

State Mitigation Capabilities

State Mitigation Programs, Plans, Policies, and Fund Sources

The following tables include the plans, programs, fund sources, and policies that represent Washington State's commitment to long-term risk reduction. Sources that potentially provide funding for mitigation initiatives are specifically called out. The table also includes federal programs that are dispersed through state agencies. Additionally, the tables have been updated to incorporate updates or changes since 2013.

KEY	Policy	Policies require certain behaviors or actions
	Program	Programs encourage certain behaviors or actions
	Plan	Plans guide policy or program implementation
	Relationship to SEHMP	Describes if and how the policy, program, or plan influences, implements, or interacts with the Washington State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan.

State Agency	Program	Relationship to SEHMP	Mitigation Funding	Description
Department of Agriculture	Animal Health Program	Mitigating policy for Animal/Plant Disease outbreak hazard.		Requirements and programs to monitor animal importation and require disease reporting.
	Livestock Inspection Program	Mitigation measure for Animal/Plant Disease in SEHMP.		Provide asset protection to mitigate financial loss during emergency recovery phase.
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	State Historic Preservation Plan	Cultural and historic resource protection strategies in the state historic preservation plan may also be hazard mitigation strategies.		The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan 2015-2019 has three goals each with a series of supportive strategies and tasks. The plan also identifies key players for implementation plus associated products and timeframes. Also in the plan is a description of the planning public participation process, an assessment of the status

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		DAHP is a stakeholder in the SEHMP update.		of the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources, and statewide trends affect preservation work. DAHP is required to produce and help implement a state historic preservation plan on a five-year cycle as a result of provisions in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
	Special Valuation for Historic Properties			Provides for a 10-year property tax obligation reduction for a 10-year period following a certified rehabilitation of a designated property; repair and mitigation work is eligible if the project meets the Sec. of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and can be combined with the federal investment tax credit program (see above). Program is adopted and administered locally.
Department of Commerce, Growth Management Services	Critical Areas Ordinance (RCW 36.70A, WAC 365-190-080)	<p>Those areas identified as critical in the GMA include flood and geologically hazardous (landslide, earthquake) areas. Local jurisdictions can use many of the same data sources for Critical Areas and Hazard Mitigation planning.</p> <p>As of 2017, EMD mitigation serves on the interagency workgroup for the Growth Management Act and is working to develop a</p>	Commerce provides money to local jurisdiction updating plans and critical areas ordinances. These plans and ordinances represent some of the most effective regulatory mitigation measures.	The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that all jurisdictions review, evaluate, and, if necessary, revise their critical areas ordinances to protect the five designated "critical areas". It defines "critical areas" as (1) wetlands, (2) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, (3) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, (4) frequently flooded areas, and (5) geologically hazardous areas. For jurisdictions that are not in compliance with the Act, the State may deem them ineligible for Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants.

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		crosswalk that will help local jurisdictions meet both mitigation planning and critical areas requirements in concert.		
	Critical Areas Ordinance – One-hundred-year floodplain element (RCW 36.70A.110)	Data from both the local mitigation plan and the critical areas ordinance comes from the same place. The local mitigation plan and the critical areas ordinance should be aligned.		Growth Management Act, as amended, prohibits expansions of urban growth areas into one-hundred year floodplains. A county, city, or town is generally prohibited from expanding an urban growth area into the 100-year floodplain of any river or river segment that is located west of the Cascade Mountains and has a mean annual flow of 1,000 or more cubic feet per second, except under certain specified circumstances.
	Natural Hazard Reduction Element of Local Comprehensive Plan (RCW 36.70A, WAC 365-190-080)			Growth Management Act allows local planning jurisdictions to add optional elements to their comprehensive land-use plans, including an element dealing with natural hazard reduction.
Department of Commerce, Local Government Division	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs (RCW 35.21, 35.81, 43.168, WAC 182-20)		Federal grant program that can fund some mitigation for eligible projects.	Several of the seven CDBG programs fund projects in eligible communities that improve, repair or rehabilitate housing or infrastructure systems to meet urgent needs or to deal with an imminent threat to public health and safety.

