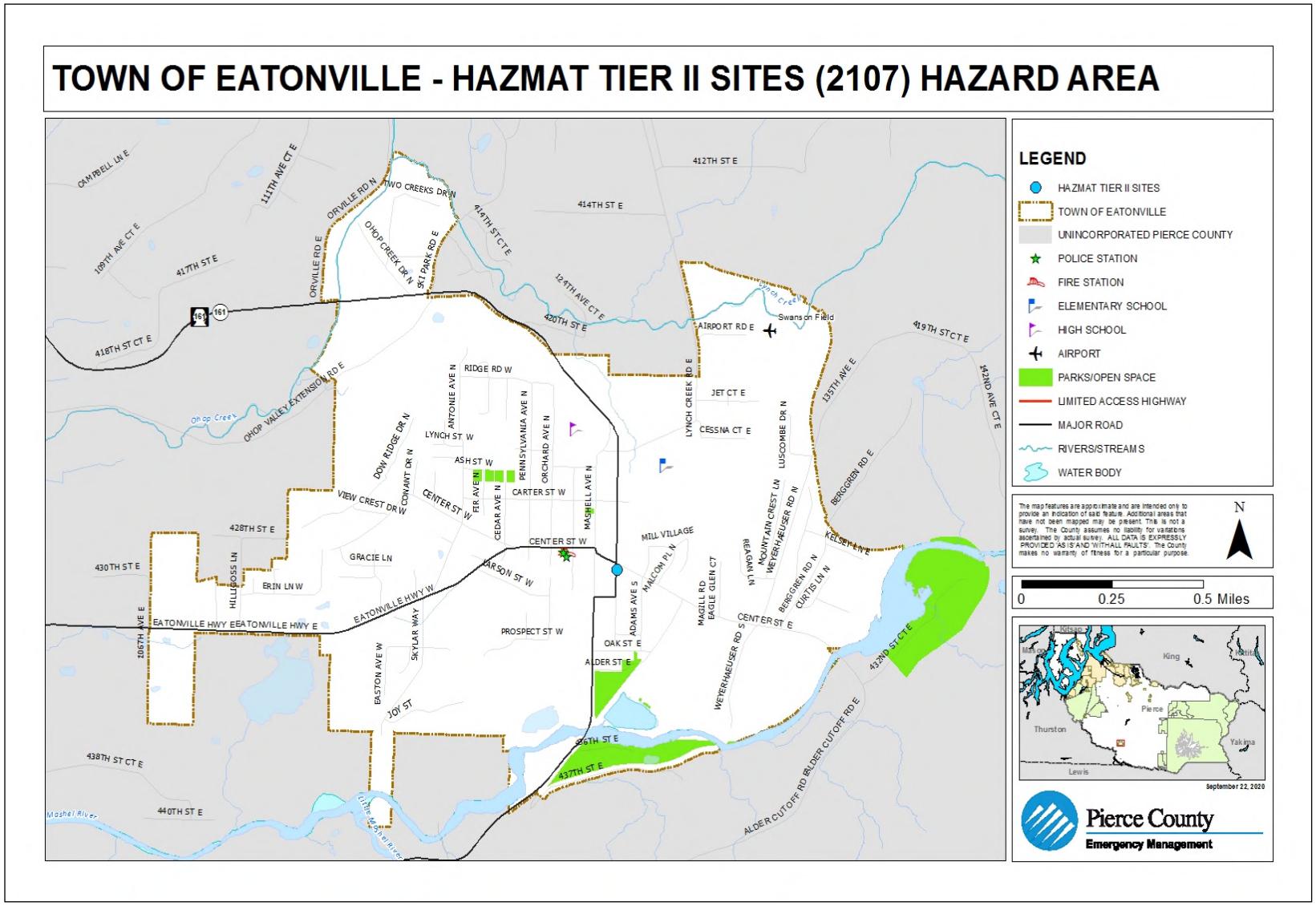
Map 4-6 Town of Eatonville – Dam Failure –Alder Dam Hazard Map



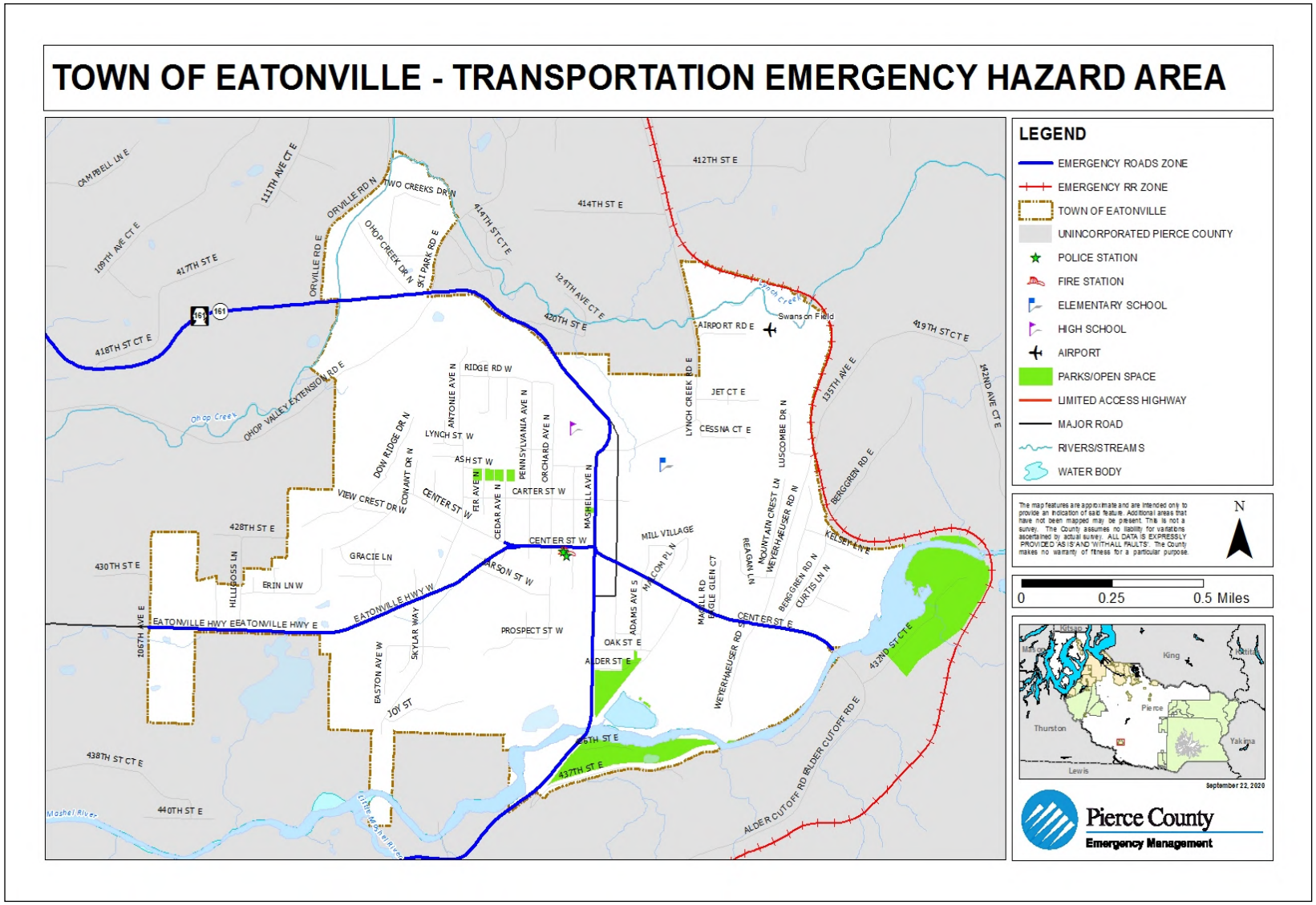
Map 4-7 Town of Eatonville – Hazardous Material Hazard Area Map



Map 4-8 Town of Eatonville – Hazardous Material Tier ll Sites (2017) Hazard Area Map



Map 4-9 Town of Eatonville – Transportation Emergency Hazard Area Map



Vulnerability Analysis

Table 4-2 Vulnerability Analysis: General Exposure[8]

THREAT[9]		AREA (SQ MI)		PARCELS	
		Total	% Base	Total	% Base
BASE		**1.62**	**100%**	**1,289**	**100%**
Geological	**Avalanche[10]**	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Liquefaction[11]	.59	36.2%	239	18.5%
	Deep Landslide	.91	55.9%	411	31.9%
	Shallow Landslide	1.20	73.9%	516	40%
	Tsunami	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Volcanic[12]	.16	9.8%	33	2.6%
Meteorological	**Drought[13]**	1.62	100%	1,289	100%
	Flood	.53	32.7%	147	11.4%
	Severe Weather	1.62	100%	1,289	100%
	WUI Fire[14]	Insufficient GIS data to draw numbers from at this time or map susceptible areas.			
Technological	**Abandoned Mines[15]**	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Civil Disturbance[16]	1.62	100%	1,289	100%
	Dam Failure[17]	.16	9.8%	38	2.61%
	Energy Emergency[18]	1.62	100%	1,289	100%
	Epidemic[19]	1.62	100%	1,289	100%
	Hazardous Material[20]	1.62	100%	1,289	100%
	Pipeline Hazard[21]	NA	NA	NA	NA

	Terrorism[22]	1.62	100%	1,289	100%
	Transportation Accidents[23]	1.62	100%	1,289	100%

Housing Information

Based on 2000 Census Information Town of Eatonville has 131 homes built prior to 1940, 276 homes built between 1940 and 1979, and 417 built between 1980 and 2000. All are exposed to or vulnerable to severe weather and earthquakes.

Table 4-3 Vulnerability Analysis: Population Exposure

THREAT[2]		**POPULATION**			**SPECIAL POPULATIONS (OF TOTAL EXPOSED POPULATION)**			
		Total	**% Base**	**Density (pop/sq mi)**	**65+ yrs**		**20- yrs**	
					#	**%**	**#**	**%**
BASE		**2,781**	**100%**	**1,713**	**356**	**13%**	**920**	**33%**
Geological	**Avalanche**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		1,313	47%	2,232	179	50%	429	31%
	Deep Landslide	2,304	82.8%	2,536	293	82.3%	784	85.2%
	Shallow Landslide	2,362	84.9%	1,969	296	83.1%	796	86.5%
	Tsunami	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Volcanic	69	2.5%	442	7	2%	21	2.3%
Meteorological	**Drought**	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%
	Flood	1,702	61.2%	3,207	213	60%	585	64%
	Severe Weather	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%
	WUI Fire	Insufficient GIS data to draw numbers from at this time or map susceptible areas.						
Technological	**Abandoned Mines**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Civil Disturbance	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%
	Dam Failure	69	2%	442	7	2%	21	2%
	Energy Emergency	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%
	Epidemic	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%

	Hazardous Material	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%
	Pipeline Hazard	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Terrorism	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%
	Transportation Accidents	2,781	100%	1,713	356	13%	920	33%

Table 4-4 Vulnerability Analysis: General Infrastructure Exposure

THREAT[2]		LAND VALUE			IMPROVED VALUE			TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE		
		Total ($)	% Base	Avg. Value ($)	Total ($)	% Base	Avg. Value ($)	Total ($)	% Base	Avg. Value ($)
BASE		**$114,560,900**	**100%**	**$88,879**	**$244,583,600**	**100%**	**$189,747**	**$359,144,500**	**100%**	**$278,623**
Geological	**Avalanche**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Liquefaction	$30,411,500	26.5%	$127,245	$46,641,100	19.1%	$195,151	$77,052,600	21.5%	$322,396
	Deep Landslide	$41,377,100	36.1%	$100,674	$88,780,000	36.3%	$216,010	$130,157,100	36.2%	$316,684
	Shallow Landslide	56,616,700	49.4%	109,722	115,404,200	47.2%	223,652	172,020,900	47.9%	333,374
	Tsunami	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Volcanic	$3,747,800	4.2%	$107,080	$4,780,700	2%	$136,591	$8,528,500	2.4%	$243,671
Meteorological	**Drought**	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623
	Flood	$14,912,200	13%	$101,444	$24,013,200	9.8%	$163,355	$173,135,400	48%	$131,824
	Severe Weather	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623
	WUI Fire	Insufficient GIS data to draw numbers from at this time or map susceptible areas.								
Technological	**Abandoned Mines**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Civil Disturbance	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623
	Dam Failure	$1,852,500	3.22%	$56,136	$2,456,800	2.02%	$74,448	$4,309,300	2.40%	$130,585
	Energy Emergency	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623

	Epidemic	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623
	Hazardous Material	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623
	Pipeline Hazard	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Terrorism	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623
	Transportation Accidents	$114,560,900	100%	$88,879	$244,583,600	100%	$189,747	$359,144,500	100%	$278,623

Table 4-5a Consequence Analysis Chart – Geological[24,25]

THREAT		CONSEQUENCE	YES OR NO
Geological	**Avalanche**	Impact to the Public	No
		Impact to the Responders	No
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	No
		Impact to the Environment	No
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	No
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Earthquake	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes
	Landslide	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	No
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	No
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Tsunami	Impact to the Public	No
		Impact to the Responders	No
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	No
		Impact to the Environment	No
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	No
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Volcanic[26]	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No

Table 4-5b Consequence Analysis Chart – Meteorological

THREAT		CONSEQUENCE	YES OR NO
Meteorological	**Drought**	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	No
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	No
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Flood	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Severe Weather	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes
	WUI Fire	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes

Table 4-5c Consequence Analysis Chart – Technological[27]

THREAT		CONSEQUENCE	YES OR NO
Technological	**Abandoned Mines**	Impact to the Public	No
		Impact to the Responders	No
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	No
		Impact to the Environment	No
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	No
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Civil Disturbance	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes
	Dam Failure	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	No
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes

		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Energy Emergency	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	No
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes
	Epidemic	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes
	Hazardous Materials	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes
	Pipeline Hazards	Impact to the Public	No
		Impact to the Responders	No
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	No
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	No
		Impact to the Environment	No
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	No
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	No
	Terrorism	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes
	Transportation Accident	Impact to the Public	Yes
		Impact to the Responders	Yes
		Impact to COG and/or COOP in the Jurisdiction	Yes
		Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Yes
		Impact to the Environment	Yes
		Impact to the Jurisdiction Economic Condition	Yes
		Impact to Reputation or Confidence in Jurisdiction	Yes

Endnotes

[1] A THIRA expands on the existing hazard identification and risk assessment and provides a comprehensive approach for assessing risks and associated impacts using a scenario to assess a range of capabilities.
[2] This project was to prioritize highway transportation routes that will be best able to reopen quickly to establish post-disaster emergency supply chains.
[3] Data source information for the Regulated Floodplain 2017 GIS Feature Class hazard layer is from the Metadata. For additional information contact Dennis Dixon with Pierce County, Planning and Public Works, Surface Water Management Division.
[4] Data source information for the Deep Landslide Susceptibility GIS Feature Class hazard layer is from the Metadata. For additional information contact the Washington Geological Survey.
[5] Data source information for the Shallow Landslide Susceptibility GIS Feature Class hazard layer is from the Metadata. For additional information contact the Washington Geological Survey.
[6] Liquefaction susceptibility is assigned based on criteria described in: Palmer, Stephen P.; Magsino, Sammantha L.; Bilderback, Eric L.; Poelstra, James L.; Folger, Derek S.; Niggemann, Rebecca A., 2007, Liquefaction susceptibility and site class maps of Washington State, by county: Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources Open File Report 2004-20, 78 plates, with 45 p. text.
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/GeologyPublicationsLibrary/Pages/pub_ofr04-20.aspx.
Data source information for the Liquefaction Susceptibility GIS Feature Class hazard layer is from the Metadata. For additional information contact the Washington Geological Survey, Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources. Last updates to this data set on 2017-01-03.
[7] Lahar parcel and lahar study area were added by The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources. Lahar_case_1, Lahar_case_2, lahar_case_3, postlahar, and pyroclastic originated from USGS Open-File Report 2007-2005: Schilling, S. P.; Doelger, S.; Hoblitt, R. P.; Walder, J. S.; Driedger, C. L.; Scott, K. M.; Pringle, P. T.; Vallance, J. W., 2008, Digital data for volcano hazards from Mount Rainier, Washington; Revised 1998: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2007-1220, ArcInfo coverages and shapefiles.
http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2007/1220/data.html. This digital data accompanies Volcano Hazards from Mount Rainier, Washington; Revised 1998 (U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-428): Hoblitt, R. P.; Walder, J. S.; Driedger, C. L.; Scott, K. M.; Pringle, P. T.; Vallance, J. W., 1998, Volcano Hazards from Mount Rainier, Washington; Revised 1998: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-428
http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Rainier/Hazards/OFR98-428/OFR98-428.pdf
[8] Info obtained from Pierce County GIS application, CountyView Pro (13/14).
[9] Currently the expanding body of empirical data on climate change supports its basic premise that the long term average temperature of the earth's atmosphere has been increasing for decades *(1850 to 2008)*. This trend is continuing and will create dramatic changes in the local environment of Pierce County. Today, questions revolve around the overall increase in local temperature and its long term effects. Climate change today refers to variations in either regional or global environments over time. Time can refer to periods ranging in length from a few decades to other periods covering millions of years. A number of circumstances can cause climate change. Included herein are such diverse factors as solar cycles, volcanic eruptions, changing ocean current patterns, or even something as unusual as a methane release from the ocean floor. Over the past 150 years good temperature records have allowed comparisons to be made of global temperatures from year-to-year. This has shown an overall increase of approximately 0.7° C during this period. An increasing body of scientific evidence implies that the primary impetus driving climate change today is an increase in atmospheric green house gases.
[10] Jurisdiction is not vulnerable to this hazard, therefore it is marked NA or non-applicable.
[11] It should be noted here that although all residents, all property and all infrastructure of the Town of Eatonville are vulnerable to earthquake shaking, not all are subject to the affects of liquefaction and liquefiable soils which is what is represented here.
[12] The threat of volcanic ashfall affects the entire Region 5 however some jurisdictions are specifically threatened by lahar flows directly from Mt. Rainier; an active volcano.
[13] The entire jurisdiction is vulnerable to drought. There are three things that must be understood about the affect of drought on the jurisdiction: 1) Drought is a Region wide event. When it does affect Pierce County, it will affect every jurisdiction, 2) Drought will gradually develop over time. It is a gradually escalating emergency that may take from months to years to affect the jurisdiction. Initially lack of water may not even be noticed by the citizens.

However, as the drought continues, its effects will be noticed by a continually expanding portion of the community until it is felt by all, and 3) Jurisdictions will be affected differently at different times as a drought develops. This will vary depending on the needs of each local jurisdiction. Some examples are: jurisdictions that have industry that requires a continuous supply of a large quantity of water; others have agriculture that requires water, but may only require it at certain times of the year; and, some jurisdictions have a backup source of water while others do not.

[14] According to the most recent information from the Department of Natural Resources, the Town of Eatonville while undergoing development does not have large areas of forested land that could develop into a wildland/urban interface fire. Further study is needed to determine the extent of the area that could be affected.

[15] The definition of Abandoned Mines comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: Abandoned mines are any excavation under the surface of the earth, formerly used to extract metallic ores, coal, or other minerals, and that are no longer in production.

[16] The definition of Civil Disturbance comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: Civil Disturbance (unrest) is the result of groups or individuals within the population feeling, rightly or wrongly, that their needs or rights are not being met, either by the society at large, a segment thereof, or the current overriding political system. When this results in community disruption of a nature where intervention is required to maintain public safety it has become a civil disturbance. Additionally, the Region 5 Strategic Plan includes Operational Objectives 3 & 4: Intelligence Gathering, Indicators, Warnings, etc; and Intelligence and Information Sharing.

[17] The definition of Dam Failure comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: A dam is any "barrier built across a watercourse for impounding water.[17]" Dam failures are catastrophic events "characterized by the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water. The vulnerability analysis was based on the potential dam failure from Mud Mountain Dam and Lake Tapps using Pierce County's GIS data which originated from each of the dams emergency plans inundation maps.

[18] The definition of an Energy Emergency comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: Energy emergency refers to an out-of-the-ordinary disruption, or shortage, of an energy resource for a lengthy period of time. Additionally the Region 5 Strategic Plan addresses Energy Emergencies in its Operational Objective 32, Restoration of Lifelines which addresses the restoration of critical services such as oil, gas, natural gas, electric, etc.

[19] The definition of epidemic comes from the TPCHD Flu Plan of 2005: A Pandemic is an epidemic occurring over a very wide area and usually affecting a large proportion of the population. Pandemics occur when a wholly new subtype of influenza A virus emerges. A "novel" virus can develop when a virulent flu strain that normally infects birds or animals infects a human who has influenza; the two viruses can exchange genetic material, creating a new, virulent flu virus that can be spread easily from person-to-person. Unlike the flu we see yearly, no one would be immune to this new flu virus, which would spread quickly, resulting in widespread epidemic disease – a pandemic. (DOH Plan & U.S. Dept. of HHS).

[20] The definition of Hazardous Materials comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: Hazardous materials are materials, which because of their chemical, physical or biological properties, pose a potential risk to life, health, the environment, or property when not properly contained. A hazardous materials release then is the release of the material from its container into the local environment. A general rule of thumb for safety from exposure to hazardous material releases is 1000ft; the Emergency Response Guidebook 2008, established by the US Dept of Transportation, contains advice per specific materials. The vulnerability analysis was broken into two sub sections for a better understanding of the hazard using Pierce County's GIS data with a 500 foot buffer on either side of the railroads and major roadways.

[21] The definition of Pipeline Emergency comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: While there are many different substances transported through pipelines including sewage, water and even beer, pipelines, for the purpose of this chapter, are transportation arteries carrying liquid and gaseous fuels. They may be buried or above ground

[22] The definition of Terrorism comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: Terrorism has been defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as, "the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a Government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." These acts can vary considerably in their scope, from cross burnings and the spray painting of hate messages to the destruction of civilian targets. In some cases, violence in the schools has also been labeled as a form of terrorism.

[23] The definition of Transportation Accident comes from the 2010 Pierce County HIRA: Transportation accidents as used in this assessment include accidents involving a method of transportation on the road, rail, air, and maritime systems within the confines of Pierce County. The vulnerability analysis was broken into three sub sections for a

better understanding of the hazard using Pierce County's GIS data; Commencement Bay to include inland rivers and streams, railroads, and roads. A 200 foot buffer was applied to all the shorelines and a 500 foot buffer on either side of the railroads and roadways.

[24] In the Impact to Property, Facilities and Infrastructure, both Tables 4-5a and 4-5b, look at the impact to all property, facilities and infrastructure existing in the jurisdiction, not just to that owned by the jurisdiction.

[25] The consideration for each of these hazards, in both Tables 4-5a and 4-5b, as to whether an individual hazard's consequences exist, or not, is based on a possible worst case scenario. It must also be understood that a "yes" means that there is a good possibility that the consequence it refers to could happen as a result of the hazard, not that it will. Conversely "No" means that it is highly unlikely that that consequence will have a major impact, not that there will be no impact at all.

[26] While the major volcanic hazard from Mt. Rainier is from a lahar descending the main river valleys surrounding the mountain, it is not the only problem. Most jurisdictions could receive tephra in greater or lesser amounts, sometimes with damaging results. Consequence analyses in this section take into account the possibility of tephra deposition in addition to a lahar.

[27] The Technological Consequences are added herein to acknowledge the role of human-caused hazards in the health and safety of unincorporated Pierce County. The consequences noted are under the same criteria as natural hazards given their impacts to the departmental assets.

Section 5

Mitigation Strategy Requirements

Mitigation Strategy---Requirement §201.6(c)(3):

The plan **shall** include a strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.

Local Hazard Mitigation Goals---Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i):

[The hazard mitigation strategy **shall** include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

- Does the new or updated plan include a description of mitigation **goals** to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards?

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions---Requirement §201.6(c)(3) (ii):

[The mitigation strategy **shall** include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance---Requirement ***§201.6(c)(3)(ii):***

[The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

- Does the new or updated plan identify and analyze a **comprehensive range** of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?
- Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **new** buildings and infrastructure?
- Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **existing** buildings and infrastructure?
- Does the new or updated plan describe the jurisdiction(s) participation in the NFIP?
- Does the mitigation strategy identify, analyze and prioritize actions related to continued compliance with the NFIP?

Implementation of Mitigation Actions---Requirement: §201.6(c)(3) (iii):

[The mitigation strategy section **shall** include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization **shall** include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

- Does the new or updated mitigation strategy include how the actions are **prioritized**? (For example, is there a discussion of the process and criteria used?)
- Does the new or updated mitigation strategy address how the actions will be **implemented and administered,** including the responsible department, existing and potential resources and the timeframe to complete each action?
- Does the new or updated prioritization process include an emphasis on the use of **cost-benefit review to** maximize benefits?
- Does the updated plan identify the completed, deleted or deferred mitigation actions as a benchmark for progress, and if activities are unchanged (i.e., deferred), does the updated plan describe why no changes occurred?

