



October 7, 2015

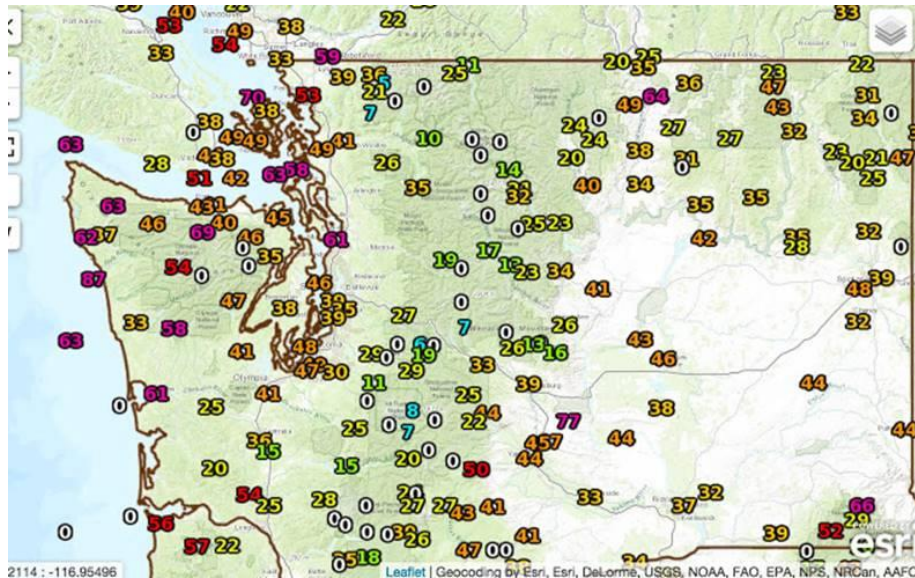
The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D. C. 20500

Through: Mr. Kenneth Murphy
Regional Administrator
FEMA Region X
130 – 228th Street SW
Bothell, WA 98102

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Washington as a result of damages incurred from a Windstorm on August 29, 2015. I am specifically requesting the Public Assistance Program for Clallam County, Grays Harbor County, Island County, Jefferson County, King County, Lewis County, Mason County, Pierce County, Skagit County, Snohomish County, Whatcom County, the Lummi Nation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe, the Quileute Nation, and the Quinault Indian Nation. I request implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program statewide.

A powerful late summer windstorm struck western Washington during the day on August 29, 2015. The National Weather Service reported southerly sustained winds of 35 mph with gusts up to 80 mph during this storm. Seattle-Tacoma Airport was hit by peak wind of 46 mph, the strongest ever recorded in the month of August. Peak winds hit 63 mph at Hoquiam Bowerman Field and the Quileute Airport, located in the central and north coastal areas most impacted by the storm. Inland, peak winds reached 70 mph at Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, 61 mph at Paine Field, 66 mph near Friday Harbor in the San Juan Islands, 67 mph near Marietta in Whatcom County, and 80 mph on Destruction Island off the coast of Jefferson County. The graphic below shows the maximum wind gusts for the 24 hour period ending at 9pm on August 29, 2015:



This is now the largest windstorm on record for the month of August in Washington State. The near hurricane-force winds produced more extensive damage than if the same storm had hit the region during winter. Trees were stressed and vulnerable due to the extensive, record breaking dry, warm spring and summer in the region, which led to a drought declaration. The cumulative effects of the unseasonably strong winds and stressed, vulnerable trees resulted in a large number of trees toppling and limbs falling, contributing to power outages in most communities around Puget Sound. Close to half a million customers were left without power in the wake of this windstorm as trees fell on homes and across roadways and power lines, resulting in widespread damage, costing millions of dollars.

