



SNOQUALMIE NATION

2006 Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Assessment

Executive Summary

The 2006 Snoqualmie Tribe **Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment** (HIVA) describes the natural and technological (human-made) hazards that can potentially impact the people, economy, environment, and property of the Snoqualmie Nation. It serves as a basis for tribal-level emergency management programs and assists the Tribe in the development of similar documents focused on local hazards. It is the foundation of effective emergency management and identifies the hazards that the Tribe must mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from in order to minimize the effects of disasters and emergencies. The HIVA is not a detailed study, but rather a general overview of hazards that can cause emergencies and disasters.

This HIVA is applicable to the Snoqualmie Tribe and its properties and interests. Washington state law requires all political subdivisions (but not Indian tribes, which are recognized as sovereign nations) to be part of an emergency management organization and to have an emergency management plan. Nonetheless tribal communities participating in emergency management use the Washington State framework in order to better integrate and coordinate planning at the regional level.

The geographic focus of the HIVA is the Snoqualmie Valley, with attention focused on the Carnation and Snoqualmie/ North Bend areas where the Tribe's facilities and property are located. The study was conducted by analyzing data and maps from a wide range of sources, including King County GIS hazard data layers and FEMA floodplain maps, and by interviewing Tribal, county and local officials. From this consultation, it was decided to focus on, and profile, the following natural and man-made hazards for the Snoqualmie Tribe's HIVA:

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Landslides/Mass Movements
- Severe Weather
- Wildfires
- Dam Failure
- Epidemic/Pandemic
- Hazardous Materials
- Abandoned Mines

The Snoqualmie Tribe's main vulnerability is from earthquakes and flooding, and is where mitigation actions should be focused.

This plan is a constant work in progress, being revised and updated as new information on past hazard events is discovered, new events occur, better scientific understanding on the causes and prediction of natural hazards is discovered and the requirements and practices of emergency management continue to evolve.