SECTION 5

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025 EDITION TOWN OF EATONVILLE MITIGATION STRATEGY SECTION

Table of Contents

Mitigation Measure Overview

The measures having been identified, defined, and evaluated; the rest of the process involved prioritization. The process relied upon the identified risks and vulnerabilities, the planning team's local expertise, public participation, each organization's needs and capabilities, a cost/benefit review, and input from the chief elected officials. In order to promote implementation of the measures, they were grouped based on the level at which they would be implemented, as described in the Plan Maintenance Section. These levels were:

- **Startup Mitigation Measures:** Those mitigation measures already in existence within the organization and including the maintenance of the Mitigation Plan.
- **Hazard Mitigation Forum (HMF):** Multi-organizational implementation mechanism.
- **Organization-Wide Mitigation Measures:** Mechanism depends on organization.
- **Public Education Mitigation Measures:** Localized level based on targeted communities and their needs and vulnerabilities.

The measures are prioritized within each implementation category. In order to provide consistency, the evaluation process including the eight categories, was used as the basis for the prioritization of measures. This allows for emphasis on the extent to which each measure is cost-effective.

The planning team members from each organization prioritized their organization's potential mitigation measures based on goals addressed with special attention paid to the measure's benefit-cost review, its ability to be implemented, and the extent to which it would mitigate one or multiple relevant hazards.

Prioritization of Measures

The list was prioritized based on the ongoing work and projects within the town. Development is occurring at a moderate yet sustainable pace within the town and the inevitable growth that follows helps and hinders some of the projects and mitigation strategies. We based the town's mitigation measures on what seemed reasonable, possible, and plausible given the abilities and time of the town and its staff members.

Table 5-1 Town of Eatonville Mitigation Strategy Matrix

Implementation Mechanism	Mitigation Measure *(Hazard(s))*[1]	Lead Jurisdiction(s) / Department(s)	Timeline (years)	Plan Goals					
				Life and Property	Operations Continuity	Partnerships	Natural Resources	Preparedness	Sustainable Economy
Startup	1. Existing Mitigation Actions *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville - Administration	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2. Plan Maintenance *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville - Administration	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HMF	1. Pierce County Hazard Mitigation Forum (*E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	PC DEM; Eatonville – Administration	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town Government	1. Secondary Power Routing – Alternate Feed La Grande Dam *(E,V,SW)*	Eatonville – Public Works	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	2. Retrofit Free-Standing Water Tanks and Reservoirs *(E,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Public Works	5	✓	✓		✓		
	3. Secondary Power Routing – Alternate Feed La Grande Dam *(E,V,SW)*	Eatonville – Public Works	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	4. Form Emergency Management Team *(E,L,V,D,F,SW,WUI,MM)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management	5	✓		✓		✓	✓
	5. Radio Communications Set-Up All Vehicles, Buildings and EOC *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Public Works	5	✓	✓				
	6. Review/Develop/Maintain Security Critical Facilities *(E,V,F,SW,WUI,MM)*	Eatonville – Public Works & Police	5	✓	✓				
	7. Continued Critical Government Operations *(E,SW,WUI,MM)*	Eatonville - Emergency Mgmt and Town Government	5	✓	✓				✓
	8. Essential Records Protection *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Town Clerk	1-2	✓	✓				✓
	9. Implement Non-Structural Retrofit Program *(E,SW)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management	5	✓	✓				
	10. Emergency Storage Shelter *(E,V,F,SW,WUI)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management & Building Official	5	✓	✓				
	11. Long-term Shelter Agreements *(E,V,F,SW,WUI,MM)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management	5	✓		✓			
	12. Seismic Evaluation – Town Owned Critical Facilities *(E,V,SW)*	Eatonville – Public Works, Planning	5	✓	✓	✓			✓
	13. Back-up Electrical Systems *(E,SW)*	Eatonville - Administration	5	✓	✓				✓
	14. Redundancy – Power & Water *(E,L,V,F,SW,MM)*	Eatonville - Public Works	Ongoing	✓	✓				
	15. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan-Update & Maintain *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management and Police	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

Implementation Mechanism	Mitigation Measure *(Hazard(s))*[1]	Lead Jurisdiction(s) / Department(s)	Timeline (years)	Plan Goals					
				Life and Property	Operations Continuity	Partnerships	Natural Resources	Preparedness	Sustainable Economy
	16. Complete, Distribute and Train Staff on COOP *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	17. Supply Shelters *(E,V,SW)*	Eatonville Shelter Team, Emergency Mgmt	5	✓		✓		✓	
	18. Purchase Ham Radio Equipment *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management	5	✓	✓				
	19. National Flood Insurance Program *(F)*	Eatonville – Public Works; Building Dept	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	20. Capability Identification and Evaluation *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	21. Special Needs Registration Program *(E,V,SW)*	Eatonville Fire Department and Emergency Management	1-2	✓		✓		✓	
	22. Tree Maintenance Program *(F,SW)*	Eatonville - Public Works	5	✓	✓		✓		
Public Education	1. Residential Retrofit Program *(E,SW)*	Eatonville - Building Dept	5	✓				✓	

Startup Mitigation Measures

Existing Mitigation Actions

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, SW[1], MM[2]

The Town of Eatonville will integrate the hazard mitigation plan into existing plans, ordinances, and programs to dictate land uses within the jurisdiction. Further, Eatonville will continue to implement existing programs, policies, and regulations as identified in the Capability Identification Section of this Plan. This includes such actions as updating the Critical Area Regulations and any ensuing land use policies with best available science. It also includes continuing those programs that are identified as technical capabilities.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Promote A Sustainable Economy; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters; Preserve or Restore Natural Resources; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be accomplished with local budgets or grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Administration
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town-Wide
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort within the Town of Eatonville			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Plan Maintenance

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, SW[1], MM[2]

Eatonville will adopt those processes outlined in the Plan Maintenance Section of this Plan.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Promote A Sustainable Economy; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters; Preserve or Restore Natural Resources; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation.

2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Administration
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town-Wide
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort within the Town of Eatonville			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Hazard Mitigation Forum

Pierce County Hazard Mitigation Forum

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, SW[1], MM[2]

Eatonville will work in conjunction with the County through the Pierce County Hazard Mitigation Forum (HMF). The Forum will continue as a means of coordinating mitigation planning efforts among all jurisdictions within the County that have completed a mitigation plan. This ensures efficient use of resources and a more cooperative approach to making a disaster resistant county. The HMF meets annually; every October. This is addressed in the Plan Maintenance Section of this Plan.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Promote A Sustainable Economy; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters; Preserve or Restore Natural Resources; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Minor
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** PC DEM; Town of Eatonville
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Regional
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
The Town of Eatonville continues to work with the Pierce County DEM to further this.			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Town Government Mitigation Measures

Secondary Power Routing – Alternate Feed La Grande Dam

Hazards: E, V, SW1

The Town will construct a power feed from La Grande Dam to the Town's power grid to provide primary power to enable the ability to have power if main supply of power is inoperable.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Promote a Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources. (Cost of Equipment, Parts and Labor to install)
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Public Works
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = All residents, Town of Eatonville, Power Infrastructure, Local business, Regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = 20 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is a project that is in the beginning stages and has not started			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
	X

Retrofit and Replace Free-Standing Water Tanks and Reservoirs

Hazards: E, SW1, MM2

The Town will perform earthquake retrofits on free-standing water tanks and reservoirs, purchase appropriate equipment and construct as necessary to secure.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Preserve or Restore Natural Resources.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources. (Cost of materials and labor to retrofit)

3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Public Works
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = Town residents, first responders, water infrastructure
7. **Life of Measure** = 20 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would be somewhat controversial.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
		X	
Comments			
One of our 3 reservoirs have been retrofitted, we will be looking at funding for this within the next few years.			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Secondary Power Routing – Alternate Feed Mashell Prairie Substation

Hazards: E, V, SW1

The Town will work with Ohop Mutual to construct a power feed from Mashell Prairie Substation to the Town's power grid to provide primary power to enable the ability to have power if main supply of power is inoperable.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Promote a Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources. (Cost of Equipment, Parts and Labor to install)
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Public Works
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = All residents, Town of Eatonville, Power Infrastructure, Local business, Regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = 20 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is a project that is in the beginning stages and has not started			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
	X

Form Emergency Management Team

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, SW1, MM2

The Town will form an Emergency Management Team (Police, Fire, EMS, Public Works, Business, School District, and neighboring jurisdictions) to coordinate the response to emergencies and disasters that affect the community.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters; Promote a Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = the cost of employee wages, training, general office supply and meeting place.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget or grants and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Emergency Management Office
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = Town employees, first responders, schools, business, regional partners, town residents.
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort, to build relationships and plans.			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Radio Communications Set-Up between all City-Owned Vehicles, Buildings and EOC

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, SW, WUI1, MM2

Provide radios for backup radio communication (when all other forms of communication are down). Determine if communication can also be set up with other public agencies providing mutual aid.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.

3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Public Works
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = Town and citizens, regional partners, first responders
7. **Life of Measure** = Varies
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would benefit those affected, with no adverse reaction from others.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
		X	
Comments			
Law Enforcement completed. Need to complete for Public Works			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Review/Develop Maintain Security Critical Facilities

Hazards: E, V, F, WUI, SW1, MM2

Review Security of critical facilities, purchase lighting, security cameras, and card lock system and implement security measures where needed.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Cost of assessment, security equipment, installation and time.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Public Works and Police Department
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = Critical infrastructure, first responders, public works and all residents
7. **Life of Measure** = 5-8 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would be somewhat controversial.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X	X	
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Continue Critical Government Operations

Hazards: E, SW, WUI1, MM2

Perform seismic evaluation of all Town-owned critical facilities not meeting current code to determine their earthquake structural integrity; prioritize structural and non-structural retrofits/replacements based on their vulnerability to natural hazards.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Promote A Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Emergency Management and Town Government
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = Town government and economy
7. **Life of Measure** = Varies
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would benefit those affected, with no adverse reaction from others.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
Addressed in CEMP			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Essential Records Protection

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, SW1, MM2

Protect and/or provide a safe backup of essential records. This will be accomplished by developing and essential records protection schedule and records prevention response and recovery procedures.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Promote A Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time and storage fees
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Town Clerk
5. **Timeline =** Short-term

6. **Benefit** = Town government, citizens and community, regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
		X	
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Implement Non-Structural Retrofit Program

Hazards: E, SW1

Perform non-structural earthquake assessment for critical facilities, purchase appropriate equipment such as tie-downs and strapping, and install as necessary to secure important equipment and items that could harm people if not secured.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget or grants and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Emergency Management Office, Public Works
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = Town employees, first responders, town residents and regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = 5-10 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
There have been some assessments done but no action to date.			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Emergency Storage Shelter

Hazards: E, V, F, WUI, SW1

Construct a storage facility to house emergency supplies needed for shelters, critical facilities, personnel and operations.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources. (The cost of permits, construction materials and contractor)
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget or grants and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Emergency Management Office & Building Official
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = First responders, employees and town residents, regional partners and county residents
7. **Life of Measure** = 10-12 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would be somewhat controversial.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Long-term Shelter Agreements

Hazards: E, V, F, WUI, SW1, MM2

Encourage and Support pre-planning for area shelters and develop long-term agreements with local shelters.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Emergency Management Office
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = Town Emergency Management, all local residents and regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Seismic Evaluation – Town Owned Critical Facilities

Hazards: E, V, SW1

The Town will perform seismic evaluation of all Town owned critical facilities not meeting current code to determine their earthquake structural integrity; prioritize structural and non-structural retrofits/replacements based on their vulnerability to natural hazard.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Promote A Sustainable Economy; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment, contracting specialist and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget (capital funds) and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Public Works, Planning
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = All employees, first responders, town residents and regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would be somewhat controversial.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This has not been completed since the last plan. Budget and staffing restraints have hindered this process.			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Back-up Electrical Systems

Hazards: E, SW1

Develop a plan and seek funding for installing back-up electric systems in critical town owned facilities.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Promote A Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Administration
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = Town government, town economy and residents
7. **Life of Measure** = varies
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would be somewhat controversial.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Redundancy – Power & Water

Hazards: E, F, L, V, SW1, MM2

Build in redundancy and alternate routing for power and water needs.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Public Works
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town government, business and residents
7. **Life of Measure** = Varies
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Update & Maintenance

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, SW, WUI1, MM2

Maintain and update the Town's CEMP. Insure the CEMP is kept up to date as changes occur in emergency preparedness.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters; Promote A Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Time and materials
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Emergency Management and Police
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town government, citizens and community, regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
X			
Comments			
update as needed			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Complete, Distribute and Train Staff on Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, SW, WUI1, MM2

The Town of Eatonville will complete COOP that enables staff to prepare for an emergency or disaster situation.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters; Promote A Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time and materials, training
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Emergency Management
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town and citizens, staff, first responders and regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
Included CEMP			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Supply Shelters

Hazards: E, V, SW1

Stock public shelters with appropriate supplies.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Increase Public Awareness and Education/Preparedness for Disasters.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville Shelter Team, DEM
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = Residents of Eatonville and south Pierce County
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Purchase Ham Radio Equipment

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, SW1, MM2

Purchase appropriate equipment to keep Town in communications internally and externally with shelters, regional partners, etc. Train appropriate personnel on use of equipment.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters; Promote A Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources. (Cost of equipment, installation and training)
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Emergency Management
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town government, citizens and community, regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = 10 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
		X	
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

National Flood Insurance Program

Hazards: F

Eatonville will ensure that the Town is compliant with the National Flood Insurance Program by updating floodplain identification and mapping, enforcing the flood damage prevention ordinance, and providing public education on floodplain requirements and impacts. The Town of Eatonville will be an active participant in the Pierce County Flood Control District.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect life and property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Increase Public Preparedness; Increase and Strengthen Partnerships; Protect the Environment; Increase Public Preparedness

2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources. (Staff time, special materials required, permits)
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget or grants
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Eatonville (Community Development); PC PWU
5. **Timeline =** On-going
6. **Benefit** = City-wide; Regional
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Capability Identification and Evaluation

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, SW1, MM2

Eatonville will develop a consistent and replicable system for evaluating the Town's capabilities. A comprehensive evaluation will lead to specific policy recommendations to more effectively achieve disaster resistant communities. Further, a capability evaluation involves measurable variables so that capabilities may eventually be tracked in conjunction with the implementation of all mitigation measures. This is a key component in evaluating the success of the Town's overall mitigation strategy.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = N/A. Goals addressed are contingent upon the mitigation measures resulting from this priority.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget or grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town-Wide
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Special Needs Registration Program

Hazards: E, V, SW1

Develop special needs registration program by maintaining a list of elderly and disabled people in the community requiring special needs.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Eatonville Fire Department with assistance from Emergency Management
5. **Timeline =** Short-term
6. **Benefit** = Town residents, Fire and EMS and Emergency Management
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Tree Maintenance Program

Hazards: F, SW1

Remove dangerous trees from target areas.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Preserve or Restore the Environment.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Public Works

5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = Town of Eatonville residents, businesses, government and first responders
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal would benefit those affected, with no adverse reaction from others.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
		X	
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan.			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Public Education Mitigation Measures

Residential Retrofit Program

Hazards: E, SW[1]

Encourage earthquake home retrofit program.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Increase Public Awareness and Education/Preparedness for Disasters.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Time and training materials
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Building Department
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = Town of Eatonville residents, first responders
7. **Life of Measure** = Varies
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
	X		
Comments			
This is an ongoing effort and will be continuous through the plan			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Endnotes

[1] Hazard Codes:
Where necessary, the specific hazards addressed are noted as follows:

A:	Avalanche
E:	Earthquake/Liquefaction
F:	Flood
D:	Drought
T:	Tsunami
V (L OR T):	Volcanic (lahar or tephra-specific)
SW:	Severe Storm (wind-specific)
L:	Landslide
WUI:	Wildland/Urban Interface Fire
MM:	Manmade to include terrorism
ALL:	All hazards, including some man made. Where only natural hazards are addressed, it is noted.

[2] While this Plan is strictly a *Natural* hazard mitigation plan, where a measure stems from a facility recommendation (Infrastructure Section) that deals specifically with terrorism, the mitigation strategy will use that analysis. Other measures, such as those that deal with multi-hazard community preparedness or recovery planning, mitigate man-made hazards and are noted as such. It is not the intent of this notation to imply that all measures were analyzed with regards to man-made hazards or that measures were identified with that in mind. Rather, the notation merely illustrates the potential on this template for the inclusion of man-made hazard analysis.

Section 6

Infrastructure Requirements

Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii)(A):

The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.

- Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **existing** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?
- Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **future** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses---Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (ii)(B):

The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.

- Does the new or updated plan estimate **potential dollar losses** to vulnerable structures?
- Does the new or updated plan describe the **methodology** used to prepare the estimate?

SECTION 6

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025 EDITION TOWN OF EATONVILLE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION

The Infrastructure Section is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to RCW 42.56.420. Request for public disclosure of this document or parts thereof should be referred immediately to the Town of Eatonville's Mayor.

Distribution or changes to this document without the express written consent of the Town of Eatonville's Mayor is prohibited.

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Section 7

Plan Maintenance Procedures Requirements

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan---Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i):

[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

- Does the new or updated plan describe the method and schedule for **monitoring** the plan, including the responsible department?
- Does the new or updated plan describe the method and schedule for **evaluating** the plan, including how, when and by whom (i.e. the responsible department)?
- Does the new or updated plan describe the method and schedule for **updating** the plan within the five-year cycle?

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms---Requirement §201.6(c)(4) (ii):

[The plan **shall** include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate…

- Does the new or updated plan identify other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the mitigation requirements of the mitigation plan?
- Does the new or updated plan include a process by which the local government will incorporate the mitigation strategy and other information contained in the plan (e.g., risk assessment) into other planning mechanisms, when appropriate?
- Does the updated plan explain how the local government incorporated the mitigation strategy and other information contained in the plan (e.g., risk assessment) into other planning mechanisms, when appropriate?

Continued Public Involvement---Requirement §201.6(c)(4) (iii):

[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

- Does the new or updated plan explain how continued public participation will be obtained? (For example, will there be public notices, an on-going mitigation plan committee, or annual review meetings with stakeholders?)

SECTION 7

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITON
TOWN OF EATONVILLE
PLAN MAINTENANCE SECTION

Table of Contents

The updated planning process began in the spring of 2012 and is continuing to build on the foundation of breaking the disaster cycle by planning for a disaster resistant Town of Eatonville and Pierce County Region 5. This Section details the formal process that will guarantee the Town of Eatonville Hazard Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document. The Plan Maintenance Section includes a description of the documentation citing the Plan's formal adoption by the Eatonville Town Council. The Section also describes: the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating within a five-year cycle; the process for incorporating the mitigation strategy into existing mechanisms; and, the process for integrating public participation throughout the plan maintenance. The Section serves as a guide for implementation of the hazard mitigation strategy.

Plan Adoption

Upon completion of the Eatonville Plan it will be submitted to Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) for a Pre-Adoption Review. The EMD has 30 days to then act on the Plan and forward it to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region X for review. This review, which is allowed 45 days by law, will address the federal criteria outlined in FEMA Interim Final Rule 44 CFR Part 201.6. In completing this review there may be revisions requested by the EMD and/or FEMA. Revisions could include changes to background information, editorial comments, and the alteration of technical content. Pierce County Department of Emergency Management (PC DEM) will call a Planning Team Meeting to address any revisions needed and resubmit the changes.

The Eatonville Town Council is responsible for the adoption of the Plan after the Pre-Adoption Review by the EMD and the FEMA Region X. Once the Town adopts the Plan, the Director of Emergency Management will be responsible for submitting it, with a copy of the resolution, to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at the Washington State EMD. EMD will then act on the Plan and forward it to the FEMA Region X for final approval. Upon approval by FEMA, the Town will gain eligibility for both Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program funds.

Appendix A will list the dates and include a copy of the signed Resolution from the jurisdiction as well as a copy of the FEMA approval of the jurisdiction’s Plan. In future updates of the Plan, Appendix C will be used to track changes and/or updates. This plan will have to be re-adopted and re-approved prior to the five-year deadline of 2025.

Maintenance Strategy

The Town of Eatonville maintenance strategy for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation provides a structure that encourages collaboration, information transference, and innovation. Through a multi-tiered implementation method, the Town of Eatonville will provide its citizens a highly localized approach to loss reduction while serving their needs through coordinated policies and programs. The method’s emphasis on all levels of participation promotes public involvement and adaptability to changing risks and vulnerabilities. Finally, it will provide a tangible link between citizens and the various levels of government service,

ranging from community action to the Department of Homeland Security. Through this strategy, Eatonville will continue to break the disaster cycle and achieve a more disaster resistant community.

Implementation

The Town of Eatonville continually evaluates and updates regulations to implement this plan. The Town completed it's 2015 Comprehensive Plan update in 2018 and incorporated many projects identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan into this update. This was also done when a full review of Development Regulations was updated and adopted. Currently the Town is doing a limited update of our Water Comprehensive Plan and projects and strategies are being included in that document as well.

In order to ensure efficient and effective implementation, the Town of Eatonville will make use of its capabilities, infrastructure, and dedicated population. The Town will implement its mitigation strategy over the next five years primarily through its annual budget process and varying grant application processes. All programs and entities identified in the Capability Identification Section will serve as the implementing mechanisms within those processes.

The Town Administration will work in conjunction with those departments identified in both the Capability Identification Section and under each mitigation measure to initiate the mitigation strategy. For example, any infrastructure-related measures will be implemented through the Capital Improvement Plan and the various departments involved through their normal budget schedule. Regulatory and land use measures will continue to be implemented through collaboration with the Planning Department and its updates or amendments of the Town's Comprehensive Plan. Other measures will be implemented through collaboration with the identified jurisdictions/departments listed under each measure's evaluation and through the mechanisms and funding sources identified in the Capability Identification Section.

These efforts fall under a broader implementation strategy that represents a countywide effort. This strategy must be adaptable to change while being consistent in its delivery.

The mitigation implementation strategy is a three-tiered method that emphasizes localized needs and vulnerabilities while addressing Eatonville as well as multi-jurisdictional policies and programs. The first tier is implementation through individual citizen level—Public Education Programs already in existence in the Town (for example, at the individual level through the Public Safety Fair and at the neighborhood level through the programs of the local Emergency Management). The second is the Town -Wide mechanism for implementation, in this case the Town Administration. The third tier is a more external and multi-jurisdictional mechanism, the Hazard Mitigation Forum (HMF).

This method ensures that implementation speaks to unique vulnerabilities at the most local level, allows for coordination among and between levels, and promotes collaboration and innovation. Further, it provides a structured system of monitoring implementation. Finally, it is a method that can adapt to the changing vulnerabilities of Eatonville, the region, and the

times. These three levels and their means of implementation and collaboration are described below.

Public Education Programs

At the individual citizen level, Eatonville's Public Education Programs provide the Town with a localized mechanism for implementation. This approach to mitigation can adapt to the varying vulnerabilities and needs within the growing Town and region. Public Education Programs are also a means for involving the public in mitigation policy development. Departments conducting mitigation-related programs will provide the existing targeted neighborhoods and special-needs populations a catalogue of mitigation measures from which individuals can choose those that would be most effective in their communities. For example, currently the Town of Eatonville is working with PC DEM to begin forming the Town of Eatonville PC NETs to better prepare for, and respond to, disasters. PC NETs provide a coordinated group of communities through which individuals can implement home and neighborhood level mitigation measures.

Jurisdiction-Wide: Town Administration

The Town Administration will be the body responsible for determining the direction of the Plan's implementation. They are responsible to the Mayor for the day-to-day operations of the Town and its departments, the annual budget, and personnel. The Town Administration follows the general policy as set by the Town Council. The Department is responsible for the Town's selection, evaluation, and training of all Town staff. It oversees, coordinates, and manages the activities of all Town departments and offices in carrying out the requirements of ordinances, laws, rules and regulations.

The Town Administration will be responsible for the overall review of the plan and will designate mitigation measures to those departments responsible for their implementation. This will be done with assistance from the Senior Planner. The Town Administration will address the Plan on an annual basis during the month of September. The Town Administrator and the Planning Department will monitor the plan's implementation throughout the year and report to the Town Administration at this annual meeting. Evaluation and updates will be completed at this meeting. Recommendations will be made to coincide with the normal budgeting processes and provide an ample time period for review and adoption of any necessary changes to the implementation schedule.

The Town Administration Committee will continue with this responsibility. This committee would be composed of representatives from the departments identified in the Capability Identification Section as having a role in hazard mitigation. The Committee would ultimately provide a mechanism for coordination among those departments engaged in mitigation to ensure that a comprehensive and efficient approach be undertaken in the Town's efforts at all-hazards mitigation.

