

## Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire Recommendations for the City of Chelan, Washington



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## Introduction

#### About CPAW

The Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire (CPAW) program focuses on reducing community wildfire risks by engaging multi-disciplinary teams to provide land use planning and related technical assistance. Communities throughout the United States are eligible to apply for and receive technical assistance through CPAW. CPAW utilizes professional consulting services including land use planners, foresters, wildfire hazard/risk modelers and hazard mitigation specialists to integrate wildfire mitigation measures into the development planning process.

During 2015 and 2016, the City of Chelan CPAW process was conducted as a capstone project for the University of Colorado Denver's Master of Urban and Regional Planning program, in coordination with the CPAW team. Contributions by the City of Chelan Planning, Building and Fire departments, as well as Councilmember Wendy Isenhart, were critical in formulating recommendations for the City.

#### About Chelan

The eastern slope of the Cascade mountain range in Washington has recently seen a number of detrimental wildfires impacting numerous communities. In 2015, the City of Chelan was significantly affected by the Chelan Complex fires that destroyed homes and businesses within the City and urban growth boundary, severely disrupting the economy. While the Chelan

Complex was the most destructive, the Chelan area has a long history of wildfire and will continue to be prone to wildfire events in the future.

#### CPAW Process in Chelan

To provide a comprehensive analysis for the City of Chelan, information was gathered through:

- An in-person site visit and site tour
- Document analysis
- Discussions with community stakeholders.



Figure 1 Chelan CPAW March 24, 2016 site visit locations Map: Kelly Johnston



Based on the analysis and discussions conducted during the CPAW process, there are nine recommendations for the City of Chelan to consider to promote community wildfire risk reduction. These recommendations are:

- 1. Create a Wildfire Steering Committee
- 2. Create a Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- 3. Adopt a Wildland Urban Interface Code
- 4. Revise landscaping requirements to promote wildfire safety
- 5. Adopt regulations to address critical facilities and utilities
- 6. Adopt a Flammable Materials Code in the Warehouse District
- 7. Integrate wildfire areas into other environmental planning objectives
- 8. Encourage educational opportunities in the development process
- 9. Strengthen and enforce nuisance provisions

Each recommendation provides a rationale, implementation considerations, and applicable tips and resources. They are presented in order of logical priority, but ultimately the City of Chelan has final authority on which recommendations to pursue and implement.



### **Recommendation 1: Create a Wildfire Steering Committee**

*Create a City of Chelan Wildfire Steering Committee to provide leadership and guidance on future community wildfire efforts.* 

#### RATIONALE

Wildfire steering committees and/or local wildfire councils are typical organizational structures to help communities plan their wildfire mitigation efforts. They are generally composed of diverse stakeholders that represent the interests of public safety and emergency response, community development, and landscape management.

The creation of a steering committee unique to the City of Chelan would:

- 1. Empower local community stakeholders to define their wildfire mitigation goals and objectives specific to local conditions;
- 2. Enable the community to plan for and prioritize wildfire mitigation efforts through a Community Wildfire Protection Plan and meet regularly to assess progress;
- 3. Provide an effective group for engaging with elected officials, members of the public, and other industry groups, and;
- 4. Provide an accountable group to carry out identified actions during the implementation phase of the CWPP.

#### Implementation

The formation of the committee requires a mission statement to define the scope of the organization and its authority. The mission statement should also outline broad deliverables necessitated by the team (e.g., a Community Wildfire Protection Plan). This committee, while integral in the initial phase of program development, may also be required to meet at future regular intervals to maintain accountability and assess progress. Committee responsibilities may include the coordination of:

- Implementation and funding of fire mitigation programs
- Education and outreach
- Advocacy, development and implementation of wildfire related legislation
- Wildland fire management guidance for acquisition of open space
- Contributions to post wildfire disaster and recovery planning

#### Tips and Additional Support

While the Committee will be focused on the City of Chelan itself, fire does not respect municipal boundaries as was demonstrated recently in the Chelan Complex fire. The limited access and egress due to the terrain, the co-dependence on tourism, and the fire departments integration in the surrounding areas promotes collaboration between organizations. Inviting other government entities and stakeholders in the Lower Lake Chelan region to relevant meetings would strengthen the resiliency of Chelan and allow organizations to work together when appropriate.

