Fire District 26 Plan Annex

x.1 Hazard Mitigation Points of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Secondary Point of Contact
Robert Thurston – Battalion Chief P.O. Box 376 Gold Bar, WA, 98251 Robert.thurston@snofire26wa.gov	Eric Andrews – Fire Chief P.O. Box 376 Gold Bar, WA, 98251 Eric.andrews@snofire26wa.gov

x.2 Snohomish County Fire District 26 Profile

District 26 was founded in 1968. From 1968 until 1980, the City of Gold Bar contracted with Fire District 26 for fire protection. From 1980 until 1991 the City had their own fire department. The City of Gold Bar Fire Department was merged into Fire District 26 in 1991 with the district's annexation of the City. Twenty-four hour staffing was added in 2005 with the opening of the remodeled Station 54. That same year saw Advanced Life Support come to the valley with the establishment of the Medic 54 program in partnership with King County Fire District 50. In 2018, Fire District 28 followed the example of the City of Gold Bar and was merged into the district to better serve the needs of the Valley.

Population and Employment

Snohomish County Fire Protection District 26 (District 26) is responsible for fire protection and basic emergency medical services for the town of Index and the city of Gold Bar, as well as the surrounding areas. The district also provides Advanced Life Support for the town of Skykomish and King County Fire District 50. The district serves an estimated 5,668 people as of April 2026.

Development Trends

Development County-wide has continued to increase, putting additional residents into hazard prone areas. For some jurisdictions and districts, development in areas of the County outside of their boundaries increase their vulnerability by placing additional strain on shared resources, economic conditions, and the natural environment. However, coordinated mitigation measures including planning and regulations, education and outreach efforts, and technical changes have sought to reduce the risk. Through organizations like Snohomish County Tomorrow and Puget Sound Regional Council, the partners seek to increase hazard awareness and risk reduction measures and ensure they

are coordinated and consistent as growth continues. Fire District 26 has seen increased growth within their boundaries which has increased hazard vulnerability.

Unincorporated Snohomish County within District 26 is located along Highway 2 between Gold Bar and the County line near Baring. This area is primarily unpopulated with small pockets of both primary and secondary residences. There are three fire stations located throughout District 26:

- Station 53 is located in Gold Bar; Not staffed.
- Station 54 is located in Gold Bar. Staffed 24/7 by a crew of three firefighters and one paramedic. Four resident firefighters live at the station.
- Station 55 is located in Index and is staffed by a crew of two. Four resident firefighters also live in a district house across the street from the station.

Geography and Climate

Fire District 26 enjoys a moderate year-round climate. Average temperature ranges from about 77 degrees in July to about 47 in January. Average annual precipitation is 70 inches

Many of the geologic features of Western Washington are shaped by plate tectonics and historic glacial activity. With many peaks reaching elevations over 6,000 feet, the alpine landscape in the eastern portion of the county caused the bulk of Snohomish County's development and population growth to occur along the narrow, westernmost Puget Sound lowlands near primary transportation corridors including Interstate-5, State Route 9, US Highway-2, and State Route 530. Many sections of the historic railways have been converted into recreational trail systems.

Governance

District 26 currently has five members of the Board of Commissioners, which are elected for a six-year term on a rotating basis. District 26 also has four divisions: Administration, Operations, Emergency Medical Services, and Training and Support Services.

Some key tasks of the Board of Commissioners are as follows: the Snohomish County Fire District 26 Board of Commissioners adopts and enacts resolutions, and motions; levies taxes; appropriates revenue; and adopts budgets. The Board appoints and oversees the District Fire Chief and approves policy changes within the district.

X.3 JURISDICTION Risk Summary

Table X.1 lists the hazard event history for Fire District 26.

