City of Redmond Plan Annex

Introduction

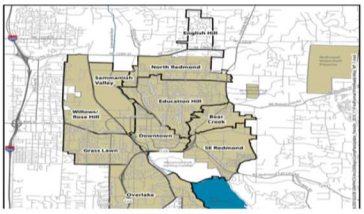
The City of Redmond is the seventh most populous city in King County and the seventeenth most populous city in the State of Washington, with an estimated residential population of 82,380as of 2025. It encompasses an area of over 17.14 square miles and is located less than 20 miles east of downtown Seattle at the north end of Lake Sammamish.

The city prides itself on its high quality of life, which includes good schools, a healthy economic base, a parks system that provides a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities, diverse offerings for shopping and dining, safe neighborhoods, and an emphasis on quality development and protection of the natural environment.

The City of Redmond is committed to promoting a culturally inclusive community. As a global city that attracts residents from around the world, the city values diversity and prides itself on being a welcoming community. Redmond recognizes that fostering a welcoming environment for all individuals enhances Redmond's cultural fabric, economic growth, global competitiveness, and overall prosperity for current and future generations.

Redmond Profile

The city of Redmond is governed by a Mayor and seven-member City Council. The city consists of nine departments: Executive, Finance, Fire, Human Resources, Parks and Recreation, Planning and Community Development, Police, Public Works, and Technology and Information Services (TIS). The current population is 82,380 as of 2025, but according to the Puget Sound Regional Council, Redmond's population grows by 105% during the workday.



The city is a technology hub and is home to some of the largest technology firms in the country, including Microsoft, Nintendo, and Stryker, among others. The Sammamish River and Bear Creek pass through the city. The Cascade Range, a 1,000-mile-long chain of volcanic mountains, which extends from Northern California to southern British Columbia, Canada, is about 40 miles north of Redmond. Washington State Highway 520 also runs through the City. Cities bordering Redmond include Bellevue to the southwest, Kirkland to the west, and Sammamish with a small border to the southeast.

Development Trends

According to Washington State Office of Financial Management data, from 2024 to 2025 the population of Redmond grew 2.92%. According to Census data, from 2023 to 2024, Redmond's median household income grew from $162,099 to $172, 979, a 6.71% increase. Regional growth around the Eastside will continue to impact Redmond as more people and businesses are attracted to the area.

The City of Redmond adopted the Redmond 2050 Comprehensive Plan in November 2024. This plan provides a 25-year vision for how the city will grow and develop through the year 2050. It was developed in partnership with a wide variety of community stakeholders, including City Council, planning commissioners, the community advisory committee, community-based organizations, a community engagement host, the technical advisory committee, and many others. The plan indicates the City will pursue through the following six goals:

- To foster a sense of welcoming and inclusion as Redmond transitions from a suburb to an intercultural city.
- To sustain and enhance resilient natural systems and the built environment.
- To increase the diversity, supply, and affordability of housing.
- To maintain and enhance vibrant and well-connected centers.
- To create neighborhoods where people can meet their basic needs close to home.
- To support a diverse, sustainable, and resilient economy.

The largest industry in Redmond, WA, is Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (77,451 people) due to Microsoft being in Redmond. Retail Trade (3,988 people) and Manufacturing (6,243 people) are the other major industries in the city.

With Redmond's continued growth and attraction of a diverse population, the Office of Emergency Management is planning for increased population density, with a population that has diverse backgrounds and consists of multiple languages and cultures. Redmond 2050 outlines a plan to prioritize accessible and sustainable housing, provide essential services near or within every neighborhood, ensure environmental sustainability and climate protection, among other valuable goals.

Redmond Risk Summary

Understanding and Preparing for Hazards in Redmond

Every five years, the City of Redmond updates its Hazard Mitigation Plan an Annex to the King County plan to better understand and reduce the impact of local hazards. Since 2020, the City has faced several major events, including:

- 2020: The COVID-19 pandemic revealed gaps in preparedness, such as PPE shortages and the need for flexible work policies. The city responded by updating procedures and improving community outreach.
- February 2020: Week-long flooding along the Sammamish River and Marymoor Park.
- November 2024: Severe impacts from a Northeast Pacific bomb cyclone affecting much of Western Washington.

The following summary outlines Redmond's current hazard risks and vulnerabilities.

Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Hazard	Hazard Summary	Vulnerability Summary	Impact Summary	Probability of Future Occurrence
Avalanche	Low risk. Redmond is not at risk for avalanches.	Redmond is not at risk for avalanches.	Redmond is not at risk for avalanches.	Low
Earthquake	Moderate risk. The City of Redmond is located near the Seattle Fault, a significant seismic feature capable of producing high-magnitude earthquakes. Such events pose a serious threat to the city's built environment and critical infrastructure. Redmond is also situated within a mapped liquefaction zone, increasing the potential for ground failure and amplifying the destructive effects of seismic shaking. These geological conditions make earthquakes a high-impact hazard for the community.	Redmond is in a liquefaction zone, meaning that during a strong earthquake, the ground could temporarily behave like quicksand. This happens in areas with loose, water-saturated soils—such as river valleys and artificial fill—and can lead to serious damage. In the event of a major earthquake, parts of the city could see buildings collapse, underground utilities shift or rise, and critical infrastructure like bridges fail, severely disrupting transportation and emergency response. While these risks remain, the city has made progress in reducing vulnerability by redeveloping areas with unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings, which are especially prone to collapse during earthquakes.	A significant earthquake would result in substantial damage to buildings and infrastructure in Redmond, including the potential for significant injuries and fatalities.	High While the frequency of earthquakes is low in Redmond, there is certainty of significant earthquakes in the future. It is impossible to predict when or how large in magnitude, but it is the most catastrophic potential of Redmond's natural hazards.
Flood	Moderate risk. Three large bodies of water coupled with a high-water table pose a risk of flooding in Redmond. The presence of valuable buildings, infrastructure, natural environment, and people make the city vulnerable to riverine and seepage flooding. Flooding occurs along the Bear Creek, Evans Creek and	Areas with a higher risk of severe flooding include parts of the Sammamish River and Bear Creek trail systems, condominium developments along Lake Sammamish and an area near Bear Creek's Friendly Village Mobile Home Park. While City Hall, the Senior Center, Public Safety Building, and Municipal Campus Garage are not in the 100-year flood plain, significant flooding would	Impacts of most flooding instances in Redmond are minor. However, a 100-year flood would impede driving in portions of Downtown Redmond and cause water	High

	Sammamish River Trails and Lake Sammamish. Downtown lies within the 100-year floodplain. The Sammamish River Basin contributes to urban flooding.	make it difficult or impossible to drive to and from the municipal campus. There are approximately 166 buildings located within the 100-year floodplain. Of these 116 are single-family and 50 are multi-family units.	damage in some buildings.	
Landslide	Low risk. Landslide hazard areas in Redmond are identified as slopes greater than thirty degrees and the areas within a fifty-foot buffer above and below such slopes. Steep slopes in Redmond are located primarily on the western and southeastern portion of Education Hill and along Redmond's northwestern border in the Willows/Rose Hill neighborhood. Landslides occur during unusual heavy seasonal rains or during an earthquake.	Redmond's steep slopes and hillside development make parts of the city vulnerable to landslides. About 10% of residential and 9.5% of commercial and public buildings are located within landslide hazard zones or their buffers. Heavy rainfall, especially during winter storms, can saturate soils and trigger landslides. Earthquakes ca n also increase landslide risk by destabilizing already saturated or weakened slopes. Additionally, erosion remai ns a concern when prolonged rain overwhelms the city's stormwater systems.	Landslides have the potential impact of damaging and disrupting roads within Redmond. Additionally, buildings constructed on landslide prone ground could be damaged.	Moderate
Severe Weather	Moderate risk. Redmond regularly experiences severe weather, with extreme heat and windstorms bei ng the most common threats. Extreme heat can pose serious health risks, especially for vulnerable populations, and is often accompanied by wildfire	Redmond is vulnerable to severe windstorms, which can cause trees to fall onto roads, buildings, and power lines—leading to transportation disruptions and extended power outages. High temperatures also pose a growing risk, particularly because many homes in Redmond were built without air conditioning, leaving	Severe windstorms can cause widespread damage by knocking down trees and power lines, leading to prolonged power outages and blocked roads. These disruptions can delay emergency response, limit mobility, and	High

	smoke, which reduces air quality and visibility. Windstorms can lead to downed trees, power outages, and property damage, disrupting daily life and emergency services. These weather events are becoming more frequent and intense, highlighting the importance of preparedness and community resilience.	residents—especially older adults and those with health conditions—more exposed to heat-related illnesses.	increase the risk of secondary hazards. Extreme heat can pose serious health risks, especially for residents without access to air conditioning or backup power during outages. Vulnerable populations—such as older adults, young children, and those with medical conditions—are particularly at risk.	
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate risk. Redmond occasionally experiences freezing temperatures and snowfall, but severe winter weather is not typical for the region. Historically, the city's proximity to Puget Sound has helped maintain a moderate climate, limiting snow and ice accumulation. However, freezing conditions and snow events have become more frequent in recent years, possibly due to climate change. While still infrequent, these events can disrupt transportation, utilities, and daily life when they occur.	Redmond's infrastructure and population are moderately vulnerable to winter weather events. Many roads, sidewalks, and utility systems are not designed for prolonged snow or ice, and the City has limited snow removal resources due to infrequent need of them. Additionally, some residents—particularly older adults and those with limited mobility—may face challenges accessing heat, transportation, or emergency services during freezing conditions.	Infrequent but intense winter storms can lead to hazardous road conditions, power outages, and disruptions to daily life. Ice accumulation and snow can damage trees and power lines, delay emergency response, and increase the risk of accidents. Even short-term events can have outsized impacts due to the region's limited preparedness for severe winter weather.	High
Tsunami/Seiche	Low risk.	Redmond's vulnerability to a seiche event is	Lake Sammamish could experience	Low

