



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 40002 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0002 • (360) 753-6780 • TTY/TDD (360) 753-6466

April 5, 2017

The Honorable Donald J. Trump
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D. C. 20500

Through: Ms. Sharon Loper
Acting 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 by a Severe Winter Storm on January 30 through February 22, 2017, which included snow, ice, rain, high winds, flooding, landslides, and mudslides. I am specifically requesting the Public Assistance Program for the following counties: Adams, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Grant, King, Lewis, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Spokane, Snohomish, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whatcom Counties. I request the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program statewide.

Weather Conditions

The transition from a cold sub-freezing air mass over Washington and the Pacific Northwest at the start of February to a warmer moist air mass resulted in a continuous sequence of severe winter storm events through February 22 that included snow, rain, snowmelt, flooding, mudslides, landslides, and high winds. Cumulative impacts during this period were the result of a sequence of meteorological events. Together with antecedent conditions in place at the start of the month, a series of snow and rain storms along with freezing and melting temperatures combined to create an extended period of compounding impacts through the period.

It is not uncommon for atmospheric rivers to produce heavy amounts of precipitation with resulting flooding and landslides in Washington. Yet warmer heavy rain events in the wake of



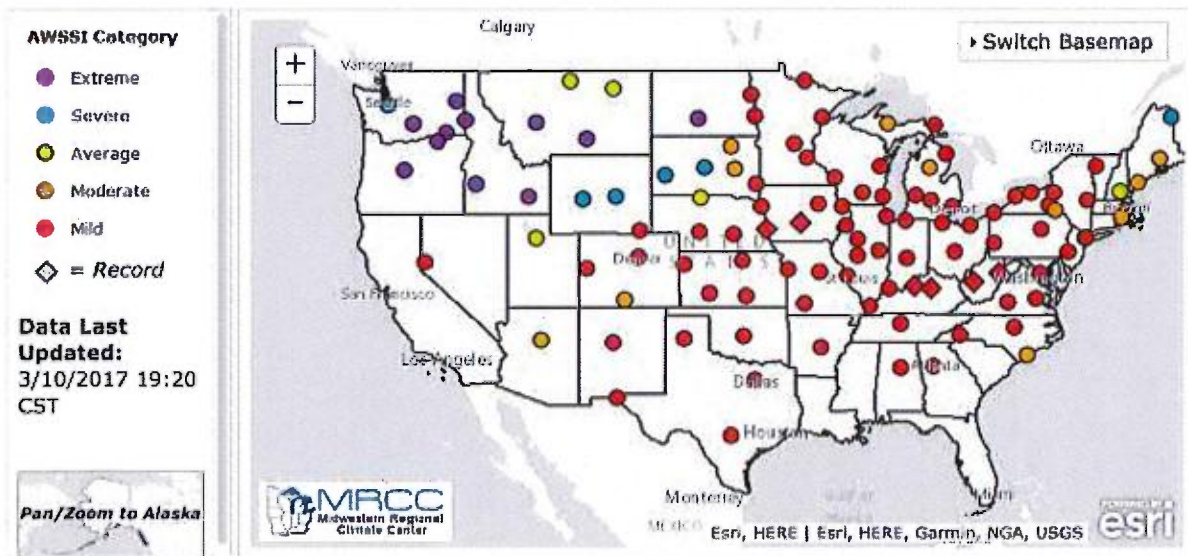
a sequence of meteorological events. Together with antecedent conditions in place at the start of the month, a series of snow and rain storms along with freezing and melting temperatures combined to create an extended period of compounding impacts through the period.

It is not uncommon for atmospheric rivers to produce heavy amounts of precipitation with resulting flooding and landslides in Washington. Yet warmer heavy rain events in the wake of an outbreak of cold sub-freezing temperatures with snow and ice on the ground are rather rare. This 2017 event was comparable to similar disaster events in late 1996-early 1997 and in the winter of 1985 that also had compounding impacts over several weeks.

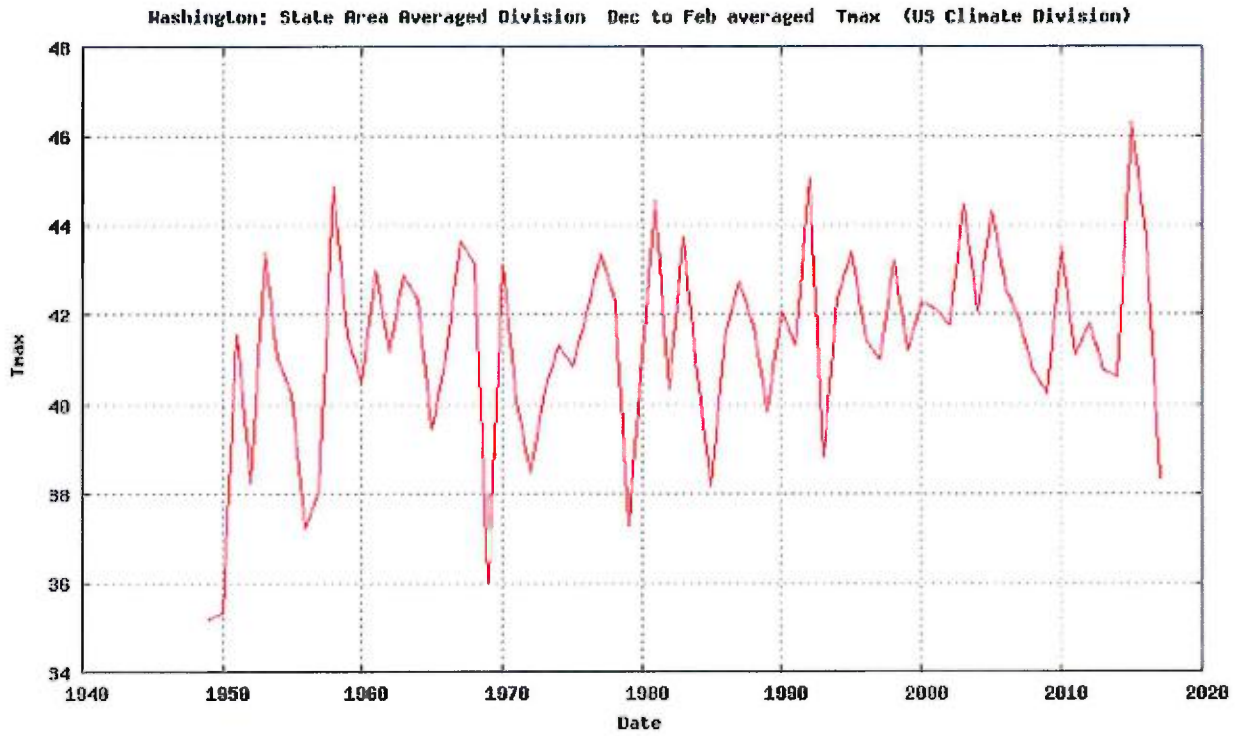
An atmospheric river of moisture colliding with the transitioning air mass resulted in a continuous stream of gale warnings, winter storm warnings, ice storm warnings, high wind warnings, flood warnings, and areal flood warnings throughout all regions of the state during the January 30 to February 22 event period.

This was not the usual winter. In fact, this winter was described as “the coldest winter in a generation for the Pacific Northwest”. The National Weather Service (NWS) Accumulated Winter Season Severity Index (AWSSI) placed the Seattle Area (Western Washington) as “severe winter conditions and Eastern Washington/Eastern Oregon/Idaho as extreme winter”. Extreme is the highest rating as the index considers such parameters as cold and snow and how conditions have deviated from normal.

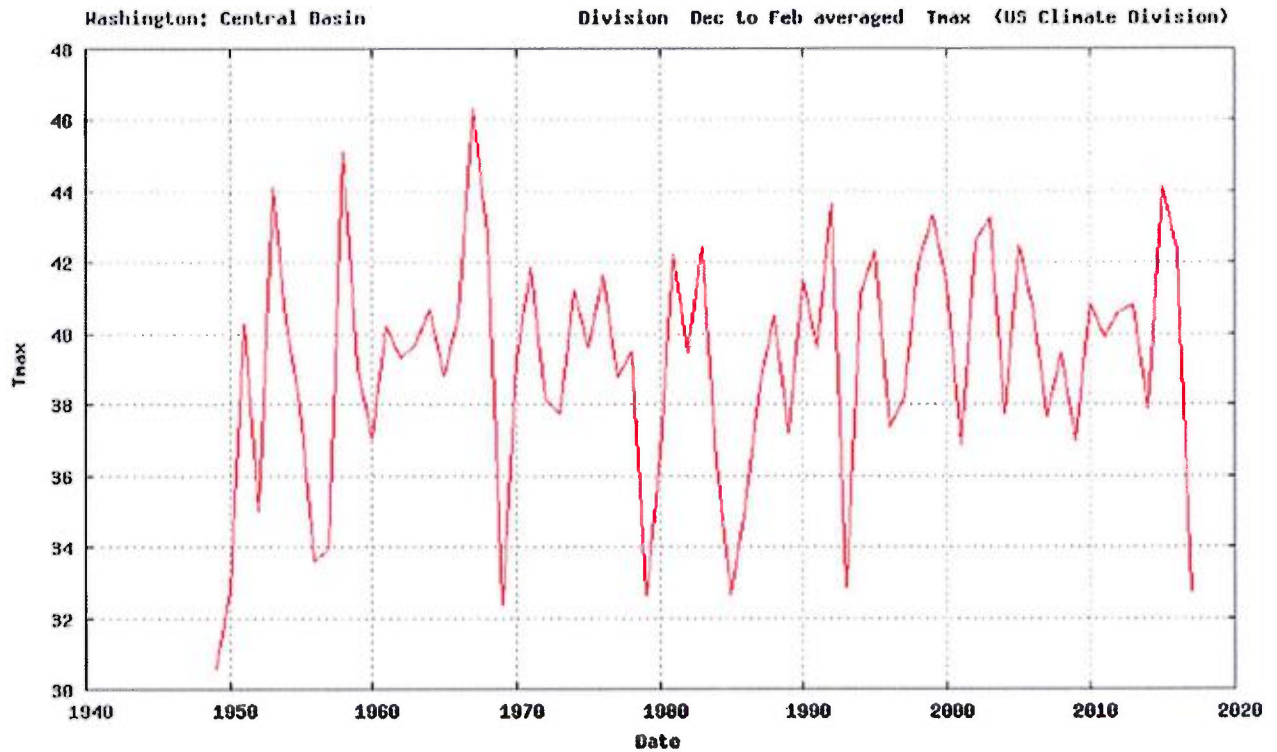
Current Season



Confirming the NWS AWSSI deviation from the norm findings as well as the winter being described as coldest winter in a generation, the following graphs outline the average maximum temperatures (for Dec-Feb) for the past 70 years. The first graph is Washington State Averaged and the second graph is the Columbia Basin. The high temperatures in Washington State this winter were the coldest since 1985.



The high temperatures in the Columbia Basin around Richland this winter were the coldest since 1985 (although 1993 came close).



At the beginning of February, Eastern Washington had between one and two feet of snow on the ground with temperatures in the single digits. More snow fell in Eastern Washington on February 5-6 with areas in Western Washington getting from a few inches to as much as two feet in the same short period.

The snowfall was documented in the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) snow records database with 61 Cooperative Observer Network (COOP) weather stations registering record snow. These weather stations 'record snow' recordings exceeded established COOP station records which previously stood between 37 to 124 years. This is not to say that the snowfall broke the NCDC 1-day, 2-day, or 3-day historical records for counties, but does indicate significant snowfall from January 31 to February 9.

Warmer rain followed with cumulative impacts in Western Washington initially including freezing rain in Whatcom County and the Columbia River Gorge, resulting in downed trees and power outages. In the Cascade Mountains, heavy wet snow fell and later was accompanied by freezing rain resulting in avalanches and downed trees that closed all three Cascade mountain pass highways from February 4-10. This is a significant amount of snow closures as the last time all three Cascade mountain passes were closed at the same time was in 2008 and before that 1996. Rain amounts during this period were exceptional with many areas receiving near record February monthly amounts on both sides of the Cascades. Eastern Washington precipitation amounts ranged from 100 to 200 percent above normal monthly averages. Despite warmer conditions developing during the month, temperatures during this period remained about 2-4 degrees below seasonal averages statewide.