Table X.1: Fire District 26 Previous Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date of Hazard Declaration	Casualties
Flood	DR-185-WA	December 29, 1964	–
Earthquake	DR-196-WA	April 29, 1965	6 deaths
Flood	DR-492-WA	December 1, 1975	–
Flood	DR-545-WA	December 10, 1977	–
Flood	DR-612-WA	December 31, 1979	–
Volcanic Eruption	DR-623-WA	May 21, 1980	57 Deaths
Flood	DR-784-WA	December 15, 1986	–
Flood	DR-883-WA	November 26, 1990	–
Flood	DR-896-WA	March 8, 1991	–
Severe Storm	DR-981-WA	March 4, 1993	–
Severe Storm	DR-1079-WA	January 3, 1996	–
Flood	DR-1100-WA	February 9, 1996	–
Severe Storm	DR-1159-WA	January 17, 1997	–
Flood	DR-1172-WA	April 2, 1997	–
Earthquake	DR-1361-WA	February 28, 2001	400 injuries
Severe Storm	DR-1499-WA	November 7, 2003	–
Severe Storm	DR-1641-WA	May 17, 2006	–
Severe Storm	DR-1671-WA	December 12, 2006	–
Severe Storm	DR-1682-WA	February 14, 2007	–
Severe Storm	DR-1734-WA	December 8, 2007	–
Flood	DR-1817-WA	January 7, 2009	–
Severe Storm	DR-1825-WA	March 2, 2009	–
Severe Storm	DR-4056-WA	March 5, 2012	–
Landslide/Mudslide	EM-3370-WA	March 24, 2014	43 Deaths/12 Injuries
Landslide/Mudslide	DR-4168-WA	April 2, 2014	–
Severe Storm	DR-4242-WA	October 15, 2015	–
Severe Storm	DR-4249-WA	January 15, 2016	–
Severe Storm	DR-4418-WA	March 4, 2019	–
Biological	EM-3427-WA	March 13, 2020	
Biological	DR-4481-WA	March 22, 2020	
Severe Storm	DR-4539-WA	April 23, 2020	-
Severe Storm	DR-4593-WA	April 8, 2021	-
Fire	FM-5455-WA	September 10, 2022	
Severe Storm	DR-4682-WA	January 12, 2023	-

Table X.2 discusses the specific hazard risk and vulnerability summary for Fire District 26.

Table X.2: Fire District 26 Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
1	**Earthquake**	**Very High risk** Crustal (shallow) earthquakes centered on a local fault line such as the Southern Whidbey Island Fault could cause extensive casualties and property damage. The Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) Faultline can produce a catastrophic 9.0 magnitude or greater quake which could create several minutes of earth movement leading to structural damage. Fire Station 53 is unreinforced cinder block construction that will most likely fail in a large earthquake.	**High** The Puget Sound region is seismically active, with hundreds of earthquakes occurring each year. The secondary impacts of earthquakes could be magnified by climate change. Soils saturated by repetitive storms could fail during seismic activity due to the increased saturation. Steep slope failure may increase where changes in river hydrology or sea-level weakens slope stability.
2	**Wildfire**	**High risk** The wildland fire season in Snohomish County usually begins in May and ends in the fall with the rain, typically in September or October. However, fires occur in every month of the year in the county, influenced by drought, limited snowpack, and local weather conditions. Wildfire impacts can be significant to individuals and communities and strain the resources of local fire agencies. The Town of Index can easily become cut off from the road systems and incoming help or escape. Currently there is	**High** Frequency of the event is likely. Fire in western ecosystems is determined by climate variability, local topography, and human intervention. As the climate changes, it is expected to lengthen the fire season and increase the likelihood of more wildfire in Western Washington. Prolonged summer heat, combined with high density forests and areas of poor forest health, is increasing fire risk.

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
		one working two-way road between Highway 2 and the Town of Index due to slides and flood. This one road out would make assistance from outside response difficult and leave the Town cut off by the fire itself. While the Town has an FPD station in the Town limits this is not always staffed and equipment for forest fires may not be at this station. The Snohomish County Fire Marshall currently makes all decisions concerning burn bans and restrictions.	
3	**Severe Weather Events**	**Moderate risk** Severe weather events have the potential to happen in the Fire District on a regular basis. While the region typically receives moderate snow, heavy snowfalls happen more often in Index due to the location within the mountains. Ice storms have the potential to disrupt transportation, power, and emergency services. Heavy rainfall can raise stream and river levels locally. High winds knock down power and communication lines for extended periods of time.	**High** The frequency of extreme weather events has increased steadily over the last century. Historical data show that the probability for severe weather events increases in a warmer climate. Climate change can affect the intensity and frequency of precipitation.
4	**Extreme Heat & Drought**	**Moderate risk** Extreme hot temperatures are a danger to all humans when	**High** All climate scenarios predict hotter summers in the