State, Local, and Tribal Impacts - Response

The Washington State Emergency Operations Center was already fully activated at Phase III, jointly with the FEMA IMAT, in support of the ongoing response to the 2015 Washington Wildfires. With wind gusts predicted up to 60 mph across central Washington, NIFC Boise and NWCC fire analysts anticipated this storm system would cause the wildfires to grow significantly. The windstorm was strong but brief, hitting land mid-morning and dissipating in western Washington by late afternoon. In eastern Washington, the weather conditions forced firefighters to withdraw from the area between the Tunk Block Fire and North Star Fire (Okanogan Complex) in Okanogan County. Further concerns about effects from the wind on the North Star Fire isolated the City of Republic, requiring residents and town officials to evacuate at a moment's notice to Canada as the North Star Fire



burned to within 4.5 miles of the city limits. The firefighting efforts were further hampered by blowing dust which resulted in reduced visibility.

The western Washington windstorm caused unusual impacts as deciduous or leafy trees still had a full weight load of summer greenery. Additionally, soils were at extreme dryness due to the ongoing drought conditions. These two factors created more wind drag, stress on tree branches and roots, and loosened soil conditions than a wet, barren tree would experience in similar winds during fall or winter. This caused trees to either snap or intact root systems to give way, causing entire trees to topple on vehicles, roads, and powerlines. Snohomish County and Jefferson County requested and received mutual aid assistance from the counties of Grant, Cowlitz, Chelan, Mason, and Benton. Additional assistance for the impacted communities was difficult to come by due to most communities in Washington State already providing resources to counties in eastern Washington in support of the wildfires.



In Snohomish County, a fallen tree blocked all lanes of northbound I-5 in Lynnwood causing a five mile backup on August 29th. Southbound I-5 was closed as well for part of the afternoon due to downed trees. In Bothell, eight trees blocked the southbound lanes of I-405. There were multiple reports of downed trees across the region blocking local roads. The windstorm forced the suspension of ferry services between Port Townsend and the Town of Coupeville, as well as prevented traffic from crossing the Hood Canal Floating Bridge.



Downed trees blocked access routes to roads and campgrounds in Olympic National Park, prompting a closure of the park. The City of Puyallup closed all city parks including closure of the Farmers Market in Pioneer Park.

In Snohomish County, 175,000 customers were without power due to widespread damages throughout the utility service area, making it the largest power loss in the county since January 1993. Jefferson County PUD reported 12,000 of its 18,500 total customers (nearly 65%) without power; 4,000 were still without power more than 24 hours after the incident and this was the largest power outage ever in the history of the District. Puget Sound Energy reported about 224,000 customers without power and Seattle City Light reported more than 59,000 customers without power. The Snohomish County 911 centers received 10 times the

number of 911 calls normally received on Saturdays and exceeded the year's highest call volume, which regularly falls on July 4th.

Clallam County experienced widespread power outages throughout the county due to downed powerlines and damaged poles. The Quileute Tribe reported residents being isolated due to 80 mph wind gusts that blew debris and tree limbs into housing units owned by the tribal government. Access was blocked to the Quileute Marina and Resort facilities due to trees downed across roads and tribal improved properties, directly affecting the economic revenue of the tribe.



The Lummi Nation experienced significant impacts to a large portion of their vulnerable populations; power outages interrupted services to a significant number of elders that are reliant on electricity for medical machines. Tribal officials arranged for sheltering for the most vulnerable. Grays Harbor County and Mason County experienced widespread power outages

due to the high winds causing power surges and road closures following the storm.



Tragically, the windstorm resulted in two deaths and additional injuries across the impacted areas. A father driving with his three year old daughter in Gig Harbor was killed when a tree fell on his car. Within hours, a falling branch struck and killed a ten year old girl in Federal Way. Widespread reports of injuries and other damages to homes, cars, and public infrastructure were reported.

