

CITY OF DUVALL
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. 25-13

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF
DUVALL, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING
THE 2025 CITY OF DUVALL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN ANNEX.**

Whereas, the City of Duvall has exposure to environmental hazards that increase the risk to life, property, and the environment; and

Whereas, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to the City; and

Whereas, the City has undergone an extensive public process to identify potential hazards and identify strategies for mitigating them; and

Whereas the proposed Plan identifies vulnerabilities, priorities, and strategies for hazard mitigation.

**Now, Therefore, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUVALL, WASHINGTON,
HEREBY RESOLVES:**

Section 1. The 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex attached in **Exhibit A** is hereby adopted.

Section 2. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect January 1, 2026.

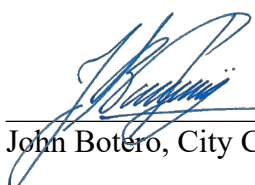
**Passed AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON THIS SECOND DAY OF
DECEMBER, 2025.**

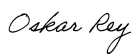
City of Duvall


Amy Ockerlander (Dec 3, 2025 14:24:01 PST)
Amy Ockerlander, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


John Botero, City Clerk


Oskar E. Rey, City Attorney

City of Duvall Plan Annex

Introduction

Nestled in the scenic Snoqualmie Valley, Duvall, Washington, is a vibrant small town that blends early 1900s charm with modern-day livability. Officially incorporated in 1913, Duvall has grown from its roots as a logging and agricultural hub into a welcoming residential community known for its family-friendly atmosphere, entrepreneurial spirit, and strong connection to nature.

Located in northern King County, Duvall sits east of the Snoqualmie River and is accessible via State Route 203. It's surrounded by lush farmland and forested hills, offering residents and visitors a peaceful retreat just a short drive from urban centers like Redmond and Bellevue.

The town's historic downtown, once relocated from Cherry Valley by railroad, is now a lively center of local shops, eateries, and community events. From the annual Duvall Days festival to scenic strolls along the Snoqualmie Valley Trail, the city celebrates its heritage while embracing thoughtful growth and sustainability.

Climate - Duvall's weather is typical of western Washington, with wet, rainy winters and mild summers. On average, there are 154 sunny days per year. The annual average rainfall is 48.8 inches, with 80% of that falling between November and April. Historically, Duvall has had an average yearly snowfall of 18 inches. The average daily high in July is around 75 degrees, and the average low in January is 33 degrees. The comfort index, which is based on humidity during the hot months, is 70 out of 100. Prevailing winds are from the southwest and average 11 mph.

Governing Body Format - Duvall has a non-partisan mayor/council form of government. The part-time Mayor and seven council members are elected directly by the public for staggered four-year terms, all representing the community at large. The Mayor provides leadership to the City's departments, directing the various functions of city government and implementing the policies and ordinances established by the City Council. The city consists of six departments: Finance, Planning, City Clerk, Police, Public Works, and Building. The City has four Boards and Commissions that report to the City Council.

Jurisdiction Profile

Government:

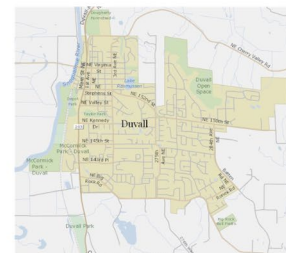
Mayor/Council

Incorporated: Jan. 6th, 1913

Pop. (2024 OFM): 9,176

Location & Description:

Duvall is located near the Snoqualmie River on SR-203, approximately 25 miles northeast of Seattle, between Monroe and Carnation. The city encompasses approximately 2.5 square miles on the east slope of the Snoqualmie Valley.



Plan Prepared By:

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Development Trends - The City of Duvall has experienced substantial growth in recent years, with a population estimate of 8,036 in 2020 and a projected population of 9,176 in 2024, representing a 14% increase.

Anticipated development levels in Duvall remain high, primarily driven by new single-family residential developments. The city issued 173 residential building permits between July 2023 and July 2024. The City of Duvall updated its Comprehensive Plan (CP) in 2024. The CP is essentially a roadmap for the city's growth, development, and land use. It focuses on the coordinated and planned growth of the City in accordance with the Growth Management goals.

Between 2010 and 2020, Duvall's housing units increased from 2,315 to 2,778, adding 463 units over the decade. From Q1 2020 to Q2 2024, the city issued 562 housing permits and completed 391 new homes.

Based on current trends and the CP, growth is expected to continue over the next ten years. This growth will emphasize mixed-use and higher-density housing, allowing for smart growth while maintaining the current small-town community feel. Ultimately, this will lead to an increase in population density within the city.

Sensitive Areas Regulations - Since the last hazard mitigation plan (HMP), the City of Duvall continues to work on the municipal code (Chapter 14.42¹) to manage development in sensitive and hazard-prone areas. The intent is to protect against flooding, erosion, and landslides in developed areas. These efforts will help preserve wetlands, recharge areas for aquifers, and wildlife habitat by implementing development buffer zones and other mitigation measures. These mitigation measures include requiring developers to incorporate stormwater controls and slope stabilization.

Despite these efforts, the sheer volume of development will likely increase the strain on natural systems, necessitating ongoing monitoring over time.

Transportation - With Duvall situated on State Route (SR) 203, between other communities and industrial areas, it is essential to note that the city experiences significant commuter traffic. According to the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the intersection of Woodinville-Duvall Road and SR 203 saw an annual average daily traffic (AADT) count of 12,121, with SR 203 south of Duvall at NE 124th seeing an AADT count of 13,448, in 2024². These numbers far exceed local traffic levels and indicate an increased risk of hazards from through traffic.

Demographics - Duvall is known for its family-oriented community and high quality of life. The population is predominantly White (67%), with notable Asian (14%) and multiracial (11%) communities. The median age is around 36 years, and nearly a third of residents are under 18, reflecting a strong presence of young families.

Economically, Duvall is relatively affluent, with a median household income of approximately \$179,000 and an average per capita income exceeding \$95,000, accompanied by a relatively low poverty rate of 8.4%. Nearly 57% of adults hold a bachelor's degree or higher, and over 96% have completed high school. The city also boasts a high homeownership rate and strong digital connectivity, with nearly every household having access to the internet.

In Duvall, English is overwhelmingly the primary language spoken at home—about 87% of residents report speaking only English. However, there's a growing linguistic diversity reflecting the city's changing demographics:

- Spanish is the second most common language, spoken exclusively at home by around 4.6% of residents.
- Other languages are present too, though in smaller proportions, likely reflecting the city's 19.5% foreign-born population.

¹ [SENSITIVE AREAS REGULATIONS | Code of Ordinances | Duvall, WA | Municode Library](#)

² [Traffic Count Database System \(TCDS\)](#)

While English dominates, the presence of multilingual households—especially among Asian and Hispanic communities—adds cultural richness to the area.

Jurisdiction Risk Summary

Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Summary

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE (INCLUDE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE)
Avalanche	The city has no risk of avalanches.			
Earthquake	Earthquakes pose a high-impact hazard to Duvall due to its proximity to active fault lines and regional seismic zones. While most local quakes are minor, the city lies within the influence of the Cascadia Subduction Zone and Seattle Fault, making it vulnerable to firm ground shaking during major seismic events.	According to the King County Risk Report (2019), fewer than 6% of the structures within the city were constructed before 1974, when earthquake codes were less stringent. Most structures were built when earthquake codes were moderate. All structures constructed since 2003 have been built to high earthquake codes. In addition, less than 1% of the city's structures are within the moderate to high liquefaction zone.	The HAZUS analysis, which informed the King County Risk Report (2019), indicates that fewer than 2% of buildings and contents are expected to be damaged during the M7.2 Seattle North Fault earthquake. This does not include damage to infrastructure, such as water and sewer mains and treatment plants, which are anticipated after an earthquake.	High Earthquakes are guaranteed to happen in the future. The probability estimates vary depending on which fault line is assessed. Climate change should not affect the frequency of earthquakes.
Flood	Flooding in Duvall poses a high and recurring hazard, primarily driven by heavy rainfall, snowmelt, and the Snoqualmie River's seasonal overflow. Approximately 138 acres, or 8.6% of the city's land area, are located in the Snoqualmie River floodplain. All of the major access and	The floodplain is predominantly city-owned open space. Most of the city is built upon the hillside sloping up from the river. A small portion of one non-residential structure is located within the 100-year floodplain. Several structures are located within or adjacent to the 500-year floodplain.	Flooding from the Snoqualmie River presents a very low direct risk to the city. However, the risk of flooding remains from rainstorms and other runoff-generating events. The impact of flooding on the city and its citizens is primarily on closed roadways and on the limited ability to leave or return from Duvall. In some events, the city will be completely cut off	High Current climate projections anticipate an increase in the frequency and severity of atmospheric rivers, which are the primary drivers of regional flooding. Currently, flooding occurs one to multiple times annually.

	egress routes leading to/from Duvall in the Snoqualmie Valley traverse the Snoqualmie River floodplains.	According to the King County Risk Report (2019), there is one repetitive loss property in the city. Even though there is little structure or asset risk from floodwaters, the city experiences extreme and sometimes dangerous disruption from the closure of area roadways when the Snoqualmie Valley floods at certain levels.	from all land routes for up to 2 or 3 days. In a past event, the timing of the flood necessitated the city's opening of a shelter to house non-residents who had become trapped. The repetitive nature of these closures during moderate flooding still has a significant impact on commuters, resulting in delays of up to 2 hours. This also impacts emergency services and commercial enterprises, including the delivery of goods and supplies.	
Landslide	Landslides in Duvall pose a moderate risk, primarily driven by steep slopes, saturated soils, and glacial sediments. The city's location near the Snoqualmie River and its hilly terrain make it susceptible to shallow debris slides and deep-seated slope failures, especially during prolonged rainfall or seismic events. The hillside on the north end of Duvall is designated as a landslide hazard, and an active landslide risk poses a threat to a portion of Taylor Park.	Duvall's vulnerability to landslides stems from unstable slopes, limited infrastructure for slope stabilization, and development in sensitive areas. There are no structures in the designated area at the north end of the hillside, though there are structures at the top of the hillside. The majority of the landslide hazard areas are open space land owned by the city. At the Taylor Park site, the city has installed a soldier pile wall to mitigate the risk to park facilities. However, in 2020, a small landslide was observed at the western edge of the wall.	Landslides in Duvall can lead to road closures, property damage, utility disruptions, and, in some cases, the evacuation of affected areas. Secondary impacts may include environmental degradation, economic losses, and long-term recovery challenges, particularly in rural or river-adjacent zones.	Medium Landslides in Duvall are expected to occur periodically, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall, snowmelt, or seismic activity. Historical data from King County shows recurring events, and climate trends suggest increasing frequency and severity of slope instability over time. Increased annual rainfall due to climate impacts is projected to escalate the frequency of landslides in the region.