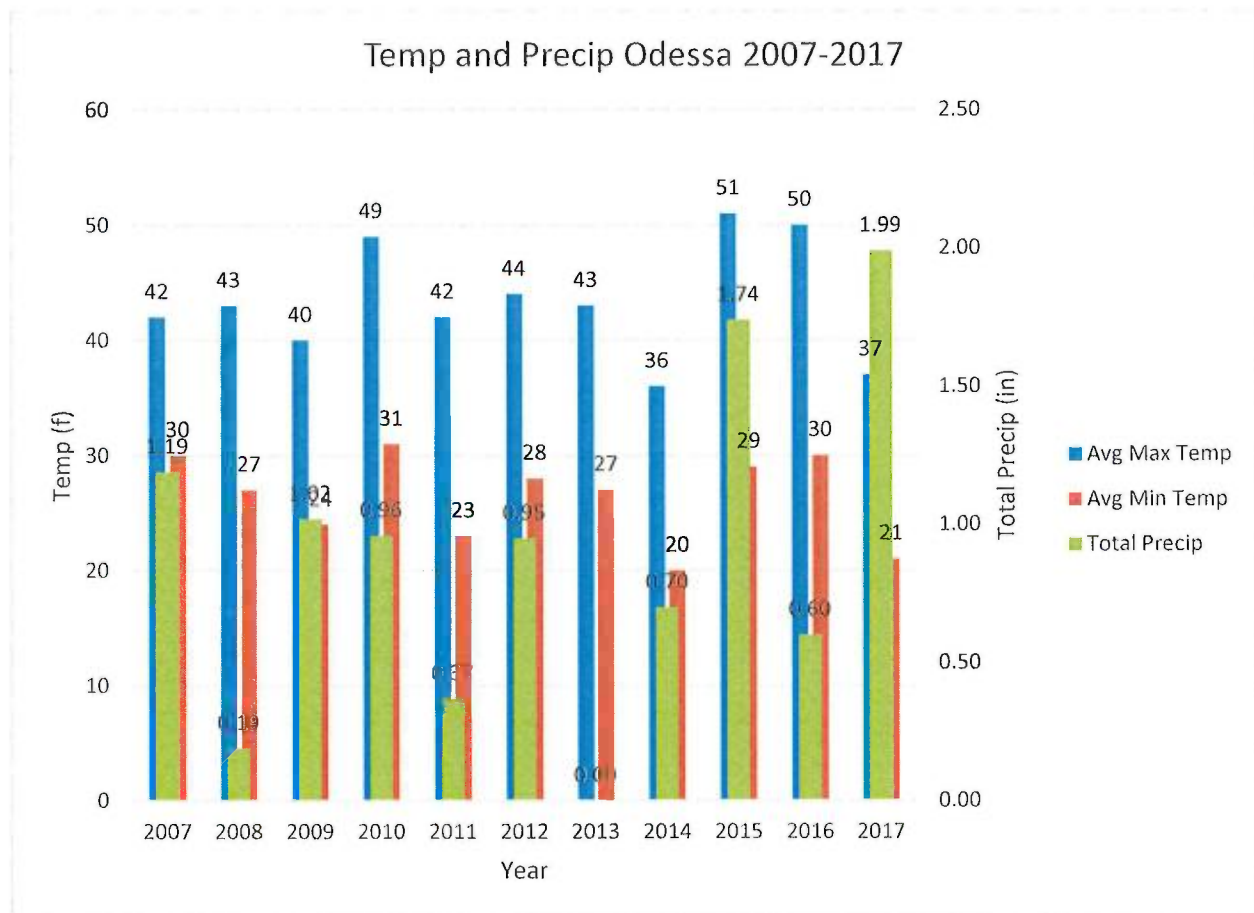
Rain amounts during this period were exceptional with many areas receiving near record February monthly amounts. As an example, SeaTac Airport had 8.32 inches through the 21st making it the fourth wettest February on record with a week remaining in the month.

The following presents Daily Precipitation (inches) for selected sites from February 3-21, 2017.

February	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quileute	1.34	0.77	0.19	0.23	0	1.34	1.45	0.30	0.05	0
Astoria, OR	0.51	1.07	1.42	0.37	0.04	2.09	1.28	0.16	0.02	0
Bellingham	0.32	0.46	0.22	0.50	0.10	0.35	0.74	0.04	0	0
SeaTac Airport	0.70	0.94	0.82	0.65	0.01	0.70	1.63	0.02	0	0
Olympia	0.46	1.04	1.02	0.22	0	1.09	1.51	0.33	0.01	0
Spokane	0.73	0.14	0.38	0.05	0	0.39	0.28	0	0	0
Pullman	0.04	0.17	0.09	T	T	0.23	0.21	T	0	0
Walla Walla	0.11	0.05	T	0.01	0.10	0.27	0.23	0.01	0	0
Yakima	0.22	T	0.28	0.05	T	0.40	0.18	0	0	0

February	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
Quileute	0	0.65	2.61	0.24	0.08	0.12	0.54	T	0.07	9.92
Astoria, OR	0	0.17	1.47	0.14	T	0.17	1.35	0.55	0.01	10.82
Bellingham	0	0.19	0.30	0.19	0.08	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.01	3.70
SeaTac Airport	0	0.23	1.63	0.50	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.20	0.07	8.32
Olympia	0	0.40	1.16	0.15	0.02	0.28	0.23	0.31	0.13	8.36
Spokane	0	0	0.74	0.44	0.02	0.17	0.17	0.30	0.25	4.06
Pullman	0	0	0.33	0.58	0.08	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.63	2.89
Walla Walla	0	0	0.20	0.53	0.01	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.57	2.41
Yakima	0	0	0.45	0.07	0	0.15	T	0.30	0.15	2.25

The following bar graphs highlight the February temperature/precipitation for the past 10 years (2007-2017) showing this winter's high level of precipitation and the colder maximum and minimum temperatures in Central-Eastern Washington.



This cumulative and compounding combination of significantly colder temperatures and precipitation proved to be especially damaging. Temperatures at night dropped below freezing while daytime highs east of the Cascades rose into the 30s and 40s. This daily freeze-thaw

sequence combined with snowmelt runoff including ponding water and erosion, resulted in considerable road damage east of the Cascades to the Idaho border. Over 750 roadways suffered freeze-thaw damage such as road failure depressions, boils, heaves and settlements. Damages to this extent were last previously experienced in mid 1990s and before that in mid 1980s.

Weather Impact Timeline

A cold arctic-like air mass invaded the Pacific Northwest including all of Washington State in January. Low temperatures in Western Washington were frequently in the teens and twenties; this was 10 to 20 degrees below average. East of the Cascades, high temperatures were often only in the teens and twenties, while low temperatures were frequently in the single digits, at times dropping to as low as 10 degrees below zero. Snowfall was above normal with Spokane receiving 13 inches of snow, Yakima 18 inches, and Pasco 15 inches.

On January 30-31, the initial winter storm warnings were issued for the south-central Washington counties along the Columbia and Snake Rivers. As the month of February began, the transition to a warmer air mass slowly unfolded over the next three weeks with a series of adverse weather impacts across all areas of the state.

In Western Washington, gale and high wind warnings were issued on February 1-2, strong east winds of 40 mph with gusts to 60 mph blew through the east Puget Sound lowlands blowing down trees and knocking out power to over 100,000 customers. In addition, in Central and Eastern Washington, winter storm warnings were issued for heavy snow and ice accumulation expected for the east Cascades, Columbia River Gorge, and the northeast Washington counties.

On February 3-4, winter storm warnings were expanded to Eastern Washington Spokane region, the east slopes of the central and southern Washington Cascades, and the western Columbia River Gorge areas. In addition to the gale and high wind warnings in Western Washington, winter storm warnings were issued with significant snow expected throughout the mountains, Cascade passes, and higher lowlands.

On February 5-6, much of Western Washington received anywhere from a few inches of snow to as much as two feet in parts of Whatcom County. The snow load on trees helped bring down trees and adjacent power lines. Also, winter storm warnings were expanded to include north central Washington, southwest Washington, and northwest Washington for excessive snow accumulation. Late on February 6, a flood warning was issued this time for southeast Washington.

On February 6-10, warmer temperatures and rain followed. However, during the transition the snow changed to freezing rain on February 8 resulting in downed trees and widespread power outages finally turning to rain on February 9. This transition produced local flooding and ponding of water on roadways due to the ice and snow clogged storm drains and drainages. Winter storm warnings were issued February 7-9 for south central Washington along the south

Washington Cascades as well as along the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Ice storm warnings were issued for the east slope of the Cascades in Central Washington.

From February 4-10, the Cascade Mountains had two to four feet of heavy wet snowfall, and later it was accompanied by freezing rain resulting in avalanches and downed trees which eventually closed all three of the Cascade mountain passes connecting Western and Eastern Washington. Road crews struggled to remove snow, ice, trees, and debris so the closed passes could be reopened.

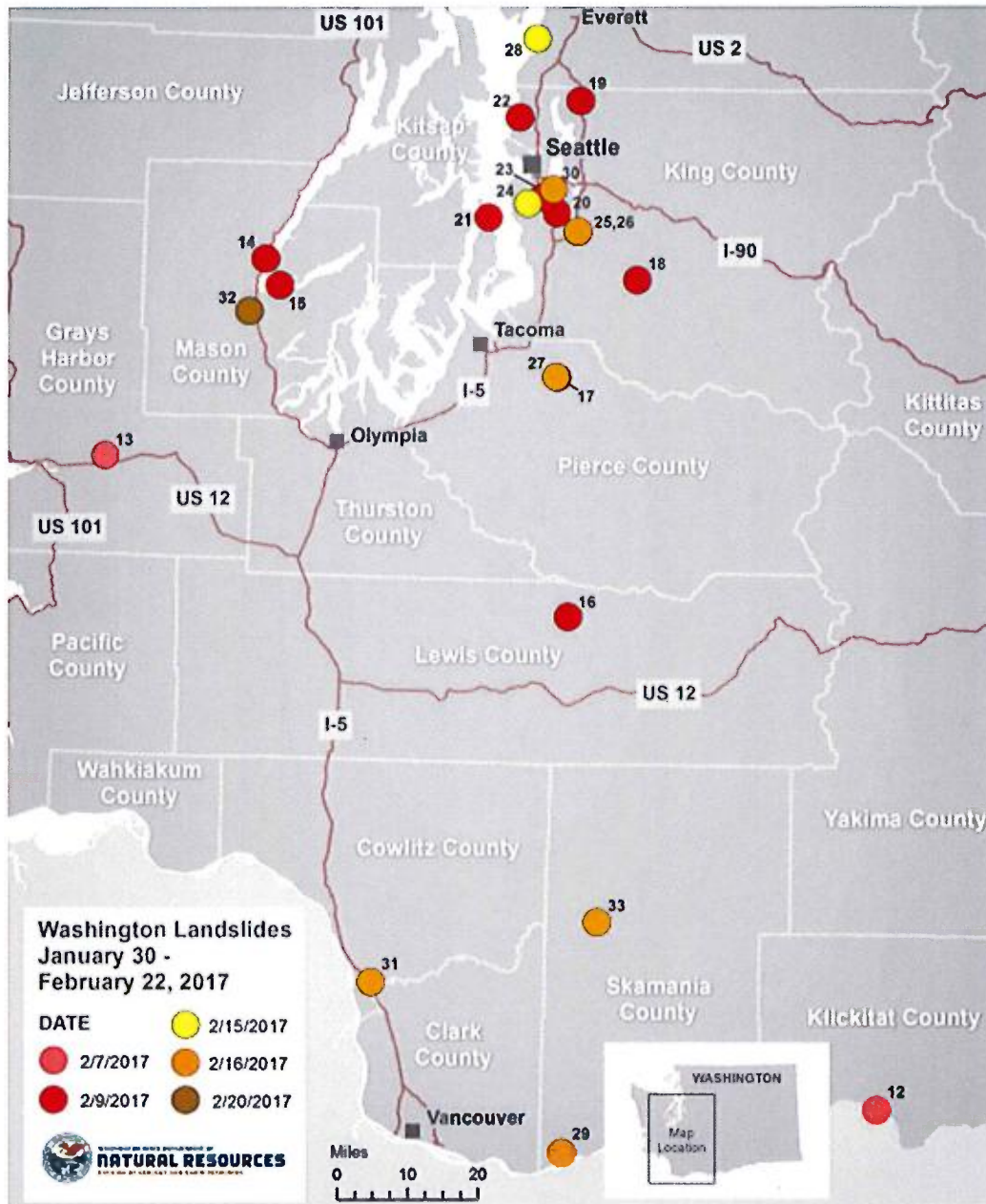
East of the Cascades, from February 3-8, another four inches to a foot and a half of new snow fell on the existing snow on the ground. On February 9-10, temperatures warmed into the 40s resulting in the snow on the ground starting to melt and the creation of ice jams in some streams. One example was on the North Fork of Ahtanum Creek in Yakima County where ice moved downstream damaging five homes with water and structural damage. Flood warnings were issued for urban and small streams in the central Yakima area.

