

RESOLUTION R-5727

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND
ADOPTING THE CITY OF KIRKLAND HAZARD MITIGATION ANNEX TO THE
KING COUNTY REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

1 WHEREAS, the ability of a jurisdiction to mitigate natural hazard risk during and
2 following an emergency or disaster is critical to the protection of life, property, and the
3 environment; and
4

5 WHEREAS, on January 27, 2026, the King County Council approved and adopted the
6 updated 2025-2030 King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan ("Plan"), as approved by the
7 Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA"); and
8

9 WHEREAS, as part of a multi-jurisdictional planning process, the City of Kirkland
10 developed a City Hazard Mitigation Annex ("Annex") to the Plan, in an effort to identify
11 mitigation strategies that can be implemented to reduce risk and impacts associated with
12 natural and human-caused hazards; and
13

14 WHEREAS, the Annex was developed in accordance with the FEMA Hazard Mitigation
15 Program guidance; and
16

17 WHEREAS, the Annex takes an integrated approach to mitigation and risk reduction
18 management to facilitate the City's ability to best serve the Kirkland community during and
19 following an emergency or disaster; and
20

21 WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt the updated Annex on behalf of the City.
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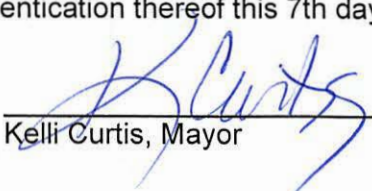
23 NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Kirkland as
24 follows:
25

26 Section 1. The City Council hereby adopts the City Hazard Mitigation Annex to the
27 2025-2030 King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan for the City of Kirkland. A copy of the
28 City of Kirkland's Hazard Mitigation Annex is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated in
29 full by this reference.
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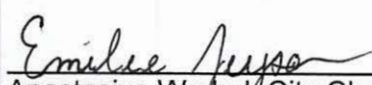
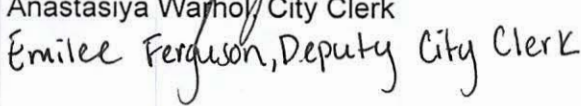
31 Section 2. The City Manager is hereby authorized to take such further actions as
32 necessary to help ensure the successful implementation of the King County Regional Hazard
33 Mitigation Plan and the adopted City of Kirkland Hazard Mitigation Annex.
34

35 Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this 7th day of
36 April, 2026.
37

Signed in authentication thereof this 7th day of April, 2026.


Kelli Curtis, Mayor

Attest:


Anastasiya Warhol, City Clerk

Emilee Ferguson, Deputy City Clerk

City of Kirkland Plan Annex

Introduction

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

- **Date of Incorporation** – October 9, 1905
- **Current Population** – 91,194 as of 2023
- **Population Growth** – Since its incorporation in 1905, the population of the City of Kirkland has grown from 392 people to 92,000. Most of this growth can be attributed to numerous annexations and the consolidation of the cities of Kirkland and Houghton in 1968. The Rose Hill and South Juanita areas were annexed into the City in the 1980s. The 2011 annexation of Finn Hill, North Juanita, and Kingsgate also significantly increased the City's population and geographic area. Each of the large annexations/consolidations almost doubled the existing population of Kirkland causing it to reach its current stage. Currently, it is the livability of Kirkland that is drawing major businesses, mostly technology focused, to establish large complexes within the city. Business growth includes residential growth adding to the need for secondary services such as schools, healthcare, shopping, personal and pet services, entertainment, and dining. This interdependent relationship has continued to fuel Kirkland's growth and development.
- **Location and Description** – The City of Kirkland is in the Pacific Northwest Puget Sound Region on the east side of Lake Washington. Kirkland is located across Lake Washington from the City of Seattle. Nearby cities also include Hunts Point located southwest, Bellevue located on the south, Redmond, located on the east, Bothell and Woodinville both located on the north. Interstate 405 runs north to south bisecting portions of the City and State Route 520 borders a small part of the City on the south.

In the City of Kirkland 2024 Biennial Residents Survey 95% of respondents rated Kirkland as a positive place to live. When asked what makes Kirkland a positive place to live descriptive words include:

Good People	Community	Parks	Nature
Proximity	Walkability	Safe	Low Crime
Access to Water	Downtown	Shopping	Dining

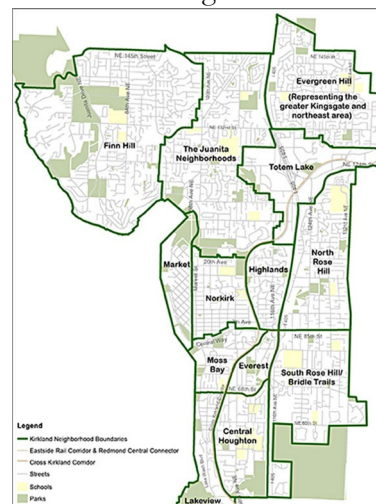
History – Kirkland incorporated in 1905 with a population of 392 people and was primarily a logging and farming community. In the early 1900s, Kirkland was a transportation center for the eastside with ferries transporting commuters and goods to Seattle 18 hours a day. The opening of the Lake Washington Floating Bridge in 1940 signaled the end of the lake ferries. Kirkland's downtown is located on Lake Washington. The City has grown beyond a bedroom community and has become a commercial and employment center characterized by a mix of small businesses, corporate headquarters, light industrial and manufacturing, and high-tech business including Tableau and Google. The City has a heightened awareness of public health related emergencies, as a result of being the United States epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic. The world has seen an increase in civil unrest, including the City of Kirkland, and civic demonstrations. Although limited, and primarily peaceful, these activities have created a greater need for planning and mitigation actions.

Jurisdiction Profile

Located on the east shore of Lake Washington consisting of 18 square miles, the city of Kirkland was founded in 1888 and incorporated in 1905.

As of 2023 the population is reported as just over 91,000.

The government structure is Council – Manager.



- **Climate** – Kirkland’s climate is mild during the summer months when temperatures tend to be in the 70s and cool during winter when temperatures tend to be in the 40s. Typically, the warmest month of the year is August with a mean average maximum temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit and the coldest month of the year being December with a mean average minimum temperature of 37.0 degrees Fahrenheit. However, according to the National Weather Service data, the city saw atypical heat patterns in June of 2021, July of 2022, and July of 2024, with high temperatures in the 90s. Between 2020 – 2025, the lowest day time temperatures over the winter were as low as 16 degrees. The annual total precipitation at Kirkland is 37.82 inches, precipitation generally occurs in winter months rather than summer months. The wettest month of the year is November with an average rainfall of 5.85 inches.
- **Governing Body Format** – Kirkland operates under the *council-manager* form of government. The City Council is comprised of seven non-partisan members who are elected by the registered voters of Kirkland to serve *at-large*. Council Members are elected every two years to serve four-year terms. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected among the members to serve two-year terms.
- The City consists of eleven departments:
 - City Attorney’s Office
 - City Manager’s Office
 - Municipal Court
 - Finance & Administration
 - Fire Department
 - Human Resources
 - Information Technology
 - Parks and Community Services
 - Planning & Building
 - Police Department
 - Public Works

Development Trends

Between 2022 and 2024, the City engaged Kirkland residents, business owners, and boards and commissions in updating the Kirkland Comprehensive Plan. The City Council adopted the revised Comprehensive Plan in December 2024. The Comprehensive Plan serves as the guiding policy document for the City’s vision for the future, and actions relating to zoning, subdivision, design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements.

The consistent and ongoing engagement of the community through boards, commissions, public meetings, surveys, and daily interactions influence City leadership decisions about growth, development, and the future. The City’s commitment to ‘Whole Community’ living is visible through purposeful and thoughtful actions to build and sustain a complementary working and living environment.

Kirkland Risk Summary

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE
Avalanche	The City has no risk of avalanche.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Earthquake	The City is at risk from two fault structures. The northern ridge of the Seattle Fault is a few miles south of Kirkland and the southernmost tip of South Whidbey Island Fault extends slightly into the most northern edge of the City. Significant movement of either fault could cause direct or secondary impacts to the City. The primary risk is for loss of life and injuries. The most likely risk is disruption of critical infrastructure services, including water, power, and communication. There exists a risk of Seiche on the shores of Lake Washington impacting the City shoreline from a Seattle Fault quake.	The City's water system is not hardened against a major earthquake which would result in limited or suspension of services, including at the major medical center within the City, that serves a broad community base beyond the City limits. The City performed an elevated roadway assessment in 2019 to assess transportation route disruptions and identified within the city there would be adequate lifeline routes, however the ability for resources to be brought to the City is extremely unlikely in a major incident. The City had limited construction of multi-story structures for many years resulting in a limited number of large unreinforced masonry buildings. Current building codes require earthquake design consideration. The community is engaged in ongoing preparedness programs, but there are still less residents and business prepared than those that are prepared. Kirkland is extremely dependent on technology and networks for government, community, and private business operations.	The impact of a significant earthquake on either fault line near Kirkland would include the potential for loss of life, injuries, communication disruptions, transportation challenges, basic infrastructure failure, suspension of commerce, and generally a negative situation for any and all persons found to be in Kirkland at the time of incident.	Probability: Frequent / Rare. Smaller scale earthquakes are frequent in the area. Larger earthquakes occurring along the South Whidbey Island Fault or Seattle Fault range from Occasional to Rare. Climate change may heighten earthquake risk and intensity, as well as increase their frequency.