The August 2015 windstorm occurred in the middle of the devastating 2015 Wildfire Season, which produced an unprecedented 29 state fire mobilizations, costing an estimated \$28,845,000 for fire suppression on local lands. Additionally, the state incurred an estimated \$94,872,860 in fire suppression costs on state lands. Due to the level of threat and extreme fire behavior, FEMA approved 12 Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations in 2015:

FMAG Number	Fire Name	Impacted County
FM-5087	Sleepy Hollow	Chelan County
FM-5090	Blue Creek	Walla Walla County
FM-5094	Highway 8	Klickitat County
FM-5098	Nine Mile Fire	Okanogan County
FM-5100	Chelan Complex	Chelan, Okanogan, and Douglas

		County
FM-5101	Stickpin Fire	Ferry County
FM-5103	Stevens Complex	Stevens County
FM-5104	Okanogan Complex	Okanogan, Ferry, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
FM-5106	Twisp River Fire	Okanogan County
FM-5108	Renner Fire	Ferry and Stevens County
FM-5109	Goodell Fire	Skagit and Whatcom County
FM-5113	Horsethief Butte Fire	Klickitat County

Date	State Fire Mobilization Fire	Impacted County
9/13/2015	Stateline Fire	Walla Walla
9/13/2015	Horsethief Butte Fire	Klickitat
8/29/2015	Tucannon Fire	Columbia / Garfield
8/25/2015	Upper Skagit Complex Fire	Whatcom / Skagit
8/19/2015	North Star Fire	Colville Reservation
8/19/2015	Twisp River Fire	Okanogan
8/19/2015	Renner Lake Fire	Ferry / Stevens
8/18/2015	Black Canyon/McFarland Creek Fires	Okanogan
8/17/2015	Okanogan Complex	Okanogan
8/14/2015	Marble Valley Fire	Stevens
8/14/2015	Carpenter Road Fire	Stevens
8/14/2015	Reach Fire Complex	Chelan / Douglas / Okanogan
8/14/2015	Stickpin Fire	Ferry
8/09/2015	Coulee Hite Fire	Spokane
8/05/2015	Hwy 8 Fire	Klickitat
8/01/2015	Sunrise Fire	Pierce
7/31/2015	Deckerville Fire	Mason
7/20/2015	Blue Creek Fire	Walla Walla
7/20/2015	Interstate 90 Fire	Grant
7/11/2015	Douglas County Complex Fire	Douglas
7/05/2015	Gilmore Gulch Fire	Asotin
7/05/2015	Beezley Hills Fire	Grant
7/03/2015	Junction Fire	Klickitat
7/03/2015	231 Road Fire	Stevens
7/01/2015	Monument Fire	Grant
6/30/2015	Road 6 Fire	Douglas
6/28/2015	Sleepy Hollow Fire	Chelan
6/27/2015	Les Blair Fire	Benton
6/13/2015	Cold Springs Fire	Douglas

Recent Disaster History

This event follows an active history of significant disaster events that have hit Washington State in the past 18 months. Since March 2014, the state of Washington has seen 2 FEMA Disaster Declarations, 3 FEMA Emergency Declarations, and 20 FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Declarations. Furthermore, a Major Disaster Declaration request is in process for the 2015 Washington Wildfires in addition to this request:

FEMA Declared Emergencies and Disasters	
March 2014	Oso (SR-530) Landslide, Mudslide, and Flooding Emergency - Direct Federal Assistance (3370-EM-WA)
March 2014	Oso (SR-530) Landslide, Mudslide, and Flooding (4168-DR-WA)
July 2014	Central Washington Wildfires Emergency - Direct Federal Assistance (3371-EM-WA)
July 2014	2014 Washington Wildfires (4188-DR-WA)
August 2015	Washington Wildfires Emergency - Direct Federal Assistance (3372-EM-WA)

Undeclared Disaster Events	
March 2014	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides
August 2014	Flooding
November 2014	Severe Winter Storms
Nov – Dec 2014	Severe Winter Storms
January 2015	Severe Winter Storms
February 2015	Severe Winter Storms