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Department of Commerce, Public Works Board	Public Works Trust Fund – Construction Loans, Emergency Loans (RCW 43.155, WAC 399-30)		Loan program can be used for pre-construction costs as well as emergency retrofits.	Trust fund construction loans allow for rehabilitation and reconstruction of eligible public works systems.
Department of Commerce, Research Services	Bond Cap Allocation Program			<p>Provides low-cost financing options for projects with both public and private benefits. The Bond Cap program manages the allocation of issuance authority for private activity bond types that are limited under federal law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income housing. • Exempt facilities (solid waste, electricity, water, recycling). • Small issue manufacturing. • Beginning farmers and ranchers. • Student loans. • Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds.
Department of Ecology	Flood Control Assistance Account Program (RCW 86.26, WAC 173-145)	In 2017, the Department of Ecology and EMD mitigation are working together to align any requirements or recommendations for flood hazard mitigation planning so that a single flood element could meet both Ecology’s extended requirements and the hazard	Primary state floodplain management funding program. Funds regional flood specialists and planning guidance. Could fund	Provides that county and other municipal corporations responsible for flood control maintenance may apply to the Department of Ecology for financial assistance for the preparation of comprehensive flood control management plans and for flood control maintenance projects as described in RCW 86.26.105. The department determines priorities and allocates available funds from the Flood Control Assistance Account Program (FCAAP) among those counties applying for assistance, and adopts regulations establishing the criteria by which such allocations shall be

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		mitigation plan requirements.	additional work.	made. Criteria are based upon proposals that are likely to bring about public benefits commensurate with the amount of state funds allocated. As of fiscal year, 2017, this program was unfunded by the state legislature, though there continue to be efforts to restore funding.
	Floodplain Management Act (RCW 86.16, WAC 173-158)			Purpose is to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development and to minimize harm to floodplains and wetlands. Federal decision makers are obligated to comply with these orders, accomplished through an eight-step decision-making process. The Flood Plain Management Act prohibits any new residential developments (or substantial improvements to existing residences) in designated floodways. Floodways are considered the most dangerous areas of a floodplain, and the goal of the prohibition is to save lives and prevent repetitive damage to buildings.
	Floodplains by Design	<p>The FbD program works with FEMA and the Washington Emergency Management Division on corrective and preventative measures designed to reduce flood damage by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating community floodplain 	Program funds multi-benefit projects for floodplain restoration and salmon habitat.	<p>Floodplains by Design (FbD) is a partnership of local, state, federal and private organizations focused on coordinating investment in and strengthening the integrated management of floodplain areas through Washington State. Floodplains are vital to the ecological health of the state. They are critical to the economic vitality, cultural heritage and quality of life provided by our region—from salmon to farmland and commercial development, and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Floodplains by Design is a key strategy for flood risk reduction, including to SRL/RL properties, since</p>

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		<p>management programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing local floodplain ordinances. • Participating in statewide flood hazard mitigation planning. 		<p>projects are often considered at the community-scale instead of the property-scale.</p>
	<p>Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58, WAC 173-18 and -20)</p>	<p>Close integration with the critical areas ordinance. Many plan elements intersect closely with, or support, local hazard mitigation planning. Many data sources are shared.</p> <p>In 2017, EMD mitigation is reaching out to Ecology to begin coordinating SMA requirements and reviews with mitigation planning requirements.</p>	<p>Program funds local planning for shoreline management which includes potential regulatory mitigation measures.</p>	<p>The SMA calls for cooperative program between local governments and the Department of Ecology (Ecology). It provides local governments with special guidelines for creating their policies and regulations for shorelines of statewide significance. The Act required that all cities and counties with shorelines prepare and adopt a Shoreline Master Program (SMP), which is essentially a shoreline-specific combined comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance, and development permit system. Ecology provides grants to fund the development of comprehensive SMP updates. Cities or counties that are not in compliance can be restricted from receiving project grants from Ecology and other agencies. Additionally, the Legislature enacted a bill in early 2010 that clarifies the integration of the SMA policies with the GMA. Among other resolutions, it requires that SMP regulations must provide a level of protection of critical areas at least equal to that provided by the county or city's</p>