Kirkland Risk Summary (continued)

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE
Flood	The City has limited 'traditional' flood risk with only a few small water ways at risk for moving beyond bank capacity. The City has 1 commercial structure within the Special Flood Hazard Area. The City implements floodplain management regulations and has limited development in the floodplain.	The City has limited floodplain areas, most of which are identified protected wetlands. Mitigation projects are reducing risk to transportation routes caused by creek and stream flooding.	The City has minimal impacts from flooding and continues to review and modify, as needed, building and land use regulations and implement agricultural projects to further reduce risk.	Probability: Rare. Warmer temperatures increase atmospheric moisture, causing more intense and frequent rainfall which may overwhelm drainage systems and lead to possible urban flooding. Climate change may increase the frequency and intensity of storms that create urban flooding.
Landslide	The City has areas at risk for landslide due to topography and geological makeup of the region.	The City completed a Landslide and Liquefaction modeling project in 2018 resulting in Lidar mapping of vulnerable areas. Most the areas are along the shore of Lake Washington and in the area known as Finn Hill.	The impacts of a landslide could include loss of life, injuries, damage or destruction of public or personal property, disruption of transportation, commerce, communications, community services, and school operations among other area specific impacts. In addition to land-based impacts, there is acknowledgment that debris into waterways could create significant environmental concerns.	Probability: Frequent Frequent small scale landslides with minimal impacts have occurred within the City, however there is a rare risk of catastrophic landslide due to the geology of Kirkland. Reference Figure 5: Landslide Risk map included in this annex, page 13. Climate change may increase the likelihood of future landslides through several mechanisms, including: Increased precipitation, and Extreme weather events

Kirkland Risk Summary (continued)

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE
Extreme Weather	The Seattle area is at risk for occasional extreme weather to which Kirkland is not immune. High winds pose a risk for trees and green spaces. Wind can also create risk along roadways and sidewalks from falling branches or trees used as landscape. Extreme heat increases risk of brush fires and life safety on the beaches and Lake Washington. The topography of Kirkland increases the risk of snow and ice on the Finn Hill area due to elevation gain. Dangerous driving conditions may occur due to steep and winding roadways in the City.	Kirkland has numerous natural park areas with tall trees and open fields of live grass. These are both vulnerable to high winds, lightening, and extreme heat. Lake Washington and its extended shoreline, docks, and beach parks creates vulnerability to damage in windstorms and loss of life or injury in extreme heat conditions. Vulnerability to winter storms can be split into people, resources/equipment, and disruptions. Residentially challenged, elderly, and low-income residents of the City are personally most vulnerable during times of extreme heat or cold as they may not have the resources to maintain a safe environment without access to government services such as public transportation. Structures, vehicles, and roadways are examples of resources/equipment that are vulnerable to winter weather from an operation, safety, and capability perspective. Extreme cold can cause ruptured pipes damaging structures. Collisions with vehicles or failure to operate and thus causing damage to roadways are other vulnerabilities.	The impact of extreme weather includes loss of life or injury, damage to public or private property, obstruction of transportation routes, and loss of natural resources and beauty. Extreme winter weather impacts include loss of life and injury from hypothermia, falls, collisions, or other methods of harm caused by temperature, ice, or snow. Transportation is a significant impact of winter weather as public transportation may not operate, drivers are not experienced in snow conditions, and the public does not always follow the direction of leaders about staying home. The weight of snow and ice on structures, vegetation, and landscape can also create dangerous or damaging situations resulting in life safety concerns, depletion of resources, and infrastructure failure.	Probability: Likely Recent weather data demonstrates the increase of extreme weather attributed to climate change. The impacts of these changes result in modifications and increase in demands of response and recovery operations. Including but not limited to the establishment of a homelessness action and response team (HART), the capability to operate warming/cooling centers, additional equipment, and training of City employees.

Kirkland Risk Summary (continued)

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE
Tsunami	The City has no risk of Tsunami.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volcano	The City has limited risk from Volcano. Risk would be associated with volcanic ash if a catastrophic eruption of Mt Baker, Glacier Peak, or Mt. Rainier occurred and the wind direction is abnormal during the eruption.	The City would be vulnerable to ash fall causing issues for persons with respiratory conditions. In addition, City operations could be vulnerable to damage to vehicles and facilities from significant ash fall.	Impacts would include a surge in medical calls for care and transport, inability to use vehicles for City operations, a reduction in workforce if employees living near volcanoes could be directly impacted by an eruption.	Probability: Rare Climate change has minimal known impact of the probability of volcanic eruptions. However, climate change may have influence on the secondary impacts related to volcanic eruptions
Wildfire	The City has limited areas that would be considered at risk for Wildfire. The more accurate risk is for natural area/structure fire interface with the number of residential areas bordering heavily wooded park space.	The City has numerous community parks and greenbelts bordered by residential communities that could create a situation for extension of a fire into the park or neighborhood depending on the ignition site.	Impact could include loss of life or injury, destruction of personal or public property, and loss of natural green space environments.	Probability: Rare Climate change has the potential to increase the occurrence of wildland urban interface fire scenarios.
Civil Disturbance	The City of Kirkland is a welcoming and inclusive government and community; however, the City recognizes that civil disturbances can occur anywhere for any reason.	The City is vulnerable to a disturbance but not due to any specific legislation, business, or public entity currently known to be present in the City.	The impacts of Civil Disturbance aside from death or injury of participants, bystanders, or responders is a disruption to City government, loss of trust in City government, or in an extreme case permanent relocation of business or residents.	Probability: Likely The differing perspectives and positions related to climate change could increase the frequency of civil disturbances.

Kirkland Risk Summary (continued)

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE
Cyber Attack	Any entity leveraging technology for operations is at risk for Cyberattack. The City recognizes government is at a greater risk than the average public.	The City implements ongoing cyber security measures and systems; however, attackers continue to find ways around systems. One of the greatest vulnerabilities the City faces in technology risk is human actions, specifically those of City employees that do not adhere to strict cyber safety practices.	A Cyberattack could have impacts ranging from minor disruptions to City operations to catastrophic failure of critical city systems leading to major impacts to businesses and community members.	Probability: Likely Climate change itself does not directly increase the risk of cyber-attacks, however, the loss of technology resources may create the need for alternate operations to address climate change impacts.
Dam Failure	The City is not at risk for Dam Failure.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hazardous Materials Incident	Although the City does not have a major manufacturing business base, there are some small operations and numerous service providers that maintain hazardous materials.	The greater risk is associated with the movement of hazardous materials on Interstate 405, which splits the City East and West. An incident on I 405 could cause carry over into the City placing it at risk of exposure. The City has a robust hazardous materials education and spill response and reporting program that has been successful reducing vulnerabilities.	Impacts of a hazardous materials incident include loss of life or injury, transportation disruptions, depletion of fire resources as specialized responders are pulled to address the incident, and environmental damage/risk due to type of product involved.	Probability: Frequent Climate change at large may impact local weather conditions which may influence response and recovery operations associated with hazardous materials incidents. A case-by-case assessment of potential impacts would need to be made at the time of the incident.

Kirkland Risk Summary (continued)

HAZARD	HAZARD SUMMARY	VULNERABILITY SUMMARY	IMPACT SUMMARY	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE
Public Health Emergency	The City is at no greater or less risk for a public health issue than a comparable city. Schools and numerous public spaces increase risk of communicable disease, but they also provide built in opportunities to deliver mass prophylaxis during outbreaks.	Vulnerabilities include locations of close residential occupants such as dense multi family housing, assisted living centers, shelters, schools, and large employers that allow for easy transmission of illness. The City could be vulnerable to exposure if the medical center experiences a major health issue. The extent of interaction with lake water and wildlife creates a vulnerability to human/animal/insect cross over.	Impacts could include loss of life, injury, or illness. Deterioration of quality of life, community safety, and economic impact based on mitigation tactics imposed in a health emergency.	Probability: Rare Climate change could influence the frequency and impacts of public health emergencies due to extreme conditions.
Structure Fire	This is a daily risk and no more so than any other comparable community.	The presence of people create vulnerability to structure fire. The City does not have an increased vulnerability to fire based on building type or industry present.	The impacts of a structure fire include loss of life or injury, damage or destruction to personal, private, or public property, which in an extreme case could case an economic impact to a community if the fire was extensive.	Probability: Likely Climate change could influence the frequency and response operations related to structure fires due to extreme conditions.
Terrorism	Any jurisdiction is at risk for terrorism. The City recognizes government is at a greater risk than the average public, but also notes that Kirkland does not have high impact hard or soft targets in the city. The lack of largescale events and gathering points in the City also reduces risk.	Government is vulnerable in general; however, Kirkland's welcoming and inclusive philosophy of government can make it both less and more vulnerable to extremist activity.	The impact of terrorism directly related to the type of terrorist activity. However, some impacts would likely be loss of life or injury, damage to personal, private, or public property, disruption of government services, and loss of trust, security or safety in the community.	Probability: Rare Climate change may influence the occurrence of terrorism due to political and social beliefs and perspectives related to climate change. In addition, extreme conditions may impact response and recovery related to terrorism, including infrastructure disruption or vulnerability.