	The city of Redmond sits along the northern part of a seven-mile-long, one-half mile wide Lake Sammamish. A Seattle fault surface rupture in the lakebed, and/or a significant landslide could create a lake tsunami known as a seiche.	concentrated in communities which are in the Lake Sammamish shoreline. This communities include Viewpoint, Southeast Redmond, and Marymoor Park.	seiches due to an earthquake or landslide, which could significantly damage properties on the lake.	
Volcano	Low risk. Washington state has five active stratovolcanoes, capable of significantly altering daily life for months to years after eruption. The main hazards associated with volcanoes are lahars (volcanic mudflows) and volcanic ashfall. Lahars can travel a significant distance from the volcano and fill valleys with mud tens of feet thick. Ashfall eruptions pose a significant hazard to aircraft and human repository health.	Due to the distance the City of Redmond is from these active volcanoes the major concern is the Ashfall. Depending on the severity of the eruption there can be a few inches of Ashfall in the city of Redmond disrupting traffic, causing low visibility, and affecting people's raspatory health.	Another eruption from Mt. Saint Helens could cause health hazards within Redmond due to air quality deterioration from ash.	Low
Wildfire	Moderate risk. The way a wildfire behaves depends on three main factors: fuel, weather, and terrain. • Fuel: This includes anything that can burn, like dry grass, trees, and brush. • Weather: Strong winds and low rainfall can make fires spread faster and become more intense.	Redmond is an intermix city, where homes and infrastructure are closely integrated with natural vegetation, including ground cover and mature trees. This green environment is a core community value but also increases vulnerability to wildland-urban interface (WUI) fires. The risk is highest during dry, windy seasons when low humidity and weather conditions can accelerate fire spread. Proximity to vegetative fuels, combined with terrain and access limitations, makes certain	Although Redmond has not experienced a major wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire in over a decade, the risk remains. Increasi ng urban density and vertical construction also raise the potential for structure fires to spread into nearby green spaces.	High A review of fire behavior in the region over the past decade shows a significant increase in frequency and severity of wildland fires.

	• Terrain: The shape of the land affects how a fire moves. Fires tend to spread more quickly uphill th an downhill. Other features like highways, lakes, and natural barriers can slow down or redirect a fire. The elevation and slope of the land also play a big role in how fast and in which direction a fire travels.	areas more susceptible to wildfire impacts.		
Civil Disturbance	Moderate risk. Since 2020, Redmond has experienced ongoing demonstrations, primarily at the downtown park. These demonstrations have primarily been focused on political agendas and international friction. At least two of the demonstrations resulted in marching on public streets to city hall. More recent protests involving international conflict have occurred on the Microsoft main campus.	The Downton Park is the primary location in Redmond for public demonstrations and protests. The park itself is considered a soft target, susceptible to a vehicle ramming. It's location between two main thoroughfares makes it a target for drive-by shooting or lesser interactions from motorists as well as a conflict between motorists and pedestrians.	Demonstrations involving 100 or more attendees or entail the possibility of vandalism or violence based on intelligence reports necessitate all available police officers, off-duty officers, and mutual aid from Bellevue, Kirkland, and WSP. Recent 2025 protests on the Microsoft campus resulted in property destruction and assaults on officers and civilians.	High The probability of future protest activity and related incidents in Redmond is assessed as High. With the current political climate, ongoing international unrest, and frequent calls to demonstrate, it is reasonable to expect that protest activity will continue to occur. Demonstratio ns may be planned and permitted through the city, allowing for

				coordinated safety measures, or they may arise spontaneously in response to emerging events, as seen during the recent protests at the Microsoft campus. While many demonstrations remain peaceful and are an expression of First Amendment rights, some have the potential to escalate into unlawful activity, including property damage, assaults, or disruptions to community life. Both planned and unplanned events require significant law enforcement resources, and in some cases mutual aid, to ensure the safety of demonstrators, bystanders, and the broader community

Cyber Attack	Moderate risk. The City of Redmond depends on critical technologies to conduct everyday business, making cyber hazards a major concern. While any organization that relies on technology is at risk of cyberattack, local governments face heightened exposure because of the essential services they provide and the sensitive data they manage.	The City takes a layered approach to cybersecurity, combining preventative tools with efforts to build a culture of awareness and risk management. Despite these measures, bad actors continually develop new methods to infiltrate networks and exploit software vulnerabilities, leading to unauthorized access, data exposure, and loss of information. One of the biggest threats the City faces is phishing attacks delivered through email, which exploit human emotions to trick individuals into taking harmful actions. Because City systems are interconnected, an incident in one area, such as email, can quickly cascade into disruptions that affect essential services including emergency dispatch, utilities, and citizen-facing platforms. Additional risks arise when employees fail to follow established cybersecurity guidance and safe practices.	The impacts of a cyberattack can range from minor disruptions, such as the temporary unavailability of a single system, to a complete halt of City operations if multiple critical systems fail. Such incidents can disable or slow essential services including emergency dispatch, utilities, transportation networks, and citizen service platforms. They may also result in unauthorized access, exposure, or loss of sensitive data, leading to legal and regulatory consequences along with costly recovery efforts. Beyond financial impacts, a successful attack can delay emergency response, compromise public safety, and erode community trust in the City's ability to protect information and maintain reliable operations.	High.
Dam Failure	Low risk. Although there are no dams closer than 4 miles from Redmond, Welcome Lake Dam is	In case of an earthquake big enough to damage Welcome Lake Dam, the City of Redmond would have 45 minutes before a 9-foot wall of water ran	There are no recent dam failures that have affected the city of Redmond.	Low

	cause for concern. Welcome Lake Dam is privately owned. The HOA that owns it is responsible for its upkeep. If the dam were to fail Redmond would be in the path of the water.	through the east side of the city. This would damage hundreds of homes and businesses.		
Hazardous Materials Incident	Moderate risk. The BP Olympic Pipeline runs through Redmond between 135th Ave NE and 140th Ave NE. In 2024, 338 operational permits were issued by the Redmond Fire Department for various types of hazardous materials.	Through the International Fire Code and other laws and ordinances, there are stringent regulations for handling, storage, transporting, and recording of hazardous materials and related facilities. According to Fire Department records there are currently over 70 locations in the city of Redmond that have hazardous materials stored on site. Redmond utilizes a regional hazardous materials response system due to the operational needs to respond to and mitigate hazardous materials incidents due to their potential size and severity.	The release of hazardous materials presents a significant risk to the population and the environment. Historically, the Redmond Fire Department responds to approximately 50 releases per year.	High
Public Health Emergency	Moderate risk. Public health emergencies are most likely in areas of high person-to-person and person-to-animal densities. Redmond is included in this circumstance, with a high density, especially in Downtown with multi-family buildings.	Redmond remains vulnerable to pandemics, outbreaks of communicable diseases, and chronic health conditions that already affect the community. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted how a public health emergency (PHE) can quickly overwhelm healthcare systems. Increased mortality may exceed morgue capacity, and illness among healthcare workers can lead to staffing shortages, further straining the response.	Redmond made progressive strides in policy and procedures in the instances of public health emergencies in response to COVID-19. However, an epidemic or pandemic could still result in a high number of sick people or fatalities, including to	High

			Redmond's workforce.	
Structure Fire	Moderate risk. Like any other City in the country Redmond has a vulnerability of a structural fire, whether it is human error or an electrical problem there is a possibility of a structure catching flames. However, a dedicated Fire Prevention department in the City focuses efforts to reduce fire hazards. The Urban Growth Management Act dictates the City of Redmond is growing vertically faster than horizontally. With the increased building heights and population above grade, the Redmond Fire Department has had to adapt its equipment and response plans.	Redmond has a mix of building types with varying levels of fire protection. Newer buildings are required to have sprinkler systems and are built to updated fire codes. In contrast, the oldest structures often lack both fire alarms and sprinklers, placing them in the high-risk category. The city has also seen an increase in Type V over Type I construction—wood-framed residential units (up to six stories) built above concrete commercial bases. Redmond was an early adopter of fire sprinklers in both commercial and residential buildings, which has helped reduce fire risk in protected structures. However, older, unprotected buildings remain vulnerable due to the absence of modern fire suppression systems.	Sprinkled building fires are most often controlled with 1 or 2 sprinklers activated, holding the fire in place until the fire department arrives to extinguish. These buildings are usually reoccupied within a couple of weeks. In contrast, the non-sprinkled buildings often take more than a year after a significant fire to rebuild and reoccupy.	High
Terrorism	Moderate risk. With such a diverse populace with all types of ethnicities and religions, the City of Redmond is vulnerable to domestic and international terrorism, in which an individual targets a specific race or religious group. Active shooters targeting a group of individuals or at times shooting at random can be a threat to the city of Redmond. As the FBI recently	During large community events sponsored by the city such as Derby Days there is a large concentration of people in a small area that could be an easy target for a terrorist attack. There are no fences/barriers preventing people from entering the events held by the city which increase the hazard of a terrorist attack since anyone can enter with a weapon to an event or drive a car through a crowd of people. Events like these are called "soft	Redmond, like many communities, is not immune to bias-motivated crimes and incidents rooted in racism, nationalism, or other forms of hate. Such incidents, whether verbal threats, physical assaults, or acts of intimidation—create fear and anxiety for	High Bias-motivated crimes and hate incidents are an ongoing concern both nationally and regionally, and Redmond is not immune. Given broader social and political trends, as well as the city's own recent

	stated: "Violent extremists could become inspired by these and previous high-profile attacks to engage in similar acts of violence," as more incidents happen in the country other individuals could try and engage in similar attacks.	targets, due to limited security and many entry points.	targeted individuals and communities. Beyond those directly affected, these acts erode residents' sense of safety, belonging, and trust in public spaces. They can also strain community relationships, increase calls for police and victim support services, and generate broader concern among residents about public safety.	history, there is a high likelihood that incidents rooted in racism, nationalism, or other forms of hate will continue to occur.