Extreme Weather	Extreme weather poses a significant and growing risk, driven by seasonal flooding, winter storms, and heat waves. The city's location near the Snoqualmie River and its Pacific Northwest climate make it susceptible to heavy rainfall, snowmelt, and wind events. Given the high prominence of the wildland-urban interface (WUI), as shown in Figure 7, combined with high summer temperatures and drought, the risk of wildfire in Duvall increases. Wind events often result in downed trees and disruptions to utilities, access, and egress. Extreme temperatures can significantly impact public health, particularly among the elderly and vulnerable populations.	Duvall's vulnerability to extreme weather stems from low-lying flood-prone areas, limited stormwater infrastructure, and reliance on regional transportation routes. Aging culverts, rural roadways, and pockets of socially vulnerable populations increase sensitivity to prolonged outages, access disruptions, and health risks during severe conditions. Many homes border native vegetation and/or densely wooded natural areas. Downed trees damage homes, cause power outages, and block lifelines and other roadways.	Extreme weather events in Duvall can lead to flooding, road closures, power outages, and economic disruption. Secondary impacts include damage to farmland, reduced air quality, and strain on emergency services. Events like river flooding have historically affected parks and agricultural areas, requiring days of recovery and cleanup.	High Extreme weather is expected to occur with moderate frequency, and its severity is likely to increase due to climate change. Seasonal storms, heavy precipitation, and heat waves are becoming more common, with forecasts indicating an elevated risk during winter and transitional months. Long-term trends suggest a steady rise in disruptive weather patterns.
Tsunami	The city faces no direct tsunami risk; however, a tsunami could disrupt regional travel and resources, leading to indirect impacts on the city.			
Volcano	Volcanic eruptions pose a low-probability but high-impact hazard to Duvall, primarily due	Duvall's vulnerability to volcanic hazards stems from limited local emergency	A volcanic eruption near Duvall could result in degraded air quality, transportation disruptions, and	Low Volcanic eruptions impacting Duvall are considered rare,

	to its proximity to Cascade Range volcanoes such as Mount Rainier and Glacier Peak. While Duvall is not located near an active volcanic cone, it lies within potential ashfall impact zones, especially in the event of a major eruption from Mount Rainier.	infrastructure, reliance on regional alert systems, and potential exposure to ashfall. Transportation routes, utilities, and sensitive populations may be affected, particularly if evacuation or shelter-in-place measures are delayed.	economic impacts from ashfall. Secondary effects may include school closures, public health concerns, and strain on emergency services and communication systems.	but the city remains at risk due to its location within regional hazard zones. Mount Rainier and Glacier Peak are both classified as high-threat volcanoes, and future eruptions—while infrequent—could produce widespread ashfall or lahars that reach populated areas downstream.
Wildfire	Duvall borders multiple wooded natural areas and is located within the DNR-defined wildland-urban interface zone. Wildfires in Duvall pose a moderate but increasing risk, especially in wildland-urban interface zones and during dry summer months. While large fires are historically rare, changing climate conditions and vegetation density heighten the potential for ignition and spread.	Duvall’s vulnerability to wildfires is shaped by its proximity to forested areas, limited evacuation routes, and seasonal dry conditions. Residential development near wooded zones increases exposure, while gaps in defensible space and public awareness may hinder mitigation and response efforts.	Wildfires in Duvall could cause property damage, degrade air quality, and temporarily displace residents. Secondary impacts may include road closures, strain on emergency services, and long-term ecological effects on local habitats and watersheds. While there are no known historical events of wildfires directly impacting the City of Duvall, historical fires have generally occurred near the city limits. Loch Katrine in 2022 (14 miles from the city boundary). 2022 Bolt Creek fire (20 miles from city limits).	<i>Moderate</i> Wildfires in Duvall are expected to occur with low to moderate frequency, but the risk is rising due to hotter, drier summers and increased vegetation stress. Small-scale brush fires are more likely than large wildland fires, although regional trends suggest a growing potential for more severe incidents. Climate change impacts, including extended periods without rain and a longer fire season, increase the likelihood of such an event.
Civil Disturbance	Civil disorder in Duvall poses a low-probability but potentially disruptive hazard, typically linked to regional unrest, political	Duvall’s vulnerability to civil disorder stems from limited local law enforcement capacity, constrained crowd-control	Civil disorder in Duvall could lead to temporary disruption of public services, traffic flow, and community activities, with potential for	<i>Low</i> Civil disorder in Duvall is considered unlikely but remains a credible risk due to regional political

	demonstrations, or social tensions. While the city has no recent history of large-scale disturbances, its proximity to urban centers and reliance on county-level law enforcement planning necessitate preparedness for localized protests or spillover events. The city's most vulnerable moments throughout the year are during the numerous community events in the downtown core. These events often involve street closures that are densely packed with community members and partygoers.	resources, and a reliance on mutual aid from King County. Public facilities, transportation routes, and community events may be disrupted, especially if regional tensions escalate or emergency coordination is delayed.	property damage or strained emergency response. Secondary impacts may include economic losses for local businesses, erosion of public trust, and increased demand for interagency coordination and communication. Experience gained in the 2020 regional protests will assist the city's response in any future events.	dynamics and trends in social unrest. While small-scale demonstrations may occur periodically, large-scale incidents are rare and typically triggered by external events or broader societal tensions. Climate change's impact on long-term regional habitability, prices, and resource availability could affect civil disturbances.
Cyber Attack	Cyber attacks in Duvall pose a growing technological hazard, with the potential to disrupt critical services, compromise sensitive data, and undermine public trust. While the city's small size reduces its profile as a direct target, its reliance on interconnected regional systems and cloud-based infrastructure increases exposure to ransomware, phishing, and denial-of-service threats.	Duvall's vulnerability to cyberattacks stems from limited local IT resources, reliance on third-party systems, and gaps in cybersecurity awareness. Small municipal networks and public-facing platforms may lack advanced threat detection, while regional interconnectivity increases susceptibility to cascading impacts from breaches elsewhere.	Cyber attacks in Duvall could disrupt city operations, emergency communications, and public services, with secondary effects on economic activity and community confidence. Impacts may include data loss, service outages, reputational damage, and costly recovery efforts, especially if critical infrastructure or personal information is compromised. The most recent local event involved the Duvall Fire Department, which was targeted by a ransomware attack in 2016.	Moderate Cyber attacks are considered a persistent and increasing threat in Duvall, with frequent low-level incidents and a credible risk of more severe events. Regional trends, evolving tactics, and reliance on digital systems suggest a steady likelihood of future attacks, particularly via phishing, ransomware, or supply chain vulnerabilities.

Dam Failure	Dam failures in Duvall pose a low-probability but high-impact risk, primarily linked to upstream infrastructure such as the Tolt River Dam. While no failures have occurred locally, the city lies within a potential inundation zone, and emergency planning includes coordination with Seattle Public Utilities and King County to address worst-case scenarios. Failures of any magnitude at either the Tolt or Culmbach dams could cause catastrophic damage in the Snoqualmie Valley.	Duvall's vulnerability to dam failures stems from its downstream location relative to regional dams, limited evacuation routes, and reliance on external emergency alerts. The city's proximity to the Snoqualmie and Tolt Rivers increases the risk of flooding, while gaps in public awareness and in infrastructure resilience may hinder rapid response.	A dam failure affecting Duvall could result in widespread flooding, infrastructure damage, and the displacement of residents. Secondary impacts may include road closures, utility disruptions, environmental contamination, and long-term recovery challenges for homes and businesses.	Low Dam failures impacting Duvall are considered rare, with historical data showing few incidents in the region. However, aging infrastructure, climate-driven precipitation extremes, and upstream vulnerabilities suggest a persistent low-level risk that warrants continued monitoring and preparedness. A dam failure should not be impacted by climate change unless an act of terrorism indirectly influences it.
Hazardous Materials Incident	Hazardous materials incidents in Duvall pose a low-frequency but potentially high-impact risk, primarily along transportation routes, in household chemicals, and near industrial activities. Although the city has a limited industrial presence, its proximity to regional infrastructure and transit corridors increases its exposure to accidental spills or releases.	Duvall's vulnerability to hazardous materials incidents stems from its proximity to transportation corridors, limited local HazMat response capacity, and residential use of household chemicals. While industrial activity is minimal, regional infrastructure and transit routes increase the risk of accidental releases or spills. A significant example of this is the transportation of	Hazardous materials incidents in Duvall could result in water system contamination, environmental contamination, public health risks, and temporary evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. Secondary impacts may include traffic disruptions, strain on emergency services, and long-term cleanup or remediation efforts.	Moderate Hazardous materials spills are relatively common within the region. Typically, the spills have minimal health impact, but vary widely in severity. Climate change is unlikely to have a direct impact on hazardous materials spills.