Kirkland Overview Map(s)

Critical City Facilities

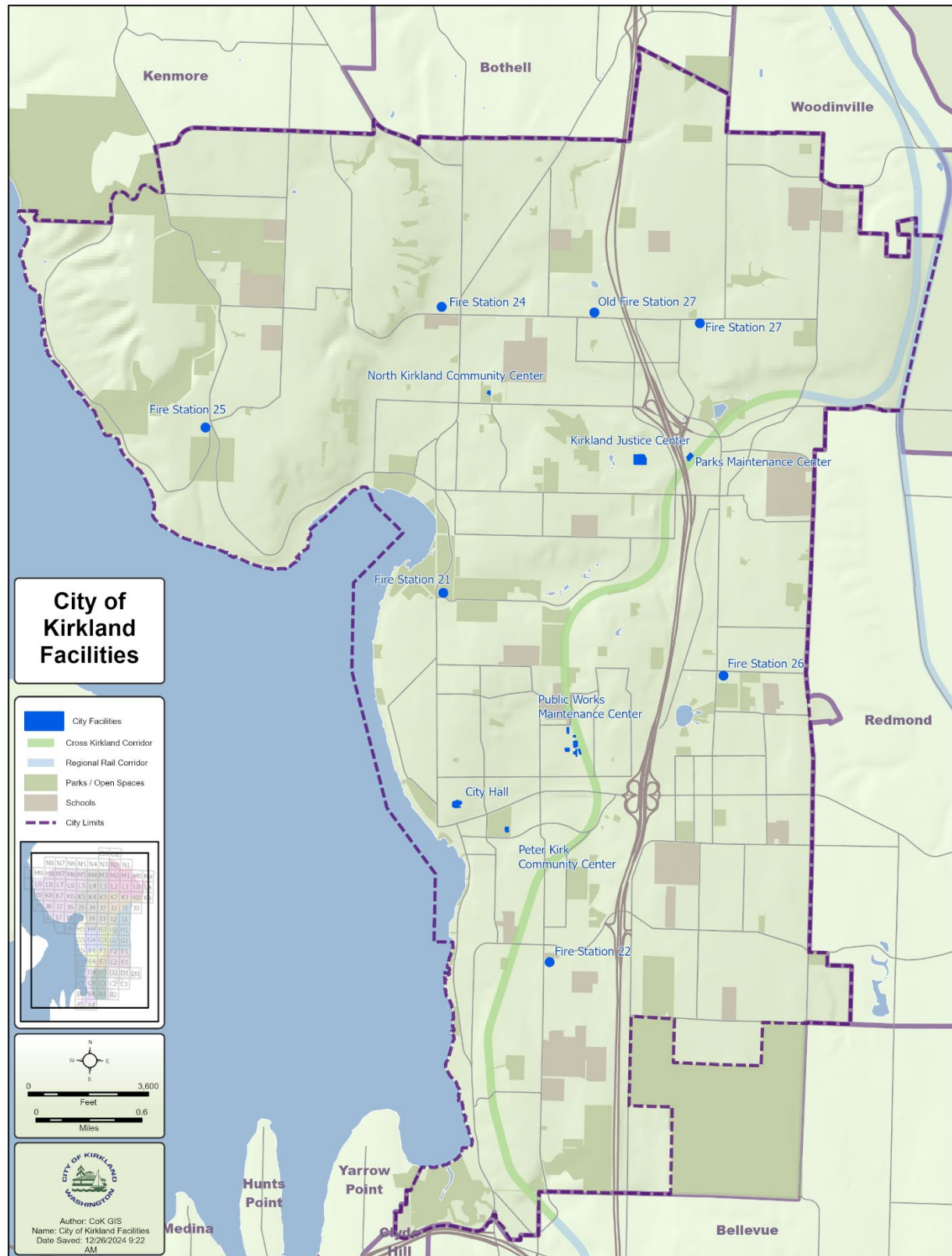


Figure 1: Critical City Facilities Map

Earthquake Faults near Kirkland

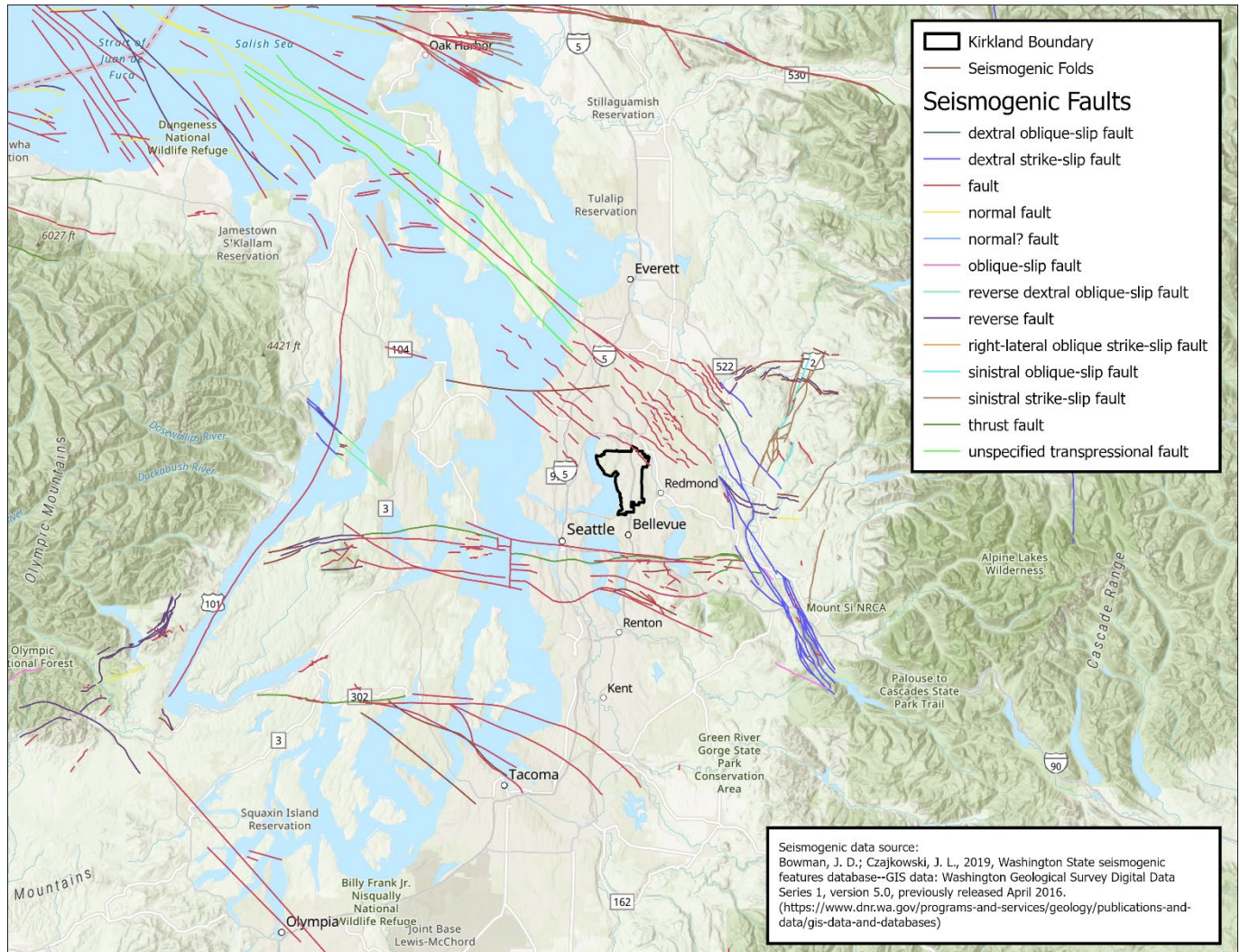


Figure 2: Earthquake Faults near Kirkland

Topography of Kirkland

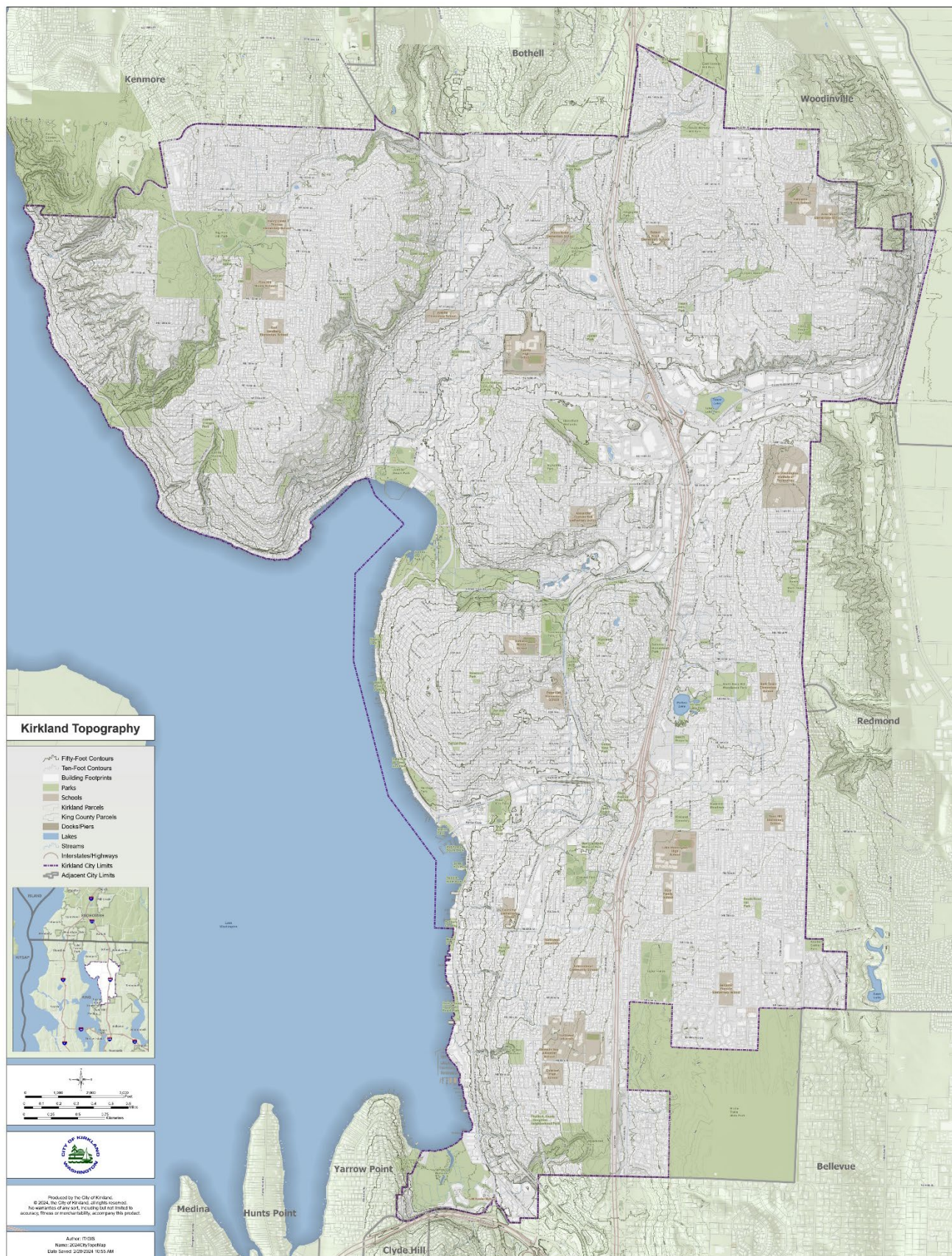


Figure 3: Topography Map
 City of Kirkland Hazard Mitigation Annex

Lidar Mapping of Kirkland

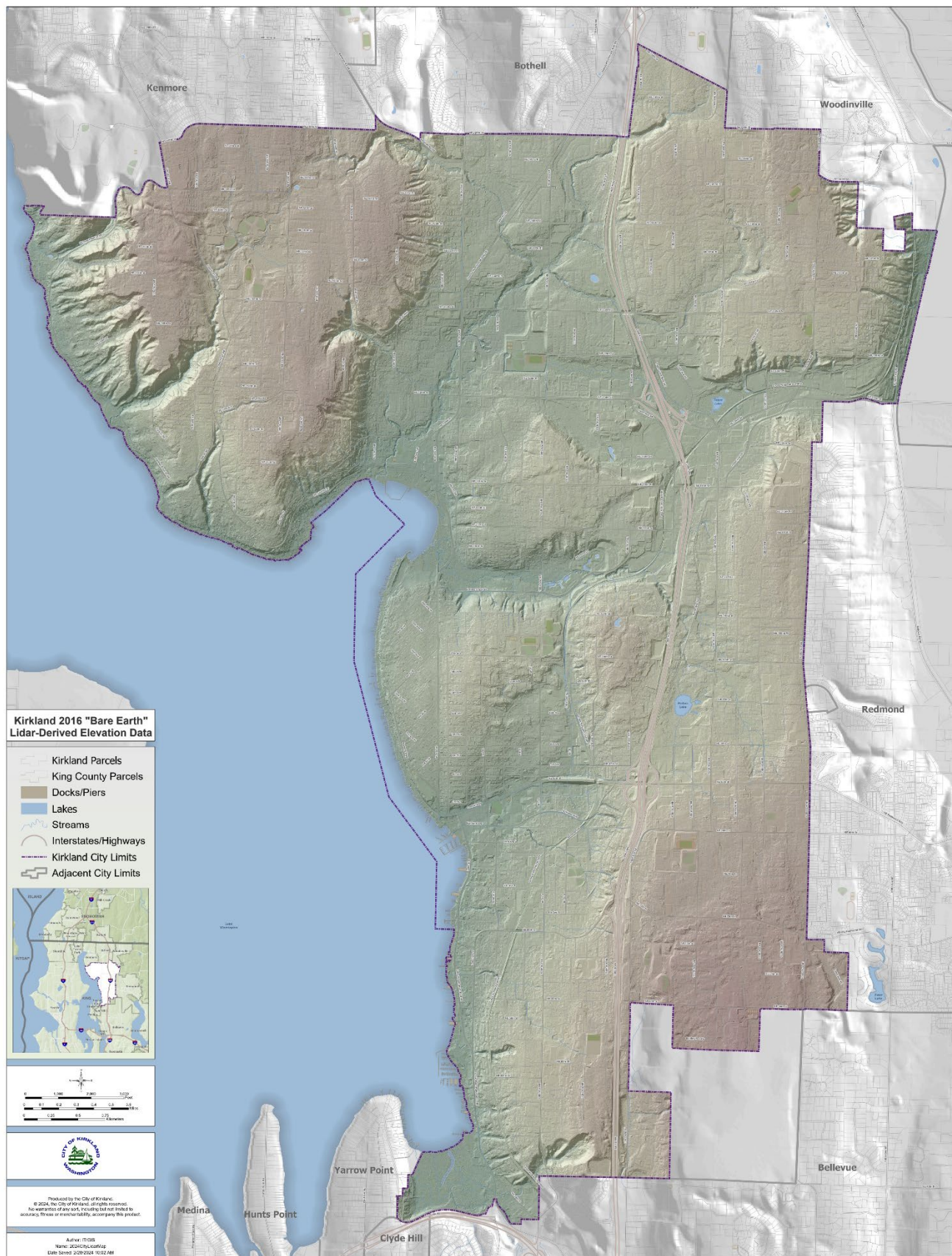


Figure 4: Lidar Map
City of Kirkland Hazard Mitigation Annex

Areas of landslide susceptibility in Kirkland

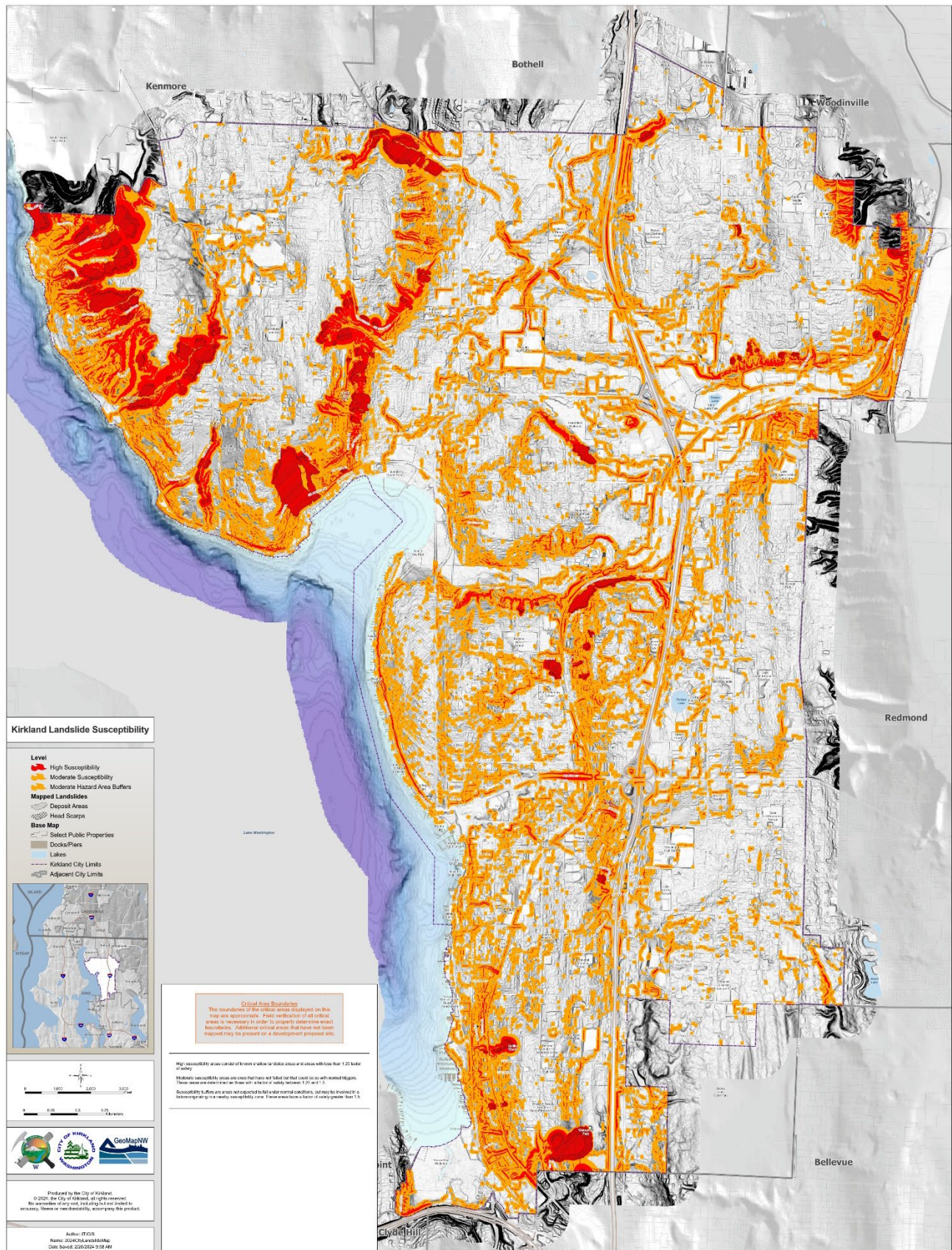


Figure 5: Landslide Risk Map
City of Kirkland Hazard Mitigation Annex

Areas of liquefaction risk in Kirkland

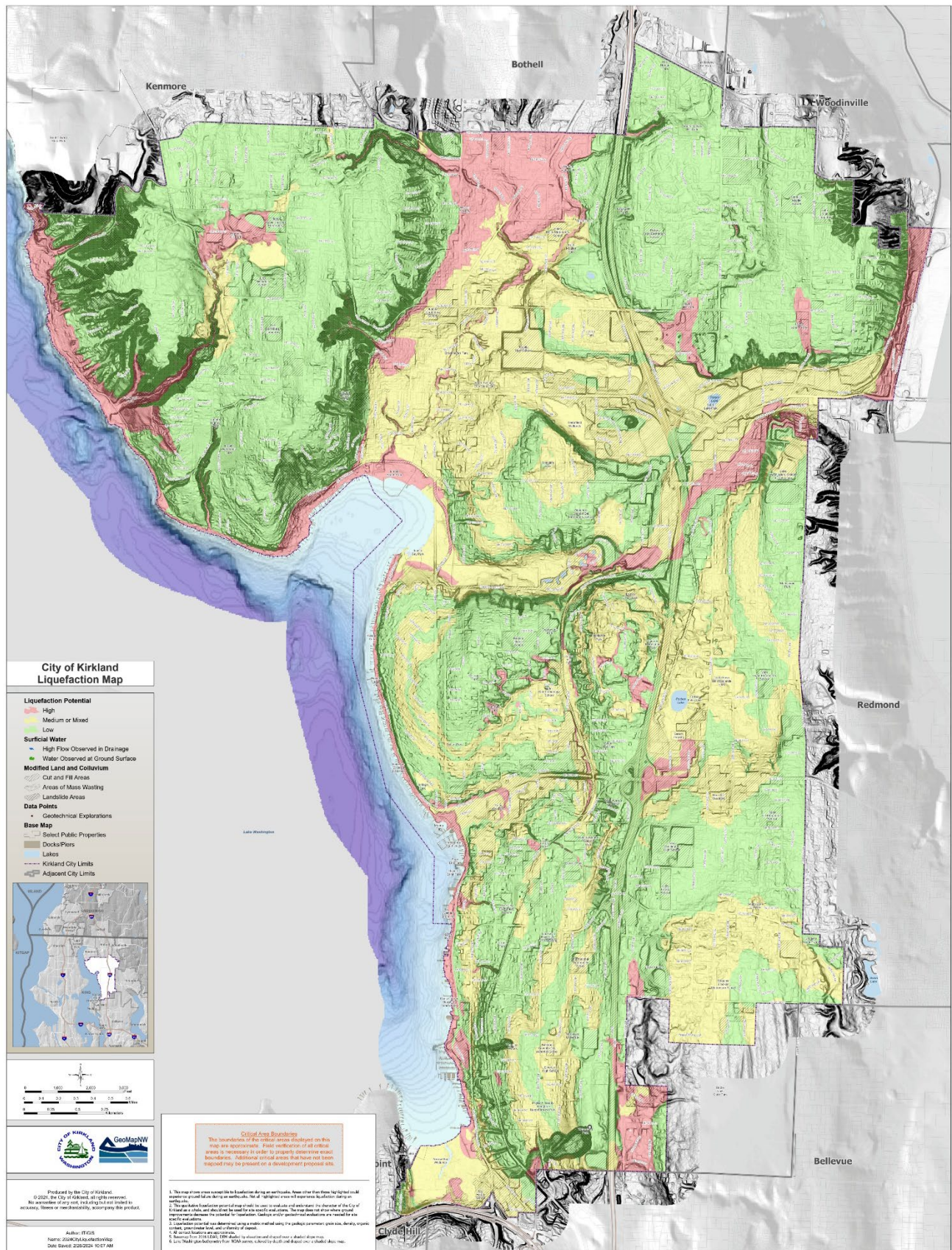


Figure 6: Liquefaction Risk Map
City of Kirkland Hazard Mitigation Annex

Annex Update Process

The City update process included engagement of City staff, partner agencies, and the public. The process began with attending King County lead mitigation planning meetings. A City 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.

Jurisdiction Planning Team

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTRIBUTION
Heather Kelly	Emergency Manager	Emergency Management	Lead Planner
Carly Pacekonis	Emergency Prep Coordinator	Emergency Management	Lead Planner
Lee Ann Skipton	Facilities Manager	Facilities – City Manager’s Office	Content Verification
Jen Boone	Human Services Manager	Human Services Team – Parks and Community Services	Content Development
Joe Neville	Senior Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Analyst	Information Technology	Mapping Support
Jason Filan	Parks Operations Manager	Parks and Community Services	Content Development
Jodie Galvan	Parks Maintenance Supervisor	Parks and Community Services	Content Development
David Barnes	Senior Planner / Sustainability Manager	Planning and Building	Content Development
Scott Guter	Senior Planner	Planning and Building	Content Verification
Jozanne Moe	Senior Plans Examiner	Planning and Building	Content Development
Angela Haupt	Plan Review Supervisor	Planning and Building	Content Verification
Carly Joerger	Utility Policy & Community Relations Supervisor	Public Works	Content Development
George Minassian	Capital Projects Supervisor	Public Works	Content Verification
Tom Chriest	Utility Operations Manager	Public Works	Content Development

Plan Update Timeline

