

Leavenworth Area Community Wildfire Protection Plan

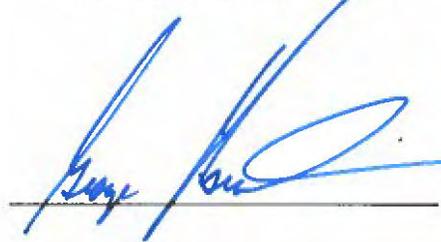
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Prepared by

The Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition

With assistance from the

Chelan County Fire District #3, Cascadia Conservation District, Washington Department of Natural Resources, United States Forest Service and concerned citizens of Chelan County



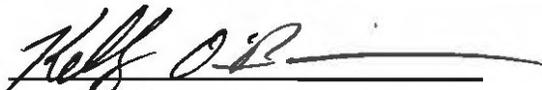
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Leavenworth Area Community Wildfire Protection Plan

2017 Update

Fire Resilient Landscapes, Fire Adapted Communities and Response in the Leavenworth Area. Includes vital information for Incident Management Teams and community preparedness.



Introduction

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Vision and Goals.....	1
Community Awareness.....	1
Values.....	2
History	3
Policy Background.....	3
Early History.....	4
Community Wildfire Protection Planning.....	4
Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition.....	5
Chumstick Hazardous Fuels Reduction Environmental Assessment.....	5
2014 CWPP Update Process.....	5
Planning Area	6
General Description.....	6
Demographics.....	6
Existing Residential Areas.....	10
Areas of Special Concern.....	11
Assessment	12
Existing Information.....	12
Vegetation.....	12
Fire Ecology.....	13
Fire History.....	13
General Fire Behavior Potential.....	13
Fuels/Hazards.....	14
Weather.....	14
Economics.....	15
Structural Vulnerability.....	15
Access.....	16
Structural Risk Evaluation.....	16
Fire Resilient Landscapes	17
Response	18
Protection Capabilities.....	18
Evacuation.....	19
Staging Area for Tactical Resources.....	20
Command Post Locations.....	20
Water Supplies.....	20
Fuel Breaks and Safety Zones.....	21
Communication and Incident Information.....	21
Key Contacts.....	21
Mitigation Action Plan	25

Appendix B: Incident Management Team Community Information

Appendix C: Business Resilience Framework

Appendix D: Automatic Response

Introduction

Citizens in the Leavenworth area of Chelan County have been concerned about the effects of wildfire for some time. The Hatchery Creek and Rat Creek fires in 1994 burned around two sides of Leavenworth and were visible from most homes. Residents who were present during the 1994 fire season share this common experience. The magnitude of those fires motivated some homeowners to apply for federal grants to reduce fuel loads on private property in the area in 2003. In 2005, the County Commissioners obtained funds to proactively plan and implement actions to protect lives and the community as well as reduce the risk of future wildfire-related disasters. The original Leavenworth Area Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was signed in 2005. Designed to be updated yearly, the Community Wildfire Protection Plan was not updated until 2017.

In the period of time between 2005 and 2017, Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition formed, several wildfires burned in the area, the Chumstick Hazardous Fuel Reduction Environmental Assessment was signed and in 2013, Leavenworth was identified as one of the eight national pilot Fire Adapted Communities members and has since been incorporated into the Washington Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network.

Vision and Goals

The vision of this CWPP is to protect the lives and property of the community and its essential infrastructure through outreach, strategic planning, and action.

This CWPP identifies projects that will protect people in the CWPP area, including residents, firefighters, and emergency personnel from injury or loss of life. A secondary goal of the CWPP is to minimize or eliminate damage or loss of property and essential infrastructure due to wildfire.

The Leavenworth Area CWPP recognizes the importance of resilient, fire adapted communities and identifies projects that support the development of such a community. Throughout this plan, resilience is emphasized. It is not a matter of if, but rather a matter of when, wildfires will impact the Leavenworth area. How we as a community respond to those wildfires (before, during and after the fire) will determine our success.

Community

The community of Leavenworth and the surrounding areas (Chumstick watershed, Mountain Home, Icicle Valley, and North Road) are very aware of the need to be prepared for wildfire. Leavenworth businesses and community members have been dramatically impacted by fires. The Rat Creek fire in 1994 was one of four (with Tyee, Hatchery, and Round Mountain) that collectively burned 180,000 acres in Chelan County. The Icicle Complex fire in 2001 burned approximately 6,797 acres and was located to the west of town in the Icicle Creek drainage. The Fischer fire occurred just east of town in 2004, burning 16,439 acres and forced the evacuation of 600 people from their homes. It spread into Eagle Creek in the Chumstick Creek watershed before it was stopped. In 2012, the Wenatchee Complex burned over 56,000 acres in Chelan County. Heavy smoke and significantly degraded air quality were major impacts from the Wenatchee Complex. The 2014 Chiwaukum Creek fire closed Highway 2 between Leavenworth and Seattle; due to heavy smoke, residents were finding alternate accommodations. Fires have burned all around the town of Leavenworth and have touched every area covered by this CWPP.

Introduction



Map of fires in the Leavenworth and surrounding areas. (2016)

Since 2008, the Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition and Cascadia Conservation District have been working to raise the level of community engagement and preparedness. Frequent mailings, community meetings, and outreach activities continue to bring attention to the need for wildfire preparedness.

Values

The citizens in the Leavenworth area value their homes, forests and privacy. Other values identified during the CWPP process include:

- Firefighter safety
- Community safety
- Infrastructure protection
- Ecological values (clean air and water)
- Local economic health
- Long-term forest health
- Land/property value
- Recreation

Residents of Leavenworth want to improve the safety of their community and many individuals have already conducted work to reduce fuels around their homes by implementing fuel reduction projects. When residents identify barriers to fuel reduction or forest restoration, they typically cite privacy concerns and financial costs. Barriers to large-scale treatment in the Leavenworth area include the lack of timber infrastructure, lack of biomass markets, and lengthy planning processes.

Policy Background

The enactment of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003 created opportunities for Counties to participate in community based forest planning and vegetation treatment project prioritization. This landmark legislation includes the first meaningful statutory incentives for the USDA Forest Service (USFS), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to give consideration to the priorities of local communities as they develop and implement forest management and hazardous fuels reduction projects.

In order for communities to take full advantage of this opportunity, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan must first be prepared. The Leavenworth Area CWPP is meant to conform to the intent and letter of HFRA. Leavenworth is a community at risk of catastrophic wildfire.

The process of developing a CWPP helps communities clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). It can also lead community members through valuable discussions regarding management options and implications for surrounding watersheds.

The language of the HFRA provides maximum flexibility for communities to determine the substance and detail of CWPPs and the process used to develop them. The HFRA emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and it places priority on treatments identified by communities themselves identify in a CWPP.

Communities have a tremendous opportunity to influence where and how federal agencies implement fuels reduction projects on federal lands and how additional federal funds may be distributed for projects on non-federal lands through the development of a CWPP.

The HFRA requires that three entities must mutually agree to the final contents of a CWPP:

- The applicable local government (County or City),
- The local fire departments, and
- The state entity responsible for forest management.

In addition, these entities are directed to consult with and involve local representatives of the USFS and BLM and other interested parties in the development of the plan. The process is intended to be open and collaborative, involving local and state officials, federal land managers, and the broad range of interested stakeholders.

The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is commonly considered the zone where structures and other human developments meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. This WUI zone poses tremendous risks to life, property, and infrastructure in associated communities and is one of the most dangerous and complicated situations firefighters face. In the absence of a CWPP, the HFRA limits the WUI to within ½ mile of a community's boundary or within 1½ miles where mitigating circumstances exist, such as steep slopes or the presence of a critical evacuation route. At least 50 percent of all funds appropriated for projects under the HFRA must be used within the WUI as defined either by a CWPP or by the limited definition provided in the HFRA where no CWPP exists.

In 2009, Congress passed the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement Act (FLAME Act), which directed the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of the Interior (DOI) to develop a national cohesive wildland fire management strategy to address wildland fire management across the United States.

History

The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy places a priority on working collaboratively with communities in the WUI to reduce their risk from large-scale wildfire. The Cohesive Strategy focuses on landscape restoration, the creation of fire-adapted communities, and response capabilities. This CWPP incorporates the primary goals of the National Cohesive Strategy into the Mitigation Action Plan.

Early History

In early February 2003, residents of Leavenworth, Washington were invited to a meeting at Icicle River Middle School to hear a presentation by representatives of the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on National Fire Plan Community Assistance and Wildlife-Urban Interface Projects. Working with Cascadia Conservation District (CCD), Chelan County Fire District #3 (CCFD3), the USFS, and the USFWS, the town of Leavenworth. An additional \$225,000 was awarded to this project area (\$100,000 in July 2003 and \$125,000 in September 2005). Homes in the Mountain Home, Dempsey, and Copper Notch Roads area were treated. Additionally, at Red Tail Canyon Farm (Chumstick Creek watershed), 15 acres of "demonstration sites" were completed to reflect the three levels of fuel reduction work that could be completed around area homes.

Education of landowners in the planning area was spearheaded by the Leavenworth Neighborhoods Steering Committee. Education was provided through radio interviews, public meetings, direct mailings, and one-on-one contacts. This outreach resulted in a Firewise workshop that stressed the benefits of defensible space, and videos of the philosophy were shared with many property owners. Homeowners in the planning area were provided with Firewise information and urged to clean up around their homes, riverways, and forest lands. Plans to create defensible space around homes were initiated by individuals through grant applications.

Community Wildfire Protection Planning

As individual projects were implemented to reduce fuel loads in the Mountain Home area, it was recognized that a broader approach that dealt with all aspects of fire safety should be applied. This resulted in the decision to develop a CWPP for the Leavenworth area. A community meeting was organized and a broad cross-section of stakeholders including citizens and property owners, local elected officials, representatives from CCFD#3, WDNR, USFS, utility companies, Emergency Medical Services, and the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) attended and discussed the feasibility of creating such a plan.

The 2005 Leavenworth Area CWPP was the result of these locally-led efforts and partnerships between private, local, state, and federal interests. Landowners, County Fire District staff, representatives of the USFS and Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and CCD assisted during the development of the 2005 Leavenworth Area CWPP.

Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition

The Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition (CWSC) began with efforts by local neighborhood groups and CWPP organizers to address wildfire issues in the Leavenworth community on all-lands and foster forest resiliency on National Forest lands. This highly engaged group of local residents, local fire district members, a Chelan County Commissioner, and the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and several conservation organizations received National Fire Plan grants for fire assessments of private properties and completed the CWPP in 2005.

History

With resources available through the National Forest Foundation's Capacity Building Program (CAP), the CWSC was formed in 2008 to implement the CWPP in a manner that addresses social, economic and ecological sustainability. The CWSC operates under the fiscal sponsorship of the Washington Resource Conservation and Development Council. Since 2008, the CWSC has worked to facilitate fuel reduction on private land as well as collaborative treatment on public land within the Leavenworth area, including the Chumstick watershed, Icicle Creek watershed, Mountain Home Road, and Ski Hill area.