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				adopted or thereafter amended critical areas ordinances.
	Coastal Zone Management Act (PL 104-150). Section 306/306A supports Shoreline Management Act (RCW 43.21A, 70.105D, WAC 173-22, 173-27, 197-11)	Grant funds are available to eligible local governments for planning, environmental inventories, land-use designation mapping, and policy development related to shorelines.	Grant funding program for the Shoreline Management Act.	The CZMA, first passed in 1972, is the single overarching federal law dealing with planning for the nation’s coastal regions. Its basic aim is to encourage federal/state collaboration using federal incentives in the form of matching grants. Sections 305 and 306 provide funds for the preparation and implementation of state coastal zone management plans. The act also provides for consistency between state and federal coastal plans, and federal actions must comply with approved state plans. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce, administers the act. The primary purpose of the CZMA is to: “preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance, the resources of the nation’s coastal zone for this and succeeding generations.” The 1980 amendment to the act added hazard management as one of nine new elements in state coastal zone management plans. The 1990 reauthorization specified the mitigation of natural hazards including sea-level rise.
	Ocean Resources Management Act (RCW 43.143.005 – 43.143.902)			Enacted in 1989 and amended in 1997, this chapter of the RCW articulates policies and establishes guidelines for the exercise of state and local management authority over Washington’s coastal waters, seabed, and shorelines. This statute addresses the coastal and ocean natural resources within three miles of the state’s coastline, defined

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				here as from mean high tide seaward three miles along the Washington coast from Cape Flattery south to Cape Disappointment. The statute enumerates eight criteria to be met or exceeded in the decision-making processes by which the State of Washington and local governments must develop plans for the management, conservation, use, or development of natural resources in Washington's coastal waters.
	Water Resources Program – Drought Response (RCW 43.83B.400 to -430, WAC 173-166)		Funds drought response and mitigation activities (such as water permits and other assistance).	Provides emergency water permits, financial assistance and temporary transfer of water rights during a state-declared drought emergency.
	Washington State Drought Contingency Plan	Drought plan is a primary resource for the drought element of the SEHMP. EMD Mitigation serves on the drought planning task force.		This Washington State Drought Contingency Plan (WDCP) provides a framework for coordination of State agency activities to prepare for and respond to droughts. It replaces the previous Drought Contingency Plan adopted in 1992 and a draft update that was prepared in 2005. It is aimed specifically at the activities of State government. Many local agencies and organizations have their own drought contingency plans or emergency response plans. The WDCP does not override or replace those local plans.

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	National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	NFIP participation by local jurisdictions and the state is a major mitigation strategy.		The NFIP is a FEMA program based on several pieces of legislation that originated with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The program deals with both riverine and coastal floodplains. The NFIP is a voluntary program, but flood insurance is available only in communities with an approved floodplain management program in effect. The State Department of Ecology serves as the state coordinating agency for the NFIP and works with FEMA and local communities to address state concerns.
	RiskMAP	EMD encourages the use of RiskMAP data in mitigation planning activities.	Program funds advanced risk assessments for local jurisdictions.	Ecology leads floodplain management in Washington, providing technical assistance to local communities to help them better plan within the floodplain. The Risk MAP program in Washington State is a partnership between Ecology and FEMA, in consultation with DNR and EMD. Ecology gives local communities the tools and expertise to better understand their flood risk. Risk MAP delivers high-quality data, risk assessment tools and mitigation expertise to communities, tribes, and state and local agencies in their efforts to reduce the risks from natural hazards including floods, earthquakes, wildfire and landslides.
	RiskMAP Cooperating Technical Partners	EMD mitigation participates as a cooperative technical partner in the RiskMAP program.	CTP funds support mitigation specialists at DNR, ECY, EMD, and COM. Program	Each fiscal year, FEMA provides federal assistance through a cooperative agreement with eligible CTPs to perform various projects and activities that stimulate and support the ability of the NFIP State Coordinating Agencies and NFIP participating communities to continue their ongoing regulatory NFIP responsibilities, as well as support the ability