PLANNING ACTIVITY	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
County Kickoff meeting	December 2023	Review of plan update process, resources, and timeline	King County Facilitated, roster retained at the County level. Kirkland representative Heather Kelly
City Kickoff meeting	February 13, 2024	Explained update project, timeline, link to other plans, and staff tasks.	EMAT Heather Kelly, Carly Pacekonis, 10 EMAT Attendees
Hazard Mitigation Planning	April 8, 2024	Discussed plan, details, and edits.	Carly Pacekonis, Heather Kelly
Hazard Mitigation Annex Workshop	June 20, 2024	Review planning process, deliverables, and timeline.	King County Facilitated, roster retained at the County level. Kirkland representative Carly Pacekonis.

Plan Update Timeline (continued)

PLANNING ACTIVITY	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
Regional Hazard Mitigation Annex Workshop	July 19, 2024	Meeting goals outlined at the County level.	King County Facilitated, roster retained at the County level. Kirkland representative Carly Pacekonis.
OEM Hazard Mitigation Planning	August 6, 2024	Discussed plan strategies and projects.	Carly Pacekonis, Heather Kelly
Update Status Review	August 12, 2024	Reviewed status of plan, gathered additional content, confirmed ongoing work items	Carly Pacekonis, Heather Kelly
Update Status Review	August 13, 2024	Reviewed status of plan, gathered additional content, confirmed review tasks.	Carly Pacekonis, Andrew Matthews
Strategy Development Meeting	August 19, 2024	Gathered updated information, and determined next step for plan partners	Carly Pacekonis, Heather Kelly, Carly Joerger, Tom Chriest
Climate Change	August 20, 2024	Discussed plan, strategies, and projects.	Carly Pacekonis, David Barnes
Erosion, Landslide and Flood Risk Reduction Strategy Discussion	August 26, 2024	Discussed plan, strategies, and projects.	Carly Pacekonis, Jodie Gavan
Update Status Review	September 3, 2024	Discuss plan, strategies and projects	Carly Pacekonis, David Barnes
Community Readiness	September 6, 2024	Discuss plan, strategies and projects	Carly Pacekonis, Jen Boone
Climate	September 18, 2024	Content verification	Carly Pacekonis, David Barnes
Content Verification	October 4, 2024	City plans verified by Planning Department and Public Works Department.	Carly Pacekonis, George Misassian, Scott Guter
County Planning Meeting	October 10, 2024	Reviewed planning process, deliverables, and timeline.	Carly Pacekonis, Andrew Matthews, Mercedes Stroeve