Hazard Mitigation Forum

The PC Hazard Mitigation Forum (HMF) represents a broader and multi-jurisdictional approach to mitigation implementation. The PC HMF will be comprised of all representatives from unincorporated Pierce County and all jurisdictions, partially or wholly, within its borders, that have undertaken mitigation planning efforts. The PC HMF will serve as coordinating body for projects of a multi-jurisdictional nature and will provide a mechanism to share successes and increase the cooperation necessary to break the disaster cycle and achieve a disaster resistant Pierce County. Members of the PC HMF will include the following jurisdictions who have completed, or who have begun the process of completing, DMA 2000 compliant plans:

- City of Bonney Lake
- City of Bonney Lake
- City of DuPont
- City of Fife
- City of Gig Harbor
- City of Milton
- City of Puyallup
- City of Sumner
- City of University Place
- Town of Eatonville
- Town of Steilacoom
- Unincorporated Pierce County
- East Pierce Fire and Rescue #22
- Graham Fire and Rescue #21
- Orting Valley Fire and Rescue #18
- Riverside Fire and Rescue #14
- Anderson Island Fire and Rescue #27
- West Pierce Fire and Rescue #3
- Clover Park School District
- Eatonville School District
- Franklin Pierce School District
- Pacific Lutheran University
- Puyallup School District
- Sumner School District
- University Place School District
- Crystal River Ranch HOA
- Pierce Transit
- Riviera Community Club
- Clear Lake Water District
- Fruitland Mutual Water Company
- Lakeview Light and Power
- Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company
- Parkland Light and Water Company
- City of Buckley
- City of Buckley
- City of Edgewood
- City of Fircrest
- City of Lakewood
- City of Orting
- City of Roy
- City of Tacoma
- Town of Carbonado
- Town of South Prairie
- Town of Wilkeson
- Central Pierce Fire and Rescue #6
- Gig Harbor Fire and Medic One #5
- Key Peninsula Fire Department #16
- Browns Point Fire Department #13
- Ashford Elbe Fire District #23
- South Pierce Fire and Rescue #17
- Carbonado School District
- Dieringer School District
- Fife School District
- Orting School District
- Peninsula School District
- Steilacoom School District
- Tacoma School District
- Crystal Village HOA
- Metropolitan Park District
- Port of Tacoma
- Taylor Bay Beach Club
- Firgrove Mutual Water Company
- Graham Hill Mutual Water Company
- Lakewood Water District
- Ohop Mutual Light Company
- Peninsula Light Company

- Spanaway Water Company
- Valley Water District
- Community Health Care
- Kaiser Permenate
- Western State Hospital
- Tacoma Pierce County Health Dept.
- Summit Water and Supply Company
- Cascade Regional Blood Services
- Franciscan Health System
- MultiCare Health System
- Puyallup Tribe of Indians
- Bethel School District

Coordinated by the PC DEM, the PC HMF will meet annually in November. The Town of Eatonville will be an active participant in the PC HMF and will be represented by the designated Planning Partner or their representative. Only through this level of cooperation can these jurisdictions meet all their mitigation goals.

Regional Mitigation Planning

Pierce County, Region 5 was configured into 5 planning groups based on a commonality in geographical hazards for the 2020-2025 mitigation plan update to foster relationship building and resiliency planning amongst jurisdictions. Although much of the meeting and planning time focused on plan updates and fostered relationship building the resiliency planning component will continue within multi-jurisdictional groups working together to further reduce risk. This provides another opportunity for continued collaboration planning amongst jurisdictions working and partnering together. The meeting frequency will be driven by the mitigation implementation strategy and combines the three-tiered approach. The Town of Eatonville will continue to engage within the "central group" geographical planning area and will provide the specific department representative to engage in and implement mitigation activities within this geographical group.

Plan Evaluation and Update

It should be noted this planning process began in early 2019 following the then current CFR 201.6 Hazard Mitigation Planning Requirements. Based on new requirements in the Stafford Act, the Town of Eatonville will evaluate and update the plan to incorporate these new requirements as necessary. Furthermore, if there are additional Stafford Act changes affecting CFR 201.6 in the coming years, the planning process will incorporate those as well.

The Eatonville Plan will guide the Town's mitigation efforts for the foreseeable future. The Town of Eatonville representatives on the Planning Team have developed a method to ensure that regular review and update of the Plan occurs within a five-year cycle. The Town Administration will coordinate any reviews through the annual November meeting noted above.

PC DEM will collaborate with the Town Administrator and/or Public Works Director and the PC HMF to monitor and evaluate the mitigation strategy implementation. PC DEM will track this implementation through Pierce County's GIS database. Findings will be presented and discussed at the annual meeting.

The Town Administrator and Planning Department will provide a report of the Plan's implementation to the Town Administration at the annual meeting. This report will drive the meeting agendas and will include the following:

- Updates on implementation throughout the Town;
- Updates on the PC HMF and mitigation activities undertaken by neighboring jurisdictions;
- Changes or anticipated changes in hazard risk and vulnerability at the Town, county, regional, State, FEMA and Homeland Security levels;
- Problems encountered or success stories;
- Any technical or scientific advances that may alter, make easier, or create measures.

The Town Administration and local experts will decide on updates to the strategy based on the above information and a discussion of:

- The various resources available through budgetary means as well as any relevant grants;
- The current and expected political environment and public opinion;
- Meeting the mitigation goals with regards to changing conditions.

PC DEM will work with the Town Administration to review the Risk Assessment Section to determine if the current assessment should be updated or modified based on new information. This will be done during the regularly scheduled reviews of the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Additional reviews of this Plan will be required following disaster events and will not substitute for the annual meeting. Within 90 days following a significant disaster or an emergency event impacting the Town of Eatonville, the Town Administration will provide an assessment that captures any "success stories" and/or "lessons learned." The assessment will detail direct and indirect damages to the Town and its infrastructure, response and recovery costs, as part of the standard recovery procedures that use EMD Forms 129, 130, and 140. This process will help determine any new mitigation initiatives that should be incorporated into the Plan to avoid or reduce similar losses due to future hazard events. In this manner, recovery efforts and data will be used to analyze mitigation activities and spawn the development of new measures that better address any changed vulnerabilities or capabilities. Any updates to the Plan will be addressed at the annual November meeting.

As per 44 CFR 201.6, the Town of Eatonville must re-submit the Plan to the State and FEMA with any updates every five years. PC DEM through the Pierce County Hazard Mitigation Forum will coordinate this process. In 2025 and every five years following at the Hazard Mitigation Forum, the Town of Eatonville Planning Department will submit the updated plan to PC DEM. PC DEM's Mitigation and Recovery Program Manager will collect updates from the Region 5 Plan jurisdictions and submit them to the State EMD and FEMA.

Continued Public Involvement

The Town of Eatonville is dedicated to continued public involvement and education in review plus updates of this Plan. The Town Administration will retain copies of the Plan and will post it on the Eatonville website[1]

The three-tiered implementation method provides an opportunity for continuous public involvement. Public Education campaigns are a means of informing the public on updates and implementation activities. Further, prior to submitting the Plan to WA EMD and FEMA for the five-year review, the Town Administration will hold a public information and comment meeting. This meeting will provide the public a forum during which they can express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Town's Plan. This meeting will be advertised in Eatonville through a variety of media, including the local newspaper and a posting on the Town's website.

The Town of Eatonville will conduct a review on a yearly basis to ensure all elements of the mitigation plan are updated and accurate. Each of the 76 jurisdictions has been tasked with having to provide documentation on public involvement including a brief description for each public hearing held, a summary on attendance, any feedback received from the public and an overall description of what was accomplished. Even further, the Town of Eatonville will provide proof of their attempts for public involvement such as screenshots of websites including date ranges, flyers and other relevant material documenting the public involvement process. Lastly, the Town of Eatonville will look for new innovative ways for public involvement.

Endnotes

[1] http://www.eatonville-wa.gov/

APPENDIX A

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITON
TOWN OF EATONVILLE

Plan Adoption

The *"Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan"* was adopted by the Town of Eatonville's Town Council on XXX by resolution number XXX. The following page shows a copy of that resolution.

(Placeholder for Resolution)

(Placeholder for Resolution)

The plan was reviewed and approved as follows:

AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
Washington State Military Dept., Emergency Management Division	Tim Cook Hazard Mitigation Programs Manager	Approved—
FEMA Region X	Tamra Biasco Chief, Risk Analysis Branch Mitigation Division	Approved—

FEMA letter of pre-approval and letter of approval follows below.

(Placeholder for FEMA-Approval Letter)

(Placeholder for FEMA-Approval Letter, page 2)

(Placeholder for FEMA-Approval Letter, page 3)

APPENDIX A

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2015-2020 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE

Plan Adoption

The *"Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan"* was adopted by the Town of Eatonville's Town Council on April 13, 2015 by resolution number 2015-1. The following page shows a copy of that resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - I

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF EATONVILLE, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015-2020 EDITION AND THE EATONVILLE ADDENDUM TO THE REGION 5 All HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN; AND UPDATING THE 2004 PIERCE COUNTY NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that for all disasters declared on or after November 1, 2004, applicants for sub-grants following any disaster must have an approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44CFR 201.6 prior to receipt of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project funding; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 also requires that for Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program project funding on or after November 1, 2003, applicants must have an approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44CFR 201.6 prior to receipt of project funding; and

WHEREAS, the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan represents the commitment of the Town of Eatonville, along with other surrounding government entities to reduce the risks from natural, man-made and technological hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the affects of hazards, and it is in the public interest to proceed with the planning process in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Eatonville has participated with the Pierce County Department of Emergency Management in the development of the Town's All Hazard Mitigation Plan, and recognizes the economic loss, personal injury, and damage that can arise from these hazards; and

WHEREAS, reduction of these impacts can be achieved through a comprehensive coordinated planning process which includes an updated risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the mitigation strategies to reduce losses and vulnerabilities, a five-year cycle for plan maintenance, and documentation of formal adoption by the Town of Eatonville; and

WHEREAS, the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2015-2020 Edition has been completed and approved by the State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Town could risk not receiving future disaster funding if the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan is not adopted;

WHEREAS, the Town Council reviewed the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan and finds adoption of the Plan to be in the best interests of the Town; now, therefore;

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF EATONVILLE, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

THAT: The Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2015-2020 Edition, is hereby approved and adopted as set forth in Exhibit A, which is attached, and the Town of Eatonville Addendum to the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan, an update to the Town of Eatonville Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, is hereby approved and adopted.

PASSED by the Town Council of Town of Eatonville and attested by the Town Clerk in authentication of such passage this 13rd day of April, 2015.

Mike Schaub, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kathy Linnemeyer, Town Clerk

The plan was reviewed and approved as follows:

AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
Washington State Military Dept., Emergency Management Division	Tim Cook Hazard Mitigation Programs Manager	Approved—
FEMA Region X	Tamra Biasco Chief, Risk Analysis Branch Mitigation Division	Approved— February 2, 2015

FEMA Pre-Adoption Letter and FEMA Letter of approval follows below.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region X
Federal Regional Center
130 228th Street, SW
Bothell, WA 98021-8627

FEMA

February 2, 2015

Mr. Tim Cook
Hazard Mitigation Programs Manager
Washington State Emergency Management Division
Building 20, MS TA-20
Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5122

Dear Mr. Cook:

As requested, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has completed a pre-adoption review of the ***Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan.*** The plan successfully contains the required criteria, excluding the adoption, for hazard mitigation plans, as outlined in 44 CFR Part 201. This letter serves as Region 10's commitment to approve the plan upon receiving documentation of its adoption by the participating jurisdictions.

The plan will not be formally approved by FEMA until it is adopted. Each jurisdiction is not eligible for mitigation project grants until the plan is formally approved by FEMA.

Please contact our Regional Mitigation Planning Manager, Kristen Meyers, at (425) 487-4543 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Tamra Biasco
Chief, Risk Analysis Branch
Mitigation Division

KM:bb

www.fema.gov

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 10
130 228th Street, SW
Bothell, Washington 98021-8627

FEMA

October 9, 2018

The Honorable Douglas Richardson
Chair, Pierce County Council
930 Tacoma Avenue South
Tacoma, Washington 98402

Dear Chair Richardson:

On July 23, 2015, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10, approved the *Region 5 (Pierce County) Hazard Mitigation Plan* as a multi-jurisdictional local plan as outlined in Code of Federal Regulations Title 44 Part 201. This approval provides the below jurisdictions eligibility to apply for the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act's, Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants through July 22, 2020, through your state.

COUNTY / CITIES / TOWNS		
City of Bonney Lake	City of Lakewood	Town of Eatonville
City of Buckley	City of Milton	Town of Carbonado
City of DuPont	City of Orting	Town of South Prairie
City of Edgewood	City of Roy	Town of Steilacoom
City of Fife	City of Sumner	Town of Wilkeson
City of Fircrest	City of Tacoma	Pierce County
City of Gig Harbor	*City of Puyallup*	
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS		
Anderson Island Fire & Rescue (PCFD #27)-	East Pierce Fire and Rescue	Orting Valley Fire & Rescue (PCFD #18)
Ashford Fire (PCFD #23)-	Gig Harbor Fire & Medic One (PCFD #5)	South Pierce Fire & Rescue (PCFD #17)
Browns Point – Dash Point Fire (PCFD #13)	Graham Fire & Rescue (PCFD #21)	Riverside Fire & Rescue (PCFD #14)
Central Pierce Fire & Rescue (PCFD #6)	Key Peninsula Fire (PCFD #16)	West Pierce Fire & Rescue (PCFD #3)
SCHOOL AND PARK DISTRICTS		
Carbonado SD	Franklin Pierce SD	Steilacoom Historic SD No. 1
Clover Park SD	Metro Parks Tacoma	Sumner SD
Dieringer SD	Orting SD	Tacoma SD #10
Eatonville SD	Peninsula SD	University Place SD
Fife SD	Puyallup SD	White River SD
WATER DISTRICTS AND OTHERS		
Clear Lake WD	Lakewood Water District	Pierce Transit
Port of Tacoma	*Community Health Care*	

www.fema.gov

The updated list of approved jurisdictions includes the City of Puyallup and Community Health Care that recently adopted the City of Puyallup Addendum to the *Region 5 (Pierce County) Hazard Mitigation Plan*. To continue eligibility, jurisdictions must review, revise as appropriate, and resubmit the plan within five years of the original approval date.

Additionally, this letter acknowledges that the following organizations, while not local governments, participated in, and adopted the plan. These organizations may be eligible to apply for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program as private non-profits.

OTHER PLAN PARTICIPANTS		
Pacific Lutheran University	Firgrove Mutual Inc.	Fruitland Mutual Water Company
Graham Hill Mutual Water Co., Inc.	Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company	Ohop Mutual Light Company
Spanaway Water Company	Summit Water & Supply Company	Tanner Electric Company
Herron Island Homeowners Association	Crystal Village Homeowners Association	Taylor Bay Beach Club
Raft Island Improvement Association	Riviera Community Club	Crystal River Ranch Association
Cascade Regional Blood Services	Dynamic Partners	Group Health Cooperative
Western State Hospital	Lakeview Light & Power	Franciscan Health System

If you have questions regarding your plan's approval or FEMA's mitigation grant programs, please contact Derrick Hiebert, State Mitigation Strategist with Washington Emergency Management Division, at (253) 512-7142, who coordinates and administers these efforts for local entities.

Sincerely,

Mark Carey, Director
Mitigation Division

Enclosures

cc: Tim Cook, Washington Emergency Management Division

KS:rg

APPENDIX A

REGION 5 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2008-2013 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE

Plan Adoption

The *"Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan"* was adopted by the Town of Eatonville's City Council on October 13, 2008 by resolution number 2008-EEE. The following page shows a copy of that resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 2008-EEE

TOWN OF EATONVILLE, WASHINGTON

A RESOLUTION of the Town Council of the Town of Eatonville, Washington adopting the Town of Eatonville Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (44CFR 201.6).

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that for all disasters declared on or after November 1, 2004, applicants for sub-grants following any disaster must have an approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44CFR 206.1 prior to receipt of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project funding; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Eatonville has previously authorized the development of Eatonville's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Eatonville Town Council reviewed the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan preparation process in a Council Study Session on February 15, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Eatonville in partnership with other government entities including Pierce County, has participated in the development of a County-Wide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

WHEREAS, the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan has been submitted and approved by the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and

WHEREAS, the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is completed and ready for adoption by the Town of Eatonville; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Eatonville could risk not receiving future disaster funding if the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is not adopted;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF EATONVILLE, WASHINGTON

That the Town Council does hereby adopt the Town of Eatonville Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan this 13th day of October 2008.

Tom Smallwood, Mayor

ATTEST:

Chrystal McGlone, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Edward G Hudson, Town Attorney

The plan was reviewed and approved as follows:

AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
FEMA Region X	Mark Carey Mitigation Division Director	Approved—

Letter of approval follows below.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region X
130 228th Street, SW
Bothell, WA 98021-9796

FEMA

January 30, 2009

Mr. Steven C. Bailey, Director
Pierce County Department of Emergency Management
2501 South 35th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98409-7405

Dear Mr. Bailey:

On November 28, 2008, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved the ***Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan*** as a multi-jurisdictional local plan as outlined in 44 CFR Part 201. With approval of this plan, the following entities are now eligible to apply for the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act's hazard mitigation project grants through November 28, 2013:

Cities and Towns:	Fire Districts:	School Districts:	Utilities:
City of Buckley	**Lakewood Fire Department (PCFD #2)**	**Carbonado SD**	**Clear Lake Water District**
City of Dupont	***Gig Harbor Fire & Medic One (PCFD #5)***	**Dieringer SD**	***Fruitland Mutual Water Company***
City of Edgewood	***Central Pierce Fire & Rescue (PCFD #6)***	***Eatonville SD***	***Graham Hill Mutual Water Company***
City of Fife	**PCFD #8**	**Fife SD**	***Lakeview Light and Power***
City of Fircrest	***PCFD #13***	***Franklin Pierce SD***	**Lakewood Water District**
City of Gig Harbor	***South Pierce Fire & Rescue (PCFD #15)***	***Orting SD***	**Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company**
City of Orting	***Key Peninsula Fire Department (PDFD #16)***	***Peninsula SD***	***Port of Tacoma***
Town of Eatonville	***Graham Fire and Rescue (PCFD #21)***	***University Place SD***	***Summit Water and Supply Company***
Town of South Prairie	**PCFD #23**	***White River SD***	
Town of Wilkeson		***Pacific Lutheran University***	

The list of approved jurisdictions has been updated to include the jurisdictions in italics above, which have recently adopted the Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Plan. To continue eligibility, the plan must be reviewed, revised as appropriate, and resubmitted within five years of the original approval date.

www.fema.gov

If you have questions regarding your plan's approval or FEMA's mitigation grant programs, please contact our State counterpart, Washington Emergency Management Division, which coordinates and administers these efforts for local entities.

Sincerely,

Mark Carey, Director
Mitigation Division

cc: Mark Stewart, Washington Emergency Management Division

KM:bb

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APPENDIX B

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE

Region 5 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Town of Eatonville

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION-DEPARTMENT
Abbi Gribi	Town Administrator	Town of Eatonville
Glen Yates	Assistant Police Chief	Town of Eatonville – Police Department

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APPENDIX C

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE

Plan Revisions

RECORD OF CHANGES			
Change Number	**Description of Change (with page numbers)**	**Date**	**Authorized by:**

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APPENDIX D

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025 EDITION TOWN OF EATONVILLE AND PIERCE COUNTY SCENARIO

OVERVIEW

This appendix contains the spatial results from the Hazus Earthquake Scenario results showing the Essential Facilities for 90% functionality for Day 1 and Day 7 following an earthquake event based on three earthquakes scenarios. Information was based on ShakeMaps developed by U.S. Geological Survey for a 7.1M earthquake occurring on the Tacoma Fault, 7.2M earthquake on the Nisqually Fault and a 7.2M earthquake on the SeaTac Fault. There was a total of four Essential Facilities that were modeled; fire stations, police stations, schools and hospitals. Additional information can be found in the Risk Assessment Section of the Pierce County All Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Inherent Errors

As a special note to the Gig Harbor and Key Peninsula areas St. Anthony's Hospital is not identified on Maps D-10, D-11, D-19, D-20, D-28 or D-29 due to the recent construction of St. Anthony's Hospital and lack of data. With future updates of the Region 5 All Hazard Mitigation Plan, St. Anthony's Hospital will be included in the scenario analysis. If this information becomes available prior to the five-year update in 2025, revised analysis will be done and the revised maps will be distributed to the City of Gig Harbor, Gig Harbor Fire & Medic One and the Key Peninsula Fire Department.

It has been identified that the police station located to the west side of Orting is not in the correct location as seen on Maps: D-8, D-9, D-17, D-18, D-26 and D-27. The police department shares a building with the Fire District #18 at 401 Washington Ave S, which is located in the middle of town. As Hazus-MH is updated the police station will show a co-location with the fire station at this same location. If this information becomes available prior to the five-year update in 2025, revised analysis will be done and the revised maps will be distributed to the City of Orting and to Pierce County Fire District #18.