- This committee may also tie into local or regional <u>Washington Fire Adapted Community</u> <u>Learning Network</u> activities.
- Summit County, Colorado is a helpful example of an active wildfire council.



### **Recommendation 2: Create a Community Wildfire Protection Plan**

*Create a City of Chelan specific Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to act as the guiding document for the City's wildfire mitigation activities.* 

#### RATIONALE

The City of Chelan will benefit from a more coordinated approach to wildfire that focuses on the City's unique risks and potential mitigation activities. While broader efforts at the county and regional scales are important, a more localized effort should not be overlooked. A localized approach can be organized around the development of a CWPP.

There are currently multiple CWPPs throughout the region, but none comprehensively cover the City of Chelan. There are, however, multiple benefits to creating a citywide CWPP:

- CWPPs are required to comply with the Healthy Forest and Restoration Act (HFRA), enabling communities to participate in decision making regarding wildfire fuel reduction projects on adjacent public land.
- Many grants available through Federal and State resources to assist in mitigation efforts within city limits require a current CWPP to receive funding.
- Creating a CWPP allows the City to define, identify, and prioritize wildfire mitigation efforts within the Chelan Urban Growth Area (UGA).

#### Implementation

#### **Minimum Requirements**

When creating a CWPP, the Healthy Forest and Restoration Act (HFRA) requires that CWPPs include three fundamental components (as outlined by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Desk Reference):

- 1. **Collaboration:** A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.
- 2. **Prioritized Fuel Reduction:** A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more atrisk communities and essential infrastructure.
- 3. **Treatment of Structural Ignitability:** A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.



Figure 2: Possible fuel reduction area in East Chelan. Photo Molly Mowery



#### Signatories and Stakeholders

HFRA also requires that three entities (local government, local fire department, and the state entity responsible for forest management) provide final agreement on the CWPP through their signatures. Additional input from other stakeholders is highly encouraged. For the City of Chelan, stakeholders may include representatives from:

- City Council
- District 7 Fire
- Major land holding agencies (USFS, BLM, land trusts)
- City of Chelan Planning and Building department
- Cascadia Conservation District
- City of Chelan Public Works department

- Chelan Public Utility District
- North Central Washington Association of realtors
- Chelan Tourism Board
- Washington State DNR
- Chelan County

#### **Plan Linkages**

A CWPP's value is maximized when it is linked to other plans and regulations, such as:

- City of Chelan Comprehensive Plan
- Chelan Parks and Open Space Plan
- Chelan County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Chelan Municipal Code (Titles 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 25)

Linking plans ensures the CWPP is implemented to its fullest extent without conflicting with other established plans. Creating distinctive achievable actions within the CWPP will provide more guidance to the City of Chelan and allow for accountability and project monitoring throughout the mitigation process. The CWPP process should ideally begin in 2016 to coincide with the community's planning update cycle.

#### **Additional Resources**

The <u>Yakima County CWPP</u> is an example of utilizing a steering committee to develop the plan. <u>Forest and Rangelands</u> provides a step by step guide to developing a CWPP. <u>Washington State</u> <u>DNR</u> shares all current CWPPs within the state on their website.



### **Recommendation 3: Adopt a WUI Code**

Adopt a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Code into the Chelan Municipal Code to safely regulate new development and retrofit existing development within Urban Growth Area (UGA) boundaries.

#### RATIONALE

The adoption of wildland urban interface regulations (often referred to as a wildland-urban interface, or "WUI code") for new construction is a critical step in reducing wildfire risk within the City of Chelan. The adoption of a WUI Code is also a major goal for the City and was already being considered as an option prior to the City's engagement in CPAW. Adoption of a WUI code would strengthen existing building and fire codes that already contribute to established wildland fire regulation.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

#### Model Codes and Standards

Adoption of a WUI Code will require:

- Integration with existing codes and plans, such as the current building code.
- A description of the Wildland Urban Interface included in the Comprehensive Plan, *Section II. Land Use Inventory* (page 18). This description should provide a definition of the WUI for the community while identifying the areas in which the WUI exists.
- Landscaping regulations enforced either through the adoption of the IWUIC appendix B Vegetation Management Plan regulations or through the City's own creation.