Coordination with City of Bothell, Bellevue, Issaquah, and Redmond	Monthly meeting – 2nd Tuesday of the month	Confirmed consistent planning approach and strategies	Heather Kelly, Colby Cavanaugh, Carl Lunak, Lisa Figueroa, Jared Schneider
Update Status Review	October 17, 2024	Discussion and edits of probability of future occurrence details	Carly Pacekonis, Heather Kelly
Content Review	October 21, 2024	Cross reference and verification of City codes.	Carly Pacekonis, Jozanne Moe
Hazard Mitigation Plan discussion with City of Renton Planner	November 14, 2024	Discussed strategy details for addressing hazards.	Carly Pacekonis, MJ Thomas

Public Outreach

EVENT	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
Market Booth	July 19, 2024	Opportunity to engage public and discuss community resiliency. Staff shared information about training, programs, and listened to public input and interests.	Open to all public, approximately 50 visits to the table.
Market Booth	August 7, 2024	Opportunity to engage public and discuss community resiliency. Staff shared information about training, programs, and listened to public input and interests.	Open to all public, approximately 60 visits to the table.
Staff Hazard Mitigation Survey	August 15 – 29, 2024	Opportunity for City staff to engage and share input related to hazards in Kirkland.	Open to (~800) City staff, surveys posted at multiple City facilities.
Outreach Event	August 22, 2024	Opportunity for seniors in Kirkland to discuss preparedness information, and share input related to hazards in Kirkland.	Open to seniors in Kirkland, with sign up for the event. Estimated 65 participants.
Market Booth	September 6, 2024	Opportunity to engage public and discuss community preparedness. Staff shared information about training, programs, and listened to public input and interests.	Open to all public, approximately 40 visits to the table.
Outreach Event	September 9, 2024	Opportunity for seniors in Kirkland to discuss preparedness information, and share input related to hazards in Kirkland.	Open to seniors at an independent facility, approximately 15 attendees.
City Hall for All Booth	September 14, 2024	Opportunity to engage public and discuss community preparedness. Staff shared information about training, programs, and listened to public input and interests.	Open to all public, approximately 200 visits to the table.