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			can also fund work at the local level, depending on national priorities set each year.	of states, communities, and the public and private sector in efforts to mitigate their natural hazard risk.
	State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21A)			SEPA is intended to ensure the environmental values are considered during decision-making by state and local agencies. SEPA provides policies, goals, and procedures intended to ensure that agencies consider the environmental impacts related to their decision on proposals that may have a significant impact on the environment.
	Washington State Climate Response Plan	Plan elements incorporated into SEHMP.		2012 Climate Response Strategy lays out climate change risks and some mitigation measures.
	Emergency Agricultural Water Supply Funds (RCW 43.83B.415, WAC 173-166)		Drought mitigation support for agricultural areas.	Provides grants and loans for emergency water supply projects in declared drought areas to help irrigated crops and fisheries survive.
Department of Enterprise Services, State Building Code Council	State Building Code (RCW 19.27, WAC 51)	Building codes are one of the most effective long-term mitigation measures for many hazards identified in the SEHMP.		State Building Code Act adopted in 1974; set 1973 UBC codes as statewide minimum. The Legislature approved use of the IBC building codes in 2003. The State Building Code Council is responsible for code adoptions, which take effect in July every three years: 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016. The adopted IEBC has performance criteria for seismic forces and requires seismic upgrades

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				where 30 percent of a building roof or floor area is involved in an alteration.
	Earthquake Construction Standards (RCW 70.86)			Approved in 1955. Requires newly constructed schools, hospitals, and places of public assembly to withstand a lateral force of 5 percent of the building weight. Law did not keep up with changes in code criteria; outdated by time 1973 building codes adopted. Remains on the books.
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Hydraulic Code (RCW 77.55, WAC 220-660)			This law requires development in shorelines of marine and fresh waters of the state to include mitigation measures that protect aquatic habitat and fish. Work must comply with the State Environmental Policy Act.
	Emergency Work in Watercourses (RCW 77.04.012, 36.32.280, 36.32.290, 36.32.300, 38.52, 35.32A.060, 35.33.081, 35.33.091)			Counties and cities have authority under various sections of the RCW to work in watercourses for preventing floods that may threaten life and property or cause damage to public or private property. The RCW also charges the Department of Fish and Wildlife to preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the fish and wildlife resources of the state.
	Fire Restrictions			WDFW manages nearly one million acres of land. Fire restrictions are put in place to reduce the risk of accidental human-caused wildfires.
Department of Health	Climate Change Workgroup			The Department of Health plays an important role in adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change, and in helping spread awareness about this issue throughout the state. In the fall of 2013, the first-ever Washington State Department of

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				<p>Health Cross-Agency Climate Change Work Group was formed at the request of Secretary Wiesman. This work group consists of members that represent all DOH divisions, offices, and programs.</p>
	Environmental Health Division			<p>The Environmental Public Health Division works with local governments, utilities, and other agencies in the areas of safe drinking water, food safety, shellfish protection, radiation safety, wastewater management, pesticide exposures, vector borne disease, general environmental health and safety issues, and health risk assessments. These efforts mitigate the effects of disasters by ensuring that water systems, nuclear power plants, and other key infrastructure implement strategies for mitigating the effects of disasters. Additionally, the control disease vectors, oversight of shellfish protection, wastewater, pesticide exposure, and other chemical hazards reduces some known impacts that could result from a natural disaster.</p>
	Health Equity Workgroup			<p>The cross-agency Health Equity Workgroup will identify actions, strategies, and policies to help ensure all residents of Washington state have the opportunities to attain their full health potential and no one is disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of their social position or other socially-determined circumstance. When all people in Washington are healthier, they are better able to deal with and recover from the impacts of disasters.</p>

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	Division of Health Systems Quality Improvement			<p>Health System Quality Assurance's top priority is to protect and improve the health of people in Washington State. We do this by helping to prevent injuries, develop health systems and improve patient safety. We work closely with communities and local health partners to build strong health systems and prevention programs. This helps ensure that everyone has access to good healthcare and emergency medical services.</p> <p>Health Systems Quality Assurance (HSQA) regulates and supports more than 404,000 health professionals in 83 health professions, and 7,000 health groups and programs. This regulatory function supports mitigation by ensuring that our state has a highly capable healthcare system that keeps Washington residents healthy.</p>
	Division of Health Systems Quality Improvement- Construction Review Services			<p>Construction Review Services (CRS) works to protect the health of people in Washington State by ensuring that licensed healthcare facilities have safe and healthy physical environments. CRS works with owners and designers during all phases of a project to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verify compliance with minimum standards; • encourage best practices; and • provide timely technical input to help achieve these goals.

