



# REPORT ON SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2561

**Recommended solutions  
to three of Washington's most  
critical wildfire questions from  
the Wildland Fire Advisory  
Committee**



**NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

HILARY S. FRANZ  
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS



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WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF  
**NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

**HILARY S. FRANZ**  
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS



**// RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT POINT THE WAY TOWARD COMPREHENSIVE WILDFIRE PROTECTION FOR ALL LANDS IN WASHINGTON, ENHANCE THE PARTNERSHIPS VITAL TO LOWERING OF WILDFIRE RISKS TO COMMUNITIES AND PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO KEEP NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING COMMUNITIES SAFE DURING WILDFIRES.”**

**HILARY S. FRANZ**  
Commissioner of Public Lands

The Wildland Fire Advisory Committee, with assistance from Department of Natural Resources staff, has prepared this report in response to Washington State Substitute House Bill 2561. **Full text of the bill can be found at: <https://bit.ly/2N2Vnns>**

Washington lawmakers have emphasized wildfire issues since the 2014 fire season. Legislation has prioritized forest health actions, enabled more effective prescribed fire, and supported local fire districts. The legislature created the Wildland Fire Advisory Committee in 2015 through EHSB 2093 to advise the Commissioner of Public Lands on matters related to wildland fire.

In March 2018, the legislature unanimously passed SHB 2561 directing the Committee to study and recommend solutions to three of Washington’s most critical wildfire questions ►

#### **WILDLAND FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

The Committee is comprised of members representing diverse interests. Members include two county commissioners, two industrial land owners, two fire chiefs, one fire commissioner, a representative of a federal wildland firefighting agency, a representative of a tribal nation, a representative of a statewide environmental organization, a representative of a state land trust beneficiary, and a small forest landowner. Chaired by the Local Wildland Fire Liaison, The Committee meets monthly and serves as a forum for wildland fire coordination and collaboration at the state level. See Acknowledgments on Page 41 for a list of Committee members.



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## How do we best protect our currently unprotected land?

The legislature directed the Committee to approximately quantify the amount of unprotected land (i.e., land outside of an established fire district or jurisdiction and/or without a planned fire response) within Washington and make recommendations on how best to provide protection. The Committee, with the assistance of Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) staff, identified approximately 358,000 acres of unprotected land in the state. The Committee recommends DNR assume protection of this land. Further, the Committee recommends protection be funded through an assessment similar to Forest Fire Protection Assessment (FFPA) and with supplemental funds allocated from the state general fund.

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## How can community programs better help homeowners engage in mitigation efforts?

The legislature directed the Committee to examine the value of community programs which educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects. To address this task, the Committee reviewed the 10-year Wildland Fire Protection Strategic Plan (Wildfire Strategic Plan). In doing so, the Committee identified two strategies of the Wildfire Strategic Plan as priorities for community programs; the Committee recommendations focus on those strategies and set funding criteria for how community programs should be advanced.

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## What is necessary to better protect non-English speaking residents during wildfire emergencies?

The legislature directed the Committee to develop plans to better protect non-English speaking residents during wildland fire emergencies. The Committee, in consultation with DNR and relevant stakeholders, developed the *Wildfire Response Communication Guidelines for Communities with Limited English Proficiency* (Appendix F) to provide guidance and best practices to DNR during fire events.

### THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES THE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED HERE SHOULD BE VIEWED IN A BROADER STRATEGIC CONTEXT.

These recommendations represent only one part of a suite of actions necessary to meet our wildland fire protection challenges. The Wildfire Strategic Plan and its vision of *All Washington—safely managing and living with wildland fire* provides an outline of how Washington can change the trajectory of increasing costs and losses. The Committee sees these recommendations as a significant step forward but believes they should not be our only step.

These recommendations alone will not prevent all future large fires and damaging losses. However, the Committee strongly believes that over time, these recommendations will contribute to reducing the impacts of wildland fires across the state.

**Importantly, if implemented as recommended, all of Washington will have wildland fire protection for the first time in the history of our state, community programs working with homeowners will be more coordinated and effective, and individuals with limited English proficiency will have more timely access to critical life-safety information during wildfire emergencies.**



# How Do We Best Protect Our Unprotected Land?



## ANSWER AT A GLANCE

The Wildland Fire Advisory Committee, with assistance from DNR staff, identified approximately 358,000 acres of unprotected land. The Committee endorses the following:

### RECOMMENDATION 1

All unprotected land within Washington should be protected by DNR. Extend, via legislation, DNR's protection and assessment authorities to include any unprotected lands within Washington State (Page 16).

### RECOMMENDATION 2

DNR should pursue agreements and/or suppression contracts with other fire protection agencies that are able to provide effective response to each unit of unprotected land (Page 17).

### RECOMMENDATION 3

The committee finds that the protection of all lands within Washington State is a statewide benefit and recommends the legislature appropriate funds to DNR to cover the difference between the assessments collected and funds necessary to provide the protection (Page 18).

### RECOMMENDATION 4

The committee concurs with the process used by DNR to develop administrative actions in response to the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) report on Fees Assessed for Forest Fire Protection (Page 19).

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTION



The committee, with the assistance of department of natural resources' personnel, must approximately quantify the areas in the state that are not contained within an established fire district nor subject to a planned fire response and make recommendations as to how these areas could be protected as well as a source of funding for any recommended activities.

## Defining Protection

### JURISDICTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY DETERMINES PROTECTION

For the purposes of this report, the Committee defined “protection” as a parcel in which a fire management agency has jurisdictional responsibility for wildland fire. A parcel is protected when any of the following conditions are in place:

1. The parcel is federally or tribally managed,
2. The parcel is within an established fire protection district (fire district),
3. The parcel pays a Forest Fire Protection Assessment,
4. The parcel has protection through contracts or agreements for wildland fire response.<sup>1</sup>

If a parcel does not meet any of the above conditions, it is considered “unprotected.”

### STAKEHOLDERS WERE ENGAGED THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS

The Committee built upon the substantial outreach conducted during development of the Wildfire Strategic Plan. An unprotected lands focus group was held with the Arid Lands Initiative in 2018 and provided a key starting point for the Committee’s work on this report. The Committee also engaged with a variety of stakeholders including Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), local fire districts, landowners, fire chiefs associations, fire commissioners, county commissioners, and the Cattleman’s Association. A committee-sponsored panel discussion held in July of 2019 further refined unprotected land options.

### WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION DOES NOT INCLUDE STRUCTURAL FIRE RESPONSE OR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Protection, for the purposes of this report, is limited to wildland fire response and does not include structural fire response or emergency medical services.

The Committee understands that jurisdictions responsible for wildland fire protection can provide suite of activities (Figure 1). However, these activities vary by agency, capacity, and resource availability. As a result, the definition of protection used within this report is concerned solely with jurisdictional responsibility for wildland fire protection and does not imply any set level of service.

**“ IF WE DON’T RESPOND TO UNPROTECTED LAND, THEN WE ARE FIGHTING A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE AS OPPOSED TO A SMALL FIRE. WE, AS A STATE, ARE ALREADY PAYING FOR PROTECTION OF THESE LANDS.”**

#### TONY CRAVEN

Small Forest Landowner Representative  
to the Committee

<sup>1</sup> Parcels protected through agency to agency contracts or agreements were reviewed and noted as protected on all maps. However, contracts between individual landowners and fire districts were not reviewed and are shown as unprotected. These contracts are not estimated to be numerous.



## Existing Fire Protection In Washington Is Complex

Fire protection is provided throughout Washington by nearly 500 different agencies, most of which are local fire districts. The boundaries, contracts, agreements, and jurisdictional responsibilities are complex and often intermixed, or “checker-boarded.” The agency or jurisdiction with responsibility for protection depends on land ownership, cover type and level of improvement,<sup>2</sup> and jurisdiction boundaries (see Table 1).

**Figure 1.** The graphic below, used by the Committee during their deliberations about how best to protect unprotected land, details some examples of the elements of wildland fire protection.



<sup>2</sup> Cover type refers to the type of vegetation present on the landscape..

<sup>3</sup> Suppression costs are paid through the state general fund. The state general fund also supports fire preparedness, training, and other elements of protection; FFPA alone does not cover the cost of protection.

<sup>4</sup> If DNR trust lands are leased and included within a fire district, the lease-holders may be subject to a leasehold tax, payable to the fire protection district, if annual taxable rents are greater than \$250 per year. If DNR trust lands are not leased and located within a fire protection district, the fire protection district is not able to collect levy dollars from the state but generally still provides protection to those areas.

<sup>5</sup> RCW 76.04.015 states “The department shall have direct charge of and supervision of all matters pertaining to the forest fire service of the state.”

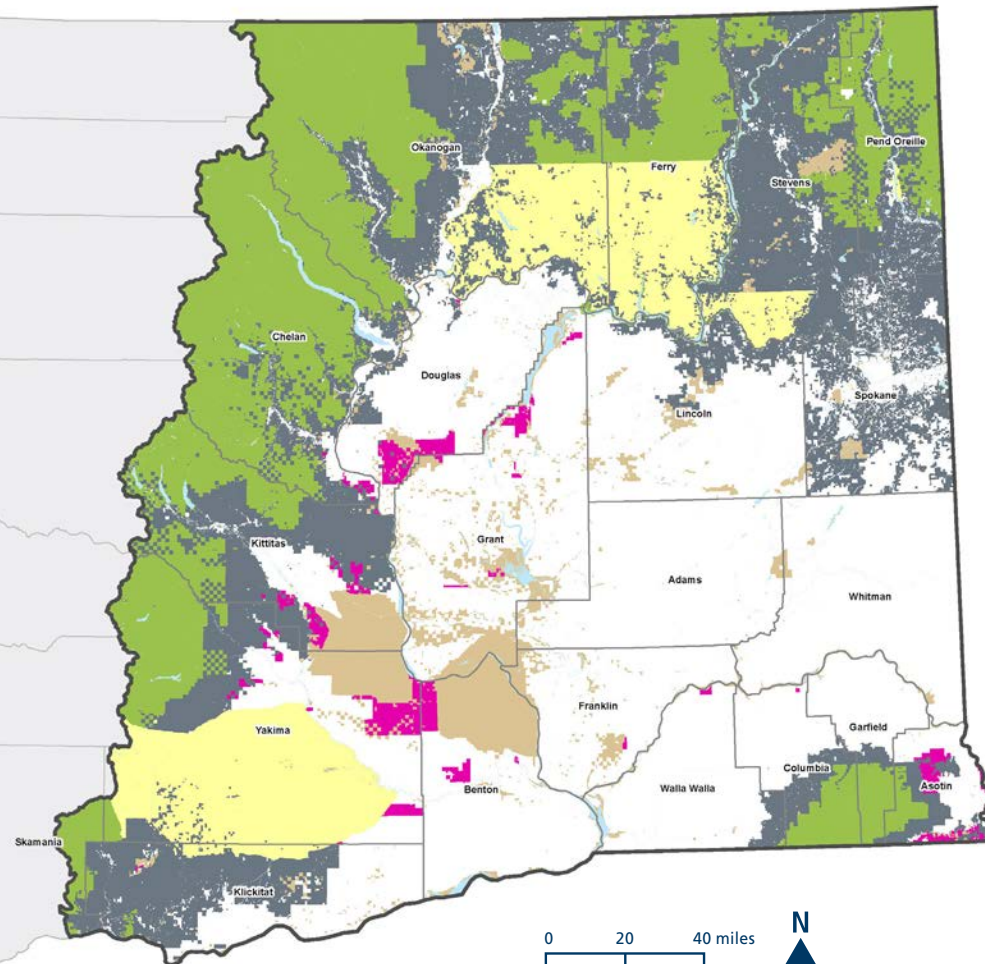
<sup>6</sup> When protecting private land under contract (as opposed to the parcel being annexed into the fire district), the local fire district does not have access to mutual or automatic aid, Fire Management Assistance Grants, or State Mobilization for fires on that parcel. Partner agencies are not obligated to provide automatic or mutual aid to contracted areas unless explicitly agreed upon by all parties.





