APPENDIX A.
ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS

ASHRAE—American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers

BOR—U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

cfs—cubic feet per second

CIP—Capital Improvement Plan

CRS—Community Rating System

DFIRM—Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps

DHS—Department of Homeland Security

DMA —Disaster Mitigation Act

DSO – Dam Safety Office

EAP—Emergency Action Plan

EPA—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA—Endangered Species Act

FCAAP—Flood Control Assistance Account Program

FCMP—Flood Control Maintenance Program

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

FERC—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FIRM—Flood Insurance Rate Map

FIS—Flood Insurance Study

GIS—Geographic Information System

GMA—Growth Management Act

HAZUS-MH—Hazards, United States-Multi Hazard

HMGP—Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

IBC—International Building Code

IRC—International Residential Code

MM—Modified Mercalli Scale

NEHRP—National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

NFIP—National Flood Insurance Program

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association

NFR—Natural fire rotation

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NWS—National Weather Service

PDM—Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

PDI—Palmer Drought Index

PGA—Peak Ground Acceleration

PHDI—Palmer Hydrological Drought Index

RCW—Revised Code of Washington

SCS—U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

SFHA—Special Flood Hazard Area

SHELDUS—Special Hazard Events and Losses Database for the US

SPI—Standardized Precipitation Index

USGS—U.S. Geological Survey

WAC—Washington Administrative Code

WDFW—Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

WUI— Wildland Urban Interface

DEFINITIONS

100-Year Flood: The term "100-year flood" can be misleading. The 100-year flood does not necessarily occur once every 100 years. Rather, it is the flood that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Thus, the 100-year flood could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines it as the 1 percent annual chance flood, which is now the standard definition used by most federal and state agencies and by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Acre-Foot: An acre-foot is the amount of water it takes to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot. This measure is used to describe the quantity of storage in a water reservoir. An acre-foot is a unit of volume. One acre foot equals 7,758 barrels; 325,829 gallons; or 43,560 cubic feet. An average household of four will use approximately 1 acre-foot of water per year.

Asset: An asset is any man-made or natural feature that has value, including, but not limited to, people; buildings; infrastructure, such as bridges, roads, sewers, and water systems; lifelines, such as electricity and communication resources; and environmental, cultural, or recreational features such as parks, wetlands, and landmarks.

Base Flood: The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also known as the "100-year" or "1% chance" flood. The base flood is a statistical concept used to ensure that all properties subject to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are protected to the same degree against flooding.

Basin: A basin is the area within which all surface water—whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs, or other sources—flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by

natural topography, such as hills, mountains, and ridges. Basins are also referred to as "watersheds" and "drainage basins."

Benefit: A benefit is a net project outcome and is usually defined in monetary terms. Benefits may include direct and indirect effects. For the purposes of benefit-cost analysis of proposed mitigation measures, benefits are limited to specific, measurable, risk reduction factors, including reduction in expected property losses (buildings, contents, and functions) and protection of human life.

Benefit/Cost Analysis: A benefit/cost analysis is a systematic, quantitative method of comparing projected benefits to projected costs of a project or policy. It is used as a measure of cost effectiveness.

Building: A building is defined as a structure that is walled and roofed, principally aboveground, and permanently fixed to a site. The term includes manufactured homes on permanent foundations on which the wheels and axles carry no weight.

Capability Assessment: A capability assessment provides a description and analysis of a community's current capacity to address threats associated with hazards. The assessment includes two components: an inventory of an agency's mission, programs, and policies, and an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. A capability assessment is an integral part of the planning process in which a community's actions to reduce losses are identified, reviewed, and analyzed, and the framework for implementation is identified. The following capabilities were reviewed under this assessment:

- Legal and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability

Community Rating System (CRS): The CRS is a voluntary program under the NFIP that rewards participating communities (provides incentives) for exceeding the minimum requirements of the NFIP and completing activities that reduce flood hazard risk by providing flood insurance premium discounts.

Critical Area: An area defined by state or local regulations as deserving special protection because of unique natural features or its value as habitat for a wide range of species of flora and fauna. A sensitive/critical area is usually subject to more restrictive development regulations.

Critical Facility: Facilities and infrastructure that are critical to the health and welfare of the population. These become especially important after any hazard event occurs. For the purposes of this plan, critical facilities include:

- Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic and/or water reactive materials;
- Hospitals, nursing homes, and housing likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid death or injury during a hazard event.
- Police stations, fire stations, vehicle and equipment storage facilities, and emergency operations centers that are needed for disaster response before, during, and after hazard events, and
- Public and private utilities, facilities and infrastructure that are vital to maintaining or restoring normal services to areas damaged by hazard events.
- Government facilities.

Cubic Feet per Second (cfs): Discharge or river flow is commonly measured in cfs. One cubic foot is about 7.5 gallons of liquid.

Dam: Any artificial barrier or controlling mechanism that can or does impound 10 acre-feet or more of water.

Dam Failure: Dam failure refers to a partial or complete breach in a dam (or levee) that impacts its integrity. Dam failures occur for a number of reasons, such as flash flooding, inadequate spillway size, mechanical failure of valves or other equipment, freezing and thawing cycles, earthquakes, and intentional destruction.

Debris Avalanche: Volcanoes are prone to debris and mountain rock avalanches that can approach speeds of 100 mph.

Debris Flow: Dense mixtures of water-saturated debris that move down-valley; looking and behaving much like flowing concrete. They form when loose masses of unconsolidated material are saturated, become unstable, and move down slope. The source of water varies but includes rainfall, melting snow or ice, and glacial outburst floods.

Debris Slide: Debris slides consist of unconsolidated rock or soil that has moved rapidly down slope. They occur on slopes greater than 65 percent.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA); The DMA is Public Law 106-390 and is the latest federal legislation enacted to encourage and promote proactive, pre-disaster planning as a condition of receiving financial assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The DMA emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. Under the DMA, a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster hazard mitigation grant program (HMGP) were established.

Drainage Basin: A basin is the area within which all surface water- whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs or other sources- flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by natural topography, such as hills, mountains and ridges. Drainage basins are also referred to as **watersheds** or **basins**.

Drought: Drought is a period of time without substantial rainfall or snowfall from one year to the next. Drought can also be defined as the cumulative impacts of several dry years or a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, which in turn results in water shortages for some activity, group, or environmental function. A hydrological drought is caused by deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. A socioeconomic drought impacts the health, well-being, and quality of life or starts to have an adverse impact on a region. Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate and occurs almost everywhere.

Earthquake: An earthquake is defined as a sudden slip on a fault, volcanic or magmatic activity, and sudden stress changes in the earth that result in ground shaking and radiated seismic energy. Earthquakes can last from a few seconds to over 5 minutes, and have been known to occur as a series of tremors over a period of several days. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties may result from falling objects and debris as shocks shake, damage, or demolish buildings and other structures.

Exposure: Exposure is defined as the number and dollar value of assets considered to be at risk during the occurrence of a specific hazard.

Extent: The extent is the size of an area affected by a hazard.

Fire Behavior: Fire behavior refers to the physical characteristics of a fire and is a function of the interaction between the fuel characteristics (such as type of vegetation and structures that could burn), topography, and weather. Variables that affect fire behavior include the rate of spread, intensity, fuel consumption, and fire type (such as underbrush versus crown fire).

Fire Frequency: Fire frequency is the broad measure of the rate of fire occurrence in a particular area. An estimate of the areas most likely to burn is based on past fire history or fire rotation in the area, fuel conditions, weather, ignition sources (such as human or lightning), fire suppression response, and other factors.

Flash Flood: A flash flood occurs with little or no warning when water levels rise at an extremely fast rate

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): FIRMs are the official maps on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Flood Insurance Study: A report published by the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration for a community in conjunction with the community's Flood Insurance rate Map. The study contains such background data as the base flood discharges and water surface elevations that were used to prepare the FIRM. In most cases, a community FIRM with detailed mapping will have a corresponding flood insurance study.

Floodplain: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source. A flood insurance rate map identifies most, but not necessarily all, of a community's floodplain as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Floodway: Floodways are areas within a floodplain that are reserved for the purpose of conveying flood discharge without increasing the base flood elevation more than 1 foot. Generally speaking, no development is allowed in floodways, as any structures located there would block the flow of floodwaters.

Floodway Fringe: Floodway fringe areas are located in the floodplain but outside of the floodway. Some development is generally allowed in these areas, with a variety of restrictions. On maps that have identified and delineated a floodway, this would be the area beyond the floodway boundary that can be subject to different regulations.

Fog: Fog refers to a cloud (or condensed water droplets) near the ground. Fog forms when air close to the ground can no longer hold all the moisture it contains. Fog occurs either when air is cooled to its dew point or the amount of moisture in the air increases. Heavy fog is particularly hazardous because it can restrict surface visibility. Severe fog incidents can close roads, cause vehicle accidents, cause airport delays, and impair the effectiveness of emergency response. Financial losses associated with transportation delays caused by fog have not been calculated in the United States but are known to be substantial.

Freeboard: Freeboard is the margin of safety added to the base flood elevation.

Frequency: For the purposes of this plan, frequency refers to how often a hazard of specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent is expected to occur on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year frequency

is expected to occur about once every 100 years on average and has a 1 percent chance of occurring any given year. Frequency reliability varies depending on the type of hazard considered.

Fujita Scale of Tornado Intensity: Tornado wind speeds are sometimes estimated on the basis of wind speed and damage sustained using the Fujita Scale. The scale rates the intensity or severity of tornado events using numeric values from F0 to F5 based on tornado wind speed and damage. An F0 tornado (wind speed less than 73 miles per hour (mph)) indicates minimal damage (such as broken tree limbs), and an F5 tornado (wind speeds of 261 to 318 mph) indicates severe damage.

Goal: A goal is a general guideline that explains what is to be achieved. Goals are usually broad-based, long-term, policy-type statements and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that a plan is trying to achieve. The success of a hazard mitigation plan is measured by the degree to which its goals have been met (that is, by the actual benefits in terms of actual hazard mitigation).