Hazard and Asset Overview Map(s)

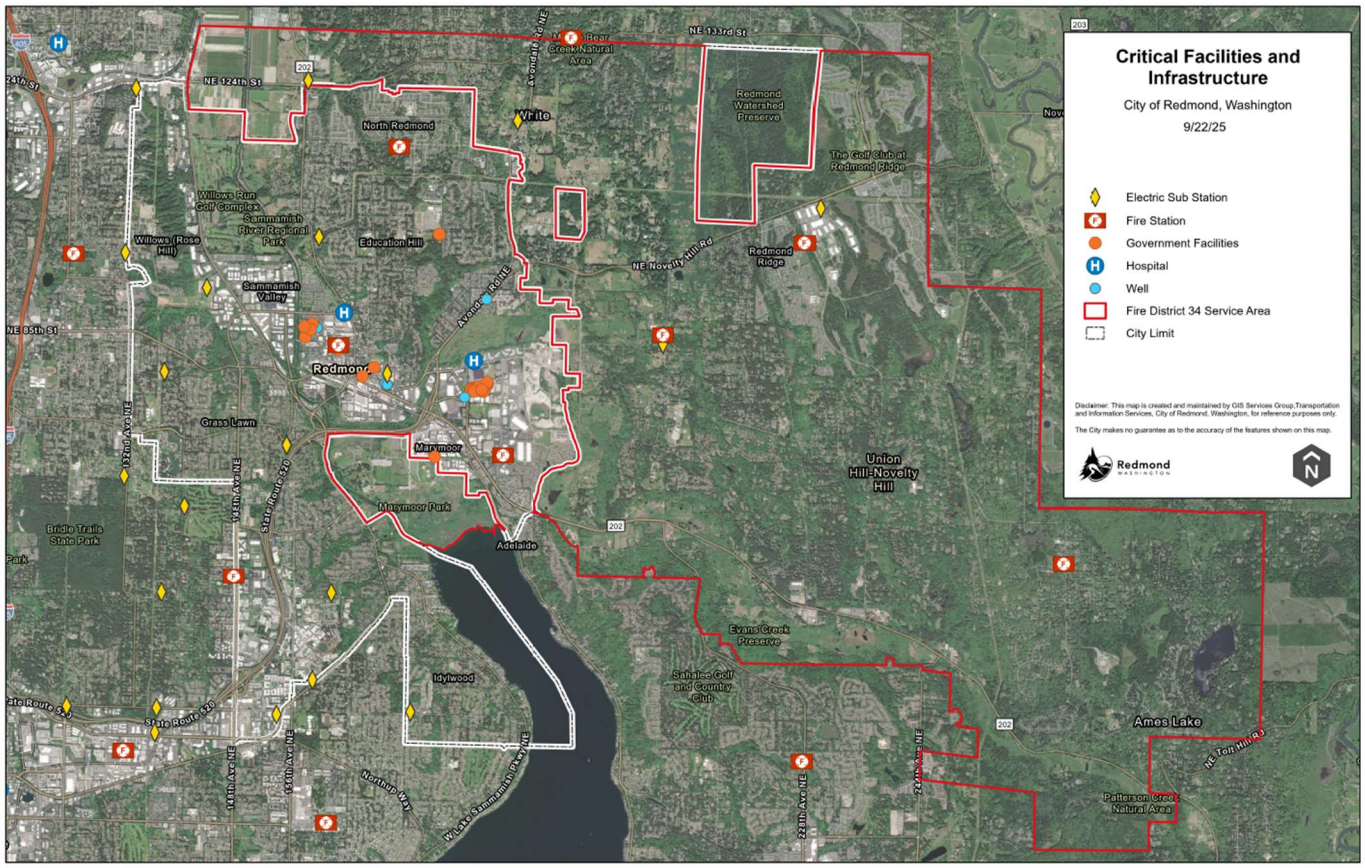


Figure 1: Critical Facilities and Infrastructure.

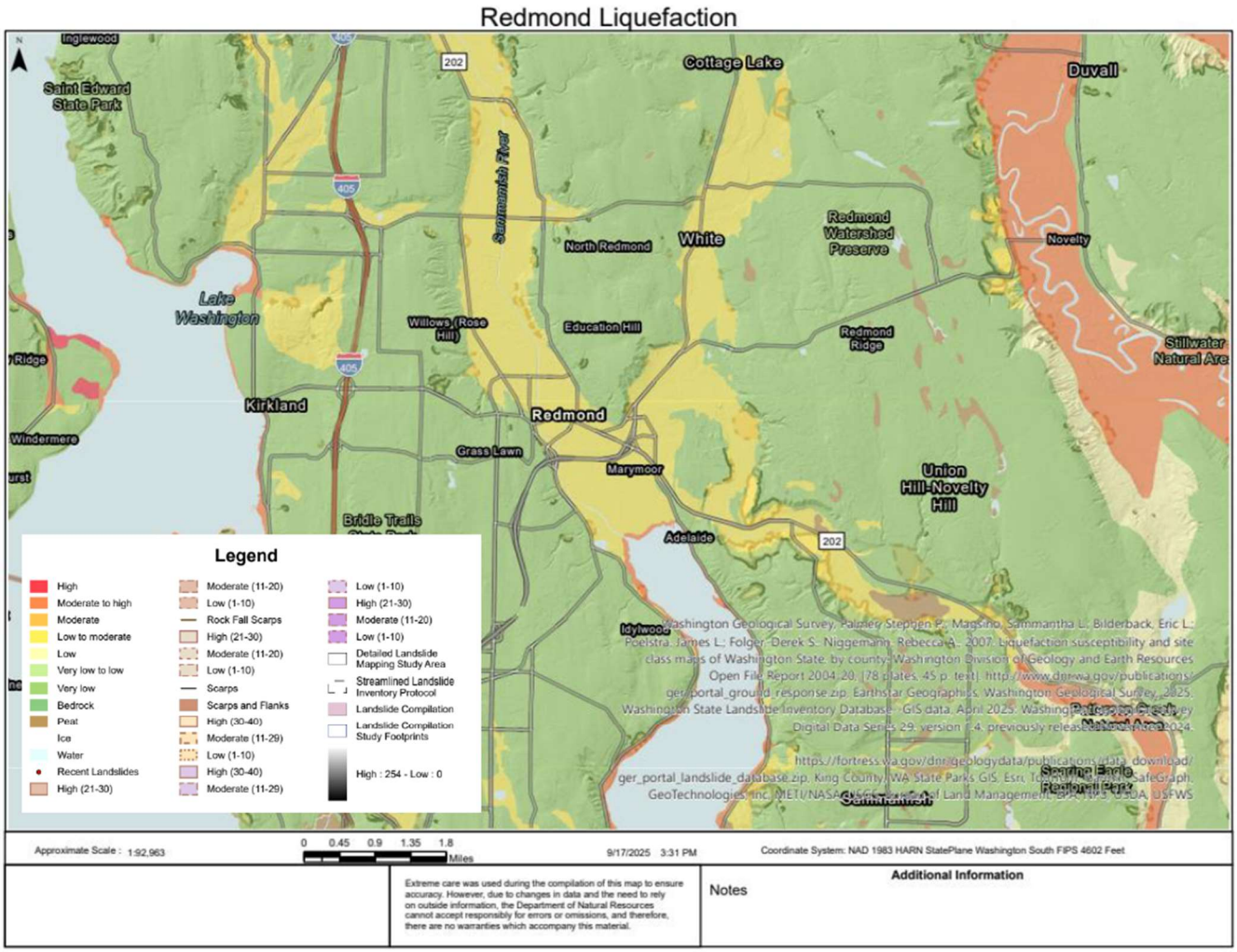


Figure 2: Liquefaction Susceptibility.