Public Outreach Additional Information

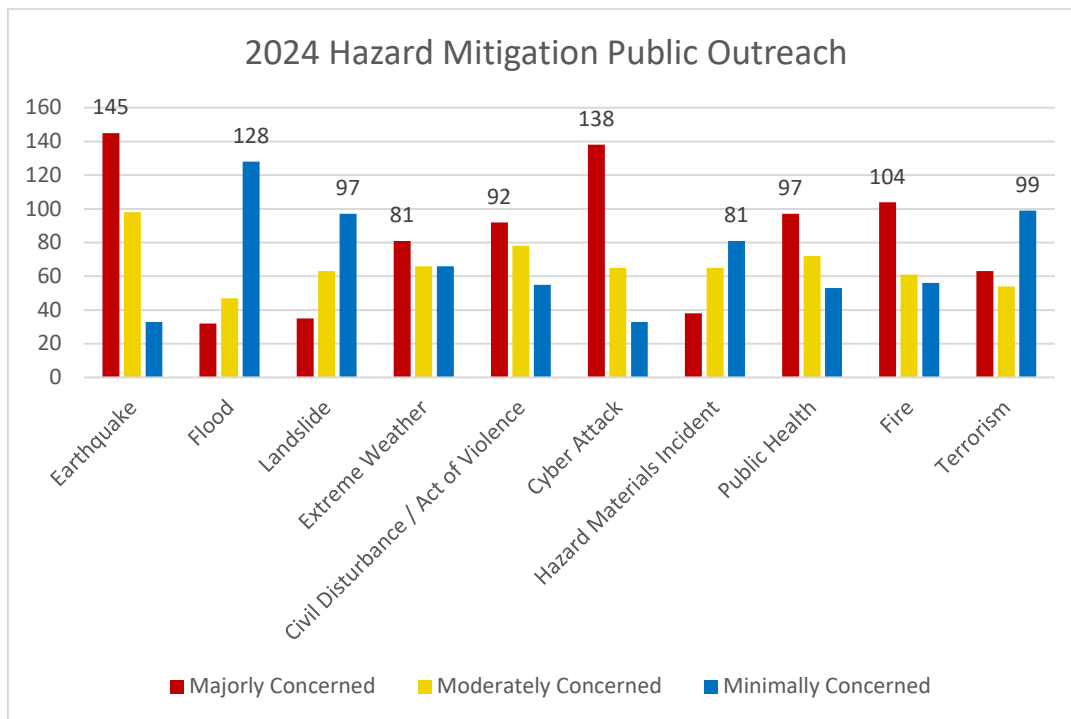


Chart 1: Outreach Results from Community Hazard Ranking



Photo 1: City Hall for All Outreach Booth 9/14/2024 engaging with attendees

Kirkland's Hazard Mitigation Program

Kirkland acknowledges the effects of climate change within the community. To address impacts related to climate change the City's 2044 Comprehensive Plan outlines current work and future goals for the City.

The current approach to mitigation focuses on developing hazard mitigation strategies through review of current City plans including but not limited to the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainment draft document, Capital Improvement Plan, response plans, and the participation of City department planners. City mitigation projects, concepts for future mitigation efforts, and daily business activities related to mitigating hazards were integrated into the final mitigation strategy documents through this inclusive planning approach. Integration of existing plans and projects along with the vision for Kirkland, as documented in the Kirkland 2035 comprehensive plan, were leveraged as a foundation for the enhancement of the City's mitigation program. The City has completed the 2044 Comprehensive Plan Update which was adopted by Council December 10th, 2024. In the coming years, staff will work to implement the adopted policies from the Comprehensive Plan.

Plan Goals

Integration and coordination of mitigation strategies into City initiatives, programs, and projects through a comprehensive process of review and department discussion and engagement in efforts.

Hazard mitigation strategies were developed through a multi-step process starting with direction from the City Manager, then the establishment of an internal planning team to identify a comprehensive range of mitigation strategies, followed by partnership between Emergency Management and departments to document strategies. These strategies were prioritized and finally documented in the plan.

Plan Monitoring, Implementation, and Future Updates

The Kirkland Office of Emergency Management (OEM) in partnership with city department representatives will identify, coordinate, and monitor the status of mitigation projects. The team will endeavor to identify opportunities to integrate mitigation into City initiatives, plans, and projects. OEM will document the progress of city mitigation strategies and provide updates to King County as requested. OEM will leverage and host opportunities to educate community members on the hazards within Kirkland, and methods of personal preparedness to lessen the impact to the community. After the adoption of the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City Council will adopt the City Hazard Mitigation Annex.

The next plan update is due in 2030. King County will lead the regional planning effort, with Kirkland staff participating to deliver an update prior to the expiration of the 2025 plan.

Continued Public Participation

Information related to the progress of implementing the hazard mitigation plan will be integrated into public outreach efforts, whenever appropriate. This will provide Kirkland community members, engaged in personal preparedness efforts, with context and the opportunity to provide feedback on the progress and priorities of mitigation strategies.

Jurisdiction Point of Contact:

Name: Carly Pacekonis
Title: Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
Entity: City of Kirkland
Phone: 425-587-3691
Email: cpacekonis@kirklandwa.gov

Plan Prepared By:

Name: Carly Pacekonis and Heather Kelly
Title: Office of Emergency Management
Entity: City of Kirkland
Phone: 425-587-3762
Email: KirklandEM@kirklandwa.gov

Hazard Mitigation Authorities, Responsibilities, and Capabilities

The City has prioritized mitigation of risk and hazards as demonstrated in numerous City documents and programs that include consideration for long range risk reduction and mitigation concepts. These include but are not limited to:

- Comprehensive Emergency Management Framework
- Continuity of Operations (COOP) Continuity of Government (COG) Framework
- Personal Preparedness Outreach Program
- Recovery Framework
- Floodplain Management Program
- Kirkland Comprehensive Plan
- Capital Improvement Program
- Sustainability Strategic Plan
- Smart Cities Program
- Building Codes and Regulations
- City department operational plans and projects
- Annual budgets

Plans, Programs, Policies and Processes

MITIGATION MECHANISM	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	POINT OF CONTACT	RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Comprehensive Emergency Management Framework	Emergency Management	Emergency Manager	Documents the mitigation expectations of City departments and staff in relation to disasters. Defines roles and responsibilities for response, stabilization, and short term recovery from disasters.
COOP / COG Framework	Emergency Management	Emergency Manager	Mitigates delays and confusion related to the ability of City departments and staff to maintain essential functions and quickly return to full operations related to disasters impacts.
Personal Preparedness Program	Emergency Management	Emergency Manager	Oversight of public outreach and training associated with personal preparedness for disasters.
Recovery Framework	Emergency Management	Emergency Manager	Documents the mitigation considerations to be incorporated into long-term recovery plans, projects, and programs.
Floodplain Management Program	Public Works	Surface Water Manager	Provides guidance for flood mitigation efforts.
Comprehensive Plan	Planning and Building	Department Director	Provides the framework for the long-range vision of the City, used to verify mitigation projects fit into the wholistic approach to growth, development, sustainment, and the community.

Plans, Programs, Policies and Processes (continued)

MITIGATION MECHANISM	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	POINT OF CONTACT	RELATIONSHIP TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Capital Improvement Program	Public Works	Department Director	Support implementation of mitigation projects.
Sustainability Strategic Plan	Planning and Building	Department Director	Support implementation of mitigation projects.
Building Codes	Planning and Building	Building Official	Legislative direction
City Department Operational Plans and Projects	All Departments	Department Directors	Supports and directs implementation of mitigation projects.
Annual Budget	Finance and Administration	Finance Director	Confirms funding requests and appropriations are completed, tracked, and assigned to mitigation projects and programs.

Entities Responsible for Hazard Mitigation

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	POINT OF CONTACT	RESPONSIBILITY(S)
City Council	City Manager	Provide direction, guidance, and funding to City mitigation projects, policies, and programs, whenever appropriate and possible.
City Manager's Office	City Manager	Provide direction and guidance to City departments to include mitigation considerations and efforts in City projects, policies, and programs, whenever appropriate and possible.
Emergency Management	Emergency Manager	Provide oversight and guidance to include mitigation considerations and efforts in City projects, policies, and programs, whenever appropriate and possible.
Parks and Community Services	Department Director	Provide oversight and guidance to include mitigation considerations and efforts in department projects whenever appropriate and possible.
Planning and Building	Department Director	Provide oversight and guidance to include mitigation considerations and efforts in department projects whenever appropriate and possible.
Public Works	Department Director	Provide oversight and guidance to include mitigation considerations and efforts in department projects whenever appropriate and possible.