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				<p>CRS also develops construction standards for state licensing and works with national code development organizations to create effective and coordinated codes. By ensuring healthcare facilities are built to established codes, this office helps to mitigate the impacts that disasters have on our state's healthcare facilities</p>
	<p>Division of Prevention and Community Health</p>			<p>Prevention and Community Health plays a central role in protecting and promoting the health of people in Washington. Several key activities in mitigation include overseeing the statewide childhood vaccine program, and overseeing many community health programs designed to support health among children, and families. When people are healthier, they are better able to withstand the impacts of disasters and better support recovery efforts in their families and communities.</p>
	<p>Division of Disease Control and Health Statistics</p>			<p>The division of Disease Control and Health Statistics works to protect and improve the health of people in Washington State by identifying, controlling, and preventing disease and providing reliable public health information. This work, and the parallel work done by our local health jurisdictions helps make Washington a healthier state. During disasters, healthier communities and healthier individuals are more resilient, require fewer response resources, and recover more quickly. In this way, the Division of Disease Control and Health Statistics helps to mitigate the public health impacts of disasters.</p>

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	Water System Revolving Fund	WSRF is included in the SEHMP as a mitigation strategy.	Provides loans to public water systems for capital improvements aimed at increasing public health protection, and provide a source of funds for other Safe Drinking Water Act activities.	<p>The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program makes grants and loans available to drinking water systems for infrastructure improvements. The Program is funded through EPA grant money, state match money (20%), and repayments from loans. Programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preconstruction Grant/Loan: Available for systems serving fewer than 10,000 people to assist with design, planning, permitting, and improvements. • Consolidated Grant: Funds community water system feasibility studies for change of ownership or interconnection of systems. • Construction Loan: Loans with possible 50% forgiveness to address improvements for public health and consolidation projects. • Emergency Loan: Loans with possible 75% principal forgiveness for water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people to address an emergency.
	Water System Technical Assistance	This is a mitigation strategy in the SEHMP.	Provides funding for planning and projects to help utilities gain control of their water sources.	Work in partnership with water systems to develop the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to provide safe and reliable drinking water. The water system technical assistance and planning programs work to ensure that all water systems are resilient, technically, financially, and managerially.

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Department of Natural Resources	Forest Practices Act (RCW 76.09, WAC 222)			<p>The act was revised in 2010 to declare that it is in the public interest of the state to encourage forest landowners to undertake corrective and remedial action to reduce the impact of mass earth movements and fluvial processes. Additionally, the 2010 revision directs that the forest practices board establish a program for the acquisition of riparian open space, including forest lands within unconfined channel migration zones. Consequently, the Forest Services Act works to mitigate the economic losses caused by channel migration, control the erosion of streams, and aids in the prevention of landslides.</p>
	Division of Geology and Earth Resources / State Geological Survey (WAC 332)	EMD mitigation and EMD geological hazards programs work closely with the Division of Geology at DNR. They are also major partners for plan updates and periodic FEMA consultations.		Evaluates geologic hazards, develops hazard maps, conducts damage assessment following disasters, and provides advice on mitigation measures.
	FireWise Program	FireWise is an important source of public information materials encouraging personal mitigation for the wildfire hazard.		Provides homeowners and communities with information on how best to protect their homes and facilities from the risk of wildland fire.