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
		nighttime temperatures do not cool down enough for a long enough period for a human body to cool itself. The general population is not accustomed to hot summer temperatures though installation of "mini splits" is becoming more common in the last 5 years. The power system becomes vulnerable also at these times of high heat, fires around power lines and heavy reliance on the power grid.	region. By the 2080s, the average maximum summer temperature is expected to increase by 10.5°F (with a range of 7.4°F to 13.0°F). The number of days above 90°F will also rise substantially, with projections indicating a median of 41 days per summer by the 2080s. Additionally, nighttime temperatures are expected to increase.
5	**Disease Outbreak**	**Moderate risk** All of Snohomish County is susceptible to human health hazards/epidemics. Communicable diseases can cause exposure to the County from outside the local region. Local residents who travel or commute can become exposed and bring diseases back into the County. Vulnerable populations, especially young children, elderly and immune compromised adults are more susceptible to acquiring communicable diseases. The district provides Emergency Medical Services, which puts staff at an increased exposure during disease outbreaks.	**Medium** Frequency of the event is possible with warming temperatures due to climate change and increased globalization of the population increasing the risk of disease outbreaks for humans, livestock and crops.
6	**Flood**	**Moderate risk**	**High**

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
		Flooding can impact anyone who lives, works, or travels in or near floodplains. For those situated within the 100-year floodplain, there is a 26 percent likelihood of experiencing flooding over a 30-year period, the length of a typical mortgage. Flooding also affects those who work in flood-prone areas or commute through them. In a flood event, most deaths occur from people driving through floodwater and being swept away in their cars. The Town of Index has one historically "repetitive" claim at one address. Several addresses have been assigned to Index over the years but were NOT within Town limits. The address which has filed claims is 301 Ave A, Index WA. Damages to homes, in addition to this address have not filed claims for various reasons but have experienced water inundation and other damage. Two homes have been raised above flood elevation after an event and two homes met the required elevation at the time of construction. The town takes part in the	Large, damaging floods typically occur every two to 10 years and projections indicate that both the frequency and severity of these events will likely increase due to the broader impacts of climate change. River flooding is expected to increase due to the combined effects of wetter winters, more intense heavy rain events, and more winter precipitation falling as rain rather than snow in mountain watersheds.

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
		NFIP program and meets the requirements as of 2026. Fire Station 55, located at 512 Ave A, Index WA lies within the 100-year flood plain and can be affected by large scale flooding.	
7	**Cybersecurity**	**Moderate risk** A cybersecurity attack could lead to operational disruptions, financial harm and public confidence damage. Public Safety agencies are more likely to be targeted in cyber-attacks. The district employs cyber security professionals to assist in securing IT assets.	**Medium** It is possible for the event to happen to the District.
8	**Aircraft Accident**	**Moderate risk** All aircraft accidents are considered severe although most accidents that have occurred in Snohomish County have been non-fatal and occurred outside of the district. The district maintains a helicopter landing pad at Fire Station 54 for Aeromedical evacuations.	**Low** The event is not likely to happen in the District.
9	**Hazardous Materials**	**Moderate risk** Accidental releases of petroleum, toxic chemicals, gases and other hazardous materials occur frequently throughout Snohomish County. They occur on	**Medium** Given the widespread use and distribution of hazardous materials the risk of a hazmat release in the future is high.

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
		transportation corridors that include highways, railroads, air/flight paths, pipelines, and navigable waterways. The Town of Index has one of the few (or only) railroad curves with the extreme curve radius found running right through the town. This curve bisects the Town leaving only a walkway (under the RR tracks) between each side. If the main road (Index Ave) was blocked access to the west side of Town would be minimal or impossible. The only derailment since 1980 included a few cars off the tracks and they contained consumer products and no hazards. All district fire stations are less than 650 feet from the tracks. In the event of a hazardous spill the impact on the stations are significant.	Hazardous waste sites near rivers and marine waters are tentatively at highest risk because extreme storms and higher water levels resulting from climate change could release pollution into the environment.
10	**Active Assailant**	**Low risk** There have been two active assailant incidents in Snohomish County in the last 25 years with both occurring outside of the district. There is a higher risk to vulnerable populations from an active assailant as they may be specifically targeted due to age, race, religion, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual	**Medium** An active shooter event is unlikely and is not impacted by climate change. The district is unlikely to have an incident as defined to date as active shooter, though if an event did take place the district would likely be very vulnerable as all sheriff support comes from Gold Bar or further.