		chlorine gas, used at the Tolt Water Treatment Facility.		
Public Health Emergency	Public health emergencies in Duvall pose a variable but potentially high-impact risk, often linked to infectious disease outbreaks, pandemics, or bioterrorism events. While rare, such incidents can disrupt city operations, strain healthcare resources, and affect vulnerable populations.	Duvall's vulnerability to public health emergencies is shaped by limited local healthcare infrastructure, reliance on regional health systems, and pockets of at-risk populations. Challenges include access to timely medical care, communication gaps in public health, and resource constraints during widespread outbreaks.	Public health emergencies in Duvall can disrupt city operations, overwhelm healthcare services, and disproportionately affect vulnerable groups. Secondary impacts may include economic strain, school closures, and long-term mental health effects. The city was impacted by COVID-19 in 2020. The city deployed mitigation tactics, including work-from-home, virtual meetings, and PPE in offices and worksites.	Moderate Public health emergencies in Duvall are expected to occur infrequently but remain a credible threat due to regional and global disease dynamics. Factors such as population mobility, climate change, and the emergence of new pathogens contribute to the ongoing risk of outbreaks or pandemics, with seasonal illnesses and localized incidents being more likely than large-scale events.
Structure Fire	Structure fires pose a moderate but persistent risk in Duvall, particularly in residential areas with older buildings and limited fire suppression infrastructure. Contributing factors include combustible building materials, rural-urban interface zones, and seasonal heating or electrical hazards.	Duvall's vulnerability to structure fires stems from older residential buildings, limited local firefighting resources, and the rural-urban interface. Seasonal heating, electrical risks, and combustible materials increase susceptibility, while reliance on regional mutual aid may delay response in large-scale incidents.	Structure fires in Duvall can result in property loss, resident displacement, and strain on emergency services. Secondary impacts may include traffic disruptions, environmental damage from smoke or runoff, and economic setbacks for affected households or businesses.	Moderate More stringent building code enforcement in new structures will continue to reduce the prominence and severity of structure fires. Climate change is likely to affect structure fires as prolonged droughts occur, which can lead to brush fires and embers igniting structures at the wildland-urban interface.
Terrorism	Terrorism is considered a low-	Duvall's vulnerability to	A terrorist incident in Duvall could disrupt	Low

	probability but high-consequence hazard in Duvall. Its proximity to major urban centers and critical infrastructure in King County necessitates ongoing vigilance. Potential threats include cyberattacks, bomb threats, and acts of violence targeting public spaces or essential services. Duvall's emergency management strategy emphasizes coordination with regional and federal agencies, intelligence sharing, and community awareness to mitigate risks and ensure rapid response and recovery in the event of a terrorist act.	terrorism is shaped by its limited local law enforcement resources, reliance on regional infrastructure, and proximity to high-value targets in King County. While the city itself is not a likely direct target, its interconnectedness with regional transportation, communication, and utility systems increases its exposure to cascading effects from an attack elsewhere. The city's small size and rural-urban interface may also pose challenges for rapid response and coordination. Vulnerabilities include limited cybersecurity capacity, gaps in public awareness, and dependence on external emergency services. However, Duvall's strong community cohesion and integration with county-level emergency planning enhance its adaptive capacity.	public services, damage infrastructure, and cause psychological and economic strain. While unlikely, regional interdependencies mean even distant attacks could affect the city. Recovery would require a coordinated emergency response and community support.	Climate change is unlikely to have a direct impact on acts of terrorism, but it may increase the likelihood of such acts due to resource scarcity.
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Hazard and Asset Overview Map(s)