During February 10-14, Eastern Washington temperatures had daytime highs rise into the 30s and 40s and nighttime readings drop below freezing which began to produce the greatest cumulative impacts. The warmer daytime temperatures helped melt more of the snow and ice on the ground, freezing again at night, maintaining frozen ground and leaving nowhere for water to run off. Due to this cycle, the combination of snow and ice clogged drainage ditches, frozen and saturated ground, and soaked roadway sub-bases produced considerable ponding of water and water over roadways. This compounding freeze/thaw sequence and limited runoff drainage set the perfect conditions for over 750 roadways to suffer severe damage ranging from road failure depressions, boils, heaves, settlements and erosion.

It was an exceptionally wet period in Western Washington from February 7-10. Saturated soils combined with the heavy rain amounts and melting lowland snow resulted in nearly two dozen shallow landslides and mudslides, producing significant impacts. A shallow landslide blocked SR-14 near Rowena on February 7. On February 9, shallow landslides closed multiple roads: US-101 near Hoodsport, SR-106 near Shelton, SR-7 north of Morton, and SR-162 near Puyallup. In addition, heavy storm water runoff on February 9, from over 1.5 inches of rain falling in the Seattle area, resulted in the King County West Point Wastewater Facility being overwhelmed and flooding the interior of the facility, destroying all of the treatment equipment and electronics and resulting in millions of gallons of untreated and/or limited treated wastewater flowing into Puget Sound. Also, from February 9-13, flood warnings were issued for southwest Washington, central and south Puget Sound regions, and gale warnings were issued for north Puget Sound regions and Hood Canal area.

The wet weather was not done yet creating more compounding impacts. Another surge of heavy precipitation hit both sides of the Cascades. From February 14-22, two to four inches of rain fell in Western Washington pushing over a half dozen rivers to rise above flood stage, and creating more landslides. A shallow landslide in the Maple Valley area on February 15 destroyed a home. On February 16, westbound lanes of I-90 were blocked by a shallow landslide in Issaquah; another shallow landslide near Edmonds closed the BNSF rail line

between Seattle and Everett; and a shallow landslide also closed the northbound lanes of I-5 north of Woodland. (Ref: Washington State DNR Landslide Map)



On February 14, a high wind warning was issued for the south Washington coast, and an ice storm warning was issued for the western and central Columbia River Gorge with ice accumulations. The high wind warning was further expanded to the Olympic Peninsula on February 15. On February 16, flood warnings were issued in southwest Washington and central Puget Sound.

From February 15-21, the wet and warmer weather extended east of the Cascades extending the cumulative impacts there. The wet conditions with high temperatures climbing into the 40s combined with snow and ice clogged drainage systems, resulting in more flooding conditions including areas of significant ponding and standing water. Again, saturated road sub-base and roadway surfaces in Eastern Washington suffered major damage from repeated freeze-thaw cycles that produced frost heaves, as well as altered drainage and water runoff including washouts, shallow landslides and closures. For example, Lind, Washington, had an inch of rain on February 15-16, and coupled with saturated soils from melting snow on the ground created numerous area road washouts, undermining, erosion, and slides. Many Eastern Washington smaller streams such as the Palouse River and Hangman Creek also suffered ice jam flooding.

East of the Cascades, a winter storm warning was issued for the east slopes of the Northern Cascades on February 15 and flood warnings were issued on February 16 for Spokane and Ferry counties. Also on February 16, areal flood warnings were issued throughout Central and Eastern Washington due to heavy rain and snow melt. On February 17, because of heavy snow melt run-off, the City of Connell levee breached flooding the entire downtown area.

On February 21, in south central Washington, along the Columbia and Snake Rivers, a flood warning for rain and snow melt was issued with the expectation of significant residual snowmelt causing flooding.

State and Local Impacts and Response

The Washington State Emergency Operations Center Alert and Warning Center conducted real-time monitoring and information dissemination of all weather, flood levels, mountain pass closures, road disruptions, and coordinated essential support to emergency activities throughout the incident period. I signed Governor's Proclamation 17-3 on March 14, 2017, proclaiming a state of emergency existed in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Whitman counties during the period of January 30 through February 22, 2017, due to a series of severe winter storms that struck Washington State producing high winds, heavy snowfall, ice accumulation, and extreme rainfall that saturated soils and caused major flooding, shallow landslides, streambank and slope erosion, fallen tree limbs, and uprooted trees. The effects of this storm severely disrupted vehicle traffic across Stevens Pass, Snoqualmie Pass and White Pass closing all three passes at the same time for the first time since 2008 and before that 1996. These simultaneous pass closures significantly impacted commercial trucking to and from Eastern and Western Washington, and in particular, to and from the ports of Seattle and Tacoma and the Kent Valley warehouses.

This severe winter storm caused multiple injuries to people, power outages in excess of 100,000 customers, temporary residential evacuations, extensive road damage, road closures and detours, rail line closures, ferry system and airline cancellations, as well as extensive damage to homes, businesses, public utilities, electrical power systems, infrastructure and property.

This bitter cold and wet storm hit our most vulnerable populations the hardest. Multiple communities took decisive, life-saving actions to establish 'warming shelters' throughout Western Washington to serve impacted individuals.

The cumulative impacts of the storm had a tremendous impact on the state and local road systems. Gravel and asphalt roads experienced significant damage from repeated freeze/thaw cycles and heavy rain on snow flooding. Well over and beyond the normal damage associated with a significant snow removal winter season, there were approximately 750 damaged and impacted roadways statewide. This is the type and level of damage that was experienced in 1996 and 1985.



Benton County declared a county wide emergency on February 28, 2017, to establish emergency load restrictions or severe emergency load restrictions for vehicular traffic on County roads. This decisive action was taken as the inclement weather and environmental conditions created unstable road foundations which could lead to damaged or destroyed roads.

Throughout the County, the cumulative and compounding impacts of heavy snow and ice and rain and snow melt severely eroded in excess of 70 roads causing extensive temporary load restrictions and even complete road closures. Road crews worked repeatedly to keep open heavily traveled roads but this was all dependent on the weather.

Faced with the urgency of getting the roads open for the agricultural community - spring planting season, field preparation, and irrigation canal prep work - the County is making temporary fixes to the roadways, filling

in areas with gravel, and using cones and signs to signify the damaged areas. The main issue still being encountered is the extensive snow melt excess run-off. Ponding water atop road surfaces and overflowing ditch lines severely restrict road crews from immediately starting full repairs until the road subbase and surfaces dry out. Water ponding in many areas forced extended road closures and many citizens began to refer to the covered roads as lakes.

Emergency Road Closures for Franklin County

ROAD NAME	BEGINNING	END	ROAD NAME	BEGINNING	END
Ash	All	All	Hoover	Lonestar Rd	Copp Rd
Baucmoister	All	All	Horseshoe	All	All
Black	All	All	Ione	Sagemoor Road	Dogwood Road
Blackburn	Fishhook-Elgin	PH 15	Ironwood	Garfield Road	Langford Road
Blackman Ridge	All	All	Joy	All	All
Broxon	All	All	Kent Drive	All	All
Buehler	Coyan Road	Muse Road	Krug	Paradise	South 1 mile to curve
Buffalo	Filbert Rd	North to the end	Largent	All	All
Coordes	Blanton Road	3.1 miles north	Lind	Hoover Rd	Myers Rd
Copp	Miller Rd	Hoover Rd	Lonestar	All	All
Coulee North	Ringold Road	Fircrest Road	McCallium	All	All
Coyan	Mcon Rd	Hatton Rd	Miller	All	All
Delany	All	All	Myers	All	All
Dogwood	Ione Road	Glade North Road	Overturf	Gravel Portion	
Essenprise	McCallium Road	Reynolds Road	PH #15	Reynolds Road	Mesa-Kahlolus Road
Fircrest	Glade North RD	Eltopia West Road	Reynolds	PH 15	Delaney Road
Fishhook-Elgin	Pepiot Road	Overturf Road	Rice	All	All
Glade North	Sagemoor	Elm	Riverview North	All	All
Harper	All	All	Selph Landing	Glade North Road	Taylor Flats
Hoon	All	All	Settler	Warehouse Rd	Dilling Rd
Hooper	Hope Valley Rd	Garfield Road	Warehouse	Coyan Road	Muse Road



Franklin County declared a county wide emergency on February 1, 2017, from severe winter storms that produced heavy precipitation that caused flooding and eventually led to more than 180 roads experiencing significant heaves and settlement, buckling and collapsing, and shoulder

and surface erosion. Both gravel and asphalt roads experienced various levels of damage from surface erosion to complete road failure.



Franklin County implemented over 60 emergency temporary road closures throughout the county. The County completed county-wide road assessments to establish emergency load restrictions or severe emergency load restrictions on vehicular traffic on County roads. This critical action was taken as the inclement weather and environmental conditions could create unstable road foundations which could lead to damaged or destroyed roads.



A significant County concern is the local agricultural community ability to begin field preparation for planting crops. Load restricted roads earlier in the month resulted in farmers being unable to access damaged fields and move submerged equipment. This sets the stage for an even greater economic impact to our farms and agricultural economy if crops are not planted on time and contract deliveries are not met.

The South Columbia Basin Irrigation District located in Franklin County also suffered significant damage from extensive rain on snow run-off and field erosion. The District issued a Declaration of Emergency for flooding damage and damage to the irrigation conveyance and drainage facilities. The irrigation concrete panel membrane and associated infrastructure sustained extensive damage from the canals being filled after ice dams broke, resulting in cascading water and soil not only filling the canals but also displacing and cracking the concrete panel membrane and associated canal infrastructure. The District faced a critical challenge as the contract deadline to have the irrigation canal operational for water delivery was in the very near future. District staff worked around-the-clock to restore the canals to full operational capacity.



by February 9-10, and restored by February 15th. The weight of heavy snow brought down tree branches and saturated soils resulted in downed trees, landslides and mudslides throughout the next two weeks. In east Lewis County, large bodies of standing water were reported around the Cowlitz River. A large mudslide on February 9 near Mineral buried a portion of SR-7 south of the town. Significant debris slid across the road and a creek was diverted across the pavement. 1,000 cubic yards of mud and debris was cleared from the road, but more work remained. Crews also worked to clear culverts to redirect the stream away from the road. Additionally, White Pass

Lewis County activated emergency operations in response to a series of substantial snow storms, dropping temperatures and frequent heavy rain. Lowlands received from several inches to a foot of snow, mountain areas accumulated as much as 30 inches. The following week brought more snow and up to 5 inches of rain fell on the lowlands. The rain and the melted snow sent area rivers climbing. Power was lost in large areas of the County



was closed Wednesday Feb 8th due to an avalanche, but reopened Friday afternoon.

In response to the significant flooding and shallow landslide situation, the Town of Pe Ell passed an Emergency Declaration to address damage to the city water line. The Town experienced a complete break of the main waterline pipe that transports water from the headworks down to the town's water plant. The Town implemented emergency actions and began pulling water from the Chehalis River, its secondary water source. In doing so, the pumps became clogged, forcing the town to utilize its reserve water supply as crews rapidly repaired the damaged pipe. In short order, the town water reserves were down to roughly two days. The water plant was eventually restarted; however, water usage was so high, the system could not keep up with demand and restore the reserves until the beginning of the next week. This prompted an extended water conservation order.



Lewis County also experienced high water in the Tilton River that threatened the highway and



was about 60 feet from the edge of the pavement. The force of the river was so great that entire sections of the river embankment eroded away. Ground under two of the three railroad tracks running along the river in that area has washed out, leaving the tracks dangling over the river. The City of Tacoma – Tacoma Rail – owns the short-line railroad tracks. With the continued erosion, should

the river breach the last set of railroad tracks, there is nothing preventing an impact to nearby SR-7 and the river possibly flowing into the neighboring Hampton Lumber Mill that sits directly across SR-7 from the area of erosion.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife experienced significant damages at the Bob Oke Game Farm in Lewis County from a series of substantial snow storms (over seven inches of heavy snow), dropping temperatures and frequent heavy rain. The facility's 40+ acres of flight pens and netting were severely torn and damaged. Thirty-nine 300' x 100' and five 150' x 400' pens were damaged.