Geographic Information System (GIS): GIS is a computer software application that relates data regarding physical and other features on the earth to a database for mapping and analysis.

Hazard: A hazard is a source of potential danger or adverse condition that could harm people and/or cause property damage.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Authorized under Section 202 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the HMGP is administered by FEMA and provides grants to states, tribes, and local governments to implement hazard mitigation actions after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to disasters and to enable mitigation activities to be implemented as a community recovers from a disaster

Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH) Loss Estimation Program: HAZUS-MH is a GIS-based program used to support the development of risk assessments as required under the DMA. The HAZUS-MH software program assesses risk in a quantitative manner to estimate damages and losses associated with natural hazards. HAZUS-MH is FEMA's nationally applicable, standardized methodology and software program and contains modules for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and wind hazards. HAZUS-MH has also been used to assess vulnerability (exposure) for other hazards.

Hydraulics: Hydraulics is the branch of science or engineering that addresses fluids (especially water) in motion in rivers or canals, works and machinery for conducting or raising water, the use of water as a prime mover, and other fluid-related areas.

Hydrology: Hydrology is the analysis of waters of the earth. For example, a flood discharge estimate is developed by conducting a hydrologic study.

Intensity: For the purposes of this plan, intensity refers to the measure of the effects of a hazard.

Inventory: The assets identified in a study region comprise an inventory. Inventories include assets that could be lost when a disaster occurs and community resources are at risk. Assets include people, buildings, transportation, and other valued community resources.

Landslide: Landslides can be described as the sliding movement of masses of loosened rock and soil down a hillside or slope. Fundamentally, slope failures occur when the strength of the soils forming the slope exceeds the pressure, such as weight or saturation, acting upon them.

Lightning: Lightning is an electrical discharge resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a "bolt," usually within or between clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning instantaneously reaches temperatures approaching 50,000ºF. The rapid heating and cooling of air near lightning causes thunder. Lightning is a major threat during thunderstorms. In the United States, 75 to 100 Americans are struck and killed by lightning each year (see http://www.fema.gov/hazard/thunderstorms/thunder.shtm).

Liquefaction: Liquefaction is the complete failure of soils, occurring when soils lose shear strength and flow horizontally. It is most likely to occur in fine grain sands and silts, which behave like viscous fluids when liquefaction occurs. This situation is extremely hazardous to development on the soils that liquefy, and generally results in extreme property damage and threats to life and safety.

Local Government: Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Magnitude: Magnitude is the measure of the strength of an earthquake, and is typically measured by the Richter scale. As an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value.

Mass movement: A collective term for landslides, mudflows, debris flows, sinkholes and lahars.

Mitigation: A preventive action that can be taken in advance of an event that will reduce or eliminate the risk to life or property.

Mitigation Actions: Mitigation actions are specific actions to achieve goals and objectives that minimize the effects from a disaster and reduce the loss of life and property.

Objective: For the purposes of this plan, an objective is defined as a short-term aim that, when combined with other objectives, forms a strategy or course of action to meet a goal. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable.

Peak Ground Acceleration: Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the highest amplitude of ground shaking that accompanies an earthquake, based on a percentage of the force of gravity.

Preparedness: Preparedness refers to actions that strengthen the capability of government, citizens, and communities to respond to disasters.

Presidential Disaster Declaration: These declarations are typically made for events that cause more damage than state and local governments and resources can handle without federal government assistance. Generally, no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for such declarations. A Presidential Disaster Declaration puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by state programs, designed to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities.

Probability of Occurrence: The probability of occurrence is a statistical measure or estimate of the likelihood that a hazard will occur. This probability is generally based on past hazard events in the area

and a forecast of events that could occur in the future. A probability factor based on yearly values of occurrence is used to estimate probability of occurrence.

Repetitive Loss Property: Any NFIP-insured property that, since 1978 and regardless of any changes of ownership during that period, has experienced:

- Four or more paid flood losses in excess of $1000.00; or
- Two paid flood losses in excess of $1000.00 within any 10-year period since 1978 or
- Three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property.

Return Period (or Mean Return Period): This term refers to the average period of time in years between occurrences of a particular hazard (equal to the inverse of the annual frequency of occurrence).

Riverine: Of or produced by a river. Riverine floodplains have readily identifiable channels. Floodway maps can only be prepared for riverine floodplains.

Risk: Risk is the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community. Risk measures the likelihood of a hazard occurring and resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to occurrence of a specific type of hazard. Risk also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Risk Assessment: Risk assessment is the process of measuring potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from hazards. This process assesses the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to hazards and focuses on (1) hazard identification; (2) impacts of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets; (3) vulnerability identification; and (4) estimates of the cost of damage or costs that could be avoided through mitigation.

Risk Ranking: This ranking serves two purposes, first to describe the probability that a hazard will occur, and second to describe the impact a hazard will have on people, property, and the economy. Risk estimates for the City are based on the methodology that the City used to prepare the risk assessment for this plan. The following equation shows the risk ranking calculation:

Risk Ranking = Probability + Impact (people + property + economy)

Robert T. Stafford Act: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-107, was signed into law on November 23, 1988. This law amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288. The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

Sinkhole: A collapse depression in the ground with no visible outlet. Its drainage is subterranean. It is commonly vertical-sided or funnel-shaped.

Special Flood Hazard Area: The base floodplain delineated on a Flood Insurance Rate Map. The SFHA is mapped as a Zone A in riverine situations and zone V in coastal situations. The SFHA may or may not encompass all of a community's flood problems

Stakeholder: Business leaders, civic groups, academia, non-profit organizations, major employers, managers of critical facilities, farmers, developers, special purpose districts, and others whose actions could impact hazard mitigation.

Stream Bank Erosion: Stream bank erosion is common along rivers, streams and drains where banks have been eroded, sloughed or undercut. However, it is important to remember that a stream is a dynamic and constantly changing system. It is natural for a stream to want to meander, so not all eroding banks are "bad" and in need of repair. Generally, stream bank erosion becomes a problem where development has limited the meandering nature of streams, where streams have been channelized, or where stream bank structures (like bridges, culverts, etc.) are located in places where they can actually cause damage to downstream areas. Stabilizing these areas can help protect watercourses from continued sedimentation, damage to adjacent land uses, control unwanted meander, and improvement of habitat for fish and wildlife.

Steep Slope: Different communities and agencies define it differently, depending on what it is being applied to, but generally a steep slope is a slope in which the percent slope equals or exceeds 25%. For this study, steep slope is defined as slopes greater than 33%.

Sustainable Hazard Mitigation: This concept includes the sound management of natural resources, local economic and social resiliency, and the recognition that hazards and mitigation must be understood in the largest possible social and economic context.

Thunderstorm: A thunderstorm is a storm with lightning and thunder produced by cumulonimbus clouds. Thunderstorms usually produce gusty winds, heavy rains, and sometimes hail. Thunderstorms are usually short in duration (seldom more than 2 hours). Heavy rains associated with thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding during the wet or dry seasons.

Tornado: A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending between and in contact with a cloud and the surface of the earth. Tornadoes are often (but not always) visible as funnel clouds. On a local scale, tornadoes are the most intense of all atmospheric circulations, and winds can reach destructive speeds of more than 300 mph. A tornado's vortex is typically a few hundred meters in diameter, and damage paths can be up to 1 mile wide and 50 miles long.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability describes how exposed or susceptible an asset is to damage. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power. Flooding of an electric substation would affect not only the substation itself but businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct effects.

Watershed: A watershed is an area that drains downgradient from areas of higher land to areas of lower land to the lowest point, a common drainage basin.

Wildfire: These terms refer to any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. The potential for wildfire is influenced by three factors: the presence of fuel, topography, and air mass. Fuel can include living and dead vegetation on the ground, along the surface as brush and small trees, and in the air such as tree canopies. Topography includes both slope and elevation. Air mass includes temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, cloud cover, precipitation amount, duration, and the stability of the atmosphere at the time of the fire. Wildfires can be ignited by lightning and, most frequently, by human activity including smoking, campfires, equipment use, and arson.

Windstorm: Windstorms are generally short-duration events involving straight-line winds or gusts exceeding 50 mph. These gusts can produce winds of sufficient strength to cause property damage. Windstorms are especially dangerous in areas with significant tree stands, exposed property, poorly constructed buildings, mobile homes (manufactured housing units), major infrastructure, and

aboveground utility lines. A windstorm can topple trees and power lines; cause damage to residential, commercial, critical facilities; and leave tons of debris in its wake.

Zoning Ordinance: The zoning ordinance designates allowable land use and intensities for a local jurisdiction. Zoning ordinances consist of two components: a zoning text and a zoning map.

Kittitas County
Hazard Mitigation Plan

APPENDIX B.
PUBLIC OUTREACH

KITTITAS COUNTY

County conducting survey on hazard plan

Kittitas County is seeking the public's help as it prepares a hazard plan for the area.

The plan will identify natural hazards in Kittitas County and outline the history, future vulnerability and damage potential for each hazard. It will address landslide, drought, avalanche, severe storm, flood, seiche, earthquake, volcano, wildland fire and dam failure, according to a press release.

A steering committee is meeting monthly to guide development of the plan, and has developed a survey to gauge the level of knowledge local citizens have about natural disasters. The survey is anonymous and takes less than five minutes to complete. It can be found at www.co.kittitas.wa.us/publicworks/hazard-mitigation-plan/, at the Kittitas County Public Works office or by calling Christina Wollman at 962-7523.

The committee also plans to host open houses for the public in the upcoming months.

10/29/10 Record

Hazard mitigation plan committee asks public to take survey

Kittitas County has kicked off the planning process for the Kittitas County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). The HMP will identify natural hazards within Kittitas County and will outline the history, future vulnerability, and future damage potential for each hazard. The plan will address landslide, drought, avalanche, severe storm, flood, seiche, earthquake, volcano, wildland fire, and dam failure.