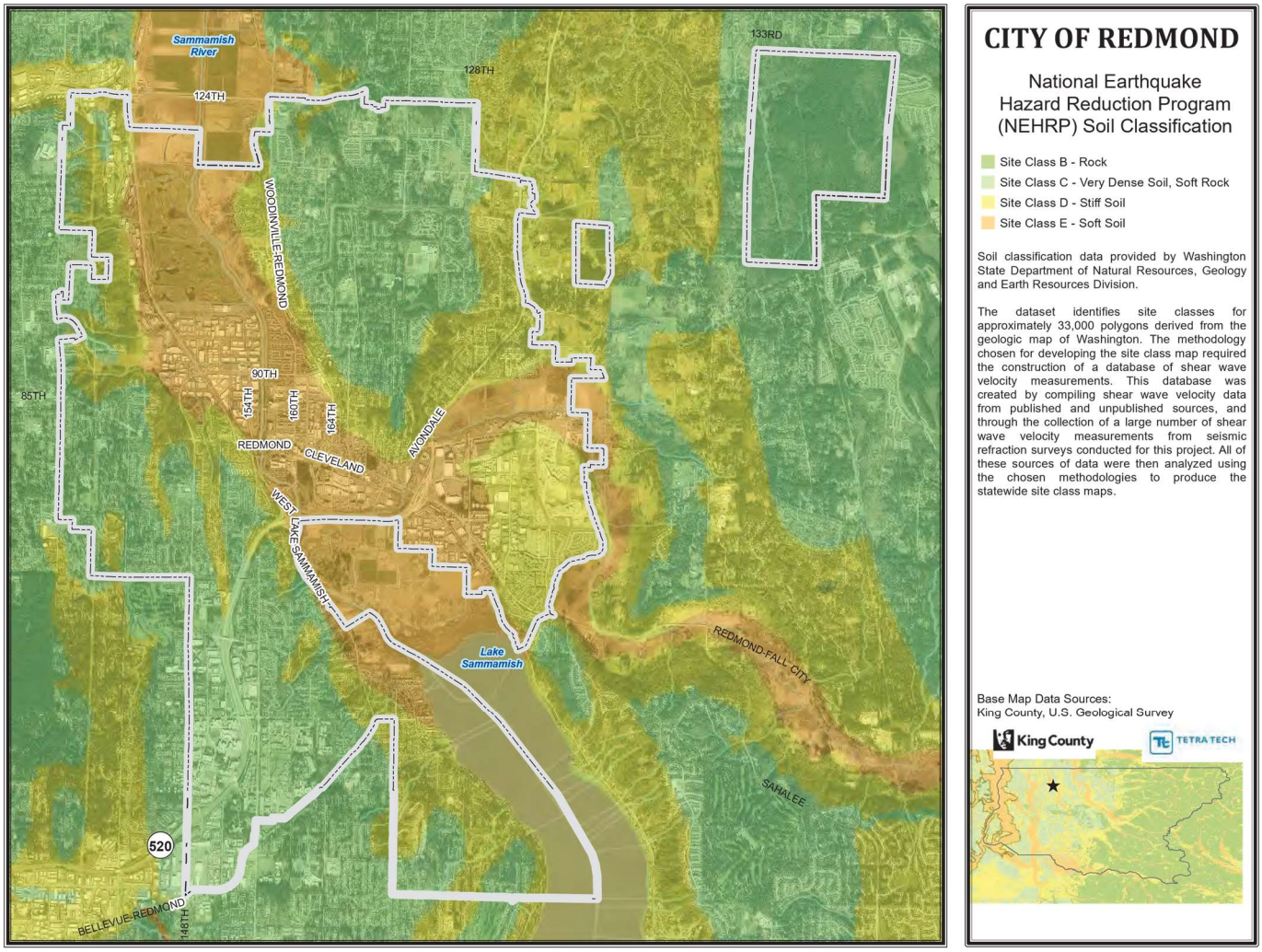


Figure 3: Soil Classification

Figure 4: Flood Hazard Areas

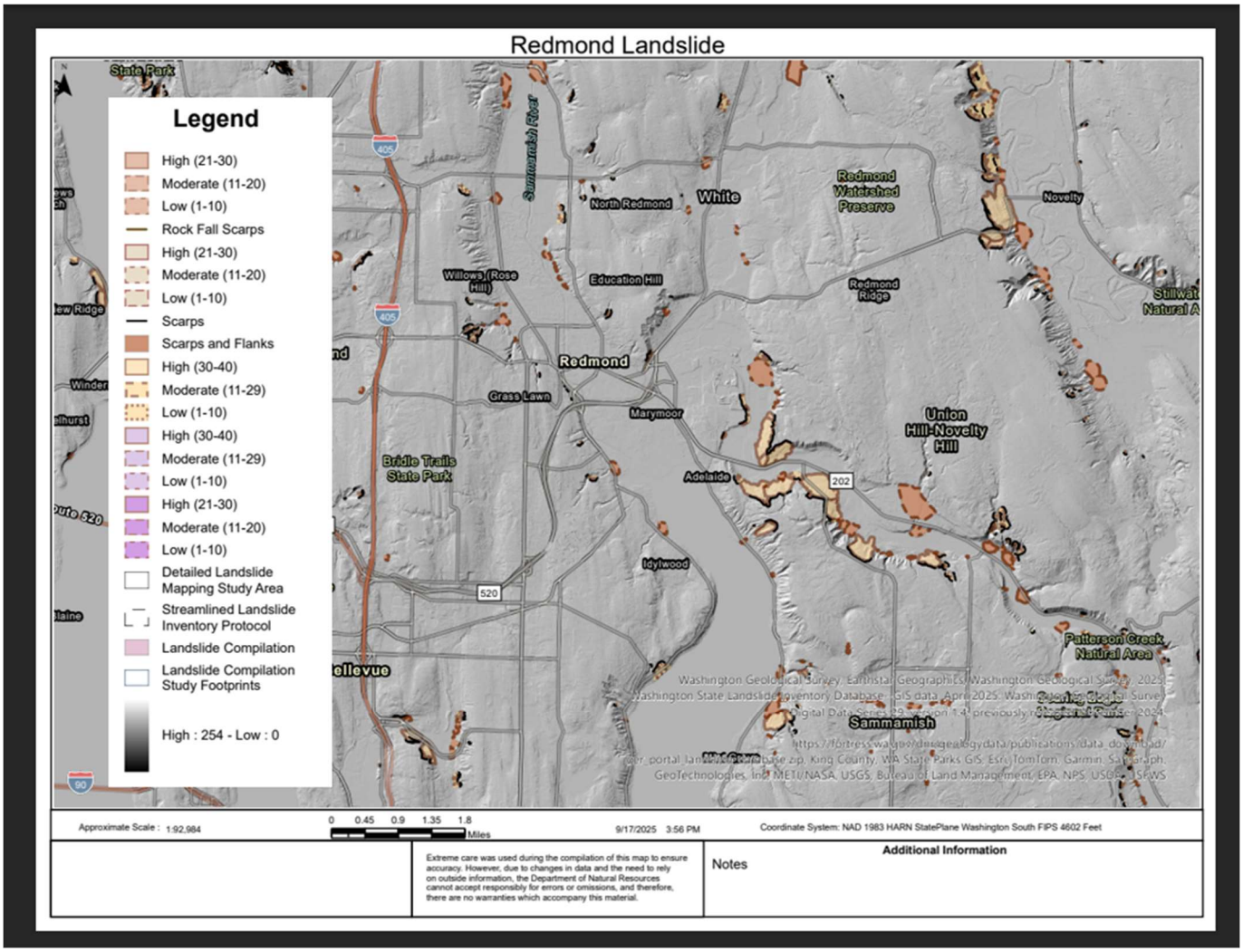


Figure 5: Landslide Hazard Areas

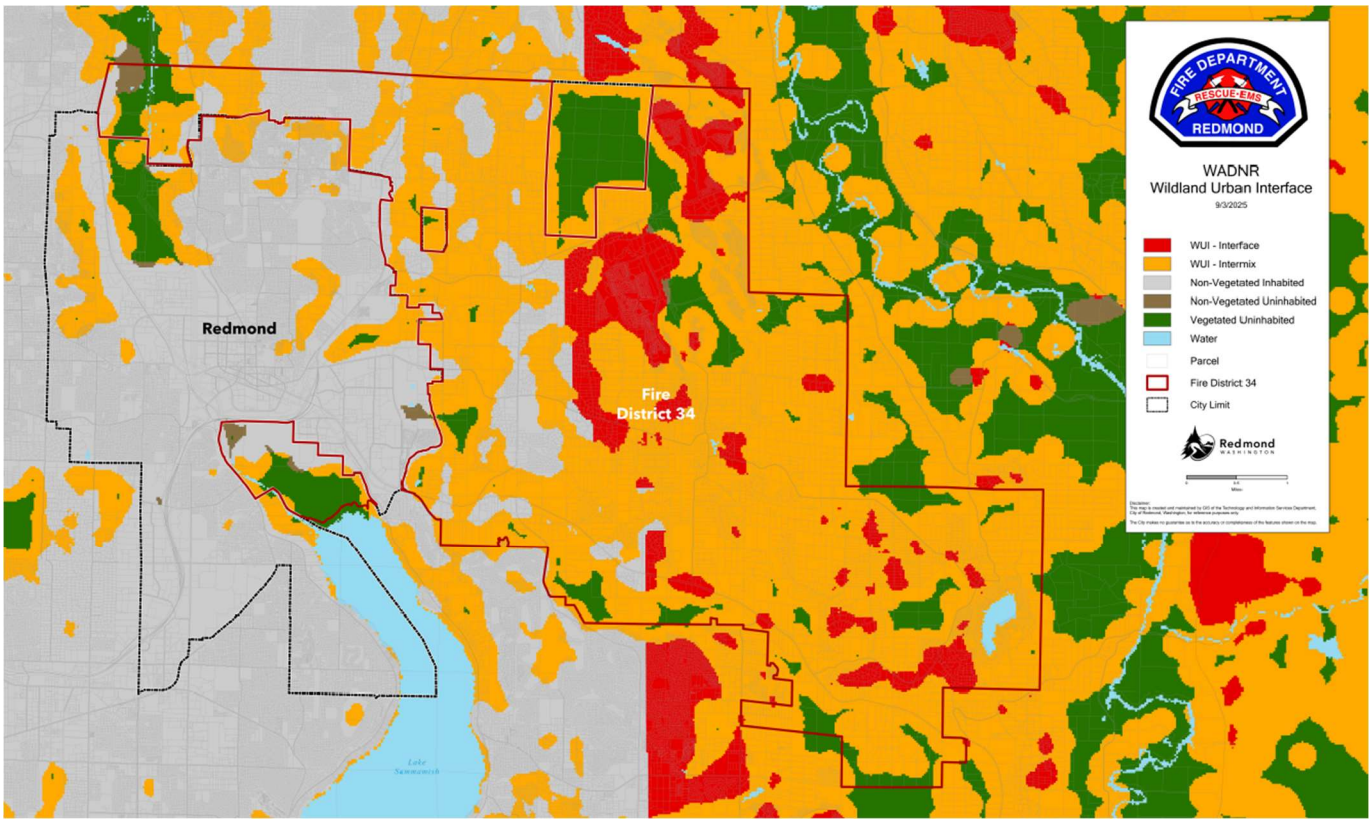


Figure 6: Wildland Urban Interface (Wildfire) Map

According to the 2023 U.S. Census data, over 35,000 people in Redmond were born outside of the USA, indicating that a large portion of the population speaks English as a second language. From an emergency management standpoint, this requires being able to disseminate critical information in a multitude of languages. Whether that information is emergency notifications or producing preparedness materials in different languages, Redmond must be prepared to reach as many residents as possible in their preferred language. Currently, Redmond recognizes that there are five primary languages (besides English) spoken in the city by at least 1 percent of the population. Those five languages are Spanish, Chinese, Hindi, Russian, and Mandarin.

According to 2023 U.S. Census data, 21.2% of Redmond's population is under the age of 18, and 5.3% is under the age of five. Those under the age of five represent a vulnerable population, which, by themselves, cannot understand warnings or emergency alerts without adult supervision. In the case of children separated from their families during an incident, the Office of Emergency Management and other city communications staff need to plan for and be able to assist this population. According to the 2023 U.S. Census data, as of 2023, 5.8% of Redmond's population lives below the poverty line. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. poverty guideline is a median household income of $31,200 for a family of 4. Redmond's population experiencing poverty may not have an alternate place to go in case of an evacuation order, or they may not have the means to evacuate if they do not have a mode of transportation other than public transit.

In 2023 Redmond completed a Climate Vulnerability Assessment, which provides a high-level summary of climate change, and its potential effect on Redmond's population, neighborhoods and business centers, infrastructure, and services. It identifies vulnerabilities as well as planning, programing, and partnership strategies to enhance Redmond's resilience. The assessment found that some portions of the Redmond community are more vulnerable to the effects of climate stress than others. Certain subsets of the population — including older adults, individuals living alone, and people with low incomes, disabilities, and/or limited English proficiency — require special consideration when planning for resiliency. There are also particular areas in the city — such as heat islands with more pavement and fewer trees, floodplain and landslide hazard areas, and areas with limited access to transit — that may experience larger effects from climate change.

Plan Update Process

The Emergency Readiness Coordinator Kyle Nelson led the most recent revision of the City of Redmond's Annex to the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and will maintain the document in cooperation with the King County Office of Emergency Management.

The process began with the Redmond Office of Emergency Management attending the 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee in March 2024. Redmond OEM also attended the annex workshop in June 2024.

A planning team composed of planning participants and technical advisors was paramount for the development of the plan. The planning team helped address the hazard vulnerabilities found in the City. The planning team members individually met with Kyle Nelson to update hazards. Refer to the "Redmond Planning Team" table for names and contributions.

Redmond Planning Team

Name	Title	Organization	Contribution
Kyle Nelson	Emergency Management Program Coordinator	Redmond Office of Emergency Management	Lead Planner
Amee Quiriconi	Deputy Fire Chief	Redmond Fire	Planning Process Facilitator
Ryan Hoover	Communications & Marketing Project Administrator	Executive Department	City of Redmond information contributor and copy edit process.
Michael Despain	Deputy Fire Chief	Redmond Fire	Fire representative assisted with structural fire, wildfire, hazardous materials, and landslide hazards.
Simrat Sekhon	Security and Compliance Manager	Redmond Technology & Information Systems (TIS)	TIS representative for cyber-attack hazard.
Zach Houvener	Deputy Director	Parks and Recreation	Parks representative for winter weather hazard.