Pending Major Disaster Requests	
August 2015	Wildfires
August 2015	Windstorm

Other federal funding and assistance has been made available to Washington State to aid in community and infrastructure recovery, including from 5 FHWA Emergency Relief declarations, 3 Small Business Administration Declarations, 3 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Advance Measures, and 3 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Emergency Flood Fighting Measures as further described below:

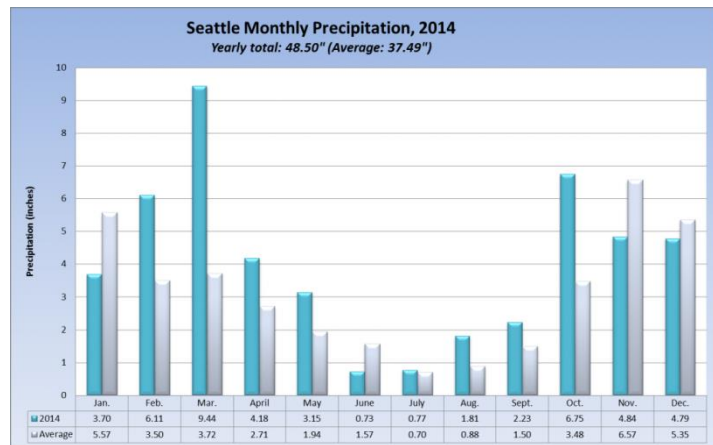


On March 22, 2014 the State Route 530 (SR-530) mudslide and subsequent flooding (4168-DR-WA) killed 43 citizens and decimated a neighborhood of 42 homes in Snohomish County. Full-time organized Urban Search and Recovery (USAR) joint operations (FEMA, WA National Guard, local SAR, and local community volunteers) took place from March 22 until April 28, with County-led SAR operations continuing until

July 22 when the last victim was recovered. In addition to Emergency Declaration 3370-EM-WA providing Direct Federal Assistance, the following aid was provided in support of the SR-530 Mudslide and Flooding:

- \$34,554,536 FEMA Public Assistance Grants (4168-DR-WA)
- \$1,311,194 FEMA Public Assistance – Direct Federal Assistance
- \$36,000,000 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration (WA 14-2)
- \$1,215,300 Small Business Administration (SBA) declaration
- \$1,150,000 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Advance Measures

Washington experienced heavy rainfall in early 2014 during late winter/early spring, followed by another deluge in late summer/early fall. These rain events contributed to 2014 being the fifth-wettest year on record at Seattle-Tacoma Airport and the wettest year since 1996. Damages incurred from the March 2014 rain events warranted the following federal funding:



- \$8,593,898 FHWA Emergency Relief for Abnormal Rainfall March 2014 (WA 14-3)
- \$350,000 FHWA Emergency Relief for Bridge Damages March 13 and April 14, 2014 (WA 15-5)

The 2014 Central Washington Firestorm (DR-4188) was the previous record-setting fire season that now pales in comparison to 2015. The 2014 wildfires saw 10 state fire mobilizations, eight approved FMAG declarations, and burned 386,972 acres with an estimated fire suppression cost of more than \$88 million. Okanogan County and Kittitas County were designated as disaster counties along with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation for FEMA Public Assistance. In addition to Emergency Declaration 3371-EM-WA providing

Direct Federal Assistance, the following Federal aid provided in support of the 2014 Washington Wildfires included:

\$33,826,495 FEMA Public Assistance Grants (4188-DR-WA)
 \$9,236 FEMA Public Assistance – Direct Federal Assistance
 \$3,000,500 Small Business Administration (SBA) declaration
 \$40,000 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Advance Measures