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	Community Wildfire Protection Plans	<p>In 2016, the Washington Department of Natural Resources issued Community Assistance Grants in order to support local jurisdictions in developing CWPPs. These plans were developed using requirements matching FEMA's hazard mitigation planning requirements and may be integrated into local hazard mitigation plans.</p> <p>As of 2017, EMD mitigation is working to encourage jurisdictions to incorporate CWPPs into their natural hazard mitigation plans as those plans are updated. Technical assistance is being provided to do this.</p>	Working with USFS, DNR supports local communities in developing community wildfire protection plans. A number of those plans are funded through grants from USFS and DNR.	In order to access federal funding authorized by the Federal Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, communities must prepare a CWPP. The CWPP may address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection.
	Forest Stewardship Program		Funding supports family	Helps family forestland owners with hazard reduction training and funding to assist with

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			forestland owners in fire hazard mitigation.	thinning and other actions to reduce wildfire hazard.
	Aquatic Lands Law (RCW 79.105-140 and RCW 79.105.500-520)	State ownership also includes proprietary jurisdiction over the use of placement of structures on such lands. DNR jurisdiction comes to bear in the case of any proposal for removal of sand or rock from state-owned lands for use in a coastal erosion-related project, or for any proposal to place materials on state-owned lands for such purpose. DNR jurisdiction does not extend to the actual placement of materials on coastal intertidal areas managed by State Parks, or on land above high tide.		The purpose of the Aquatic Lands Law is to exercise the state's ownership interest over submerged lands for the benefit of the public trust. The Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) primary jurisdiction derives from its exercise of state ownership of the tidelands, shore lands, harbor areas, and the bed of navigable rivers. State ownership includes ownership of all valuable materials on or under such lands, including sand and gravel.
Department of Transportation	Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program	The Seismic Retrofit Program is a primary mitigation strategy for Washington. It is	Funding is directly tied to seismic risk reduction	The purpose of the Seismic Retrofit program is to minimize and avoid catastrophic bridge failures by strengthening bridges and structures to resist future earthquakes. More than 900 bridges are

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		responsible for the development of the I-5 corridor lifeline.	through bridge retrofits.	<p>part of the Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program. These bridges are located on state routes basically west of a line drawn through the center of Washington State (west of Wenatchee and Yakima). Retrofit priorities are based on seismic risk of a site, structural detail deficiencies, and route importance. Since 1991, WSDOT has invested nearly \$194 million to strengthen bridges.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1171 540 1812 784"> <caption>Bridges in the Seismic Retrofit Program as of December 2016</caption> <tr> <td>Completely Retrofitted (Foundations excluded)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partially Retrofitted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Needing Retrofitting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under Contract</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: WSDOT Bridge Office</p>	Completely Retrofitted (Foundations excluded)	Partially Retrofitted	Needing Retrofitting	Under Contract	Total
Completely Retrofitted (Foundations excluded)									
Partially Retrofitted									
Needing Retrofitting									
Under Contract									
Total									
	Federal Highways Bridge Program		Funds bridge repair and rehabilitation including for seismic and flood hazards.	Funds repair and rehabilitation of locally-owned bridges, to include seismic retrofit and scour mitigation.					
	Emergency Relief Program		Funds repairs to federal-aid roads and bridges.	Funds temporary and permanent repairs to federal-aid roads and bridges damaged by natural disaster. Funds “betterments” that provide a reasonable assurance of preventing future disaster damage.					
	Washington Transportation Plan 2030			The Washington Transportation Plan (WTP) is a comprehensive and balanced statewide transportation plan that establishes a 20-year vision for the development of the statewide					

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				<p>transportation system, from state highways and ferries to sidewalks and bike paths, county roads, city streets, public transit, air and rail. The WTP identifies the total unfunded statewide need over 20 years, identifies significant statewide transportation issues, and recommends statewide transportation policies and strategies to the legislature and Governor (RCW 47.01.071(4)). By law, the WTP is required to be consistent with state's growth management goals, reflect the priorities of government, and address regional needs, including multimodal transportation planning.</p>
	Landslide Mitigation Action Plan	Program may be incorporated as a mitigation strategy for the SEHMP.		<p>Each year, landslides along the Pacific Northwest Rail Corridor interrupt rail service for passenger and freight trains. High numbers of landslides between Seattle and Everett have been especially problematic for Sound Transit commuters and Amtrak Cascades passengers. Record numbers of service interruptions (sum of annulments and disruptions for all passenger trains) during the 2012-2013 winter season prompted collaboration among Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), BNSF Railway Company, Sound Transit, Amtrak, and stakeholders to quantify the landslide-related impacts, identify the primary factors within the corridor that contribute to landslides, and develop mitigation strategies to reduce the occurrence and impact of landslides</p>