Brian Coats	Deputy Police Chief	Redmond Police	Police representative for terrorism and civil disturbance hazards.
Stacy Myers	Senior GIS Analyst	Redmond Technology & Information Systems (TIS)	Geographic Information System (GIS) support
Eric Chen	Administrative Assistant	Redmond Fire Prevention Division	Overview of fire department operational permits for hazardous materials.
Tony Regis	Senior Engineer	Redmond Planning Department	Assisted with NFIP compliance reporting & flooding hazard.
Peter Holte	Senior Planner	Redmond Planning Department	Assisted with NFIP compliance reporting & flooding hazard.
Adnan Shabir	Senior Engineer	Redmond Public Works Department	Critical Infrastructure (Bridges) SME
Jenny Lybeck	Executive Department Manager	Redmond Executive Department	Redmond Environmental Resilience Initiatives SME
Tom Hardy	Senior Environmental Scientist	Redmond Public Works	Assisted with Floodplain 2025-2030 mitigation plan development.

Plan Update Timeline

Planning Activity	Date	Summary	Attendees
King County Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee	March 2024	King County hosts the Steering Committee meeting for the 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan	Lisa Figueroa

Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Workshop	June 2024	King County hosts an annex workshop for the 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan	Lisa Figueroa
Annex Plan Discussion	09/05/25	Discussed timeline for submission regarding Redmond's Annex.	Kyle Nelson & Mercedes Stroeve
Earthquake Retrofitting for Fire Stations Overview	09/08/25	Reviewing progress of fire station earthquake retrofitting mentioned in 2020 Redmond Annex.	Kyle Nelson & Quinn Kuhnhausen
Hazardous Materials Operational Permit Overview	09/09/25	Reviewing fire code operational permits for hazardous materials.	Kyle Nelson & Eric Chen
General and demographic information for Annex. Overview of internal review process for edit copy.	09/15/25	Overview of Redmond general information needed for the plan from Ryan. Overview of internal review process.	Kyle Nelson & Ryan Hoover
Hazard discussion: (structural fires, wildland fires, hazardous materials, landslides)	09/18/25	Discussed structure fires, wildland and intermix fires, hazardous materials responses, and landslide hazards.	Kyle Nelson & Michael Despain
Hazard discussion: Flooding and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) **compliance**	09/19/25	Discussed flooding in Redmond & NFIP compliance.	Kyle Nelson, Tony Regis, & Peter Holte
Hazard discussion: (cyber-attack)	09/19/25	Discussed cyber-attack hazard for Redmond.	Kyle Nelson & Simrat Sekhon
Hazard discussion: terrorism & civil unrest	09/22/25	Reviewed terrorism and civil unrest in Redmond.	Kyle Nelson & Brian Coats
GIS Mapping	09/22/25	Discussed GIS maps for the plan.	Kyle Nelson & Stacy Myers
Hazard Mitigation Strategy Planning (Climate Impacted Hazards)	09/29/25	Reviewing Redmond's environmental resiliency initiatives and incorporating them into the hazard mitigation plans.	Kyle Nelson & Jenny Lybeck
Hazard Mitigation Strategy Planning: Floodplain Map Updating	09/30/25	Reviewing Redmond's floodplain map plan to inform development.	Kyle Nelson & Tom Hardy

Public Outreach

Public Outreach Events

EVENT	DATE	SUMMARY	ATTENDEES
2021 Social Media Outreach Campaign	Multiple	Public education on the following topics: • Earthquake warning system testing • Winter weather preparedness Emergency supply kit preparedness	Community members who follow the Redmond Fire Department's Facebook page.
2022 Social Media Outreach Campaign	Multiple	Public education on the following topics: • Winter road safety. • Cold weather safety • Winter weather preparedness	Community members who follow the Redmond Fire Department's Facebook page.
Redmond High School CERT - Final Drill	1/21/22	Assisted with Redmond High School's CERT final drill	Redmond High School CERT class students
Emergency Preparedness Booth	10/15/22	Staffed an emergency preparedness public information booth at a fire station open house.	Community members.
2023 Social Media Outreach Campaign	Multiple	Public education on the following topics: • Heat safety • Water safety • Wildfire safety • Thunderstorm safety • "Great Shakeout" earthquake awareness	Community members who follow the Redmond Fire Department's Facebook Page.
Emergency Preparedness Expo	5/11/23	Presenting emergency preparedness to Redmond community members.	Community members.
Spring Safety Fair	5/20/23	Staffed an emergency preparedness public education booth.	Community members.