Adams County declared a countywide emergency to establish emergency load restrictions on vehicular traffic on County roads. This decisive action was taken as the inclement weather and environmental conditions created unstable road foundations which could lead to damaged or destroyed roads. The county had over 20 local access roads which sustained significant road surface and sub-base erosion due to severe runoff and flash flooding. As reported by the County Sheriff Office, a 15-foot road section of Lind-Warden Rd. washed out, taking a Chevy Blazer with it.



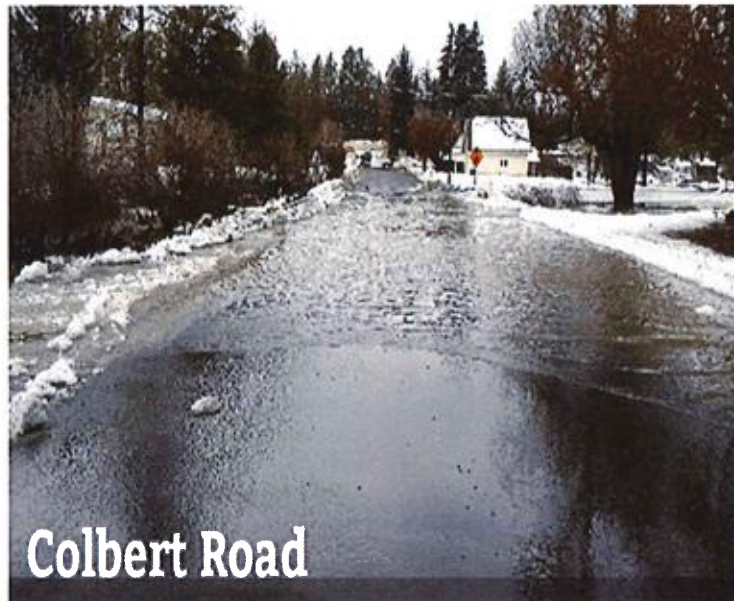


The report stated that even though the SUV was quickly submerged, the driver freed himself before the SUV was swept away by the river. The driver flagged down other cars to warn them about the hazard. The last time Adams County declared a state of emergency of this magnitude was during the November 2015 windstorm, but this flooding event is a much more widespread impact.

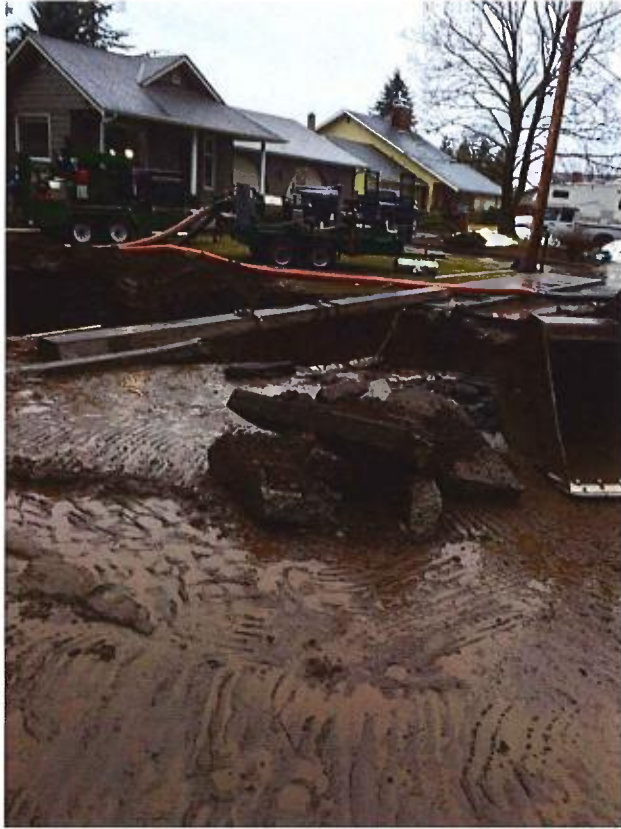
Spokane County declared an emergency on February 16, 2017, citing weather conditions consisting of high temperatures, rains, and winds, resulting in a fast melting of snow, causing flooding throughout the county. In addition, the Emergency Declaration of Disaster cited extensive damage to and closures of roadways. These conditions continued impacting County roads and bridges as well as potential damage to private residences and roads, and businesses thru the end of February.

The County had more than 30 short and long term road closures as well as 97 damaged roadways consisting of road surfaces, sub-base, eroded shoulders, damaged culverts, and damaged bridge abutments.

The extensive rain and snow melt also caused six of the 25 County wastewater pipes which lead into the Spokane River to spill out a mixture of storm runoff and limited treated sewage.



Whatcom County declared an emergency on February 7, 2017, citing winter storms occurring throughout the County consisting of heavy snow, extended arctic winds, and extended power outages. The County had freezing rain and ice covered roadways creating hazardous and impassable road conditions for the traveling public and emergency responders. Severe winds toppled trees and power lines spreading vegetative debris, blocking roadways and hampering snowplowing efforts. Heavy rains flooded roadways and snow filled ditches, requiring road closures and detours. The County took emergency measures to conduct debris clearing and removal to restore emergency access and routine traffic.



The City of Everson roadways also experienced severe pavement heaving, settlement, and cracking on its arterials and residential side streets causing safety hazards to motorists and pedestrians. In addition, high winds blew the roof off the Everson Community Center.

The City of Lynden experienced a large amount of debris from the snow and freezing rain making safe passage on roads almost impossible. Temporary road closures were implemented. High flows from snow melt caused a massive culvert failure and a sinkhole creating a 20-25 foot gap requiring emergency shoring of the road and removal of the culvert.

Still recovering from a significant winter storm from January 6-16 that caused more than \$6.5 million in damages, Skamania County had freezing rain and ice covered roadways creating hazardous and impassable

road conditions for the traveling public and emergency responders. Severe winds toppled trees and power lines. Vegetative debris blocked roadways and hampered emergency access. The County took emergency measures to conduct debris clearing and removal to restore emergency access and routine traffic. In addition, the County experienced an additional round of significant power outages throughout the County.



Roadways in Walla Walla County, the City of Walla Walla, and the City of Waitsburg experienced significant heaves and settlement, buckling with some even collapsing, and shoulder and surface erosion. The City of Walla Walla implemented emergency temporary road closures throughout the city.

Grant County and local jurisdictions experienced a harsh winter (deep freeze) and ponding (rain-on-snow/snowmelt) and incurred damage from frost heaves damaging sections of the roadway. The heavy freeze has

left roadway surfaces at different levels with surface areas worn away. Many areas have cracked and will need to be repaired to prevent further damage. The damages significantly impacted residential, business, and agricultural activities.

King County and local jurisdictions experienced heavy snow, extended lowland cold and highland freezing, and extended power outages. Upland, the county had snow covered roadways creating hazardous and impassable road conditions for the traveling public and emergency responders. Severe winds toppled trees and power lines spreading vegetative debris, blocking roadways and hampering snowplowing efforts. Impacts and hazards to the general public associated with snow, ice, intense rain, and rain-on-snow melt included major transportation corridors being closed due to storm water, and localized flooding impacts, road blockages from mudslides and trees, power and communication interruption, and interruption in emergency services.



During the high precipitation event on February 9, the King County West Point Treatment Plant's sewer system failed which caused millions of gallons of raw sewage to spill into the Puget Sound. Areas of the plant flooded with an estimated 12 feet of raw sewage and storm water. Some 15 million gallons of raw sewage and storm water

cascaded down stairwells, blew off doors, and flooded rooms 12 feet up, destroying motors, electrical panels, lighting, ventilation and heating systems - basically anything electrically powered. Even the light fixtures on the ceilings were submerged. The flood of wastewater in the plant occurred at 2:30 a.m. February 9, when the pumps went out just as the plant was taking in maximum flows during heavy rain and snow melt. Thousands of pieces of equipment were destroyed in the flooding, including an estimated 200 electrical motors submerged in the polluted water. During high flows the plant had to send hundreds of millions of gallons of untreated and/or limited treated wastewater directly to Puget Sound through an emergency bypass.

Lincoln County and the City of Sprague experienced severe winter storms that produced heavy precipitation that caused flooding and eventually led to multiple roads experiencing significant heaves and settlement, buckling and collapsing, and shoulder and surface erosion. Both gravel and asphalt roads experienced various levels of damage from surface erosion to complete road failure. The City of Sprague declared a State of Emergency due to imminent flooding. The water level threatened two local bridges, a city park flooded, and local roads flooded. Lincoln County Emergency Manager rallied the community in the City of Sprague to pitch in and help save houses and businesses in the community. Sandbags were deployed around municipal buildings and private businesses and property.



On February 8, 2017, U.S. 12 at White Pass was closed for two days due to extensive snow slides, then again on February 28, 2017. Snoqualmie Pass was first closed on February 4, 2017, due to snow levels and avalanche control, then again on February 6, 8, 10, 17, and 22 for more avalanche control. Stevens Pass was also closed at various times due to avalanche control on February 4-7, 10, 14, 16, and 22 then on February 8-9 due to a snow slide. The extent of simultaneous closures had a significant impact to vehicular and long haul commercial traffic between Eastern and Western Washington.

WSDOT experienced numerous shallow landslides and debris flows from the saturated soils. On February 16, 2017, all lanes of I-5 north in Cowlitz County near Woodland were blocked for several hours due to a mudslide. The slide hit one vehicle but no one was severely injured. This was one of 33 landslides statewide during this incident period.



Most of the emergency response activities were at a local level due to the extended nature of the event. The flooding, wind impacts, and snow/ice dams continued for several weeks masking the true extent of the response and damage.

WSDOT continued to clear mudslides occurring all over the state. This shallow landslide was on U.S. 101 in Mason County north of Hoodspert. During this incident period, there were countless smaller mudslides due to the super saturated soils.



Recent Disaster History

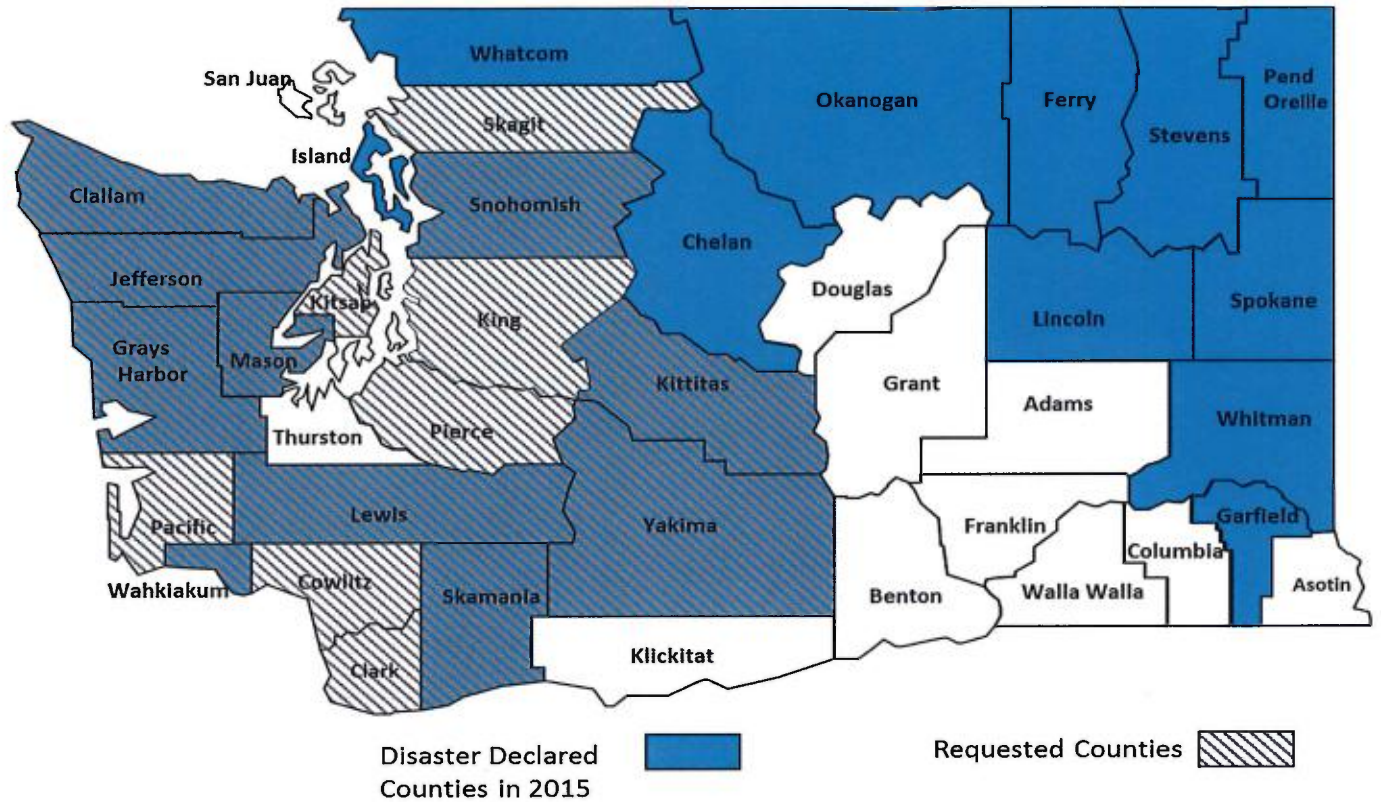
This event follows an active history of significant disaster events that have hit Washington State the past two years, straining or exhausting already scarce disaster recovery state-level resources. Since January 2015, the state of Washington has experienced an unprecedented 4 FEMA Disaster Declarations, 1 FEMA Emergency Declaration, 3 Small Business Administration Declarations, 16 FEMA Fire Management Assistance Declarations, and 15 Governor proclamations.