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	Climate Impacts Vulnerability Assessment			Ranked all WSDOT owned/managed assets for their vulnerability to climate threats. This information is used in statewide plans and project development.
Governor's Office	Evaluation of Flood Hazard in Locating State Facilities, and Reviewing and Approving Sewage and Water Facilities and Subdivisions, Executive Order 77-11			Requires state agencies to avoid locating and building state facilities, roads, and campgrounds in floodplains, requires agencies to flood proof existing facilities, and to consider reduction of potential flood damage when reviewing plans for water and wastewater facilities and residential subdivisions and trailer parks.
	Resilient Washington State: Governor's Directive 16-19	In 2016, Governor Inslee authorized the Washington Emergency Management Division to begin working on several of the 2012 Resilient Washington Report recommendations via the Resilient Washington Subcabinet Directive 16-19. The Subcabinet report strategies are included in this plan update.		In 1991, the Improving Earthquake Safety in Washington Policy Plan listed several strategies for the State to implement to mitigate earthquake damage. Although many of the strategies were implemented over the ensuing years, the 2001 Nisqually earthquake demonstrated the need for more action. Therefore, the State's Seismic Safety Committee developed a Policy Recommendations report in 2004 to update the 2001 Policy Plan as well as outline additional strategies. The Committee met regularly to review the current progress on implementation of the strategies and any developments in the seismic safety field, producing the Resilient Washington Report in 2012.
	State Agency Risk Management,			Requires state executive agencies to reduce and minimize loss from tort claims against the state; it

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	Executive Order 01-05			includes language that could apply to reducing threats posed by natural hazards through mitigation.
	Sustainable Practices by State Agencies, Executive Order 02-03			Requires state executive agencies to establish sustainability objectives regarding facility construction, operation and maintenance; it includes language that could apply to reducing threats posed by natural hazards through mitigation.
	Washington Climate Change Challenge 07-02			Establish greenhouse gas emissions reduction and clean energy economy goals.
	Washington's Leadership on Climate Change 09-05			Provides emission directives, transportation directives and sea level rise impact contingencies.
	Achieving Energy Efficiency in State Buildings 12-06			Directive to reduce energy use in buildings.
	Washington's Response to Ocean Acidification 12-07			Advocate for reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide at a global, national and regional level and implement local solutions.
Military Department / Emergency Management Division	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Primary source for mitigation planning and project funds.	Post-disaster grant program funding eligible mitigation projects.	This program, available after a Presidential disaster declaration, funds hazard mitigation plans and cost-effective projects that reduce or eliminate the effects of hazards and/or vulnerability to future disaster damage. Typically, the state provides a portion of the required non-federal match (12.5%).

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				Program priorities are set for each disaster, but generally include buyouts of SRL/RL properties.
	Public Assistance Program – Hazard Mitigation Funding under Section 406 (Stafford Act)		Eligible projects can, during recovery, implement cost-effective mitigation measures.	This program, available after a Presidential disaster declaration, allows mitigation measures to be designed into projects to repair or restore public facilities damaged by the disaster event.
	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program	Major source for mitigation planning and project funds.	Primary pre-disaster mitigation grants for local, state, and eligible non-profit entities.	This annual, nationally competitive program funds hazard mitigation plans and cost-effective projects that reduce or eliminate the effects of hazards and/or vulnerability to future disaster damage.
	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	Funding for local mitigation projects.	Flood risk reduction mitigation funding available for planning, acquisitions, and elevations, among other things.	This program funds flood mitigation plans, provides technical assistance, and funds construction projects that reduce flood risk to insured, repetitive/severe repetitive loss properties. The FMA program provides a 90/10% federal/state split for SRL/RL buyouts.