FMAG Number	Fire Name	Impacted County
FM-5058	Lake Spokane Fire	Stevens County
FM-5059	Mills Canyon Fire	Chelan County
FM-5061	Chiwaukum Fire	Chelan County
FM-5062	Carlton Complex Fire	Chelan County, Okanogan County
FM-5063	Watermelon Hill Fire	Lincoln County, Spokane County
FM-5064	Saddle Mountain Fire	Kittitas County
FM-5071	Snag Canyon Fire	Kittitas County
FM-5072	Hansel Fire	Chelan County

Date	State Fire Mobilization Fire	Impacted County
9/13/2014	Trinidad Fire	Grant
8/21/2014	Sand Ridge Fire	Klickitat
8/06/2014	Snag Canyon Fire	Kittitas
8/01/2014	Rising Eagle Road Fire	Okanogan
7/29/2014	Road C Fire	Douglas
7/29/2014	High Drive Fire	Spokane
7/19/2014	Watermelon Hill Fire	Lincoln, Spokane
7/15/2014	Stokes Road Fire	Okanogan
7/07/2014	Rock Hill Fire	Douglas
6/17/2014	Cottonwood 2 Fire	Yakima

Less than a month after the devastating 2014 Central Washington Firestorm, heavy rains led to flash flooding and mudslides in Okanogan County on land scarred by wildfires. Debris from the floods and mudslides affected major access routes such as Highway 20 and Highway 153. The following federal aid was provided due to the flooding:

\$4,277,285 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration (WA 14-4)

As the wettest year on record continued for Washington State, two additional winter storms brought damages in November 2014 and November/December 2014.

\$252,000 USACE PL84-99 Emergency Flood Fighting Measures

\$300,000 USACE PL84-99 Emergency Flood Fighting Measures

A severe winter storm in January 2015 including heavy rainfall, flooding, and mudslides brought a significant amount of concentrated damages to Grays Harbor County and Pacific County. A Stafford Act Declaration was not requested, even though the impacted jurisdictions incurred significant damage, as the total amount of damages did not meet the state's Public Assistance Program indicator of \$9.48 million. Grays Harbor County damages of \$4.7 million met more than half of the state requirement; and combined damages for Grays Harbor County and Pacific County met almost 70 percent of the state's indicator. The following federal funding was provided:

\$605,800 Small Business Administration Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides (14215, 14216)

\$500,000 FHWA Emergency Relief for January 3, 2015 Rainfall and Flooding (WA 15-02)

\$750,000 USACE PL84-99 Emergency Flood Fighting Measures

Another severe winter storm occurred in February 2015 and included heavy rainfall, flooding, and mudslides. Again, this storm brought a significant amount of concentrated damages to Clallam County, Jefferson County, Mason County, Grays Harbor County, Skokomish Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Makah Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, and the Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe. The Jamestown S'Klallam suffered significantly as the Dungeness River tore away pilings and the truss section of the trestle of a 99-year old railroad bridge.

However, a Stafford Act Declaration was not requested, even though the impacted jurisdictions incurred significant damage, as the total amount of damages did not meeting the state's Public Assistance Program threshold of \$9.48 million. Damages totaled \$3.8 million. The following federal funding was provided:



\$250,000 USACE PL84-99 Emergency Flood Fighting Measures

The below table portrays the total federal assistance provided to Washington for disasters during 2014 and 2015:

	FEMA Public Assistance	FHWA Emergency Relief	SBA Declaration	USACE PL 84-99
SR-530 Mudslide	\$34,554,536	\$36,000,000	\$1,215,300	\$ 1,150,000
SR-530 Mudslide – Direct Federal Assistance	\$1,311,194			
March 2014 Rainfall		\$8,943,898		\$500,000
Washington Wildfires 2014	\$33,826,495		\$3,000,500	\$40,000
Washington Wildfires 2014 – Direct Federal Assistance	\$9,326			
August 2014 Heavy Rainfall		\$4,277,285		
November 2014 Severe Winter Storm				\$252,000
Nov/Dec 2014 Severe Winter Storm				\$300,000
January 2015 Severe Storms		\$500,000	\$605,800	\$750,000
February 2015 Severe Winter Storms				\$250,000
Totals	\$69,701,551	\$49,721,183	\$4,821,600	\$3,242,000

While the assistance provided in response to the impacts from the weather events provides some relief for recovering communities, it does not meet the needs of our local jurisdictions.