The plan's goal is to identify mitigation projects that will reduce the vulnerability and damage potential of each hazard, and will include goals, objectives and strategies to guide implementation of the mitigation projects. Some examples of mitigation projects are: acquiring hazard prone property for conservation, elevating existing structures above flood levels, soil stabilization projects to reduce the risk of landslides, and structural retrofits to existing

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active planning effort between Kittitas County and other jurisdictions within the county.

The following jurisdictions have chosen to participate: Kittitas County, Cle Elum-Roslyn School District #404, City of Roslyn, City of Kittitas, City of Ellensburg, City of Cle Elum, Snoqualmie Pass Utility District, Water District #5, Water District #7, Hospital District #1, Hospital District #2, Fire District #1, Kittitas Valley Fire and Rescue, Fire District #7, Fire District #8, Kittitas PUD #1,

tee coordinate activities to reduce the risk of injury or property damage in the future due to natural disasters. The survey is entirely anonymous and should take less than 5 minutes to complete.

You can find the survey and more information about hazard mitigation planning at the HMP website http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/publicworks/hazard-mitigation-plan/, at the Kittitas County Public Works office, or by contacting Christina Wollman at 509-962-7523.

Kittitas County Survey: Natural Hazards & Mitigation Planning

SurveyMonkey

1. Where in Kittitas County do you live?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Cle Elum	12.4%	32
Ellensburg	**56.6%**	**146**
Kittitas	3.9%	10
Roslyn	4.3%	11
South Cle Elum	1.9%	5
Easton	1.2%	3
Ronald	1.2%	3
Snoqualmie Pass	1.2%	3
Thorp	7.4%	19
Vantage	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	10.1%	26
	answered question	**258**
	skipped question	**0**

2. Do you work in Kittitas County?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	**86.9%**	**219**
No	13.1%	33
	answered question	**252**
	skipped question	**6**

3. Which of the following natural hazard events have you or has anyone in your household experienced in the past 20 years within Kittitas County? (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Avalanche	7.9%	20
Dam/Levee Failure	4.4%	11
Drought	17.5%	44
Earthquake	29.0%	73
Flood	**63.1%**	**159**
Hazardous Materials	6.3%	16
Household Fire	6.7%	17
Landslide	11.9%	30
Severe Weather (wind, lightning, winter storm, etc.)	61.1%	154
Tsunami/Seiche (waves generated by wind or seismic activity)	0.4%	1
Volcanic Eruption (lahar, ash fall)	6.7%	17
Wildland Fire	23.0%	58
None	13.5%	34
Other (please specify)	3.2%	8

answered question	**252**
skipped question	**6**

4. How prepared is your household is to deal with a natural hazard event?

	Not at all prepared	Somewhat prepared	Adequately prepared	Well prepared	Very well prepared	Rating Average	Response Count
Check one:	7.7% (18)	**50.4% (118)**	26.9% (63)	10.7% (25)	4.3% (10)	2.53	234
						answered question	**234**
						skipped question	**24**

5. Which of the following have provided you with useful information to help you be prepared for a natural hazard event? (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Emergency preparedness information from a government source (e.g., federal, state, or local emergency management)	48.7%	114
Personal experience with one or more natural hazards/disasters	**62.0%**	**145**
Locally provided news or other media information	42.3%	99
Schools and other academic institutions	14.1%	33
Attended meetings that have dealt with disaster preparedness	28.2%	66
Community Emergency Response Training (CERT)	11.5%	27
None	7.7%	18
Other (please specify)	7.3%	17
	answered question	**234**
	skipped question	**24**

6. Which of the following steps has your household taken to prepare for a natural hazard event? (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Received first aid/CPR training	76.5%	179
Made a fire escape plan	36.8%	86
Designated a meeting place	29.5%	69
Identified utility shutoffs	44.9%	105
Sand bags	7.3%	17
Prepared a disaster supply kit	28.2%	66
Installed smoke detectors on each level of the house	**88.5%**	**207**
Stored food and water	52.6%	123
Stored flashlights and batteries	72.6%	170
Stored a battery-powered radio	35.5%	83
Stored a fire extinguisher	65.8%	154
Stored medical supplies (first aid kit, medications)	63.2%	148
Natural hazard insurance (Flood, Earthquake, Wildfire)	17.9%	42
None	1.7%	4

Other (please specify)		2.6%	6
		answered question	**234**
		skipped question	**24**

7. How concerned are you about the following natural hazards in Kittitas County? (Check one response for each hazard)

	Not Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Concerned	Very Concerned	Extremely Concerned	Rating Average	Response Count
Avalanche	**62.4% (141)**	22.6% (51)	8.8% (20)	4.9% (11)	1.3% (3)	1.60	226
Climate Change	**41.9% (93)**	32.0% (71)	16.7% (37)	7.7% (17)	1.8% (4)	1.95	222
Dam/Levee Failure	**40.8% (91)**	31.4% (70)	19.3% (43)	6.7% (15)	1.8% (4)	1.97	223
Drought	21.1% (48)	**33.8% (77)**	28.5% (65)	13.2% (30)	3.5% (8)	2.44	228
Earthquake	24.6% (56)	**41.2% (94)**	23.2% (53)	9.6% (22)	1.3% (3)	2.22	228
Flood	14.4% (33)	23.6% (54)	**32.8% (75)**	18.3% (42)	10.9% (25)	2.88	229
Hazardous Materials	31.8% (70)	**35.9% (79)**	24.5% (54)	5.9% (13)	1.8% (4)	2.10	220
Household Fire	11.2% (25)	**35.3% (79)**	33.9% (76)	16.5% (37)	3.1% (7)	2.65	224
Landslide	**51.6% (115)**	27.8% (62)	13.0% (29)	6.7% (15)	0.9% (2)	1.78	223
Severe Weather	10.8% (24)	32.9% (73)	**35.6% (79)**	15.8% (35)	5.0% (11)	2.71	222
Tsunami/Seiche	**91.4% (203)**	7.2% (16)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (1)	1.11	222
Volcanic Eruption	**43.3% (97)**	36.6% (82)	15.6% (35)	4.0% (9)	0.4% (1)	1.82	224
Wildland Fire	17.9% (41)	26.2% (60)	**26.6% (61)**	18.3% (42)	10.9% (25)	2.78	229

Other	**68.4% (13)**	0.0% (0)	10.5% (2)	5.3% (1)	15.8% (3)	2.00	19
						(Please specify other natural hazard)	7
						answered question	**234**
						skipped question	**24**

8. Which of the following methods do you think are most effective for providing hazard and disaster information? (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Newspaper	54.3%	127
Telephone Book	9.0%	21
Informational Brochures	31.2%	73
City Newsletters	22.6%	53
Public Meetings	25.2%	59
Workshops	21.4%	50
Schools	33.3%	78
TV News	49.1%	115
TV Ads	16.7%	39
Radio News	**64.1%**	**150**
Radio Ads	25.2%	59
Internet	59.8%	140
Outdoor Advertisements	7.7%	18
Fire Department/Rescue	38.5%	90
Church (faith-based institutions)	12.4%	29
CERT Classes	14.5%	34

Public Awareness Campaign (e.g., Flood Awareness Week, Winter Storm Preparedness Month)	42.7%	100
Books	2.6%	6
Chamber of Commerce	9.0%	21
Academic Institutions	10.7%	25
Public Library	21.8%	51
Red Cross Information	34.6%	81
Community Safety Events	24.4%	57
Fair Booths	18.4%	43
Word of Mouth	37.2%	87
Other (please specify)	2.1%	5
	answered question	**234**
	skipped question	**24**

9. Is your property located in or near a FEMA designated floodplain?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	17.1%	40
No	**61.1%**	**143**
Not Sure	21.8%	51
	answered question	**234**
	skipped question	**24**

10. Do you have flood insurance?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.0%	28
No	**81.2%**	**190**
Not Sure	6.8%	16
	answered question	**234**
	skipped question	**24**

11. Is your property located near an earthquake fault?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	8.1%	19
No	45.3%	106
Not Sure	**46.6%**	**109**
	answered question	**234**
	skipped question	**24**

12. Do you have earthquake insurance?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	8.5%	20
No	**76.5%**	**179**
Not Sure	15.0%	35
	answered question	**234**
	skipped question	**24**

13. Is your property located in an area at risk for wild fires?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	28.6%	67
No	**59.4%**	**139**
Not Sure	12.0%	28
	answered question	**234**
	skipped question	**24**

14. Have you ever had problems getting homeowners or renters insurance due to risks from natural hazards?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	4.3%	10
No	**92.3%**	**215**
Not Sure	3.4%	8
	If "yes," which natural hazard was involved?	9
	answered question	**233**
	skipped question	**25**

15. When you moved into your home, did you consider the impact a natural disaster could have on your home?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	**49.6%**	**114**
No	49.1%	113
Not Sure	1.3%	3
	answered question	**230**
	skipped question	**28**

16. Was the presence of a natural hazard risk zone (e.g., dam failure zone, flood zone, landslide hazard area, high fire risk area) disclosed to you by a real estate agent, seller, or landlord before you purchased or moved into your home?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.2%	28
No	**80.0%**	**184**
Not Sure	7.8%	18
	answered question	**230**
	skipped question	**28**

17. Would the disclosure of this type of natural hazard risk information influence your decision to buy or rent a home?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	**70.0%**	**161**
No	17.8%	41
Not Sure	12.2%	28
answered question		**230**
skipped question		**28**

18. How much money would you be willing to spend to retrofit your home to reduce risks associated with natural disasters? (for example, by elevating a home above the flood level, performing seismic upgrades, or replacing a combustible roof with non-combustible roofing)

	Response Percent	Response Count
$10,000 or above	10.0%	23
$5,000 to $9,999	7.0%	16
$1,000 to $4,999	22.2%	51
Less than $1,000	9.1%	21
Nothing	15.7%	36
Not Sure	**36.1%**	**83**
	answered question	**230**
	skipped question	**28**

19. Which of the following incentives would encourage you to spend money to retrofit your home to protect against natural disasters? (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Building permit fee waiver	47.0%	108
Insurance premium discount	60.0%	138
Mortgage discount	40.9%	94
Property tax break or incentive	**66.5%**	**153**
Low interest rate loan	50.0%	115
Grant funding	**66.5%**	**153**
None	7.8%	18
Other (please specify)	6.5%	15
	answered question	**230**
	skipped question	**28**

20. If your property were located in a designated "high hazard" area or had received repetitive damages from a natural hazard event, would you consider a "buyout" offered by a public agency?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	**63.4%**	**144**
No	10.6%	24
Not Sure	26.0%	59
answered question		**227**
skipped question		**31**

21. Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: It is the responsibility of government (local, state and federal) to provide education and programs that promote citizen actions that will reduce exposure to the risks associated with natural hazards.