A WUI Code will be enforceable in coordination with a wildfire hazard map that can identify low, moderate, high, very high and extreme hazard classifications. As part of the CPAW program, a WUI Hazard map has been developed for Chelan County, including the City of Chelan. The map uses these hazard classifications and provides a basis for a future Chelan WUI Code. While the entire city may not be adjacent to wildland fuels, the Chelan Complex demonstrated that wildfire is capable of impacting the entire City of Chelan. In order to mitigate all aspects of wildfire (i.e., radiant and convective heat from the flaming front and conductive heat from ember ignition):

- Building construction and landscaping standards should be adopted throughout the community, and applied commensurate with the level of hazard present.
- Areas not exposed to radiant and convective heat from adjacent wildland vegetation should primarily focus on mitigation of ember exposure, such as requiring fire rated roof and deck assemblies, appropriate vent mitigation, strategic non-combustible siding requirements and the implementation of zone 1 landscaping standards.
- Codes and regulations then become increasingly stringent with increased exposure of properties to radiant and convective heat from the flaming front, expanding to other areas of the home ignition zone (HIZ), such as required non-combustible siding throughout, multi-pane windows, minimum set-backs and vegetation treatment in zones 1 and 2.



Many jurisdictions adopt the International Code Council's International Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC), either wholly or with local amendments. The IWUIC provides a set of model standards to regulate building materials, access, water supply, and vegetation management required in defined developable areas. Washington State has adopted parts of the 2012 IWUIC, providing flexible code adoption for local jurisdictions

#### **Existing Development**

Retrofitting of homes constructed prior to adopting a WUI Code is also necessary to reduce wildfire risk to existing development. To address this, the City of Chelan can:

- Require that specified WUI Code standards apply when homeowners located in WUI areas perform an exterior remodel or addition to their current structure.
- Revise Chapter 15.04.040 of the Chelan Municipal Code, which specifies work that is exempt from a permit, to mandate permits for re-roofing and additions of decks smaller than 200 sq./ft.

#### **Adoption Process**

When implementing a WUI code, public and stakeholder engagement is critical. Protection of life and property is the number one message for adopting a WUI code and can be projected using:

- Drafts presented to the City Council in a workshop format to promote understanding of the code and its implications.
- The City of Chelan and fire department websites.
- Informational handouts and educational opportunities with the fire department.
- Demonstration neighborhoods where WUI standards are already in effect.

Many current WUI standards are already being incorporated into new construction within the community. For example, at the Lookout at Lake Chelan development site, fire rated or noncombustible construction, such as roofing and siding that are also typically required in a WUI code are being used. These practices were the decision of the builder to achieve desired building character while meeting durability objectives. The voluntary use of these products demonstrates the likelihood that WUI regulations will present very few barriers to the current new construction market.



Figure 3: New Construction in the Lookout at Lake Chelan development Photo: Molly Mowery

#### Additional Resources

<u>Flagstaff, Arizona</u> is a useful example for other communities to review when adopting a WUI Code. <u>Boise, Idaho</u> also provides an example of community outreach with a summary of a WUI Code and reasons for adopting them.



## Recommendation 4: Revise Landscaping Requirements to Promote Wildfire Safety

*Revise existing landscaping requirements to ensure fire resistant landscaping is not in conflict with other planning objectives.* 

#### RATIONALE

Appropriate landscaping in any wildfire prone area is critical to preventing the spread of fire to and from a structure. In higher density neighborhoods, next to building construction, zone 1 landscaping is a significant contributing factor in structure to structure ignition, The City of Chelan's current landscaping requirements promote the character of the area and reduce negative impacts between adjacent land uses. Several landscaping standards within the city's Municipal Code, however, contradict wildfire risk reduction objectives. Landscaping practices that implement "defensible space zones" emphasize appropriate location, type and distribution of vegetation to minimize fire transition to structures.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

#### Suggested Language Revisions

The following recommended language changes to the City's Municipal Code landscaping requirements will improve wildfire mitigation practices:

Revise Chapter 17.60.020 Plant Material Standards to:

• Require the use of low flammability native plant species.