**Table 1. Fire Protection within Washington State**

LAND OWNERSHIP	PROTECTED?	PROTECTING JURISDICTION	NOTES
<b>FEDERAL LAND</b>	Yes	Federal agency responsible for management of the land (e.g., US Forest Service, National Park Service, etc.).	The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) managed lands were unprotected until 2018 when the BLM and BOR entered into a five-year agreement for the BLM to provide fire protection on BOR lands in Washington.
<b>TRIBAL LAND</b>	Yes	Tribes and/or Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tribes may provide their own fire protection, work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or use suppression agreements with other agencies to provide protection.
<b>STATE LAND (FORESTED)</b>	Yes	DNR Wildfire Division	State agencies pay FFPA on all forestlands; fire protection is then provided by DNR. While FFPA pays for a portion of preparedness and training, it does not support the cost of suppression. <sup>3</sup>
<b>STATE LAND (NON-FORESTED)</b>	Not always	Local fire district (if within their boundaries) <b>OR</b> DNR (if contract/agreement in place) <b>OR</b> Unprotected (if no agreement or outside fire district)	If non-forested state trust lands are within a fire district, protection is provided by the district and is funded through tax revenue from that land (though not through a traditional property tax assessment). <sup>4</sup> Suppression costs for non-forested state land within fire districts are borne by the district unless the incident is approved for State Mobilization assistance.  Non-forested fire protection on most, but not all, WDFW lands is provided through a protection agreement with DNR. Some non-forested state trust lands managed by DNR Uplands contract for protection with DNR Wildfire Division; those that do not are unprotected unless within a local fire protection district.  See Appendix E for more discussion of protection of non-forested state land.
<b>PRIVATE LAND (FORESTED)</b>	Yes	DNR <b>AND</b> Local fire district (if within their boundaries)	DNR is the agency of jurisdiction for “forest” fire protection in the state <sup>5</sup> but does not provide any structural fire protection. In areas which are within an established fire district, the fire district generally responds to wildfires in order to protect structures or limit potential wildfire spread. Within areas of joint jurisdiction (within a FFPA assessment area and a fire district), wholly unimproved properties are assessed only by DNR, partially unimproved properties are assessed by both, and wholly improved properties are levied only by the fire district.
<b>PRIVATE LAND (NON-FORESTED)</b>	Not always	Local fire district (if within their boundaries) <b>OR</b> Unprotected	In some cases, landowners have opted out of the local fire district, essentially choosing to remain unprotected. In other areas, landowners have sought annexation from the fire district but have been turned down due to difficult access, extended response times, and lack of resources. In areas where the private land is outside of a local fire district, the landowner and the adjacent fire district may enter into a protection contract. <sup>6</sup>



**UNPROTECTED LAND IN WASHINGTON**

- County Boundary
- DNR Jurisdiction
- Other Federal Govt
- USFS, NPS
- Tribal Govt
- Unprotected Land 358,200 acres



**Unprotected Land in Washington (left).**

DNR analysis mapped unprotected land by eliminating any parcels with fire protection from consideration. Starting with all land within Washington, federally owned parcels were removed, as were all parcels within an established fire district or which pay FFA. Parcels with contracts or agreements in place for wildfire response such as those between the DNR and WDFW were also removed from the map, isolating those areas that remain unprotected. No consolidated spatial data layer exists for contracts and agreements between individual parcels and fire districts and as a result, these areas are shown as unprotected in all map products. These individual contracts are not estimated to occur widely.

Unprotected land areas with less than 100 acres of contiguous land base were omitted from this analysis; most were a result of discrepancies between data layers and do not represent truly unprotected land. However, it is possible that some isolated areas less than 100 acres in size are unprotected but not represented on the map.

**There Are Areas In Washington Without Wildland Fire Protection**

Approximately 358,000 acres (559 square miles—a little smaller than Clark County) within Washington State are considered unprotected (see map above). Unprotected lands are distributed in eleven eastern Washington counties with Yakima and Douglas Counties having the largest amount of unprotected land. Unprotected land in both counties is relatively contiguous (i.e., Silver Dollar area of Yakima County and Palisades area of Douglas County). All of the unprotected land is located in DNR’s Southeast Region.

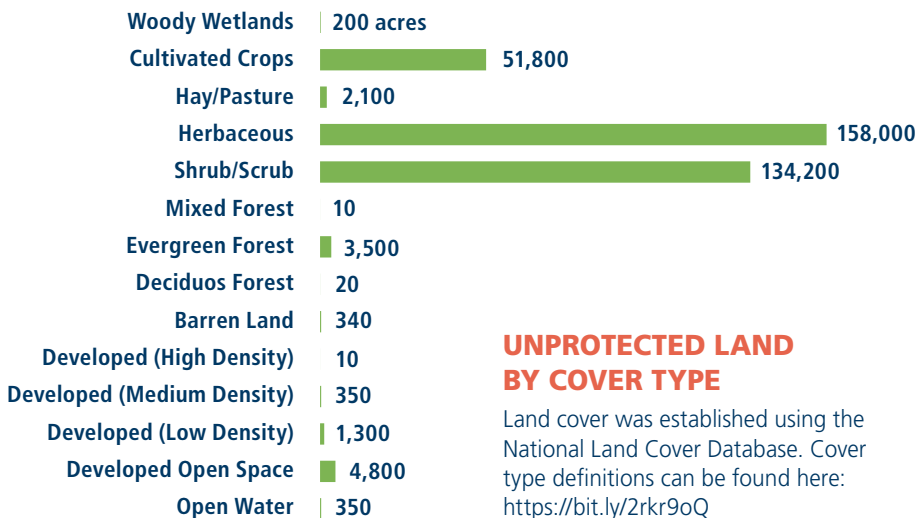
The majority of unprotected land is held in private ownership and is largely shrub and grassland. Approximately 321,000 acres of private land and approximately 37,000 acres of state land are unprotected.



## Unprotected Land Is Burning, and In Some Areas, It Is Burning Frequently

Most unprotected land is located in watersheds designated as “moderate” or “high” risk by the Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment<sup>7</sup> (QWRA). In Yakima County, almost 104,000 acres of unprotected land have burned in the last decade with fires occurring almost annually in this area.<sup>8</sup> Fires in Benton County during the same period burned approximately 45,900 acres of unprotected land.

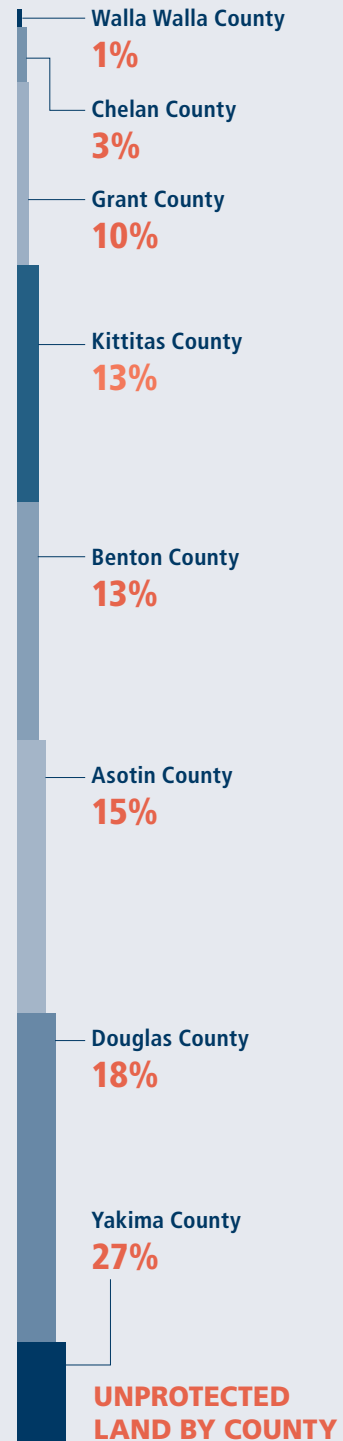
Records indicate DNR has sent resources to at least 15 wildland fires that originated on unprotected land since 2011. For five of the 15 fires, cost data is available because an interagency incident management team was assigned to the incident. On those five fires, which burned close to 17,000 acres, suppression costs for all agencies totaled over 2.7 million dollars.<sup>9</sup>



<sup>7</sup> QWRA, 2018. The QWRA assesses risk to determine the potential impacts of wildland fire using several factors, including the likelihood of a fire burning, the intensity of a fire should it occur, the exposure of assets and resources based on their locations, and the susceptibility of those assets and resources to wildland fire.

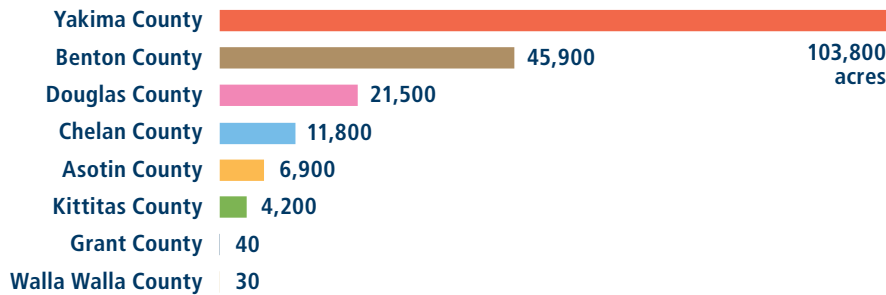
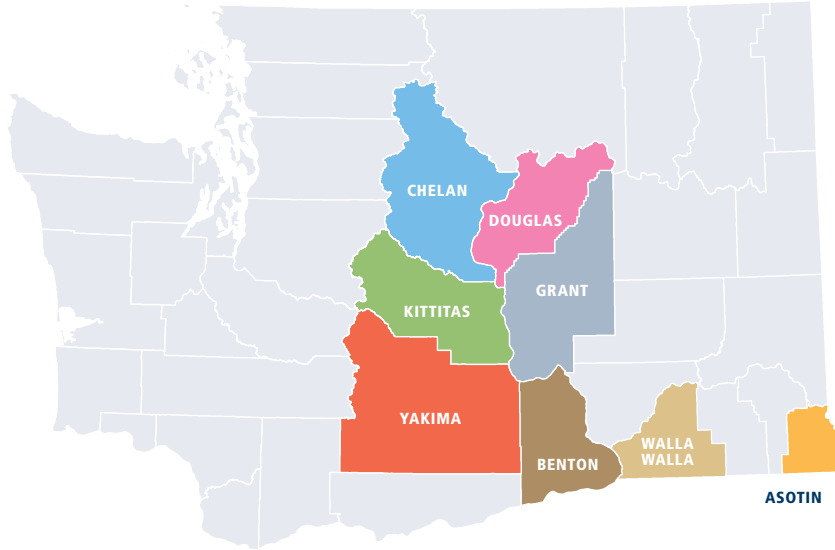
<sup>8</sup> Records indicate large fires occurred in the Silver Dollar area in 2007, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2016, and 2017. Additional small fires may have occurred in other years but no consolidated data exists in areas without jurisdiction.

<sup>9</sup> Cost estimates as reported on ICS-209 forms. This does not include fire-related losses or non-suppression costs.



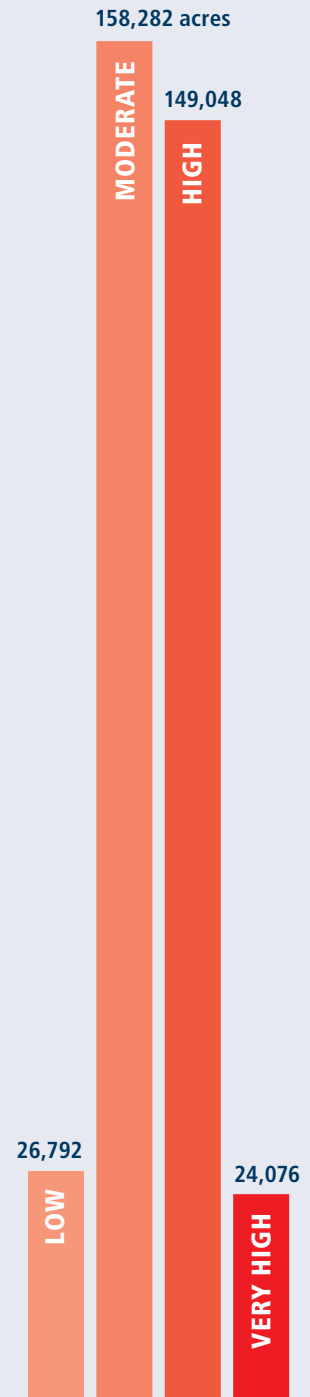
The 358,000 acres of unprotected land is distributed throughout eleven eastern Washington Counties. Most of the unprotected land lies within Yakima and Douglas Counties, with 27% and 18% of the unprotected land, respectively. Columbia, Franklin, and Klickitat Counties each have less than 1% of the total.

HOW DO WE BEST PROTECT OUR UNPROTECTED LAND?



**ACRES BURNED IN UNPROTECTED LAND BY COUNTY, 2007-2018**

In both Yakima and Benton County, some areas of unprotected land have burned multiple times. In these counties, more acres have burned than are present within the county. These numbers are likely to under-represent the acres burned in unprotected land due to the absence of jurisdictional records for fires in these areas.



**UNPROTECTED LAND AT RISK**

Risk was determined by the QWRA.