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Rating Average	Response Count
Choose one:	10.1% (23)	12.7% (29)	15.8% (36)	**44.7% (102)**	16.7% (38)	3.45	228
answered question							**228**
skipped question							**30**

22. Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: It is my responsibility to educate myself and take actions that will reduce my exposure to the risks associated with natural hazards.

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Rating Average	Response Count
Choose one:	2.2% (5)	0.4% (1)	3.5% (8)	31.9% (73)	**62.0% (142)**	4.51	229
						answered question	**229**
						skipped question	**29**

23. Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: Information about the risks associated with natural hazards is readily available and easy to locate.

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Rating Average	Response Count
Choose one:	8.7% (20)	19.1% (44)	**32.2% (74)**	28.7% (66)	11.3% (26)	3.15	230
						answered question	**230**
						skipped question	**28**

24. Please indicate your age range:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Under 18	0.0%	0
18 to 30	14.1%	32
31 to 40	22.9%	52
41 to 50	22.5%	51
51 to 60	**24.7%**	**56**
61 or older	15.9%	36
	answered question	**227**
	skipped question	**31**

25. Please indicate the primary language spoken in your household.

	Response Percent	Response Count
English	**99.1%**	**226**
Spanish	0.0%	0
Other Indo-European Languages	0.4%	1
Asian and Pacific Island Languages	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	0.4%	1
	answered question	**228**
	skipped question	**30**

26. Please indicate your gender:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Male	**55.6%**	**125**
Female	44.4%	100
	answered question	**225**
	skipped question	**33**

27. Please indicate your highest level of education.

	Response Percent	Response Count
Grade school/No schooling	0.9%	2
Some high school	0.0%	0
High school graduate/GED	13.2%	30
Some college/Trade school	25.0%	57
College degree	**47.4%**	**108**
Graduate degree	13.2%	30
Other (please specify)	0.4%	1
	answered question	**228**
	skipped question	**30**

28. How long have you lived in Kittitas County?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 1 year	4.0%	9
1 to 5 years	14.5%	33
6 to 10 years	17.6%	40
11 to 20 years	24.2%	55
More than 20 years	**39.6%**	**90**
	answered question	**227**
	skipped question	**31**

29. Do you own or rent your place of residence?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Own	**81.8%**	**184**
Rent	18.2%	41
	answered question	**225**
	skipped question	**33**

30. How much is your gross household income?

	Response Percent	Response Count
$20,000 or less	4.5%	10
$20,001 to $49,999	23.0%	51
$50,000 to $74,999	**32.9%**	**73**
$75,000 to $99,999	21.2%	47
$100,000 or more	18.5%	41
	answered question	**222**
	skipped question	**36**

31. Do you have regular access to the Internet?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	**98.2%**	**223**
No	1.3%	3
Not Sure	0.4%	1
	answered question	**227**
	skipped question	**31**

32. Comments

	Response Count
	36
answered question	**36**
skipped question	**222**

OPEN HOUSE | February 17, 2011

The Kittitas County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee invites you to an open house to discuss natural hazards in Kittitas County.

- **View maps.**
- **Tell us your concerns.**
- **Learn about hazard mitigation.**
- **Give us your ideas.**
- **Receive a hazard analysis of your property.**

flood-fire-earthquake-landslide-avalanche-storm-drought-dam failure-volcano

Participating jurisdictions include: Kittitas County, City of Ellensburg, City of Roslyn, City of Cle Elum, City of Kittitas, Town of South Cle Elum, Cle Elum School District, Kittitas School District, Hospital Districts 1 &2, Fire Districts 1, 7 & 8, Kittitas Valley Fire and Rescue, Kittitas PUD, Water Districts 5 & 7, Snoqualmie Pass Utility District, and the Kittitas County Conservation District.

Kittitas County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Public Information Open House

February 17, 2011

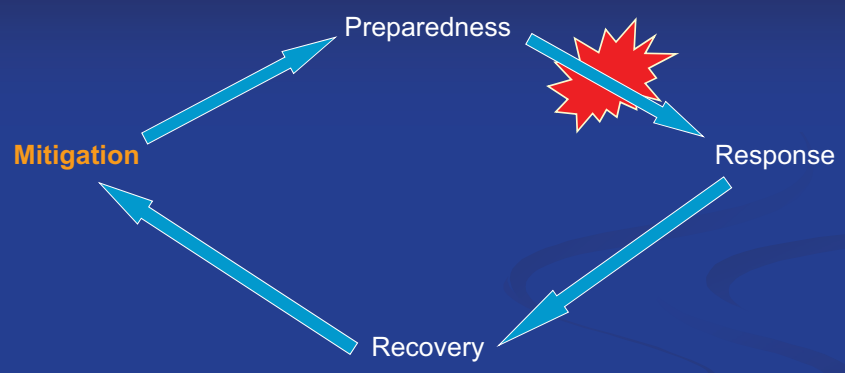
Today's Speaker

- Rob Flaner **Tetra Tech, Inc.**
  - Technical consultant to Kittitas County
  - 20+ years experience in FEMA Hazard Mitigation program implementation.
  - Have facilitated 25 successful mitigation planning efforts since 2003.

What are we going to talk about?

- ✓What is Mitigation
- ✓The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- ✓Kittitas County's response to the DMA
- ✓ The Work-plan
- ✓The County Risk Assessment

What is Mitigation?



"Sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property" (Prevention)

What is the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA)?

Federal legislation that establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

What is a local government?

Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

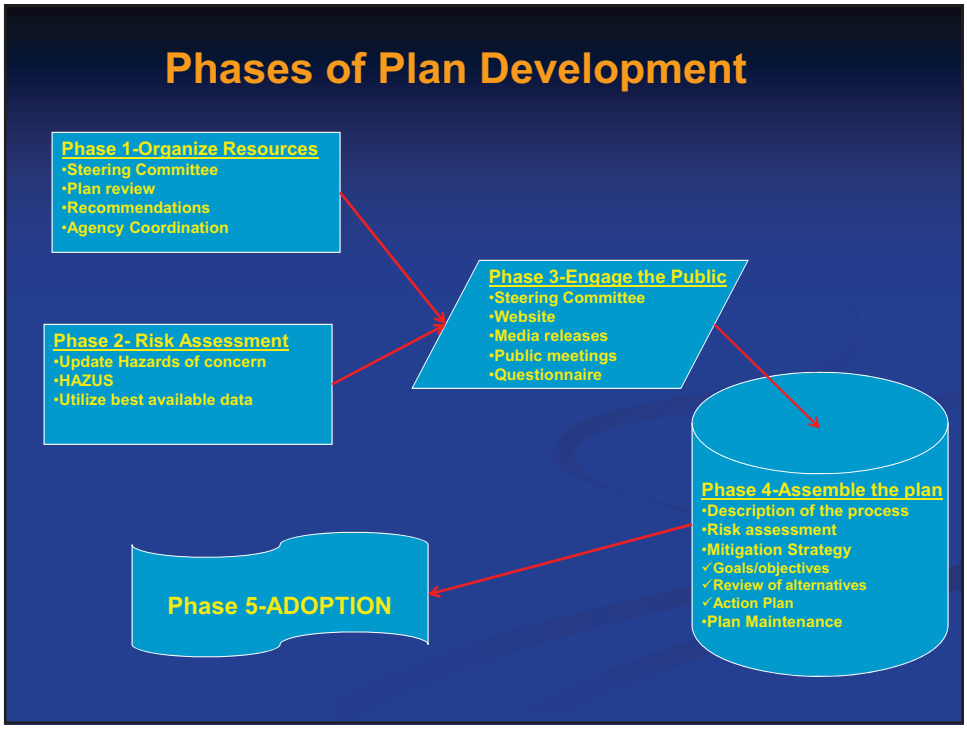
Kittitas Co. Response to the DMA

To Achieve compliance/eligibility with the DMA, the County has initiated the following:

- Secured grant funding to fund the planning effort
- Hired a consultant to facilitate the effort
- Established a planning partnership that includes the County and other "local governments" within the County.
- Initiated a 5 phase plan development effort

The Work Plan

- Primary objectives:
  - To provide multiple program compliance for all planning partners
  - Increase the capability of the partnership
  - Identify "shovel ready" projects for possible grant funding.
- Approach: To follow the steps prescribed by a Federal Program, known as the Community Rating System (CRS)
- Scope of work has five (5) principal phases.


Phases of Plan Development
Phase 1-Organize Resources
•Steering Committee
•Plan review
•Recommendations
•Agency Coordination
Phase 2- Risk Assessment
•Update Hazards of concern
•HAZUS
•Utilize best available data
Phase 3-Engage the Public
•Steering Committee
•Website
•Media releases
•Public meetings
•Questionnaire
Phase 4-Assemble the plan
•Description of the process
•Risk assessment
•Mitigation Strategy
✓Goals/objectives
✓Review of alternatives
✓Action Plan
•Plan Maintenance
Phase 5-ADOPTION

Planning Partners
Cities/County:
Cle Elum
Ellensburg
Kittitas
Roslyn
South Cle Elum
Kittitas County

Planning Partners

Special Purpose Districts

- KC Fire District #1
- KC Fire District #7
- KC Fire District #8
- Kittitas Valley Fire Rescue
- Kittitas Valley Community Hospital (Dist #1)
- Kittitas Valley Public Hospital (Dist #2)
- Kittitas County Conservation District
- Kittitas County PUD #1
- Snoqualmie Pass Utility District
- Kittitas County Water District #5
- Kittitas County Water District #7
- Cle Elum-Roslyn School District
- Kittitas School District #403

Snoqualmie Pass Utility District

The Planning Area

The planning area for this effort includes all of Kittitas County.