For example, local jurisdictions sustained \$8 million in damages and response costs from the January 2015 Severe Storms. Residents and property owners in Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties sustained \$4.3 million in uninsured losses of homes and rental housing, but were not able to garner any assistance for recovery. Residents were greeted



by landslides, flooded streets, closed schools, and blocked highways. Most downtown streets were flooded curb to curb.

As illustrated in the table below, the jurisdictions impacted by this windstorm have repeatedly been impacted by severe storms over the last two years. The below events have a combined Public Assistance Initial Damage Assessment (PA IDA) of more than \$40 million. However, since damages incurred from each incident failed to meet the state indicator of \$9.48 million, the assistance that comes with a Major Disaster Declaration has not been provided to the counties for these associated events.

	<i>January 2014 Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides</i>	<i>February 2014 Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides</i>	<i>Nov 2014 Severe Winter Storm</i>	<i>Nov/Dec 2014 Severe Winter Storm</i>	<i>January 2015 Severe Storms</i>	<i>February 2015 Severe Winter Storms</i>
<i>PA IDA Results</i>	<i>\$1.8M</i>	<i>\$6.2M</i>	<i>\$5.8M</i>	<i>\$8.0M</i>	<i>\$7.3M</i>	<i>\$3.8M</i>
Clallam	X	X	X	X		X
Grays Harbor	X	X		X	X	X
Island	X					
Jefferson	X	X	X	X		X
King		X		X	X	
Lewis					X	
Mason		X		X		X
Pierce		X			X	
Skagit		X		X	X	
Snohomish	X	X	X	X	X	
Whatcom		X		X	X	
Quileute Nation	X			X		X

Even though the state experienced a significant number of severe storms and flooding in 2014 and 2015, and especially prior to the 2014-2015 winter, the state was already entering into a significant water shortage situation. In 2014, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) declared 12 primary counties and 14 contiguous counties for drought and drought effects. In 2015, the USDA declared all 39 counties as primary counties for drought and drought effects.

On March 13, 2015, I declared a drought in 11 of 62 Washington state watersheds after a warmer, drier winter resulted in statewide snowpack averaging 27 percent of normal. Worsening drought conditions led to an expansion of the declaration to 24 watersheds by April 17, 2015. On May 15, 2015, I declared a statewide drought emergency after 78 percent of streams statewide were running below normal and some already at historic lows.

On June 26, 2015, I declared a State of Emergency for all 39 counties through September 2015 due to the increased threat of an active burning environment capable of producing multiple large wildfires caused by warmer and drier conditions combined with the existing high-risk fire fuel conditions. The declaration directed the implementation of plans and procedures in the

Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Plan, and the State Emergency Operations Center was fully activated during this storm event, however, any available assets from surrounding jurisdictions were already involved in the response to wildfires in eastern Washington.

On September 10, 2015, the state requested a joint FEMA-State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Public Assistance with FEMA Region X. The counties included in the PDA request were Clallam County, Jefferson County, Grays Harbor County, Mason County, Snohomish County, Skagit County, Whatcom County, Lewis County, Pierce County, King County, and Island County as well as the Lummi Nation, Nooksack Tribe, Quileute Nation, and the Quinault Indian Nation. The PDA began on Wednesday September 16, 2015 at Camp Murray, Washington and was completed September 18, 2015. On September 21, 2015, I requested a time extension for submitting a request for a major disaster declaration due to the response to the ongoing wildfires hampering the state's ability to complete the damage assessment process for the windstorm. A time extension was granted until October 16, 2015.