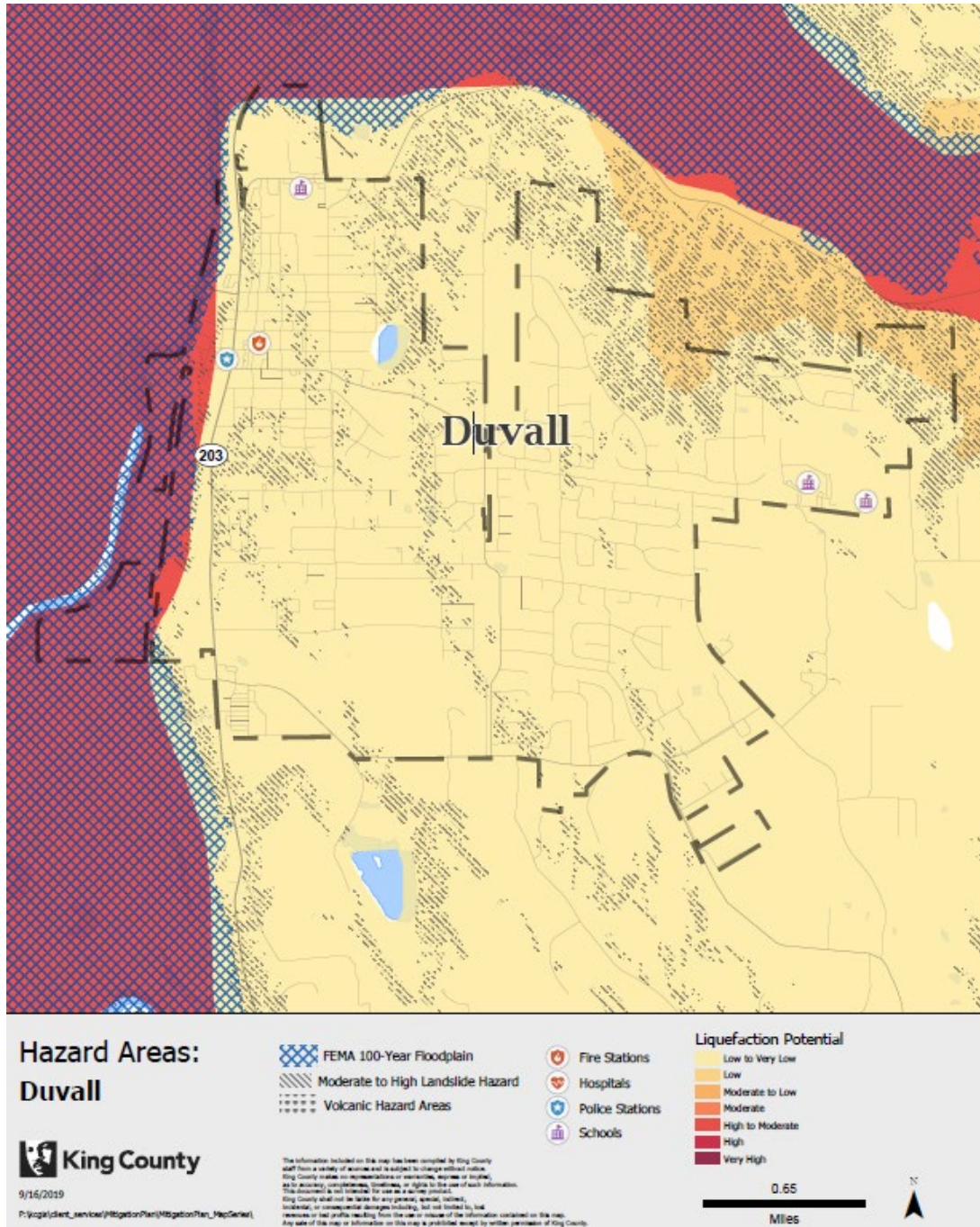


Figure 1: Flooding and Liquefaction Potential Map

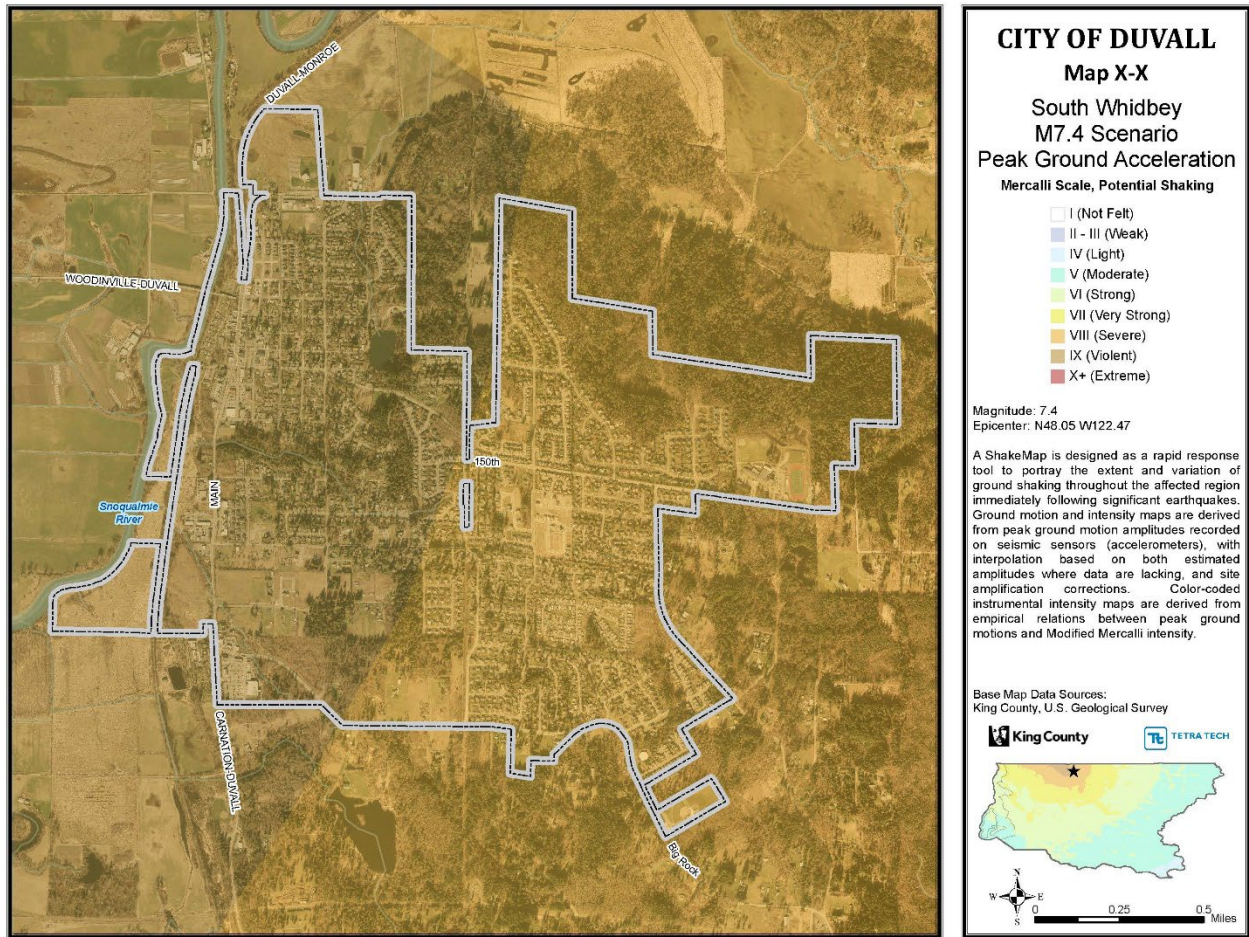


Figure 2: South Whidbey Island Fault Seismic Scenario

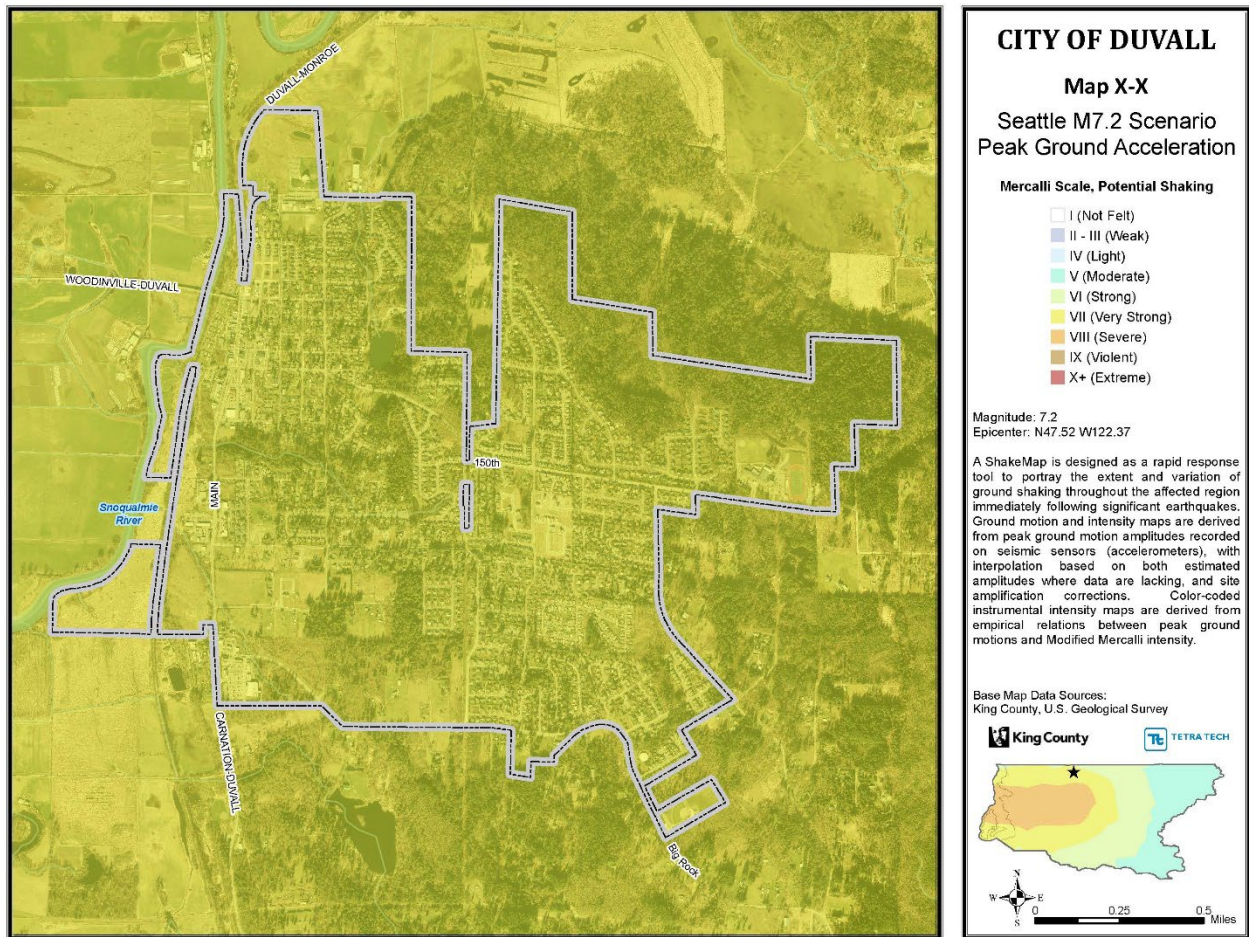


Figure 3: Seattle Fault Scenario Map

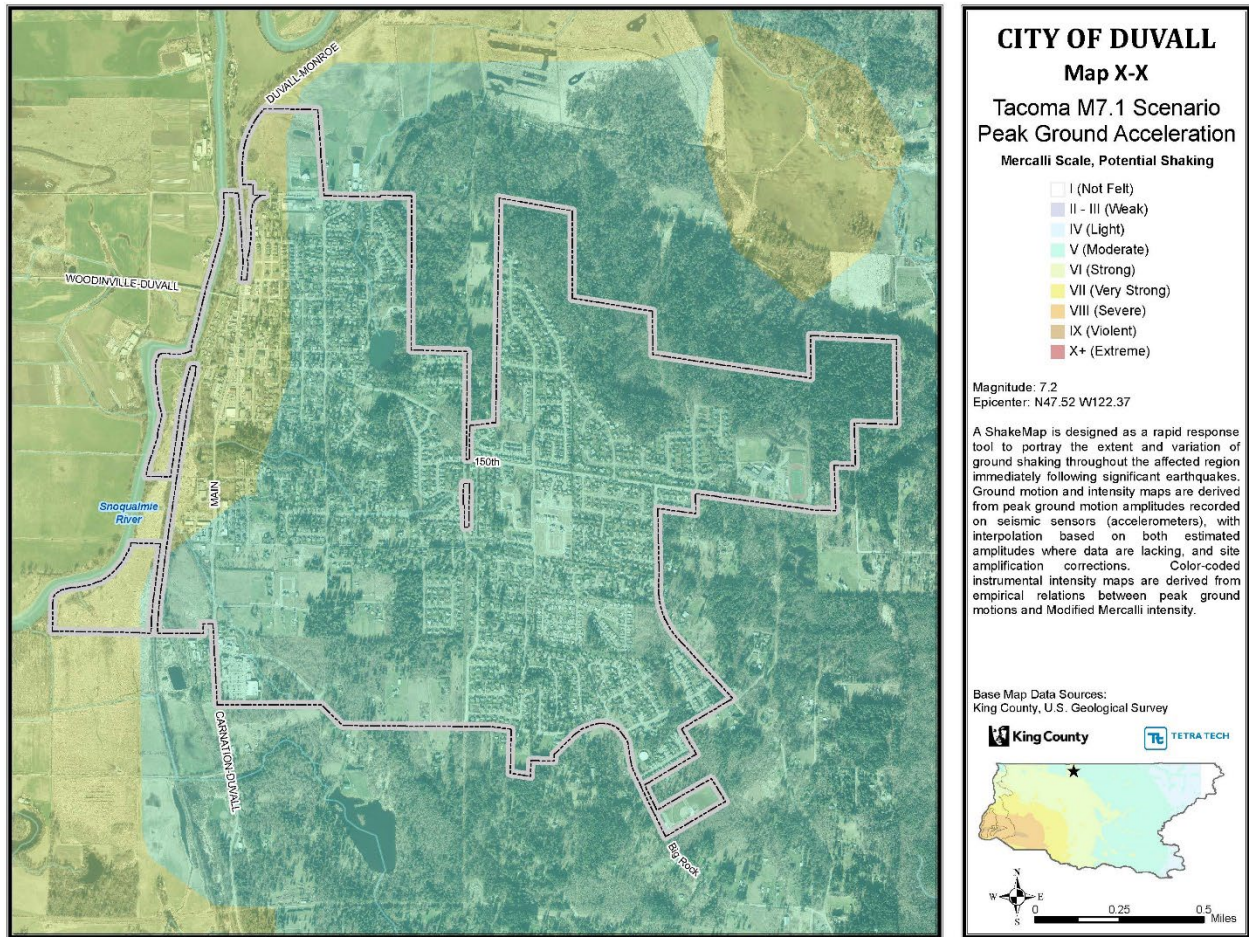


Figure 4: Tacoma Fault Seismic Scenario Map

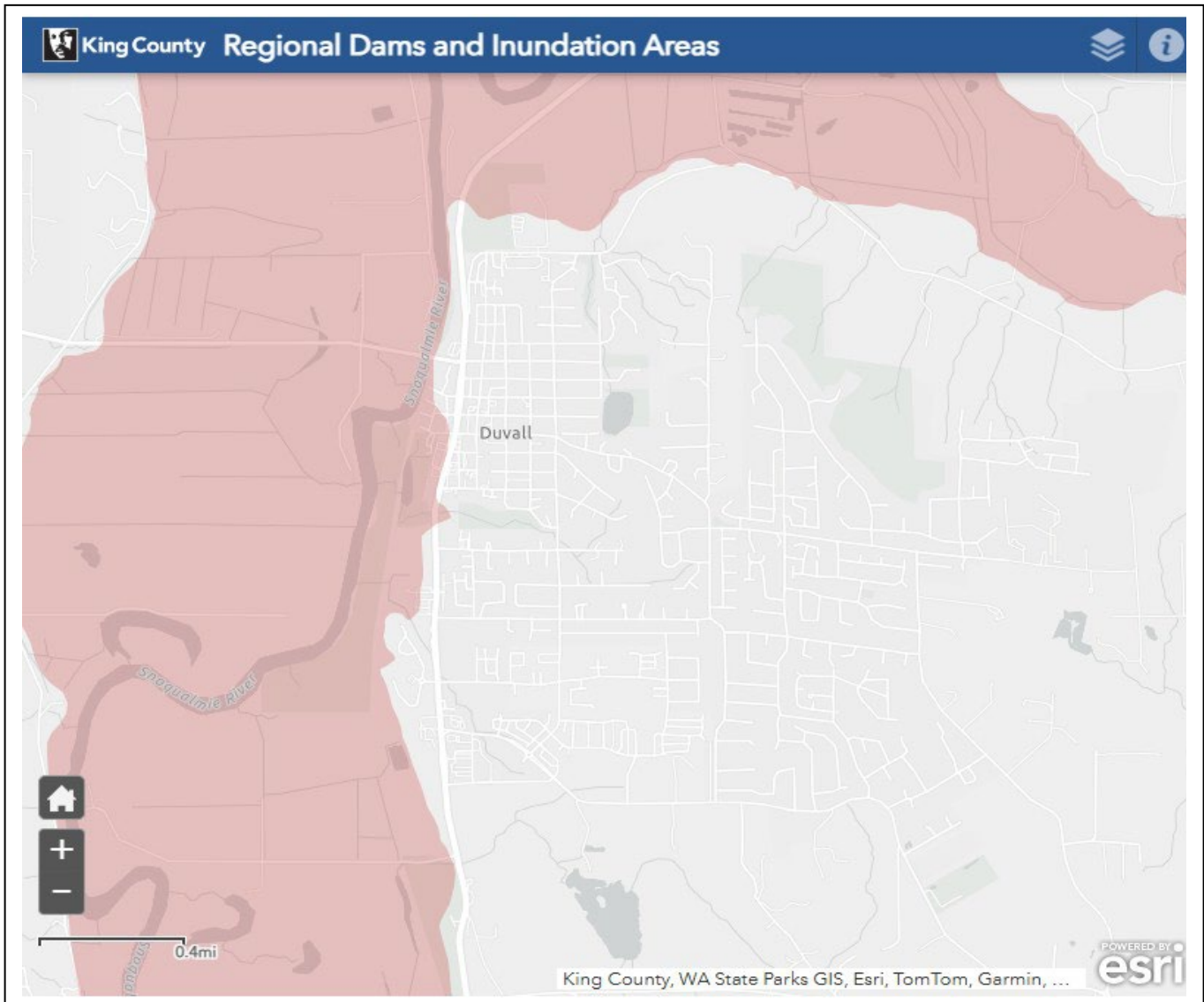


Figure 5: Dam **Failure** Inundation Map

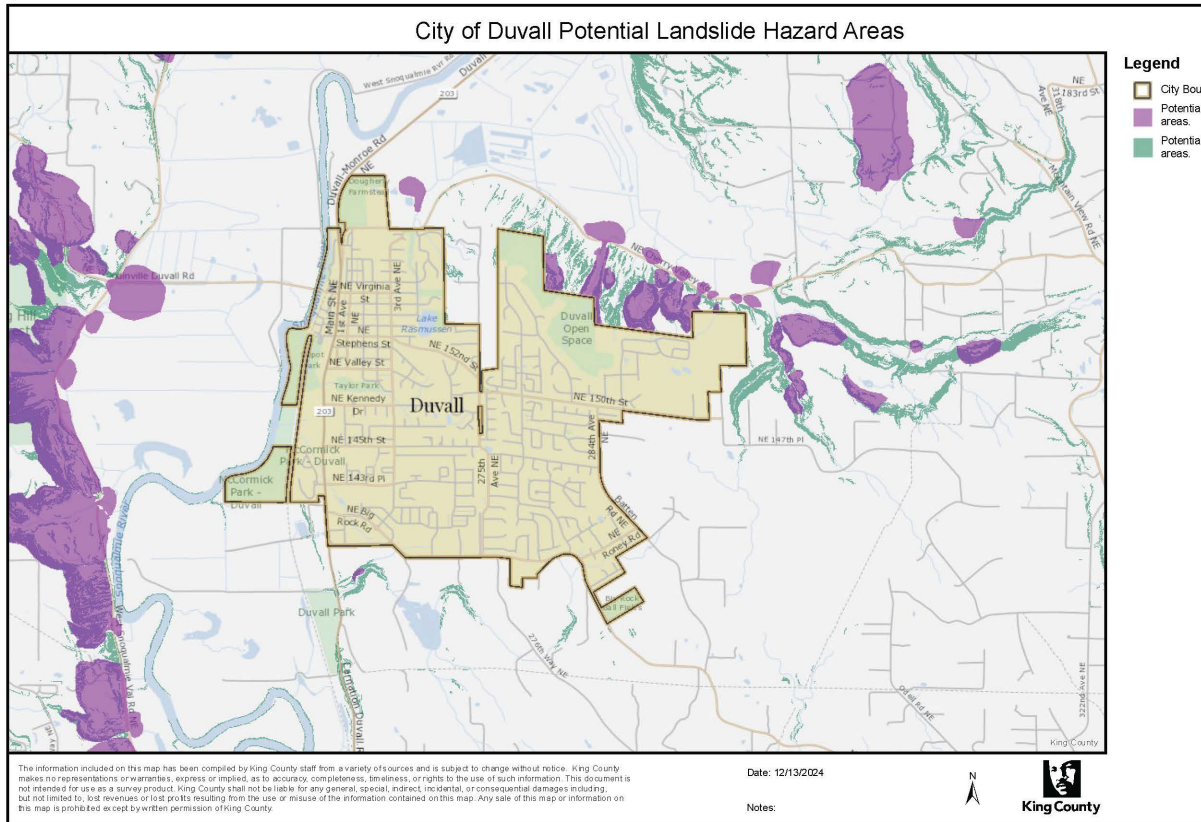
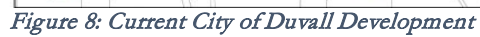


Figure 6: Tacoma Fault Seismic Scenario Map





Assets at Risk

ASSET	VALUE (\$)	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY
City Hall	\$1,559,812	City Hall is vulnerable to a range of hazards, including fire, earthquakes, cyber-attacks, and terrorism.	City Hall is essential infrastructure for maintaining city operations and serving our residents. City Hall currently has a generator hookup for power outages.	Disruption of city Services.
Visitors Center	\$1,385,850	City Hall is vulnerable to a range of hazards, including fire, earthquakes, cyber-attacks, and terrorism.	The Visitors Center serves as the primary community gathering space for the city and currently hosts City Council Meetings.	Disruption to community gathering and policy direction.
WRECK Center	\$1,149,183	The WRECK center is vulnerable to a range of hazards, including fire, earthquakes, and terrorism.	The WRECK center is currently used as a maintenance shop and staging area for Public Works operations within the city.	Disruption to Public Works Operations.
Public Works Maintenance Building	\$1,221,377	High risk of structural damage from earthquakes. The risk of fire is moderate.	The Public Works maintenance shop is the main operational area for Public Works and city operations. It currently houses the majority of the city's vehicles and tools.	Loss of ability for Public Works operations to continue and the assets contained within the building.
Public Works Office	\$1,160,412	High risk of structural damage from earthquakes. The risk of fire is moderate.	The Public Works Office is the primary area for directing operations and is located within the maintenance building.	Loss of ability for Public Works operations to continue.
Police Station	\$2,724,913	High Risk of potential structural damage from an earthquake. It is within the 500-year flood zone. The police department is also susceptible to	The City of Duvall Police Department is the location for Law Enforcement operations within the city.	Loss of law enforcement capabilities.

		acts of terrorism and cyberattacks.		
Water Pump Station	\$1,188,997	High risk of structural damage from an earthquake. Low potential for harm from an act of terrorism or tampering.	The water pumping station is essential for maintaining drinking water pressure within the city.	Loss of drinking water for some residents within the city.
Depot Building	\$409,540	The Depot Building is at risk from Earthquakes, Fires, and Acts of Terrorism. The Depot building also falls within the 500-year floodplain.	The Depot building serves as a community gathering space and a potential emergency shelter.	Loss of community gathering space and potential emergency sheltering capabilities.
Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$25,538,830	The wastewater treatment plant is vulnerable to structural damage from earthquakes. The area is also somewhat vulnerable to fires. Several structures in the wastewater plant are partially within the 500-year floodplain. Additionally, the wastewater plant is susceptible to acts of terrorism.	The Wastewater Treatment plant is an essential service for the city to maintain adequate sanitation and hygiene.	Loss of essential community services.
500,000 Gal Water Storage Tank	\$1,785,352	The Water Storage Tanks within the city are susceptible to Earthquakes and Acts of Terrorism.	Water tanks within the city are essential for the drinking water supply for residents.	Loss of essential community services.
2,200,000 Gal Water Storage Tank	\$3,828,640	The city's water storage tanks are susceptible to earthquakes and acts of terrorism.	Water tanks within the city are essential for the drinking water supply for residents.	Loss of essential community services.
Storm Vault Systems	\$13,643,235	The city's stormwater vaults are susceptible to earthquakes.	Stormwater vaults located throughout the city are crucial for regulating water outflow and mitigating urban flooding.	Impact on Urban Flooding.

Plan Update Process

This planning process can be divided into three steps:

1. What is valued in our community? (asset assessment)
2. What values are at risk or exposed to hazards? (risk assessment)
3. How will we protect what we value? (strategies)

The City of Duvall is mindful of the potential for future natural and human-caused disasters. As a small community, Duvall has limited staff and resources to respond to and recover from a significant disaster effectively. Additionally, due to the city's rural nature, limited ingress/egress can cause extended periods of isolation, without the ability to recover critical infrastructure or acquire further resources. The city recognizes that by mitigating and reducing the risks associated with known vulnerabilities, it can strengthen its resilience and expedite recovery in the event of a disaster. This proactive approach enables a more resilient community and stable economy, before, during, and after an event.

Duvall participated in a multi-jurisdictional planning update process led by King County. The city's planning efforts were spearheaded by the Emergency Management Coordinator Luke Eckert, with support from Public Works Director Steven Leniszewski and City Engineer Larissa Grundell. The team was also assisted by local jurisdictions and relevant stakeholders, who coordinated efforts and shared information during the development of the plan.

Although Duvall is susceptible to various natural and human-caused hazards, the city has not historically experienced significant damage to its assets from these threats. Through the planning process, the city identified vulnerable assets, including City Hall, the Wastewater Treatment Plant, lifeline routes, and associated critical infrastructure throughout the city. In addition to the assets identified above, the city recognizes the importance of residential and commercial properties as vital community assets.