Derby Days	July 2023	Staffed an emergency preparedness public education booth.	Community members.
Friendly Village Preparedness Event	8/22/23	Presenting emergency preparedness to the Friendly Village.	Friendly Village community members.
Redmond Library Event	10/19/23	Staffed an emergency preparedness public education booth at Redmond library.	Community members.
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Course	November 2023	CERT training for community members to increase their resiliency.	Approximately 25 community members.
Rosa Parks PTSA Emergency Preparedness Presentation	11/9/23	Presenting emergency preparedness to the Rosa Parks PTSA.	Rosa Parks PTSA
2024 Social Media Outreach Campaign	Multiple	Public education on the following topics: • Cooking safety • National preparedness month • CPR/AED Awareness • Winter driving safety • Flood and winter weather driving safety • Candle safety • Fireplace safety • Lightning safety	Community members who follow the Redmond Fire Department's Facebook Page.
Redmond High School CERT - Final Drill with L-116	1/6/24	Assisted with Redmond High School's CERT final drill, including Ladder 116.	Redmond High School CERT class students, Ladder Company 116 from Redmond Fire.
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Course	May 2024	CERT training for community members to increase their resiliency.	Approximately 25 community members.
Providence John Gabriel House Emergency Preparedness Training	May 2024	Educated members of Providence John Gabriel House on assembling emergency go-bags, emergency food and water	Members of Providence John Gabriel House

		supplies, emergency alerting, and volunteer opportunities.	
HAM Radio Training	June 2024	HAM radio training for community members	Community Members
Trilogy Block Leader Meeting	9/30/2024	Emergency preparedness training with Trilogy neighborhood's block leaders.	Block leaders within the Trilogy neighborhood.
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Course	November 2024	CERT training for community members to increase their resiliency.	Approximately 25 community members.
Muslim Association of Puget Sound (MAPS) Emergency Preparedness Outreach	11/16/24	Presenting emergency preparedness education to MAPS.	Community members of MAPS.

Redmond Hazard Mitigation Program

Hazard mitigation strategies in the City of Redmond are managed through a collaborative process involving the Office of Emergency Management and many city departments, including Public Works, Redmond Fire, Redmond Police, the Planning Department, the Parks and Recreation Department, and TIS.

Strategies involving community resiliency and community education on emergency preparedness are managed by the City's Office of Emergency Management with input from established volunteers like the ARES and CERT groups.

Redmond's future mitigation efforts were established based on previous city plans, the 2023 Climate Vulnerability Assessment, as well as information provided by the City's own subject matter experts from different city departments. Each of the initiatives in this plan was identified as necessary to meet the goals and objectives of the City as they relate to level of service, resilience, preservation, health, and safety.

Plan Goals

The goal of the 2025 City of Redmond's Annex to the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is to create a framework that

reduces the impact and susceptibility of the identified hazards on people, property, and the

environment, prioritizing historically underserved communities.

Plan Monitoring, Implementation, and Future Updates

King County leads the mitigation plan monitoring and update process and schedules the annual plan check-ins and bi-annual mitigation strategy updates. Updates on mitigation projects are solicited by the county for inclusion in the countywide annual report. As part of participating in the 2025 update to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, every jurisdiction agrees to convene their internal planning team at least annually to review their progress on hazard mitigation strategies and to update the plan based on new data or recent disasters.

As part of leading a countywide planning effort, King County Emergency Management will send to the City of Redmond any federal notices of funding opportunity for the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program. Proposals from partners will be assessed according to the prioritization process identified in this plan and the

county will, where possible, support those partners submitting grant proposals. This will be a key strategy to implement the plan.

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

Continued Public Participation

The City of Redmond maintains strong public outreach efforts focused on personal preparedness and education. Updates on the implementation of the hazard mitigation plan will be shared through these efforts, and community feedback will be actively encouraged.

The Office of Emergency Management will continue to seek opportunities to engage the public on local hazard preparedness. These efforts help residents understand how their individual actions contribute to, and are supported by, broader risk-reduction strategies.

Hazard Mitigation Authorities, Responsibilities, and Capabilities

Plans

Plan Title	Responsible Agency	Point of Contact	Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Plan
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Office of Emergency Management	Amee Quiriconi	The Hazard Mitigation Plan provides the risk profiles that support the development of the CEMP.
Redmond 2050 Comprehensive Plan	Redmond Planning Branch	Jeff Churchill	Helped build mitigation strategies.
Information Security Incident Response Plan	Redmond TIS Department	Simrat Sekhom	Helped identify hazards. Currently under development.

Programs, Policies, and Processes

Program/Policy	Responsible Agency	Point of Contact	Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Plan
2021 International Building & Residential Codes	Planning Department	Jason Lynch	Building codes ensure new construction and substantial improvements meet international safety standards in building. This helps mitigate damage to property and injuries during several hazards mentioned herein.
2021 International Fire Code	Fire Prevention Division	Rich Gieseke	Fire code requirements mitigate the risk of structure fires within Redmond.
Emergency Management Program	Office of Emergency Management	Amee Quiriconi	Deputy Director Over the Office of Emergency Management
National Flood Insurance Program	Planning Department	Tony Regis	The NFIP insures properties in and around the floodplain in Redmond.
Critical Area Ordinance	Redmond Planning Department	David Lee	The City of Redmond's Hazard Mitigation Plan is closely aligned with the City's Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO), which provides regulatory protections for environmentally sensitive and hazard-prone areas. The CAO identifies and regulates five types of critical areas: wetlands, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, and critical aquifer recharge areas 1 These regulations are designed to prevent loss of ecological function, reduce exposure to natural hazards, and protect public health and safety. The CAO

			supports hazard mitigation by limiting development in high-risk areas, requiring site-specific assessments, and enforcing performance standards that reduce the likelihood of flooding, landslides, and groundwater contamination. The HMP recognizes the CAO as a foundational regulatory tool that contributes to the City's overall risk reduction strategy. By directing incompatible land uses away from critical areas and requiring mitigation for unavoidable impacts, the CAO helps prevent cumulative environmental degradation and minimizes the potential for disaster-related losses. The City's approach to critical areas management—emphasizing "no net loss" of ecological function and proactive hazard avoidance—reinforces the goals of the HMP and ensures consistency with state and regional planning frameworks.
Shoreline Master Program	Planning Department	David Lee	The City of Redmond's Hazard Mitigation Plan aligns with the goals and regulatory framework of the Shoreline Master Program (SMP), which governs land use and environmental protection within shoreline jurisdictions. The SMP supports hazard mitigation by regulating

			development in flood-prone and ecologically sensitive areas, ensuring no net loss of shoreline ecological
Redmond Zoning Code	Redmond Planning Department	Jeff Churchill	Regulates land use in the City of Redmond.

Entities Responsible for Hazard Mitigation

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	POINT OF CONTACT	RESPONSIBILITY(S)
Office of Emergency Management	Kyle Nelson	Lead Planner
Redmond Fire	Michael Despain	Contributor
Redmond Police	Brian Coats	Contributor
Fire Prevention Division	Rich Gieseke	Contributor
TIS	Simrat Sekhon	Contributor
Planning Department & Public Works	Tony Regis, Tom Harty, & Peter Holte	Contributor

National Flood Insurance Program

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

What department is responsible for floodplain management in your community?	This is a shared responsibility between the Planning Department and Public Works Department.
Who is your community's floodplain administrator? (title/position)	Jason Lynch, Building Official
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	RMC 15.04 was first adopted 1979. Last updated in 2020.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Redmond met with the Department of Ecology in March 2021 most recently for Community Assistance Visit.
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. We are required as per our Critical Areas Ordinance 20D.140.10-040 (7) Critical Areas Maps to map Frequently Flooded Areas.
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?	Yes. We are continually looking for training opportunities.
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?	Redmond has a Class 5 CRS status.

How many Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Loss (RL) properties are in your jurisdiction?	SRL: None RL: None
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?	Redmond bought Keller Farm and other properties with City Stormwater Funds. Redmond also uses Transfer Development Rights to secure conservation easements on some properties in the floodplain.

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

2020 Hazard Mitigation Strategy Status

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY	STATUS
Community Outreach Programs	To mitigate impacts involved with isolation following a severe hazard event, Redmond will develop outreach activities to enable Redmond residents, businesses and visitors to survive in-place for more than three days.	High	Long term – Ongoing The community outreach programs continue with several CERT courses being offered between 2022 and 2024. Additionally, multiple outreach, education, and resource events were hosted between 2020 and 2025.
Seismic Retrofit of Fire Station 16	Seismically retrofit fire station 16.	High	Complete. Fire stations 14, 16, & 18 were seismically retrofitted between 2020 and 2024.
Resilient Transportation Networks	To mitigate against the loss of major transportation facilities in and around the City, Redmond will invest resources in building more resilient transportation networks.	Moderate	Complete. In partnership with Sound Transit, the Light Rail 2 Line successfully opened multiple stations in Redmond. The 2 Line connects from the South Bellevue Park & Ride to the Downtown Redmond station. Once the line crosses the I-90 floating bridge, Downtown Redmond and the other Redmond stations will connect all the way to Angle Lake to the South and Lynwood to the North.
Seismic Retrofit of Critical Bridges	To structurally reinforce critical bridges in	High	Ongoing. The City of Redmond is planning on conducting a reevaluation

	preparation of earthquakes.		of bridges to better prioritize seismic retrofitting.