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 affected local and tribal jurisdictions. For example, the local jurisdictions sustained \$6.5 million in damages and response costs from the January 2017 severe ice storm. Residents and property owners in Skamania County sustained significant uninsured losses of homes and rental housing but were not able to garner any assistance for recovery. Other undeclared events in Washington during the past twenty-four months are as follows:

FEMA Declared Emergencies and Disasters	
August 2015	Washington Wildfires Emergency Direct Federal Assistance (3372-EM-WA)
August 2015	Washington Severe Windstorm (4242-DR-WA)
August 2015	Washington Wildfires and Mudslides (4243-DR-WA)
November 2015	Washington Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (4249-DR-WA)
December 2015	Washington Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (4253-DR-WA)

Undeclared Disaster Events	
January 2015	Severe Winter Storms
February 2015	Severe Winter Storms
December 2015	Severe Winter Storms (December 16-23)
January 2016	Severe Winter Storms
September 2016	Severe Winter Storms
January 2017	Severe Winter Storms



As a result of many these events, other federal funding and assistance have been made available to Washington State to aid in community and infrastructure recovery including from 9 FHWA Emergency Relief declarations, 5 Small Business Administration declarations, and 12 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Advance Measures.

Following the historic wildfires of 2014 and 2015, all 39 counties in Washington were declared for a drought by the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA). Washington farmers and ranchers received over \$4 million in assistance following the 2015 drought, flood, and fire disasters. While there was no drought declaration in 2016, the continuing impacts of the 2015 wildfires, floods and freezing led to another \$6.2 million in disaster assistance thru the FSA in 2016.



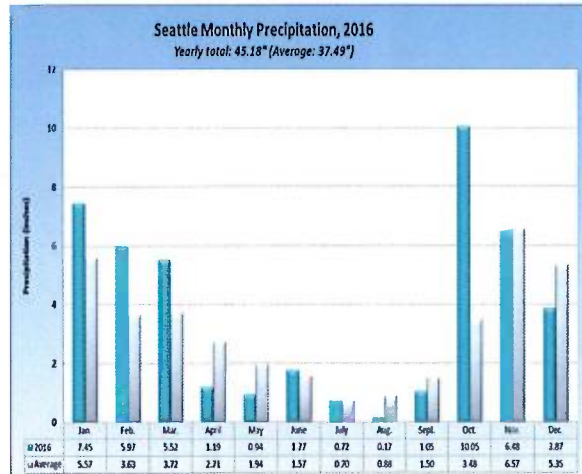
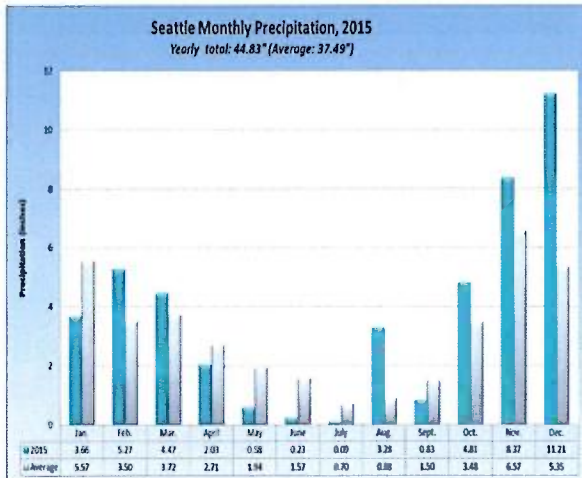
Additionally, during the past 24 months, several Fisheries Disasters have been declared for



Washington State under the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Nine fisheries experienced sudden and unexpected large decreases in fish stock biomass due to unusual ocean and climate conditions. The federal declaration includes the following tribes and fisheries:

- Nisqually Indian Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and Squaxin Island Tribe South Puget Sound salmon fisheries (2015)
- Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay coho salmon fisheries (2015)
- Quinault Indian Nation Grays Harbor and Queets River coho salmon fishery (2015)
- Ocean salmon troll fishery (2016)
- Quileute Tribe Dungeness crab fishery (2015-2016)

During the late winter/early spring of 2015 there was a major increase in precipitation followed by another deluge in late summer/early fall. In 2016, again in late winter/early spring, there was a major increase in precipitation followed by one of the wettest Octobers. As of March 2016, Washington State had already reached its average rainfall to be expected for the entire year, with nine months remaining. These rain events left the grounds saturated and stressed most of the rivers and tributaries.



The President

April 5, 2017

Page 24

A severe winter storm in January 2015 that included 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 because the incurred damages, although significant to the impacted jurisdictions, did not meet the state's PA Program indicator of \$9.48 million. Grays Harbor County damages of \$4.7 million met over half of the state requirement. 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)
\$14,900,000 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Estimated Expenditures for
Emergency Relief from rainfall and flooding (WA 15-01, 15-02)

Another Severe Winter Storm hit in February 2015:

\$2,110,000 USACE PL84-99 Emergency Flood Fighting Measures
\$771,000 FHWA Current Expenditures for Emergency Relief (WA 2015-03)

August 2015 brought a series of large wildfires including the largest wildfire to date. The Okanogan Complex resulted in the declaration of 4243-DR-WA for Wildfires and Mudslides on October 20, 2015. Emergency Declaration 3372-EM-WA is providing direct federal assistance for fire assets, communication assets, power generation assets, and emergency planning such as pre-Erosion Threat Assessment Reduction Team (ETART) efforts.

\$42,337,000 FEMA Public Assistance Grants
\$75,000 FEMA Public Assistance – Direct Federal Assistance
\$1,376,700 Small Business Administration (SBA) declaration

Summer 2015 in total produced an unprecedented 29 state fire mobilizations costing an estimated \$28,845,000 in fire suppression costs 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 Grants (FMAG) declarations in 2015.

Date	State Fire Mobilizations	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

FMAG #	FMAG 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

At the height of the state's response to these historic wildfires, 4242-DR-WA was declared for a windstorm on August 29, 2015. This windstorm was the strongest windstorm on record in Washington State for the month of August due to the cumulative effects of unseasonably strong winds on fully leafed trees that were stressed and vulnerable due to drought conditions. Close to half a million people were impacted. The following federal funding was provided:

\$9,051,900 FEMA Public Assistance Grants
\$1,500,000 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration
\$1,043,000 Small Business Administration (SBA) declaration

Most recently, Washington received two major disaster declarations due to severe storms, straight-line winds, flooding, landslides, and mudslides from November 12-21, 2015, (4249-DR-WA) and from December 1-14, 2015, (4253-DR-WA). These storms brought significant wind damages across the state from Snohomish County to Spokane County and resulted in over two dozen rivers exceeding flood stage. Both events total damages were:

\$40,830,000 FEMA Grants totals
\$7,759,000 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration
\$1,851,000 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Emergency Operations
\$13,767,000 Small Business Administration (SBA) declaration

Another severe winter storm with significant impacts hit December 16-28, 2015. Initial damage assessments conducted by local jurisdictions amounted to \$5,000,000 but did not meet the state threshold for a major disaster declaration request.

\$7,100,000 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration
\$650,000 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Emergency Operations

However, multiple coastal revetments were severely damaged during this time, and an incoming January storm resulted in the US Army Corps of Engineers declaring an emergency on January 8, 2016, to implement emergency protective measures in several locations in the Olympic Basin, resulting in the following:

\$1,009,000 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Emergency Operations
\$4,100,000 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration



Between January 21-28, 2016, significant winter storms again struck Western Washington, producing extreme rainfall, resulting in flooding, slope erosion, and land and rock slides causing extensive damage to roadways, road closures and access restrictions. Initial damage assessments conducted by local jurisdictions amounted to \$4.5 million but did not meet the state threshold for a major disaster declaration request. WSDOT had over \$1.8 million in damage costs, resulting in:

- \$1,700,000 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration
- \$1,274,000 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Emergency Operations

In September 2016, Washington suffered from another severe winter storm that brought torrential rains and winds causing more flooding. Initial damage assessments conducted by local jurisdictions amounted to \$2.5 million but did not meet the state threshold for a major disaster declaration request. The following assistance was received:

- \$771,000 FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration
- \$265,000 US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 Emergency Operations

Summer 2016 produced 15 more state fire mobilizations costing an estimated \$7.3 million in fire suppression costs on local lands. Additionally, the state incurred another estimated \$36 million in fire suppression costs on state lands. Due to the level of threat and extreme fire behavior, FEMA approved four FMAG declarations in 2016.

Date	State Fire Mobilizations	Impacted County
5/29/2016	Sunland fire	Grant
7/30/2016	Black Rock Fire	Grant
7/30/2016	Touchet Fire	Columbia
7/31/2016	Southward Gap Fire	Benton
8/2/2016	Road 10 Fire	Grant
8/2/2016	Snake River Fire	Whitman/Garfield
8/6/2016	Lower Crab Creek Fire	Grant
8/7/2016	Fletcher Road	Columbia/Walla Walla
8/8/2016	Palouse Falls Fire	Franklin
8/21/2016	Spokane Complex	Spokane
8/21/2016	Hart Fire	Lincoln
8/22/2016	Deep North Fire	Stevenson
8/27/2016	Sun crest Fire	Chelan
9/11/2016	730 Yard Fire	Douglas/Grant
9/12/2016	Old Lady Creek Fire	Klickitat

FMAG #	FMAG Name	Impacted County
FM-5142	South Ward Gap Fire	Benton County
FM-5148	Wellesley Fire	Spokane County
FM-5149	Yale Fire	Spokane County
FM-5152	Suncrest Fire	Chelan County

In January 2017, a winter storm began that dumped large amounts of snow across the region plus freezing rain and wind. These storms resulted in making driving conditions extremely hazardous and causing road closures on mountain passes and roadways throughout the state. On January 10, 2017, I signed Governor’s Proclamation 17-01 for 27 counties. The winter storms continued throughout January prompting issuance of Proclamation 17-02 to extend Proclamation 17-01. This severe storm system resulted in more than \$6.5 million in damages.

The disaster I am currently requesting a presidential declaration for began at the end of January, involving another series of severe winter storms that produced high winds, heavy snowfall, ice accumulation, and extreme rainfall resulting in major flooding, saturated soils, landslides, stream bank and slope erosion, fallen tree limbs, broken and uprooted trees, and flying debris. These storm events caused injuries, significant power outages, evacuations, road damage, temporary road closures and detours, rail line closures, ferry system and airline cancellations, and extensive damage to homes, businesses, public utilities, public facilities, electrical power systems, infrastructure and property. In addition, it created sheltering needs for impacted individuals, threatened fragile and at risk populations, and jeopardized the health and safety of people with special medical needs. These events prompted me to issue Proclamation 17-03 proclaiming a state of emergency for 28 counties.