What is HAZUS?

- HAZUS-MH is a powerful risk assessment methodology for analyzing potential losses from floods, hurricane winds and earthquakes.
- Current scientific and engineering knowledge is coupled with the latest geographic information systems (GIS) technology to produce estimates of hazard-related damage before, or after, a disaster occurs.

Steering Committee

- 18 member Steering Committee overseeing the development of plan
- Has multi-disciplined representation
  - *Planning partners representative(s)*
  - *Citizens*
  - *Stakeholders (Business, academia, government)*
  - *Emergency Management*
- Has been meeting periodically based on need during plan development.

Guiding Principal

"Through partnerships, reduce the vulnerability to natural hazards in order to protect the health, safety, welfare and economy of the communities within Kittitas County".

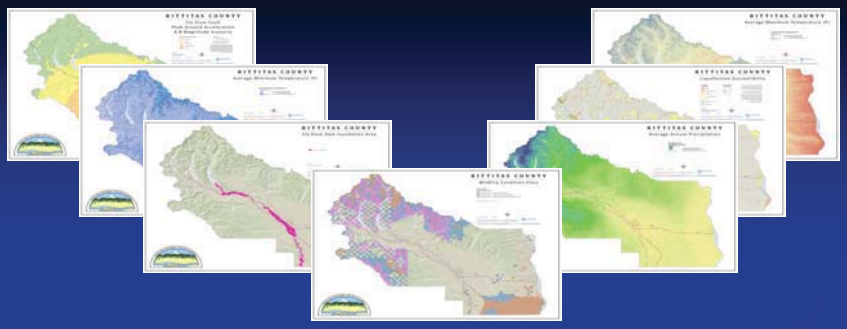
Goals

The Steering Committee has confirmed 5 goals for the plan:

1) Protect life, property and the environment
2) Continuously build and support local capacity to enable the public to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impact of hazards and disasters
3) Establish a hazard and disaster resilient economy
4) Promote public awareness, engage public participation and enhance partnerships through education and outreach
5) Encourage the development and implementation of long-term, cost-effective mitigation projects

Objectives

1) Reduce natural hazard-related risks and vulnerability to populations, critical facilities and infrastructure within the planning area
2) Minimize the impacts of natural hazards on current and future land uses by encouraging use of incentives for hazard mitigation (i.e. NFIP, CRS)
3) Prevent (or discourage) new development in hazardous areas or ensure that if building occurs in high-risk areas that it is done in such a way as to minimize risk
4) Integrate hazard mitigation policies into land use plans within the planning area
5) Update the plan annually to integrate local hazard mitigation plans and the results of disaster- and hazard-specific planning efforts
6) Educate the public on the risk exposure to natural hazards and ways to increase the public's capability to prepare, respond, recover and mitigate the impacts of these events
7) Utilize the best available data, science and technologies to improve understanding of the location and potential impacts of natural hazards, the vulnerability of building types, and community development patterns and the measures needed to protect life safety
8) Retrofit, purchase, or relocate structures in high hazard areas including those known to be repetitively damaged
9) Establish a partnership among all levels of government and the business community to improve and implement methods to protect property
10) Encourage hazard mitigation measures that result in the least adverse effect on the natural environmental and that use natural processes



The Kittitas County Risk Assessment

What is Risk?

Risk is defined as a function of :

- ☑ Hazard
  - *Source of potential danger or adverse condition*
- ☑ Exposure
  - *Manmade or natural features that are exposed to the hazard*
- ☑ Vulnerability, and
  - *Damage susceptibility of the exposed features*
- ☑ Capability
  - *Regulatory Capability*
  - *Technical Capability*
  - *Financial Capability*

Risk Reduction

To reduce Risk:

- ☞ ***Manipulate the Hazard***:
  - structural flood control
- ☞ ***Reduce Exposure***:
  - property acquisition
- ☞ ***Reduce Vulnerability***:
  - retrofitting
- ☞ ***Increase capability***:
  - $, preparation, technical assistance, planning

Risk Assessment Methodology

- ✓ Assess hazard
  - Past events
  - Areas most affected
  - Frequency
  - Severity
  - Warning time for response
- ✓ Determine Exposure
- ✓ Assess Vulnerability
  - Loss Estimation

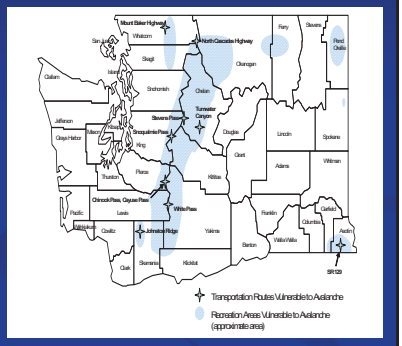
The Hazards of Concern

Natural Hazards :

- ➔ Avalanche
- ➔ Dam Failure
- ➔ Drought
- ➔ Earthquake
- ➔ Flood
- ➔ Landslide
- ➔ Severe Weather
- ➔ Seiches (Seismic Wave)
- ➔ Volcano (Lahar/Ash Fall)
- ➔ Wildfire

Avalanche

- ***Avalanche***—any mass of loosened snow or ice and/or earth that suddenly and rapidly breaks loose from a snowfield and slides down a mountain slope, often growing and accumulating additional material as it descends.
- Western portion of Kittitas County has the potential to be affected by an avalanche.



Dam Failure

- ***Dam***—Any artificial barrier or controlling mechanism that can or does impound 10 acre-feet or more of water.
- ***Dam Failure***—An uncontrolled release of impounded water due to structural deficiencies in the water barrier.
- 20 dams in Kittitas County that are listed by the Department of Ecology in its state inventory of dams.
- Of these 20 dams, 4 are listed as high hazard potential.
- The risk assessment will focus on those facilities for which mapping is available

Drought

- Washington has a statutory definition of drought (Revised Code of Washington Chapter 43.83B.400). According to state law, an area is in a drought condition when:
  - The water supply for the area is below 75 percent of normal.
  - Water uses and users in the area will likely incur undue hardships because of the water shortage.
- Is a gradual phenomenon
- 3 categories to describe likely drought impacts:
  - *Agricultural* – Drought threatens crops that rely on natural precipitation.
  - *Water supply* – Drought threatens supplies of water for irrigated crops and for communities.
  - *Fire hazard* – Drought increases the threat of wildfires from dry conditions in forest and rangelands.
- Droughts exceeding 3 years are very rare in WA.

Earthquake

The impact of an earthquake is largely a function of the following:

- Ground Shaking (ground motion accelerations)
- Liquefaction (soil stability)
- Distance from the source of the quake

Earthquake

In the Kittitas County Risk Assessment, earthquake has been assessed using the following tools:

- ➔ Shake maps that illustrate recorded ground motion potential in terms of “peak ground acceleration” (PGA).
  - We have used these shake maps to run 2 scenario events
    - 6.8 Magnitude event on Cle Elum Fault
    - 7.3 magnitude event on the Saddle Mountain Fault
- ➔ Soils mapping illustrating soils characteristics

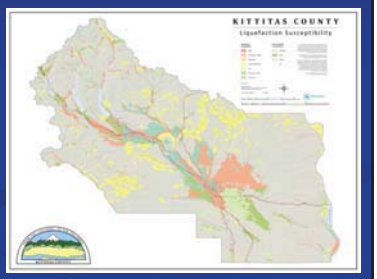
Earthquake

Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

MM	PERCEIVED SHAKING	POTENTIAL DAMAGE	PEAK ACC (%g)
I - IV	Weak - Light	None	.17% - 3.9%
V	Moderate	Very Light	3.9%-9.2%
VI	Strong	Light	9.2%-18%
VII	Very Strong	Moderate	18%-34%
VIII	Severe	Moderate/Heavy	35%-65%
IX	Violent	Heavy	65%-124%
X	Extreme	Very Heavy	>124%

Liquefaction

- ***Liquefaction***: Liquefaction is the complete failure of soils, occurring when soils lose shear strength and flow horizontally. It is most likely to occur in fine grain sands and silts, which behave like viscous fluids when liquefaction occurs.



Flood

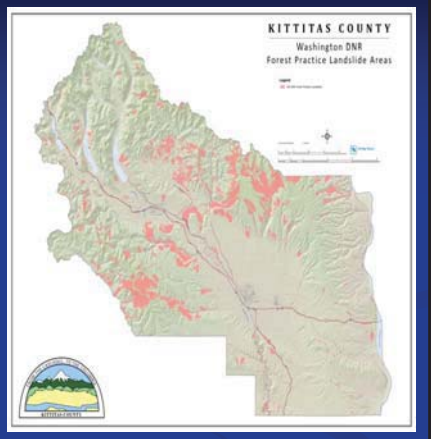
- ☑ Since 1862, 23 major floods
- ☑ 9 Presidential Declarations since 1964
- ☑ Major flooding every 3 to 5 years since 1960.
- ☑ Secondary hazards include: erosion and sedimentation Channel Migration
- ☑ 2 sets of maps for the flood hazard
  - FEMA-effective FIRM
  - HAZUS generated flood risk map

Flood Terminology

- **100-Year Floodplain** – The "100-Year Floodplain" are those lands or areas which are subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.
- **Floodway** – "Floodway" is any channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.
- **Flood Fringe** – "Flood Fringe" is the area between the Floodway and the boundary of the 100-year Floodplain. The flood fringe encompasses the portion of the floodplain that could be completely obstructed without increasing water surface elevation of the 100-year floodplain more than one (1) foot at any time.
- **Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)** – The "Flood Insurance Rate Map" (FIRM) is the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
- **Recurrence interval-** The annual probability of an occurrence of an event. (ie: the 100-year flood has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year)

Landslide

- Landslides can be considered secondary hazards to earthquakes and severe weather.
- Soil type and slope are key components of the assessment of this risk.
- 2 sources for landslide data:
  - WA Department of Natural Resources
  - Kittitas County Critical Areas

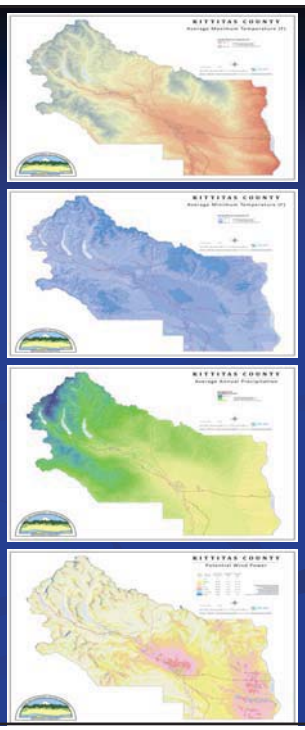


Seiche

- Standing wave in an enclosed or partially enclosed body of water.
- Seiches and seiche-related phenomena have been observed on lakes, reservoirs, swimming pools, bays, harbors and seas.
- Can be triggered by earthquakes or landslides.