National Flood Insurance Program

What department is responsible for floodplain management in your community?	Public Works
Who is your community's floodplain administrator? (title/position)	Planning & Building / Building Official
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Ordinance O-4732. Adopted August 4, 2020. Kirkland Municipal Code CH 21.56 Flood Damage Prevention
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	June 14, 2005
Does your community have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are?	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your community? If so, please state why.	Yes
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?	No
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?	No, not interested at this time
How many Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) properties are located in your jurisdiction?	SRL: 0 RL: 0
Has your community ever conducted an elevation or buy out of a flood-prone property? If so, what fund source did you use? If not, are you interested in pursuing buyouts of flood prone properties?	No, not interested due to lack of flood-prone properties

2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategy Status

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY	STATUS
Backup Power Capability	Provide critical facilities with consistent uninterrupted power supply (UPS) either through generators, battery units, or solar capable supply systems. Increase capability to provide for the safety and mass care needs of the community.	High	2-year objectives were completed. 5-year objectives still in process. Ongoing enhancements.
Community Earthquake Resilience	Build community capability to respond to and recovery from emergencies and disasters by providing education and training opportunities. Engage additional community and business members in preparedness efforts.	Medium	2-year and 5-year objectives were completed, and implementation plan items were completed.

2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategy Status (continued)

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY	STATUS
All Hazard Operational Readiness	Provide training and exercise opportunities to City staff. Develop and enhance City resources for disaster management	High	2-year and 5-year objectives were completed. Ongoing improvements, and work is outlined in 2025 objectives.
Water Reservoir Earthquake Risk Reduction	The strategy is to retrofit the structural integrity of the water system by adding earthquake resilient equipment including earthquake valves and dedicated fire hydrants.	High	Initial assessment completed. Project is still at the design scope phase, and additional work is paused as other mitigation opportunities are being pursued
Erosion, Landslide, Flood Risk Reduction	Restore and maintain healthy forested and natural parklands to mitigate risk in natural areas.	Medium	2-year and 5-year objectives were completed. Ongoing improvements are outlined in 2025 strategies.
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption	Update city's climate protection action plan to include climate change mitigation for impacts from greenhouse gas emissions and other impacts related to rise in temperatures. In addition to mitigation, adaptation strategies will also be addressed for changes in conditions.	Medium	2-year and 5-year objectives were completed. The Sustainability Strategic Plan was adopted, and climate protection actions are outlined in the Energy Supply and Emissions section. In 2022, Eastside Climate Partnership and Energy Smart Eastside were created to reduce regional sources of climate pollution and advance collective sustainability efforts.
Shake Resilient Water Mainlines	Use updated earthquake/slide hazard mapping to pinpoint risk areas within water distribution system. Increased seismic resilience of water distribution system to mitigate public health and safety risks.	High	2-year and 5-year objectives were completed. Ongoing improvements are continuing through Public Works projects.

2025 Hazard Mitigation Strategies

STRATEGY	LEAD AGENCY/POC	TIMELINE	PRIORITY
All Hazard Operational Readiness	Emergency Manager	2025 - 2030	High
Alternate Power Capability	Facilities Manager	2025 - 2030	High
Alternate Water Source Capability Assessment	Utility Policy & Community Relations Supervisor	2025 - 2030	High
Community Readiness	Emergency Manager	2025 - 2030	Medium
Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience	Senior Planner / Sustainability Manager	2025 - 2030	Medium
	Human Services Manager		
Erosion, Landslide and Flood and Risk Reduction	Parks Operation Manager	2025 - 2030	Low
	Parks Maintenance Supervisor		

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

CITY OF KIRKLAND HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025

PROPOSED MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

CITY OF KIRKLAND MOST PROBABLE HAZARDS:

Earthquake | Cyber Attack | Fire | Public Health | Civil Disturbance/Act of Violence | Extreme Weather |
| Hazardous Materials Incident | Landslide | Flood |

STRATEGY: All Hazard Operational Readiness

PROJECTS:

- 1) Maintain Emergency Operations Center (EOC) ready state through planning, resources, training, and exercise
- 2) Maintain currency in planning ready state through planning, resources, training, and exercise
- 3) Maintain currency in information technology ready state through planning, resources, training, and exercise

STRATEGY: Alternate Power Capability

PROJECTS:

- 1) Identify and secure options for generated critical City facilities
- 2) Document generation capability and restore requirements for all alternate power sources
- 3) Implement process for monitoring operational readiness of resources

STRATEGY: Alternate Water Source Capability Assessment

PROJECTS:

- 1) Leverage existing knowledge and documentation to identify and consolidate a list of alternate water sources
- 2) Determine appropriate, legal, and acceptable use for, and of, each alternate water source
- 3) Identify the steps related to use of alternate water sources
- 4) Develop an information matrix including a proposal

STRATEGY: Community Readiness

PROJECTS:

- 1) Conduct annual public education campaigns
- 2) Sustain and expand the Homelessness Assistance and Response Team (HART)
- 3) Collaborate with community partners to maintain strong relationships, grant funding, and continue participating in regional discussions
- 4) Adopt implementation policies and planning that support housing for all through the 2044 Comprehensive Plan Update

STRATEGY: Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience

PROJECTS:

- 1) Complete the Sustainability Strategic Plan Update
- 2) Implement Extreme Weather Actions

STRATEGY: Erosion, Landslide, and Flood Risk Reduction

PROJECTS:

- 1) Evaluate conditions and prioritize sites for restoration using tree-iage model
- 2) Develop annual work plan for each active park
- 3) Implement restoration projects optimizing ecological function, using the four-phase approach
- 4) Establish monitoring program. Monitor and maintain sites over the long term

Kirkland All Hazard Operational Readiness Strategy

Lead Department and Point of Contact: Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management Emergency Manager	Partner Points of Contact: • All City Departments, specifically Information Technology (IT) • King County Office of Emergency Management • Local jurisdictions, special purpose districts, profit and non-profit partners • WA State Emergency Management Division • FEMA Region X	Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Flood • Landslide • Severe Weather • Civil Disturbance • Cyber Attack • Hazardous Materials Incident • Public Health Emergency • Structure Fire • Terrorism	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: • General City Budget • Federal Grants • Cost: \$500,000
Strategy Vision: Sustain and build the City of Kirkland Government’s capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover during disasters Objective: • Provide training and exercise opportunities to City staff • Develop and enhance City resources for incident management			
Mitigation Projects: • Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – Maintain technology and infrastructure of “hot” EOC site at City Hall and alternative EOC location at the Kirkland Justice Center – Plan and deliver EOC position training and exercise and / or activate the EOC at least annually • Planning – Maintain, update, and develop emergency management documents to support City efforts before, during, and after disasters – Technology sustainment and development of tools, applications, and resources • Information Technology – Harden current systems to protect against cyber intrusion			
2-Year Objectives: • Establish an informed workforce capable of responding to and recovering from disasters	5-Year Objectives: • Develop a culture of emergency preparedness and ability to act within the City workforce	Long-Term Objectives: • A City able to respond to and recover from a catastrophic disaster	
Implementation Actions: EOC: • Offer EOC training and exercise opportunities annually • Activate the EOC for major planned events and identified incidents with a proactive stance • Engage City staff in local and national preparedness campaigns and activities • Identify and implement technology solutions related to incident management • Perform routine updates and technology checks			

Kirkland All Hazard Operational Readiness Strategy

Implementation Actions *(continued)*

Planning:

- Complete the Hazard Mitigation Plan update
- Complete the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan update

Information Technology (IT):

- Identify, procure, and implement network and software security resources
- Train City staff on identification and mitigation of cyber risks

Kirkland Alternate Power Capability Strategy

Lead Department and Point of Contact: City Manager’s Office Facilities Manager	Partner Points of Contact: • Emergency Management • All City Departments • Public Works – Fleet & Transportation • City Manager’s Office – Facilities • Finance and Administration • Procurement • Northwest University • Puget Sound Energy	Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Flood • Landslide • Extreme Weather • Fire • Cyber Attack • Civil Disturbance / Terrorism • Hazardous Materials Incident • Public Health Emergency	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: • General City Budget • Potential community development grants • Cost: \$1,000,000 to multi millions
Strategy Vision: Build City of Kirkland Government’s capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptions, emergencies, and disasters.			
Objective: • Establish redundant electrical service to key City resources • Maintain Continuity of Operations to meet community need during major power disruptions			
Mitigation Projects: • Identify and secure options for generating critical City facilities and mobile resources – Facilities will identify options for generating identified critical facilities, including electric vehicle charging capability – Finance will facilitate necessary contracting, purchasing, or service agreements needed to secure resources • Document generation capability and restore requirements for all alternate power sources • Implement process for monitoring operational readiness of resources			
2-Year Objectives: • Complete capability assessment • Confirm status of critical facilities and mobile resources • Develop project plan for implementation / improvement	5-Year Objectives: • Install alternate power capability at City facilities, including charging of electric vehicles • Test failure of primary power at all generated facilities	Long-Term Objectives: • Establish a sustainable redundant power capability at critical City facilities	
Implementation Actions: • Initiate documentation, and development of options, and recommendations for alternate power options • Present the capability assessment to the City Manager for review and consideration, and if appropriate, direction and funding to further the implementation • Develop a long-term implementation and sustainment strategy for use			