Chumstick Hazardous Fuels Reduction Environmental Assessment

The CWSC and the USFS Wenatchee River Ranger District (WRRD) worked closely together in 2008 during the pre-NEPA collaborative learning process to develop a proposed action for the 20,000 acre WRRD Chumstick Hazardous Fuels Reduction project. The CWSC recommendations to the WRRD were developed using a topic committee structure which addressed key issues and opportunities as identified by the CWSC and WRRD. Additionally, the pre-NEPA process involved CWSC meeting presentations and participation by the WRRD District Ranger and resource specialists, CWSC field trips with USFS resource specialists, coordination with WRRD in Steering Committee meetings and preparatory meetings with CWSC. It resulted in the development of the Proposed Action, which addressed issues and potential conflicts in the proposed USFS project and allowed for a more productive NEPA process.

In January 2009, the WRRD project entered the official NEPA process. During the NEPA process, the USFS Interdisciplinary Team leader and District Ranger provided monthly project updates as well as continued discussion of emerging project issues at CWSC meetings. A Decision Notice was issued in June 2011. Project implementation began in 2013 and will total over 4,500 acres when complete. Initial treatment focused on completing the fuel breaks adjacent to private property and along critical evacuation routes (such as Walker and Clark Canyons). Beyond the Chumstick Hazardous Fuel Reduction project, the CWSC and the WRRD have also partnered successfully to secure Title II funding for fuel reduction along evacuation routes.

2017 CWPP Update Process

While updates were initially slated to occur yearly, the Leavenworth Area CWPP was not revised until 2017. A series of nine meetings were held during the update process in 2014, including a kick-off meeting, neighborhood-focused meetings (4), business community meetings (2), a county-wide education and outreach planning meeting, as well as technical committee meetings to finalize the plan (2). The document was updated and the Mitigation Action Plan was revised significantly to ensure project tracking and implementation easier and more efficient. However, the document was never signed and reviewed at two more meetings and reviewed by representatives from response, landscape, and community focus groups in 2017. It is expected that future updates will be necessary in order to reflect recent work done to address issues identified in the CWPP.

General Description of the Area

The Leavenworth CWPP planning area is approximately 55,121 acres and surrounds the town of Leavenworth in Chelan County, Washington (see Leavenworth CWPP Area Map). Areas within the Leavenworth planning area are further defined by drainages and include: Chumstick Creek watershed, Icicle Valley, North Road area, and Mountain Home Road area. Also located in the planning area are the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery and the Icicle and Cascade Orchards irrigation diversion head works and canals. Within the Leavenworth CWPP area, about 50% (27,734 acres) of the area is federally

Planning Area

managed, 3% (1,813 acres) is state owned, 16% is industrial timber lands and 31% (16,964 acres) is privately owned.

New residential development on private lands within the Leavenworth CWPP area is predominately rural in nature. The demographic center is the town of Leavenworth. Many of the homes at highest risk to wildfire are concentrated in the Chumstick drainage (including the contiguous side drainages), Icicle drainage, Mountain Home Road, and other regions separated by large areas of open forest, patches of dense forest, and grass or brush.

Each general area within the Leavenworth CWPP (Chumstick, Mountain Home, Icicle) is serviced by a main road. Chumstick Highway is the main artery to the areas of the Chumstick Valley (including all canyons off of the main Chumstick). Icicle Road provides the main access for the Icicle Valley, and North Road and Mountain Home Road provides the main access for those areas. Each subdivision will be difficult to evacuate and defend in the event of a fast moving wildland fire.

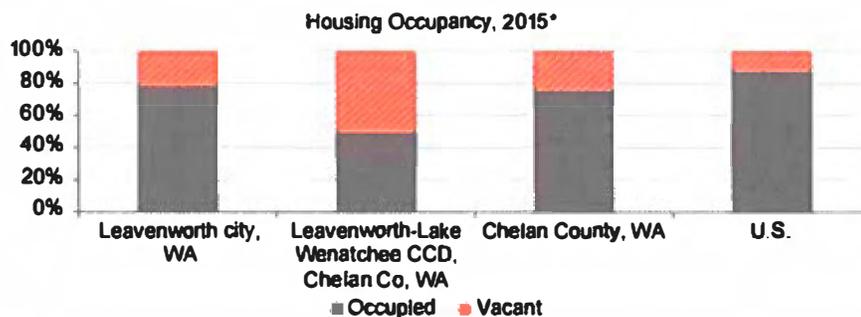
Very few home sites include adequate defensible space, and “common areas” (areas within and adjacent to the communities and individual homes) within the planning area are stocked with medium to heavy fuels. Fuel types are generally grass and trees in the lower slopes grading to open pine stands and then to mixed conifer types, with mature overstocked stands of Douglas fir/Ponderosa pine and Lodge pole pine on the ridges and upper slopes.

Infrastructure consists of overhead and underground power service, irrigation systems and a public domestic water system that serves part of the Icicle Valley. The Icicle Creek watershed is the source of domestic water for the town of Leavenworth. The Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad runs through the majority of the Chumstick valley. This has been a source of frequent small fires (see Fire History map).

Demographics

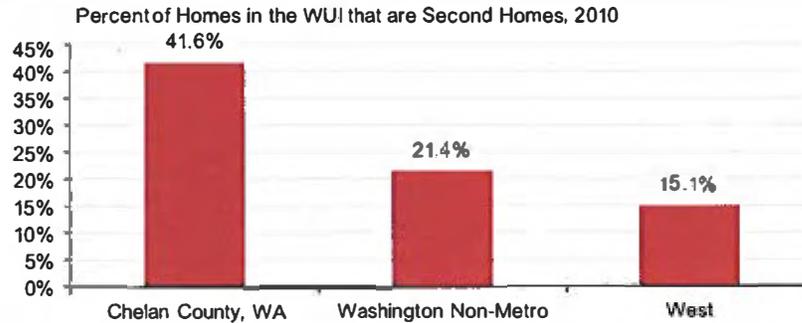
Headwaters Economics (www.headwaterseconomics.org) pulls information publicly available sources such as the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey Department. Unless otherwise noted, the data below came from Headwaters Economics.

- The 2015 median age in Chelan County was 39.8. In the Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee area, the 2015 median age was 53.3. Approximately 53% of the Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee area are over 50 years of age
- Headwaters Economics data supports that assessment, noting that over 41% of the Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee area are vacant (primarily used for seasonal, recreational or occasional use).

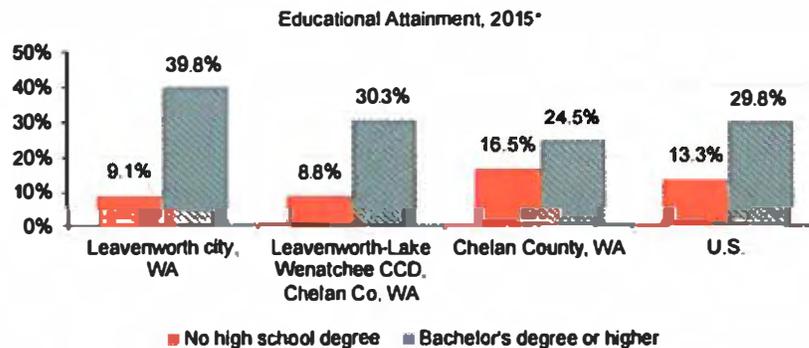


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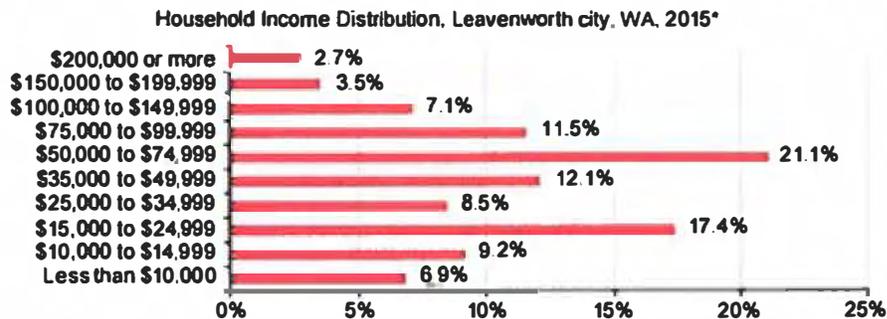
- When examining Chelan County homes within 500 meters of public forestlands (considered by Headwaters Economics as the wildland-urban interface), 41.6% were identified as second homes in 2010.



- Approximately 10% of the population in the Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee area self-identifies as Hispanic (compared to 26% of the Chelan County population). In the Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee area, of the remaining 90%, 88% self-identifies as "white alone."
- Approximately 30% of residents of the Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee area have a Bachelor's degree or higher while 8.8% do not have a high school degree.

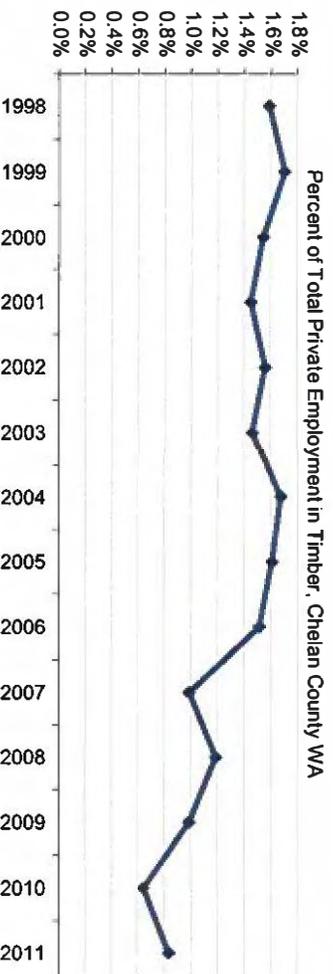


- The 2015 household income distribution in the Leavenworth area was as follows:

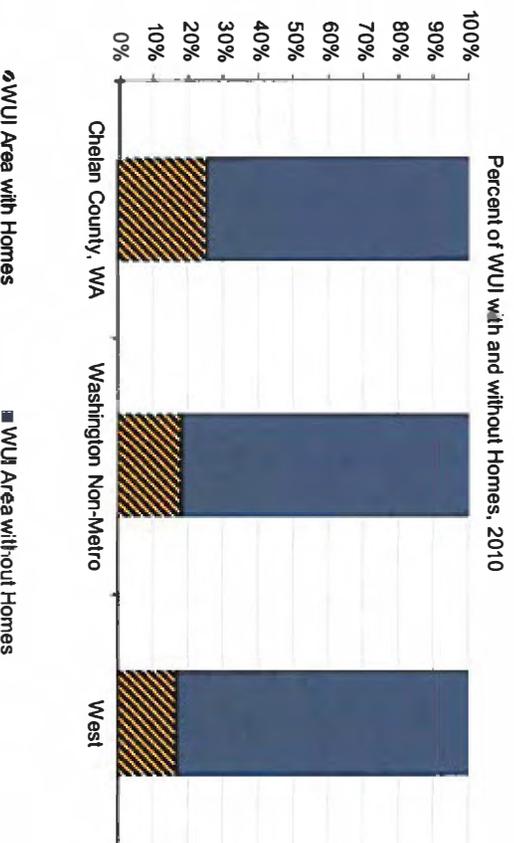


- While the timber industry played a significant role in the early development of the Leavenworth area, employment in the timber industry is now almost negligible at 0.8% of total private employment in 2011.