Severe Weather

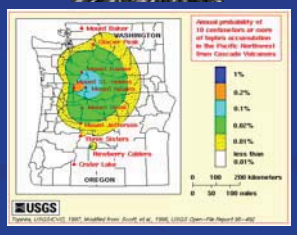
- Severe weather hazards in Kittitas County include:
  - Wind
  - Lightning (thunderstorms)
  - Snow Accumulation
  - Ice Storms
- Highest probability of occurrence
- Vulnerability is difficult to gauge

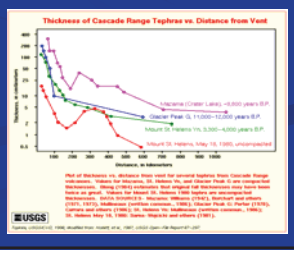


Volcano

Kittitas County could be exposed to ash fall from eruptions of any of the Cascade Range volcanoes

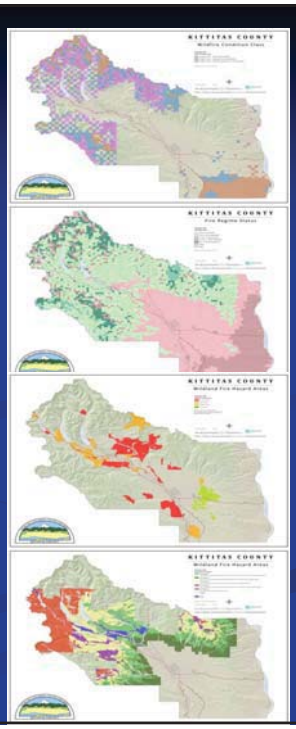
- *Kittitas County saw accumulations of up to 2 inches of ash from Mt. St Helens.*
- *Damage from tephra is low.*
- *Highest degree of impact is on machinery and equipment.*





Wildfire

- A fire regime is the pattern, frequency and intensity of the bushfires and wildfires that prevails in an area
- Wildfire behavior is based on 3 primary factors:
  - Fuel
  - Topography
  - Weather
- Maps were created by DNR



The Citizens Role in this Open House

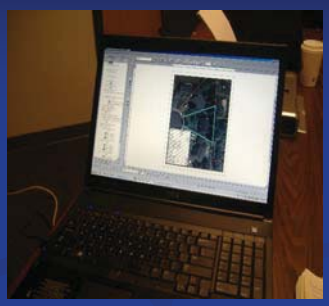
- View the information provided on each hazard.
- Provide feedback to the planning team on your perception of the risk.
  - ➔ *Does it appear accurate?*
  - ➔ *Does it support what you may have experienced?*
- Educate yourself on risk exposure based on the data provided.
- **Please Complete the on-line survey**

http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/publicworks/hazard-mitigation-plan/

Visit a HAZUS Work Station

Find out the risk exposure of your home

- Extent and location
- Loss estimates for EQ and Flood
- Get a printout of the data



For More Information

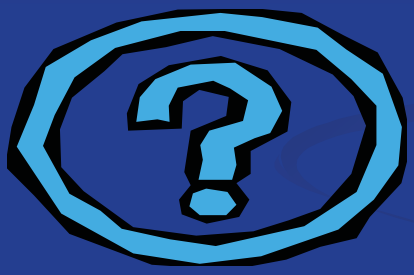
Please visit the county Website at:

www.co.kittitas.wa.us/publicworks/hazard-mitigation-plan/

This site includes:

- FAQ's
- Steering Committee meeting minutes
- Questionnaire
- Update's on Plan progress
- Link to the on-line survey

Questions?



Questions on this process can be directed to:

Ms. Laura Hendrix, CFM
Tetra Tech, Inc.
1420 5th Ave, Suite 600
Seattle, WA 98101-2357
(206) 883-9344
laura.hendrix@tetratech.com

TETRA TECH

APPENDIX C.
EXAMPLE PROGRESS REPORT

APPENDIX C.
EXAMPLE PROGRESS REPORT

Kittitas County
Hazard Mitigation Plan
Annual Progress Report

Reporting Period: *(Insert reporting period)*

Background: Kittitas County and participating cities and special purpose districts in the county developed a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risk from all hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction. The federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. To prepare the plan, the participating partners organized resources, assessed risks from natural hazards within the county, developed planning goals and objectives, reviewed mitigation alternatives, and developed an action plan to address probable impacts from natural hazards. By completing this process, these jurisdictions maintained compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act, achieving eligibility for mitigation grant funding opportunities afforded under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The plan can be viewed on-line at:

http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/publicworks/hazard-mitigation-plan/

Summary Overview of the Plan's Progress: The performance period for the Hazard Mitigation Plan became effective on ____, 2012, with the final approval of the plan by FEMA. The initial performance period for this plan will be 5 years, with an anticipated update to the plan to occur before _____, 2017. As of this reporting period, the performance period for this plan is considered to be __% complete. The Hazard Mitigation Plan has targeted __ hazard mitigation initiatives to be pursued during the 5-year performance period. As of the reporting period, the following overall progress can be reported:

- __ out of __ initiatives (__%) reported ongoing action toward completion.
- __ out of __ initiatives (__%) were reported as being complete.
- __ out of __ initiatives (___%) reported no action taken.

Purpose: The purpose of this report is to provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The objective is to ensure that there is a continuing and responsive planning process that will keep the Hazard Mitigation Plan dynamic and responsive to the needs and capabilities of the partner jurisdictions. This report discusses the following:

- Natural hazard events that have occurred within the last year
- Changes in risk exposure within the planning area (all of Kittitas County)
- Mitigation success stories
- Review of the action plan
- Changes in capabilities that could impact plan implementation
- Recommendations for changes/enhancement.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee: The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, made up of planning partners and stakeholders within the planning area, reviewed and approved this progress report at its annual meeting held on _____, 201_. It was determined through the plan's development process that a steering committee would remain in service to oversee maintenance of the plan. At a minimum, the steering committee will provide technical review and oversight on the development of the annual progress report. It is anticipated that there will be turnover in the membership annually, which will be documented in the progress reports. For this reporting period, the steering committee membership is as indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1.
STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	Title	Jurisdiction/Agency

Natural Hazard Events within the Planning Area: During the reporting period, there were __ natural hazard events in the planning area that had a measurable impact on people or property. A summary of these events is as follows:

- _____
- _____

Changes in Risk Exposure in the Planning Area: *(Insert brief overview of any natural hazard event in the planning area that changed the probability of occurrence or ranking of risk for the hazards addressed in the hazard mitigation plan)*

Mitigation Success Stories: *(Insert brief overview of mitigation accomplishments during the reporting period)*

Review of the Action Plan: Table 2 reviews the action plan, reporting the status of each initiative. Reviewers of this report should refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more detailed descriptions of each initiative and the prioritization process.

Address the following in the "status" column of the following table:

- *Was any element of the initiative carried out during the reporting period?*
- *If no action was completed, why?*
- *Is the timeline for implementation for the initiative still appropriate?*
- *If the initiative was completed, does it need to be changed or removed from the action plan?*

TABLE 2.
ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Time Line	Priority	Status	Status (X, O,✓)
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	
Initiative #__ —			_____[description]	

TABLE 2.
ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Time Line	Priority	Status	Status (X, O,✓)
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	
Initiative #__ —			[description]	

Completion status legend:
✓= Project Completed
O = Action ongoing toward completion
X = No progress at this time

Changes That May Impact Implementation of the Plan: *(Insert brief overview of any significant changes in the planning area that would have a profound impact on the implementation of the plan. Specify any changes in technical, regulatory and financial capabilities identified during the plan's development)*

Recommendations for Changes or Enhancements: Based on the review of this report by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, the following recommendations will be noted for future updates or revisions to the plan:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Public review notice: *The contents of this report are considered to be public knowledge and have been prepared for total public disclosure. Copies of the report have been provided to the governing boards of all planning partners and to local media outlets and the report is posted on the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan website. Any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report should be directed to:*

Insert Contact Info Here

APPENDIX D.
PLAN ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS FROM PLANNING PARTNERS

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region X
130 228th Street, SW
Bothell, WA 98021-9796

FEMA

RECEIVED

AUG - 2 2012

1st X 2nd X 3rd X
KITTITAS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
DPW
Judy P.

July 27, 2012

Honorable Paul Jewell
Chairman, Kittitas County Board of Commissioners
205 West 5th Avenue, Suite 108
Ellensburg, Washington 98926-2887

Dear Chairman Jewell:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has approved the ***Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan*** as a multi-jurisdictional local plan as outlined in 44 CFR Part 201. With approval of this plan, the following entities are now eligible to apply for the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act's hazard mitigation project grants through July 27, 2017:

Kittitas County	**City of Ellensburg**	**City of Cle Elum**
City of South Cle Elum	**City of Roslyn**	**Cle Elum School District**
Kittitas County Fire District # 1	**Kittitas County Fire District # 7**	**Kittitas County Fire District # 8**
Kittitas Public Utility District # 1	**Cle Elum-Roslyn School District # 404**	**Snoqualmie Pass Utility District**

The plan's approval provides the above jurisdictions eligibility to apply for hazard mitigation projects through your State. All requests for funding will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility and other requirements of the particular program under which the application is submitted. For example, a specific mitigation activity or project identified in the plan may not meet the eligibility requirements for FEMA funding, and even eligible mitigation activities are not automatically approved for FEMA funding under any of the aforementioned programs. Approved mitigation plans may be eligible for points under the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS). Additional information regarding the CRS can be found at www.fema.gov/business/nfip/crs.shtm or through your local floodplain manager.