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
		orientation, or other protected characteristics.	
11	**Mass Earth Movement**	**Low risk** The most common slide in Snohomish County is the shallow debris slide, occurring particularly in response to intense, short duration storms. Less common is the largest and most destructive type of slide, the deep-seated slides. Water is involved in nearly all cases, and human influence has been identified in more than 80 percent of reported slides. All district owned facilities are located outside of known areas of concern for mass earth movement.	**Medium** As the climate warms, the frequency of heavy rainfall events and extreme weather may increase, leading to more frequent slides, particularly in fire impacted and areas developed and cleared without careful attention to slide potential.
12	**Volcano**	**Low risk** The District has the same vulnerability to all volcanoes in Washington state. Populations vulnerable to respiratory distress brought on by ash could experience the disruption of daily life, with ash being a major threat to people with medical vulnerabilities. The district is not at risk from lahar.	**Medium** Climate change is not expected to impact volcanic activity, but volcanic activity can create microclimate changes at a regional level. Extreme eruptions like the 1815 eruption of Mount Tambora in Indonesia can create temporary disruptions in global climate.
13	**Dam Failure**	**Low risk** The district is not in the inundation area of any high hazard potential dams. The district could have other impacts such as sheltering	**Low** Climate change could increase the frequency of storm events and warmer temperatures allow clouds to hold more moisture leading

Hazard Rank	Hazard	Hazard Risk, Vulnerability, and Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
		cut off residents and impacts to utilities.	to high precipitation events like cloud bursts which can trigger landslides or overtopping.

Critical infrastructure owned by the district includes 3 fire stations that are needed for response to the community for times of disaster. In addition, the district owns a residence in Index that houses 4 of our responders. The district depends on other infrastructure in the area such as the Deer Creek 800 mhz radio site owned by the County and utilities provided by Snohomish County Public Utility District 1 and local internet providers.

Table X.3 is an assessment of the exposure of critical infrastructures and facilities within the county organized by the 16 critical infrastructure sectors designated by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).[1] Data is collected by voluntary submission from partner agencies and may not be accurately tracked or mapped. As such, some data may be incomplete. Risk summaries were based on the locations of the known facilities in the database.

Table X.3 Fire District 26 Assets at Risk

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Number of Structures	Hazard Risks Summary
Chemical	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Commercial Facilities	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Communication	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
3 Critical Manufacturing	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Dams	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Defense Industrial Base	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Emergency Services	4	Primary – Earthquake, Wildfire, Flood Secondary – Active Assailant, Hazmat
Energy	0	Primary – N/A

[1] Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency. Accessed September 2025. "Critical Infrastructure Sectors."

Critical Infrastructure Sector	Number of Structures	Hazard Risks Summary
		Secondary – N/A
Financial Services	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Food and Agriculture	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Government Services and Facilities	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Healthcare and Public Health	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Information Technology	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Transportation Systems	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A
Water and Wastewater Systems	0	Primary – N/A Secondary – N/A

X.4 Plan Update Process

The Fire District 26 update process included engagement of Fire District 26 staff, partner agencies, and the public. The process began with attending Snohomish County lead mitigation planning meetings. A Fire District 26 planning team was identified and met to review inputs, outreach, and deliverables. Team members worked within their respective programs to develop content and perform outreach throughout the planning process.

Table X.4 shows the internal planning team for Fire District 26.