Based on historical data and action items from the previous HMP, the planning team developed mitigation strategies to move forward. The action items and strategies from the previous HMP were carefully reviewed to assess the extent of completion and effectiveness. This data helped create new strategies.

In recognizing the community as a valuable stakeholder, public outreach was conducted through multiple channels as part of the planning process. This included a City Council meeting, where staff presented each mitigation strategy and explained the method used to identify it. A public comment period followed the meeting.

The City of Duvall updates its HMP through a collaborative process as part of the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (RHMP).

Update Process Overview

- Multi-jurisdictional coordination: Duvall partners with King County and other cities, districts, and agencies to review and revise the regional plan.
- Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee: This group includes city staff, emergency managers, and public representatives who guide the update process.
- Public involvement: Residents are invited to participate through public meetings, comment periods, and outreach activities to ensure community concerns are addressed.
- Risk assessment: The plan includes updated data on hazards like floods, earthquakes, cyber incidents, and wildfires, tailored to Duvall's geography and infrastructure.

- Mitigation strategy: Based on the risk assessment, the city identifies and prioritizes actions to reduce long-term disaster risk.
- Formal adoption: Once finalized, the updated plan is adopted by the City Council and submitted to FEMA for approval, which is required for federal mitigation funding eligibility.

Update Cycle

The plan is typically updated every five years, in line with FEMA guidelines and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

The most recent update was part of the 2020 RHMP, and future updates will follow a similar structure.

Jurisdiction Planning Team

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTRIBUTION
Luke Eckert	Emergency Management Coordinator	City of Duvall	Author
Steven Leniszewski	Public Works Director	City of Duvall	Subject Matter Expert
Larissa Grundell	City Engineer	City of Duvall	Subject Matter Expert

Plan Update Timeline

PLANNING ACTIVITY	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
Kickoff Meeting	02/08/2024	Initial meeting introducing the project of the 2026 KCRHMP and jurisdictional annexes.	Regional partners participating in the 2025 KCRHMP
First Annex Workshop	05/14/2024	First meeting to start working on annexes for the KCRHMP	Regional partners and organizations that intend to make annexes to the plan.
Coordination Meeting	07/09/2024	Coordination meeting between King County, City of Carnation, and City of Duvall	King County OEM, City of Duvall, City of Carnation.
City Coordination Meeting	10/24/2024	City Coordination Meeting	City of Carnation. City of Duvall
Department Meeting	10/25/2024	Coordination of information between departments and review of relevant data.	City of Duvall Emergency Management and Community Development
Department Meeting	12/31/2024	Coordination of information between departments and review of relevant data.	City of Duvall Emergency Management and Engineering Department
First Draft Review	12/31/2024	Meeting with department leads to review hazards and verify the accuracy of current data.	City of Duvall Emergency Management and Public Works Department
First Draft Submitted to King County	01/10/2024	Submittal of the first draft version of the HMP to King County	City of Duvall Emergency Management. King County Office of Emergency Management.
Review by County	1/31/2025		
Review By State	3/13/2025		
Review by FEMA	5/19/2025		
City Council Presentation and feedback	12/02/2025		
City Council Adoption	TBD		

Public Outreach

Public Outreach Events

EVENT	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
Earth Day Community Outreach Event	04/27/2024	Held an information and discussion booth to talk about hazards and emergency preparedness with community members and get input on risks to the community.	City of Duvall Carnation Duvall Citizen Core Council Members of the Public
Duvall Days Community Outreach Event	06/01/2024	Hosted a booth at a significant community event to discuss regional disasters, what hazards are present in the region and local area, and to get input from members of the public on the planning process.	City of Duvall King County Office of Emergency Management Carnation Duvall Citizen Core Council Members of the Public
Community Survey	07/26/2024	Utilized the King County RHMP Survey posted at various locations within our jurisdiction with a QR code to gather feedback from the community on their assessment of hazard vulnerability within our city.	A digital survey was sent out to King County Residents to assess hazard perceptions.
Public Hearing	12/02/2025	Public Hearing at City Council meeting to get community feedback on hazards and the plan.	Community members and the general public.

City of Duvall Hazard Mitigation Program

Overview

The City of Duvall's Hazard Mitigation Program is a proactive initiative designed to safeguard the community from natural and human-caused disasters by reducing long-term risks and enhancing resilience. As a participating jurisdiction in the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, Duvall collaborates with regional partners to identify local vulnerabilities and develop strategic actions to protect lives, property, and infrastructure. Through public engagement, data-driven risk assessments, and alignment with FEMA guidelines, the program serves as a blueprint for building a safer, more prepared Duvall while ensuring eligibility for federal mitigation funding.

Previous HMP Integration

The development of hazard mitigation strategies followed a structured multiple-step process. First, the city reviewed the previous HMP action items and determined which items should be carried forward into the updated plan. Subsequently, the city and its resources are assessed to identify any new or previously omitted action items from the prior plan. The actions are subsequently organized into broader strategies, with additional actions included as required. The finalized strategies are prioritized through a county-level process, as documented in the base plan.

Plan Monitoring, Implementation, and Future Updates

King County oversees the ongoing monitoring and updating of the mitigation plan. This includes scheduling annual plan reviews and bi-annual updates to the mitigation strategies. The County also collects updates on mitigation projects for inclusion in the yearly countywide report. As part of the 2020 update to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, each participating jurisdiction committed to convening its internal planning team at least once a year. During these meetings, they will evaluate progress on hazard mitigation strategies and update them as needed based on new data or recent disasters.

King County Emergency Management, leading the countywide planning effort, will also notify planning partners of any federal funding opportunities under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program. Proposals from these partners will be evaluated in accordance with the prioritization process outlined in this plan. Whenever possible, the county will support partner jurisdictions in submitting grant proposals, making this a key strategy for implementing the plan.

Plan Goals

Core Safety & Risk Reduction

- Minimize loss of life, injury, and property damage.
- Protect critical infrastructure and public services.
- Reduce vulnerability of high-risk areas.

Community & Environmental Resilience

- Preserve natural systems.
- Promote sustainable land use and development.
- Protect cultural, historical, and recreational assets.

Capacity Building & Coordination

- Strengthen local mitigation capabilities.
- Enhance coordination among city departments.
- Increase public awareness and education.

Planning and Implementation

- Integrate hazard mitigation into other city plans.
- Prioritize mitigation projects.
- Ensure equitable access to mitigation resources.
- Secure funding for mitigation goals.

The next plan update is scheduled for 2030. All jurisdictions are required to submit letters of intent by 2028, at least two years before the plan's expiration. The County will initiate the regional planning process at least 18 months before the expiry of the 2025 plan.

Ongoing Public Engagement

King County and its partner cities maintain robust public outreach programs focused on personal preparedness and education. Information about the progress of the hazard mitigation plan will be integrated into these outreach efforts. This approach provides King County residents with a better understanding of the county's progress and priorities in large-scale mitigation, while also offering opportunities for public feedback. The public must understand how their activities contribute to and are supported by broader risk-reduction efforts at the local, state, and federal levels.

The outreach and mitigation teams will continue to collaborate with media and agency partners to highlight successful mitigation efforts and explain how vulnerabilities are being addressed. When feasible, public tours of completed mitigation projects will be organized, allowing community members to see the results of these efforts firsthand.

In addition to the county's efforts, the City of Duvall recognizes its unique, rural, community-centric nature. Public outreach is a vital part of every planning process, as it allows for a greater understanding of the community's needs and capabilities. Additionally, the city works to create public buy-in and trust through outreach. Building this form of social capital within the community builds overall community resiliency.

Hazard Mitigation Authorities, Responsibilities, and Capabilities

Plans

PLAN TITLE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	POINT OF CONTACT	RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Comprehensive Plan	City of Duvall Community Development	Community Development Director	The Comprehensive Plan provides general information about development trends and critical areas. The Comprehensive Plan and HMP can be aligned to direct future development out of hazard areas.
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	City of Duvall Emergency Management	Luke Eckert	The CEMP provides general information about risk and vulnerability to the community. The CEMP and HMP can be aligned to help emergency responders better understand and plan for emergency response.
Capital Facilities Plan	City of Duvall Public Works	Larissa Grundell	The capital facilities plan was reviewed to identify any projects that may mitigate a recognized hazard. The CFP and HMP can be aligned by including capital projects within both plans.
Surface and Stormwater Plan	City of Duvall Public Works	Larissa Grundell	The stormwater plan was reviewed to identify any projects that may mitigate a recognized hazard. The stormwater plan and HMP can be aligned by incorporating surface water and stormwater projects into both plans.
Duvall Watershed Plan	City of Duvall Community Development	Community Development Director	The watershed plan was developed with the goals of improving surface storage, groundwater, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality within the City of Duvall..
Comprehensive Water System Plan	City of Duvall Community Development	Steven Leniszewski	The water system plan was reviewed to identify any projects that may mitigate a recognized hazard. The water system plan and HMP can be aligned by incorporating water system projects into both plans.
Parks, Trails, and Open Space Plan	City of Duvall Community Development	Community Development Director	Future updates to the plan should focus on identifying land for acquisition or restoration that will serve both mitigation and park needs.
Duvall Downtown Sub-Area Plan	City of Duvall Community Development	Community Development Director	The plan supports floodplain preservation by incorporating the park and trail along the river as an amenity that enhances downtown.
Stormwater Management Plan	City of Duvall Public Works	Larissa Grundell	

Programs, Policies, and Processes

PROGRAM/POLICY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	POINT OF CONTACT	RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Building Codes	City of Duvall Community Development	Brian Kehler	Building codes ensure that new construction and improvements meet standards that prevent damage from most hazards.
Emergency Management Program	City of Duvall Emergency Management	Luke Eckert	Plan coordination
Critical Areas Ordinance	City of Duvall Community Development	Community Development Director	The Critical Areas Ordinance establishes development standards for environmentally or geologically sensitive areas.
National Flood Insurance Program	City of Duvall Community Development	Community Development Director	By participating in the NFIP, the city regulates development within the floodplain and enforces construction standards that reduce risk.