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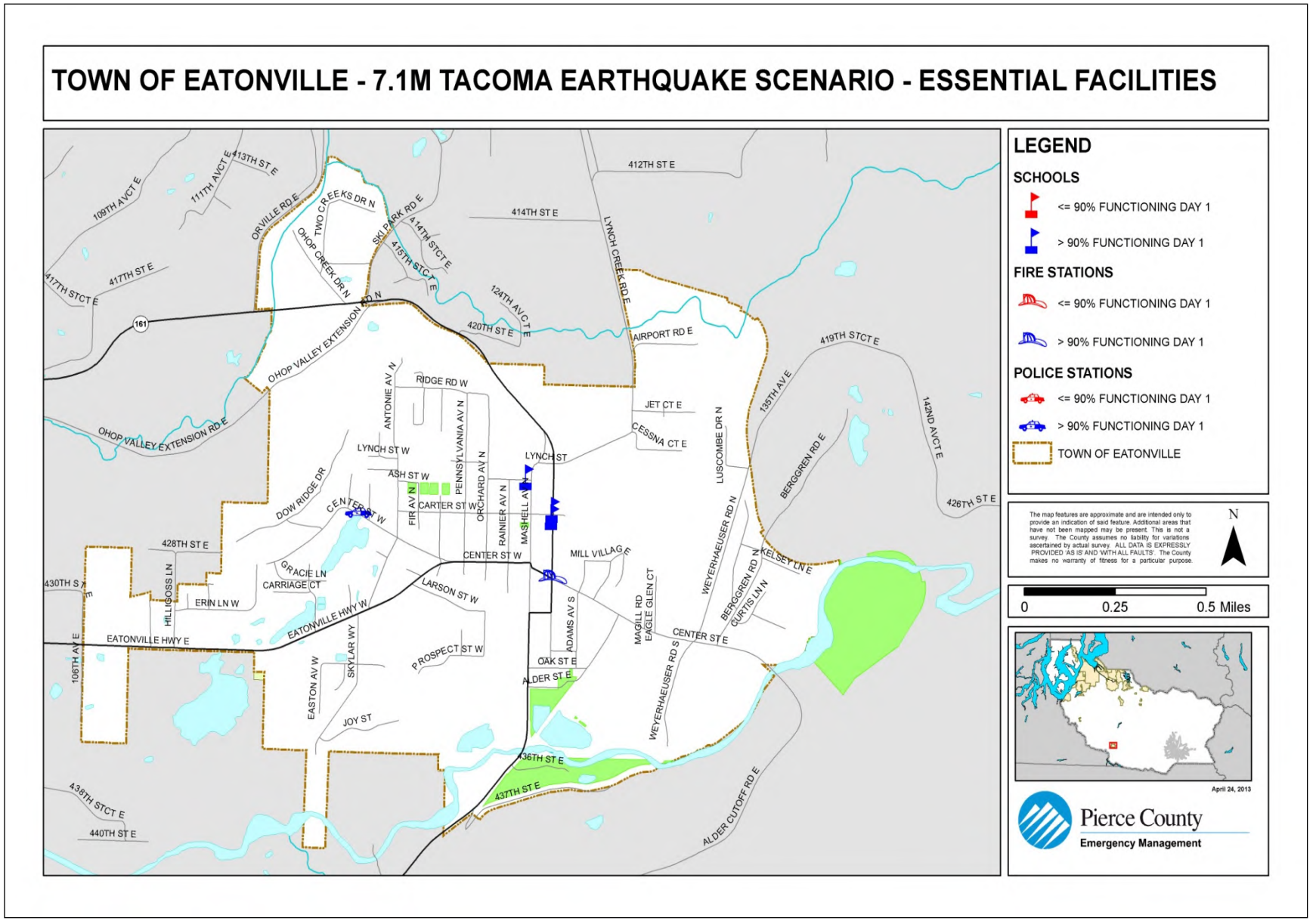
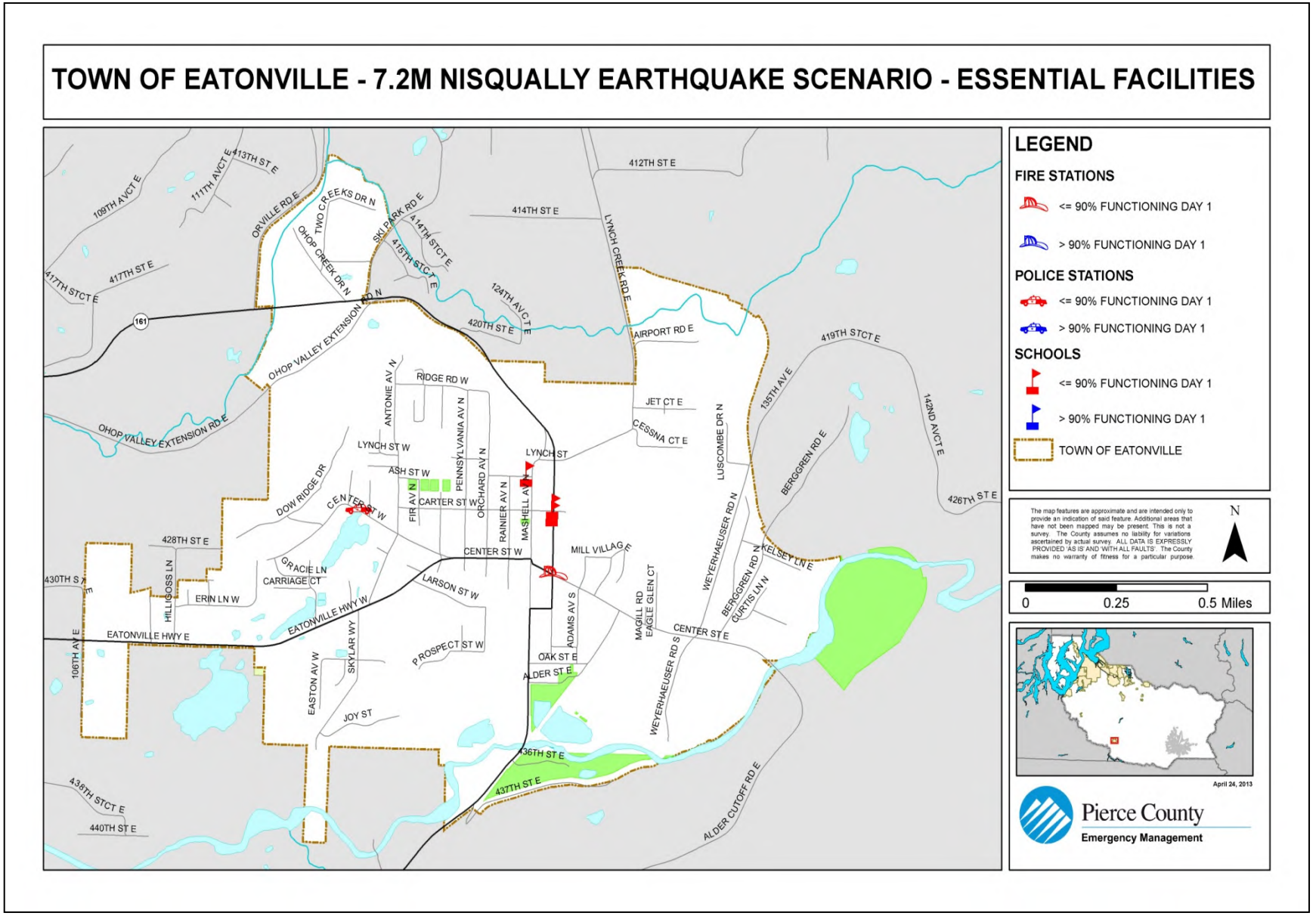
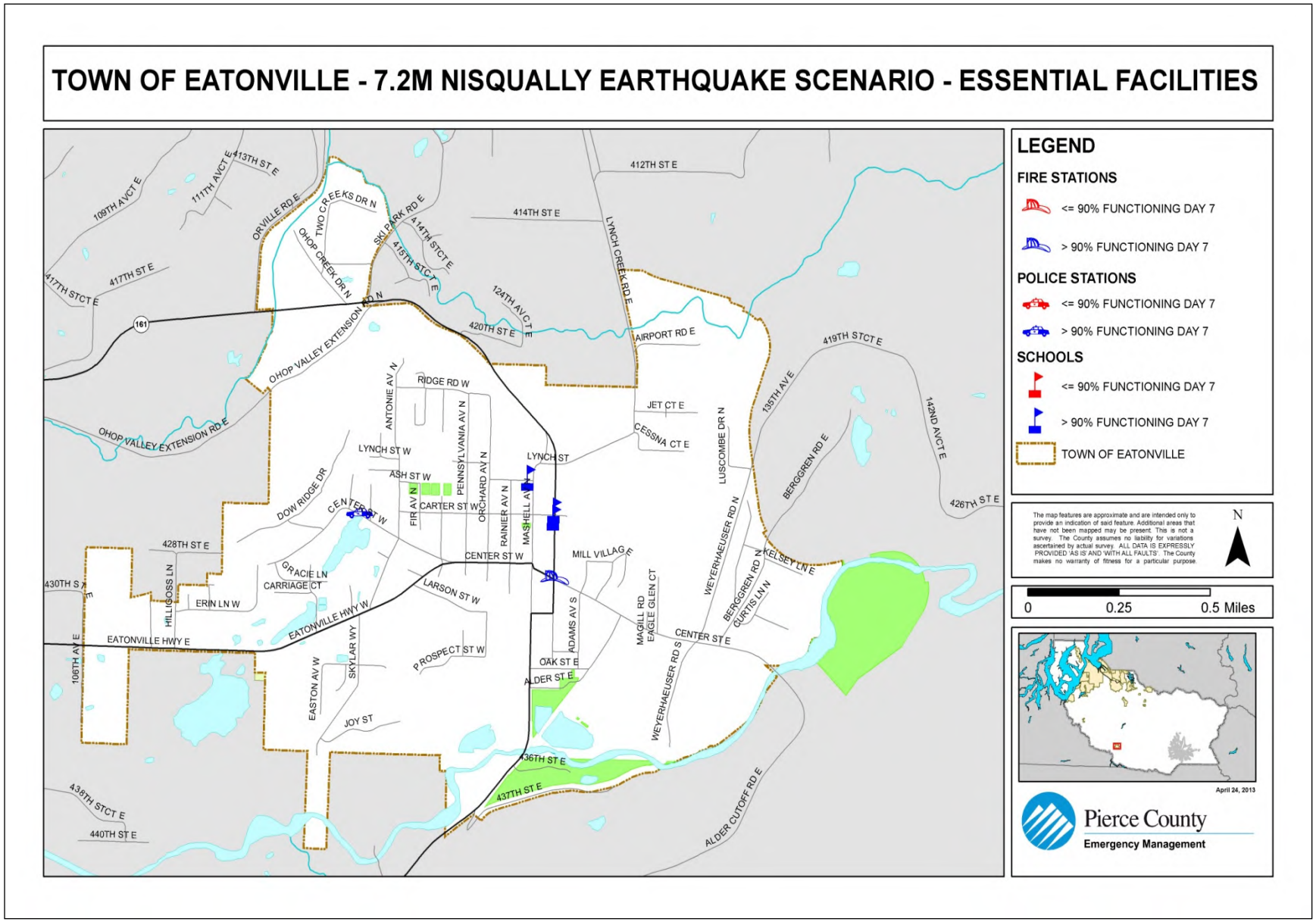
Map D-1 Town of Eatonville Tacoma Fault Scenario Essential Facilities Day 1



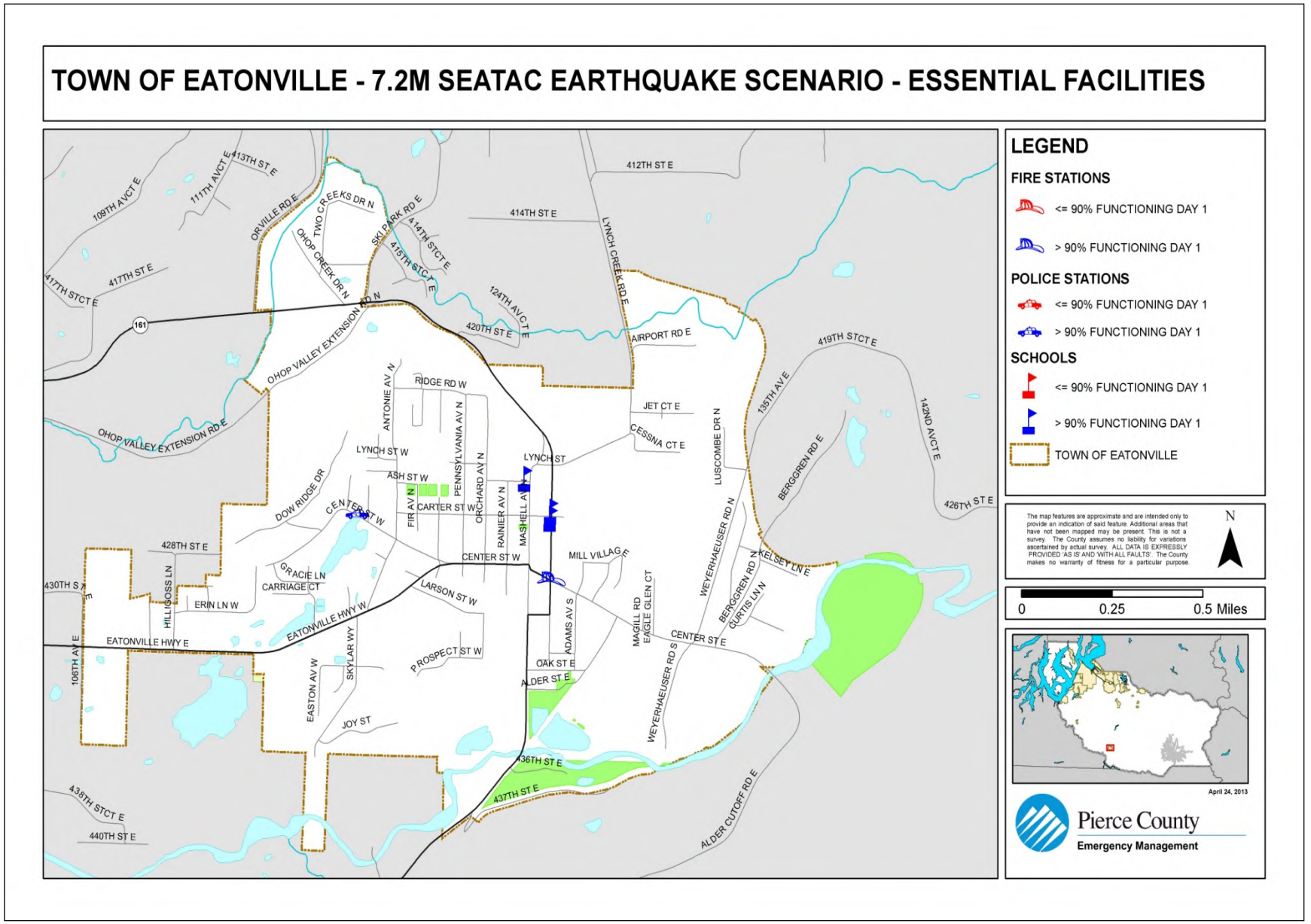
Map D-2 Town of Eatonville Nisqually Fault Scenario Essential Facilities Day 1



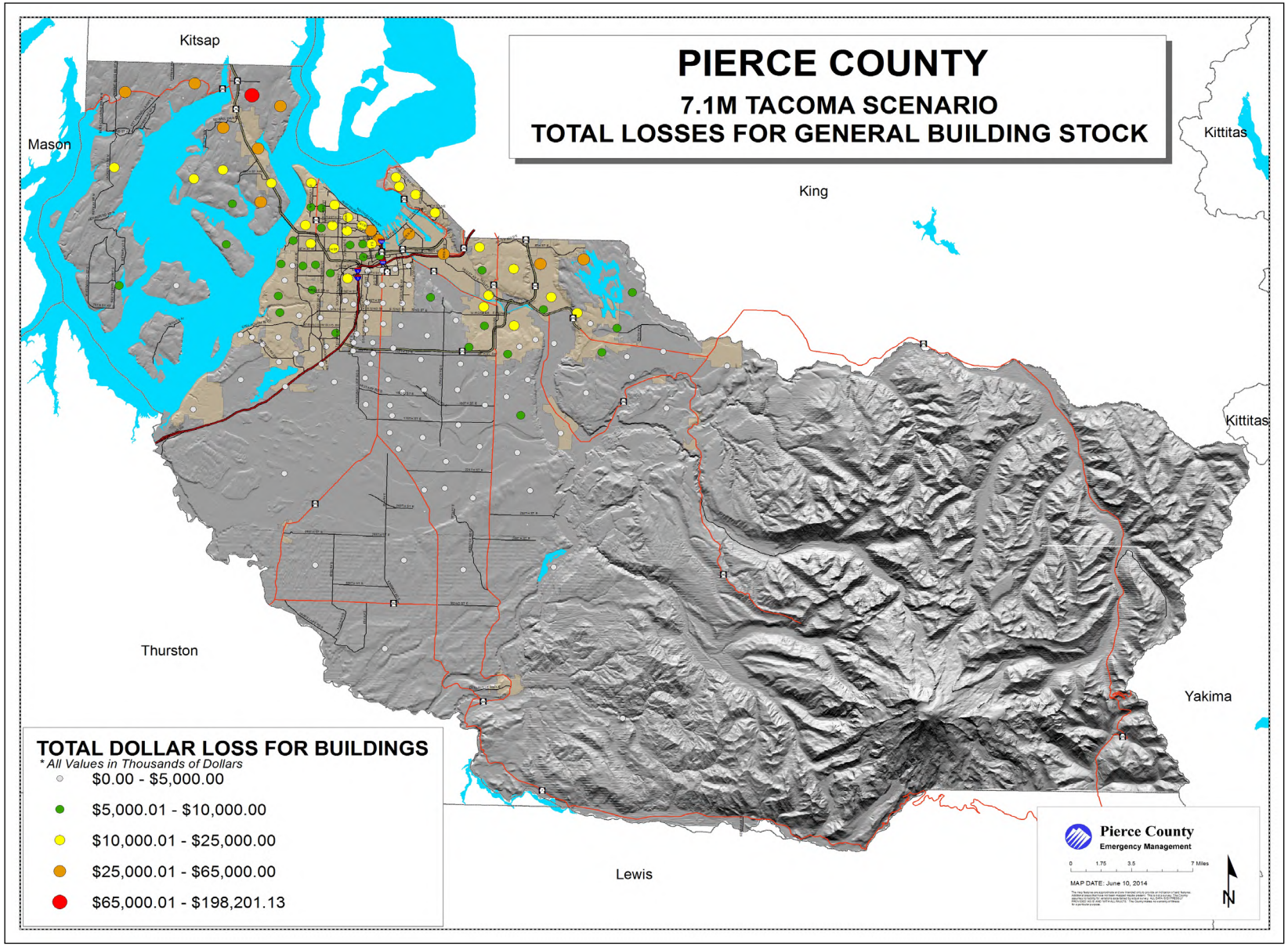
Map D-3 Town of Eatonville Nisqually Fault Scenario Essential Facilities Day 7



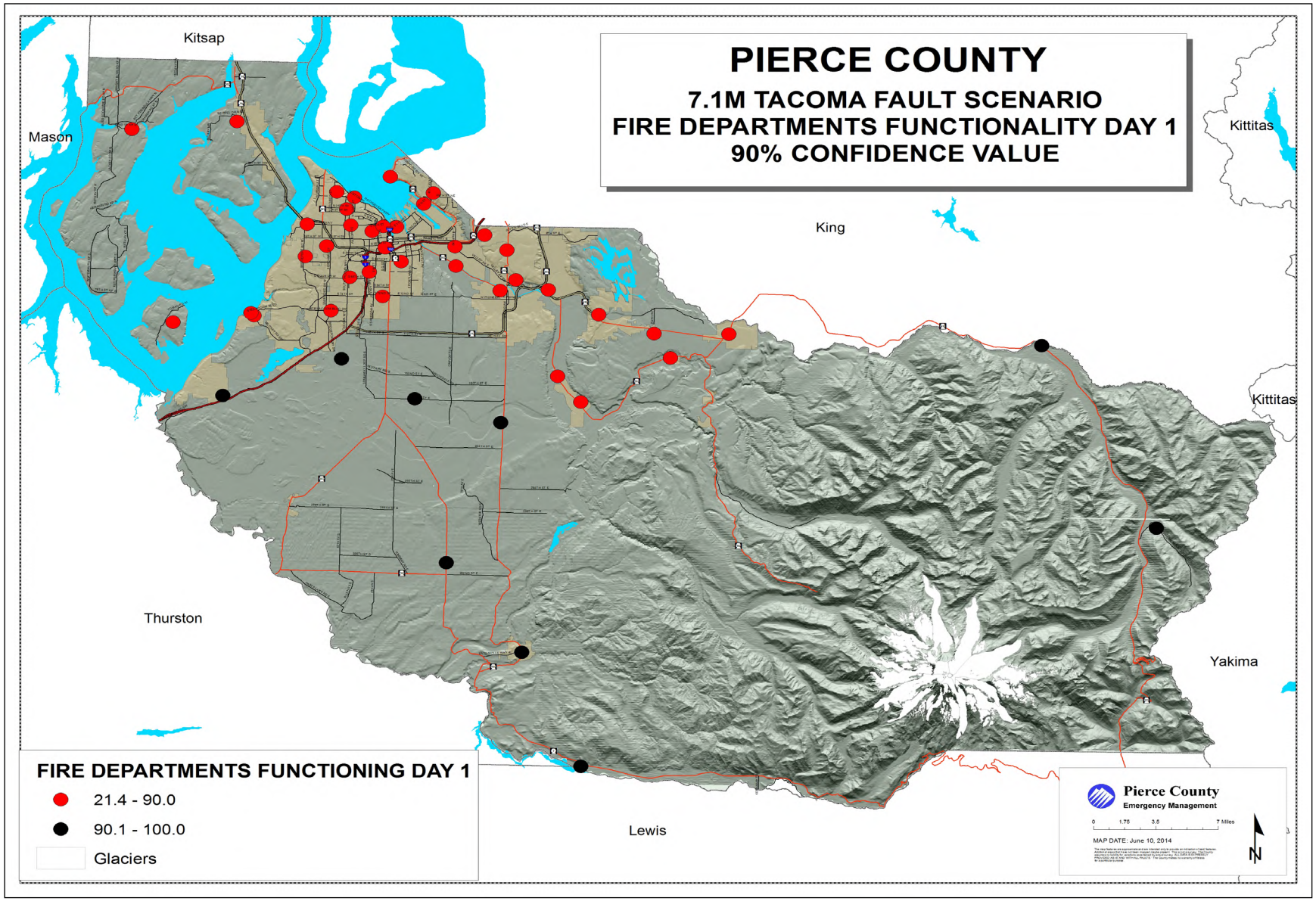
Map D-4 Town of Eatonville SEATAC Fault Scenario Essential Facilities Day 1



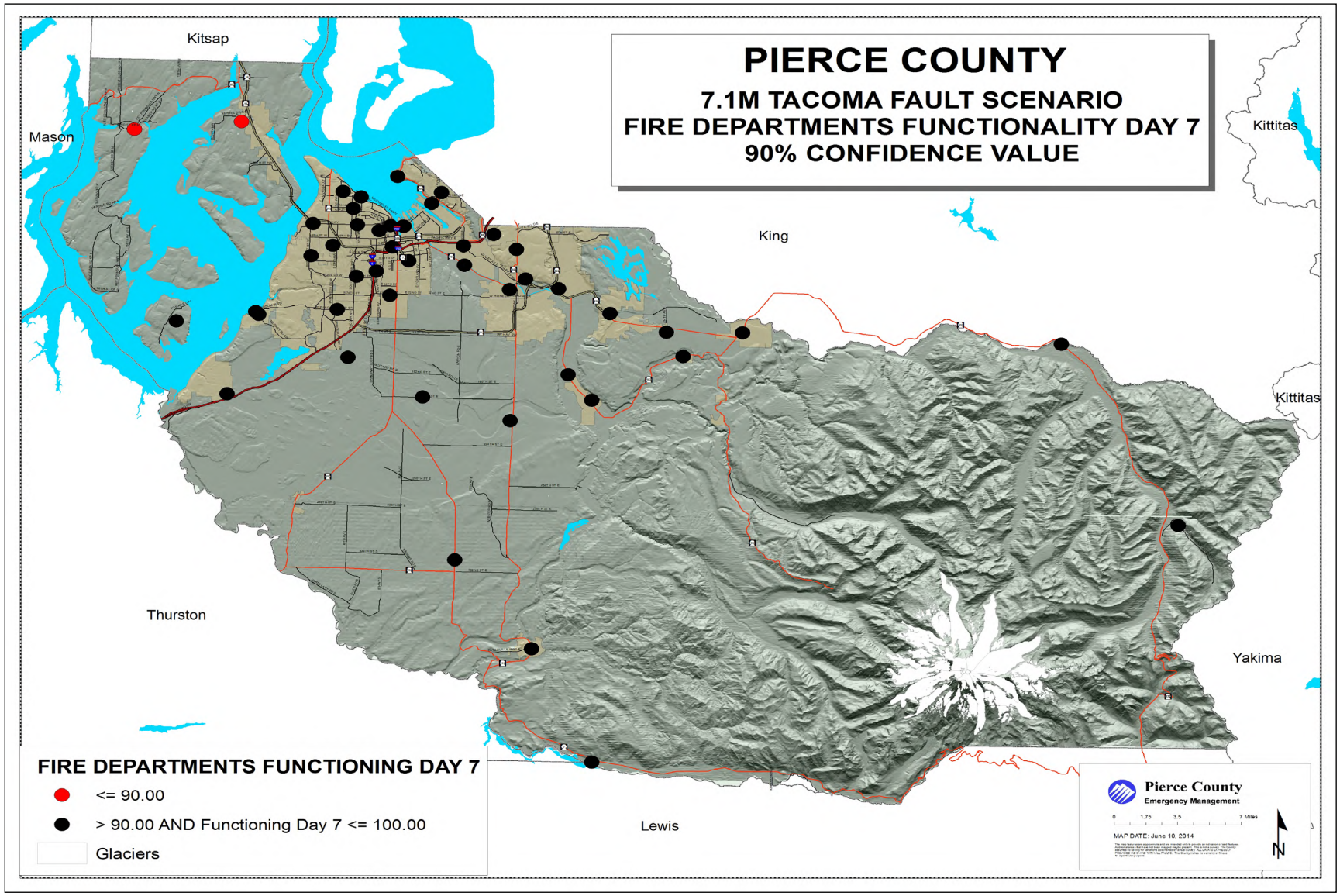
Map D-5 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario Total Losses



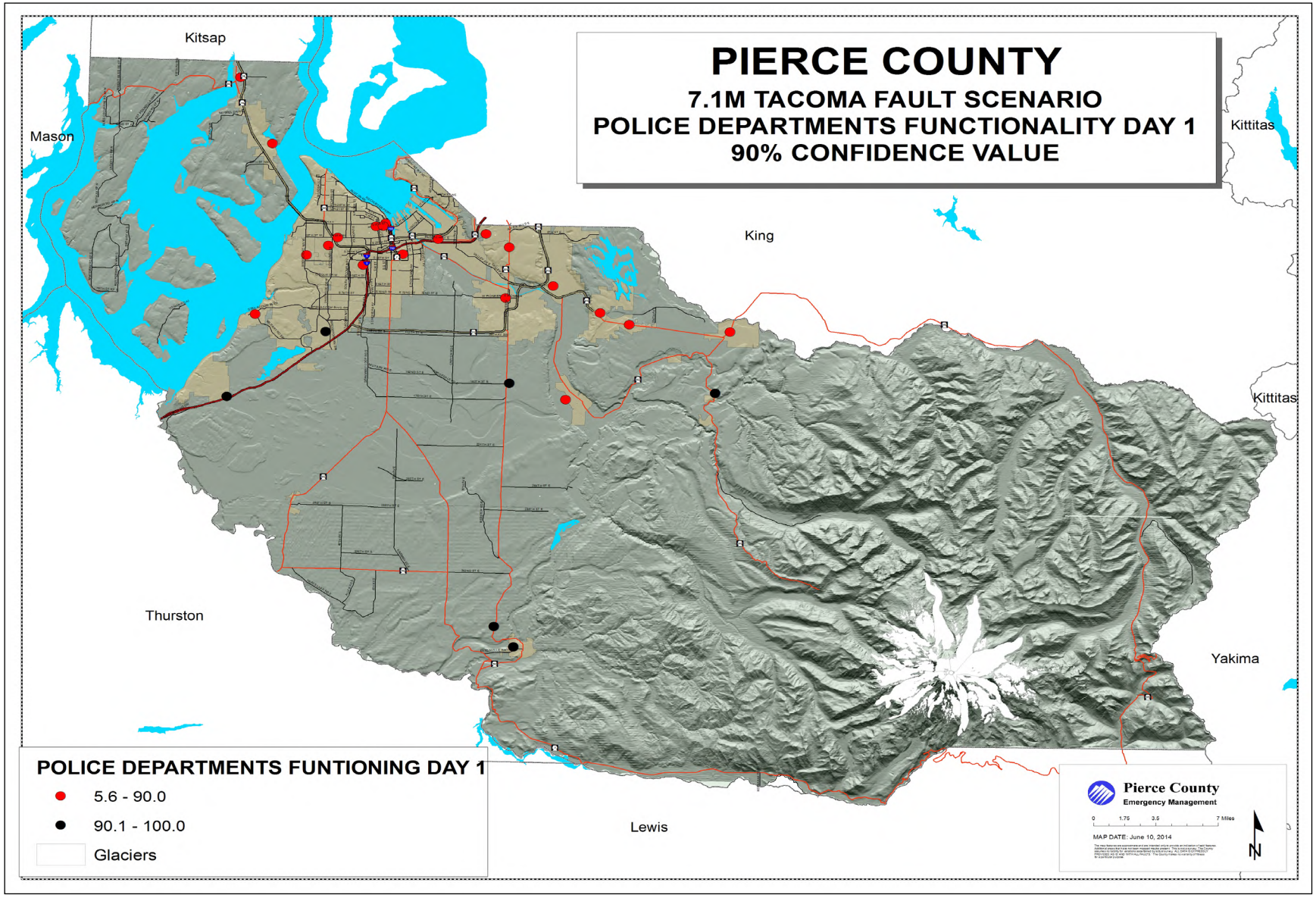
Map D-6 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario Fire Department Functionality Day 1