Planning Area



- Within Chelan County, approximately 78% of the land is federally-owned (predominately US Forest Service), 4% is State-owned, and 18% is privately-owned.
- According to Headwaters Economics, in 2010, Chelan County had 131 square miles of wildland-urban interface (defined as private forestlands within 500 meters of public forestlands). Approximately 25% of the wildland-urban interface has homes will the remaining 75% has yet to be developed. When compared to areas across the west, Chelan County was in the 92 percentile of existing risk to development (based on the amount of development within 500 meters of public forestland) and in the 86 percentile when considering the potential for future development.



Demographic analysis – Analysis of the demographic data available for the Leavenworth area illuminates several key points and challenges for community wildfire protection:

- There is an extremely high percentage of second homes within the Leavenworth area. Outreach efforts tailored specifically at this demography should be explored.
- Chelan County will face continuing pressure from development within the wildland-urban interface. Opportunities exist to promote responsible development within the wildland-urban interface and should be pursued.
- An extremely high percentage of Chelan County is federally-owned. Effective, landscape level solutions must therefore include federal partners.

Planning Area

Existing Residential Areas

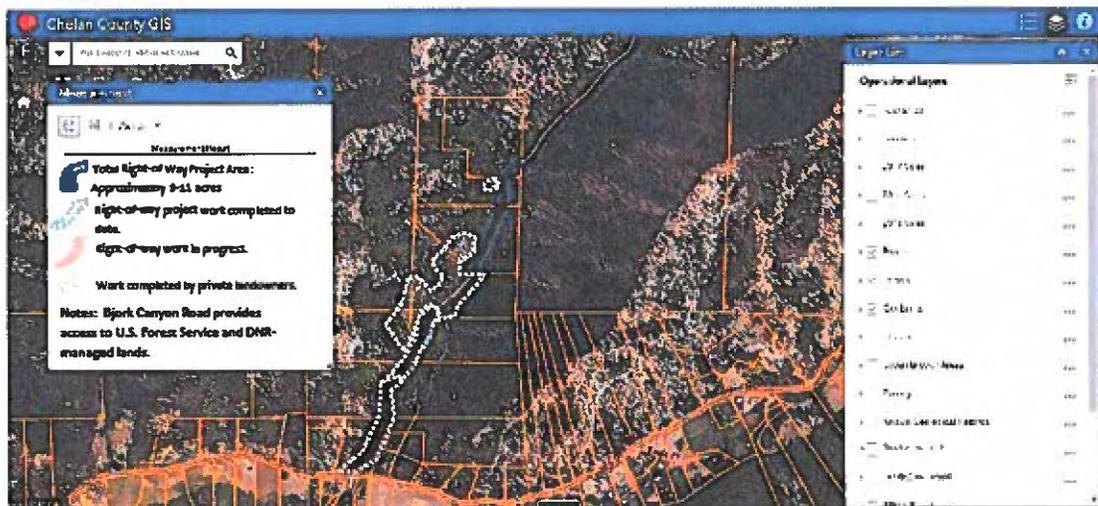
Icicle Valley – The Icicle Valley is serviced both by Icicle Road as well as East Leavenworth Road, providing two points of access for the valley. The upper valley (beyond East Leavenworth Road) consists of many larger homes which are spread out and have “one way in one way out” access driveways. Many of the homes located in the middle of the valley are relatively easy to defend, as opposed to homes located at the base of the valley walls. Hydrants are located regularly along Icicle Road between Leavenworth and Icicle Island Club group of homes. Electrical service is provided to the area via overhead lines. A fair number of homeowners have livestock; evacuation of which could be a factor. A few homes are located beyond the Icicle Island Club and are outside of the fire protection district.

Chumstick Creek watershed (including all side canyons) – The Chumstick Creek watershed is serviced by the Chumstick Highway which provides two points of access for the valley. Most of the smaller side canyons only have “one way in one way out” roads. However, several of the side canyons (Eagle Creek, Clark, and Little Chumstick) have through access into USFS managed lands. There is a mix of older homes which are spread out along the valley and side canyon bottoms and most of these have an adequate defensible space. Homes located deeper in the side canyons and along the valley walls generally do not have adequate defensible space. There are no hydrants in the area. Electrical power is either above or below ground. Evacuation of livestock could be a factor. The Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad has tracks that run nearly the entire length of the valley.

Some side canyons (Moon Canyon) have completed extensive defensible space while other side canyons (Second Creek) remain particularly dense with limited access. High visibility address signs are needed throughout the drainage. Over 50% of the Chumstick watershed has property tax assessments mailed outside of the local zip code.

Private industrial timberland (Weyerhaeuser) has seen extensive timber activity in the drainage. Slash in these areas is considerable and remains a threat until post-harvest treatment (if any) is completed. This is also true for units treated in 2013 and onward as part of the Chumstick Hazardous Fuel Reduction Environmental Assessment.

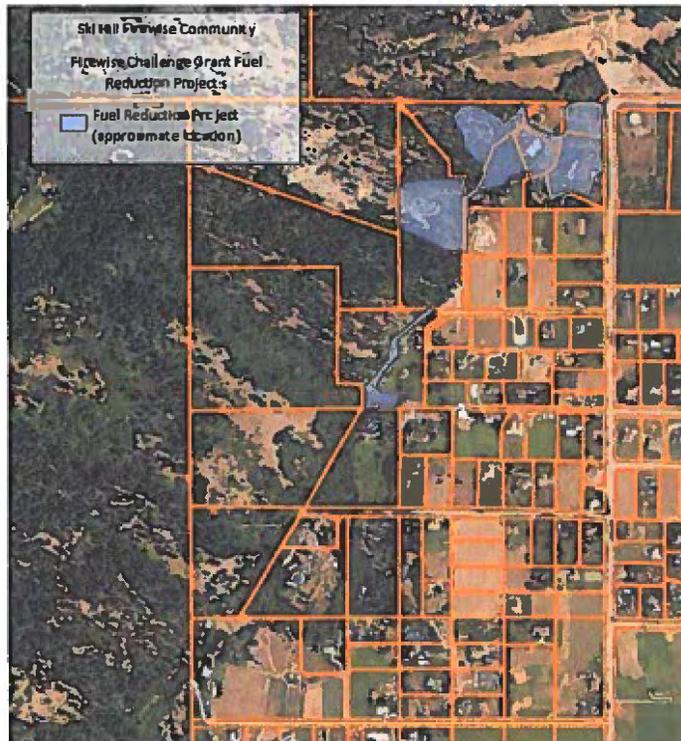
From 2014-17, Bjork Canyon Road residents have been diligently working to create defensible space around their homes. In 2017, residents participated in a CWSC/DNR cost share agreement and contracted work to create a shaded fuel break along their one-way-in/one-way-out access road. The fuel break ranges from 20-50 feet wide on each side of the road.



Planning Area

Ski Hill - Most of the homes located in the northeastern Ski Hill area are surrounded by orchard and have landscaped yards that allow for firefighters to safely defend these homes. All homes are surrounded in the larger scale by a large forested area. There are common areas and/or undeveloped lots that are not maintained and have higher fuel loads that could pose problems. Residential awareness of fire risk in this area appears to be mixed; many homeowners believe they are "basically in town" and do not recognize the hazards from adjacent wildlands.

In 2016, residents at the base of Turnwater Mountain west of Ski Hill Drive, north of Ranger Road, and south of the Ski Hill Ski Area formed a recognized Firewise Community. Residents living in the forested area south of Ski Hill Ski Area south to Spring Street were awarded a Firewise Challenge Grant from DNR. In 2017, these residents contracted a fuel reduction project along the toe slope and access roads. The goal of the community is to continue work extending to Ranger Road to reduce their risk to wildfire.



North Road Area (including Fox Canyon) – This area lies to the northeast of Leavenworth and is primarily orchard land with older homes scattered amongst the orchards and typically have adequate defensible space. Newer homes have been built along the edges of the orchards at the base of the valley walls and generally have less defensible space due to proximity to the forest.

Mountain Home Road Area (including Coppernotch, Dempsey Road, East Leavenworth Road) – This forested area is situated to the southeast of Leavenworth and is serviced primarily by East Leavenworth and Mountain Home Roads. East Leavenworth Road is paved and provides two points of entry for the area. Homes located along this road typically have adequate defensible space, though there has been high ownership turnover since the 2005 CWPP. Mountain Home Road is primarily a single lane dirt road that is very difficult to access during the winter. Homes located along this road are in a forested setting. Some homes had fuels reduction work implemented around them as part of the 2005 fuels reduction project. Communication with landowners on Mountain Home Road is good; an existing, loosely organized neighborhood group is in place and a mailing list is maintained by Mountain Home Lodge. Dispersed recreationists are increasingly making use of this area.

Planning Area

Copperton residents have also/will be completing an extensive fuel reduction project.

The general areas listed above are the locations with the highest housing density in the planning area and were not developed in the traditional subdivision method (with the exception of Ski Hill, Fox Canyon, and Icicle Island Club).

Areas of Special Concern

Downtown Leavenworth – The commercial district of Leavenworth has been heavily, if indirectly, impacted by wildfire in the past. Tourism is the economic driver for the Leavenworth area. Erroneous reports of the town "burning down," inappropriate use of file video footage dramatizing the situation in and around Leavenworth, as well as legitimate road closures and smoke impacts have all been identified by businesses as impacts from wildfire. A business resilience framework was developed as a part of the CWPP update process and is included in Appendix C. All of its recommendations have been incorporated into the Mitigation Action Plan.

Tumwater Canyon – Tumwater Canyon lies outside of the Chelan County Fire District #3 boundary, and as such, is outside of the Leavenworth Area CWPP boundary. **At present, it is not included in any CWPP within Chelan County;** CWPPs within the County were drawn by Fire District and Tumwater Canyon is not protected by any local Fire District. However, US Highway 2 runs through Tumwater Canyon and is a major route in and out of Leavenworth. Highway closures have the potential to disrupt tourism and travel as well as cut off one essential evacuation route for the town of Leavenworth. In addition, fires that begin in Tumwater Canyon have the potential to be wind-driven into the Chumstick drainage.

Assessment

Existing Information

A substantial amount of data is already available from several sources. Primary fire planning information/GIS data used in this plan came from CCFD3 (structure protection plan, evacuation plan, etc.), the USFS-Wenatchee River Ranger District (large fire history, some vegetation information), and WDNR (historic/potential vegetation, topography, fire cause statistics). Note: Portions of this document include intellectual property of the WDNR and are used herein by permission. Copyright 2004, WDNR. All Rights Reserved.