- Require the use of low growing plants.
- Figure 5: Home in need of defensible space. Photo: Molly Mowery
- Ensure spacing between individual plants is dispersed and patchy as opposed to continuous to reduce the risk of horizontal fire spread.
- Require the first five feet from structure walls and attachment perimeters to be a noncombustible surface (e.g., mineral soil, gravel, and paving stones) and vegetation free, as mulch and organic plant material in this zone can support ignition and the transition of fire to structures.
- Revise Chapter 17.60.030 Landscaping Typology to require non- combustible, fire rated, or ignition-resistant materials and less flammable vegetation when using landscaping and other barriers to separate uses.
- Apply Chapter 17.60.040 Landscape Site Design Standards will apply to all new development within the wildland urban interface, regardless of size, while instilling defensible space principles.



#### Enforcement

If the City adopts the IWUIC, it should also consider adopting Appendix B Vegetation Management Plan. This appendix outlines a basic vegetation management plan for property owners to ensure proper permitting and maintenance of landscaped areas in new construction and in pre-existing development in wildfire risk areas.

#### Staff Capacity

If staff does not have the capacity to review vegetation management plans, they can consider requiring these plans be developed by qualified professionals (e.g., forester, WUI mitigation specialist, or landscape architect qualified in fire mitigation practices).

#### Adjusting Requirements for Different Risk Levels

Implementing landscaping and vegetation management requirements should apply across the entire community but can vary according to risk levels.

For example:

Properties in Low Hazard areas can focus on the mitigation of embers from a fire by addressing the main structure, attachments, accessory structures, vegetation and other items within thirty feet of the structure (typically referred to as the area within Zone 1). Properties in or adjacent Moderate to Extreme Hazard areas should address the defensible space out to a minimum of 100 feet and extend beyond 100 feet based on slope and local topography (Zone 2 and 3).



*Figure 6: Defensible space zones. Retrieved from the National Interagency Fire Center* 

#### **ADDITIONAL SUPPORT**

The <u>Fire Resistant Shrubs and Trees for Privacy in Southwest Oregon</u> provides numerous examples of desirable landscaping while being fire safe. The <u>Basics of Firewise landscaping</u> is an introduction to defensible space concepts. A list of <u>fire resistant plants in Washington</u> is provided by the Pacific Northwest Extension.



## Recommendation 5: Adopt Regulations to Address Critical Facilities and Utilities

Ensure the City's WUI Code addresses the vulnerability of utilities within the City of Chelan Urban Growth Boundary and the ability of emergency services to operate during a wildfire event.

#### RATIONALE

As the Chelan Complex highlighted, the City's critical facilities are dependent on the main power supply's ability to be sustained throughout an incident. Chelan's emergency response capabilities are severely hindered if power is not maintained, and critical facilities such as the water pumps, hospital, schools and police and fire stations could be rendered inoperable during an incident.



Figure 4: Chelan Complex fire in the Industrial District. Picture retrieved from seattletimes.com

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

If the city chooses to adopt a WUI code, they should also consider adopting something similar to Appendix A: General Requirements of the IWUIC to also address the City of Chelan's infrastructure vulnerabilities to wildfire. For example, Section A102 of Appendix A provides for the clearance of brush from road ways as well as transmission and distribution lines, which could potentially be used as small fire breaks or strategic fire control lines within the community. Section A107 provides for defensible space around hydrant and pumping areas along with regulation of standby power supplies to the critical pumping facilities in case an interruption of power does occur, such as in the Chelan Complex.

The adoption of the IWUIC Appendix A, or similar adopted regulations, can result in significant capital improvement expenses (e.g. the purchase of backup generators for pumping stations) To help mitigate these costs, the capital facilities plan should budget for expenditures on the required updates, incrementally preparing the City over time. The public works department should be included in this discussion to properly plan for and implement these generators to ensure emergency power and fire flow, along with coordinating responsibilities during an event. Chelan Public Utility District (PUD) should also be engaged in an effort to establish an agreement on emergency fire flow.

#### **Additional Resources**

FEMA offers a Critical Infrastructure and Resilience Toolkit



## Recommendation 6: Adopt a Flammable Materials Code in the Warehouse District

Regulate storage of flammable materials in industrial areas to reduce wildfire risk to buildings and infrastructure.