Over the next five years, we encourage your communities to follow the plan's schedule for its monitoring and updating, and to develop further mitigation actions. The plan must be reviewed, revised as appropriate, and resubmitted for approval within five years in order to continue project grant eligibility.

If you have questions regarding your plan's approval or FEMA's mitigation grant programs, please contact our State counterpart, Washington Emergency Management Division, which coordinates and administers these efforts for local entities.

Sincerely,

for Kristen Meyer

Mark Carey, Director
Mitigation Division

Enclosure

cc: Mark Stewart, Washington Emergency Management Division

BH:bb

APPENDIX A:
LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The Regulation Checklist provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
- The Plan Assessment identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction: Kittitas County, Washington	**Title of Plan:** Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan	**Date of Plan:** April 2012
Local Point of Contact: Christina Wollman	**Address:** Kittitas County 205 West 5th Avenue, Suite 108 Ellensburg, Washington 98926	
Title: Planner II/Floodplain Manager		
Agency: Department of Public Works		
Phone Number: 509-962-7051	**E-Mail:** christina.wollman@co.kittitas.wa.us	

State Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**

FEMA Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**
Hilary Kendro Nathan Slaughter Brett Holt	STARR STARR FEMA	6/15/2012 6/21/2012 6/25/2012
Date Received in FEMA Region X	June 7, 2012	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	June 25, 2012	
Plan Approved	July 27, 2012	

SECTION 1:
REGULATION CHECKLIST

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS			
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 2, Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, pp. 2-1 to 2-4	X	
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.6, p. 2-4	X	
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.8, pp. 2-5 to 2-11	X	
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.7, pp. 2-4 to 2-5; Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 5, Section 5.9, pp. 5-16 to 5-20	X	
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Volume 1, Part 3, Chapter 17, Section 17.5.5 p. 17-6	X	
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	Volume 1, Part 3, Chapter 17, Section 17.5, pp. 17-4 to 17-6	X	
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT			
B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Volume 1, Part 2, Chapters 6 through 14, Sections 6.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.4, 7.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.4, 8.1, 8.2.2, 8.2.4, 9.1, 9.2.2, 9.2.4, 10.1, 10.2.5, 10.2.7, 11.1, 11.2.2, 11.2.4, 12.1, 12.2.2, 12.2.4, 13.1, 13.2.2, 13.2.4, 14.1, 14.2.4, 14.2.6; pp. 4-1 to 14-5	X	
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 5, Section 5.3, p. 5-3; Volume 1, Part 2, Chapters 6 through 14, Sections 6.2.1, 6.2.3, 7.2.1, 7.2.3, 8.2.1, 8.2.3, 9.2.1 , 9.2.3, 10.2.4, 10.2.6, 11.2.1, 11.2.3, 12.2.1, 12.2.3, 13.2.1, 13.2.3, 14.2.3, 14.2.5; pp. 6-2 to 14-5; Volume 1 Part 2, Chapter 15, Section 15.1, p. 15-1	X	
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Volume 1, Part 2, Chapters 6 through 14, Sections 6.6, 7.6, 8.6, 9.6, 10.6, 11.6, 12.6, 13.5, 14.6; pp. 6-5 to 14-11; Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 15, Section 15.2, pp. 15-1 to 15-3	X	
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.6.2, pp. 10-16 to 10-19	X	
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY			
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	Volume 2, Parts 2 through 5, Chapters 2 through 13, Sections Jurisdiction Profile and Capability Assessment of each chapter, pp. 2-1 to 13-3	X	
C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.6.2, pp. 10-16 to 10-19	X	
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.2, p. 3-1	X	
C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Volume 1, Part 3, Chapter 16, Tables 16-1 to 16-8, pp. 16-2 to 16-10; Volume 1, Part 3, Chapter 17, Table 17-1, p. 17-2; Volume 2, Parts 2 through 5, Chapters 2 through 13, Tables 2-7 to 13-4 (Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix), pp. 2-7 to 13-5	X	
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Volume 1, Part 3, Chapter 17, Section 17.3, p. 17-3; Volume 2, Parts 2 through 5, Chapters 2 through 13, Tables 2-8 to 13-5 (Mitigation Strategy Priority Schedule), pp. 2-12 to 13-6	X	
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Volume 1, Part 3, Chapter 17, Section 17.5.6, pp. 17-6 to 17-7	X	
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (applicable to plan updates only)			
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	N/A	X	
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	N/A	X	
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	N/A	X	
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS This section is not applicable because this is a new plan.			

ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION			
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Volume 1, Appendix D	X	
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Volume 1, Appendix D	X	
ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)			
F1.			
F2.			
ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

SECTION 2:
PLAN ASSESSMENT

The *Kittitas County, Washington Hazard Mitigation Plan* (to be abbreviated as "the Plan" for the remainder of this assessment) was written to comply with the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Crosswalk – July 1, 2008 (2008 Crosswalk). While the Plan was under development, FEMA released the Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide and Tool – October 1, 2011 (2011 Guide and Tool) for optional use until October 1, 2012, at which time it will become mandatory. The 2011 Guide and Tool were used to review the Plan so Kittitas County will be aware of the expectations for the 2017 plan update. Any criteria included in the 2011 Guide and Tool that are not included in the 2008 Crosswalk were not enforced on the Plan, but are highlighted in the Regulation Checklist above for inclusion in the next update of the Kittitas County Plan.

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

Plan Strengths:

- The seven phase planning process described in the Plan includes actions focused on involving the public by various methods of participation including questionnaires distributed as hard copies and online, four public meetings, local newspaper press releases, and internet solicitation. The Plan identifies the number of attendees per public meetings and the total number of completed questionnaires received. The questionnaire results are published in Appendix B of the Plan.
- A website was created and maintained throughout the planning process to keep the public informed of all plan development. A mitigation initiative is identified in the Plan to encourage continued public involvement through the use and maintenance of the established website. Each jurisdiction has agreed to provide links on their individual jurisdictional websites to the County's hazard mitigation plan website to increase public awareness and continued participation.
- The Planning Partnership and Steering Committee are composed of a range of knowledgeable individuals from the County and participating communities, including key public and private stakeholders from local fire districts, hospitals, school districts, and water districts.
- The Plan describes a process for regular review and update as well as annual progress reports evaluating the hazard mitigation action process.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- Indicate and describe how public comments or concerns identified during public meetings and/or questionnaire review were addressed in the Plan.

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Plan Strengths:

- The Plan includes future trends in development for each identified hazard. The Plan describes if and how future development in the planning area will be susceptible to potential impacts from the identified hazards.
- The Plan uses Hazus to estimate loss calculations for flood, dam failure, and earthquakes events. The Hazus data analysis methodology and results are included in the Plan. At two open house public meetings a Hazus workstation was available to demonstrate to citizens the potential risks related to certain hazard events.
- The Plan includes detailed hazard profiles for all of the identified hazards as well as location specific hazard related descriptions for each included jurisdiction.

- For each identified hazard, at risk and vulnerable populations, property, environments, and critical facilities and infrastructure are identified and described.
- Maps are used to clearly delineate the locations of at-risk areas for each identified hazard.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- Identify any data gaps that could be filled in or revised as new data becomes available.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Plan Strengths:

- Good linkages are made between the hazard risk, community vulnerability, and mitigation strategy for each identified hazard. Additional linkages are also made between the hazards, goals, and proposed mitigation actions within each jurisdiction.
- The Plan identified and describes mitigation activities and system effective in the County and each jurisdiction. The Plan's identified mitigation initiatives support the current activities and systems and encourage further progression.
- The Plan describes initiatives to support hazard mitigation within both the County and each jurisdiction. Each initiative has an identified responsible agency, potential funding sources, and timeline.
- The Plan promotes organization and cohesion between the Plan and future jurisdictional plans by providing instructions and templates for jurisdictions intending to participate as annexes in the Plan.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- Include explanations and/or descriptions as to why included jurisdiction may not have applicable regulations and plans identified.
- In tables and graphics pertaining to the analysis of mitigation initiatives, provide references indicating that the numbers in the tables correlate with an identified mitigation initiative. Currently there is no information as to what these number reference.

Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (*Plan Updates Only*)

This section is not applicable because this is a new plan.

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

- Preliminary Floodplain Maps for Kittitas County will be available later this summer. Contact Kelly Stone at kelly.stone@fema.dhs.gov for more information.
- The Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide and Tool – October 1, 2011 is available through FEMA's Library and should be referred to for the 2016 plan update. http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?fromSearch=fromsearch&id=4859
- Another resource that will be available for use during the next plan update is a plan development and update handbook. The handbook is currently under development and will be released in Fall 2012. Once released it will be available through FEMA's mitigation planning resources website. http://www.fema.gov/plan/mitplanning/resources.shtm
- The FEMA Region X Risk Mapping, Analysis, and Planning program (RiskMAP) releases a monthly newsletter that includes information about upcoming events and training opportunities, as well as hazard and risk related news from around the Region. Past newsletters can be viewed at http://www.starr-team.com/starr/RegionalWorkspaces/RegionX/Pages/default.aspx. If you would like to receive future, email rxnewsletter@starr-team.com.
- The mitigation strategy includes projects that are eligible for FEMA's grant programs. Contact the State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Mark Stewart, at m.stewart@emd.wa.gov for application information.