The below table depicts the total federal assistance provided to Washington for disasters from 2015 to present:

	FEMA Public Assistance	FHWA Emergency Relief	SBA Declaration	USACE PL 84-99
January 2015 Severe Storms		\$14,900,000.00	\$605,800.00	\$250,000.00
February 2015 Severe Winter Storms		\$771,000.00		\$2,110,000.00
Washington Wildfires 2015	\$42,337,000.00		\$1,376,700.00	
Washington Wildfires 2015-DFA	\$75,000.00			
August 29, 2015 Windstorm	\$9,051,900.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,043,000.00	
November 12-21 2015 Severe Winter Storm	\$25,830,000.00	\$6,100,000.00		\$192,000.00
December 1-14 2015 Severe Winter Storm	\$15,000,000.00	\$1,659,000.00	\$13,767,000.00	\$1,659,000.00
December 16-28 2015 Severe Winter Storm		\$7,100,000.00		\$650,000.00
January 8-12 2016 Severe Winter Storm		\$4,100,000.00		\$1,009,000.00
January 21-28 2016 Severe Winter Storm		\$1,700,000.00		\$1,274,000.00
March 2016 Greenwood Gas Explosion			\$75,000.00	
September 2016 Severe Winter Storm		\$771,000.00		\$265,000.00
January 2017 Severe Winter Storm	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Totals	\$92,293,900.00	\$38,601,000.00	\$16,867,500.00	\$7,409,000.00

All of these declared and undeclared disaster activities are in addition to the continuing impacts of the deadly 2014 Oso landslide (4168-DR-WA) which killed 43 people and the 2014 historic Carlton Complex Fire (4188-DR-WA) that burned over 255,000 acres in the state of Washington.

This disaster would be the fifth major disaster event to hit Washington State jurisdictions since August 2015:

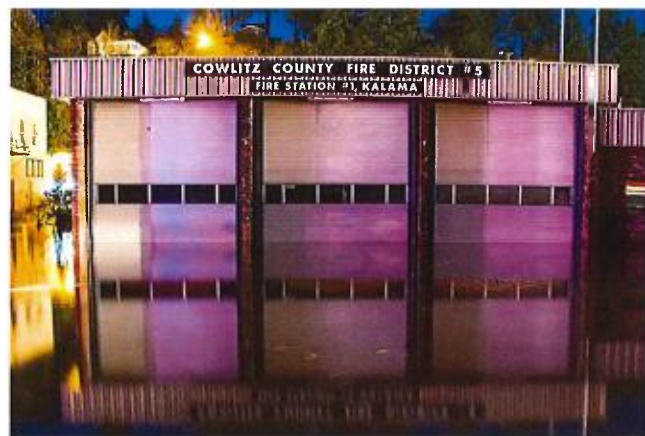
	4242-DR-WA	4243-DR-WA	4249-DR-WA	4253-DR-WA	Current Request
Adams			o		X
Benton			o		X
Columbia		o	o		X
Franklin			o		X
Grant			o		X
King	o		o	o	X
Lewis	o		X	X	X
Lincoln		X	X		X
Pend Oreille		X	X		X
Skamania			X	X	X
Snohomish	X		X	o	X
Spokane			X		X
Wahkiakum			X	X	X
Walla Walla					X
Whatcom	X	X	X		X

X-Declared County o – Requested County

31 of our 39 counties have reported significant impacts from one or more of these events and have been included as part of a disaster declaration request while 23 counties have had at least one major disaster declaration. Nine of the counties included in this request have already been declared as experiencing a major disaster within the past two years **Eight of the fifteen counties I am including in this request have been denied under a presidential disaster request in the past 24 months. It is important to recognize that the collective and cumulative impact to these counties adds to the economic impacts they have already suffered.**

Public Assistance

On March 15, 2017, 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: Adams, Benton, Clallam, Columbia, Franklin, Grant, Jefferson, King, Lewis, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Whitman. The PDA began on March 20 at Camp Murray, Washington, and was completed on March 27. During the PDA it was determined by the State that 4 counties originally requested had minimal amounts of damage and were not included in the final PDA numbers. The joint FEMA/State PDA teams validated that damaged incurred by Washington State due to the February 2017 severe winter storm totaled \$27,007,391.



- Category (C) roads and bridges comprised almost seventy-two percent of total reported damages at \$19,354,457. Spokane County had the most Category (C) damages at \$5,032,563.
- Category (A) debris removal comprised over nine percent of total reported damages at \$2,581,754. King County had the most Category (A) damages at \$1,777,236.

Listed below are the respective indicators, by county, for the Public Assistance Program:

County	PDA Estimate	Population	Threshold	Impact per Capita
Adams	\$ 202,000.00	18,728	\$67,608.08	\$10.79
Benton	\$ 916,772.00	175,177	\$632,388.97	\$5.23
Columbia	\$ 79,150.00	4,078	\$14,721.58	\$19.41
Franklin	\$ 4,544,937.00	78,163	\$282,168.43	\$58.15
Grant	\$ 2,081,959.00	89,120	\$321,723.20	\$23.36
King	\$ 5,476,300.00	1,931,249	\$6,971,808.89	\$2.84
Lewis	\$ 1,178,901.00	75,455	\$272,392.55	\$15.62

Lincoln	\$ 2,174,959.00	10,570	\$38,157.70	\$205.77
Pend O'reille	\$ 469,908.00	13,001	\$46,933.61	\$36.14
Skamania	\$ 183,600.00	11,066	\$39,948.26	\$16.59
Snohomish	\$ 816,866.00	713,335	\$2,575,139.35	\$1.15
Spokane	\$ 5,134,960.00	471,221	\$1,701,107.81	\$10.90
Wahkiakum	\$ 229,395.00	3,978	\$14,360.58	\$57.67
Walla Walla	\$ 1,271,359.00	58,781	\$212,199.41	\$21.63
Whatcom	\$ 2,246,325.00	201,140	\$726,115.40	\$11.17
Washington State	\$ 27,007,391.00	6,724,540	\$9,616,092.20	\$4.02

The two most impacted jurisdictions were Lincoln County and Franklin County with per capita impacts of \$205.77 and \$58.15 respectively.

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,



Jay Inslee
Governor

Attachments (6):

- A: Public Assistance
- B: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs
- C: NWS-Seattle Weather Statement
- D: OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13
- E. State Emergency Proclamation
- F. Local Emergency Declarations

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

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

Applicant	Category A Debris Removal	Category B Emergency Protective Measures	Category C Roads & Bridges	Category D Water Control Facilities	Category E Buildings & Equipment	Category F Utilities	Category G Parks, Recreation Facilities & Other	Total	Population	Impact Per Capita
Adams County, WA Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$202,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$202,000.00	18,728	\$ 10.79
Benton County, WA Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$905,005.00	\$0.00	\$11,767.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$916,772.00	175,177	\$ 5.23
Columbia County, WA Total	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$72,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,350.00	\$79,150.00	4,078	\$ 19.41
Franklin County, WA Total	\$30,000.00	\$48,531.00	\$3,906,436.00	\$559,970.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,544,937.00	78,163	\$ 58.15
Grant County, WA Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,018,209.00	\$0.00	\$51,000.00	\$9,750.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,081,959.00	89,120	\$ 23.36
King County, WA Total	\$1,777,236.00	\$1,275,756.00	\$1,367,586.00	\$526,030.00	\$41,748.00	\$436,444.00	\$51,500.00	\$5,476,300.00	1,931,249	\$ 2.84
Lewis County, WA Total	\$200,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$20,353.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$226,000.00	\$702,548.00	\$1,178,901.00	75,455	\$ 15.62
Lincoln County, WA Total	\$11,300.00	\$14,500.00	\$2,140,659.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,174,959.00	10,570	\$ 205.77
Pend Oreille County, WA Total	\$35,000.00	\$81,867.00	\$123,041.00	\$0.00	\$230,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$469,908.00	13,001	\$ 36.14
Shamania County, WA Total	\$89,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,600.00	\$79,000.00	\$0.00	\$183,600.00	11,066	\$ 16.59
Snohomish County, WA Total	\$83,493.00	\$133,373.00	\$600,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$816,866.00	713,335	\$ 1.15
Spokane County, WA Total	\$52,397.00	\$50,000.00	\$5,032,563.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,134,960.00	471,221	\$ 10.90
Wahkikakum County, WA Total	\$42,600.00	\$0.00	\$160,450.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,195.00	\$4,150.00	\$229,395.00	3,978	\$ 57.67
Walla Walla County, WA Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,271,359.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,271,359.00	58,781	\$ 21.63
Whatcom County, WA Total	\$260,728.00	\$252,873.00	\$1,552,214.00	\$150.00	\$173,231.00	\$64.00	\$7,065.00	\$2,246,325.00	201,140	\$ 11.17
Statewide Total	\$2,581,754.00	\$1,892,200.00	\$19,372,375.00	\$1,086,150.00	\$518,346.00	\$781,953.00	\$774,613.00	\$27,007,391.00	6,724,540	\$ 4.02
Percentage by Category	9.56%	7.01%	71.73%	4.02%	1.92%	2.90%	2.87%	100.00%		

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
Adams	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Benton	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Columbia	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Franklin	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Grant	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
King	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lewis	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lincoln	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Pend Oreille	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Skamania	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Snohomish	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Spokane	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Wahkiakum	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Walla Walla	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Whatcom	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Totals	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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



**Executive Weather Summary
Severe Winter Storms -
January 30 – February 22, 2017 – Winter Weather, Rain, Flooding,
Mudslides/Landslides, Wind
For FEMA Region X Preliminary Damage Assessment - Washington**

**Brent Bower and Ted Buehner
Senior Service Hydrologist (SSH) and Warning Coordination Meteorologist (WCM)
National Weather Service – Seattle/Tacoma, WA**

**Assistance from Marilyn Lohmann – Hydrologist Focal Point, NWS Pendleton,
Tyree Wilde, WCM, NWS Portland, Andy Brown, WCM, NWS Spokane**

“The transition from a cold sub-freezing air mass over Washington and the Pacific Northwest at the start of February to a warmer more moist air mass resulted in a sequence of severe winter storm events through February 22nd that included snow, rain, snowmelt, flooding, mudslides and landslides, and high winds. Cumulative impacts during this period were the result of a sequence of meteorological events. Together with antecedent conditions in place at the start of the month, a series of snow and rain storms along with freezing and melting temperatures combined to create an extended period of compounding impacts through the period.

It is not uncommon for atmospheric rivers to produce heavy amounts of precipitation with resulting flooding and landslides in Washington. Yet warmer heavy rain events in the wake of an outbreak of cold sub-freezing temperatures with snow and ice on the ground are rather rare. This 2017 event was comparable to similar events in late 1996-early 1997 and in the winter of 1985 that also had compounding impacts over several weeks.

To start the month, parts of Eastern Washington had between one and two feet of snow on the ground with temperatures in the single digits. More snow fell on that area on the 5th and 6th with areas in Western Washington received from a few inches to as much as two feet in Whatcom county.

Warmer rain followed with impacts in Western Washington initially including freezing rain in Whatcom County and the Columbia Gorge resulting in downed trees and power outages. In the Cascade Mountains, heavy wet snow fell and later was accompanied by freezing rain resulting in avalanches and downed trees that closed all three mountain pass highways at times from the 4th through the 10th.

Rain amounts during this period were exceptional with many areas receiving near record February monthly amounts on both sides of the Cascades. Eastern Washington precipitation amounts ranged from about 100 to 200 percent above normal monthly averages. Despite warmer conditions developing during the month, temperatures during this period remained about 2 to 4 degrees below seasonal averages statewide.