Entities Responsible for Hazard Mitigation

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	POINT OF CONTACT	RESPONSIBILITY(S)
Emergency Management	Luke Eckert	Identify and update Hazard Information. Engage the public in hazard identification and mitigation activities. Plan hazard mitigation activities within the city.
Community Development	Community Development Director	Direct resilient building standards and projects that take identified hazard information into account. Manage the National Flood Insurance Program and other hazard-mitigation plans.
Office of the Mayor	Cynthia McNabb	Direct Policies to help with hazard mitigation.
Public Works	Steven Leniszewski	Design and conduct hazard mitigation projects.

National Flood Insurance Program

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

What department is responsible for floodplain management in your community?	Community Development
Who is your community's floodplain administrator? (title/position)	Community Development Director
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	09/15/2020
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	2022
Does your community have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No

Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your community? If so, please state why.	Flood mapping is well established in our community, as regional flooding is common. Community members are aware of flood hazards.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of training/assistance is required?	Additional training would be welcome.
Does your community participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, what is your CRS Classification, and are you seeking to improve your rating? If not, is your community interested in joining CRS?	Yes.
How many Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) properties are located in your jurisdiction?	SRL: 0 RL: 0
Has your community ever conducted an elevation or buyout 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?	No

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategy Status

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY	STATUS
COD-1	Complete Structural evaluation and seismic retrofits of city buildings and facilities to improve resistance to earthquakes.	High	Retrofitting is complete on the Permit Center building. Additional retrofitting is still needed on City Hall. The design is currently being scoped for a building remodel, which will involve either retrofitting or a complete new construction.
COD-2	Construct a new seismically sound public works facility. The current facility, which houses all public works resources and assets, has limited capacity to withstand an event. This creates a multiplying effect of hazard risk in the event of an earthquake.	High	Ongoing
COD-3	Install emergency vehicle fuel storage tanks at the Public Works yard (diesel and gasoline) and the Police Department (gasoline).	Medium	A tank has been installed at the Public Works yard. No progress on the additional tank at the Police Department
COD-4	Improve communications at the emergency operations center (EOC). Obtain emergency AM radio transmission capabilities. Train with the currently implemented public alert and warning systems to build general resiliency and communications procedures in the event of a dam failure.	Medium	Radio replacements installed with new antennae. Plans are in place to improve communications through training and exercises. An AM radio transmission station needs grant funding to

			purchase. Currently searching for funding.
COD-5	Support floodway restoration and hazard mitigation activities, including bank protection at McCormick Park and other public properties and facilities.	Medium	Preliminary assessment and design options done. No other progress.
COD-6	Continue implementing and improving surface water utility programs related to flood hazard management.	High	Budget approved for 2025/2026 to hire an FTE stormwater management position. Recruitment is ongoing.
COD-7	Determine and implement mitigation measures, including conveyance or stormwater facility improvements for locations with repetitive stormwater flooding and/or other hazards that impact property and/or roadways.	High	Partially completed and ongoing. Some repairs are underway. New development plans include the construction of stormwater retention ponds.
COD-8	Evaluate and mitigate landslides and landslide hazards within the Coe Clemons Creek drainage basin.	Medium	Evaluation and project completed, stabilizing the shoreline and installing better drainage with a robust culvert replacement.
COD-9	Complete structural evaluation and seismic retrofits of the Crestview Reservoir and the Big Rock Road Reservoir to increase earthquake resistance and water supply continuity.	High	Approved in the 2025-2026 budget.
COD-10	Upgrade approximately 2,900 feet of inadequate, fragile 10-inch diameter asbestos-concrete water main at the Tolt 2 water connection, to increase water supply reliability.	High	Mostly complete. Some small follow-up projects to remove the last remaining sections.
COD-11	Install water main looping and system upgrades to enhance earthquake resistance, improve fire flow, and ensure redundancy.	Medium	95% complete. Final sections are ongoing.
COD-12	Evaluate backup water supplies, including operational improvements at the existing Taylor Landing wellhead.	Low	No progress has been made with the usability of water at Taylor's Landing. Evaluation showed that a water purification system would be required.
COD-13	Enhance physical security detection and response capabilities for critical facilities.	High	Digital security locks have been installed to restrict access to City Hall and the Permit Center. Cameras are installed at City Hall and the wastewater plant. Additional security fencing was installed to prevent unauthorized entrance to the wastewater treatment plant.

COD-14	Complete efficiency evaluation, redundancy improvements, and Wastewater Treatment Plant retrofits to increase earthquake resistance and provide continuity of operations following power supply disruption.	Medium	Complete
COD-15	Complete efficiency evaluation, redundancy improvements, and sewer lift station retrofits to increase earthquake resistance and continuity of operation following power supply disruption.	Medium	Complete
COD-16	Complete slip lining of the existing, inadequate, segmented concrete sewer main to increase earthquake resistance.	Medium	Partially complete in sections of the city, the project is still ongoing.
COD-17	Update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan in accordance with WAC 118-30 and RCW 38.52.	High	Plan updated and implemented in 2024. Continual planning, maintenance, and revision are ongoing.
COD-18	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	High	The plan is currently in progress.
COD-19	Evaluate and update the current communication plan to create a comprehensive plan in accordance with WAC 118-30.	High	The communication plan is currently a “basic” plan. Updating is ongoing.
COD-20	Continue coordinating with Eastside Fire and Rescue, Riverview School District, Seattle Public Utilities, the City of Carnation, and the King County Office of Emergency Management.	High	Ongoing with regular coordination calls, meetings, and joint trainings and exercises.
COD-21	Evaluate and improve notification, evacuation, and response planning for areas within the Tolt Reservoir and the potential inundation areas of the Culmback Reservoir.	High	Ongoing
COD-22	Evaluate, map, and educate vulnerable populations within the city.	Low	No progress
COD-23	Support and enhance the first responder National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) training, EOC preparedness, and electronic data collection (ATC-20, other).	High	Ongoing
COD-24	Maintain personal supplies, consumables, and equipment to support 20 responders for seven days during emergency response activities.	Medium	Ongoing. Some emergency food storage and cots are in supply. Planning on increasing capabilities.
COD-25	Complete undergrounding of overhead utilities where possible, and support undergrounding development requirements to reduce the risk of power outages and injuries from downed lines.	Medium	Partially completed and ongoing. A significant portion of overhead utility lines have been installed underground, and new development requires underground utilities.
COD-26	Evaluate and implement dedicated partial full-time employee equivalents (FTE’s) for	Medium	1 FTE position added for Emergency Management.

	the emergency management program, including Emergency Management and Public Information Officer partial FTE's.		Public information role split between Emergency Management FTE and other new positions within the city.
COD-27	Support public safety with disaster response education, training, and other activities. Coordinate with Riverview School District and Eastside Fire and Rescue educators to deliver public safety messages, including those related to earthquakes, pandemics, widespread power and utility outages, and other emergency management issues.	High	Ongoing
COD-28	Coordinate with local grocery stores, equipment suppliers, fuel providers, and contractors to provide materials, fuel, consumables, and services during emergencies.	Medium	Ongoing.
COD-29	Participate in the development of the King County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	Medium	Ongoing
COD-30	Evaluate the effectiveness of vehicle barricades in preventing unauthorized vehicle access during significant community events.	Medium	Ongoing
COD-31	Reduce wildfire risks by promoting Firewise community principles. Collaborate with Eastside Fire and Rescue, King County Conservation District, and the Department of Natural Resources to educate and engage residents and pursue funding to support wildfire mitigation.	Medium	Ongoing
COD-32	Safeguard municipal operations, infrastructure, and sensitive data from cyber threats by implementing a proactive, scalable, and resilient cybersecurity framework.	High	Ongoing
COD-33	Conduct a municipal business impact analysis to identify and prioritize critical municipal functions, assess potential impacts of disruptions, and guide investment in hazard mitigation strategies that ensure continuity of essential services.	High	Ongoing
COD-34	Protect vulnerable populations during extreme heat and cold events by establishing accessible, safe, and resilient heating and cooling centers as part of the municipality's hazard mitigation and climate adaptation efforts.	High	Ongoing

2025 Hazard Mitigation Strategies

STRATEGY	LEAD AGENCY/POC	TIMELINE	PRIORITY
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Utility Resiliency	City of Duvall Public Works. Larissa Grundell, City Engineer	2025-2030	High
Surface Water and Floodplain Management	City of Duvall Community Development. Community Development Director	2025-2030	High
Emergency Management	City of Duvall Emergency Management. Luke Eckert, Emergency Management Coordinator.	2025-2030	High
Continuity of Operations	City of Duvall Emergency Management. Luke Eckert, Emergency Management Coordinator.	2025-2030	High
Community Disaster Preparedness	City of Duvall Emergency Management. Luke Eckert, Emergency Management Coordinator.	2025-2030	High

Utility Resiliency

Lead Points of Contact	Partner Points of Contact	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
Larissa Grundell, City Engineer	Puget Sound Energy Ziply WAVE Seattle Public Utilities	All hazards	Local funds Utility funds FEMA HMA
Strategy Vision/Objective Enhance the resilience of city utilities and other utilities serving the city to all hazards, promoting reduced damage and rapid recovery after a disaster.			
Mitigation Strategy This strategy encompasses several projects aimed at enhancing the resilience of the city's water and sewer systems, as well as other essential utilities, including electricity and internet. • Complete a seismic retrofit of the Crestview Reservoir and the Big Rock Road Reservoir to increase earthquake resistance and water supply continuity according to the results of a recently completed evaluation. • Complete the water main looping and system upgrades to enhance resistance to earthquakes, improve fire flow, and increase redundancy. (Ongoing) • Evaluate backup water supplies, including operational improvements at the existing Taylor Landing well head. • Enhance physical security detection and response capabilities for critical facilities. • Complete slip lining of the existing concrete segmented sewer main to increase earthquake resistance. • Complete efficiency evaluation, redundancy improvements, and Wastewater Treatment Plant retrofits to increase earthquake resistance and provide continuity of operations following power supply disruption. • Retrofit the existing Public Works facility to be earthquake resilient. • Complete undergrounding of overhead utilities where possible and support undergrounding development requirements to reduce the potential for power outages and injuries from downed lines. • Install backup generators at sites vulnerable to power outages.			
2-Year Objectives • Complete Move of the Public Works facility to a new, less vulnerable location. • Upgrade the Tolt 2 water main. • Enhance physical security with new lock systems and cameras.	5-Year Objectives • Complete Wastewater Treatment Plant evaluation. • Implement additional security measures	Long-Term and Ongoing Objectives • Continue undergrounding utilities as much as possible until complete • Continue slip lining the sewer main as much as possible until complete • Continue water main looping and system upgrades as much as possible until complete • Construct Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrades • Obtain funding for a backup water filtration system at Taylor's Landing	

Implementation Plan/Actions

The city is making steady progress on an overall program to increase utility resiliency. Several projects are currently at various stages of construction, with additional projects planned for the next 2 years.