2025 Hazard Mitigation Strategies

STRATEGY	LEAD AGENCY/POC	TIMELINE	PRIORITY
Enhance Community Communications	City of Redmond Office of Emergency Management/Kyle Nelson	2025-2030	High
Updating Floodplain Maps	City of Redmond Planning Department/Tom Hardy	2025-2030	Moderate
Launch Community Resilience Hubs	City of Redmond Fire Department/Amee Quiriconi	2025-2030	Moderate
Community Resilience Through Outreach	City of Redmond Office of Emergency Management/Kyle Nelson	Ongoing	High
Essential Facilities Resilience and Modernization	City of Redmond Planning Department/Vangie Garcia	2025-2030	High

ENHANCE COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS

Lead Points of Contact Emergency Readiness Coordinator	Partner Points of Contact City of Redmond TIS	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Flood • Landslide • Severe Weather • Severe Winter Weather • Tsunami/Seiche • Volcano • Wildfire • Civil Disturbance • Cyber Attack • Dam Failure	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs General Funds & EMPG $9,992.19 (AM 1650) $37,000 (third-party alerting system)

		• Hazardous Materials Release • Public Health Emergency • Structure Fire • Terrorism Communications and Warning Emergency Public Information and Education	

Strategy Vision/Objective

To build a resilient, informed, and connected community through modernized emergency communication systems that leverage both traditional and emerging technologies to ensure timely, accessible, and reliable public warnings and information.

Mitigation Strategy

1. **Modernizing AM Radio Infrastructure**
   - Upgrade and maintain AM radio systems to ensure robust, redundant communication capabilities during emergencies.
   - Integrate internet streaming of AM broadcasts to expand accessibility across digital platforms and devices.
2. Expanding Digital Communication Channels
   - Acquire and implement third-party communication platforms that enable direct, real-time engagement with community members via text, email, mobile apps, and social media.
   - Ensure platforms are inclusive, multilingual, and ADA-compliant to reach diverse populations.
3. Increasing Public Awareness and Trust
   - Launch public education campaigns to raise awareness of available emergency communication tools and how to access them.
   - Partner with community organizations to promote preparedness and ensure equitable access to information.

2-Year Objectives	5-Year Objectives	Long-Term Objectives
• Contract services for AM 1650 equipment maintenance and improvements for existing levels of AM radio capability. • Contract services for and integrate internet streaming of AM 1650. • Contract for services with a to-be-determined third-party vendor for an alerting system that would allow Redmond Fire to directly push communications to community members.	• Implement the to-be-determined third-party platform to establish alerting directly to community members. • Partner with OEM Volunteers to educate the public on AM 1650 and Redmond's to-be-determined alerting platform.	Community members are aware of the multitude of public information, communications and warning mediums and are highly engaged with these systems.

Implementation Plan/Actions
• Procure services to restore, maintain, and improve AM 1650's physical infrastructure. • Procure the capability to stream AM 1650 over the internet. • Select a third-party alerting system vendor. • Implement the selected third-party platform for alerting. • Create public education campaign to inform community members of the various emergency public information, communication and warning tools available to them from the City of Redmond. • Implement the public education campaign with support from the Redmond OEM Volunteers.
Performance Measures • AM 1650's radio radius is maximally maintained • AM 1650 is streamed over the internet • Redmond has procured and implemented a third-party alerting system • A public education campaign is designed and implemented regarding AM 1650 and the third-party alerting system.

Updating Floodplain Maps for Informed Development

Lead Points of Contact City of Redmond Public Works Department	Partner Points of Contact Planning Department	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed This will mitigate flood hazards.	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs General Funds Cost to be determined.
Strategy Vision/Objective To improve Redmond's flood preparedness, emergency planning, and climate resilience by updating local floodplain maps in coordination with FEMA, reflecting the increasing frequency and severity of flood events, particularly along Bear Creek, so that future development and policy decisions are based on the most accurate and current data.			
Mitigation Strategy Redmond will lead a data-driven initiative to update local floodplain maps in partnership with FEMA and regional stakeholders. This strategy will enhance the accuracy of flood risk assessments, inform land use and development decisions, and strengthen emergency preparedness. By integrating updated hydrologic modeling, community engagement, and interagency coordination, the City will ensure that floodplain management reflects current and future climate realities, particularly the shift of Bear Creek's 100-year flows toward 500-year event levels.			

2-Year Objectives	5-Year Objectives	Long-Term Objectives
• **Hydrologic Analysis**: Conduct updated modeling of Bear Creek and other key waterways using recent precipitation and flow data. • **FEMA Coordination**: Initiate formal collaboration with FEMA to align local mapping updates with federal standards and timelines. • **Stakeholder Engagement**: Engage developers, residents, and environmental groups to raise awareness and gather input on flood risk and mapping needs. • **Preliminary Map Updates**: Develop draft floodplain maps for internal review and scenario planning.	• **Adopt Updated Maps**: Finalize and adopt new floodplain maps in coordination with FEMA and regional partners. • **Policy Alignment**: Update zoning, building codes, and development review processes to reflect new flood risk zones. • **Emergency Planning Integration**: Incorporate updated flood data into emergency response plans, evacuation routes, and public alert systems. • **Public Education Campaign**: Launch a citywide campaign to educate residents and businesses about updated flood risks and preparedness actions.	• **Climate-Responsive Planning**: Use updated maps to guide long-term land use, infrastructure investments, and green infrastructure projects. • **Ongoing Monitoring**: Establish a recurring review cycle (e.g., every 5–10 years) to reassess floodplain data as climate conditions evolve. • **Regional Leadership**: Position Redmond as a regional leader in climate-adaptive floodplain management and data transparency.

Implementation Plan/Actions

- Initiate Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study
  Partner with consultants and regional agencies to model updated flood flows—especially for Bear Creek—using recent climate data, LiDAR, and stream gauge records.
- Establish FEMA Coordination Framework
  Formally engage with FEMA to align local mapping efforts with federal standards and initiate the map revision process under FEMA's Risk MAP program.
- Engage Stakeholders and the Public
  Conduct outreach to developers, residents, environmental groups, and emergency responders to gather input and build awareness of the mapping update process.
- Develop Draft Floodplain Maps
  Create preliminary maps that reflect updated 100-year and 500-year flood scenarios and assess potential impacts on land use and infrastructure.
- Review and Validate Maps
  Facilitate technical and public review of draft maps, incorporating feedback and ensuring scientific accuracy and community relevance.
- Adopt and Integrate Final Maps
  Finalize and adopt the updated maps through City Council and FEMA approval processes. Update zoning, permitting, and emergency plans accordingly.
- Launch Public Education and Preparedness Campaign
  Roll out a communications campaign to inform residents and businesses about new flood risks, insurance implications, and preparedness actions.

Performance Measures

- Completion of Updated Floodplain Maps
  Target: Final FEMA-approved floodplain maps adopted by Year 5.
  Purpose: Tracks the core deliverable of the initiative.
- Accuracy of Flood Risk Modeling
  Target: Incorporate at least 3 new data sources (e.g., rainfall intensity, stream gauge data, LiDAR) into hydrologic models.
  Purpose: Ensures scientific rigor and climate relevance.
- Policy and Code Updates
  Target: Update at least 3 key policies or codes (e.g., zoning, stormwater, building) to reflect new floodplain data.
  Purpose: Measures integration into regulatory frameworks.
- Community Engagement Reach
  Target: Engage at least 500 residents and stakeholders through digital notifications, workshops,

surveys, and public meetings.
Purpose: Ensures transparency and public buy-in.

- Emergency Plan Integration
  Target: 100% of City emergency response plans updated with new floodplain data by Year 5.
  Purpose: Enhances readiness and risk communication.

Launch Neighborhood Resilience Hubs

Lead Points of Contact City of Redmond Executive Department & Fire Department	Partner Points of Contact N/A	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed This will mitigate all hazards that displace community members from their homes, disrupt transportation outside neighborhoods, and disrupt supply chains. Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Flood • Landslide • Severe Weather • Severe Winter Weather • Tsunami/Seiche • Volcano • Wildfire • Civil Disturbance • Cyber Attack • Dam Failure • Hazardous Materials Release • Public Health Emergency • Structure Fire • Terrorism	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs Capital Improvement (New City Facilities) Grants Private Partnerships Costs will vary by individual site.