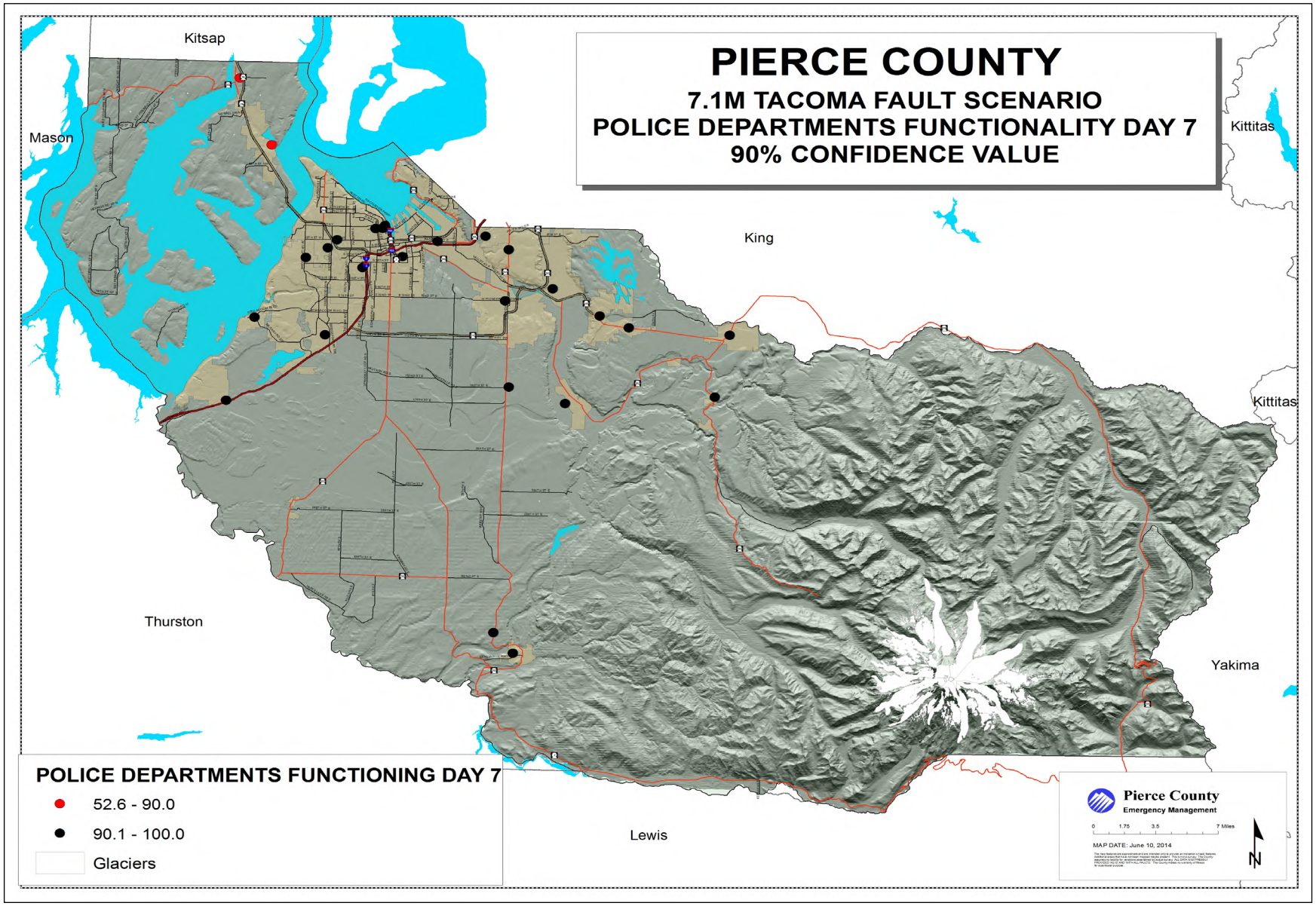
Map D-7 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario Fire Department Functionality Day 7



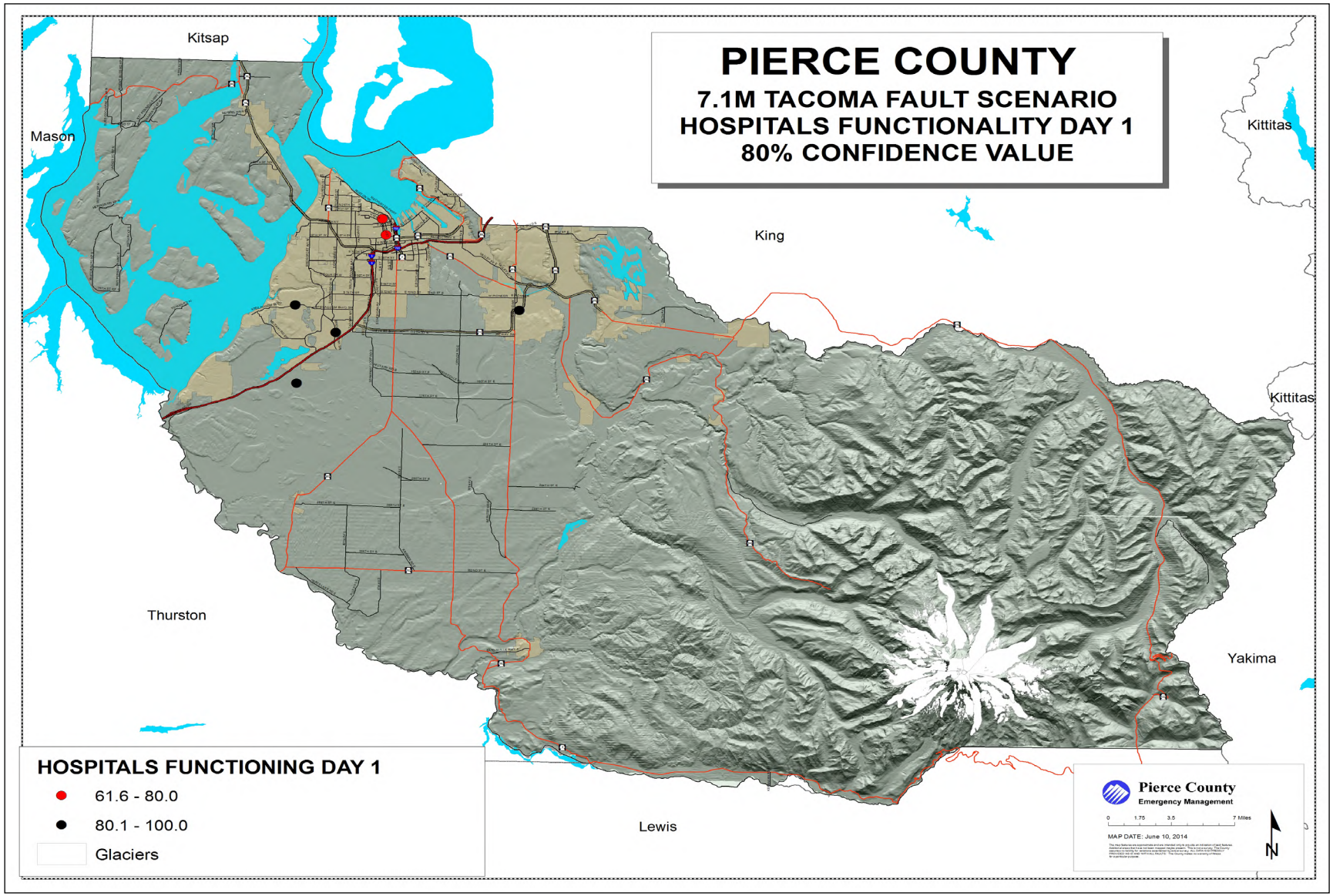
Map D-8 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario Police Department Functionality Day 1[1]



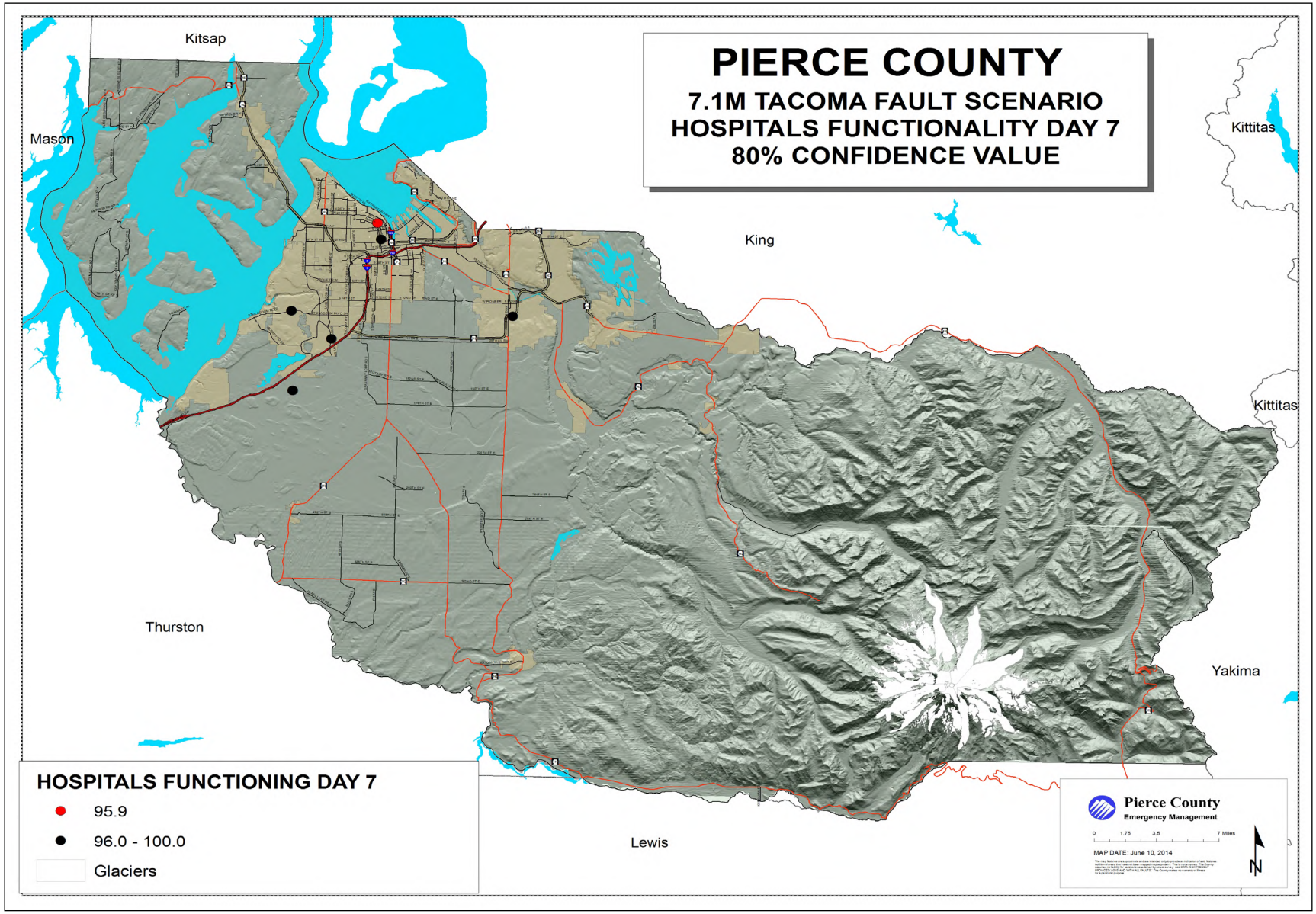
Map D-9 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario Police Department Functionality Day 7[2]



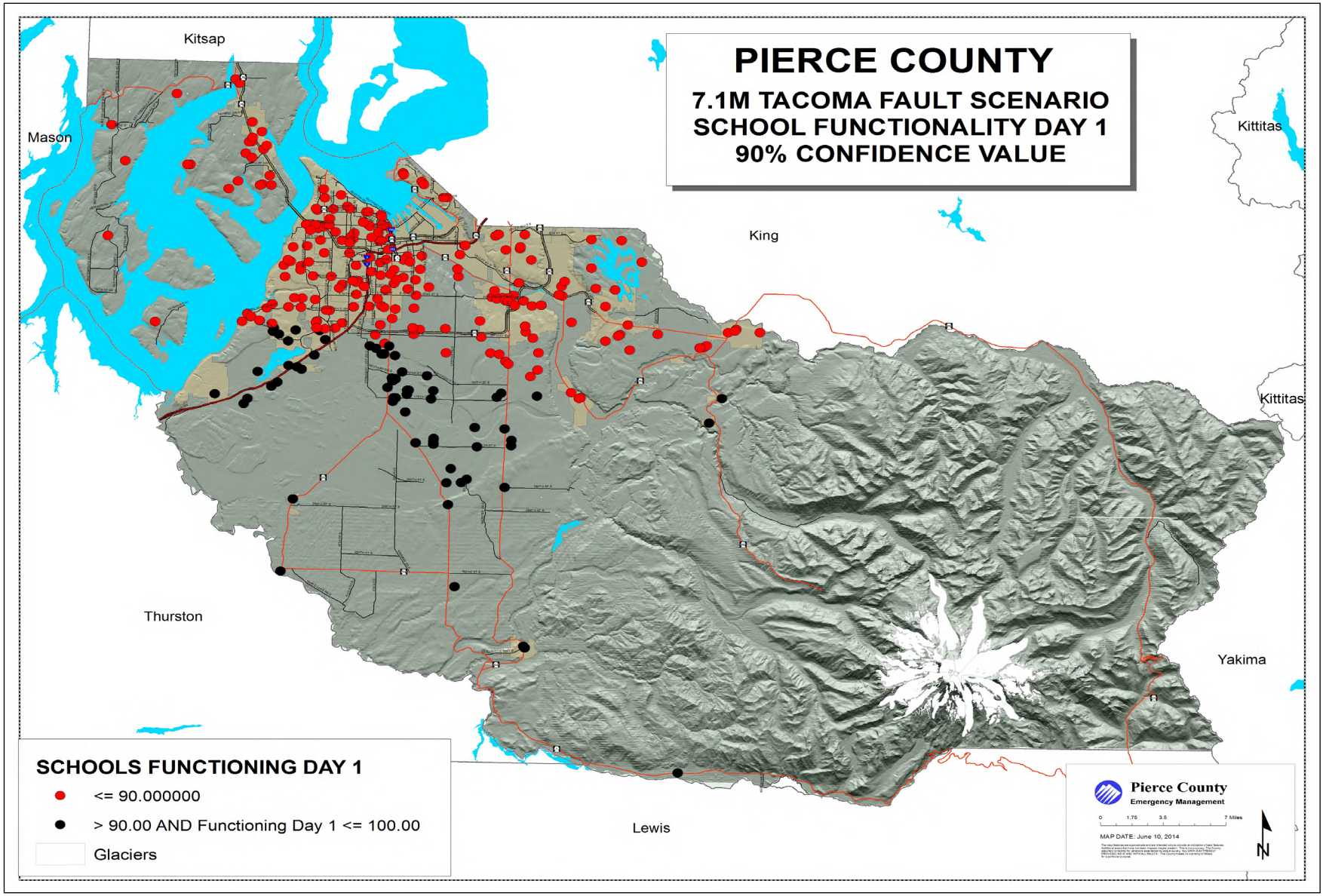
Map D-10 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario Hospitals Functionality Day 1[3]



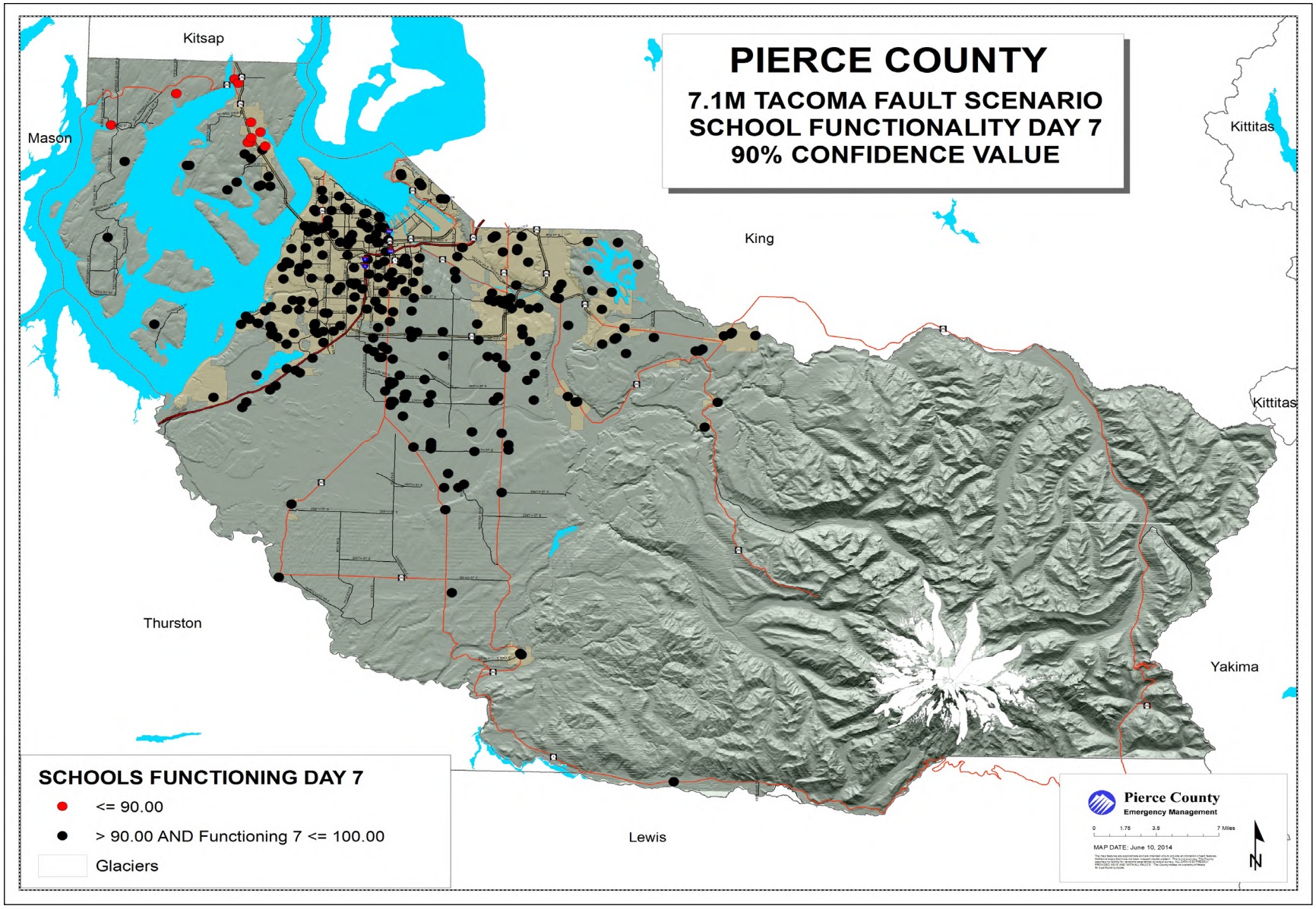
Map D-11 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario Hospitals Functionality Day 7[4]



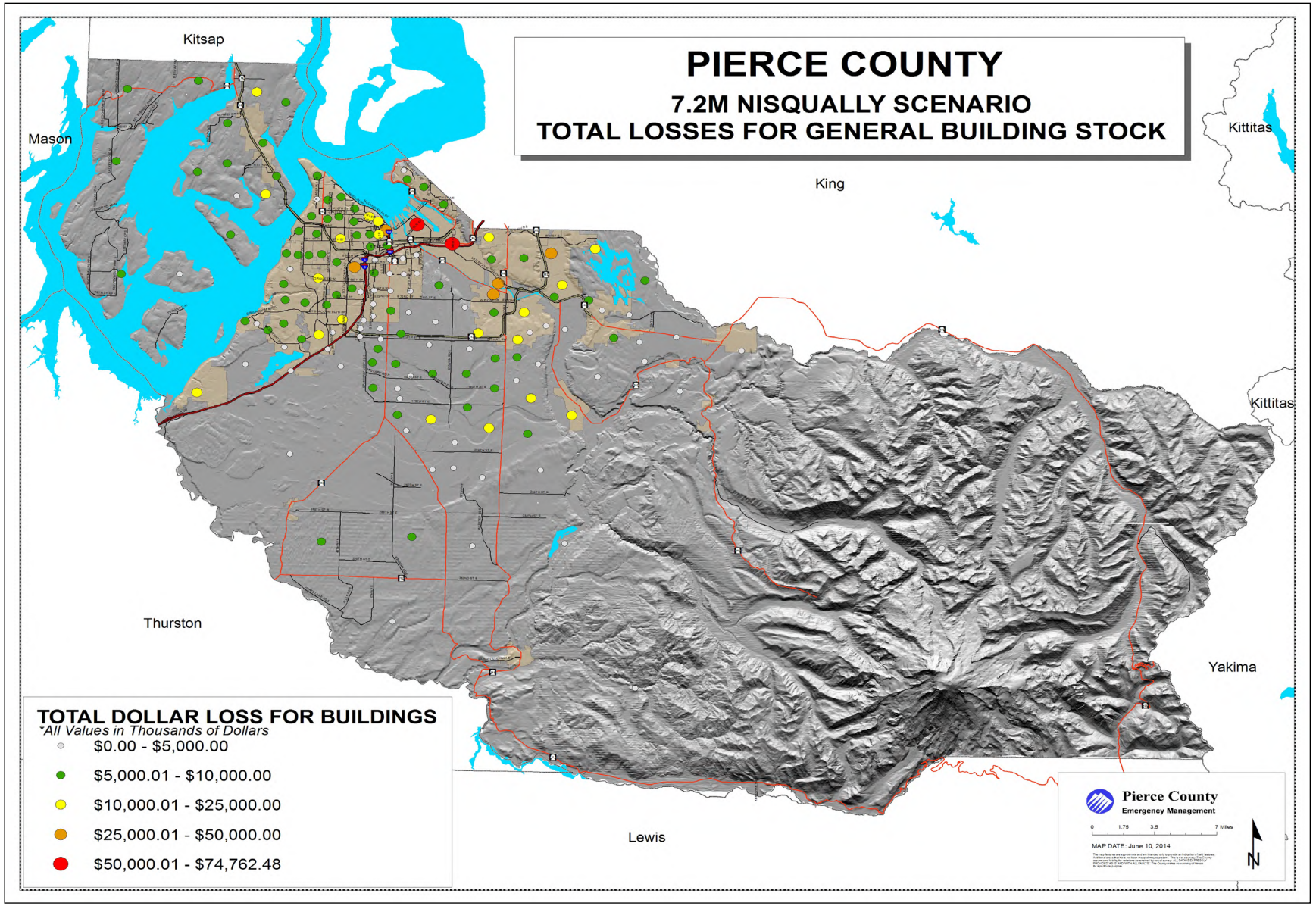
Map D-12 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario School Functionality Day 1