Table X.4: Fire District 26 Planning Team

Name	Title	Organization	Contribution
Rob Thurston	Battalion Chief	Fire District 26	Content Development
Karen McPeters	District Secretary	Fire District 26	Record Keeping

Subject Matter Experts

Fire District 26 has benefited through the years from partnerships and collaboration in all phases in emergency management (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and

recovery). The following discipline partners provided subject matter expertise throughout this mitigation planning effort:

- Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management
- Snohomish County Fire Chiefs Association
- Snohomish County Emergency Management Coordination Committee & subcommittees
- Snohomish County Departments (Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Health Department, Human Services, Planning and Development Services, Public Works, Office of Energy and Sustainability)
- Washington State departments (Emergency Management Division, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Ecology, Washington Geological Survey, Department of Transportation)
- Federal agencies (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service (NWS), United States Army Corp of Engineers, United States Forest Service)

All subject matter experts were directly invited to participate in the planning process.

Table X.5 details the major milestones and meeting details in the plan update timeline for Fire District 26.

Table X.5: Fire District 26 Plan Update Timeline

Date	Planning Activity	Summary	Attendees
3/26/2025	HIRA Survey Kick-Off	Email was sent out with the full HIRA survey to all planning members with invites to eight office hour meetings with the Project Team for any questions.	All Public Planning Committee Members
4/10/2025	Annex Partner Planning Team	Kick-off meeting for annex planning partners. Gave planning partners an overview of the HMP planning process and explained the update methodology and update timeline. Reviewed their initial HIRA survey results.	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners
5/8/2025	Annex Partner Planning Team	Discussed all Goals and Objectives and proposed updates.	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners
6/12/2025	Annex Partner Planning Team	Finalized suggested changes for the updated draft Goals and Objectives. Discussed the updated	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners

Date	Planning Activity	Summary	Attendees
		hazards and held a workshop to identify potential impacts and cascading impacts for each hazard.	
7/10/2025	Annex Partner Planning Team	Reviewed the methodology used to collect updated Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources data. Discussed how the County would be integrating hazard mitigation planning with the Capital Improvement Plan. Reviewed and approved the questions for the Public Survey.	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners
8/11/2025	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Update Tool Kick-Off Email	Email was sent out with the instructions for how to update CIKR information. Partners had two options: update the information manually using the tool (for partners without GIS capabilities) or submit the data to the Project Team.	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners
9/11/2025	Annex Partner Planning Team	Discussed countywide mitigation strategies and approved the strategies. Reviewed the timeline for completing the Base Plan.	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners
10/9/2025	Annex Partner Planning Team	Review and discuss any partner comments for the draft plan. Discuss the timeline and process for annex development.	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners
11/13/2025	Annex Partner Planning Team	Reviewed any public comments that were submitted during the public comment period and how they were integrated into the plan. Approve the final draft of the base plan.	Project Team, Annex Planning Partners
10/16/2026	Fire District 26/ County Coordination Meeting	Representative from Fire District 26 met with Snohomish County HMP project manager to coordinate annex development.	Fire District 26 Planning Team, DEM

Table X.6 shows the public outreach efforts for Fire District 26.

Table X.6: Fire District 26 Public Outreach

Date	Event/Activity	Summary	Attendees
May – September 2025	HMP Public Survey	The public survey asked respondents to help identify hazards in the community and what activities and projects should be prioritized	133 responses
October 1-31, 2025	HMP Public Comment Period	Community members were provided with the draft HMP from October 1st to October 31st, 2025 on the county's website and informed of the availability of the plan through the DEM newsletter which was sent to over 14,000 subscribers, and announcements on DEM's social media accounts	6 Responses
Ongoing	Public Outreach for local Hazards	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness)	

x.5 Fire District 26 Hazard Mitigation Program

Hazard mitigation strategies were developed through a two-step process. Each jurisdiction met with an internal planning team to identify a comprehensive range of mitigation strategies. These strategies were then prioritized using a process established by the Public Planning Committee and documented in the base plan.

The district mitigation strategy includes hazard mitigation strategies that Snohomish County Fire District 26 adopts which align with the Snohomish County and Washington State Hazard Mitigation Planning strategies.

Hazard Mitigation Authorities, Responsibilities, and Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that mitigate the impacts of hazards. Table X.6 outlines JURISDICTION's planning and regulatory capabilities.