Strategy Vision/Objective
To foster a more resilient, connected, and equitable Redmond by expanding and supporting a network of resilience hubs that empower communities before, during, and after emergencies—leveraging City facilities, neighborhood centers, multifamily housing, schools, and nonprofit partnerships.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Mitigation Strategy

Redmond will advance a community-centered network of resilience hubs by leveraging City facilities, neighborhood spaces, multifamily properties, schools, and nonprofit sites. This strategy focuses on equitable access, strong partnerships, and climate preparedness, ensuring hubs are tailored to local needs and capable of supporting residents during disruptions. Through inclusive engagement, sustainable funding, and community empowerment, the City will build a resilient infrastructure that strengthens social cohesion and enhances emergency response capacity across all neighborhoods.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-Year Objectives

• Site Identification & Assessment: Conduct a citywide assessment to identify and prioritize potential resilience hub locations across City facilities, neighborhoods, multifamily properties, schools, and nonprofits.
• Partnership Development: Establish foundational partnerships with key stakeholders including school districts, housing providers, developers, and community-based organizations.
• Community Engagement: Launch inclusive engagement efforts to gather input from diverse communities, especially those most vulnerable to climate and emergency risks.
• Pilot Hubs: Develop and activate 1–2 pilot resilience hubs to test models, services, and community response.
• Funding Strategy: Secure initial funding through grants, City budget allocations, and philanthropic partnerships.</td><td>5-Year Objectives

• Network Expansion: Scale up to a broader network of resilience hubs across Redmond, ensuring geographic and demographic equity.
• Integrated Services: Equip hubs with essential infrastructure for emergency response (e.g., backup power, clean water, communications) and climate resilience (e.g., cooling/warming centers).
• Capacity Building: Train volunteers, private partners, and community leaders to operate and manage hubs effectively.
• Policy Integration: Embed resilience hub planning into City emergency management, climate action, and land use policies.
• Sustainable Operations: Develop and implement a sustainable operations and maintenance model for long-term viability.</td><td>Long-Term Objectives

• Community-Led Governance: Transition hub leadership and programming to community-based governance models where appropriate.
• Resilience Culture: Foster a citywide culture of preparedness, mutual aid, and climate resilience through ongoing education and engagement.
• Regional Collaboration: Position Redmond's resilience hub network as a model for regional collaboration and replication across the Puget Sound area.
• Continuous Improvement: Establish feedback loops</td></tr>
</table>

		and performance metrics to adapt and evolve hub services based on community needs and emerging risks.

Implementation Plan/Actions

1. **Expand Access Through Diverse Site Development**
   Identify and evaluate City-owned facilities, neighborhood gathering spaces, multifamily properties, schools, and nonprofit locations as potential resilience hub sites. Prioritize locations that serve vulnerable populations and fill geographic or service gaps.
2. **Strengthen Community Partnerships**
   Collaborate with local nonprofits, school districts, housing providers, and neighborhood associations to co-design hub functions that reflect community needs and cultural contexts.
3. **Integrate Climate and Emergency Preparedness**
   Ensure each hub is equipped to support residents during climate-related events, power outages, and other emergencies by providing essential services such as cooling/warming centers, charging stations, clean water, and communication tools.
4. **Promote Equity and Inclusion**
   Center equity in hub planning by engaging historically underserved communities in decision-making, ensuring language access, and tailoring services to meet diverse needs.
5. **Build Capacity and Sustainability**
   Develop a long-term funding and staffing model to support hub operations, maintenance, and community programming. Explore public-private partnerships and grant opportunities to sustain growth.
6. **Foster Community Ownership and Engagement**
   Empower residents through training, volunteer opportunities, and participatory governance models that build local leadership and ownership of resilience hubs.

Performance Measures

- Establish at least 5 fully operational resilience hubs by Year 5.
- Engage at least 200 residents annually through hub-hosted events, preparedness trainings, and outreach activities.
- Ensure that 100% of resilience hubs are located within a 10-minute walk or transit ride for residents in high-vulnerability areas.
- Achieve a 90% readiness rating (based on a standardized checklist) for all hubs by Year 5, including backup power, supplies, and communication tools.
- Formalize partnerships with at least 15 community-based organizations and private sector partners by Year 5.

Community Resilience Through Outreach

Lead Points of Contact	Partner Points of Contact	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
Kyle Nelson Program Coordinator	Amee Quiriconi	All Hazards Community Public Safety Strong and Vibrant Neighborhoods Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake • Flood • Landslide • Severe Weather • Severe Winter Weather • Tsunami/Seiche • Volcano • Wildfire • Civil Disturbance • Cyber Attack • Dam Failure • Hazardous Materials Release • Public Health Emergency • Structure Fire • Terrorism	General Fund Grants Citizen Corp Council

Strategy Vision/Objective

A community that understands and prepares for the hazards faced while living and working in the city of Redmond. A community that also understands the limitations faced by responders and other government response agencies and understands how individuals can support one another. A robust volunteer program is desirable to assist in community preparedness, particularly in education and outreach.

Mitigation Strategy

Continue providing emergency management preparedness training to the Redmond community. Redmond OEM will evaluate how best to build out and utilize a robust volunteer program to achieve higher saturation of community outreach to community members. This may include CERT classes and other public outreach campaigns.

2-Year Objectives	5-Year Objectives	Long-Term Objectives
Continue to enhance relationships with preexisting volunteers (e.g. CERT groups and ARES radio group). Host community listening sessions to solicit input in what volunteering and education opportunities they desire from Redmond OEM and the City at large in emergency preparedness.	Provide multiple community outreach events per calendar year on topics determined in the community listening sessions. Conduct full-scale exercises, including local community groups. Utilization of resilience hubs for neighborhood emergency supply & distribution post-disaster.	A prepared and resilient community partnering with community members as volunteers to supplement city resources.
Implementation Plan/Actions Redmond OEM will strengthen existing partnerships with volunteers to help prepare the community for emergencies and will support them in leading education and training events.		
Performance Measures Enhancement of the existing volunteer program. Redmond Fire, through the Office of Emergency Management and the volunteer program, will host multiple public outreach and education events each year.		

Essential Facilities Resilience and Modernization

Lead Points of Contact	Partner Points of Contact	Hazards Mitigated / Goals Addressed	Funding Sources and Estimated Costs
City of Redmond Public Works Department, Capital Division	City of Redmond Parks Department, Facilities Division City of Redmond Planning Department City of Redmond Fire Department	Hazards Mitigated: • Earthquake	<u>Maintenance & Operations Center (MOC):</u> $225,000,000 Capital Improvement Funds Real Estate Excise Tax Bond Issuance

			Fire Station 11: $21,585,722 Capital Improvement Funds Impact Fee Estimated Combined Cost: $246,585,722

Strategy Vision/Objective

To ensure uninterrupted emergency response and recovery operations by modernizing and replacing essential public safety and infrastructure facilities to meet or exceed current seismic, structural, and operational standards, thereby enhancing community resilience and public safety. The two essential government facilities identified are Fire Station 11 and the Maintenance and Operations Center (MOC). Both facilities house essential city personnel and equipment that must always be capable of responding quickly to structure and wildland fires, hazardous materials releases, medical emergencies, and critical infrastructure repairs to systems providing transportation, drinking water, and wastewater.

This program supports the City's broader hazard mitigation goals by strengthening the resilience of facilities that are foundational to emergency response and recovery operations.

Mitigation Strategy

Maintenance and Operations Center (MOC) Replacement
The Maintenance and Operations Center (MOC) is a critical facility supporting citywide emergency services. It houses fire and emergency medical response apparatus, heavy vehicles, and the personnel responsible for their maintenance and deployment. The MOC also supports continuous operations for essential infrastructure systems, including transportation, drinking water, and wastewater by housing equipment and personnel that must be capable of always responding quickly. Due to the facility's age and condition, a full replacement is necessary. As a hub for emergency response, the MOC qualifies as a Risk Category IV essential facility under IBC Section 1604.5. The new facility will be designed and built to meet these stringent standards, ensuring it remains operational during and after major events like earthquakes to support emergency response and recovery efforts, increasing the city's' resilience.

Fire Station 11 Modernization
Fire Station 11 is a critical public safety facility that houses emergency response personnel and equipment for operations in the community, including fire suppression, hazardous materials releases, rescue operations, and emergency medical services. Although it is located within a low to moderate liquefaction zone, level of service requirements and site constraints prevent relocation. Therefore, the existing station must be modernized in place, and eventually rebuilt in later decades, to meet current seismic and structural standards. In accordance with the International Building Code (IBC) Section 1604.5, Fire Station 11 is classified as a **Risk Category IV** structure due to its essential role in emergency response. The eventual replacement facility will be designed to ensure operational continuity during and after seismic or other catastrophic events, incorporating enhanced structural resilience, life safety systems, and modern operational capabilities. The upcoming modernization will mitigate damage from an earthquake until then, ensuring higher capabilities of responding during and after disasters such as earthquakes.

2-Year Objectives	5-Year Objectives	Long-Term Objectives
Designing new structures to remain operational during and after major disaster events, including earthquakes. <u>MOC</u> Validation, design, and permitting. <u>Fire Station 11</u> Feasibility study to determine scope & schedule.	<u>MOC</u> Construction, closeout, and move in of MOC. <u>Fire Station 11</u> Validation, design, permitting, and beginning construction.	Ensuring uninterrupted emergency services from Fire Station 11 & the MOC through modernized infrastructure and support systems. Maintain and periodically reassess category IV facilities to ensure continued resilience under construction codes adopted when designed. Expand the program to assess and modernize additional essential facilities.

Implementation Plan/Actions

Maintenance and Operations Center (MOC):

- Validation Phase
- Phase 1 (Design & Permitting)
- Phase 2 (Constriction)
- Closeout
- Move in/Occupancy

Fire Station 11:

- Validation Phase
- Phase 1 (Design & Permitting)
- Phase 2 (Constriction)
- Closeout
- Move in/Occupancy

Performance Measures

- Facilities meet or exceed IBC requirements adopted during design
- Milestones are met on time and within budget
- Stakeholder satisfaction with design and functionality is achieved