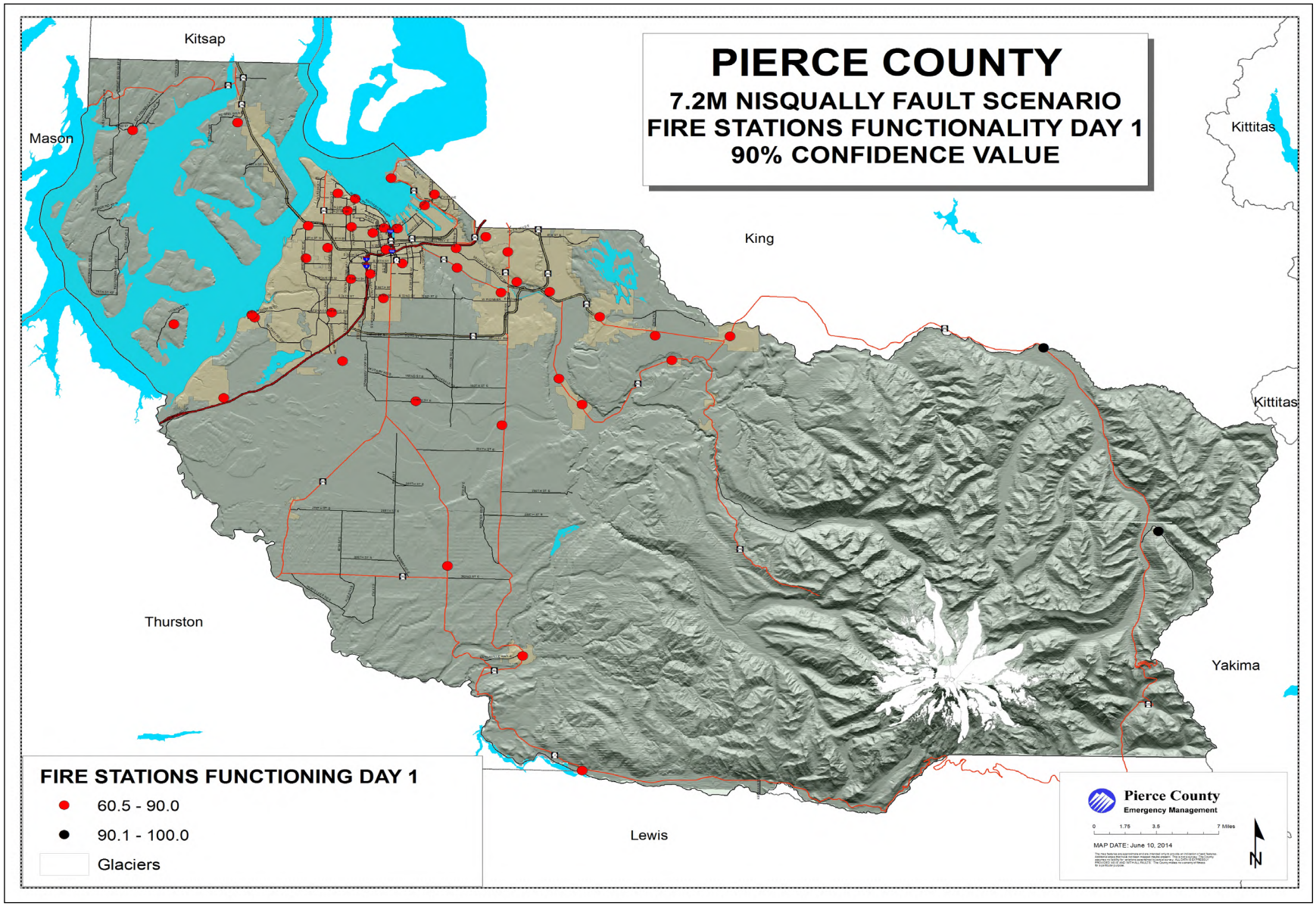
Map D-13 Pierce County Tacoma Fault Scenario School Functionality Day 7



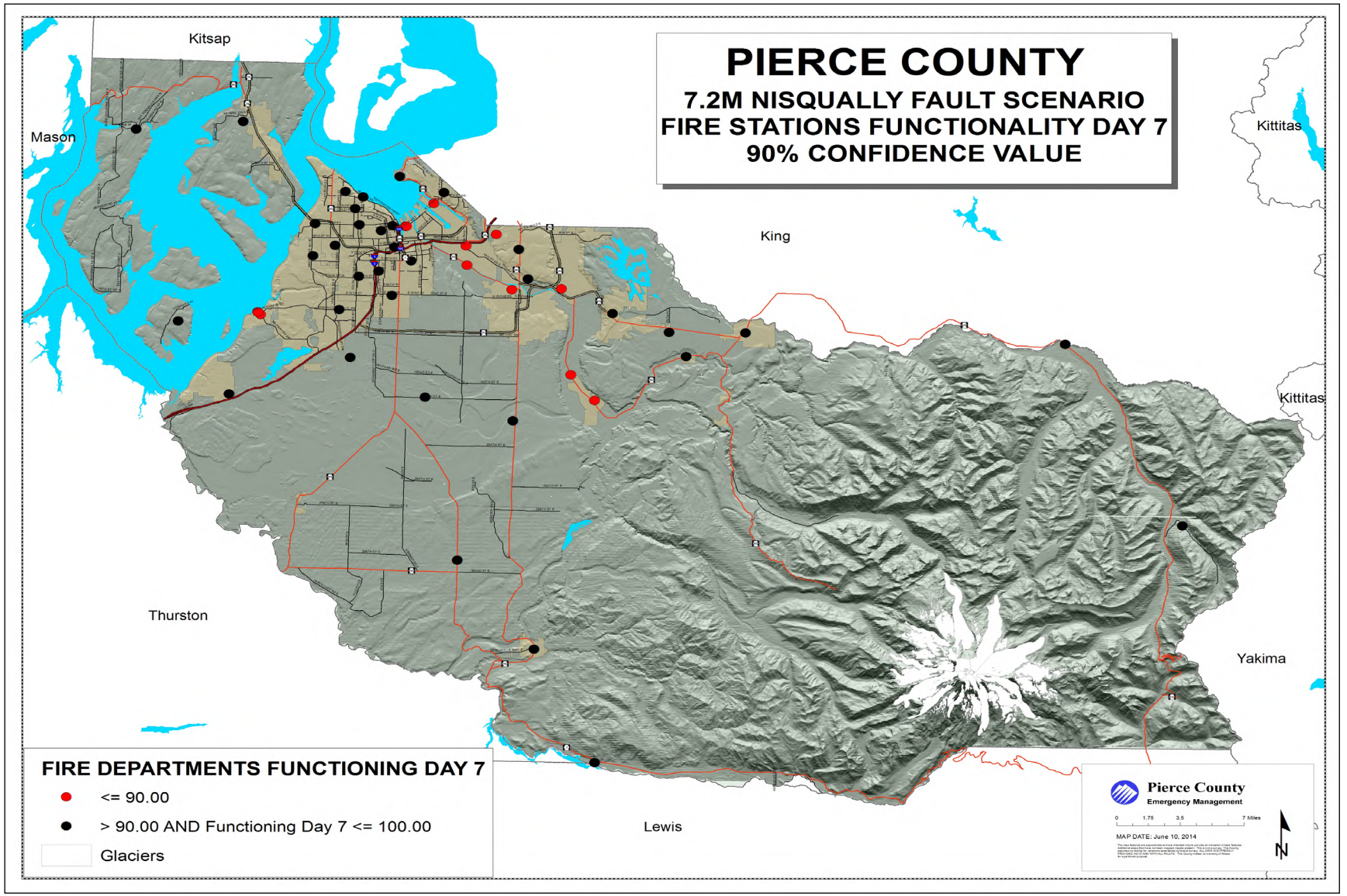
Map D-14 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Total Losses



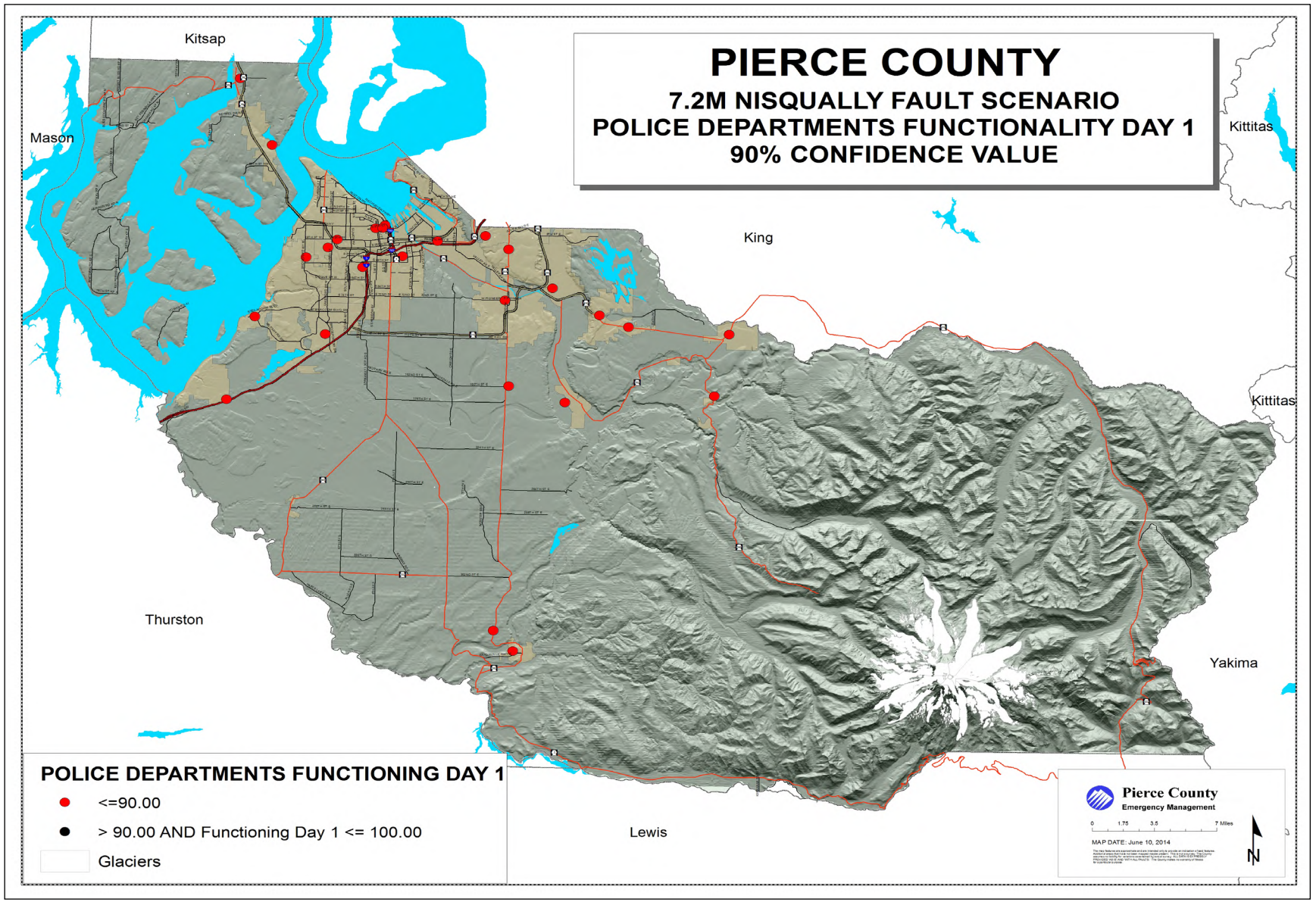
Map D-15 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Fire Stations Functionality Day 1



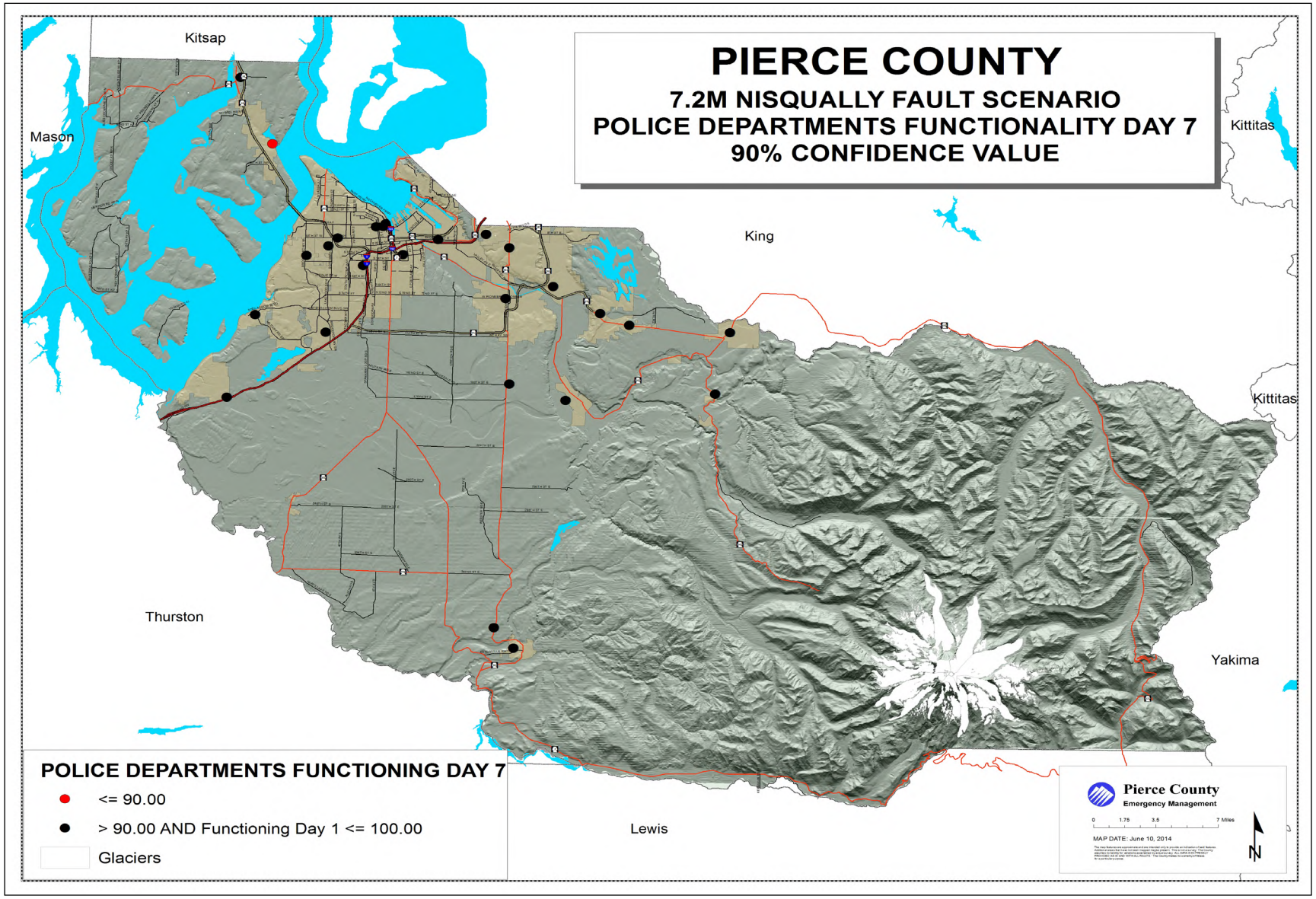
Map D-16 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Fire Stations Functionality Day 7



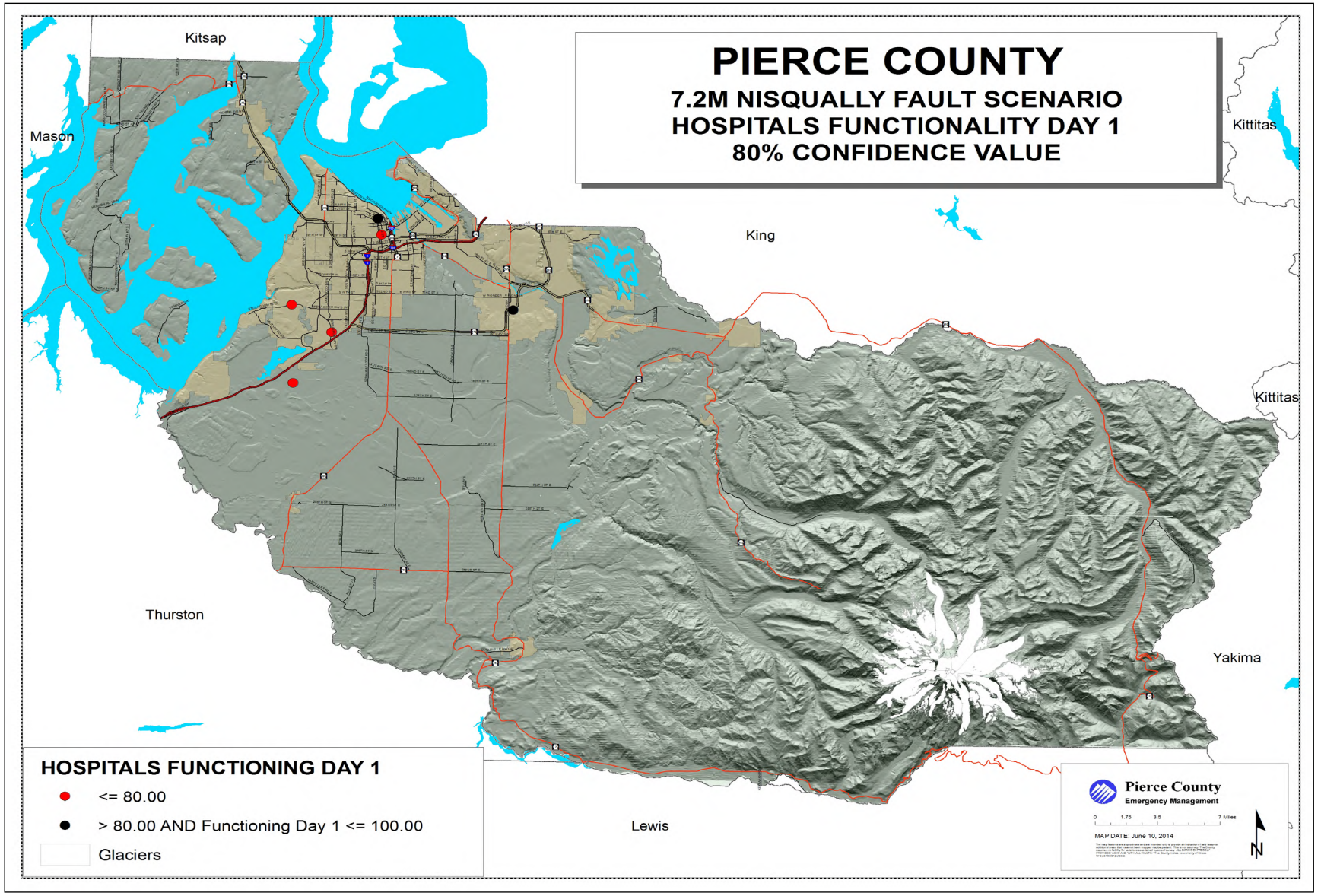
Map D-17 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Police Departments Functionality Day 1 [5]



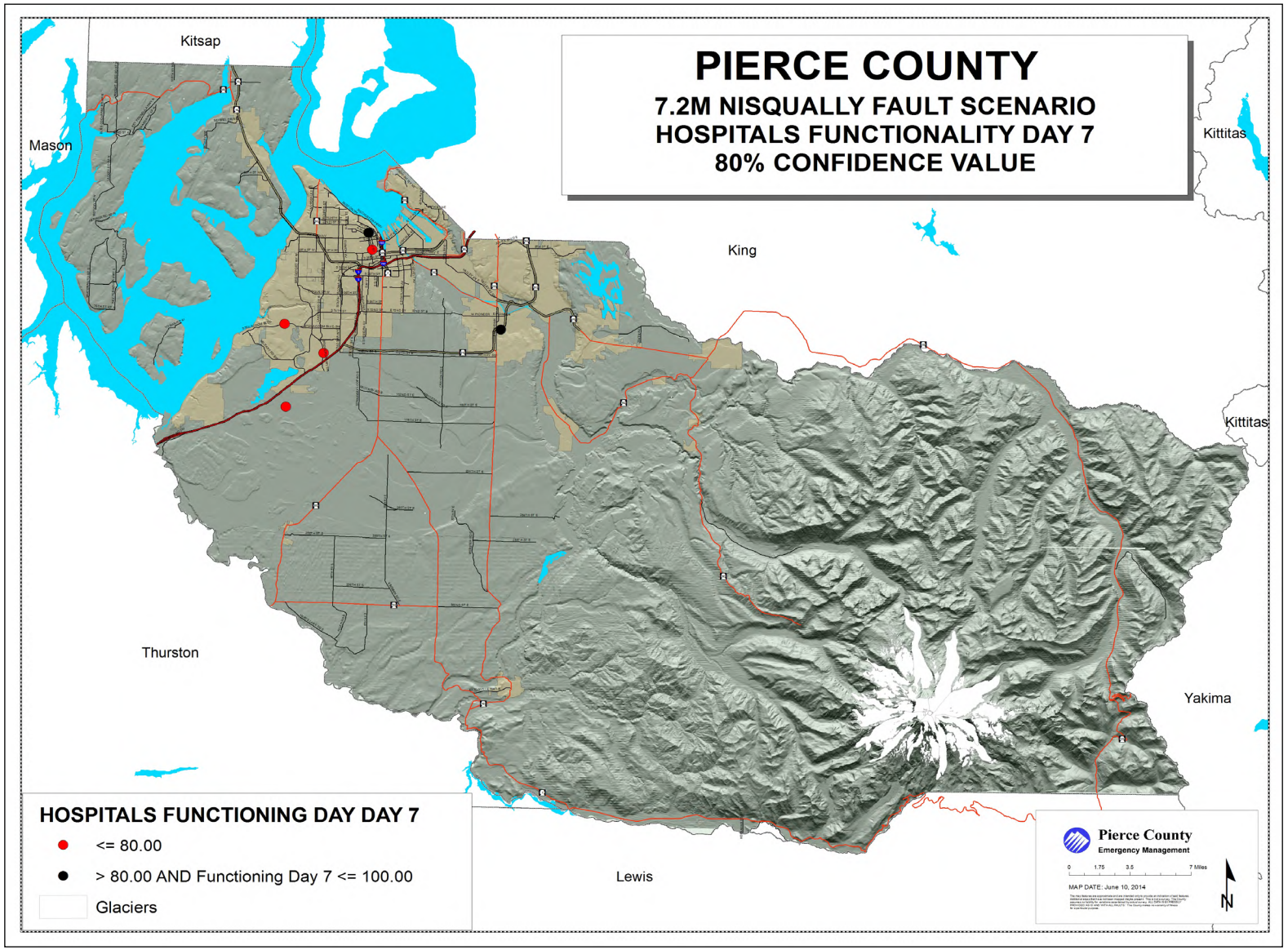
Map D-18 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Police Departments Functionality Day 7 [6]



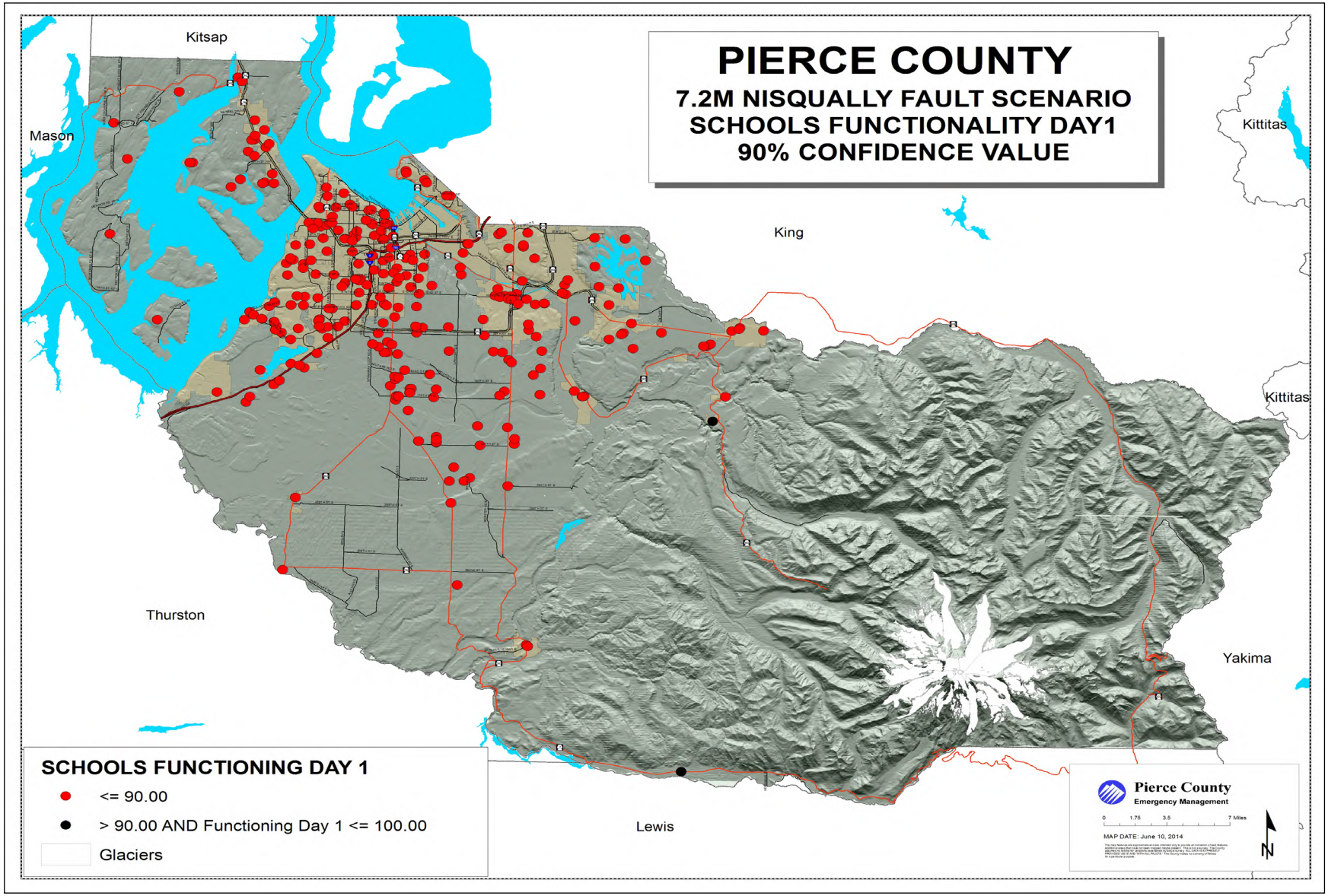
Map D-19 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Hospital Functionality Day 1 [7]