## Recommendations to Protect Unprotected Land

### UNPROTECTED LAND IS DIFFICULT TO PROTECT

It was clear to the committee that most unprotected land was unprotected for a reason. Areas can be remote and isolated from existing protection infrastructure. Local fire districts can be challenged to provide effective response within their current boundaries due to limited budgets and declining numbers of volunteer firefighters. Some areas are outside of existing DNR protection authority due to their cover type. The Committee evaluated a series of protection options designed to address these difficulties and, while no option was optimal, the use of the following criteria helped identify a viable recommendation (see Table 2). The criteria included:

**Is this recommendation within the scope of what the legislature asked the Committee to do?** The legislature directed the Committee to recommend actions to protect unprotected land (refer to page 7 for the definition of protection). Underprotected land, i.e., land where jurisdictional responsibility for wildland fire protection exists but resources are insufficient to provide effective fire protection, was not within the scope of this report. See Appendix E for a discussion related to other protection issues that were determined to be outside the scope of what the Legislature tasked the Committee with examining.

**Will this recommendation provide protection to all lands within the state?** This criteria became increasingly important to the Committee through the process. The Committee discarded any potential recommendations which would leave areas of the state without wildland fire protection.

**Is this recommendation feasible to implement within 2 to 5 years?** When evaluating feasibility, the Committee considered the number of jurisdictions required to act to implement these recommendations as well as the level (local, state, or federal) of governmental action required.

**Will the protecting entity have access to suppression resources for the duration of an incident?** These resources may include, but are not limited to, extended attack support, mutual aid, State Mobilization, Fire Management Assistance Grants, or interagency incident management teams.

**Will the recommendation provide effective protection?** Multiple measures of protection efficacy exist. The Committee considered factors such as, but not limited to, projected response times by the protecting entity, suppression resources available to respond to an incident, size of fire upon extinguishment, cost efficiency, and consistency of response when determining whether a recommendation would provide effective protection.

**Does the recommendation reduce the complexity of wildfire response?** The Committee members and stakeholders recognized the existing system of wildland fire protection is complex and felt this complexity can create administrative and operational barriers to effective protection.



▲ Unprotected land in Benton County.



**Table 2. Protection Options**

PROTECTION OPTIONS	WITHIN SCOPE	ALL LANDS	FEASIBLE	EFFECTIVE	RESOURCES ACCESS	REDUCED COMPLEXITY
Authorization of Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPAs) to provide protection in unprotected land (see Rangeland Fire Protection Associations on page 23 for a more complete discussion) <sup>10</sup>	Yes.	No. RFPAs are considered voluntary organizations and it is unlikely an RFFPA would form on each of the 35 units of unprotected land; RFPAs alone would not provide protection of all unprotected land.	Yes, but implementation may require legislative change.	Neutral. While RFPAs would likely have excellent response times, concern existed about the consistency and sustainability of RFPAs.	No. Typically RFPAs do not have access to mutual aid, State Mobilization, or extended attack resources.	No. This option would create additional wildfire suppression entities on the same landscape and has the potential for overlapping response boundaries.
Annexation of all unprotected land into the appropriate local fire district	Yes.	Yes.	No. This would require the annexation process to occur in approximately 30 fire districts within 2-5 years.	Neutral. Capability and response times would vary by jurisdiction.	Yes, if areas were annexed. However, if landowners contracted for protection with a local fire districts, they would not have automatic access to additional resources via mutual aid (requires agreement of partners) and no access exists to State Mobilization.	Yes, provided annexation could be completed on all units of unprotected land. This would reduce administrative or operational barriers.
Site-specific protection recommendations (individual protection plans for each unit of unprotected land; 35 recommendations total)	Yes.	Yes.	No. Would require site-specific action (annexation, contract, DNR assessment) for each of the 35 units of unprotected land and, in some cases, by individual landowners.	Neutral. Capability and response times would vary by jurisdiction.	No. If contracts between individual landowners and a fire district were used, there would not be automatic access to mutual aid (requires agreement of partners) and no access exists to State Mobilization.	No. May result in a significant mix of administrative and operational boundaries.



PROTECTION OPTIONS	WITHIN SCOPE	ALL LANDS	FEASIBLE	EFFECTIVE	RESOURCES ACCESS	REDUCED COMPLEXITY
DNR protection of all wildlands within Washington (see Wildland Fire Protection Option on page 22 for more complete discussion)	No. Attempts to address suppression outside of unprotected areas.	No. Wholly developed and cleared/cultivated land would remain unprotected.	Yes, but implementation would require changes to DNR's authorities.	Yes, provided additional investments in personnel, infrastructure, and resources and/or appropriate contracts and agreements.	Yes.	Yes.
Federal protection of all unprotected land through agreement	Yes	Yes.	No. Implementation would be complex and likely require substantial legislative action at the federal and state levels. The Committee did not evaluate the legal aspects of option.	Yes, provided additional investments in personnel, infrastructure, and resources and/or appropriate contracts and agreements.	Yes.	No. While operational complexity (fire suppression) may be reduced, a federal agency attempting to enforce state regulations (e.g., outdoor burning, fire cause/origin investigations) would create significant administrative complexity.
DNR protection of all currently unprotected unimproved or partially unimproved land within Washington	Yes	No. This option would not have provided protection for developed or cleared/cultivated unprotected land.	Yes, but implementation would require changes to DNR's authorities.	Yes, provided additional investments in personnel, infrastructure, and resources and/or appropriate contracts and agreements.	Yes.	Neutral. Additional action would be needed to protect wholly developed or cleared/cultivated land that is intermingled with wildlands. Another response organization would need to provide protection on those lands.
DNR protection of all unprotected lands within Washington	Yes	Yes. All unprotected land would be protected.	Yes, but implementation would require changes to DNR's authorities.	Yes, provided additional investments in personnel, infrastructure, and resources and/or appropriate contracts and agreements.	Yes.	Yes.

<sup>10</sup> RFPAs were considered in this table as a single solution to unprotected land. RFPAs were also considered as a supplement to any unprotected land solution (see page 23).



**HAVING DNR ASSUME PROTECTION IS THE MOST FEASIBLE OPTION**

In the judgement of the committee, the best available option is to have DNR assume jurisdictional responsibility for all unprotected land.

The Committee further recommends that when appropriate, DNR pursue agreements with other fire protection agencies. These agreements could consolidate response areas, create less complex response boundaries and have the additional benefit of reducing the contracting and administrative burden on agencies.

Throughout this process, DNR could work with local fire districts to establish any necessary contracts for initial attack of fires. While initial attack would be provided through a local fire district, DNR would remain the jurisdiction with fire responsibility in these areas. Contract costs, contract administration, and extended attack would be the financial responsibility of DNR (see Page 18 for a more complete discussion of cost impacts). Additional actions, such as the provision of financial incentives, may need to be taken to facilitate contracts with local fire districts. See Figure 2 for an overview of the process recommended by the Committee.

**DNR PROTECTION IN UNPROTECTED LAND WOULD EXTEND TO ALL LAND, REGARDLESS OF COVER TYPE**

Currently, when a landowner pays FFPA, DNR is responsible for providing wildfire protection to that land. DNR protection authority is limited to unimproved land<sup>11</sup> which is not cleared or cultivated. The Committee felt it was imperative that all unprotected land be protected, even if that land was non-forested, improved, or cultivated—both in order to meet the legislative intent of SHB 2561 and to ensure effective protection. Legislative changes to DNR’s protection authority are required to extend DNR fire protection<sup>12</sup> to these areas.

**Figure 2.**  
**DNR PROTECTION PROCESS**



<sup>11</sup> Unimproved land can be assessed for FFPA and is defined by RCW 76.04.005 as meaning “those lands that will support grass, brush and tree growth, or other flammable material when such lands are not cleared or cultivated and, in the opinion of the department, are a fire menace to life or property.” DNR authority also extends to partially unimproved land.

<sup>12</sup> DNR fire protection would not include structural fire protection or emergency medical response.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 1**

**All unprotected land within Washington should be protected by DNR. Extend, via legislation, DNR’s protection and assessment authorities to include any unprotected lands within Washington State.**

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2**

**DNR should pursue agreements and/or suppression contracts with other fire protection agencies that are able to provide effective response to each unit of unprotected land.**







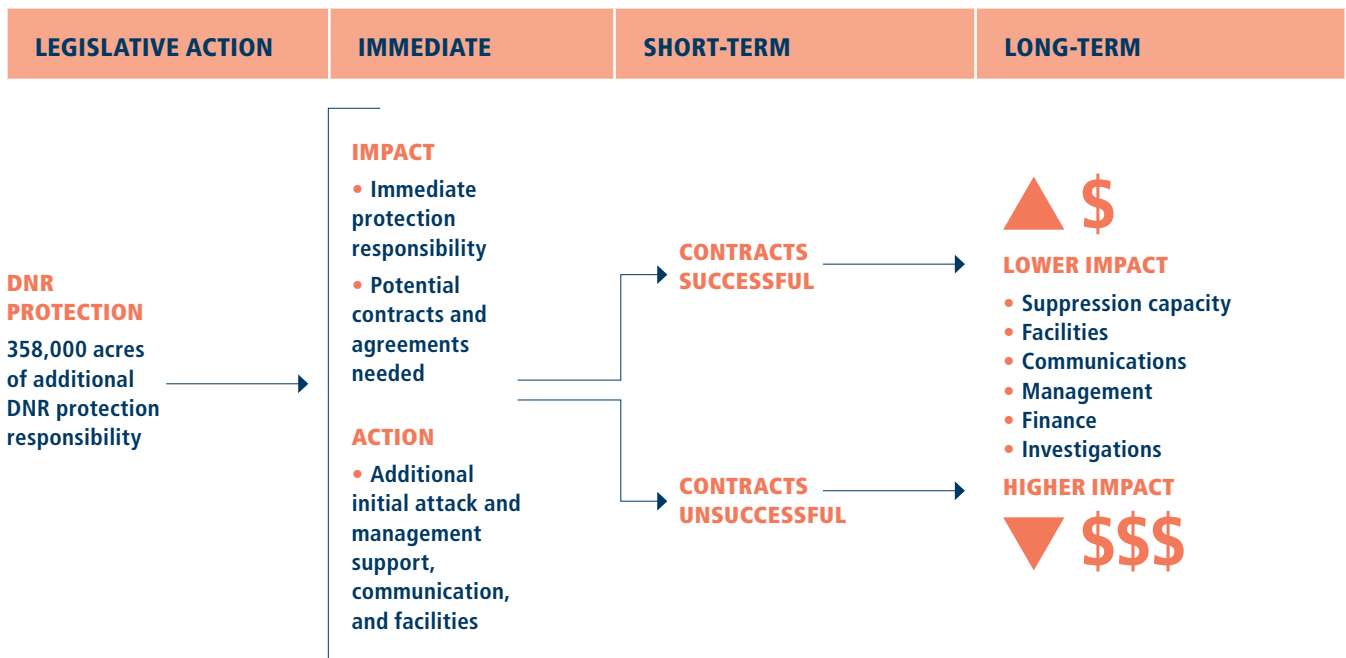
**IMPACTS TO DNR MAY BE LESSENER BY ENTERING INTO AGREEMENTS WITH COOPERATORS**

If these recommendations are implemented by the legislature, DNR would assume protection and suppression responsibilities in unprotected areas, regardless of the nearest DNR infrastructure or available personnel.<sup>13</sup> In order to evaluate impacts to DNR, unprotected land was divided into 35 units (Appendix B) based on location. Units range in size from 600 to 97,000 acres, and are comprised of multiple parcels. Of those 35 units, DNR felt well positioned to protect 14 of the units, and identified the remaining 21 units as suitable for potential initial attack contracts with local fire districts. If all 21 units had contracts, DNR would be responsible for approximately 280,000 acres of additional protection in its Southeast Region. Potential contract partners have been identified and listed in Appendix C.

The Committee evaluated the feasibility of protection contracts with local fire districts. The Committee surveyed 50 Fire Chiefs from fire districts bordering unprotected land. Of the 36 responses, 78% indicated they would support DNR protection of adjacent unprotected land. Approximately 89% indicated they would be willing to contract with DNR to provide initial attack protection in those areas, provided the contract terms were adequate to cover the fire district costs.

Depending on the final number of contracts and agreements, it is possible DNR would need to provide direct protection in some of the remaining 21 units (78,000 acres). Many of these units are comprised of small (1 square mile) areas isolated from existing DNR protection. Providing protection in these areas will increase DNR protection costs (see Figure 3; costs are discussed in detail on page 18).

**Figure 3. Potential Impacts to DNR as a Function of Contract Success**



<sup>13</sup> Potential legislative changes could include expanding DNR's protection responsibilities beyond forest land fires, development of an assessment scheme, and/or development of outdoor burning regulations.