Vegetation

The Leavenworth Community Wildfire Planning area is located towards the eastern edge of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest in North Central Washington. The planning area varies in elevation from 3800' in the upper reaches of Chumstick Creek near French Creek to 1000' just southeast of Leavenworth near Highway 2. The majority of the planning area (80%) is dry forest vegetation of predominately ponderosa pine with some Douglas-fir and small amounts of grand fir. Ponderosa pine stands dominate the landscape covering 40,668 acres (74%) of the planning area. More mesic sites (e.g. north slopes and creek beds) have developed stands of Douglas-fir and some grand fir on 3,081 acres (6%). More moist vegetation groups such as moist grand fir and more moist montane meadows exist in higher reaches of side drainages such as in the Icicle and upper Chumstick drainages. Historically, the planning area supported both pure stands of open canopy ponderosa pine and some mixed conifer (ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and dry grand fir) dominated stands of age classes ranging from seedling to very large diameter. The Douglas-fir and grand fir stands were primarily located on higher north slopes and directly in the creek bottoms.

Currently, the primary vegetation type for the Leavenworth CWPP area is overstocked ponderosa pine forest with large amounts of Douglas-fir regeneration and intrusions of grand fir. Ponderosa pine is a shade intolerant species naturally adapted to survive in areas that experience fire on a regular basis. This frequent fire regime with a fire interval every 2-20 years was standard for the entire lower Wenatchee River valley. Northern aspects may act as fire refugia and not experience fire on the same interval. Fire plays a major role in how ponderosa pine is established and sustained on the landscape. Regular burning allows pine stands to flourish by removing underbrush and smaller competing trees. As the pines mature, their bark thickens and their lower branches are self-pruned, which also makes them better adapted in a fire environment. Older, pure ponderosa pine stands subjected to frequent fire often have a wide, open, park-like feel with scattered large trees (12-25 per acre) with a grass and scattered brush species understory. Fire also provides benefit by providing a mosaic of microhabitats across the landscape by creating openings, snag patches, and opportunities for a variety of plant species. In addition, these naturally occurring low intensity frequent fires would keep insects and plant diseases in check. The resulting increase in vegetative diversity benefits wildlife, as well as forest health/disease resistance. Conversely, the exclusion of fire over the last 60-90 years has allowed for the continuous horizontal and vertical fuel profiles of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir to develop and increase the susceptibility for high intensity, stand replacement fires.

Fire Ecology

When the natural fire regime is altered (primarily through fire exclusion) ponderosa pine stands become denser. Shading and competition will inhibit the growth of pine and allow more shade tolerant species, such as Douglas fir and grand fir, to become established along with other understory brush species. This overstocked condition will produce vertical and horizontal fuel profile continuities which often result in high

Assessment

intensity stand replacement fires. Additionally, denser stands are often more susceptible to the spread of insects and disease which provide more dead standing and down fuels. Vegetation within frequent fire regimes (with fires at intervals of 0-35 years) become unstable as fire frequency is disrupted (e.g. by fire suppression or fire exclusion). These forest types rely on the dynamics of fire to lower competition amongst species, keep areas of disease and insects in check and clean up the dead and downed materials (fuel). If there are no fires in a 0-70 year period to manipulate the dry forest, the forest is considered in a Condition Class II (Condition Class I is considered a normally functioning and structured forest community). No fires over a longer period produce a densely stocked stand of pines and shade tolerant species. This Condition Class III situation will result in the loss of forest cover, damage to watersheds, altered wildlife habitat, and potential soil damage when the inevitable uncharacteristic high intensity fire occurs. Most of the forested areas in the Leavenworth CWPP area are in Condition Classes II and III (98%, 54,144 acres).

Thinning may be warranted in an effort to emulate fire as a process (that is, to consume and break up the pattern of fuels) and increase the area conducive to lower intensity fires that allow access to fire suppression forces. Thinning and prescribed burning activities can take place within or adjacent to the Leavenworth CWPP area in an attempt to lower the trend of increasing fuels.

Fire History

Since 1970, over two hundred fires have occurred within the Leavenworth CWPP area. (See Fire History Maps [North](#) and [South](#) (updated 2015.)) Fires are started naturally by lightning in the Leavenworth CWPP area nearly annually and are typically concentrated along ridge tops though random strikes may occur anywhere. In addition, human caused fire starts are also occurring (and increasing) as a result of other activities, such as recreation (campfires) and debris burning. The Chumstick Valley has seen a very high number of fire starts along the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad tracks in the past but that concentration has diminished somewhat with new maintenance practices employed by the railroad. The size of the fires may vary, but typically small fires of a few to several acres occur on a 5-10 year interval. Large fires (those greater than 1000 acres) have occurred in 1994 (Rat-Hatchery Creek Fire, 43,000 acres), 2001 (Icicle Complex Fire, 6,400 acres), 2004 (Fischer Fire, 16,439 acres), 2013 (Eagle Fire, 1,476 acres), 2014 (Chiwaukum Creek Complex, 14,201 acres), and 2016 (Suncrest Fire, 390 acres). Conditions are still conducive for a large, high severity fire, particularly in the Chumstick drainage.

General Fire Behavior Potential

Weather, topography, and fuels affect wildfire behavior. The Leavenworth CWPP area, like other areas of Chelan County, is prone to severe weather conditions in late summer that can support extreme fire behavior. The terrain is an extremely important aspect of expected fire behavior in this area. Chumstick Creek runs generally north and south but has varied topographic conditions and side drainages that funnel the winds across the Chumstick Creek watershed where the velocity increases as air is forced into the confined area. This influence on fire behavior was observed in 1994 when the Rat-Hatchery Creek fire came out of the Icicle drainage and burned over Mill Creek to the east. The Fischer Fire in 2004 had potential to burn north up the Chumstick valley with typical up valley and upslope winds but an unusual northwest flow during the duration of the fire slowed its advance.

The landscape has many valleys with steep slopes. Stands in the area are dense and continuous with most trees less than 18 inches in diameter. Many stands have closed canopies and abundant ladder fuels. Continuous, tall underbrush also predominates. Insect infestations of western pine beetle and/or fir engraver beetle are becoming more prevalent.

Assessment

Chumstick Creek watershed residences are adjacent to areas of grass, brush and thick pine fuels on the lower slopes. The mid to upper slopes are more heavily forested. Fire may move rapidly through these common areas with the potential for spotting highest in the adjacent forested areas and could be difficult to manage if wind is a factor. These brush and dense forest fuel types could produce fast moving fires especially in areas of steep slopes or with sustained winds. The threat would soon be in all areas of the community with fire potential to involve all adjacent structures. Slash piles and landing sites in the Chumstick drainage from private industrial timber lands (Weyerhaeuser) and from the Chumstick Hazardous Fuels Environmental Assessment project have the potential for significant flame lengths if fire is introduced prior to post-harvest treatments.

Areas less susceptible to rapid rate of spread wildfires are the areas consumed by the 1994 Rat-Hatchery Creek Fire and Icicle Complex fires and the diminishing area of existing agricultural lands, although unregulated vegetation growth will soon make this area conducive to fire as well. Since the weather and topography of a community cannot be changed, the best approach to minimize the risk to people and potential property losses is to modify and/or reduce fuels surrounding the home, as well as at the landscape level. Fuels treatments within and adjacent to a community can improve safety for fire fighters, help overall fire suppression efforts be successful, and reduce potential risk/damage to individual structures/property. Wildlife habitat benefits can also be gained through fuels reduction and natural vegetation restoration projects.

Fuels/Hazards

The WDNR has classified the area surrounding Leavenworth as a 'high risk' WUI community. Past activities such as logging, grazing and fire suppression have altered the normal fire regime, stand species composition and affected forest health. Dense, overstocked stands of trees are increasing the fire hazard in the Leavenworth CWPP. Pockets of trees are being affected by low level (~0.3 to 4.5 trees/acre) infestation by mountain pine beetle and/or fir engraver (WDNR GIS; see previous Vegetation map) and root rot (disease) is also a problem. Stands often have contiguous crowns and ladder fuels in the form of young conifers and tall brush species. All of these variables provide a continuous fuel profile which can create conditions for an intense and fast moving fire.

Weather

Information below from www.weather.com

Month	Average High	Average Low	Mean	Average Precipitation	Record High	Record Low
Jan	35	20	28	4.50	64 (1971)	-25 (1950)
Feb	43	22	33	2.72	64 (1988)	-25 (1950)
Mar	53	28	41	2.09	76 (1994)	-6 (1955)
Apr	62	34	48	1.11	88 (1987)	19 (1972)
May	71	41	56	1.07	101 (1986)	24 (2002)
June	78	48	63	1.07	105 (1992)	31 (1954)
July	87	52	70	0.39	107 (1979)	34 (1963)
Aug	88	51	70	0.46	108 (1967)	30 (1980)
Sept	79	43	61	0.65	102 (1988)	24 (1983)
Oct	63	34	49	2.07	91 (1958)	11 (2002)
Nov	44	28	36	4.50	68 (1989)	-10 (1959)
Dec	33	20	27	4.49	60 (1967)	-36 (1968)

Assessment

Winds in the Leavenworth area are variable; however, wind is typically up-slope/up-canyon in the mornings and down-slope/down-canyons in the afternoons.

Economics

Leavenworth and the surrounding areas rely heavily on tourism. According to the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce, the busiest month for tourist revenue is December, followed by the summer season: August, July, June/September. As a result, Leavenworth is economically vulnerable to wildfire impacts. An assessment of these impacts and recommended mitigations has been attached in the Business Resilience Framework in Appendix A. All of the identified mitigations in the Business Resilience Framework has been incorporated into the Mitigation Action Plan.

Structural Vulnerability

Residences within the boundaries of CCFD3 are wildly dispersed and are somewhat entwined into the forest landscape. Access, topography, slope, and fuels all play a role in each structure's fire risk; timber mixed with light fuel is conducive to fast moving wildfires. For these reasons, residences within the Chumstick Creek watershed and connected drainages are at the highest risk for large fire loss. Not having a water system in the drainage limits the amount of protection CCFD3 can supply. Structures within the City limits and the bottomlands along the Icicle Creek and Wenatchee River are primarily concerned with widespread spotting potential as their primary risk.

Access

There are several main roads that serve as designated emergency evacuation routes including Chumstick Highway, North Road, Highway 2, Ski Hill Drive, Mountain Home Road and Icicle Road. However, several of the roads that access canyons or valleys are dead end roads. Not all roads in the planning area are paved or in suitable condition for fire equipment. Therefore, road access has been identified as a concern.

Structural Risk Evaluation

An area risk assessment was completed by WDNR (NFP-299 area risk assessment) that grouped the area rather than analyzing risk to individual structures. The fire risk assessment for the area surrounding Leavenworth ranked as high. Individual structure assessments are recommended as part of the Mitigation Action Plan.

Outreach and Education

Much of the outreach and education completed in the Leavenworth area to date has focused on defensible space, home hardening (structural vulnerability of embers), and individual and family preparedness. A moderate emphasis has been placed on preparing those with special needs and business continuity planning. Relatively little emphasis has been placed evacuation (routes), engaging limited English populations (LEP), sheltering in place, and developing the foundation for long-term recovery efforts (organization or community long-term recovery plan).

Fire Resilient Landscapes

In order to maximize the fuels reduction work planned for private land, it would be desirable for complementary projects to take place on adjacent USFS managed lands in and adjacent to Leavenworth Area CWPP. The CWPP is recognized as the instrument necessary to organize and educate the public to further encourage and suggest design of such future projects. As approximately 78% of Chelan County is federally-owned (largely Forest Service), community wildfire protection must be integrated into the US Forest Service planning process.