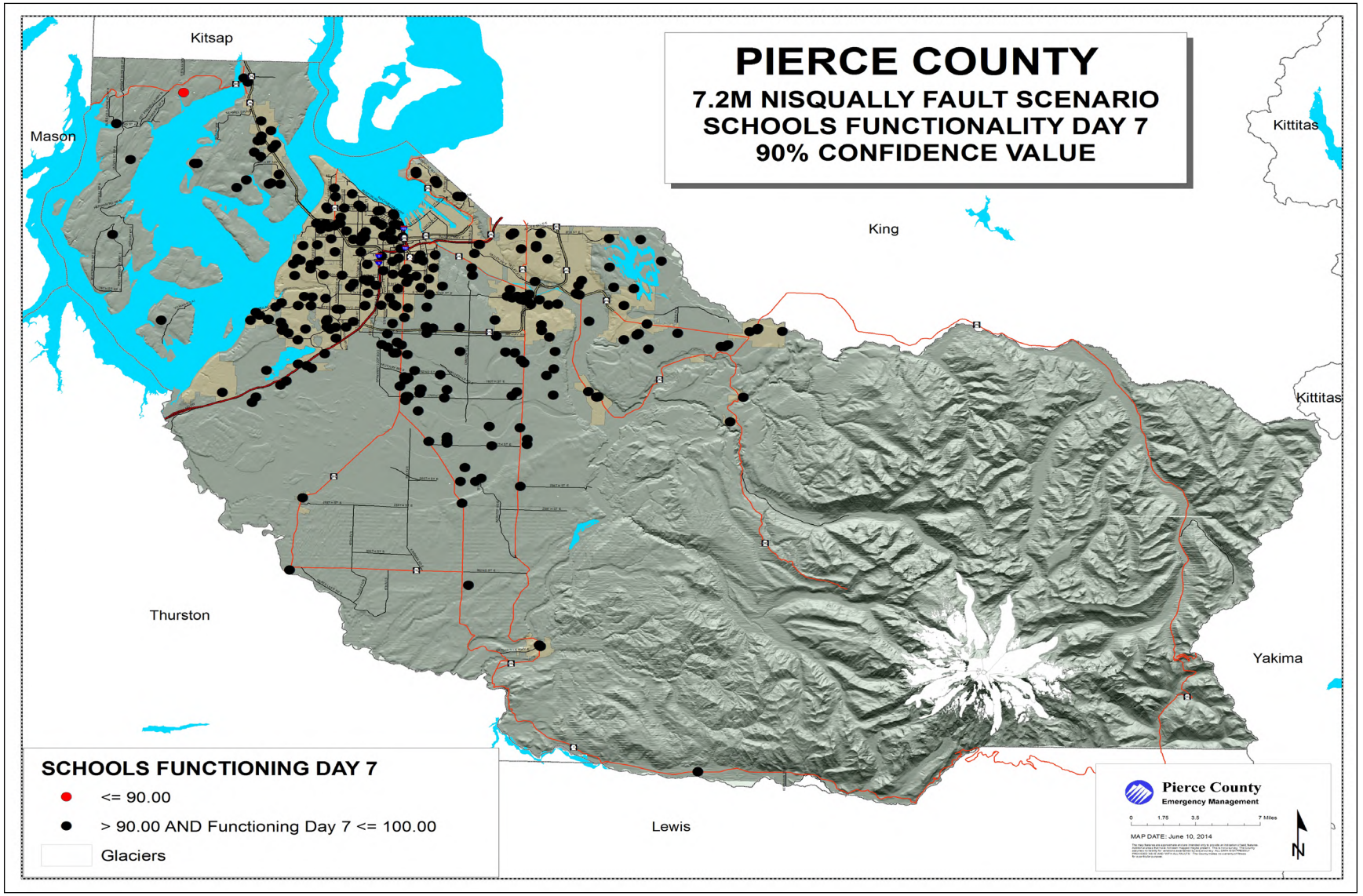
Map D-20 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Hospital Functionality Day 7[8]



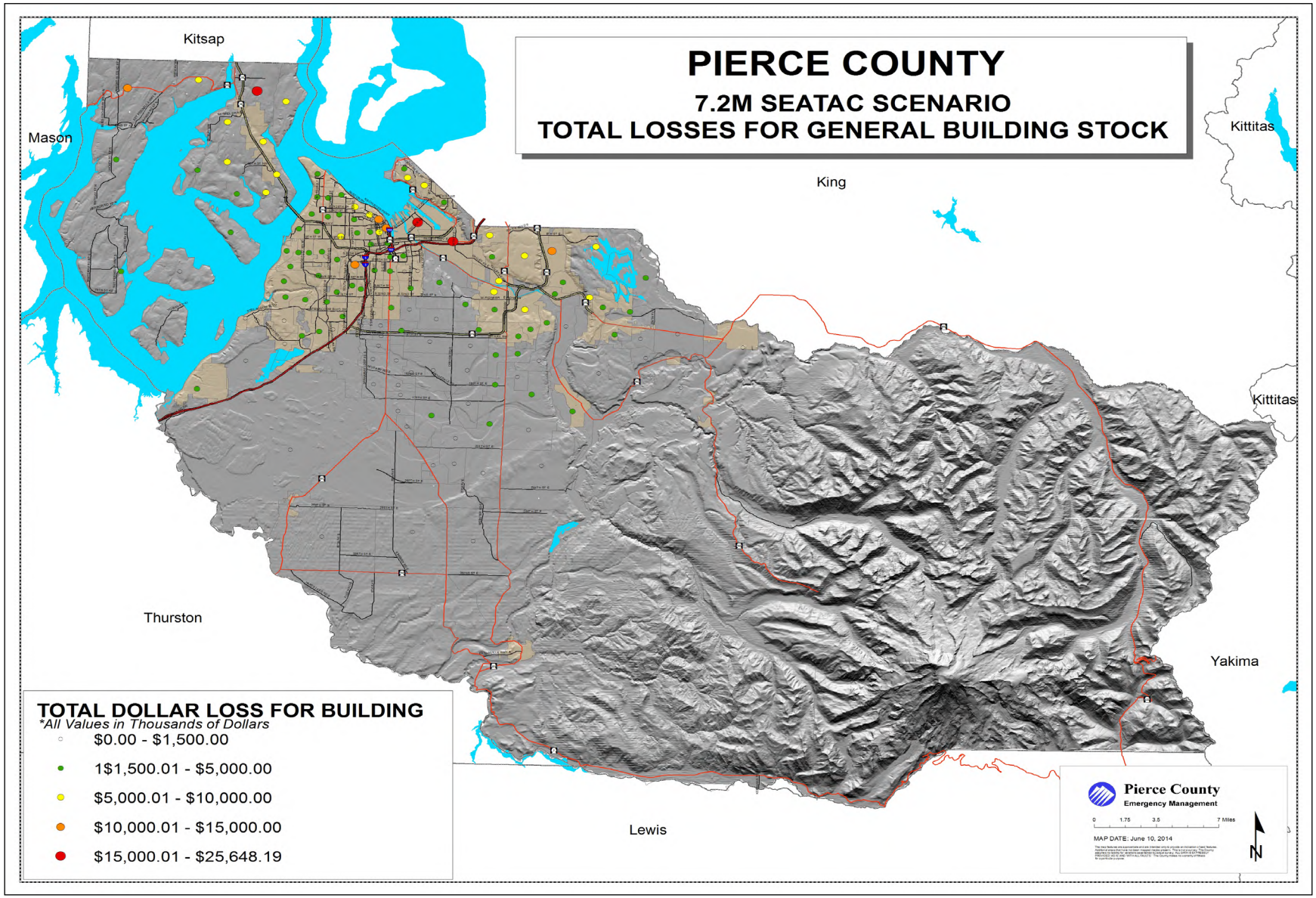
Map D-21 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Schools Functionality Day 1



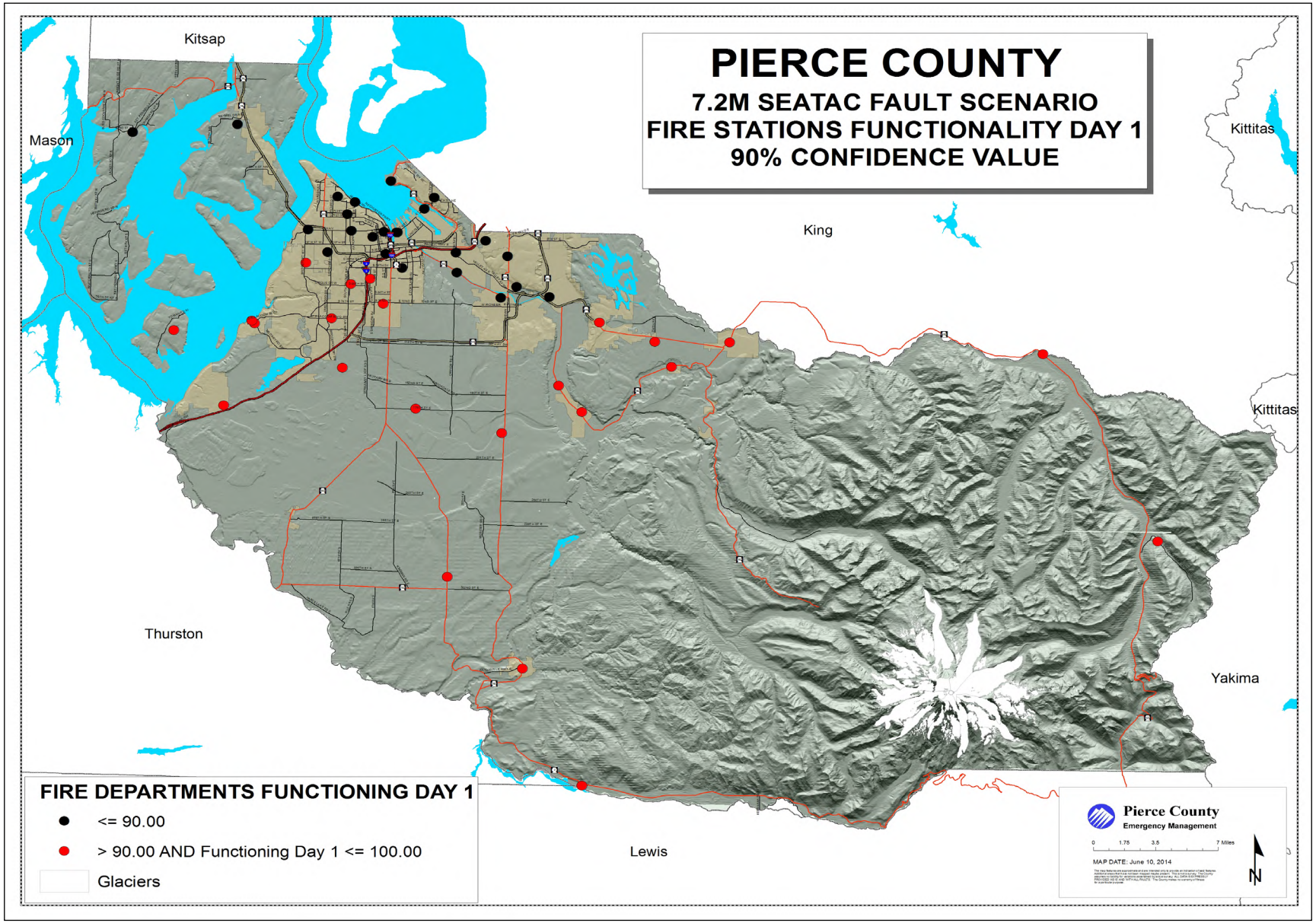
Map D-22 Pierce County Nisqually Fault Scenario Schools Functionality Day 7



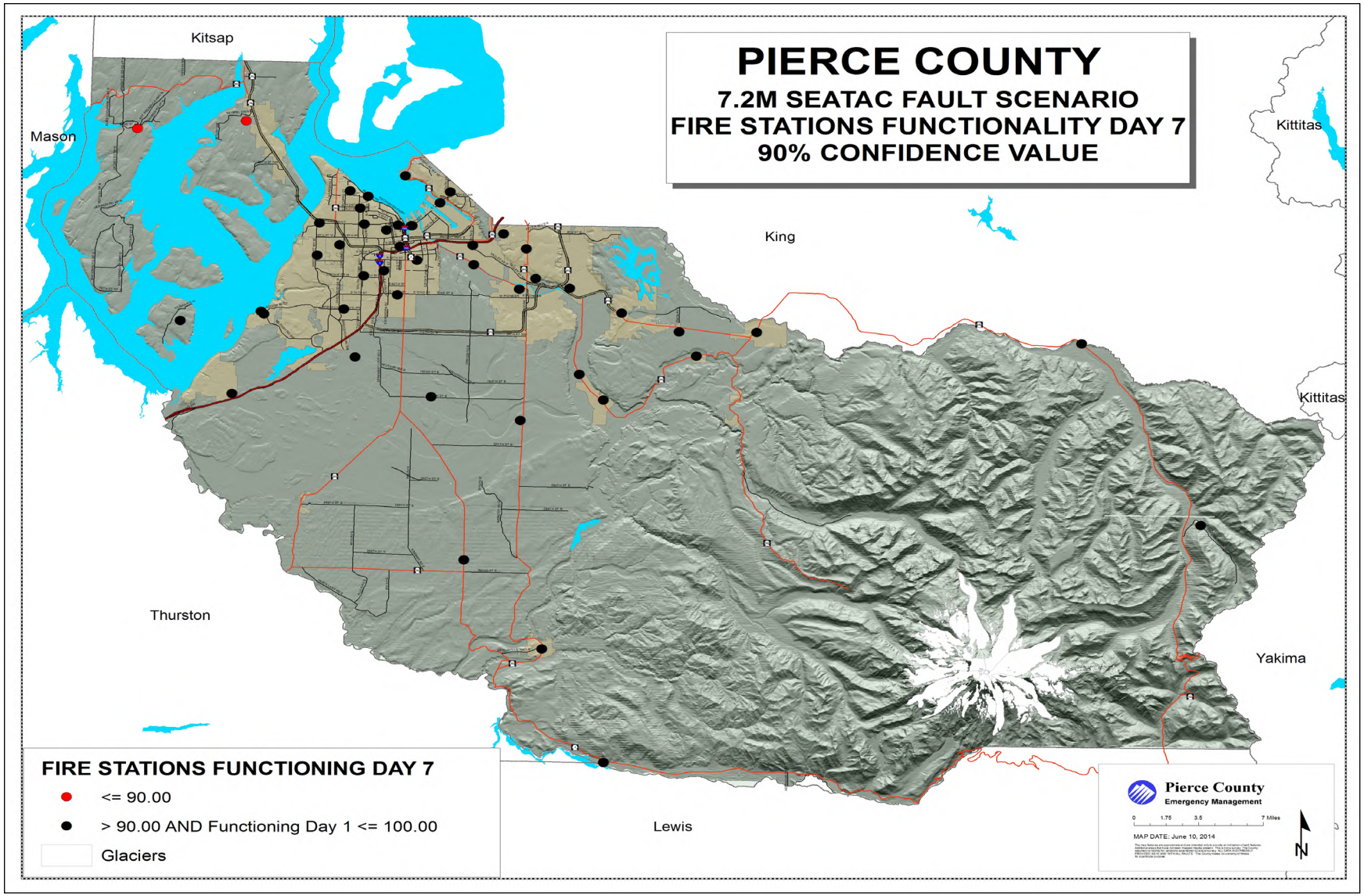
Map D-23 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Total Losses



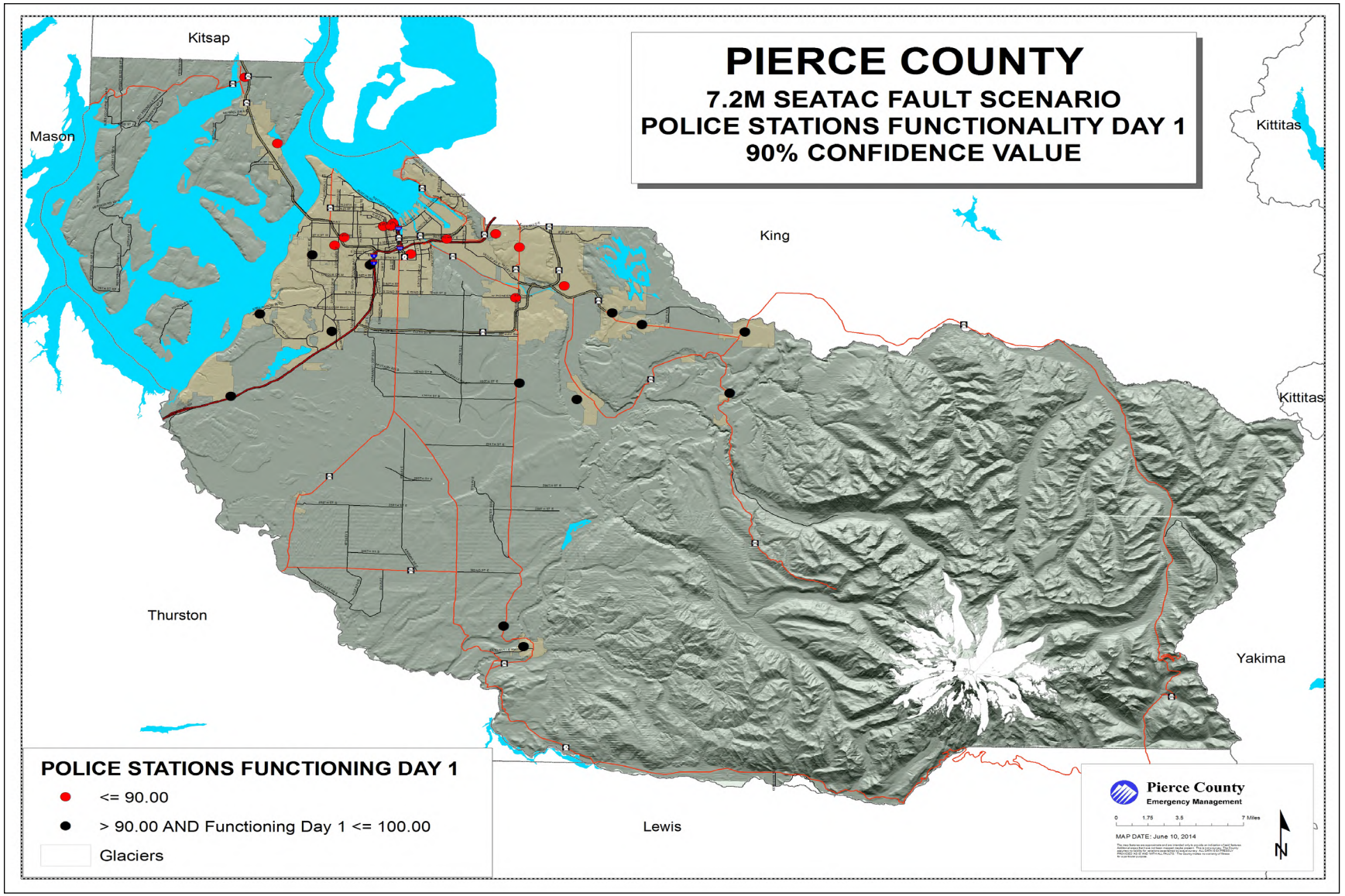
Map D-24 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Fire Stations Functionality Day 1



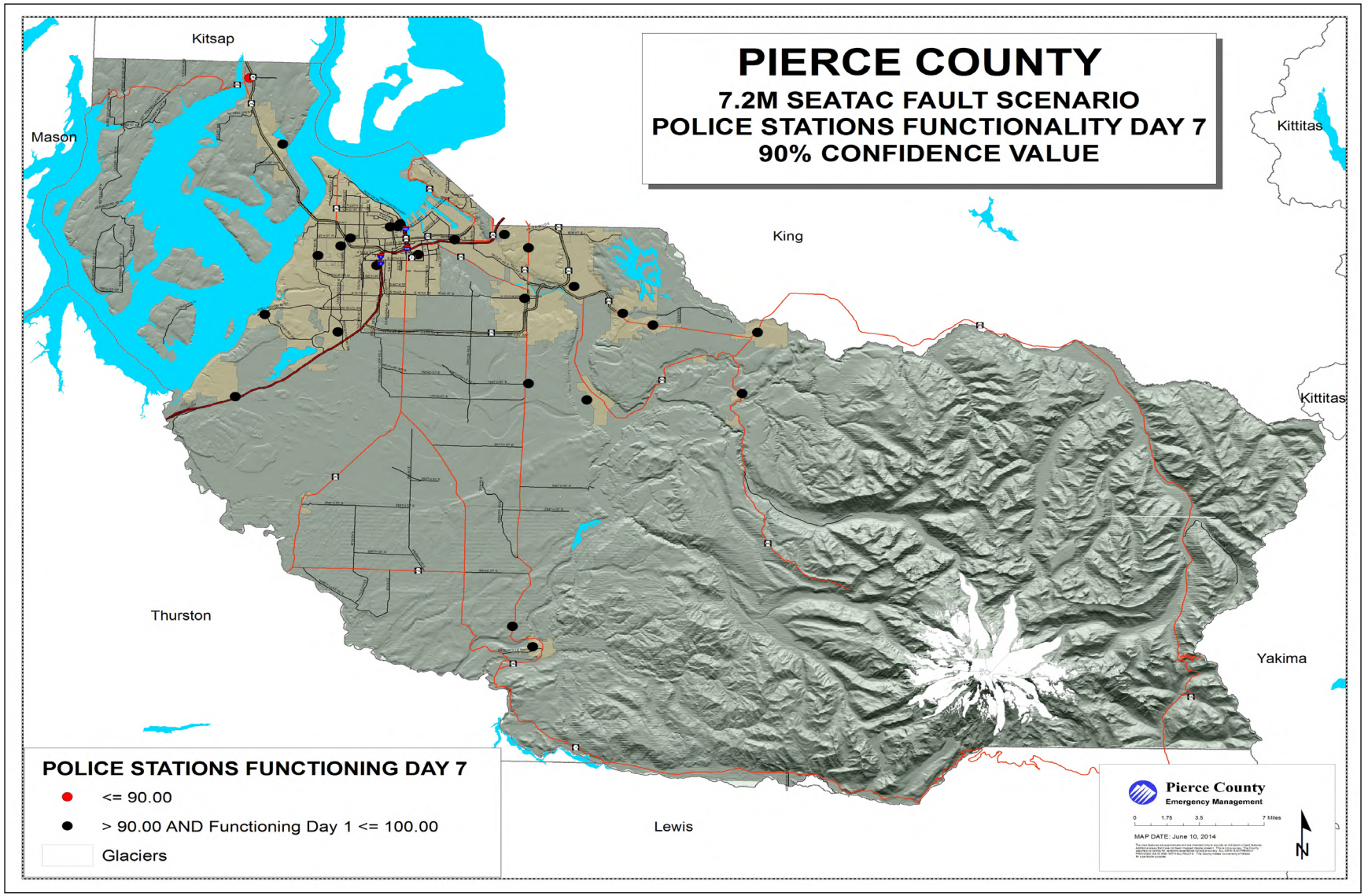
Map D-25 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Fire Stations Functionality Day 7