#### RATIONALE

The Chelan Complex fire, and the Sleepy Hollow fire in Wenatchee, both demonstrated the need to mitigate risk in industrial and warehouse areas. Fruit cultivation, being one of Chelan's major industries, creates numerous warehouses with significant outside storage of bins and crates, used for transportation of harvested fruit. While it is necessary for these businesses to have access to these crates in great number, they are also a fire hazard. The location of the warehouse district within Chelan was heavily impacted by the Chelan Complex fire and could be again.



*Figure 8: Damage to Chelan industrial area. Photo retrieved from Wenatchee World* 

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

Instituting small changes to the city's code can result in significant risk reduction to commercial operations. Chapter 17.44 Warehousing and Industrial District mentions that no hazard of fire, explosion, or other physical damage to any adjacent buildings or plant growth is permitted. This provides the basis for regulation of flammable materials, but additional steps can be taken to address the storage of flammable materials.

The regulation of these flammable materials has already been developed in Wenatchee, Washington and applied in Chapter 3.20 Flammable Materials in the Wenatchee Building Code. These regulations control:

- Spacing and size of storage piles encompassing flammable bins and pallets.
- Emergency access to the area
- Regulated distances from piles to the structure
- Distance of critical power and telephone lines

Developing regulations in cooperation with these businesses and others in the warehouse district could allow for regulation to be implemented in the building process, while being less burdensome to all businesses that could be effected.

#### **Additional Support**

The <u>Wenatchee Storage of Combustible Materials Ordinance</u> can be an excellent resource. Additional assistance to local businesses can be explored in the Chumstick Coalition's <u>Emergency Business Assistance program</u>.



# Recommendation 7: Integrate Wildfire Areas into other Environmental Planning Objectives

Include wildfire areas in established environmental objectives to elevate wildfire mitigation while protecting natural amenities to the area.

#### RATIONALE

The Chelan County Hazard Plan ranks wildfire as the number one risk to the City of Chelan,

however this does not translate into other key planning concepts and documents – specifically the natural environment. For example, the Chelan Comprehensive Plan has language to protect critical areas and mitigate development from natural hazards such as landslide, flood and excessive slopes, but wildfire is not specifically mentioned. Including wildfire in the list of hazards within the community will provide the ability to regulate land use with a comprehensive understanding of the natural hazard landscape. Protecting wildfire risk areas can coincide with the conservation of view sheds and protection of parks and open space, safeguarding the natural amenities which make Chelan a more desirable place to live and visit.



*Figure 7: Tanker drop during the Chelan Complex fire. Photo retrieved from veooz.com* 

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

- Revise the Comprehensive Plan's Natural Systems/ Critical Areas section (Goal 2 Policy 1) to include moderate to extreme wildfire risk areas within the list of natural hazard areas.
- Add wildfire to the list of hazards under Chapter 14.10.010A (to be included in addition to flooding, erosion, landslide, seismic events or steep slope failures).
- Utilizing the wildfire hazard map, identify areas of moderate to extreme wildfire risk to incorporate into future environmental planning objectives.
- Consider exempting utility lines (14.10.040 C. Public Agency and Utility Exception) from a wildfire zone, provided that fuel mitigation work is continued along power poles and the use of intumescent paint is maintained by Chelan PUD.
- Consider relaxing vegetation removal requirements (14.10.040 G.) when creating defensible space in an otherwise non critical zone.
- Revise Chapter 17.52.130 Common Open Space Requirements, #3: change the wording "common open space containing natural features may be left unimproved" to "common open space containing natural features should be managed to achieve combined ecological and wildfire risk reduction objectives through an ecosystem based fire management approach."

#### ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

The City of <u>Durango, Colorado</u> includes wildfire linkages in their Parks and Open Space Master Plan.



## **Recommendation 8: Encourage Educational Opportunities in the Development Process**

Utilize and enhance the development process and building permit system to educate the development community and property owners.

#### RATIONALE

The City of Chelan can leverage the development application process as an opportunity to inform property owners while encouraging mitigation actions and explaining benefits of wildfire mitigation. Some development firms are already using many of the resources that are called for within the IWUIC, due to the availability and durability of materials. Coupling these materials with proper landscaping and neighborhood design techniques promotes a more fire conscious culture.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

Varying levels of outreach and education can be instituted according to the permit types in the City.