As the Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forest continues to implement the Forest Restoration Strategy, efforts should be made to incorporate social and economic concerns into the Potential Landscape Treatment Area selection process.

Within the boundaries of the Leavenworth Area CWPP, the Wenatchee River Ranger District is currently implementing projects designed under the Chumstick Hazardous Fuel Reduction Environmental Assessment ([map of fuel reduction projects on private and federal lands in the CWPP](#) as of 2016). Fuels treatments are underway in the Van Creek drainage (off of Eagle Creek), Walker Canyon, Clark Canyon and in the Freund Canyon area. These canyons had been identified as a secondary ingress/egress route for much of the Chumstick.

Prescribed burning treatments in the above areas have begun and are likely to lag 1-2 years behind completion of the commercial entry. This is to allow the fuels to cure enough to carry fire. Pile burning will initially focus on the landings. In recent years, the Wenatchee River Ranger District has used prescribed fire on approximately 700 acres per year. Fire and fuels treatment activity accomplishment acres have averaged approximately 2,500 acres per year. Treatment areas, once approved through the National Environmental Policy Act process, may wait years before seeing implementation.

At present, no future project areas are planned within the Leavenworth Area CWPP boundary on USFS lands. The nearest future project is likely in the lower Chiwawa, Little Chumstick, Beaver, and Big Meadow watersheds north of the Chumstick drainage. No planning activities are scheduled for the Tumwater area (while technically outside of the Leavenworth CWPP area, fire activity in Tumwater Canyon has the potential to significantly impact the Leavenworth CWPP area).

In the near-term, efforts to coordinate other projects that maximize the benefits of landscape fuels reduction involving other public and private entities, and as outlined within the Leavenworth Area CWPP Mitigation Action Plan, should be presented to the USFS-Wenatchee River Ranger District for potential inclusion in their plan of work as it is amended. While no large-scale planning process is likely in the Leavenworth CWPP area for 2-5 years or more, opportunities may exist for strategic treatment areas to be accomplished through the use of a Categorical Exclusion.

Response

Protection Capabilities

Chelan County Fire District #3 (CCFD3) is responsible for protection of private property in the area surrounding the community of Leavenworth. District boundaries include the Chumstick Creek watershed, Ski Hill Drive, Icicle Road, East Leavenworth Road, and Highway 2. The City of Leavenworth is included in the protection area of CCFD3 (see the attached district boundary map). The WDNR is the primary agency responsible for fire protection on forested private and state lands while the USFS is the primary agency responsible for management of fires on federal land. Areas outside the boundaries of the CCFD3 are not guaranteed a fire response from the District. DNR will respond to forest fires in those areas; however, the WADNR does not have responsibility for structures. The District maintains mutual aid agreements with WDNR and all fire districts within Chelan and Douglas Counties.

The District is a small combination department covering approximately 30 square miles. The District employs three career employees and approximately 30 volunteers. CCFD3 has two stations with the primary station being at 228 Chumstick Road just off Highway 2 and the second being 7 miles north along Chumstick Road. Depending on the location within the District, response times average 3-5 minutes within the City limits, 6-10 minutes to the 6-mile marker up the Chumstick Highway, 10-15 minutes up Mountain Home, and 10-15 minutes to the Icicle Island Club.

Current Equipment:

- 3 Type I structure engines
- 2 Type III wildland engines
- 1 Type VI brush truck (250 gallons)
- 2 Type II 2,500 gallon tenders
- 1 105' ladder truck
- 3 Command vehicles

The objective of the CCFD3 structure protection plan is to safely and efficiently manage resources to protect life, property and resources in the event of an approaching wildfire. Strategy decisions shall take into account the following tactical considerations:

Bottomlands are commonly grasslands with some scattering of timber, and creek beds. Slopes are steep and heavily timbered. Fire may move rapidly through bottomlands igniting slopes where spotting, torching, and crowning can occur. Slopes and bottomlands are heavily populated with structures.

1. Most homes will require maximum effort to defend, requiring prompt implementation of this plan and the need to triage (determine which can safely be defended) structures for defensibility. **NO HOME IS WORTH A LIFE.**
2. Access to areas differs in locations. Bottomlands are commonly accessed by county road or state highway. Slopes are accessed by long private drives in varying conditions. Access to localized structures is critical in completing structure triage.
3. Homes range from small trailer homes to very large stick frame and log dwellings in the district to multistory commercial structures in the City of Leavenworth.
4. A community water system exists within the city limits including Icicle Road and East Leavenworth Road to the City of Leavenworth treatment facility 3 miles southwest from Leavenworth along Icicle Creek. The Chumstick has no water system except for an occasional personal water system; the fire station at mile 7 has 30,000 gallons in underground tanks available. Water for the Chumstick will have to be provided by water tenders.
5. CCFD3 and its cooperators cannot assemble enough structure protection capabilities to protect all resources within the District. Successful defense from wildfire will depend upon structural triage, and time for pre-treatment with mobile tactics. Resources from state and federal agencies will be necessary to implement the strategies described.

Response

Evacuation

The Chelan County Emergency Management Program administers the evacuation of the area surrounding Leavenworth in the event of a wildfire.

Within Chelan County, three evacuation levels are used:

LEVEL 1—A Level 1 Evacuation means "be ready." Residents should be aware of the danger that exists in their area, and monitor local media outlets for information. Residents with special needs (such as a susceptibility to breathing problems in wildfires or those with animals/pets) should take note and begin making arrangements to evacuate. For wildfires, smoke can often cause the most problems for residents, especially those sensitive to smoke and animals. Evacuations at this time are voluntary.

LEVEL 2—A Level 2 Evacuation means "get set." This level indicates there is significant danger to your area and residents should either voluntarily relocate to a shelter or stay with friends/family outside of the affected area. If residents chose to remain, be set to go at a moment's notice.

LEVEL 3—A Level 3 Evacuation means "go immediately." Danger to your area is current or imminent, and you should leave immediately. Listen to local media, and watch for emergency personnel who may be coming by to give further instructions regarding the evacuation.

Checkpoints on roads leading into the evacuated areas will be maintained by Chelan County Sheriff's Deputies. Access into these areas may be restricted (even to residents) to maintain safe ingress/egress for fire personnel as well as to protect the property and belongings of those evacuated.

In the event of a fire, the Apple Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross will establish shelters at local community centers or safe zones. The Wenatchee Valley Humane Society will work with landowners to find a safe location for livestock as well as domestic animals for homeowners who cannot take their animals with them. Additionally, Chelan County Fairgrounds in Cashmere has been identified as a location that can accommodate livestock in the event of a wildfire.

Chelan County Fairgrounds: (509) 782-3232, 5700 Wescott Avenue, Cashmere, WA
Wenatchee Valley Humane Society: (509) 662-9577, 1474 S Wenatchee Ave, Wenatchee WA

Staging Area for Tactical Resources

If a fire threatens the area surrounding Leavenworth, WDNR is the primary agency for fire protection on forested private and state lands and the USDA Forest Service is the primary agency responsible for management of fires on federal lands. CCFD3 will provide first response with mutual aid resources available throughout the county. These resources may respond to a pre-designated staging area. Staging area options include:

- Chelan County Fire District #3, Station #1 at 228 Chumstick Highway
- Cascade High School, 10190 Chumstick Highway
- Leavenworth Fish Hatchery at 12790 East Leavenworth Road
- Chelan County Fire District #3, Station #2 at 7 miles north along Chumstick Highway

Command Post Locations

Response

Chelan County Fire District #3, Station #1, 228 Chumstick Road

- Mainline (509) 548-7711
- Second line (509) 548-4091
- Fax line (509) 548-0307
- Email chief3@nwi.net

Leavenworth Fish Hatchery, 12790 East Leavenworth Road

- Office (509) 548-7641

Water Supplies

Water sources are primarily surface water withdrawal sites located on private land and right-of-ways at stream crossings. The Fire Atlas (Appendix A) produced by the US Forest Service displays potential water sites.

Additional sites for water storage tanks for firefighting purposes have been tentatively identified. Finding funding for the development of tanks will be pursued as part of the Mitigation Action Plan of this CWPP.

Fuel Breaks and Safety Zones

A primary treatment goal in the CWPP area is the creation of strategically-placed fuel breaks adjacent to federally managed lands in the planning area and along roads to allow for safe ingress and egress. Fuel breaks have been completed under the Chumstick Hazardous Fuels Treatment Environmental Assessment. These fuel breaks include areas in Walker and Clark Canyon. [See the map of planned and completed treatments in the Chumstick area](#) as of 2016.

Communication and Incident Information

Communication and incident information is a high priority for the Leavenworth area. See Appendix B for more detailed recommendations regarding communication during an incident.

Key Contacts

Agency	Role	Name/Position	Phone	Alternate Contact
American Red Cross, Apple Valley Chapter	Shelters/evacuee services	Director	509-663-3907	director@applevalleyredcross.org Disaster Assistance: Press 2
Bavarian Village Business Association	Business outreach and communication	Cary Sanger	509-548-7411	info@dascopyshoppe.com Cell: 509-679-0347
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad		Terry	1-817-593-6283	Dispatch staffed 24/7 Terry cell: 425-239-5311

Response

Agency	Role	Name/Position	Phone	Alternate Contact
Cascade School District	Facilities/Coordination	William Motsenbocker, Superintendent	509-548-5885	wmotsenbocker@cascadesd.org Cell: 509-499-7663
Cascade School District	School Bus routes	Tim Bentz, Director of Transportation	509-548-6039	tbentz@cascadesd.org
Cascadia Conservation District	Landowner assistance programs	Amanda Levesque	509-436-1601	patrickh@cascadiacd.org Cell: 425-210-4446
Central Washington Interagency Communication Center (CWICC)	Dispatch	Brant Stanger, Center Manager	509-884-3473	24 hour operation
Chelan County Department of Emergency Management	Evacuations, Incident management, Coordination	Sergeant Kent Sisson	509-663-6863	kent_sisson@co.chelan.wa.us Cell: 509-630-7506 Rivercom: 509-663-9911
Chelan County Fairgrounds	Large animal evacuation/shelter	Karen Welch Manager Hours: M-TH, 9-3 PM.	509-782-3232	karen.weich@co.chelan.wa.us Cell: 509-679-7676 Home: 509-884-7235, if no contact, call County Commissioner
Chelan County Fire District #3	Response	Ross Frank, Commissioner	509-548-4512	info@redtailcanyonfarm.com Cell: 509-741-0959
Chelan County Fire District #3	Response	Thom Stanton, Commissioner		aziscohos@live.com Home: 509-548-5727
Chelan County Fire District #3	Response, Facilities	Kelly O'Brien, Chief	509-548-7711	Chief3@chelanfd3.org Cell: 509-433-1292 Home: 548-7995
Chelan County Fire District #3	Response	Glenn Brautaset, Assistant Chief	509-548-7711	glenn@chelanfd3.org Cell: 509-670-6333
Chelan County Fire District #3	Response	Dave Nalle, Deputy Chief	509-548-7711	dave@chelanfd3.org Cell: 509-433-1291 Home: 509-548-7087