Kirkland Alternate Water Source Capability Assessment Strategy

Lead Department and Point of Contact: Public Works Utility Policy & Community Relations Supervisor	Partner Points of Contact: • City of Bellevue • City of Redmond • Cascade Water Alliance • Northshore Utility District • Seattle Public Utilities • Seattle – King County and Washington State Departments of Health	Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Landslide • Terrorism • Extreme Weather • Sustainment of access to water for the public	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: • General City Budget • Grants • Others to be determined • Cost: \$100,000 or more
Strategy Vision: • Build City of Kirkland Government's capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters Objective: • Identify alternate water sources within the City and the authority and feasibility of utilization • Determine and document the requirements to leverage identified alternate sources, including purpose, limitations, cost, and legal obligations			
Mitigation Projects: • Leverage existing knowledge and documentation to identify and consolidate a list of alternate sources of water, including but not limited to reservoirs, wells, springs, and bodies of water such as lakes • Determine the appropriate, legal, and acceptable use for, and of, each alternate water source. • Identity the steps, including but not limited to legal, health, safety, and financial related to use of alternate water sources • Develop a matrix of information to present to the City Manager as to what, if any, alternate sources should be considered for use and implementation, including a proposal for reaching the ability to leverage the source			
2-Year Objectives • Identify and catalog all alternate water sources within the City of Kirkland • Determine the legal authority and feasibility of leveraging the identified source(s) • Develop a recommendation for establishment of one or more alternate water sources within the City	5-Year Objectives • Document procedures and activation actions related to leveraging alternate water sources • Address any legal, health, safety, or financial requirements of leveraging alternate water sources • Fund the required actions, supplies, construction, or other work related to implementing alternate water resources in the City	Long-Term Objectives • Harden the existing water infrastructure to mitigate the need for alternate water sources during disasters • Empower the public to prepare for and sustain their own alternate water sources (rain barrel, etc) • Conserve and strategically plan for built and natural environments that minimize the water resources needed daily and in disasters	

Kirkland Alternate Water Source Capability Assessment Strategy

Implementation Actions:

- Establish a planning team including Public Works, Public Health, Legal, Finance and others as identified to initiate research, documentation, and development of a matrix of options and recommendations related to alternate water sources
- Present the matrix to the City Manager for review and consideration and, if appropriate, direction and funding to further the implementation of alternate water sources
- Develop a long-term implementation and sustainment strategy for use of alternate water sources

Kirkland Community Readiness Strategy

Lead Department and Points of Contact: Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management Emergency Manager Parks and Community Services (PCS) Human Services Manager	Partner Points of Contact: • All City Departments specifically Humans Services Team and Planning and Building Department • Community Members • Businesses • Non-profit Organizations	Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Flood • Landslide • Extreme Weather • Civil Disturbance • Cyber Attack • Hazardous Material Incident • Public Health Emergency • Structure Fire • Terrorism	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: • General City Budget • Federal Grants • Cost: \$1,000,000
Strategy Vision: Build community capability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters Objectives: • Provide education and training opportunities to the public • Engage community members and leverage City programs and partnerships to further develop resilience efforts			
Mitigation Projects: • Conduct annual public education campaigns • Sustain and expand the Homelessness Assistance and Response Team (HART) • Human Services Team will collaborate with community partners to maintain strong relationships, maintain grant funding to support systems that help marginalized and vulnerable populations, and continue participating in regional planning discussions to determine how to leverage resources as needed to proactively identify and respond to emerging needs and gaps • Adopt implementation policies and planning that support housing for all through the 2044 Comprehensive Plan Update			
2-Year Objectives: • Continue to build the scope and opportunities for public and partner engagement • Evaluate and implement codes and legislation that supports resilience • Complete expansion of severe cold weather voucher criteria to include all severe weather related events, including heat and smoke	5-Year Objectives: • Ability to sustain programs through disasters and organizational change • Build community capability to recover from disasters	Long-Term Objectives: • A self-reliant community able to respond to and recover from a catastrophic disaster	

Kirkland Community Readiness Strategy

Implementation Actions:

- Engage City staff and community members in training through preparedness campaigns, drills and exercises.
- Adopt and implement the Homelessness Continuum of Care Action Plan and complete updates as outlined
- Implement policies and planning that support housing for all through the 2044 Comprehensive Plan Update
- Adopt codes and legislation that support the commitments of the City to addressing homelessness.

Kirkland Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience Strategy

Lead Department and Points of Contact: Planning and Building Senior Planner / Sustainability Manager Parks and Community Services Human Services Manager	Partner Points of Contact: • All City Departments specifically Planning and Building, and Human Services Team • Neighborhood Associations • Eastside Climate Partnership • Environmental and non-profit groups • Puget Sound Energy • Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Extreme Weather • Flood • Landslide	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: • General City Budget • Federal Grants • State Grants • Regional Grants • Cost: \$5 Million
Strategy Vision: Improve the City's Sustainability work to include climate change mitigation for impacts from greenhouse gas emissions and other impacts related extreme weather Objective: • Build a sustainable healthy viable community that ensures equity is a priority in Kirkland			
Mitigation Projects: • Complete the Sustainability Strategic Plan (SSP) Update – Implement the Sustainability Strategic Plan and the Climate Action Plan focus areas that are intended to reduce emissions, and mitigate and adapt for climate impacts • Implement Extreme Weather Actions – Continue activation of severe weather resources to support those experiencing homelessness during severe weather incidents			
2-Year Objectives: • Complete the 2026 Sustainability Strategic Plan update • Continue to seek funding to create equitable access for low-income community members to enhance community climate resilience	5-Year Objectives: • Complete and adopt a community climate resilience plan that helps the community respond to, recover from, and withstand climate change. • Establish a consistent funding for the Sustainability Strategic Plan and prioritize climate actions and other high priority actions outlined in the plan.	Long-Term Objectives: • A sustainable, equitable, healthy viable and climate resilient community.	

Kirkland Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience Strategy

Implementation Actions:

- Update the Sustainability Strategic Plan
- Energy Smart Eastside Program (ties into SSP)
 - Equitably deploy heat pump program resources to community members with financial needs
 - Pilot other electrification programs to wholistically address major opportunities
- Puget Sound Energy (PSE) Up and Go Electrical Vehicle Public Charging – Pilot Project (ties into SSP)
 - Provide free public electric chargers to areas of known disparity of economic status within Kirkland by leveraging the Washington State disparity map
 - At the end of 2025, evaluate pilot program for expansion to serve more electric vehicle owners
- Extreme weather actions:
 - Effectively deploy hotel vouchers to members experiencing homelessness during severe weather incidents
 - Track usage and identify gaps/barriers for participation in hotel voucher program

Kirkland Erosion, Landslide, and Flood Risk Reduction Strategy

Lead Department and Points of Contact: Parks and Community Services Parks Operation Manager Parks Maintenance Supervisor	Partner Points of Contact: • Parks and Community Services • City of Kirkland Park Board • Public Works Department – Maintenance Division • Volunteer Service Team • GIS User Group • Tree Team (Key personnel from City Manager’s Office, Parks and Community Services, Planning and Building, and Public Works)	Hazards Mitigated: • Extreme Weather • Earthquake • Flood • Landslide	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs: • General City Budget • Levy Funding • Capital Projects for Mitigation • Cost: \$10 Million
Strategy Vision: Build City of Kirkland Government’s capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters Objective: The Green Kirkland Partnership’s mission is to restore and maintain healthy forested and natural parklands by building a supportive community that works together to protect Kirkland’s valuable natural resources for current and future generations. The Partnership will continue to serve as a leader in natural area restoration and community-based stewardship for the City of Kirkland and collaborate with other City and county departments including King County Noxious Weed Control Program, nonprofit conservation organizations, local schools, and Kirkland’s community and businesses to realize its vision of a city with healthy forested and natural area parklands. Sustainable natural areas, specifically forests, will contain a multi-age canopy of trees, where invasive plants pose a low threat and a forest floor with a diverse assemblage of native plants that provide habitat for native wildlife.			
Mitigation Projects: • Evaluate conditions and prioritize sites for restoration using tree-iage model – Complete annual work plan identified specific restoration to be implemented at each active park • Develop annual work plan for each active park – Complete annual work plan identified specific restoration to be implemented at each active park • Implement restoration projects optimizing ecological function, using the four-phase approach – Enter at least 15 acres into restoration and maintenance each year until all acres are enrolled – Evaluate best practices annually and update as needed • Establish monitoring program to monitor and maintain sites over the long term – Complete the annual monitoring report – Enter 100 acres into Phase-4 work by 2035 – Perform maintenance as indicated			

Kirkland Erosion, Landslide, and Flood Risk Reduction Strategy

2-Year Objectives: • Enroll at least 15 new acres in initial restoration per year • Enroll 40 parklands with acres restoration • Develop target eco-system plans • Continue restoration and maintenance on all previously enrolled acres • Update habitat assessment to include new land acquisitions	5-Year Objectives: • Continue adding at least 15 new acres in initial restoration per year • Enroll 45 parklands with acres in restoration • Revise park-level stewardship plans as needed • Continue restoration and maintenance on all previously enrolled acres • Update habitat assessment	Long-Term Objectives: • Enroll remaining acres. All acres in restoration by 2035 • 54 parklands with acres enrolled in restoration • Revise park-level stewardship plans as needed • Continue restoration, maintenance on all locations
Implementation Actions: • An active Green Kirkland Steward group working in approximately 75% of project areas by end of 2030 • An active Green Kirkland Steward group working in 100% of project areas by the end of 2035		

Kirkland's Hazard Mitigation Index

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