## Additional Investment Is Needed to Protect All Land Within Washington

Providing protection to all lands within Washington State can be seen a “last mile problem.”<sup>14</sup> Additional investments in protection, both in terms of initial investments in equipment and infrastructure as well as on-going support for fire preparedness, would be necessary to provide services in these areas.

### PROTECTION OF UNPROTECTED LAND COULD BE PARTIALLY FUNDED THROUGH A MODIFIED FFPA

Currently, some of DNR’s fire preparedness and training activities are funded through FFPA as authorized by the legislature. The Committee believes some funding needed by DNR to provide protection in unprotected areas could be provided through a similar assessment with the same rate structure as FFPA. This would require a legislative change to extend FFPA assessment to unprotected land, regardless of cover type and level of improvement.

Applying the FFPA assessment rate (\$17.50 per parcel plus an additional \$0.27 per acre over 50 acres) to the approximately 5,000 currently unprotected parcels within Washington would result in an estimated \$156,000 in revenue with approximately \$153,500 collected by DNR.<sup>15</sup>

### COST ESTIMATES INDICATE ASSESSMENT REVENUE ALONE WILL BE INSUFFICIENT

Revenue from an assessment of unprotected lands will not cover the cost of the additional personnel, equipment, and infrastructure needed to effectively provide protection. To protect the entire 358,000 acres of unprotected land, a one-time investment of \$8,000,000 would be required with an on-going annual cost of approximately \$4,700,000.<sup>16</sup>

Investments in engines, crews, facilities, and supervisory personnel would be required, though less would be needed if contracts with fire districts were established for initial attack. Some existing work centers, such as the Chelan Fire Unit (the work center with greatest proximity to the Palisades area) and Yakima Fire Unit, could be expanded while a new work center would need to be established to provide coverage in Grant County. Additionally, two to four radio repeaters would be needed to ensure safe and adequate communication. Further work would be needed to refine the best locations.

<sup>14</sup> The phrase “last mile” is typically used to represent the difficulties and costs associated with extending a service the last mile to its end user. Traditionally, this phrase has indicated the inefficiencies associated with supply chains; main supply lines can be direct and efficient while the final leg of delivery to an individual household becomes much more difficult and expensive. This “last mile” can apply to wildland fire protection as well. In places where protection is financially feasible or directed by statute, protection has been extended. The area that remains is challenging and not always cost effective.

<sup>15</sup> Approximately \$2,500 of the total would be retained by the counties as to compensate for FFPA processing; \$0.50 from each parcel fee is set aside for this purpose.

<sup>16</sup> Data from DNR Wildfire Division analysis. The cost of protection is greater than the percent increase in acres (approximately 13% to 17% depending on contract success) indicates due to the dispersal of these units over a large geographic area.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

3

The committee finds that the protection of all lands within Washington State is a statewide benefit and recommends the legislature appropriate funds to DNR to cover the difference between the assessments collected and funds necessary to provide the protection.



**/// (ON LAND WE CURRENTLY PROTECT) WE COLLECT FFPA BUT THE GENERAL FUND MATCHES IT; WE CAN’T PROTECT THESE LANDS, OR ANY LANDS, WITH FFPA ALONE.”**

**TODD WELKER**  
Southeast Region Manager, DNR



## Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee 2017 Final Report On Fees Assessed for Forest Fire Protection

The advisory committee has reviewed the JLARC 2017 Report: Fees Assessed for Forest Fire Protection. The advisory committee concurs with the two recommendations contained therein:

1. DNR should clarify the definition of forestland and implement a process to consistently apply the definition across the state.
2. DNR should coordinate with county officials to create consistent policies for administering the assessment.

See Appendix D for DNR's response to the JLARC report.

### RCW 76.04.005 DEFINES FORESTLAND AS FOLLOWS:

*(11) "Forestland" means any unimproved lands which have enough trees, standing or down, or flammable material, to constitute in the judgement of the department, a fire menace to life or property. Sagebrush and grass areas east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains may be considered forestlands when such areas are adjacent to or intermingled with areas supporting tree growth. Forestland, for protection purposes, does not include structures.*

In the interpretive statement prepared by DNR, key terms used by the legislature are further defined to support consistent application across the state. As an example, in the judgement of the department, the definition of "forestland" includes vegetation in its natural state that has the potential to catch fire, carry fire and spread to neighboring parcels. Together with further clarification of terms such as "unimproved," "fire menace," and "adjacent," the clarification of forestland would result in DNR providing fire protection in additional areas.

### DNR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS WOULD REDUCE, BUT NOT ELIMINATE, UNPROTECTED LAND

Clarification of the definition of forestland can be done administratively and may reduce the amount of unprotected lands within the state by up to 209,000 acres. However, some unprotected land would likely remain. As a result, the Committee considers its recommendations for DNR protection of unprotected land as independent of any potential administrative action.

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTION



In doing so, the committee must, in time for inclusion in the December 31, 2018, status report: Review the relevant recommendations contained in the joint legislative audit and review committee's 2017 final report on fees assessed for forest fire protection; analyze and develop recommendations on potential administrative and legislative actions including, for example, the process proposed in chapter . . . (Substitute Senate Bill No. 6575), Laws of 2018; and consult with any relevant stakeholders, as deemed necessary by the committee, that are not represented on the committee.

### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

4

The committee concurs with the process used by DNR to develop administrative actions in response to the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) report on Fees Assessed for Forest Fire Protection.



## **ABOUT CLARIFICATION OF FOREST LAND**

In addition to administrative clarifications, legislative actions could be taken to address the recommendations contained within the JLARC report on FPPA. These actions could include:

- Clarification of landowner contingency funds as described in RCW 76.04.630 (i.e., when should they be used and for what purpose).
- Streamlining the FPPA process. Currently, RCW 76.04.610 restricts landowners with less than six parcels from combining those parcels for the purpose of reducing their assessment. Landowners must initiate the combination and refund process with the county. This process is burdensome to both the county and landowner. Legislative remedies may include:
  - Eliminating parcel combinations and FPPA refunds. This would reduce the complexity of the system as well ensure the process was consistent statewide.
  - Allowing the counties to use available technology to auto-combine parcels. This would eliminate the requirement that the landowner initiate the combination process and streamline the refund process. To make this change feasible, the legislature would also need to change the minimum parcel requirement from six to two. Landowners with two or more parcels in the county could automatically have their parcels combined for the purpose of FPPA.



▲ The 2017 Southerland Canyon Fire burned unprotected land northwest of Quincy, Washington.



▲ Looking into unprotected land in the Palisades area.

### DNR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO SHIFT WILDFIRE PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES IN WHOLLY UNIMPROVED AREAS TO THE DNR

As land is evaluated using a more consistent definition of forestland, wholly unimproved land previously protected solely by a local fire district has the potential to be assessed and protected by the DNR instead. Under RCW 52.16.170, the following assessment parameters apply to lands lying both within a fire district and FFPA area:

*In the event that lands lie within both a fire protection district and a forest protection assessment area they shall be taxed and assessed as follows:*

*(1) If the lands are wholly unimproved, they shall be subject to forest protection assessments but not to fire protection district levies;*

*(2) If the lands are wholly improved, they shall be subject to fire protection district levies but not to forest protection assessments;*

*(3) If the lands are partly improved and partly unimproved they shall be subject both to fire protection district levies and to forest protection assessments: PROVIDED, That upon request, accompanied by appropriate legal descriptions, the county assessor shall segregate any unimproved portions which each consist of twenty or more acres, and thereafter the unimproved portion or portions shall be subject only to forest protection assessments.*

If a fire district was collecting an assessment in a wholly unimproved area that, as a result of the clarified interpretation of forestland, now also lies within a FFPA area, the fire district would no longer collect assessment on that land. This may have negative consequences on rural fire district budgets.

To better understand these impacts, the Committee worked with DNR staff to quantify potential financial impacts to fire districts in one eastern Washington county.<sup>17</sup> Estimated impacts to districts in that county ranged from \$0 to \$11,000. For seven of the ten districts evaluated, the percent reduction in revenue was less than 1%. However, for three of the districts, the percent reduction in revenue was more substantial at 4%, 4%, and 10%, respectively.

If the definition of forestland is clarified, any impacts to local fire districts should be communicated. In addition, the Committee believes the legislature must be aware of the potential fiscal impacts. Remedies may exist to reduce any potential impacts and could include changes to RCW 52.16.170, general fund appropriations to local fire districts to replace lost revenue, and/or expanded use of contracts between DNR and local fire districts for initial attack in impacted counties.

<sup>17</sup> Analysis was completed using county-level parcel data. All figures are estimates and should be used for case-study purposes only.



## WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION OPTION

The Committee considered, but did not advance, the concept of extending DNR's protection authorities to include "wildland" as opposed to solely "forestland." The Committee considered this to be outside the scope of the legislative intent. If advanced, this concept would have extended DNR protection to areas of undeveloped sage and grass, primarily in eastern Washington.

While addressing underprotection was outside the scope of this report, the Committee recognized it as a significant challenge facing Washington. Underprotected areas are technically protected, but lack the resources and capacity for protection to be effective. Extending DNR protection responsibilities to undeveloped wildland, regardless of cover type, would help address underprotection.

### WILDLAND, IN THIS CONTEXT, COULD BE DEFINED AS:

*Any wholly or partially unimproved lands which have enough trees, standing or down, brush, grass, or other flammable material, to constitute in the judgement of the department, a fire menace to life or property. Wildland, for protection purposes, does not include structures or lands that have been cleared or cultivated.*

Including wildland as part of DNR's jurisdiction would have the potential to simplify response boundaries and the FFPA assessment system in addition to providing a more consistent layer of state protection. Perhaps most importantly, changing the DNR's protection authorities to include wildland would provide additional wildland fire response capacity in areas which rely solely on a volunteer fire district.

Several key issues would also need to be addressed prior to extending DNR assessment and protection responsibilities to all wildlands. These issues include:

- Fiscal impact to local fire districts (see page 21 for more detail).
- Fiscal impact to state-owned lands, including state trust lands.
- Impact to DNR protection infrastructure.





▲ Jordan Valley RFPA responding to a 2017 fire in Oregon. Photo courtesy of Oregon RFPA photo file.

## RANGELAND FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS (RFPAs)

RFPAs are non-profit, all-volunteer associations whose members may receive basic training in wildland firefighting and engage in fire suppression. RFPAs are usually funded through dues from members within their authorized geographic boundaries. Equipment is often procured through individual RFPA members or through government surplus and other programs such as sage-grouse funds. RFPAs have been formed in the neighboring states of Oregon and Idaho..

**The committee was unable to reach consensus on a recommendation on the role RFPAs could play in unprotected lands. The Committee, for the purposes of this report, has instead provided two position statements articulating the potential benefits and challenges of RFPAs.**

### RECOMMENDATION AS CONSIDERED:

To enable supplemental protection in areas with primary protection (under the jurisdiction of state or local fire agencies), the committee recommends the legislature authorize Rangeland Fire Protection Associations.

### STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION:

The proposal of considering RFPAs as “supplemental protection in areas with primary protection (under the jurisdiction of state or local fire agencies)” is concerning. Having multiple organizations with jurisdiction and/or authority to respond on the same land adds complexity to an already complex situation. This creates the potential for confusion as well as less efficient and effective response. In addition, RFPAs are challenged by a lack of training and potential inconsistency in response. RFPAs do not typically have access to extended resources such as air attack, interagency incident management teams, State Mobilization, or automatic/mutual aid. Nothing in the statute prohibits and individual from taking action to suppress fire on their own land and authority already exists for an individual to access the land of another to suppress a wildland fire (provided the action can reasonably be considered a public necessity due to imminent danger as discussed in RCW 76.04.770). If recommendations contained within this report are implemented, effective protection will be provided across the state—making RFPAs unnecessary.

### STATEMENT IN SUPPORT:

Minutes often determine whether a fire start is contained or escapes initial attack in grass and shrub landscape. RFPAs as “supplemental protection” allow remote community members to organize to suppress fires more effectively on their own property. Legislation could be passed to allow RFPAs to form a legal entity, require consistent training, and provide access to equipment (including radios for effective communication). This would help RFPAs address insurance requirements and provide a unified command system. Located on the very land they are seeking to protect, their response time can be quick. Ultimately, these RFPAs would collaborate with local jurisdictions to quickly and effectively keep fires small. Future success of state or local fire agencies will depend on engaging local community members using a variety of tools. Legislation allowing for RFPAs is recommended in the Wildfire Strategic Plan and is already working in other states. These models can be modified to meet the needs and circumstances of Washington.