Table X.6: Fire District 26 Plans, Programs, Policies, and Processes

Name	Responsible Agency	Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Plan
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Snohomish County DEM	The plan contains projects identified to lower wildfire risk throughout the District
Washington State Fire Service Resource Mobilization Plan	Washington State Patrol	The plan allows for mutual aid requests for equipment and personnel during all hazards event
Annual Budget	District 26	The budgeting process establishes line items for compliance.
WSRB Rating System	WSRB	The fire district has a rating of 4 in the WSRB rating program

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills and resources that may be leveraged for mitigation planning and implementation. Table X.7 shows the Administrative and technical capabilities for Fire District 26.

Table X.7: Fire District 26 Administrative and Technical Capabilities for Hazard Mitigation

Name/Title	Point of Contact	Responsibility
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	Department of Emergency Management	Planning and Coordination
Grant Writing/Management	District 26	Planning, application and administration
Project Management	District 26	Implementation through closeout of mitigation projects.

Table X.8 discusses the status of the National Flood Insurance Program for Fire District 26.

Table X.8: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance

NFIP Criteria	Description
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your community?	N/A
Who is your community's floodplain administrator? (title/position)	N/A
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	N/A
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	N/A

NFIP Criteria	Description
Does your community have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are?	N/A
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your community? If so, please state why.	N/A
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of training/assistance is needed?	N/A
Does your community participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, what is your CRS Classification and are you seeing to improve your rating? If not, is your community interested in joining CRS?	N/A
How many Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) properties are located in your jurisdiction?	N/A
Has your community ever conducted an elevation or buy out of a flood-prone property? If so, what fund source did you use? If not, are you interested in pursuing buyouts of flood prone properties?	N/A

Plan Monitoring, Implementation, and Future Updates

Snohomish County leads the mitigation plan monitoring and update process and schedules the annual plan check-ins. Updates on mitigation projects are solicited by the county for inclusion in the countywide Annual Progress Report. As part of participating in the 2025 update to the Hazard Mitigation Plan, every jurisdiction agrees to attend an annual meeting of the Public Planning Committee to review their progress on hazard mitigation strategies and to update the plan based on new data or recent disasters.

As part of leading a countywide planning effort, Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) will distribute to planning partners any federal notices of funding opportunity for the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program. Proposals from partners will be assessed according to the prioritization process identified in this plan and the county will, where possible, support those partners submitting grant proposals. This will be a key strategy to implement the plan.

The next plan update is expected to be due in 2030. All jurisdictions will submit letters of intent by 2028, at least two years prior to plan expiration. The county will lead the next countywide planning effort, beginning at least 18 months before the expiration of the 2025 plan.

Continued Public Participation

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

x.6 Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Table X.9 summarizes the status of the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategies for Fire District 26.

Table X.9: 2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategies Status

ID	Description	Priority	Status
FD26-1	Seismically retrofit Fire Station 53	High	Not Started
FD26-2	Online Burn Permitting	High	Completed
FD26-3	Replace a 2001 Type 1 Firefighting Apparatus	High	Completed
FD26-4	Replace a 2003 Type 3 Ambulance	High	Completed
FD26-5	Replace a 2013 Type 3 Ambulance	High	Completed
FD26-6	Replace a 2015 Type 3 Ambulance	High	Not Started
FD26-7	Purchase Disaster Supplies to Support Fire Department Operations	High	Completed
FD26-8	Implement a Community Emergency Response Team Program throughout District 26	High	Discontinued

ID	Description	Priority	Status
FD26-9	Establish a Fire Operations Center to Support Operations during a disaster	High	Not Started

Table X.10 summarizes the 2025 Hazard Mitigation Strategies and shows the priority calculated using the Mitigation Action Prioritization Matrix, located in Appendix D.