February 3-22, 2017 Daily Precipitation (inches) For Selected Sites

February	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quillayute	1.34	0.77	0.19	0.23	0	1.34	1.45	0.30	0.05	0
Astoria, OR	0.51	1.07	1.42	0.37	0.04	2.09	1.28	0.16	0.02	0
Bellingham	0.32	0.46	0.22	0.50	0.10	0.35	0.74	0.04	0	0
SeaTac Airport	0.70	0.94	0.82	0.65	0.01	0.70	1.63	0.02	0	0
Olympia	0.46	1.04	1.02	0.22	0	1.09	1.51	0.33	0.01	0
Spokane	0.73	0.14	0.38	0.05	0	0.39	0.28	0	0	0
Pullman	0.04	0.17	0.09	T	T	0.23	0.21	T	0	0
Walla Walla	0.11	0.05	T	0.01	0.10	0.27	0.23	0.01	0	0
Yakima	0.22	T	0.28	0.05	T	0.40	0.18	0	0	0

February	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
Quillayute	0	0.65	2.61	0.24	0.08	0.12	0.54	T	0.07	9.92
Astoria, OR	0	0.17	1.47	0.14	T	0.17	1.35	0.55	0.01	10.82
Bellingham	0	0.19	0.30	0.19	0.08	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.01	3.70
SeaTac Airport	0	0.23	1.63	0.50	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.20	0.07	8.32
Olympia	0	0.40	1.16	0.15	0.02	0.28	0.23	0.31	0.13	8.36
Spokane	0	0	0.74	0.44	0.02	0.17	0.17	0.30	0.25	4.06
Pullman	0	0	0.33	0.58	0.08	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.63	2.89
Wenatchee	0	0	0.20	0.53	0.01	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.57	2.41
Yakima	0	0	0.45	0.07	0	0.15	T	0.30	0.15	2.25

Weather Impact Timeline

A cold arctic-like air mass invaded the Pacific Northwest including all of Washington state in January. Low temperatures in Western Washington were frequently in the teens and 20s – 10 to 20 degrees below average. East of the Cascades, high temperatures were often only in the teens and 20s, while low temperatures were frequently in the single digits, at times dropping to as low as 10 degrees below zero. Snowfall was above normal with Spokane getting 13 inches of snow, Yakima 18 inches and Pasco 15 inches.

As the month of February began, the transition to a warmer air mass slowly unfolded over the next three weeks with a series of adverse weather impacts across the state.

In Western Washington on the 1st and 2nd, strong east winds of 40 mph with gusts to 60 mph whipped through the East Puget Sound Lowlands including communities like

Enumclaw, Buckley, North Bend, and Maple Valley. Dozens of trees were blown down and close to 100,000 customers lost power.

On the 5th and 6th, much of Western Washington received from a few inches of snow to as much as two feet in parts of Whatcom County and southwest Washington. The snow load on trees helped bring down trees and adjacent power lines. Warmer rain followed on the 6th through the 10th. The snow was slow to transition to rain in Whatcom County. Snow changed to freezing rain on the 8th resulting in downed trees and power outages, and finally turning to rain on the 9th producing local flooding and ponding of water on roadways due to ice and snow clogged storm drains and drainages.

In the Cascade Mountains, two to four feet of heavy wet snow fell and later was accompanied by freezing rain resulting in avalanches and downed trees that closed all three mountain pass highways at times from the 4th through the 10th. These were challenging conditions for road crews to clear the highways of snow, ice and debris prior to safe openings.

It was an exceptionally wet period in Western Washington from the 7th through the 10th. Saturated soils combined with the heavy rain amounts and melting lowland snow produced close to two dozen of shallow landslides and mudslides. Some of these slides had significant impacts. A slide blocked all of SR-14 near Rowena on the 7th. On the 9th, slides closed US-101 near Hoodspport, SR-106 near Shelton, SR-7 north of Morton, and SR-162 near Puyallup. In addition, heavy runoff on the 9th from over 1.5 inches of rain in the Seattle area resulted in the King County West Point Wastewater Facility to become overwhelmed and flood the interior of the facility destroying all of the treatment equipment and electronics, and resulting in dumping millions of gallons of untreated wastewater into Puget Sound.

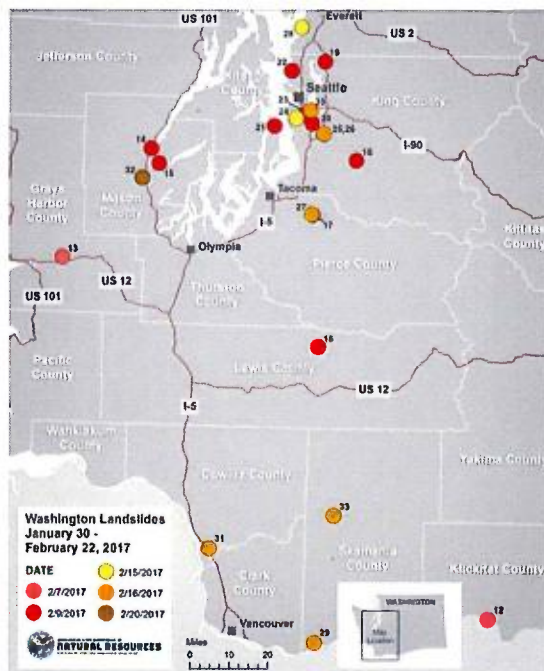
East of the Cascades during the 3rd through the 8th, another four inches to a foot and a half of new snow fell on the existing snow on the ground. On the 9th and 10th, temperatures warmed into the 40s resulting in the start of the snow on the ground to melt and the creation of ice jams on some streams. One example was on the North Fork of Ahtanum Creek in Yakima County where ice moved downstream damaging five homes with water and structural damage.

Then during the period of the 10th through the 14th, Eastern Washington temperatures had daytime highs rise into the 30s and 40s and nighttime readings drop below freezing which began to produce the greatest cumulative impacts. The warmer daytime temperatures helped melt more of the snow and ice on the ground, freezing again at night, maintaining frozen ground and leaving nowhere for water to runoff. As a result, the combination of snow and ice clogged drainage ditches, frozen and saturated ground, and soaked roadway sub-bases produced considerable ponding of water and water over roadways. This freeze/thaw sequence and limited runoff drainage resulted in over 750 roadways suffering severe damage from road failure depressions, boils, heaves, settlements and erosion.

The wet weather was not done yet creating more compounding impacts. Another surge of heavy precipitation hit both sides of the Cascades. Two to four inches of rain fell from the 14th through the 22nd in Western Washington with over a half dozen rivers rising above flood stage. More landslides occurred as well. A slide in the Maple Valley area on the 15th destroyed a home. On the 16th, the westbound lanes of Interstate-90 were blocked by a slide in Issaquah, another slide near Edmonds closed the BNSF rail line between Seattle and Everett, and a slide also closed the northbound lanes of Interstate-5 just north of Woodland. (Ref: Washington State DNR Landslide Map)

Rain amounts during this period were exceptional with many areas receiving near record February monthly amounts. As an example, SeaTac Airport had 8.32 inches through the 21st making it the fourth wettest February on record with a week remaining in the month.

The wet and warmer weather extended east of the Cascades as well during this period from the 15th through the 21st extending the cumulative impacts there. The wet conditions with high temperatures climbing into the 40s combined with snow and ice clogged drainage systems, resulted in more flooding conditions including areas of ponding and standing water. Again, dozens of roadways in Eastern Washington suffered significant damage from repeated freeze-thaw cycles that produced frost heaves, as well as altered drainage and water runoff including washouts, slides and closures. For example, Lind, Washington, had an inch of rain on the 15th and 16th, and coupled with saturated soils from melting snow on the ground created numerous area road washouts, undermining, erosion and slides. Many Eastern Washington smaller streams such as the Palouse River and Hangman Creek also suffered ice jam flooding.”



Reference: Washington State DNR Landslide Map

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

OMB No. 1660-0009 Expires March 31, 2015

1. Request Date Apr 5, 2017

Burden Disclosure Notice

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration. Washington State	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s). 6,724,540
--	---

3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name Governor Jay Inslee	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number State Coordinating Officer - Alysha Kaplan 253-512-7061
---	--

5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number
 Governor's Authorized Representative - Alysha Kaplan 253-512-7061

6. Declaration Request For: Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401) Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date End Date or Continuing *If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).*

Jan 30, 2017 Feb 22, 2017

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

Drought Earthquake Explosion Fire Flood Hurricane Landslide Mudslide
 Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lightning) Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data) Straight-Line Winds
 Tidal Wave Tornado Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Tsunami Volcanic Eruption Winter Storm
 Other (please specify) _____

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
 During the period of January 30 through February 22, 2017, a series of severe winter storms that struck Washington State producing high winds, heavy snowfall, ice accumulation, and extreme rainfall that saturated soils and caused major flooding, shallow landslides, streambank and slope erosion, fallen tree limbs, and uprooted trees. The effects of this storm severely disrupted vehicle traffic across Stevens Pass, Snoqualmie Pass and White Pass closing all three passes at the same time for the first time since 2008 and before that 1996. This severe winter storm caused multiple injuries to people, power outages in excess of 100,000 customers, temporary residential evacuations, extensive road damage, road closures and detours, rail line closures, ferry system and airline cancellations, as well as extensive damage to homes, businesses, public utilities, electrical power systems, infrastructure and property in Adams, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Grant, King, Lewis, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whatcom Counties. There were approximately 750 damaged and impacted roadways statewide. This is the type and level of damage that was experienced in 1996 and 1985.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
 The Governor proclaimed a State of Emergency for 19 Washington counties on March 14, 2017. County Emergency Declarations were made for Whatcom County on February 7, Spokane County on February 16, Franklin County on February 20, South Columbia Basin Irrigation District on February 22, and Ferry County on March 20. The Washington State Emergency Operations Center Alert and Warning Center conducted real-time monitoring and information dissemination of all weather, flood levels, mountain pass closures, road disruptions, and coordinated essential support to emergency activities throughout the incident period.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

Individual Assistance Dates Performed Requested _____ Start _____ End _____

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

Public Assistance Dates Performed Requested Mar 15, 2017 Start Mar 20, 2017 End Mar 27, 2017

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance N/A Individuals and Households Crisis Counseling Program Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program
 All Disaster Case Management Disaster Legal Services

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable).

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance N/A Debris Removal (Category A) Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) Permanent Work (Categories C-G)*
(not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.

Adams, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Grant, King, Lewis, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Spokane, Snohomish, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whatcom Counties

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).
Lummi Nation, Nooksack Tribe, Muckleshoot Tribe, Kalispel Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe, Spokane Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Stillaquamish Tribe,

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

Request for Direct Federal Assistance

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Request for Snow Assistance

N/A I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request*.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation* Statewide OR

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date 10/1/2018 b. Type of Plan Enhanced Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see **Enclosure C: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs** for additional information in support of this request*.

14. Findings and Certifications

I certify the following:

a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on Mar 14, 2017 in accordance with the Stafford Act.

c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

- Cover Letter Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*
- Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)
- Additional Supporting Documentation State and Local Emergency Proclamations, NWS-NOAA Executive Weather Statement

Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

04/05/2017

Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request



STATE OF WASHINGTON
Office of the Governor

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

17-03

WHEREAS, from January 30, 2017 through February 22, 2017, a series of severe winter storms struck Washington State, producing high winds, heavy snowfall, ice accumulation, and extreme rainfall resulting in major flooding, saturated soils, landslides, stream bank and slope erosion, fallen tree limbs, broken and uprooted trees, and flying debris; and

WHEREAS, throughout the State, these storms caused injuries, significant power outages, evacuations, road damage, temporary road closures and detours, rail line closures, ferry system and airline cancellations, and extensive damage to homes, businesses, public utilities, public facilities, electrical power systems, infrastructure, and property, in addition to creating sheltering needs for impacted individuals, threatening fragile and at-risk populations, and jeopardizing the health and safety of people with special medical needs; and

WHEREAS, damage to roadways, estimated at greater than \$10 million, caused by the storms resulted in temporary road closures limiting access to and complicating the provision of response and recovery efforts by emergency responders, businesses, and utilities to address the aftermath of these storms, requiring Washington's Secretary of Transportation to commence work immediately to repair affected roadways through the implementation of emergency procurement procedures to alleviate impacts to public safety; and

WHEREAS, state agencies and local jurisdictions are coordinating resources to address damaged and blocked roadways, assess damage caused by the storms, and implement damage repairs; and

WHEREAS, the storm damage and its effects continue to impact the life and health of the people as well as the property and infrastructure of Washington State, all of which is a public disaster that affects life, health, property, or the public peace; and

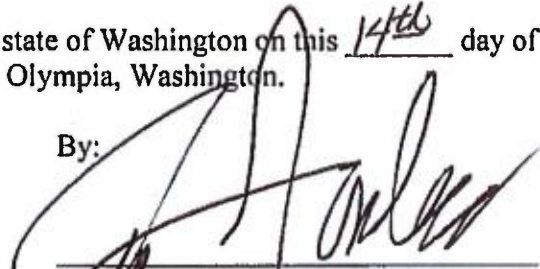
WHEREAS, the Washington State Military Department monitored and coordinated supporting actions through the State Emergency Operations Center, implemented emergency response procedures, and is coordinating resources to support local officials in alleviating the immediate social and economic impacts to people, property, and infrastructure, and is continuing to assess the magnitude of the event.



NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jay R. Inslee, Governor of the state of Washington, as a result of the above-noted situation and under Chapters 38.52 and 43.06 RCW, do hereby proclaim that a State of Emergency exists in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Whitman counties in the state of Washington, and direct the plans and procedures in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* be implemented. State agencies and departments are directed to utilize state resources in accordance with the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and to do everything reasonably possible to assist affected political subdivisions in an effort to respond to and recover from the event.

Signed and sealed with the official seal of the state of Washington on this 14th day of March A.D., Two Thousand and Seventeen at Olympia, Washington.

By:



Jay Inslee, Governor

BY THE GOVERNOR:



Secretary of State
Mark Neary
Assistant Secretary of State

**WHATCOM COUNTY
PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY**

WHEREAS, the Whatcom County Sheriff's Office Division of Emergency Management has reported to the Whatcom County Executive, beginning 02/02/2017, that Winter Storms are occurring throughout Whatcom County, with heavy snow, extended arctic winds, and extended power outages, have caused and continue to cause public and private sector damage, and,

WHEREAS, this incident is a threat to life and property, and demands immediate action, and,

WHEREAS, persons and property will be damaged unless further efforts are taken to reduce the threat to life, and


WHEREAS, this constitutes an emergency as defined by the Whatcom County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and necessitates the utilization of powers granted pursuant to the Whatcom County Charter and RCW 38.52.070(2); therefore,

BE IT PROCLAIMED BY THE WHATCOM COUNTY EXECUTIVE that an emergency exists in Whatcom County; therefore, Whatcom County departments are authorized to do the following:

- (1) Enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such emergency situations to protect the health and safety of persons; and,
- (2) Provide appropriate emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster; and,
- (3) Other actions, as deemed appropriate by the Director of Emergency Management or his designee.

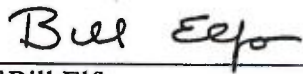
Each Whatcom County department is authorized to exercise the powers vested under this proclamation in the light of the exigencies of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements). This Proclamation shall remain in effect until the issuance of a Termination Proclamation by the Whatcom County Executive.

Dated this 7th day of February 2017.



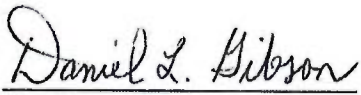
Jack Louws, Whatcom County Executive

Recommended by:



Sheriff Bill Elfo DMP
Director of Emergency Management

Approved as to Form:



Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

**WHATCOM COUNTY
REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE**

WHEREAS, the severity and magnitude of this disaster is beyond the capability of local resources:

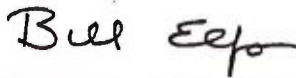
WHEREAS, Whatcom County needs supplemental assistance in the following areas:

- (1) Public Assistance for damages to infrastructure;
- (2) Other appropriate state and/or federal resources.

THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that the Whatcom County Executive does hereby declare Whatcom County a Disaster Area and requests the Honorable Governor of the State of Washington to grant or seek to obtain such assistance as herein requested.

Dated this 7th day of February 2017.

Recommended by:

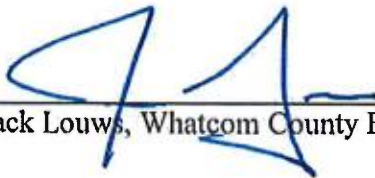


Sheriff Bill Elfo DMP
Director of Emergency Management

Approved as to Form:



Deputy Prosecuting Attorney



Jack Louws, Whatcom County Executive

Approved as to Form:

The Emergency Proclamation template has been approved as to form and is on file in the Whatcom County Division of Emergency Management office.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF DECLARING AN)
EMERGENCY DECLARATION OF DISASTER AS)
PROVIDED FOR IN RCW 39.04.280 AND)
WAIVING BID PROCEDURES, ETC.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 42.30.070, the Board of County Commissioners of Spokane County, Washington ("Board") during an emergency can hold a meeting other than upon a 24-hour notice; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane County Engineer has advised of extensive flooding due to snow melting causing damage to county property and effecting the usefulness of public roadways and other public properties; and

WHEREAS, the Chairman of Board County Commissioners of Spokane County, at the request of the Spokane County Engineer, called an Emergency Meeting as provided for 42.30.070 at 1:20 p.m. on February 16, 2017, in the Board of County Commissioners Office located at 1116 W. Broadway Avenue; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 36.40.180, upon the happening of an emergency caused by flood or for the immediate preservation of order or public health or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of public property, the Board of County Commissioners, upon the adoption of a unanimous vote of the Commissioners present at any meeting, may adopt a resolution stating the facts constituting an emergency and entering the same upon their minutes after which expenditures necessary to meet such an emergency without further notice or hearing may be held; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 38.52.070, each political subdivision of the State of Washington is authorized and directed to establish a joint local organization for emergency management. Each political subdivision in which any disaster occurs shall have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing the emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements); including to, but not limited to, budget law limitations, requirements of competitive bidding, and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, and other items set forth in RCW 38.52.070(2); and

WHEREAS, the Spokane County Engineer has advised the Board of County Commissioners that Greater Spokane Department of Emergency Management has reported beginning at 6:00 AM., February 16, 2017, weather conditions consisting of high temperatures, rains, and winds, resulting in a fast melting of snow, causing flooding throughout Spokane County; and

WHEREAS, extensive damage and closures has and is still occurring to county roads and bridges as well as potential damage to private residences and roads, and businesses; and

WHEREAS, persons and property are and will be damaged unless immediate actions are taken to reduce the threat to life and property; and

WHEREAS, there is a present emergency caused by flooding and damage related therefrom to public and private property which necessitates activation of the Spokane County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and/or support functions and utilization of emergency powers granted pursuant to RCW 36.40.180 and RCW 38.52.070(2).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Spokane County, Washington, pursuant to RCW 42.30.070, RCW 36.40.180 and RCW 38.52.070(2) as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby declared by the Board of County Commissioners of Spokane County, Washington an emergency, as provided for in RCW 36.40.180, due to the flooding conditions in Spokane County, Washington, and as such, designated county departments are authorized to enter into contracts and incur expenditures necessary to combat such emergency without further notice or hearing to include time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements), protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such emergency; and

Section 2. That pursuant to the provisions of 38.52.070(2), the emergency described in Section 1 hereinabove, constitutes a disaster and as such county department shall have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing the emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements); including to, but not limited to, budget law limitations, requirements of competitive bidding, and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, and other items set forth in RCW 38.52.070(2); and

Section 3. Each and every recital hereinabove is adopted a fact supporting an emergency as set forth in RCW 36.40.180 and the Clerk of the Board is directed to enter this resolution in her minutes to support the emergency.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD this 16th day of February, 2017



ATTEST:


Ginna Vasquez, Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON


AL FRENCH, Chair


JOSH KERNS, Vice-Chair


SHELLY O'QUINN, Commissioner

"The Green Spot of the Columbia Basin"



South Columbia Basin Irrigation District

OFFICE: 1135 E. HILLSBORO, SUITE A

TELEPHONE 509/547-1735, FAX 509/547-8669 • P.O. BOX 1006 • PASCO, WASHINGTON 99301

RESOLUTION NO. S-17-14

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, flooding damage occurred in the South Columbia Basin Irrigation District on February 18, 2017, and more flooding is likely due to snow melt and precipitation; and

WHEREAS, irrigation water delivery will be interrupted as a result of the flooding; and

WHEREAS, the District will suffer material injury or damage by delay;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the South Columbia Basin Irrigation District hereby declares the existence of an emergency; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that competitive bid requirements for purchases and public works contracting are hereby waived, and that the District's Manager or his designees are authorized to act on behalf of the Board for purposes of contracting to restore irrigation water delivery and repair or replace irrigation conveyance and drainage facilities damaged by the flooding.

DULY ADOPTED during the special meeting of the Board of Directors this 22nd day of February 2017.



(SEAL)

ATTEST:

[Handwritten signature]

Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

FERRY COUNTY
RESOLUTION NO. 2017- 14

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY
DUE TO EXTREME STORM CONDITIONS
AND
DAMAGE TO ROADS AND UTILITIES WITHIN FERRY COUNTY

WHEREAS, Ferry County has experienced severe weather conditions producing, heavy snow loads and extreme rainfall resulting in major flooding, saturated soils, mudslides, stream bank and slope erosion, uprooted trees and falling debris; and

WHEREAS, at the regularly scheduled Board of County Commissioners meeting held on March 20th, 2017, the Board determined that as of January 30th, 2017 emergency conditions exist in Ferry County as defined in RCW 36.40.180; and

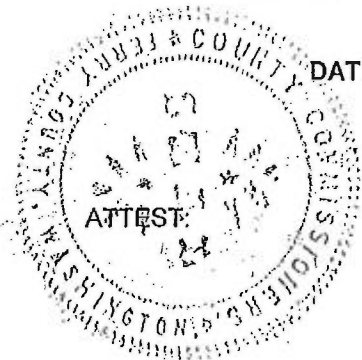
WHEREAS, these weather conditions have caused extreme extensive damage to County Roads, City Streets, Public Utilities and private property; and

WHEREAS, local county resources are inadequate to fund the emergency work necessary to mitigate damages within the county and State and Federal assistance is required pursuant to RCW 38.52.020 and other state and federal laws pertaining to disaster emergencies and assistance.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a disaster emergency exists; and has existed since January 30th, 2017 within Ferry County, resulting in imminent danger to the health, safety and welfare of citizens, property, county roads and utilities.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Ferry County Commissioners hereby declare a state of emergency for all of Ferry County and request that the Governor of the State of Washington, together with other State and Federal officials, make such emergency declarations and provide such assistance within Ferry County as required and allowed by law.

DATED: this 20th day of March 2017.



BOARD OF FERRY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FERRY COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Nathan Davis
NATHAN DAVIS, Chairman

Mike Blankenship
MIKE BLANKENSHIP, Vice Chair

Johnna Exner
JOHNNA EXNER, Member

Amanda Rowton
Amanda Rowton
Clerk of the Board

FRANKLIN COUNTY RESOLUTION ~~2017~~ 48

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY WASHINGTON

DECLARATION OF A COUNTY-WIDE EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, the Board of Franklin County Commissioners has been notified of a county-wide emergency in Franklin County; and

WHEREAS, the emergency situation requires the implementation of emergency protective actions to protect the property, health and welfare of the citizens of Franklin County; and

WHEREAS, the emergency response resources of Franklin County will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of a prolonged response to an emergency of this nature and magnitude; and

WHEREAS, the emergency event requires the activation of the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and use of statutory emergency powers granted pursuant to RCW 36.40.180 and 38.52.070.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DECLARED AND RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF FRANKLIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

- 1) There is, and has existed since February 1, 2017, a county-wide emergency resulting from severe winter storms and related flooding which exceeds the Franklin County equipment, infrastructure, personnel, and budgetary resources available to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.
- 2) In response to the declared emergency and in accordance with RCW 38.52.070, all departments and offices of Franklin County are authorized to exercise the powers vested under this section without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements), including, but not limited to, budget law limitations, requirements of competitive bidding and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, the levying of taxes, and the appropriation and expenditures of public funds.
- 3) All departments and offices of Franklin County are authorized to enter into contracts and obligations necessary to respond to the declared emergency to protect the public health, safety, welfare and property of the citizens of the County and to provide the citizens with emergency assistance.

FRANKLIN COUNTY RESOLUTION _____

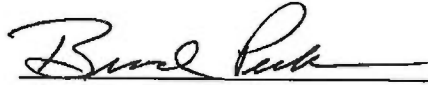
- 4) The actions taken, and to be taken by the Board of Commissioners, County Administrator and authorized designees, as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize the loss of life and property, are hereby confirmed.
- 5) A copy of this declaration shall be effective as an original.

DATED this 20th day of February, 2017

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Chair



Chair Pro Tem



Member

Attest:



Clerk of the Board

Approved as to Form:

SHAWN P. SANT, #35535#91039
Prosecuting Attorney for
Franklin County

By: _____
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Originals: Clerk of the Board

Copy: Franklin Sheriff
Franklin County Emergency Management
Public Works Department
County Auditor / Accounting