# How Can Community Programs Better Help Homeowners Engage in Mitigation Efforts?



## ANSWER AT A GLANCE

The Wildland Fire Advisory Committee identified numerous robust and diverse programs educating homeowners and engaging in preventative projects throughout the state. Further, the Committee determined these community programs reduce wildfire impacts in high-risk areas, create wildfire risk reduction action at multiple scales, and directly benefit communities and homeowners. The committee believes it is essential to advance these programs through enhanced partnerships and targeted funding. Since the Wildfire Strategic Plan addressed this issue in depth, the Committee focused on two key strategies from the Plan and endorses the following:

### RECOMMENDATION 5

The Committee finds programs that educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects within wildfire risk communities provide significant value to the state and recommends they be advanced (Page 32).

### RECOMMENDATION 6

The committee recommends prioritization of Wildfire Strategic Plan Strategy 6.3,<sup>18</sup> Increase capacity, coordination, and networking of community assistance programs (Page 32).

### RECOMMENDATION 7

The committee recommends prioritization of Wildfire Strategic Plan Strategy 1.3,<sup>19</sup> Establish regional and local coordinating capacity (Page 33).

### RECOMMENDATION 8

The committee recommends criteria be established for program and project funding and that funding sources used to support community wildfire program work meet those criteria (Page 34).

### RECOMMENDATION 9

The committee recommends opportunities to better match and leverage federal dollars be pursued (Page 35).

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTION



The committee must examine the value of community programs that educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects within wildfire risk communities, such as firewise, and make recommendations on whether these programs should be advanced, and if so, how, including potential sources of ongoing funding for the programs.

<sup>18, 19</sup> DNR, 2019.





## Recommendations Development

To identify recommendations, the Committee utilized survey data, interviews, and workshop products collected during the 2018 development of the Wildfire Strategic Plan. The Committee also consulted with program officers from Firewise USA®, Ready, Set, Go!, Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (at both the state and national level), Conservation Districts, local fire districts, and the Washington State Department of Emergency Management (EMD). The Committee then chose strategies from the Wildfire Strategic Plan as the basis for its recommendations.

## Community Programs at Multiple Scales Are Necessary to Reduce Our Collective Risk

### COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMS WERE THE FOCUS OF THIS REPORT

The Committee considered “programs that educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects within wildfire risk communities” to consist of community preparedness and education programs like Firewise USA®, fire resilience frameworks, such as Fire Adapted Communities, and cost-share and grant programs designed to engage homeowners in mitigation efforts (see Figure 4 for a diagram of program elements the Committee considered to meet the legislature’s intent).

Ignition prevention (also known as fire prevention) programs, including campaigns to reduce wildfire starts and burn regulations, industrial fire precaution levels, signage and other national advertising campaigns such as Smoky Bear were not evaluated as part of this process.

### WASHINGTON RESIDENTS HAVE THE ABILITY TO REDUCE THEIR RISK AND SHAPE THEIR FUTURE

Fire suppression costs in 2014 and 2015 were staggering at almost \$182 million and \$345 million, respectively.<sup>20</sup> Yet, case studies indicate suppression costs are just 9% of the total costs and losses associated with wildland fire<sup>21</sup> and can't account for the immeasurable damage inflicted by loss of life. Other costs and losses, such as home and property loss, immediate landscape mitigation, home and property depreciation, energy and infrastructure repair, ecosystem function loss, health impacts, and losses in business and tax revenue dwarf our considerable suppression expenditures.

Scientific analysis tells us that we can reduce the risk of ember intrusion and consequent structure loss by using more ignition-resistant construction materials, creating and maintaining areas around our structures that have reduced vegetation, improving our ingress and egress routes, and more.<sup>22</sup> Individual action to reduce these costs and losses is a significant component of creating a more resilient state (see Figure 5 for an example of individual action that can be taken around the home). Programs that are designed to stimulate individual action work; one recent study indicates that communities closest to existing national outreach programs sustained lower rates of loss than communities further from the programs.<sup>23</sup>

**WILDFIRES ARE INEVITABLE, BUT THE DESTRUCTION OF HOMES, ECOSYSTEMS, AND LIVES IS NOT.”**

**CALKIN ET. AL., 2014**

<sup>20</sup> DNR, 2019.

<sup>21</sup> Headwaters Economics, 2018.

<sup>22</sup> Cohen, 2000; Cohen, 2008; Gollner, et. al., 2015.

<sup>23</sup> Kramer et. al., 2018. National fire outreach programs included in the analysis included Firewise USA Communities, Fire Adapted Communities, and Fire Learning Network landscapes, as well as other activities linked to the Firewise USA Communities program such as Wildfire Community Preparedness Day and the Firewise Challenge.”



## BUILDING CODES AND FOREST HEALTH TREATMENTS ARE PART, BUT NOT ALL, OF THE SOLUTION

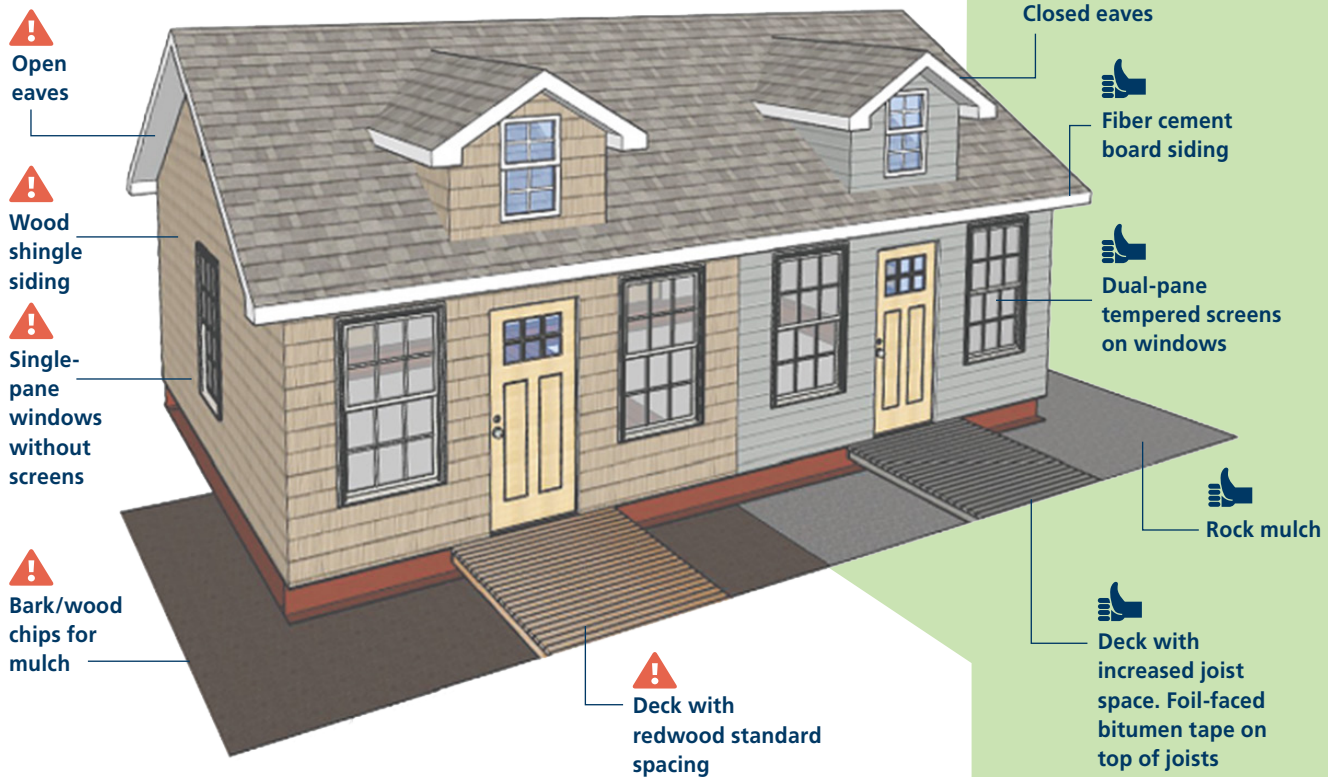
Development, adoption, and enforcement of land-urban interface codes are important and the legislature has taken action to facilitate their implementation by local jurisdictions.<sup>24</sup> However, most codes of this type are not retroactive. With over 951,000 homes built next to Washington's wildlands already,<sup>25</sup> voluntary individual action is essential to reducing wildfire losses.

Forest health treatments in wild areas next to communities can help change fire behavior on the landscape. However, these treatments alone will not stop the large scale impacts to communities and "focusing on wildland vegetation without consideration and mitigation of home ignition susceptibility furthers the illusion that wildland urban interface protection does not require homeowner engagement."<sup>26</sup>

## Wildfire-Resistance: Make the Right Choices

### FOLLOW THESE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOMES IN WILDFIRE-PRONE AREAS

**Figure 5.** Ignition-resistant construction choices are shown on the right, while choices which increase wildfire risk are shown on the left. Note that roofs should always be composed of "Class A" materials such as composite shingles or metal (never wood shake).



<sup>24</sup> ESSB 6109 directed DNR to provide technical assistance to jurisdictions seeking to plan for wildfire.

<sup>25</sup> Headwaters Economics, 2019. Data is from 2010 Census.

<sup>26</sup> Calkin et. al., 2014.

**EVERY COMMUNITY IS DIFFERENT. AGENCIES WORRY ABOUT A DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS BUT THE REALITY IS THAT YOU NEED DIFFERENT ENTRY POINTS.**

**DIFFERENT PEOPLE NEED DIFFERENT OPTIONS AND WAYS TO BEGIN TAKING ACTION.**

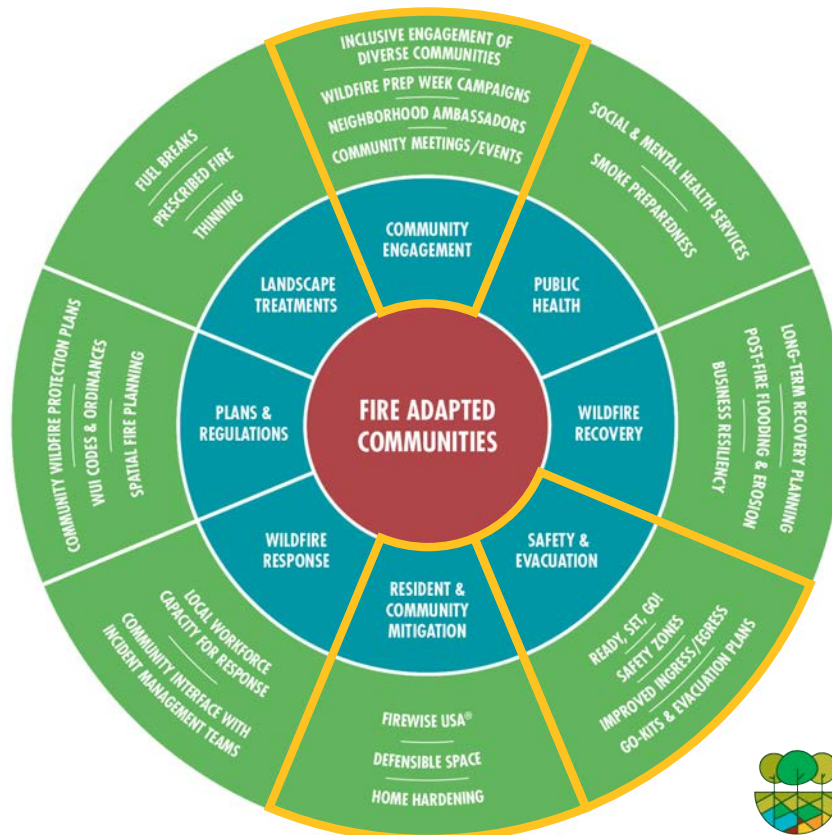
**THE VARIETY OF TOOLS AND APPROACHES THAT EXIST IN THE WORLD ARE IMPORTANT; NOT ALL WILL STICK, BUT HAVING ACCESS TO THE TOOLS AND APPROACHES IS CRITICAL.”**

**MICHELLE MEDLEY-DANIEL**  
Director, Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network

## Existing Community Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation Programs Are Diverse by Design

Motivating residents to take action is often challenging and numerous barriers exist. Awareness of risk alone is insufficient to motivate a resident to action; residents often evaluate a series of values when deciding to initiate risk-reduction.<sup>27</sup> Different strategies work well in different places. In some communities, one-on-one engagement is extremely effective, while in other communities, neighborhood-level recognition programs stimulate individuals to act. Community wildfire programs must be tailored to be effective. Communities are diverse,<sup>28</sup> so community programs must be as well.

While ten programs were examined through this process, it is important to recognize that additional programs and efforts exist. A recent survey of North Central Washington wildfire practitioners revealed 72 organizations working to prepare for, respond to, and recover from wildfire in that area alone.<sup>29</sup> Multiple tools and programs exist for residents, first responders, and agencies but it is important to realize that living with fire requires more tools, programs, and organizations than even those discussed here.