The joint FEMA/State PDA teams validated that damages incurred by Washington State due to the August 2015 Windstorm totaled \$12,021,594:

- Category (F) utilities comprised more than 82 percent of the overall damage. Significant utility damage in the affected counties created sustained power outages for residents and businesses.
- Category (A) debris removal comprised more than 11 percent of the overall damage.

Snohomish County incurred more than 60 percent of the reported damage to public infrastructure as a result of this storm. Snohomish County's indicator for the Public Assistance Program is \$2,539,472. The Joint FEMA/State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) team validated that the cost of the damages for the county is \$7,232,316. Island County's indicator for the Public Assistance Program is \$279,481 and PDA results were \$351,606. Jefferson County's indicator is \$106,344 and the PDA results were \$316,791. Clallam County met 95 percent of its indicator, Whatcom County met 94 percent, and Grays Harbor County met 92 percent, with total combined damages for the three counties, inclusive of the affected tribes, at \$1,151,172.

The Honorable Barack Obama

October 7, 2015

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In accordance with 44 CFR § 201.4 the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved the Washington State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan on October 1, 2013. I certify that state and local government obligations and expenditures for this incident comply with all cost share requirements.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jay Inslee", is written over a horizontal line.

Jay Inslee, Governor

Enclosures:

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

A: Public Assistance

B: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

C: NWS-Seattle Weather Statement

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance and Preliminary Damage Assessment
Cost Estimate Worksheet

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Overall Results								
Aug 2015 Windstorm								
The PA County per capita impact indicator is \$3.56 for FY 2015.								
The PA Statewide per capita impact indicator is \$1.41 for FY 2015.								
	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category E	Category F	Category G	Total	Impact Per Capita
	Debris Removal	Emergency Protective Measures	Roads & Bridges	Buildings & Equipment	Utilities	Parks, Recreation & Other		
<i>Clallam County Total</i>	\$ 18,500.00	\$ 47,600.00	\$ -	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 241,600.00	\$ 3.38
<i>Grays Harbor County Total</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 238,068.00	\$ -	\$ 238,068.00	\$ 3.27
<i>Island County Total</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 351,609.00	\$ -	\$ 351,609.00	\$ 4.48
<i>Jefferson County Total</i>	\$ 9,082.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 307,709.00	\$ -	\$ 316,791.00	\$ 10.60
<i>King County Total</i>	\$ 579,601.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 152,501.00	\$ 9,571.00	\$ 1,461,466.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 2,223,639.00	\$ 1.15
<i>Lewis County Total</i>	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 4,150.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 61,150.00	\$ 0.81
<i>Mason County Total</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,650.00	\$ -	\$ 25,650.00	\$ 0.42
<i>Pierce County Total</i>	\$ 68,906.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 255,000.00	\$ 315,361.00	\$ -	\$ 639,267.00	\$ 0.80
<i>Skagit County Total</i>	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 0.17
<i>Snohomish County Totals</i>	\$ 392,982.00	\$ 64,252.00	\$ -	\$ 32,625.00	\$ 6,726,364.00	\$ 16,093.00	\$ 7,232,316.00	\$ 10.14
<i>Whatcom County Total</i>	\$ 240,530.00	\$ 76,898.00	\$ -	\$ 48,433.00	\$ 305,643.00	\$ -	\$ 671,504.00	\$ 3.34
Statewide Total	\$ 1,336,601.00	\$ 196,400.00	\$ 152,501.00	\$ 387,629.00	\$ 9,911,870.00	\$ 36,593.00	\$ 12,021,594.00	\$ 1.82
	11%	2%	1%	3%	82%	0%		

ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs

County/ Tribal Area	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	BIA	OTHER
Clallam County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Grays Harbor County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Island County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Jefferson County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
King County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lewis County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Mason County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Pierce County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Skagit County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Snohomish County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Whatcom County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Totals								

Note: Extent of other federal assistance is not known at this time