The city will continue to prioritize projects, seek funding, and implement projects as opportunities arise, such as when new development or road improvement projects occur.

Performance Measures

- Amount of pipe retrofitted
- Number of structures retrofitted
- Overall system resiliency

Surface Water and Floodplain Management

Lead Points of Contact	Partner Points of Contact	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
Larissa Grundell, City Engineer	Community Development Department	Flooding Landslide	Local funds Utility funds FEMA HMA
Strategy Vision/Objective			
Improve the city’s stormwater system to reduce flooding in areas prone to repetitive flooding and mitigate landslide hazards. Maintain compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.			
Mitigation Strategy			
This strategy encompasses several projects aimed at enhancing the resiliency of the city’s water and sewer systems, as well as other utilities such as electricity and internet. - Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. - Support floodway restoration and hazard mitigation activities, including bank protection at McCormick Park and other public properties and facilities. - Continue to implement and improve the surface water utility programs related to flood hazard Management. - Determine and implement mitigation measures, including conveyance or stormwater facility improvements for locations with repetitive stormwater flooding and/or other hazards that impact property and/or roadways			
2-Year Objectives - Construct mitigation measures to improve stormwater facilities - Identify landslide hazard mitigation measures	5-Year Objectives Mitigate landslide hazards.	Long-Term and Ongoing Objectives - Continue maintaining compliance with the NFIP - Continue to implement and improve the surface water utility program.	
Implementation Plan/Actions			
The city will continue to make progress on improving the stormwater system and reducing landslide hazards. The city is currently in good standing with the NFIP and will remain so. The city will seek funding and partnerships to complete the identified studies and projects.			
Performance Measures - Project implementation - NFIP status - Risk Reduction			

Emergency Management

Lead Points of Contact	Partner Points of Contact	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
Luke Eckert, Emergency Management Coordinator	City of Duvall Public Works Director Carnation Duvall Citizen Corps Council King County OEM & Zone Coordinator	All hazards	Local funds Utility funds FEMA HMA
Strategy Vision/Objective Increase the capacity and capabilities of the city's emergency response services to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster.			
Mitigation Strategy This strategy encompasses several projects aimed at enhancing the capacity and capabilities of the city's emergency response services. - Continued maintenance of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. - Update Hazard Mitigation Plan on a five-year schedule. - Create a comprehensive emergency communications plan. - Evaluate, map, and educate the public on local hazards and emergency preparedness. - Support and enhance first responder National Incident Management System and Incident Command System training, EOC preparedness, and electronic data collection (ATC-20, other). - Evaluate and improve notification, evacuation, and response planning for areas within the Tolt Reservoir and the Culmbach Reservoir potential inundation areas. - Seek funding for an emergency AM radio transmission system. - Coordinate with local volunteer organizations, including Carnation-Duvall Citizen Corps. Promote volunteer training activities, pre-certification, and the CERT and Map Your Neighborhood programs. - Continue coordination with Eastside Fire and Rescue, Riverview School District, Seattle Public Utilities, City of Carnation, and the King County Office of Emergency Management. - Support public safety with disaster response education, training, and other activities. Coordinate with Riverview School District and Eastside Fire and Rescue educators to deliver public safety messages, including those related to earthquakes, pandemics, widespread power and utility outages, and other emergency management issues. - Obtain additional emergency supplies, including food, water, and sheltering capabilities to support staff during emergency response. - Coordinate with local grocery stores, equipment suppliers, fuel providers, and contractors to provide materials, fuel, consumables, and services during emergencies. - Participate in and give input on the development of the King County Community Wildfire Protection plan to help guide knowledge and policy implementation on mitigation impacts of wildfires within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) - Assess the possibility of utilizing barricades to prevent unauthorized vehicle access to community events that attract large crowds. - Conduct a municipal business impact analysis to identify and prioritize critical municipal functions, assess potential impacts of disruptions, and guide investment in hazard mitigation strategies that ensure continuity of essential services. - Safeguard municipal operations, infrastructure, and sensitive data from cyber threats by implementing a proactive, scalable, and resilient cybersecurity framework.			

2-Year Objectives • Improve public safety messaging program. • Improve the notification plan for the Tolt Reservoir and the Culmback Reservoir potential inundation areas. • Obtain emergency AM radio transmission equipment. • Obtain additional emergency supplies.	5-Year Objectives • Coordinate with local businesses to support recovery operations • Identify vulnerable populations within the city.	Long-Term and Ongoing Objectives • Continue coordination with regional first responders and agencies • Continue to support staff training opportunities • Continuation of training and exercises, including city staff and regional partners.
Implementation Plan/Actions The city will support efforts to increase capacity and capability for emergency response efforts and promote a culture of preparedness within City Hall, encompassing both city operations and the needs of residents.		
Performance Measures • Project implementation		

Continuity of Operations

Lead Points of Contact	Partner Points of Contact	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
Luke Eckert, Emergency Management Coordinator	Department Directors	All hazards	Local funds FEMA HMA
Strategy Vision/Objective Enhance the resilience of city facilities and the capacity of city staff to respond to and recover from disasters, ensuring the continuity of government operations during disruptions.			
Mitigation Strategy This strategy encompasses several projects aimed at enhancing the resiliency of city facilities and the capacity of city staff. - Construct a new earthquake-resistant City Hall. - Construct a seismically sound Public Works facility. - Complete structural evaluation and seismic retrofits of other city buildings and facilities to improve resistance to earthquakes. - Install backup generators at city facilities vulnerable to power outages. - Purchase and maintain personal supplies, consumables, and equipment to support city staff for two weeks following a disaster. - Conduct a municipal business impact analysis to identify and prioritize critical municipal functions, assess potential impacts of disruptions, and guide investment in hazard mitigation strategies that ensure continuity of essential services. - Safeguard municipal operations, infrastructure, and sensitive data from cyber threats by implementing a proactive, scalable, and resilient cybersecurity framework. - Write a Continuity of Operations Plan.			
2-Year Objectives - Construct seismic retrofits at the Public Works facility. - Complete seismic evaluation of other city facilities. - Purchase and maintain supplies to support city staff. - Write the COOP plan.	5-Year Objectives - Install backup generators at critical facilities. - Construct seismic retrofits at other city facilities.	Long-Term Objectives Construct a new City Hall.	
Implementation Plan/Actions The city will continue to make progress in improving the resiliency of city facilities and the capabilities of city staff to ensure continuity of government operations during disruptions. The city will seek funding for implementation and prioritize actions.			
Performance Measures Project implementation			

Community Disaster Preparedness

Lead Points of Contact	Partner Points of Contact	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
Luke Eckert, Emergency Management Coordinator	Greg Bawden, Eastside Fire and Rescue Riverview School District	All Hazards	
Strategy Vision/Objective			
To build a safe, informed, and resilient community where all residents, businesses, and institutions are prepared for, protected from, and able to recover swiftly from natural and human-made disasters.			
Mitigation Strategy			
This strategy encompasses several projects aimed at enhancing overall community resilience and preparedness. - Continued maintenance of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. - Update Hazard Mitigation Plan on a five-year schedule. - Evaluate, map, and educate the public on local hazards and emergency preparedness. - Evaluate and improve notification, evacuation, and response planning for areas within the Tolt Reservoir and the Culmback Reservoir potential inundation areas - Coordinate with local volunteer organizations, including Carnation-Duvall Citizen Corps. Promote volunteer training activities, pre-certification, and the CERT and Map Your Neighborhood programs - Support public safety with disaster response education, training, and other activities. Coordinate with Riverview School District and Eastside Fire and Rescue educators to deliver public safety messages, including on earthquakes, pandemics, widespread loss of utilities and access, and other emergency management issues. - Conduct a municipal business impact analysis to identify and prioritize critical municipal functions, assess potential impacts of disruptions, and guide investment in hazard mitigation strategies that ensure continuity of essential services. - Safeguard municipal operations, infrastructure, and sensitive data from cyber threats by implementing a proactive, scalable, and resilient cybersecurity framework. - Protect vulnerable populations during extreme heat and cold events by establishing accessible, safe, and resilient heating and cooling centers as part of the municipality's hazard mitigation and climate adaptation efforts.			
2-Year Objectives	5-Year Objectives	Long-Term Objectives	
- Continue public outreach events. - Build a strong social media presence within the community. - Continue to work with volunteer organizations within the community. - Identify vulnerable populations and identify strategies for assisting. - Identify safe and accessible heating and cooling centers within the community.	- Develop a library of public preparedness communications and materials. - Provide training through public representative inclusion in jurisdictional exercises. - Complete a comprehensive emergency communication plan.	Build a truly resilient community by including the public as a stakeholder in emergency management.	

Implementation Plan/Actions

A prepared and resilient community mitigation strategy is implemented through ongoing multi-channel community outreach, inclusion, and identification. Through this process, the community becomes a partner and stakeholder in emergency management, building on existing social capital. It is essential to leverage existing knowledge and established groups. For the plan to succeed, feedback forums must be established so that feedback feeds into the process.

Performance Measures

An informed and resilient community that is proactive in disaster preparedness.

Res. 25-13 - Adoption of the Revised Hazard Mitigation Plan

Final Audit Report

2025-12-03

Created:	2025-12-03
By:	John Botero (john.botero@duvallwa.gov)
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