**Figure 4. Programs that educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects. Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network, 2019.**

Solid orange lines indicate the programs were included in the consideration of “community programs which educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects.” While other programs such as business resilience or wildland-urban interface codes and ordinances may meet the definition provided by the legislature, they were not considered in-depth in this report. However, the Committee recommendations focused on increased coordination are likely to benefit those programs and initiatives as well.

<sup>27</sup> Toman, et. al., 2013. Residents often evaluate trade-offs with other values, social norms, perceptions of risk and effectiveness of mitigations, their ability to complete risk-reduction, local ecological conditions, and the condition of adjacent properties before initiating risk-reduction activity.

<sup>28</sup> Paveglio, 2015. Efforts to characterize communities living within wildfire-prone areas have identified four community “archetypes” ranging from rural, working landscape communities to formalized, suburban landscapes.

<sup>29</sup> Nielsen-Pincus, 2019.



### THREE MAJOR NATIONAL-LEVEL OUTREACH PROGRAMS ARE USED IN WASHINGTON

Three major national-level engagement platforms are used in Washington. These platforms have different intended audiences and outcomes but work together to create wildfire risk reduction action at multiple scales. Common to all are avenues for small investments in on-the-ground work, an emphasis on collaboration and connections among groups across scales and sectors, and a focus on creating meaningful change.

#### FIREWISE USA®



**Firewise USA®** is focused on residential action at the neighborhood scale (between 8 and 2,500 dwelling units). Mitigation actions such as clearing flammable vegetation from around the home and use of ignition-resistant building materials are encouraged. Nationally, over its 17 year history, the Firewise USA® program has a retention rate of 80%.<sup>30</sup> The program is based on recognition of action and not certification of a community's risk rating.

For years, agencies, practitioners, and the public have used the term “firewise” to indicate any mitigation work done around the home and its immediate surroundings. Mitigation specialists also occasionally use “firewise” to broadly indicate any kind of action taken to reduce wildfire impacts. However, “firewise” is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc. and should be used only in reference to the Firewise USA® Program.<sup>31</sup>

From 2002 until 2019, over \$13.6 million was reported by those communities as invested in preparedness. Washington has recognized 216 Firewise USA® sites since 2002; 131 are currently active and in good standing (see Figure 6).

#### READY, SET, GO!



**Ready, Set, Go!** was launched by the International Association of Fire Chiefs in 2011 to develop and improve the dialogue between fire departments and residents. The program focuses on being Ready (prepared for wildfire, creating defensible space, and using ignition-resistant building materials), getting Set (having good situational awareness when fire threatens), and taking action to Go (evacuating early when wildfire threatens). Currently, 69 departments within Washington (approximately 15%) are registered with Ready, Set, Go!.

#### FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES



**Fire adapted communities** are a key component of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, the 20-Year Forest Health Strategic Plan for Eastern Washington, and the Wildfire Strategic Plan. As a concept, fire adapted communities know their risk and are taking action to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from wildland fire. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group defines a fire adapted community (FAC) as “a human community consisting of informed and prepared citizens collaboratively planning and taking action to safely coexist with wildland fire.”<sup>32</sup> Fire adapted communities use tools such as those shown in Figure 4 to mitigate their risk and become more resilient. At a national level, the concept of FAC and related programs are stewarded by the Fire Adapted Communities Coalition.

FAC concepts are deployed, developed, implemented, and/or shared by a number of organizations, including the National Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (FAC Net). FAC Net launched in 2013 with 8 core members (including the Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition in Leavenworth) and has grown to over 150 affiliate members nationwide. Implementation funds are awarded to communities to enable them to achieve on the ground outcomes and help advance risk reduction efforts nationally.

**PROGRAMS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN TAILORED TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. WE SEE SUCCESS WHERE THERE IS FLEXIBILITY IN EXISTING PROGRAMS AND WHERE PEOPLE CAN TAKE OWNERSHIP IN THE PROCESS.”**

#### TRAVIS PAVEGLIO

Ph.D., Assistant Professor of  
Natural Resources Sociology,  
University of Idaho

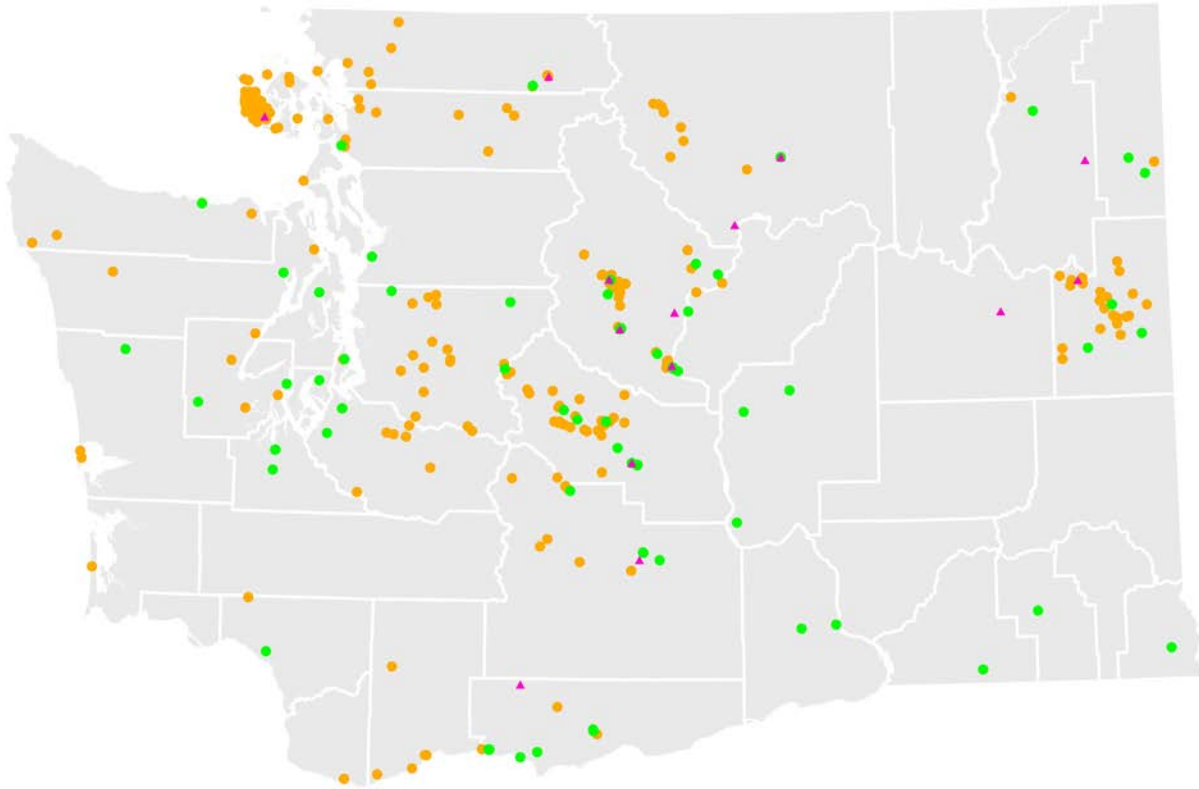
<sup>30</sup> NFPA, 2019.

<sup>31</sup> More information from NFPA is available at [www.nfpa.org/firewise](http://www.nfpa.org/firewise)

<sup>32</sup> NWCG, 2019.



HOW CAN COMMUNITY PROGRAMS BETTER HELP HOMEOWNERS ENGAGE IN MITIGATION EFFORTS?



**Figure 6.**  
**COMMUNITY PROGRAM SITES IN WASHINGTON STATE**

- 212 Firewise USA® Communities (since 2002)
- 69 Ready, Set, Go! Members
- ▲ 13 WAFAC Members (Washington State Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network)

**Table 3. State and Federal Fuel Reduction Investments, 2015-2018**

YEAR	ACRES TREATED	FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS	MATCHING FUNDS INVESTED BY RESIDENTS AND COMMUNITIES
2015	4520	\$2,105,537	\$1,782,439
2016	3264	\$1,828,249	\$1,215,374
2017	4236	\$2,524,952	\$2,180,652
2018	3961	\$2,698,200	\$3,804,352



## STATE PROGRAMS PROVIDE KEY RESOURCES TO REDUCE WILDFIRE RISK

Several statewide agencies and organizations provide technical and financial assistance to residents as well as play an important role in addressing many of the barriers to residential wildfire risk reduction. However, state programs often have limited staff and rely on local, volunteer-driven programs to encourage participation and facilitate action.

### DNR PROGRAMS

DNR offers a variety of programs to help residents prepare for wildfire. Landowner assistance foresters and wildfire preparedness and prevention specialists help family forest landowners, homeowners and communities implement good land stewardship and defensible space practices through assessment and planning. Assessments provide a personalized snapshot of landscape health as well as current fire risk. In addition, DNR administers the Firewise USA® program in Washington.

Cost-share programs provide technical assistance and a financial match to landowners seeking to reduce vegetation adjacent to homes. Cost-share programs incentive a percentage of the landowner cost of vegetation removal, up to a pre-determined amount. Existing DNR programs are focused on vegetation alone and do not allow structural activities such as roof replacement to count as a match; no incentives to create a more ignition-resistant home are provided. The match requirement of cost-share programs often creates a situation where mitigation action is driven by the financial capacity of the residents instead of risk. Table 3 details the statewide investments in fuel reduction between 2015 and 2018.

### WASHINGTON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

EMD provides diverse community education services focusing on multiple hazards and extending from preparedness to recovery. Programs include 2 Weeks Ready, Map Your Neighborhood, business preparedness education, and pre-disaster recovery planning. EMD also has a Limited English Proficiency (LEP) coordinator who works with state and local governments and community organizations to provide language access in all-hazard preparedness, response, and recovery. EMD acts as a gateway to several Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) programs and funding sources, providing application assistance and review to communities. These programs include:

- FEMA Post-Hazard Mitigation Program
- FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Program
- FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Grant Program
- FEMA Individual Assistance Program to support individual and business recovery
- Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program

While stakeholders repeatedly note the difficulties of applying for and managing these large national grants, as well as the time delay between application and action, most stakeholders also acknowledge that these funds currently provide one of the few opportunities to address ignition-resistant construction and pre-disaster planning. The state, through EMD, does provide a portion of the required match for many (but not all) of these grants, helping communities achieve risk reduction that would otherwise be out of reach.

**Education, outreach, and coordination are not funded through these grant programs and remain a gap in funding opportunities statewide.**

### WASHINGTON STATE FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES LEARNING NETWORK

The Washington State Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (WAFAC) was formed in 2014 and provides technical and financial assistance to diverse member communities in order to facilitate community-driven innovation and accelerate wildfire risk-reduction. WAFAC is funded through a five-year agreement with BLM; this agreement and its accompanying funding ends in 2020.



▲ Ross Frank of the Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition talks with visitors about the importance of wildfire preparedness and forest health.

There are currently 13 member communities throughout Washington, located from the San Juan Islands to just outside of Spokane. Like FAC Net, WAFAC provides limited implementation funds to help communities achieve on the ground work such as development and implementation of community chipping programs, coordination of Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) efforts, and coordination of outreach and education in their communities. Through its work, WAFAC helps generate grassroots action and long-term behavior change."

**WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION FORESTRY PROGRAM**

The Extension Forestry Program through Washington State University provides forested property owners with education and resources through classes, workshops, and field days. While the program focuses largely on achievement of landowners' forest management objectives, many resources and courses also cover wildfire risk reduction.

**LOCAL PROGRAMS WORK DIRECTLY WITH RESIDENTS TO HELP THEM IDENTIFY AND ACCESS STATE AND NATIONAL RESOURCES**

Local programs engage with residents to educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects to reduce wildfire risk. Local efforts are often dependent on grant programs and funding varies year to year. Many programs, particularly those driven by local wildfire risk coalitions and fire departments, are dependent on volunteers and struggle to sustain their work over time. However, when active, some of the most effective direct outreach to residents occurs at this level.

Local wildfire program specialists are often the key to wildfire preparedness, response and recovery actions, and play an outsize role in wildfire work. As an example, in North Central Washington, almost 40% of the most influential wildfire specialists were "affiliated with local fire districts, municipalities, and similar local agencies, despite the fact that locally-affiliated individuals represented only 17% of the whole network."<sup>33</sup>

**CONSERVATION DISTRICTS**

Forty-five Conservation Districts exist within in the state. While the degree of involvement in wildfire varies from District to District, many Conservation Districts are essential partners in wildfire risk reduction. Conservation Districts often provide site assessments, post-fire recovery assistance, chipping program coordination and delivery, CWPP facilitation, and Firewise USA® recruitment.