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	National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program	Mitigation strategy in the SEHMP.	Funds public information, modeling, and support to WA state tsunami program. Funds installation of sirens along the coast.	This program provides tsunami modeling for preparedness planning, mitigation initiatives, and public education; provides warning guidance to local jurisdictions; and facilitates installation of all-hazard alert systems in coastal areas.
	Earthquake Program	Mitigation Strategy in the SEHMP		Provides coordination and oversight of seismic safety programs, supports public education and mitigation planning, and provides tools to support seismic hazard reduction.
	Mitigation Planning Technical Assistance			EMD provides advanced technical assistance to local jurisdictions to develop local natural hazard mitigation plans that are consistent with individual jurisdiction needs and priorities.
	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program		Provides grants for projects that facilitate NEHRP goals.	<p>Since NEHRP's creation, it has become the Federal government's coordinated long-term nationwide program to reduce risks to life and property in the United States that result from earthquakes. The four basic NEHRP goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop effective practices and policies for earthquake loss reduction and accelerate their implementation. • Improve techniques for reducing earthquake vulnerabilities of facilities and systems.

State Agency	Program	Relationship to SEHMP	Mitigation Funding	Description
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve earthquake hazards identification and risk assessment methods, and their use. • Improve the understanding of earthquakes and their effects. <p>NEHRP is managed as a collaborative effort among FEMA, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)</p>
	Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan	Shared data sources with the technological hard inventory and analysis.		2008 plan provides a one-source document for the various fixed facilities, six Washington counties, and multiple state and federal agencies that are directly involved in emergency planning for these facilities.
	Volcano Program			The division coordinates the efforts of workgroups for each of the state's five volcanoes, and helps in the development of response, preparedness and mitigation initiatives.
Recreation and Conservation Office	Salmon Recovery Funding Board (RCW 77.85)		Funding from the SRB can be combined with mitigation dollars to create a multi-benefit project to restore	Provides grants to protect and restore salmon habitat which includes acquisition of land in floodplains.

State Agency	Program	Relationship to SEHMP	Mitigation Funding	Description
			floodplain function.	
	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (RCW 79.90, 79.105, WAS 286-42)		Funding from the can be combined with mitigation dollars to create a multi-benefit project to restore floodplain function.	Provides grants to buy, protect, and restore aquatic lands habitat and to provide public access to the waterfront.
	Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program		Funding from the SRB can be combined with mitigation dollars to create a multi-benefit project to restore floodplain function.	Provides grants to restore or protect Puget Sound near-shore ecosystem processes and functions.
	Land and Water Conservation Fund (WAC 286-40)		Funding can be used for acquisitions, which can limit development	Provides grants to buy or develop public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

State Agency	Program	Relationship to SEHMP	Mitigation Funding	Description
	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (RCW 77.85, WAC 286.27)		in hazardous areas. Funding can be used for multi-benefit projects, protecting critical areas from development and people from hazards.	Provides grants for local and state parks, trails, water access, state land conservation and restoration, farmland preservation, and habitat conservation.
County Road Administration Board	Rural Arterial Program (RCW 36.78 and 46.68, WAC 136-163)		Funds restoration work on rural roads to pre-disaster conditions or in some cases current design standards, which could include mitigation.	Under Emergency and Emergent Provisions, the program provides funding for temporary or permanent restoration work on rural roads and bridges to pre-disaster condition; it may include reconstruction to current design standards. In some cases, the Board may provide 100% of a county's required matching funds for federal funding on a project.
Transportation Improvement Board	Six grant programs for local transportation projects (RCW 47.26, WAC 479)		Grant programs support infrastructure projects	Grant funds can reimburse local jurisdictions for mitigation items that do not exceed state or federal requirements.

State Agency	Program	Relationship to SEHMP	Mitigation Funding	Description
University of Washington, and various partner organizations	Pacific Northwest Seismic Network			Operates network of seismographs whose data help scientists understand Pacific Northwest earthquake hazards and predict volcanic eruptions at Mount St. Helens. Network scientists are active in public outreach and education for these hazards.