- Smaller projects (type IA and type IB projects) could provide property owners with an information sheet containing allowable building materials, when the owners request building permits.
- The project permit application process under 19.18.050 of the Chelan Municipal Code should require single structure permits to comply with a wildfire materials and fuels mitigation checklist in accordance with the wildfire risk map. Requirements of the checklist depending on the risk ranking that is given to the identified parcel of land.
- Larger project permits (type IIA through type IIIB), can utilize the City's design review to take into account wildfire mitigation opportunities.
- Permits for Planned Development Districts (PDD's), variances, and conditional use permits, should utilize the existing pre-application meeting process to establish mitigation activities in new development while adding Type IIB- Short Subdivision to the list of permits required to attend a pre-application meeting.
- Dual benefit opportunity areas such as critical sites, access and egress, sensitive areas, and open space should all be maximized for wildfire risk reduction purposes.
- Opportunities to utilize Policy 10 of the Residential section of the Land Use Plan which states, "provide incentives for planned residential development to encourage more efficient and creative development in the UGA" should also be explored.

#### ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

The City of Chelan Building/Planning Departments can collaborate on educational opportunities. Quick reference materials such as handouts and information on the City of Chelan webpage can summarize new wildfire code regulations. An Example of a mitigation checklist can be found at the <u>Institute for Business and Home Safety</u>. Examples of informational websites can be found at <u>Livingwithfire.org</u> and <u>Yakima County Building Department</u>.



### **Recommendation 9: Strengthen and Enforce Nuisance Provisions**

*Revise and enforce nuisance provisions to mitigate overgrown vegetation and buildup of flammable material throughout the city.* 

#### RATIONALE

Overgrown or poorly maintained lots pose a significant fire hazard to properties and surrounding



*Figure 9: Overgrown vegetation and privacy screening. Photo Ben Yellin* 

areas. The hazardous fuel that is created on these lots provides fuel for fire spread while being susceptible to embers, with the potential to create spot fires in developed areas. These lots have the potential to affect multiple structures, quickly overwhelming resources on the ground.

Conversations with city staff revealed that overgrown properties were known within the Chelan UGA. Unless there were complaints that would engage the code enforcement official, the resources were not in place for the city to act

on deficient land owners. Additionally, the site visit revealed that overgrown vegetation was an issue on both privately held land and public rights of way.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

Current definitions within Title 8.26.020 Nuisance Provisions, provide the ability to enforce the mitigation of hazardous conditions through Article Two of the Municipal Code Enforcement Procedures. The City should focus on the enforcement of these codes and align them with the WUI code when adopted. In order to further promote the cleanup of these areas, the City of Chelan should initiate the clearing of public rights of way and any publicly held land contributing to wildfire hazards in the UGA.

#### ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Public outreach can include:

- Outreach to homeowner associations, encouraging enforcement on the community level.
- Volunteer cleanup and educational events like the <u>Selah</u>, <u>Washington Boy Scout Troop</u>
- Participation in the NFPA Wildfire community Preparedness day



Figure 10: Flammable materials and overgrown vegetation in downtown Chelan. Photo: Molly Mowery

As knowledge of the importance of proper landscaping within the community increases, more complaint based cases should occur, providing the city a stronger basis to enforce nuisance provisions.



### **Potential Funding Sources**

<u>APA Disaster Recovery Programs</u>: provides a list of numerous grants available to communities.

<u>Assistance to Firefighters grant program</u>: Provided by FEMA this grant can be used to enhance a fire department resources, assist in prevention programs, and increase the number of fire fighters.

Washington Emergency Management <u>Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants</u>: are available for pre-disaster mitigation and post disaster recovery.

<u>Washington State DNR Firewise Communities Small Funds Grant</u>: is a cost share program for current and prospective Firewise communities.

<u>Urban and Community Forestry Financial Assistance</u>: provides funding along with technical assistance to create urban forestry programs.

<u>Washington State DNR Community Assistance Grants</u>: provides funding and technical assistance for fuels reduction in and around communities.

<u>Washington DNR Fire District Assistance Program</u>: provides funding to improve wildland fire department capabilities.