**FIRE DISTRICTS**

There are approximately 473 local fire jurisdictions in the State. While these jurisdictions are a trusted local resource, few have budgets that allow dedication of funds to fire prevention and education. Many fire districts in high risk wildfire areas are either wholly or partially volunteer organizations. As a result, the ability of local fire districts to meaningfully engage in their communities to facilitate wildfire risk reduction activities is constrained. For those fire districts with the capacity to engage in this work, their work is generally effective and well-received within the community.

**LOCAL COALITIONS AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS**

Local coalitions and non-profit organizations engaged in wildfire risk reduction are often comprised of residents, community organizations, and local, state, and federal partners and many are staffed entirely by volunteers. These organizations serve as convening bodies and facilitate local coordination and alignment of programs when they are in place. While program funding is inconsistent and variable, local organizations are often the entity most actively engaged in community risk education, prevention, and preparedness.

HOW CAN COMMUNITY PROGRAMS BETTER HELP HOMEOWNERS ENGAGE IN MITIGATION EFFORTS?

<sup>33</sup> Nielsen-Pincus, 2019.



## Community Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation Programs Provide Significant Value to the State

### COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROGRAMS BENEFIT, AND ARE PERCEIVED AS EFFECTIVE BY, RESIDENTS AND COMMUNITIES

The Committee found that community wildfire programs provide value to participating communities, homeowners, and residents directly by reducing losses even when suppression resources are overwhelmed. Additional value is provided to adjacent homeowners, residents, organizations, municipalities, and agencies indirectly by reducing the risk of fire moving across landscapes and jurisdictions and the reduction of loss in adjacent areas. Throughout the Wildfire Strategic Plan process, stakeholders were adamant that programs that help to reduce their wildfire risk were effective and necessary; 96% and 93% of public survey respondents rated Firewise USA® and Fire Adapted Community programs, respectively, as either somewhat or very effective.<sup>34</sup>

### COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROGRAMS BENEFIT FIREFIGHTERS

In addition to the values provided to residents, the Committee found that programs which encourage the reduction of wildfire risk benefit first responders. There is less risk to firefighters working in, and around, areas prone to wildfire when there is less vegetation on the landscape, more ignition-resistant construction, and better evacuation routes. The absence of these programs increases the risk of losses to life, property, and natural resources.

## Recommendations to Advance Community Programs

Recommendations to advance community programs have been selected from the Wildfire Strategic Plan. Where appropriate, additional guidance has been provided.

### RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS WOULD INCREASE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS

Interviews, panel presentations, and survey data paint a picture of community programs struggling to engage with their communities. Key work such as coordination, education, and outreach is effective but often underfunded. Programs rely on volunteers or are subject to variable funding streams. While cost-share funding for fuel reduction exists, support to engage landowner participants is limited. Investments that have been made are routinely dwarfed by the cost of suppression of even “small” fires. These struggles are particularly acute at the local level.

In order to increase fire mitigation actions at the local level (resulting in increased firefighter safety), reduce losses from wildland fire, and better protect natural resources, additional investments in landowner assistance and community engagement programs are necessary. This could be accomplished through:

- development of multi-year or block grant programs similar to the Building Forest Partnerships Grant Program or All Lands Forest Restoration Grant Program with a focus on community engagement and preparedness
- use of multi-party agreements (federal/state/tribal, non-profit and private partners as appropriate)
- improved coordination of strategy, work plans, and funding requests with partners such as the Conservation Commission, EMD, Washington State Fire Marshal’s Office, and Department of Ecology.

### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

5

The Committee finds programs that educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects within wildfire risk communities provide significant value to the state and recommends they be advanced.

### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

6

The committee recommends prioritization of Wildfire Strategic Plan Strategy 6.3, Increase capacity, coordination, and networking of community assistance programs.

**A** Increase resources for landowner assistance and community engagement programs provided by diverse entities.

**B** Assess and redesign cost-share programs to more comprehensively reduce wildland fire risk for all fuel types and to encourage ignition-resistant building materials. Further, expand program to include non-forested landscapes and increase available funding; prioritize funding allocation based upon wildfire risk and indicated capacity and/or local resources to build capacity necessary to reduce wildland fire risk.

<sup>35</sup> DNR, 2019.





### COST-SHARE PROGRAMS COULD BE IMPROVED

Cost-share programs for fuel reduction were a top priority for both practitioners and the public during the Wildfire Strategic Plan process. During a panel presentation to the Committee, one panelist noted that he had provided traditional cost-share assistance (focused only on the landscape and not on the home) to a number of properties that later experienced wildfire. In more than one instance, trees on the property survived the wildfire while the homes did not. Potential re-design options include allowing home hardening activities completed by the homeowner to count as a partial match for fuel reduction funds, reevaluation of reimbursement rates, and direct cost-sharing on ignition-resistant structural retrofits.

### FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY COORDINATORS WOULD HELP COMMUNITIES ACCESS THE RESOURCES THEY NEED

Coordinators with a common position description could exist within a variety of organizations. The coordinators would be focused on increasing overall community risk reduction actions and would connect land managers and individuals working on risk reduction activities. Coordinators can increase fire mitigation actions at the local level, increase consistency and effectiveness of local efforts, and provide additional capacity for fire adaptation at the local level.

### REGIONAL COUNCILS WOULD HELP COORDINATE ACTIONS AND PRIORITIZE PROJECTS

Regional boundaries could be evaluated and assigned by the Committee. Each council would require a coordinator/facilitator (these positions may be shared with fire adapted community coordinators). These regional councils (approximately 9 or 10) would need limited staff support to facilitate their development and operation. These councils could identify regional partners and stakeholders, develop clear communication pathways, develop processes for future project funding, and coordinate program efforts across agencies and communities at the regional scale.

### A BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE COULD SPELL OUT PRIORITIES AND FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION

Both ESHB 1711 and SB 5546 establish a prioritization, reporting, and funding request process for forest health. A similar process could be created to report progress toward achieving each of the 4 goals established in the Wildfire Strategic Plan.<sup>36</sup>

#### The report should include:

- A brief summary of the department's progress toward achieving the four goals of the Wildfire Strategic Plan
- A list of Wildfire Strategic Plan actions prioritized for the next biennium
- Recommended biennial funding amounts required to carry out the specified actions
- A summary of trends in community resilience

This report could be combined with existing reporting processes and should clearly communicate the coordinated actions, deliverables, and investments with the strategies and priority landscapes identified within the 20-Year Forest Health Strategic Plan and Forest Action Plan.

**WE NEED TO HAVE ENGAGEMENT WITH RESIDENTS AND COMMUNITIES AND WE NEED TO VALUE MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS ON THE SAME LEVEL AS WE VALUE SUPPRESSION. IT IS THE ONLY WAY WE WILL BE ABLE TO CHANGE OUR OUTCOMES."**

**MEGAN FITZGERALD**

Firewise USA® Program Coordinator

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

**7**

The committee recommends prioritization of Strategy 1.3: Establish regional and local coordinating capacity.

**A** Establish fire adapted community coordinator positions throughout Washington in the highest risk counties, and at the appropriate scale elsewhere.

**B** Establish regional councils to provide a forum to align community programs. Regional councils may also serve as a forum for prioritization of projects and distribution of project funding.

**C** Assign the DNR, with input and assistance from the the Committee, the responsibility of providing a prioritized list of actions necessary to increase community preparedness in a biennial report to the legislature.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> While this recommendation was not explicit within the Wildfire Strategic Plan, it is consistent with strategies contained therein. See Strategy 1.2, Assign the the Committee the responsibility of providing advice on risk planning, prioritizing mitigation resources, and facilitating stakeholder engagement.

<sup>36</sup> The four goals of the Wildfire Strategic Plan include Capable, integrated, sustainable systems; Resilient landscapes; Fire-adapted Communities, and; Safe, effective response.



## Funding for Community Programs Is Essential

The Committee finds that the collective ability to withstand the wildfires of today and tomorrow is dependent upon the preparedness and engagement of our communities. In the opinion of the Committee, we can no longer afford to leave this critical work without full funding and incomplete. Dependable and consistent funding is critical for implementing durable programs and creating durable communities.

### PROGRAMS TO REDUCE WILDFIRE RISK SHOULD NO LONGER BE FUNDED AS TEMPORARY PROJECTS

Many of the programs discussed in this report are funded on a yearly or bi-yearly basis. These programs are seeking to create long-term, lasting changes in their communities, yet the funding used to support these programs is short-term and variable. Continued use of short-term funding to create long-term outcomes limits the success of these programs. The Committee recommends a more sustainable, predictable funding solution be advanced. Project funding that is allocated on a yearly or bi-yearly basis has a place in this work but should not be the sole source of funding for ongoing wildfire preparedness programs.

### SUPPRESSION SHOULD NOT BE FUNDED AT THE EXPENSE OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

There has been discussion of funding suppression and community programs from the same dedicated revenue source. Some proposals have prioritized suppression funding above preparedness investments, which would run the risk of funds being spent solely on suppression and never reaching important programs designed to prevent wildfires and mitigate wildfire-related losses. This is because suppression costs can escalate quickly and already outweigh funds spent on community education and preparedness action. Additionally, this scenario would not take advantage of opportunities to help reduce total costs and losses associated with wildfires through investments in programs that prepare for and prevent wildfires.

### TOO OFTEN, OPPORTUNITIES TO LEVERAGE OR MATCH FUNDS ARE MISSED

Coordination of matching funds can help extend valuable and limited resources. This effort can be effectively facilitated with the establishment of regional councils. Other actions to better leverage federal funds could be accomplished through the extension of state contract terms from 2 years to 5 years, expanded use of multi-party agreements, and enhanced coordination at the state level.

<sup>37</sup> The BLM investment in the Washington State Fire Adapted Community Learning Network (supporting 10 sites in 2014) for an entire year was approximately \$250,000. The use of a very large air tanker (VLAT) on one 2013 fire for a single day cost approximately \$244,000.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

8

The committee recommends criteria be established for program and project funding and that funding sources used to support community wildfire program work meet those criteria.

### A Community wildfire adaptation program funding must be:

- predictable and sustainable
- dedicated and protected, and
- provide adequate level of funding

Funding mechanisms which may meet those criteria include one, or a combination of, the following:

- User fees—funds generated by the user at the parcel level.
- Surcharges—funds generated by an assessment of services provided

Minimum, guaranteed funding for community fire adaptation should be established to ensure these funding mechanisms meet the criteria established by the committee.

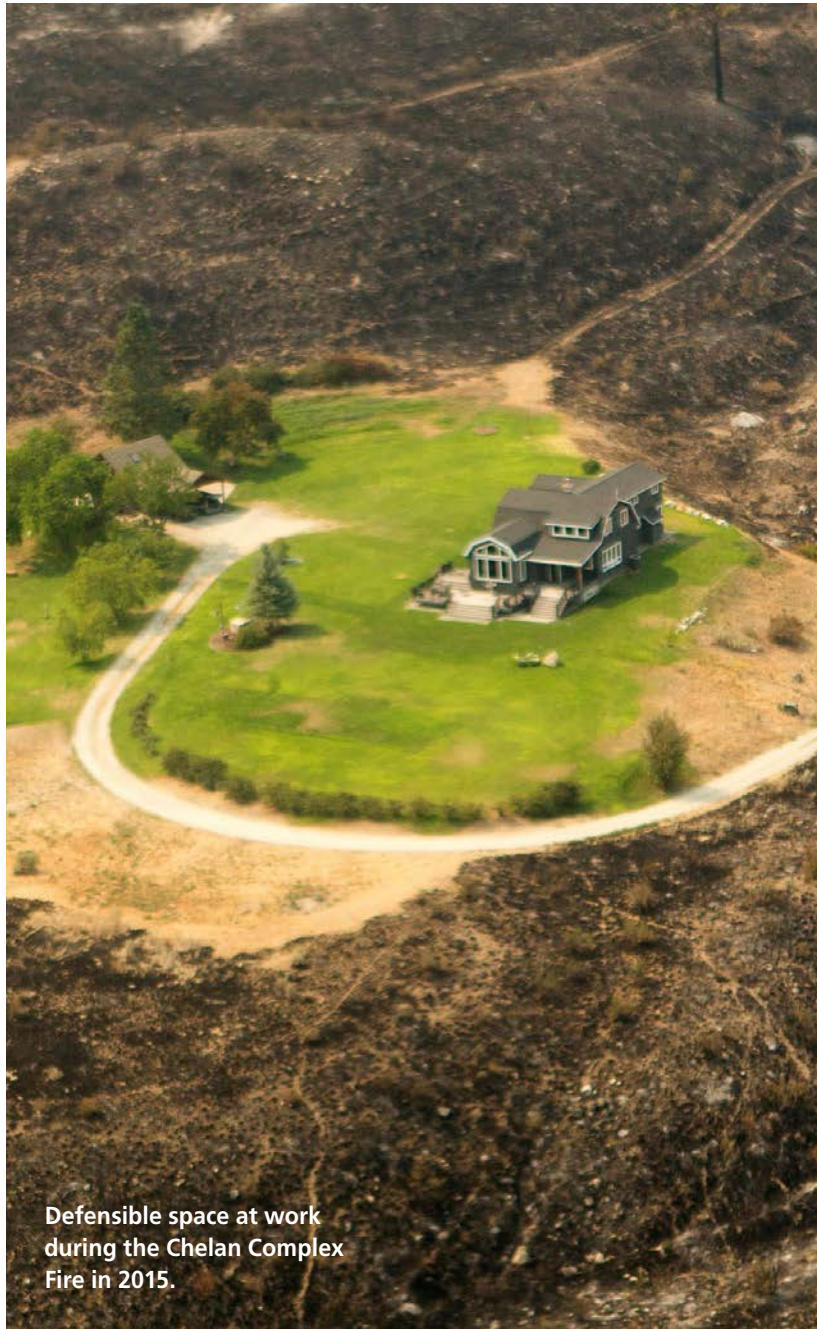
### B Community wildfire adaptation project funding must provide an adequate level of funding.