Response

Agency	Role	Name/Position	Phone	Alternate Contact
Chelan County Fire Districts #4/#9	Response	Mick Lamar, Chief		Cell: 509-860-5626
Chelan County Public Utilities District	Public utilities, power service		509-663-8121	Emergency Response Line 1-877-8123 - dispatch Leavenworth PUD building 509-548-7761
Chelan County Public Utilities District	Public Affairs	Suzanne Hartman	509-663-8121	Suzanne.hartman@chelanpud.org 509-881-7300
Chelan County Public Works	Public works, construction	Mitch Reister, Director, PE Asst. Director Eric Pierson	509-667-6415	mitch.reister@co.chelan.wa.us Cell: 509-699-9974 eric.pierson@co.chelan.wa.us Cell: 509-421-8578
Chelan County Public Works	Public works, construction	Dan Mayfield, Road Foreman Asst. Foreman Mike Whitford	509-548-7272	dan.mayfield@co.chelan.wa.us Cell: 509-860-4712 mike.whitford@co.chelan.wa.us Cell: 509-669-6960
Chelan County Sherriff	Evacuations, Response	Brian Burnett, Sherriff	509-667-6851	brian.burnett@co.chelan.wa.us Cell: 509-630-7599 Rivercom: 509-663-9911
Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition	Coordination, communication			info@chumstickcoalition.org
City of Leavenworth	City Services	Cheri Farivar, Mayor	509-548-5275	mayor@cityofleavenworth.com Cell: 670-9086 Home: 548-7867
City of Leavenworth	City Services	Joel Walinski, City Administrator	509-548-5275	Cityadministrator@leavenworth.com Cell: 507-582-857?
City of Leavenworth	City Services	Terry Gildersleeve Superintendent	509-548-5275	terryg@cityofleavenworth.com Cell: 509-433-2353

Response

Agency	Role	Name/Position	Phone	Alternate Contact
Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce	Business outreach and communication, media support	Jessica Robinson	509-548-5807	media@leavenworth.org Cell: 509-264-3750
Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery	Incident Command Post	Travis Collier	509-548-7641	Travis_collier@fishfws.gov Cell: 509-264-1352
Natural Resources Conservation District	Landowner assistance programs, post-fire assistance	Sarah Troutman-Zahn	509-422-0855, ext 119	Sarah.troutman.zahn@wa.usda.gov Cell: 509-607-9004
National Weather Service	Post-fire impacts	Katherine Rowden	509-244-0110, ext 228	Katherine.rowden@noaa.gov Cell: 509-714-4524
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests	Response, planning	Michael Williams, Forest Supervisor		
RiverCom	Dispatch		509-663-9911	24 hour operations.
Washington State Department of Natural Resources	Landowner assistance programs	Cindi Tonasket	509-899-0298	Cynthia.tonasket@dnr.wa.gov Cell: 360-301-9720
Washington State Department of Transportation		Dean Hills		Cell: 509-670-9250
Washington State Patrol	Response			
Wenatchee River Ranger District	Response	Jeff Rivera, District Ranger	509-548-2550	Jrivera02@fs.fed.us
Wenatchee River Ranger District	Response	Michelle Ellis, FMO	509-548-2550	Mrellis@fs.fed.us Cell: 509-860-0781
Wenatchee River Ranger District	Response, Communications	Susan Peterson, Public Information Officer	509-548-2550	scpeterson@fs.fed.us Cell: 509-630-1066

Response

Agency	Role	Name/Position	Phone	Alternate Contact
Wenatchee Valley Humane Society	Pet care/evacuations		509-662-9577	This number rings to Animal Control (Press 1) and Humane Society (Press 2) Animal Control has 24 hour response.

Mitigation Action Plan

There are three main categories of mitigation actions identified by members of the Leavenworth CWPP committee. These categories correspond to the three emphasis areas of the National Cohesive Strategy. Categories include 1) fire adapted communities, 2) fire resilient landscapes and 3) response. Natural vegetation and habitat restoration activities are incorporated into fuels reduction projects.

Recommendations are organized into categories and listed in order of priority. Projects that address human safety issues will be of a higher priority than projects that benefit homes. No home is worth a life.

Creation of a proactive knowledgeable community through education and outreach was identified as one of the most important tools to be included in the plan. The objective of this portion of the plan is to provide information to landowners and visitors to increase knowledge and understanding of fire related issues.

The creation and maintenance of landscapes both around homes and across the landscape was the second priority of the landowner committee. Implementing defensible space around homes was identified as the first priority for fuels reduction and the second priority was the general landscape.

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 1: Fire Adapted Communities

Utilize outreach, communication and education to create a more resilient fire adapted community.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
BEFORE THE FIRE					
<p>Compile essential Firewise information and distribute it to landowners and businesses in and adjacent to the Leavenworth CWPP area.</p> <p>Target: Residents Second homes Vacation rentals Real estate agents New homeowners</p>	<p>Compile information: Firewise Defensible Space Ready, Set, Go! Ember awareness Emergency Planning What to do in case of fire Develop targeted messaging. Identify funding Secure mailing list Mail</p>	Number of landowners reached	CWSC	CWSC Cascadia CD WADNR USFS Chamber BVBA Real estate Insurance Companies CCFD3	H
Provide wildfire information to homeowners association meetings.	Identify HOAs Determine Contacts Determine Schedule Provide information	Number of HOAs reached	CCFD3 CWSC, Cascadia CD	CCFD3 CWSC WADNR NRCS	H
Hold an annual Firewise workshop, inviting the entire watershed, for all interested residents.	Network with Cascadia, WSU Extension, DNR Identify funding Recruit participants Plan workshop Present workshop Increase number of neighborhood groups	Number of participants	CWSC	CWSC Cascadia CD NRCS WADNR WSU Extension CCFD3 USFS	H
Maintain Firewise Community status in the Chumstick.	Hold Firewise Day Track in-kind contributions Report annually	Annual renewal	CWSC	Cascadia CD WADNR	H

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 1: Fire Adapted Communities

Utilize outreach, communication and education to create a more resilient, fire adapted community.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Pursue Firewise Community status in other neighborhoods within the CWPP.	Network with Cascadia Recruit neighborhood sparkplugs. Consider workshop introducing process.	Number of Firewise Communities recognized in Leavenworth CWPP area.	CWSC Landowner sparkplugs	Cascadia CD CWSC WA DNR	H
Utilize Ready, Set, Go! Program materials in the CWPP area.	Report RSG! participation in AMS system. Consider applying for RSG! grant. Produce one publication for Chelan County as described in outreach meeting. Acquire additional materials for distribution. Encourage use of RSG! within Chelan County.	Number RSG! guides distributed.	CCFD3	CWSC CCFD3 WA DNR Chelan County EMD	H
Encourage homeowners to display addressing on visible signage.	Mail address order forms to all landowners within the Leavenworth Area CWPP.	Address signs ordered.	CCFD3	CCFD3 CWSC	H
Conduct risk assessments of individual structures and essential infrastructure for the entire planning area and implement identified recommendations.	Secure funding Identify assessors Train assessors if needed Assess and compile Pre-attack map Implement	# Structures Assessed.	CCFD3	CCFD3 CWSC Cascadia WA DNR	H
Provide prescribed and wildfire information at recreation stores and to the Chamber/BVBA in Leavenworth for seasonal visitors.	Develop distribution network, outreach strategy and messages. Partner with outdoor retailers (including those west of the Cascades) and recreation sites (Stevens Pass, Lake Wenatchee State Park) to share prescribed fire information.	Number of stores participating.	CWSC	Chamber BVBA CWSC USFS Cascadia CD Recreational Clubs CCFD3	H
Convene discussion of burn bans, campfire closures, burning decision makers in order to explore options for consistency and ease of use.	Meet with USFS, DNR, Chelan County Fire protection districts. Determine feasibility of incorporated/unified closures. Develop fire zones		Fire Chiefs County Commissioner s	USFS DNR CCFDs WA Dept. Ecology	M

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 1: Fire Adapted Communities					
Utilize outreach, communication and education to create a more resilient, fire adapted community.					
Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Bi-annual emergency planning workshop for businesses.	Utilize FEMA curriculum. Recruit businesses. Hold workshop.	Number of attendees.	CWSC	Chamber BVBA CWSC Chelan Co. DEM Insurance Companies WA EMD Business Owners NCW EDD NGO's WA Dept. of Commerce	H
Implement mitigation measures from Business Resilience Framework in Appendix A.	See Appendix A CWSC to educate selected Chamber of Commerce and City Council Members		CWSC Chamber of Commerce City Council	Chamber BVBA CWSC Chelan Co. DEM Insurance Companies WA EMD Business Owners NCW EDD NGO's WA Dept. of Commerce	H
Participate in Forest Service and State Management policy issues during amendment processes to provide input to insure local land/home owner interest are considered.	Identify opportunities for input: Forest Plan revision, DNR 20-Year Strategic Plan		NCW Forest Health Collaborative CWSC CCFD3	Cascadia CD WA DNR USFS	L
Produce emergency evacuation route maps and provide that information to landowners.	Identify funding. Develop emergency evacuation route maps. Include emergency contact information. Consider evacuation drill. Mail.	Routes identified.	Chelan County DEM CCFD3	Chelan Co. Sheriff Chelan Co. DEM CCFD3	M

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 1: Fire Adapted Communities

Utilize outreach, communication and education to create a more resilient, fire adapted community.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Plan for sheltering in place: Identify, develop and maintain safe areas, shelters, and staging locations.	Identify funding. Prioritize locations. Determine maintenance responsibilities and schedules. Safety zones/shelter locations identified Livestock holding stations Identifying areas without safety zones	Locations identified; Community notified	Chelan Co. DEM Sherriff CCFD3	Chelan Co. DEM Sherriff CCFD3 CWSC WA DNR USFS	H
Utilize media as a tool to promote forest restoration and community preparedness work.	Develop outreach strategy and messages. Share and promote the work of partners and homeowners. Partner with media outlets.	Press releases, PSA's, social media posts, TV	CWSC	CCFD3 NCW Forest Health Collaborative Cascadia CD Washington Prescribed Fire Council DNR USFS City of Leavenworth	H
Work with the County planning department to get Firewise building materials information provided to developers and home builders during the permitting process. Provide WUI Code information.	Contact County. Produce information sheet for building supplies and WUI Code. Acquire additional building materials information sheets. Distribute. Home Show attendance	Agreement with County.	Chelan County Fire Marshall	CWSC Forest Ridge CCFD3 Fire Chiefs Firewise Communities City and County Planners Cascadia CD	M
Develop burning regulation decision-tree for landowners to demystify current burning regulations.	Convene CCFD3, DNR, Ecology Develop outreach materials Distribute	Completed decision tree.	CWSC	USFS WA DNR Ecology Cascadia CD NRCS CCFD3	M

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 1: Fire Adapted Communities