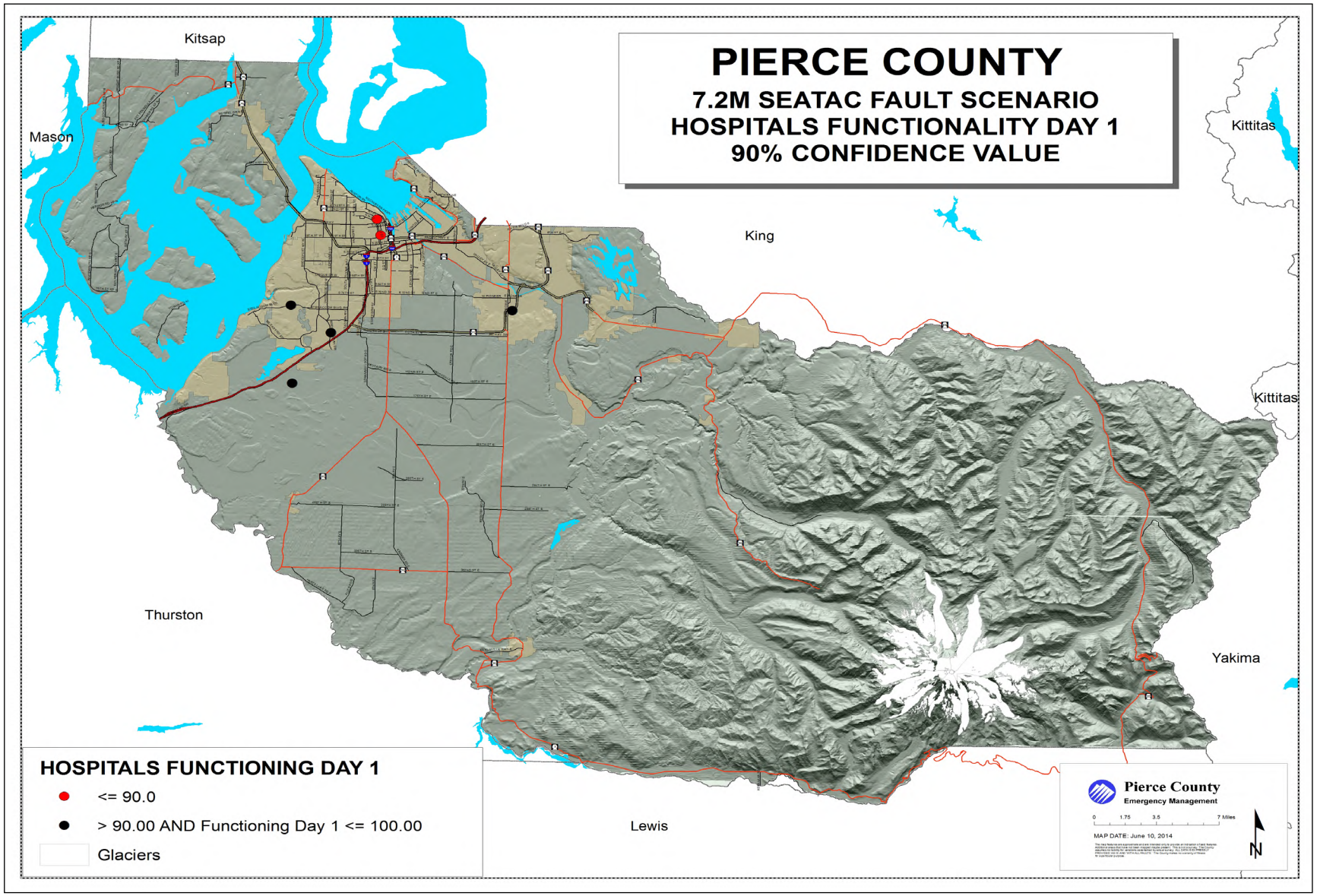
Map D-26 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Police Department Functionality Day 1 [9]



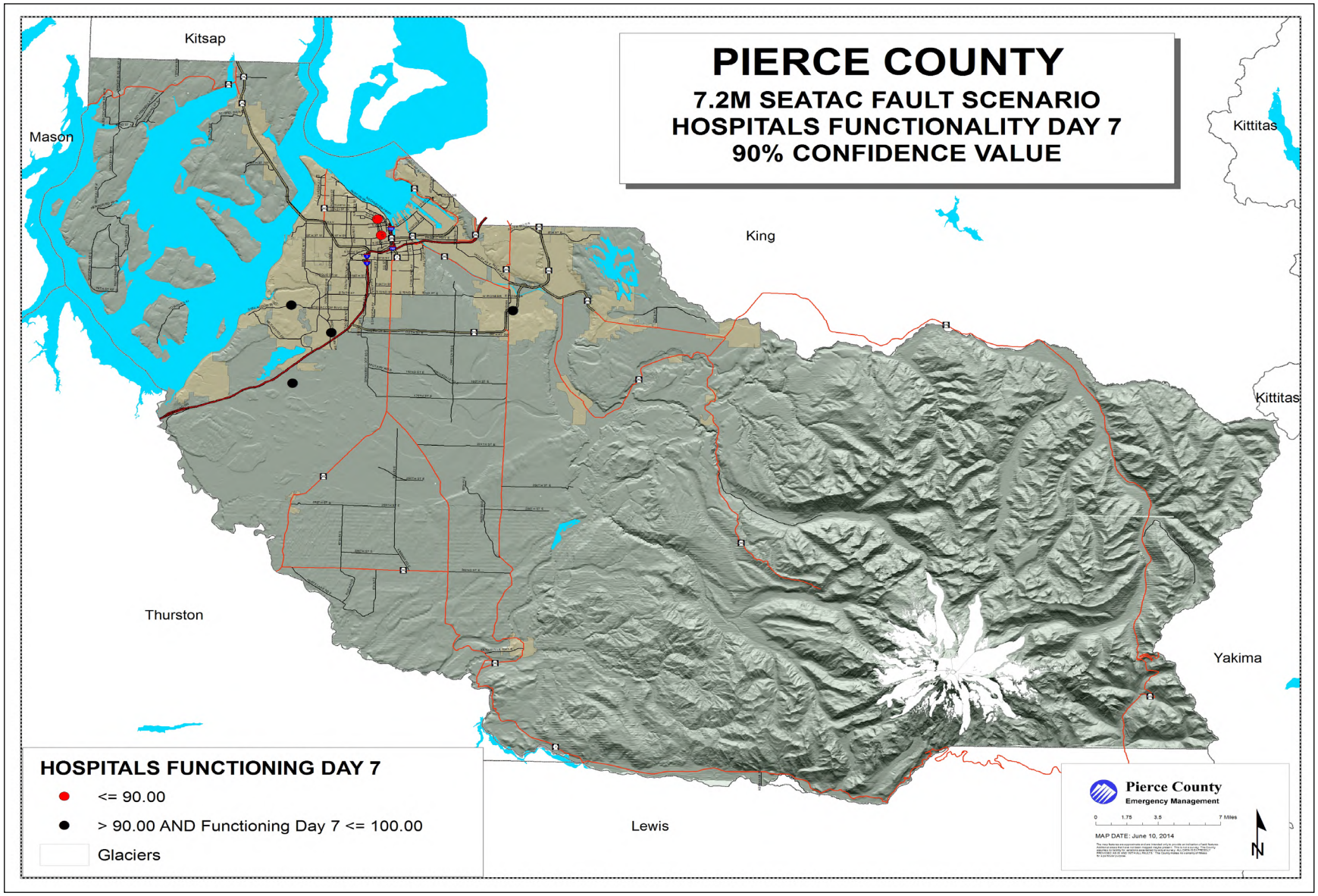
Map D-27 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Police Department Functionality Day 7[10]



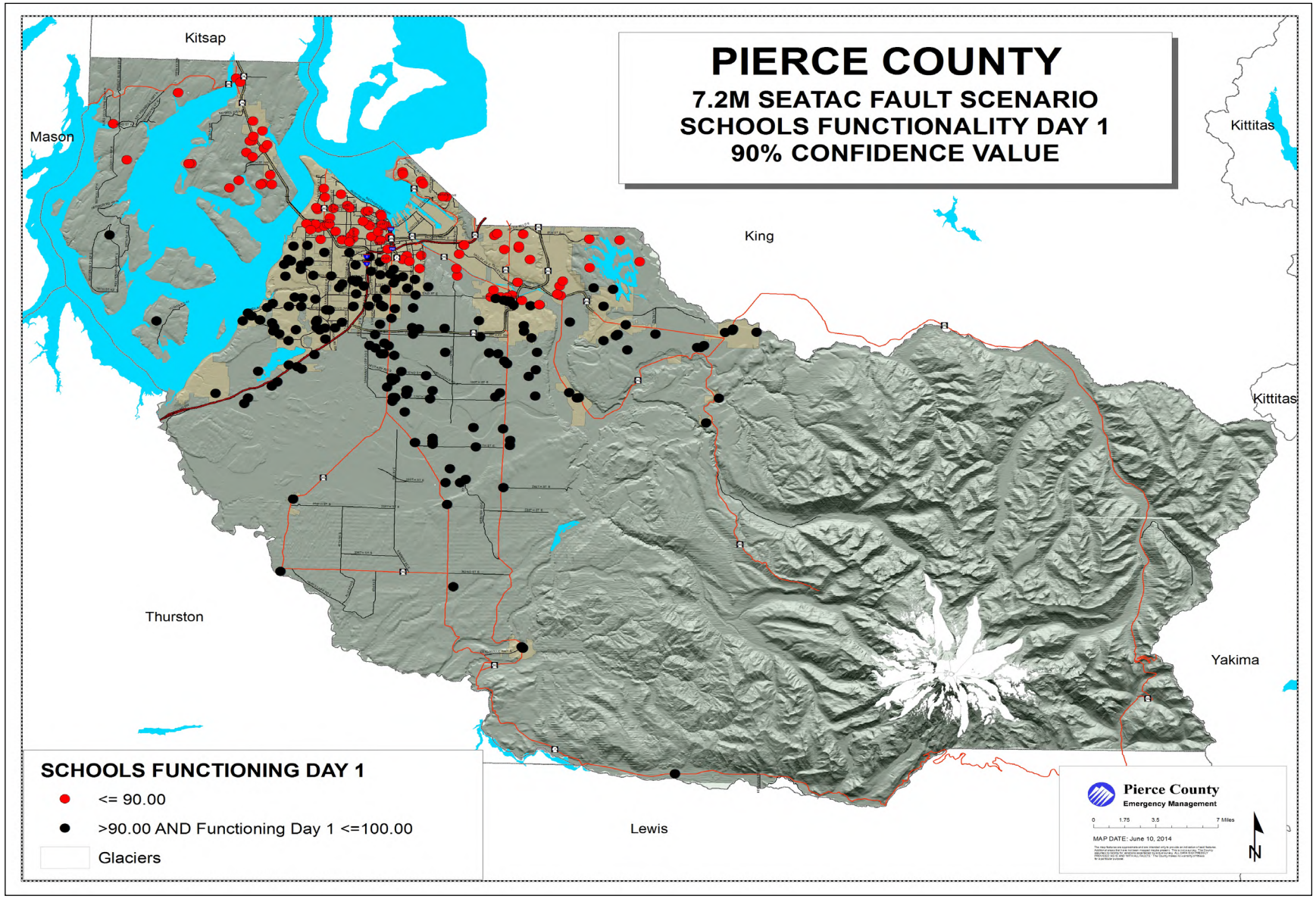
Map D-28 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Hospital Functionality Day 1 Map[11]



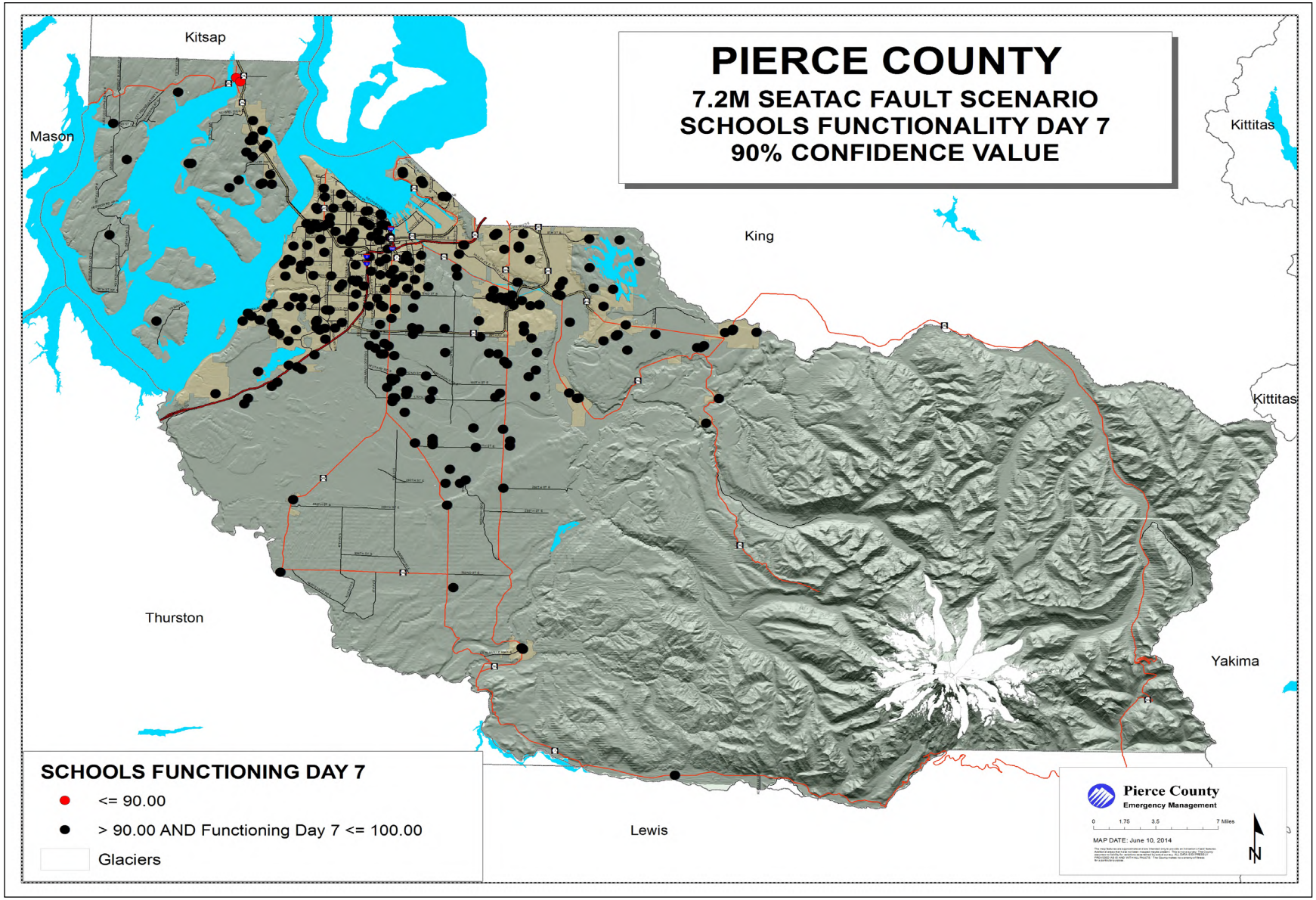
Map D-29 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Hospital Functionality Day 7[12]



Map D-30 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Schools Functionality Day 1



Map D-31 Pierce County SEATAC Fault Scenario Schools Functionality Day 7



Endnotes

[1] Hazus has placed the police station location incorrectly for the City of Orting. It should be located in the middle of the city with Fire District #18 as they share the same building.

[2] Hazus has placed the police station location incorrectly for the City of Orting. It should be located in the middle of the city with Fire District #18 as they share the same building.

[3] St. Anthony's Hospital is not included on the map due to the recent construction of the hospital lack of data at the time the analysis was done.

[4] St. Anthony's Hospital is not included on the map due to the recent construction of the hospital lack of data at the time the analysis was done.

[5] Hazus has placed the police station location incorrectly for the City of Orting. It should be located in the middle of the city with Fire District #18 as they share the same building.

[6] Hazus has placed the police station location incorrectly for the City of Orting. It should be located in the middle of the city with Fire District #18 as they share the same building.

[7] St. Anthony's Hospital is not included on the map due to the recent construction of the hospital lack of data at the time the analysis was done.

[8] St. Anthony's Hospital is not included on the map due to the recent construction of the hospital lack of data at the time the analysis was done.

[9] Hazus has placed the police station location incorrectly for the City of Orting. It should be located in the middle of the city with Fire District #18 as they share the same building.

[10] Hazus has placed the police station location incorrectly for the City of Orting. It should be located in the middle of the city with Fire District #18 as they share the same building.

[11] St. Anthony's Hospital is not included on the map due to the recent construction of the hospital lack of data at the time the analysis was done.

[12] St. Anthony's Hospital is not included on the map due to the recent construction of the hospital lack of data at the time the analysis was done.

APPENDIX E

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025 EDITION TOWN OF EATONVILLE DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

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PUBLIC COMMENT DOCUMENTATION

Elected Officials Meeting – April 22, 2019

EATONVILLE TOWN COUNCIL
MINUTES OF REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

TIME: 7:00 PM **DATE:** April 22, 2019
PLACE: Eatonville Community Center

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Pro-Tem Thomas called the meeting of the Eatonville Town Council to order at 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Town Clerk Kathy Linnemeyer called the roll. The following were:

Present: Councilmembers Bill Dunn, Bob Walter, Bob Thomas and Jennie Hannah.

Also Present: Town Clerk Kathy Linnemeyer, Town Administrator Abby Gribi, Fire Chief Lloyd Galey and Police Chief Jason Laliberte.

OPENING CEREMONIES

Mayor Pro-Tem Thomas led the assembly in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA/SET TIME RESTRICTIONS

Councilmember Dunn made a motion to add the approval of a distribution, awarding Lodging Tax revenue as recommended by the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee, to the agenda and was seconded by Councilmember Hannah. All were in favor.

Councilmember Walter moved approval as amended with a three minute time restriction and was seconded by Councilmember Dunn. All were in favor.

COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS

Will Moncrease stated that he was an applicant for the vacant Council position and had no comments.

David Baublits spoke to Council about a town theme to bring people to Eatonville using Eatonville's history of a logging town. He stated that requesting financial assistance from large logging companies could pay for the projects. Mr. Baublits reached his 3 minute time restriction. Councilmember Dunn made a motion to extend Mr. Baublits' comments for an additional 3 minutes and was seconded by Councilmember Thomas. All were in favor. Mr. Baublits continued his discussion about creating a town theme.

CONSENT AGENDA

A.	Minutes from the April 8, 2019 Council Meeting		
B.	Payroll	26372 to 26378	$ 82,593.22
C.	Claims	38110 to 38134	$ 248,440.46

Councilmember Walter moved approval and was seconded by Councilmember Hannah. All were in favor.

DEPARTMENT HEAD/COUNCIL COMMITTEE/BOARD/COMMISSION REPORT

a. **Police Report** – Chief Laliberte stated that he is happy to be here and stated that he is getting settled in the job. He also updated Council on the hiring process for a new Police Officer and announced that he will be expanding social media outreach for the Department.

b. **Fire Report**- Chief Galey informed Council that the MOU that they had with their union has expired and they are now staffing with career staff only.

c. **Public Works Report** – Town Administrator Gribi announced that she met with the State Parks regarding the Nisqually State Park design and that she is working with a consultant to update storm drain projects.

d. **Finance Committee** – Councilmember Dunn announced that the Finance Committee met on April 18th and reviewed the monthly Cash Flow report, brought the new Committee member up to speed and discussed adopting an Ordinance giving staff the ability to make clerical changes to Ordinances after they have been approved.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PRESENTATION

Debbie Bailey with Pierce County gave a presentation on the process to update the Hazard Mitigation Plan and explained that updates are required every five years. The Town's current Hazard Mitigation Plan will expire in July 2020.

RESOLUTION 2019-L

A Resolution of the Town of Eatonville, Washington, approving an agreement to extend the contract for banking services with Columbia Bank.

Town Clerk Kathy Linnemeyer read the Resolution by title into the record.

Councilmember Dunn made a motion to approve Resolution 2019-L and was seconded by Councilmember Hannah. All were in favor.

RESOLUTION 2019-M

A Resolution of the Town of Eatonville, Washington authorizing the execution of a professional services consultant agreement with KPG, P.S. for improvements on Rainier Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Town Clerk Kathy Linnemeyer read the Resolution by title into the record.

Councilmember Walter made a motion to approve Resolution 2019-M and was seconded by Councilmember Hannah. All were in favor.

COUNCIL APPOINTMENT TO FILL POSITION 5

Town Administrator Gribi informed Council that she gave each of them a list of questions that they can ask the applicants and reminded them that all applicants should be asked the same questions. Pro-Tem Thomas invited applicants Joe Hagen, Emily McFadden and Will Moncrease to the podium one at a time, to answer questions from Councilmembers.

Councilmember Hannah made a motion to include the Town Clerk in the executive session and was seconded by Councilmember Dunn. All were in favor.

Mayor Pro-Tem Thomas adjourned the meeting at 8:00 to go into executive session for approximately 20 minutes to discuss the qualifications of the Councilmember applicants. Town Administrator Abby Gribi announced that the executive session would be an additional 10 minutes.

Mayor Pro-Tem Thomas called the meeting to order at 8:36.

Councilmember Dunn made a motion to nominate Emily McFadden to fill Council position #5 and was seconded by Councilmember Walter. The motion passed with Councilmember Thomas voting no.

MOTION TO APPROVE A DISTRIBUTION AWARDING LODGING TAX REVENUE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE LODGING TAX ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Councilmember Dunn made a motion to award funds as recommended by the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee to the Chamber of Commerce, Rod Knockers and the Eatonville Float Committee and was seconded by Councilmember Hannah. All were in favor.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS

Councilmember Hannah thanked everyone for attending the Council meeting, welcomed Chief Laliberte and stated that she loved the ideas that were presented by David Baublits about tourism during citizens comments.

Councilmember Thomas welcomed Chief Laliberte, thanked the presenters and thanked the Council candidates.

Councilmember Walter welcomed Chief Laliberte, thanked the Council applicants and announced that he has completed his ICS courses.

Councilmember Dunn welcomed Chief Laliberte and stated that his decision on filling the open Council position was based on which applicant had the smallest learning curve.

ADJOURNMENT

Councilmember Dunn moved to adjourn and was seconded by Councilmember Hannah. All were in favor. Mayor Pro-Tem Thomas adjourned the meeting at 8:52 PM.

_____
Mike Schaub, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Kathy Linnemeyer, Town Clerk

PUBLIC COMMENT DOCUMENTATION

Community Days, May 4, 2018

Figure E-1 May Community Day Outreach Flyer

Figure E-2 May Community Day Outreach

National Night Out – August 6, 2019

Figure E-2 Community Outreach – National Night Out

APPENDIX F

REGION 5 ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
2020-2025 EDITION
TOWN OF EATONVILLE
COMPLETED/DEFERRED STRATEGES

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Deferred or Completed Mitigation Strategies

The following mitigation strategies were removed from the Section 5 Mitigation Plan and place in Appendix F to retain them. They have either been deferred or completed. In the future as mitigation strategies are completed, they will be moved to this location to provide a history of accomplishments. Deferred mitigation strategies can be moved back into the "working" mitigation strategies of Section 5 at any time.

Table 5-1 Town of Eatonville Mitigation Strategy Matrix

Implementation Mechanism	Mitigation Measure *(Hazard(s))*[1]	Lead Jurisdiction(s) / Department(s)	Timeline (years)	Plan Goals					
				Life and Property	Operations Continuity	Partnerships	Natural Resources	Preparedness	Sustainable Economy
Completed Strategies	1. Alternate Routing – Main Power Feed *(E,V,SW)*	Eatonville – Public Works	5	✓	✓	✓			✓
Deferred Strategies	2. Emergency Preparedness *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville – Emergency Management	5	✓				✓	
	3. Public Education *(E,L,V,D,F,WUI,SW,MM)*	Eatonville - Emergency Management	Ongoing	✓		✓		✓	

Completed Mitigation Strategies

Alternate Routing – Main Power Feed

Hazards: E, V, SW[1]

The Town will construct a second power feed underground from sub-station to Town's power grid to provide primary power.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Ensure Continuity of Operations; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Promote a Sustainable Economy.
2. **Cost of Measure** = Staff time, materials, special equipment and resources. (Cost of Equipment, Parts and Labor to install)
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Public Works
5. **Timeline =** Long-term
6. **Benefit** = All residents, Town of Eatonville, Power Infrastructure, Local business, Regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = 20 years
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
X			
Comments			
This project has been completed.			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Deferred Mitigation Strategies

Emergency Preparedness

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, MM, SW[1]

Educate local residents to be self-sufficient for initial 5 days of a disaster.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters.
2. **Cost of Measure** = the cost of materials for training, educational flyers and staff time.
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget or grants and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville – Emergency Management Office
5. **Timeline =** Long-Term
6. **Benefit** = Town residents, community, first responders and regional partners
7. **Life of Measure** = Perpetual
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
			X
Comments			
Eatonville Public Schools has separate Mitigation plans			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan
X	

Public Education

Hazards: E, L, V, D, F, WUI, MM, SW[1]

Provide comprehensive public education campaigns for all hazard preparedness.

1. **Goal(s) Addressed** = Protect Life and Property; Establish and Strengthen Partnerships for Implementation; Increase Public Preparedness for Disasters.
2. **Cost of Measure** = TBD
3. **Funding Source and Situation** = Funding could be obtained through local budget or grants and state or federal grants.
4. **Lead Jurisdiction(s) =** Town of Eatonville - Emergency Management Office
5. **Timeline =** Ongoing
6. **Benefit** = Town residents, DEM and first responders
7. **Life of Measure** = Varies
8. **Community Reaction** = the proposal is likely to be endorsed by the entire community.

Status Update: 2020 – 2025 Edition

Complete	Ongoing	Partially Complete	Deferred
			X
Comments			
Eatonville Public Schools has separate Mitigation plans			

Origin

Previous Plan	Current Plan

Endnotes

[1] Hazard Codes:
Where necessary, the specific hazards addressed are noted as follows:

A:	Avalanche
E:	Earthquake/Liquefaction
F:	Flood
D:	Drought
T:	Tsunami
V (L OR T):	Volcanic (lahar or tephra-specific)
SW:	Severe Storm (wind-specific)
L:	Landslide
WUI:	Wildland/Urban Interface Fire
MM:	Manmade to include terrorism
ALL:	All hazards, including some man made. Where only natural hazards are addressed, it is noted.