Table X.10: 2025 Hazard Mitigation Strategies

ID	Description	Lead Agency	Priority
FD26-1	Seismically retrofit Fire Station 53	SCFD 26	High
FD26-9	Establish a Fire Operations Center to support Operations during a disaster	SCFD 26	High
FD26-10	Purchase a flood barrier to prevent erosion at Fire Station 55	SCFD 26	High
FD26-11	Back Up Generator for Station 53	SCFD 26	High

FD26-1 Seismically retrofit Fire Station 53

Lead Points of Contact (Dept)	**Partner Points of Contact (Dept or Agency)**	**Hazards Mitigated**	**Funding Sources and Estimated Costs**
SCFD 26 Operations	None	Earthquake **Goals and Objectives Supported** 1.5,1.6, & 6.4	HMA Grant As well as State and Federal assistance $2,000,000.00

Strategy Vision/Objective

Fire Station 53 was built in 1980 and is an unreinforced masonry building. Seismically retrofitting the building to withstand large earthquakes will allow operations to continue and protect vital personnel and equipment

Mitigation Strategy

- Have engineer evaluate the building to determine if seismic refit is more practical than replacing the station

2-Year Objectives	5-Year Objectives	Long-Term Objectives
• Identify an Engineering firm to complete a seismic study of the building	• Complete seismic study	• Retrofit building to current seismic standards

Implementation Plan/Actions

1. RFP for Seismic Study
2. If seismic study deems retrofit practical pursue funding sources to complete retrofit. If retrofit is not practical pursue funding sources.

Performance Measures

Completion of Study

FD26-9 Establish a Fire Operations Center to support Operations during a disaster

Lead Points of Contact (Dept)	**Partner Points of Contact (Dept or Agency)**	**Hazards Mitigated**	**Funding Sources and Estimated Costs**
SCFD 26 Support Services Division	None	All Hazards **Goals and Objectives Supported** 1.5,1.6, & 6.4	State and Federal assistance $25,000
Strategy Vision/Objective A Fire Operations Center located at one of our stations would allow us to better monitor activity during a disaster along with communicating with our outlying stations.			
Mitigation Strategy Purchase technology along with furniture to establish a Fire Operations Center. Equipment would allow us to communicate with other stations and field units when primary systems are unavailable.			

2-Year Objectives	5-Year Objectives	Long-Term Objectives
• Create plan and identify equipment needed	• Purchase and install equipment	• Maintain Equipment

Implementation Plan/Actions

1. Identify needed equipment
2. Install equipment including furniture, monitors, vhf radio system, satellite internet
3. Train staff in the use of equipment

Performance Measures

Completed Fire Operations Center with trained staff

FD26-10 Purchase a flood barrier to prevent erosion at Fire Station 55

Lead Points of Contact (Dept)	Partner Points of Contact (Dept or Agency)	Hazards Mitigated	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
SCFD 26 Operations	None	Flooding **Goals and Objectives Supported** 1.5,1.6, & 6.4	HMA Grant As well as State and Federal assistance $20,000

Strategy Vision/Objective		
Temporary Flood Barrier structure that can be deployed during times of expected flooding to minimize erosion at Station 55		
Mitigation Strategy 1. Purchase water filled temporary flood wall to minimize erosion 2. Train staff on deployment of flood wall		
2-Year Objectives • Purchase of flood wall	**5-Year Objectives** • Train staff on deployment	**Long-Term Objectives** • Maintain capability
Implementation Plan/Actions 1. Identify flood wall specifications 2. Purchase flood wall 2. Train Staff on deployment of flood wall		
Performance Measures Completed alley paving with good drainage		

Back Up Generator for Station 53

Lead Points of Contact (Dept)	**Partner Points of Contact (Dept or Agency)**	**Hazards Mitigated**	**Funding Sources and Estimated Costs**
SCFD 26 Operations	None	All Hazards	HMA Grant

		Goals and Objectives Supported 1.5,1.6, & 6.4	As well as State and Federal assistance $200,000

Strategy Vision/Objective

Install a diesel back up generator at Station 53 similar to generators at Station 54 and 55

Mitigation

1. Attain funding source
2. Issue RFP
3. Complete project per funding specifications

2-Year Objectives	**5-Year Objectives**	**Long-Term Objectives**
• Identify Funding Source and acquire funding	• Complete installation of back up generator	• Maintain capability

Implementation Plan/Actions

1. Attain the funding source
2. Issue RFP
3. Construction of Pad, installation of generator and transfer switch

Performance Measures

Installation of a diesel generator capable of powering entire building.