Utilize outreach, communication and education to create a more resilient, fire adapted community.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Encourage those with special needs to complete the Chelan County Special Needs Registry (a voluntary registration to provide extra assistance during the event of an evacuation).	Incorporate registry information into any available mailing.	Number of registrants.	Chelan Co DEM CCFD3	USFS WA DNR CWSC Cascadia CD CCFD3	L
Work with local businesses to promote availability of Firewise purchases (1/8" screening, Class A roofing, Firewise landscaping, etc).	Contact businesses. Publicize.	Number incentives offered.	CWSC	Chamber BVBA CWSC USFS	L
DURING THE FIRE					
Provide prescribed fire information to business owners for distribution to visitors.	Develop distribution network, outreach strategy and messages. Create prescribed fire information card; place information cards in business core during prescribed burns. Encourage networking with Chamber and BVBA during prescribed burning. Partner with outdoor retailers (including those west of the Cascades) and recreation sites (Stevens Pass, Lake Wenatchee State Park) to share prescribed fire information.	Number of businesses contacted.	IMT	CWSC Chamber USFS BVBA Cascadia CD Civic Clubs Recreational Clubs Chelan-Douglas Health District Cascade Medical Center Firewise Communities CCFD3	H

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 1: Fire Adapted Communities

Utilize outreach, communication and education to create a more resilient, fire adapted community.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Utilize existing billboard on highway and/or AM radio station to provide fire-related information such as fire danger level, burn ban regulations, prescribed fire notifications, informational messages or reminders (i.e. "No campfires"), and/or what to do if smoke or a fire is detected (i.e. "report signs of smoke or fire immediately Call 911")	<p>Contact WSDOT Determine costs/protocols Schedule billboard</p> <p>And/or</p> <p>Contact DOT re: possibility of AM station</p>	Days in place	TBD	<p>WA DOT CWSC USFS WA DNR Ecology CCFD3</p>	L
PRE-PLANNING FOR POST FIRE RECOVERY AND AFTER THE FIRE					
Provide post-fire recovery information to residents, landowners and businesses.	<p>Complete After the Fire toolkit Develop Community After the Fire Resource Guide. Distribute as necessary.</p>	Toolkit completed.	CWSC	<p>CWSC NRCS Cascadia WAFAC WA EMD Chelan County DEM NGO's Firewise Communities Neighborhood sparkplugs Cascade Medical Center CCFD3 NOAA USFS WA DNR</p>	H
Utilize a post-fire recovery strategy to encourage return of tourism.	<p>Develop radio spots, Woody Goomsba ad and press releases pre-fire. Develop "menu" of post-fire options (e.g. "fire sale" on lodging or materials, community party for firefighters, etc.). Identify post-fire advertising sources.</p>		Chamber	<p>CWSC Chamber BVBA</p>	M

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 1: Fire Adapted Communities					
Utilize outreach, communication and education to create a more resilient, fire adapted community.					
Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Develop community and neighborhood long-term recovery strategies/plans.	<p>Develop key partnerships with those who will serve on a long-term recovery group.</p> <p>Develop a community long-term recovery plan.</p> <p>Work with neighborhoods and Firewise communities to map assets and resources within their neighborhoods.</p> <p>Determine key leaders from neighborhoods who will be able to work with long-term recovery needs to serve as a conduit of information between leaders and community members and share community needs with long-term recovery groups.</p>	<p>Long-term Recovery Plan is created.</p> <p>Long-term Recovery Group is formed.</p> <p>Community Organizations</p>	CWSC	<p>WA EMD, Chelan County DEM, NGO's City of Leavenworth, Chelan County (Public Works and Planning), Firewise Communities, Churches, VOADS Community Foundation of NCW Cascade School District, Health related organizations WA Dept. Commerce NCW EDD, City and County Managers Elected Officials</p>	H
Develop and review business continuity and community infrastructure plans.	<p>Develop key partnerships with community leaders, infrastructure managers, key business owners.</p> <p>Develop and review continuity plans and resources.</p> <p>Confirm that the CWPP is annexed into the Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p> <p>Confirm all documents are up to date.</p>	<p>Businesses have created continuity plans.</p> <p>Community leaders are familiar with and reviewed plans.</p> <p>Community leaders understand their role in post-fire recovery.</p>	<p>CWSC</p> <p>Chelan Co. DEM Chamber of Commerce City of Leavenworth</p>	<p>Elected officials Government entities Infrastructure managers CWSC NGO's Businesses WA EMD Chelan County DEM Housing Authority NCW EDD WA Dept. of Commerce Business Owners Cascade School District Health related organizations</p>	

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 2: Fire Resilient Landscapes

Create fire resilient landscapes through collaboration, fuel reduction, strategic fuel breaks and other cross-boundary treatments.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
BEFORE THE FIRE					
Implement "Firewise" recommendations within 200 feet of all private homes and essential infrastructure.	Secure cost-share funding for landowners. Recruit landowner participation. Implement.	Acres treated	Landowner	CWSC Cascadia NRCS WA DNR CCFD3 USFS	H
Create 200-foot wide fuel breaks on strategically located areas (such as the CWPP high priority areas) that will have the greatest benefit for the entire project area.	Identify priority areas. Secure funding. Recruit landowner participation. Implement.	Acres treated	USFS	USFS CWSC CCFD3	H
Identify extreme hazard sites and work with landowners to reduce fuel loads of these sites to improve safety for an entire area (mouth of Spromberg Canyon).	Identify sites Prioritize sites Acquire funding Mitigate hazards	Number of sites mitigated	CWSC	USFS WA DNR Chelan Co. Commissioners Chelan Co. NRCS Landowner CCFD3	H
<u>Encourage</u> the USFS to complete fuels reduction activities at the landscape scale with an emphasis of creating strategic fuel breaks that will enhance local fire suppression efforts and utilize "natural" fuel breaks where feasible (such as orchards, ridge tops, highways, rocky outcrops and irrigated pastures).	Work with USFS to identify project areas. Facilitate collaboration during the planning process. Facilitate landowner involvement. On a broader scale, work with USFS to incorporate socio-economic concerns into the Forest Restoration Strategy EMDS runs.	Acres treated	CWSC	USFS WA DNR	H

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 2: Fire Resilient Landscapes

Create fire resilient landscapes through collaboration, fuel reduction, strategic fuel breaks and other cross-boundary treatments.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Encourage the USFS to link future treatment areas (such as the Upper Wenatchee Planning Project) to the area treated through the Chumstick Hazardous Fuel Reduction Environmental Assessment.	Work with USFS to identify project areas. Facilitate collaboration during the planning process. Facilitate landowner involvement.	Acres treated	CWSC	Plain community CWSC WA DNR USFS CCFD3 CCFD6/CCFD9	H
Investigate biomass conversion technology for opportunities to implement biomass utilization technology in the CWPP area and County wide as part of fuel reduction projects.			Biomass Collaborative	CWSC NCWFHC Biomass Collaborative	H
Encourage residents in the CWPP area to dispose of brush generated through fuels reduction efforts via chipping and alternative fuels disposal.	Contact County Solid Waste Identify funds Schedule chipper And/or Work with DNR Landowner Assistance Recruit participants Distribute hourly tracking sheets Schedule chipper	Acres treated/participants in chipping program	CWSC	CWSC WA DNR NRCS Cascadia CCFD3	M
Encourage the USFS to continue permitting sheep grazing allotments in the Chumstick Creek watershed and align grazing routes with strategic fuel breaks (such as ridge tops).	Contact USFS. Identify current grazing permits. Comment when/if necessary.	Acres of strategic importance grazed.	CWSC	USFS High School FFA	M
Request a waiver or special standard be established for fuel management in riparian setbacks.	Contact County and DNR. Identify areas for field review. Work to determine viable solution. Shoreline Management Plan	Process in place for landowners.	Chelan County	CWSC	L
Remove Leavenworth area from Apple Maggot Quarantine.	Contact agricultural community and Department of Ecology. Work towards a resolution.	Leavenworth removed from quarantine.	Agricultural Community CWSC	US Dept. of Ecology Agricultural Community CWSC	

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 2: Fire Resilient Landscapes

Create fire resilient landscapes through collaboration, fuel reduction, strategic fuel breaks and other cross-boundary treatments.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Work with Chelan County to modify Shoreline/Riparian restrictions to allow establishing defensible spaces around structures and along ingress/egress routes by trimming of shrubs, pruning ladder fuels and generally reducing the fuels loads.	Consider requesting that the County adopt WDNR Forest Practice Standards for fuels reduction projects in Shoreline/Riparian designated areas.	Standards in place	Chelan County		L
PRE-PLANNING FOR POST FIRE RECOVERY AND AFTER THE FIRE					
Collaborate with USFS, NCWFHC, and scientists to determine a plan for post fire harvest	<p>Identify researchers and partners who will be working on a post fire landscape and their roles. Understand the policy and framework in which all entities can work in a post fire environment. Identify key issues and barriers to post fire harvest.</p> <p>Identify areas where post fire harvest could be feasible.</p> <p>Have agreements in place.</p> <p>–Considerations: flooding, soils, controlling sediment, aquatics/fish habitat projects, road stabilization (avoid building new road for restoration activities</p>	Where feasible, harvest occurs following a fire.	TBD	TNC USFS DNR NCWFHC CWSC Contractors	H
Work with private landowners to determine a plan for their lands in a post fire environment.	<p>Identify strategies to help stabilize and recover the landscape.</p> <p>Incorporate strategies into individual forest and landscape management plans.</p> <p>Identify and share technical and financial assistance resources.</p>		Cascadia CD	Cascadia CD DNR NRCS CWSC	H

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 3: Response.

Improve the response capabilities within the Leavenworth CWPP area.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Before the Fire					
Provide wildfire information to business owners for distribution to visitors during wildfire season and wildfire incidents.	Create wildfire information card. Place IIO in business core during wildfire incidents. Encourage networking with Chamber and BVBA during prescribed burning.	Number of businesses contacted.	IMT	CWSC Chamber USFS BVBA CCFD3 WA DNR	H
Address coordination needs to occur in a logical, sequential way (e.g. Eagle, Chumstick Creek, Mountain Home properties).	Standardize location of address signs. Contact person at Chelan County responsible for assigning addresses to assist and verify correct information. Standardize appearance of signs	Miles of roadway renumbered.	Chelan Co.	Chelan Co. CCFD3 Chelan DEM	H
Develop evacuation warning systems and safe escape routes.	Mark exit routes on maps. Procure and install warning signs. Contact radio station for possible help with emergency information. Make signs saying in case of emergency, tune your radio to KOHO.	Complete	Chelan Co DEM	CWSC Chelan DEM CCFD3 Chelan Co. Sherriff	H
Complete fuel reduction along County roadways.	Prioritize roadways for fuel reduction activities (for better ingress/egress). Recruit landowners to participate in neighborhood ingress/egress projects (e.g. Icicle Island Club). Collaborate with County and landowners to implement. Work to maintain residential sense of place, aesthetics, privacy needs while allowing appropriate ingress/egress.	Miles of roadway treated.	TBD – Cascadia Conservation District?	CWSC DNR Chelan County Public Works Landowners CCFD3 Chelan Co. PUD	H

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 3: Response. Improve the response capabilities within the Leavenworth CWPP area.

Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
<p>Complete fuel reduction along primitive roadways.</p> <p>Many of the rural roads in the County and District are classified as primitive. These primitive roads can be steep, narrow, dead-ended, and seasonal or in some other way limit access to firefighting equipment.</p>	<p>Identify and prioritize primitive roadways for fuel reduction.</p> <p>Acquire funding.</p> <p>Work with landowners and County to complete fuel reduction.</p>	<p>Miles fuel reduction completed.</p>	<p>CWSC CCFD3</p>	<p>Cascadia Conservation District Chelan County Public Works CWSC Landowners CCFD3 Chelan Co. PUD USFS DNR</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Develop evacuation plan for the downtown core.</p>	<p>Develop plan.</p> <p>Distribute plan.</p> <p>Practice plan.</p>	<p>Evacuation plan in place for downtown core.</p>	<p>Chelan Co. DEM</p>	<p>City Chamber BVBA Chelan Co. DEM CCFD3 Business owners</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Develop area "pre-attack plan."</p>	<p>Work with USFS/CCFD3/DNR to gather existing data.</p> <p>Acquire GIS funding.</p> <p>Produce and vet plan.</p>	<p>Underway</p>	<p>CCFD3</p>	<p>CWSC USFS WA DNR Chelan County DEM</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Develop water sources for firefighting efforts.</p>	<p>Use USFS Fire Atlas to identify water sources in the CWPP planning area.</p> <p>Locate sites to install 5,000 to 10,000 gallon water storage tanks to provide additional water.</p> <p>Improve additional drafting sites.</p> <p>Pursue funding for sites previously identified: Eagle Creek (2 sites), Merry Canyon (2 sites) and Chumstick (3 sites).</p> <p>Locate additional site(s) on Mountain Home Road.</p>	<p>Gallons capacity added.</p>	<p>CCFD3</p>	<p>CCFD3 WA DNR USFS CWSC Landowners</p>	<p>M</p>

Mitigation Action Plan

Goal 3: Response.					
Improve the response capabilities within the Leavenworth CWPP area.					
Objective	Key Activities	Measure	Coordinator	Partners	Priority
Inform the residents on the level of service they should expect.	Identify landowners in "no man's land." Notify landowners of location and expected service.	Landowners contacted. Ongoing project.	CCFD3	CCFD3 CWSC Cascadia Conservation District USFS DNR	M
Develop uniformity of all road signs and install signs (evacuation route, road names/numbers, Fire danger, etc.) at strategic location. Sign design will meet County and State (if appropriate) requirements.	Work with County and USFS to identify needs. Prioritize signs for replacement/installation	Completed.	TBD	Chelan Co. CCFD3 CWSC	L
Develop a plan for neighborhoods outside the Fire District.	Develop clear, well defined procedure for neighborhoods in outside the Fire District to apply for inclusion. Distribute.	Process for annexing into CCFD3. Plan completed.	CCFD3	CCFD3 CWSC DNR Cascadia Conservation District	L
During the Fire					
Identify draft points during an incident and communicate those locations to the City of Leavenworth to ensure consistent water monitoring.	Identify points. Determine point of contact. Calculate and report how much water is used.	Locations identified.	IMT/City	City CCFD3 IMT USFS WA DNR	L

Appendix A - Business Resilience Framework

	Risk	Severity	Probability	Mitigation	Priority
Pre-Fire	Recreation visitors unfamiliar with fire risk.	Medium	Medium	Information packets available at all recreation stores in Leavenworth.	5
	Second home owners unfamiliar with fire risk/hazards.	Medium	High	Information packets/workshops geared to part-time residents.	3
	High quantity of vacation rentals unfamiliar with fire risk/hazards.	Medium	High	Information sheet available inside of all rentals with important phone numbers and fire risk/prevention information.	2
	New homeowners unfamiliar with fire risk/hazards.	Medium	High	Information packets distributed to real estate agents in Leavenworth for new homeowners.	4
	No contingency planning completed in the business sector (continuity, evacuation, etc.)	High	High	Host an annual workshop for business owners.	1
	Lack of individual preparedness.	High	High	Work with local businesses to offer discounts/incentives for adapter purchase, Firewise landscaping, vent covers, etc.	1
During the fire	Business owners lacking information to give visitors (both current and future visitors).	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Develop tool kit with websites for distribution prior to an incident (InciWeb, Ecology smoke information, USFS webpage, Leavenworth Webcam, as well as phone numbers). — Place IIO in the business core during an incident with maps, updated information and ability to build relationships. 	2
	Visitors unaware of hazards.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Pursue a fire update AM radio station with Washington Department of Transportation. — Provide regular fire hazard information to Chamber of Commerce and BVBA. 	5

Appendix A – Business Resilience Framework

	Wildfire or smoke impacts during a festival.	High	High		---
	Pass(es) closed.	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Emphasize alternate routes to Leavenworth if appropriate. — Shift marketing from western WA to eastern WA. — Utilize regional marketing (e.g. if Leavenworth smoky, highlight Chelan and vice versa). 	4
	Inaccurate media reporting discourages visitors from coming to Leavenworth.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Develop key business messages for distribution to incoming IMT (include messages, emphasis on business community trap line, Leavenworth webcam and Chamber/BVBA contact information). — Develop unified, consistent messages ahead of fire season for distribution emphasizing fire resilience, business and tourism (and discouraging use of file footage during an incident) 	1
	Need to evacuate visitors from downtown core.	High	Low	Develop evacuation plan.	3
After the Fire	Rerouted visitors don't return.	Medium	Medium	See below.	3
	Perception of Leavenworth as destroyed or undesirable.	High	High	Develop After the Fire toolkit - including radio spots, and press releases.	2
	Short-time frame to mitigate public perception.	High	High	Develop "menu" of post-fire options (such as a Fire Sale on lodging, community party for firefighters, etc.) as well as potential funding sources for immediate action post-fire.	1
	Lack of funds for business recovery.	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Identify funding sources ahead of time. — Budget for, and complete toolkit, prior to fire. 	4

Appendix B - Incident Management Team Community Information

The following information is designed to aid an incoming team unfamiliar with the Leavenworth Area during an incident. It is NOT intended to dictate operational or tactical decisions but rather act as a conduit between the community and the IMT.

Safety

- Five marked crosswalks exist on Highway 2 (the main highway through Leavenworth). In addition, tourists regularly cross at unmarked and unlit locations. Fire traffic should be vigilant.
- East Leavenworth Road, frequently used for helibase access as well as access to the Leavenworth Fish Hatchery (traditional ICP location) is relatively narrow and does see bicycle and pedestrian use.

Public Information

- Leavenworth has tremendous public information needs (residents, businesses, visitors).
- The business community can be reached through the following two organizations:

Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce - 509-548-5807
Open seven days per week, 361 days per year.
Hours: 8 AM - 6 PM, Mon-Thurs, 8 AM - 8 PM Fri-Sat, 8 AM - 4 PM Sun
Webcam available at www.leavenworth.org
Maintains Facebook and Twitter

Bavarian Village Business Association - 509-548-7411

- Key community talking points:
 - Note distance between fire and Leavenworth
 - Highlight all businesses and shops are open for business.
 - Note highway status in releases (i.e. Highway 2/Highway 97 are both open).
- Trap lines, particularly in the downtown area, were used in 2012 with extremely positive feedback. One consistent Information Officer was assigned to the downtown core. This provided consistent, constant contact to the business community.
- Most economically relevant months to the business community: December, August, July, June/September

Appendix B - Incident Management Team Community Information

- Festival schedule: The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce maintains a fairly comprehensive community calendar at leavenworth.org/calendar

Month	Festival
Ongoing June through October	Thursdays: Leavenworth Farmers Market, Lions Club Park Fri-Sun: Village Art in the Park, Downtown Leavenworth
June	Bike & Juice, Leavenworth Ski Hill Bike & Brew Festival, Freund Canyon Leavenworth Wine Walk, Downtown Leavenworth Cascade Medical Center Golf Classic, Leavenworth Golf Course International Accordion Celebration, Downtown Leavenworth Rockfest, Leavenworth Mountain Association Leavenworth International Dance Festival, Downtown Leavenworth
July	Kinderfest, Downtown Leavenworth Leavenworth Summer Theater, Ski Hill Amphitheater or Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery (generally every two weeks, 5-6 days per week)
August	Leavenworth Summer Theater, Ski Hill Amphitheater or Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery (generally every two weeks, 5-6 days per week)
September	Leavenworth Quilt Show Chelan County Fair Leavenworth Wine Walk Wenatchee River Salmon Festival, Fish Hatchery Washington State Autumn Leaf Festival
October	Oktoberfest (First 3 weekends of October)

- Local media:

Leavenworth Echo, weekly paper
Wenatchee World, daily paper (no service Saturday or Monday)
KOHO Radio 101.1
KPQ Radio
Icicle.tv

- The Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition is active within the Leavenworth area and can be a significant resource during a wildfire. They maintain a Facebook page (updated during local incidents), a webpage, and extensive email mailing list.
- Post-fire needs: Flooding and sediment delivery is a significant concern in areas adjacent to and downstream from fire areas. As early as possible in the incident, residents evacuated from their homes should be presented with post-fire recovery information (e.g. availability of flood insurance, recovery assistance, etc.)
- Recreation businesses in Leavenworth and Wenatchee should be notified of area closures as well as fire status. Wenatchee River Ranger District maintains a trapline list.

Appendix B - Incident Management Team Community Information

Operations

Staging areas used previously include:

- Chelan County Fire District #3, Station #1 at 228 Chumstick Highway
- Cascade High School, 10190 Chumstick Highway
- Leavenworth Fish Hatchery at 12790 East Leavenworth Road
- Chelan County Fire District #3, Station #2 at 7miles north along Chumstick Highway

School schedule

- First Day: Last week in August
- Last Day: Middle of June

Aviation:

- Icicle TV (a local multi-media community journalism website) acquired a drone in late 2013. TFR information should be directed to them as soon as it becomes available.

Locations of importance for evacuations and notifications:

- Mountain Sprouts Preschool
- Tierra Learning Center
- Adult Learning Center
- Day Camp near Little Chumstick
- Camp Camrec

Planning

Copy services:

- Das Copy Shoppe (Leavenworth)
- Kinkos/FedEx (Wenatchee)

Logistics

Facilities maps

- ICP
- Helibase

School schedule

- First Day: 8/26/2014
- Last Day: 6/15/2015

NOTE: Buses from Cascade School District are prohibited from traveling in Tumwater Canyon.

Potential facilities use conflicts:

- Bike & Juice, Leavenworth Ski Hill (June)
- Bike & Brew Festival, Freund Canyon (June)
- Leavenworth Summer Theater, Ski Hill Amphitheater and Leavenworth Fish Hatchery Stage (generally every two weeks throughout the summer, 5-6 days per week)
- As ICP is regularly located at the Fish Hatchery, the Leavenworth Summer Theater, Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery staff, and members of the IMT have been able to successfully navigate shared facilities use without any cancellation of performances. Contact should be made with the Leavenworth Summer Theater Executive Director Susan Hufman at 509-433-2090 as soon as possible to navigate shared use.
- Wenatchee River Salmon Festival, Fish Hatchery (September)