SECTION 3:
MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET (OPTIONAL)

INSTRUCTIONS: For multi-jurisdictional plans, a Multi-jurisdiction Summary Spreadsheet may be completed by listing each participating jurisdiction, which required Elements for each jurisdiction were 'Met' or 'Not Met,' and when the adoption resolutions were received. This Summary Sheet does not imply that a mini-plan be developed for each jurisdiction; it should be used as an optional worksheet to ensure that each jurisdiction participating in the Plan has been documented and has met the requirements for those Elements (A through E).

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Require-ments
1	Kittitas County	County	Christina Wollman	411 N Ruby Street, Suite 1 Ellensburg, WA 98926	christina.wollman@co.kittitas.wa.us	509-962-7523	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Cle Elum	City	Dave Campbell	301 Pennsylvania Ave Cle Elum, WA. 98922	chiefcampbell5101@gmail.com	509-304-6140	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Ellensburg	City	Mike Smith	501 N. Anderson Ellensburg, WA 98926	smithm@ci.ellensburg.wa.us	509-962-7231	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Roslyn	City	Mitchel Long	PO Box 451 Roslyn, WA 98941	publicworks@inlandnet.com	509-649-3105	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	S. Cle Elum	Town	Jim DeVere	P.O. Box 160 South Cle Elum, WA 98943	sce@inlandnet.com	(509)674-4322	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	FD#1	Fire District	DJ Evans	PO Box 34 / 10700 N. Thorp Hwy Thorp Wash. 98946	kcfd1@elltel.net	509-964-2435	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET													
#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Require-ments
7	FD#7	Fire District	Russell Hobbs	11042 Teanaway Rd. Cle Elum, WA 98922	chief_hobbs@yahoo.com	509-674-4880	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	FDE#8	Fire District	Monty Moore	PO Box 618 Easton, WA 98925	montlm@aol.com	206-617-4521	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	Snoqualmie Pass Utility	District	Terry Lenihan	PO Box 131 Snoqualmie Pass, WA 98068	tlenihan@snopass.org	(425) 434-6633	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Kittitas PUD	District	Matthew Boast	1400 Vantage Highway Ellensburg, WA 98926	matt.boast@kittitaspud.com	509-933-7193	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11	Kittitas School District # 403	District	Monty Sabin	505 N. Pierce Street Kittitas, WA 98934	sabinm@kittitas.wednet.edu	509.968.3115	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12	CleElum-Roslyn School District #404	District	Bill Davis	2690 SR 903 Cle Elum, WA 98922	davisbi@cleelum.wednet.edu	509-649-4853	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13												
14												
17												
19												
20												

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY OF KITTITAS
STATE OF WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION

NO. 2012- 064

TO ADOPT THE KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives was formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partner's identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Kittitas County Board of County Commissioners:

1. Adopts in its entirety Volume I, and Parts 1, the Kittitas County jurisdictional annex of Part 2, and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP); and

2. Will use the adopted and approved portions of the HMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified; and

3. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority; and

4. Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the HMP.

5. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all HMP Planning Partners.

DATED this 15th day May, 2012, at Ellensburg, Washington

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITTITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

ABSENT

Alan Crankovich, Chair

Obie O'Brien, Vice-Chair

Paul Jewell, Commissioner

Clerk of the Board

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-08

TO ADOPT THE KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives was formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partner's identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Cle Elum City Council:

1. Adopts in its entirety Volume I, and Parts 1, the Kittitas County jurisdictional annex of Part 2, and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP); and

2. Will use the adopted and approved portions of the HMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified; and

3. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority; and

4. Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the HMP.

5. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all HMP Planning Partners.

DATED this ~~26th~~ 10 day June, 2012, at Cle Elum, Washington
July

Attest

Charles Glondo-Mayor

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-12

A RESOLUTION to adopt Volume I and the City's jurisdictional annex set forth in Volume II and all APPENDICES of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate longterm risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives, including the City of Ellensburg, was formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partner's identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engaged the public, assesses the risk/vulnerability to impacts from natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council of the City of Ellensburg hereby adopts Volume I of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and Chapter 1 (the Jurisdictional Annex Introduction Chapter) and Chapter 4 (the City of Ellensburg Jurisdictional Annex) of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and all of the APPENDICES to the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

Section 2. The City will use the adopted and approved portions of the HMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

Section 3. The City will coordinate the strategies identified in the HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority and with other planning partners as opportunities to do so arise.

Section 4. The City will continue its support of the HMP Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the HMP.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Ellensburg at a regular meeting on the 4th day June, 2012.

Mayor

Attest: _____
City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO 12-016

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF ROSLYN, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives has been formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partners identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSLYN, WASHINGTON, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Volume I and parts 1, the City of Roslyn jurisdictional annex of part 2, part 3, and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCHMP) are hereby adopted.

Section 2. The City of Roslyn will use the adopted and approved portions of the KCHMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

Section 3. The City of Roslyn will coordinate the strategies identified in the KCHMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

Section 4. The City of Roslyn will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the KCHMP.

Section 5. The City of Roslyn will help to promote and support the mitigation success of all KCHMP Planning Partners.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF THE 22ND DAY OF MAY, 2012.

Neal R. Lockett, Mayor

ATTEST:

Amber Shallow, Clerk-Treasurer

Approved as to form:

Margaret J. King, City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 6/5/12-01
A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF SOUTH CLE ELUM

AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE
KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives was formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partner's identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the South Cle Elum Town Council:

1. Adopts in its entirety Volume I, and Parts 1, the South Cle Elum jurisdictional annex of Part 2, and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP); and

2. Will use the adopted and approved portions of the HMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified; and

3. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority; and

4. Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the HMP.

5. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all HMP Planning Partners.

DATED this 5th day June, 2012, at South Cle Elum, Washington

SOUTH CLE ELUM TOWN COUNCIL
KITTITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Town Clerk

Jim DeVere, Mayor

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-05-16-01
A RESOLUTION OF KITTIATAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #1
AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE
KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS; pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS; a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives has been formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partners identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the FIRE COMMISSIONERS:

1.) Adopts in its entirety, Volume I and parts 1, the KCFD#1 jurisdictional annex of part 2, part 3 and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCHMP).

2.) Will use the adopted and approved portions of the KCHMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

3.) Will coordinate the strategies identified in the KCHMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

4.) Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the KCHMP.

5.) Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all KCHMP Planning Partners.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 16th day of May, 2012.

5-16-12 5/16/12

5-16-12

ATTEST:
Fire District Secretary

FIRE DISTRICT 7 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY OF KITTITAS
STATE OF WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Resolution No#06132012

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives was formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partner's identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Fire District 7 Board of Commissioners:

1. Adopts in its entirety Volume I, and Parts 1, the Fire District 7 jurisdictional annex of Part 2, and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP); and

2. Will use the adopted and approved portions of the HMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified; and

3. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority; and

4. Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the HMP.

5. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all HMP Planning Partners.

DATED this 13th day June, 2012, at Ellensburg, Washington

Board of Commissioners
Kittitas County Fire District 7

By: _____
Commissioner, Robert Cernick

By: _____
Commissioner, Kent Verbeck

By: _____
Commissioner, Calvin Beedle

Attest

_____
District Secretary, Dora Wolfe

RESOLUTION NO. 05-05-2012-01
A RESOLUTION OF KITTITAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #8
AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE
KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS; pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS; a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives has been formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partners identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Kittitas County Fire District #8:

1.) Adopts in its entirety, Volume I and parts 1, the Kittitas County Fire District #8 jurisdictional annex of part 2, part 3 and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCHMP).

2.) Will use the adopted and approved portions of the KCHMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

3.) Will coordinate the strategies identified in the KCHMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

4.) Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the KCHMP.

5.) Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all KCHMP Planning Partners.

The above Resolution was adopted at the regular commissioners' meeting held at the Kachess Community Clubhouse on May 5, 2012.

Jerry Watts
Commissioner

Chairperson

Commissioner

Kathie Stratton
Secretary

RESOLUTION #748

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF KITTITAS COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1 AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS; pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS; a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives has been formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partners identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners of the District hereby:

1.) Adopts in its entirety, Volume I and parts 1, the Chapter 11 Kittitas PUD #1 jurisdictional annex of part 2, part 3 and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCHMP).

2.) Will use the adopted and approved portions of the KCHMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

3.) Will coordinate the strategies identified in the KCHMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

4.) Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the KCHMP.

5.) Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all KCHMP Planning Partners.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Commissioners of the Public Utility District No. 1 of Kittitas County this 26th day of June, 2012.

Attest:

Secretary

President

Vice President

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
SNOQUALMIE PASS UTILITY DISTRICT
KITTITAS & KING COUNTIES
STATE OF WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION

NO. 2012-4

TO ADOPT THE KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives was formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partner's identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Snoqualmie Pass Utility District Board of Commissioners:

1. Adopts in its entirety Volume I, and Parts 1, the Snoqualmie Pass Utility District jurisdictional annex of Part 2, and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP); and

2. Will use the adopted and approved portions of the HMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified; and

3. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority; and

4. Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the HMP.

5. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all HMP Planning Partners.

DATED this 9th day of May, 2012, at Snoqualmie Pass, Washington

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
SNOQUALMIE PASS UTILITY DISTRICT
KITTITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

William Powers, Chair

Mark Beach, Secretary

Norman Craven, Commissioner

RESOLUTION NO. 5-12
A RESOLUTION OF Cle Elum-Roslyn School District #404
AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE
KITTITAS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Kittitas County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS; pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre and post disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS; a coalition of Kittitas County stakeholders with like planning objectives has been formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies to be implemented within each partners identified capabilities, within the Kittitas County Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Cle Elum-Roslyn School District #404

1.) Adopts in its entirety, Volume I and parts 1, the Cle Elum-Roslyn School District #404 jurisdictional annex of part 2, part 3 and the appendices of Volume II of the Kittitas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCHMP).

2.) Will use the adopted and approved portions of the KCHMP to guide pre and post disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

3.) Will coordinate the strategies identified in the KCHMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

4.) Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the KCHMP.

5.) Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all KCHMP Planning Partners.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 29th day of May, 2012, by the following vote:

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board

Chairperson

Board Member

Board Member

Board Member

Board Member