Funding mechanisms which may meet those criteria include:

- User fees—funds generated by the user at the parcel level.
- Surcharges—funds generated by an assessment of services provided
- General fund appropriation—funds allocated through the legislature on a biennial basis.

### C When allocating funding, prioritization could be made considering the following criteria:

- clear relationship to meaningful outcomes
- degree to which the project will increase local capacity and advance local fire adaptation efforts
- regional and local priority
- degree to which the project leverages other resources



Defensible space at work during the Chelan Complex Fire in 2015.

KARI GREER/US FOREST SERVICE

COMMITTEE  
RECOMMENDATION

9

The committee recommends opportunities to better match and leverage federal dollars be pursued.

**“ THE STATE DOESN'T ALLOCATE FUNDS TO PROVIDE A MATCH FOR THE PRE- DISASTER GRANT PROGRAM. THESE MATCHING FUNDS WOULD BE IMPORTANT TO LOWER LOCAL MATCH FROM 25% TO 12.5%. THIS CAN MAKE A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.”**

**STACEY McCLAIN**  
Mitigation, Response, and Recovery  
Section Manager, EMD

HOW CAN COMMUNITY PROGRAMS BETTER HELP HOMEOWNERS ENGAGE IN MITIGATION EFFORTS?

### ADEQUATE LEVELS OF FUNDING

Establishment of adequate levels of investment for community programs was outside the scope of the tasks assigned to the Committee by the legislature. However, there was broad agreement among the Committee members that the existing level of investment in insufficient and additional investment is essential to the long-term reduction of costs and losses associated with wildfire.

Implementation of Recommendation 7 would establish a pathway for funding allocations to be informed by the Committee (with support from DNR and regional councils). This pathway will help ensure an adequate level of funding for community programs.



# What is Necessary to Better Protect Non-English Speaking Residents During Wildfire Emergencies?



## ANSWER AT A GLANCE

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Wildland Fire Advisory Committee engaged with key stakeholders to identify guidelines and practices that can be implemented by DNR to better protect limited and non-English speaking residents during wildfire emergencies. While multiple organizations play a role in providing accessible information to all residents, the work of the Committee focused on improving DNR's provision of language services during wildfires. The product of this work, *Wildfire Response Communication Guidelines for Communities with Limited English Proficiency* (the Guidelines), can be found in Appendix F.

The Guidelines consist of best practices and planning assistance for both DNR and interagency Incident Management Teams and are considered by the Committee to meet the intent of SHB 2561's direction to create "plans."

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTION



The committee must also develop plans to help protect non-English speaking residents during wildfire emergencies. The committee may enlist the assistance from the state ethnic and diversity commissions or any other organizations who have expertise in public outreach to non-English speaking people.



## Methodology

The Committee and DNR staff consulted with the Washington State Coalition for Language Access, the Washington State Commission on Hispanic Affairs, Public Information Officers from Type I and II interagency incident management teams, and EMD throughout the development of the Guidelines. Data and notes from the Wildfire Strategic Plan process were reviewed and incorporated, including notes from the 2018 wildfire and limited English proficiency focus group.

## Language Access Is Critical to the Life Safety of Our Communities

During wildfires, timely access to information about wildfire activity, evacuation locations and levels, available shelters and other information is imperative. Individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English (known as limited English proficiency, or LEP) are at a higher risk.<sup>38</sup> Recent wildfires in California, as well as the Washington wildfires of 2014 and 2015, have highlighted the importance of effective delivery of information to all residents in our communities.

## Partnership and Coordination Is Necessary Throughout the Process

In 2017, Washington State Legislature passed SSB 5046 related to the provision of public notices of safety and welfare in a language other than English. SSB 5046 focuses on responsibilities of local emergency managers for language access planning and provides guidance on significant population segments and life safety information. During wildfire emergencies, local emergency managers and DNR work closely together. It is essential that language access responsibilities are clear so accurate and consistent information is communicated to the entire community as soon as possible. The Guidelines, included as part of this report, help to clarify DNR's roles and responsibilities during incidents where multiple agencies are involved. In addition, the Guidelines should help DNR provide clear direction to incident management teams.

It is worth pointing out that both SSB 5046 and SHB 2561 have reporting requirements to the legislature centered on language access. As this report was developed, DNR and EMD communicated and collaborated to align information requests and stakeholder engagement efforts.

**“SUCCESS LOOKS LIKE LANGUAGE ACCESS BEING BUILT INTO THE FABRIC OF THE WORK IN EMERGENCY SERVICES.”**

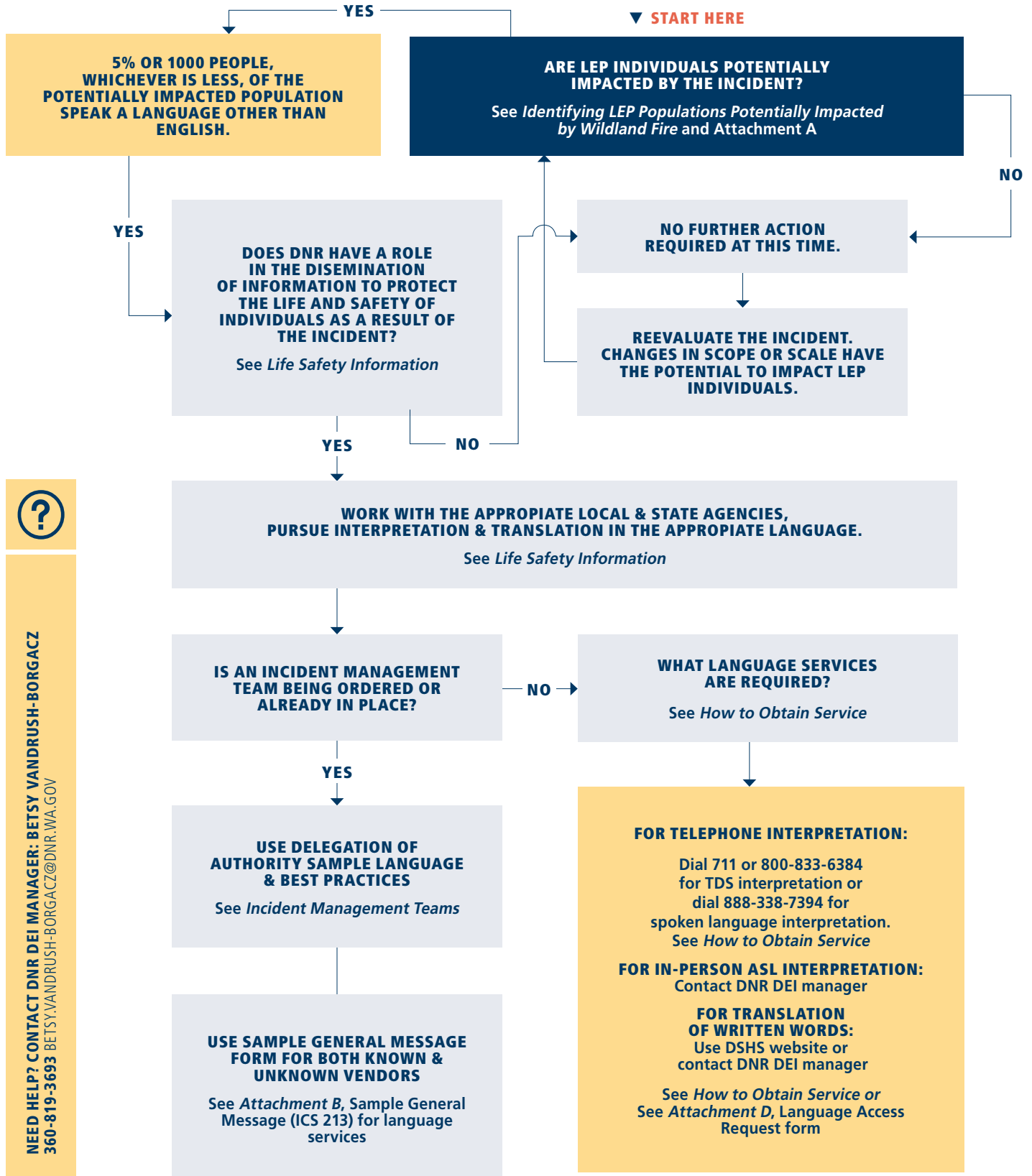
**KRISTI CRUZ**  
Northwest Justice Project and  
Washington State Coalition  
for Language Access Board  
Member

<sup>38</sup> Language access is one component of social vulnerability. Research has shown that census tracts that are a majority Black, Hispanic, or Native American experience a 50% greater vulnerability to wildfire than other census tracts (Davies, et. al., 2018).



## Plan To Better Protect Individuals With Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Figure 14. The Guidelines establish a process for the provision of language access services at DNR.





## CONCLUSIONS OF THE WILDLAND FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Each of the issues the Committee was asked to address is multifaceted and carries costs. Yet, the importance of addressing these questions was clear. At their most basic level, these questions are about ensuring our wildland fire system better serves all Washington. The recommendations contained in this report offer the legislature a blueprint for providing wildland fire protection to the entire state, ensuring all residents have a pathway toward community resilience, and better serving every individual during wildland fire emergencies. The Committee took the opportunity to boldly answer these questions.

There will be short-term costs if the legislature chooses to implement these recommendations, but the Committee strongly believes that these costs are necessary to provide better protection to the people and communities of Washington over the long-term. These recommendations, if implemented, would move us closer to a future where we are able better achieve the vision set forth within the Wildland Fire Strategy: All Washington—safely managing and living with wildland fire.

The vision of  
the Wildfire  
Strategic Plan.  
DNR, 2019

### VISION OF THE WILDFIRE STRATEGIC PLAN

**All Washington — safely managing  
and adapting to wildfire.**

Working collaboratively across jurisdictional boundaries and with engaged communities, we safeguard what we value. All of Washington is adapted and prepared, and our landscapes are healthy and resilient. We prevent wildland fire, use fire where allowable, and safely suppress unwanted fire.



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**Washington State Coalition for  
Language Access**



# Acronyms

<b>BOR</b>	Bureau of Reclamation
<b>BLM</b>	Bureau of Land Management
<b>CWPP</b>	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
<b>DNR</b>	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
<b>EMD</b>	Washington State Emergency Management Division
<b>FAC</b>	Fire adapted community
<b>FAC Net</b>	National Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FFPA</b>	Forest Fire Protection Assessment
<b>Fire District</b>	Local fire protection district
<b>Guidelines</b>	Wildfire Response Guidelines for Communities with Limited English Proficiency
<b>JLARC</b>	Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission
<b>LEP</b>	Limited English Proficiency
<b>NPS</b>	National Park Service
<b>QWRA</b>	Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment
<b>RFPA</b>	Rangeland Fire Protection Association
<b>USFS</b>	USDA Forest Service
<b>WAFAC</b>	Washington State Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network
<b>WDFW</b>	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
<b>Wildfire Strategic Plan</b>	10-Year Wildland Fire Protection Strategic Plan



# Appendix A

## Summary of Recommendations



## Summary of Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION	POTENTIAL LEGISLATIVE ACTION?
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 1</b></p> <p>All unprotected land within Washington should be protected by DNR. Extend, via legislation, DNR's protection and assessment authorities to include any unprotected lands within Washington State.</p>	Yes.
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 2</b></p> <p>DNR should pursue agreements and/or suppression contracts with other fire protection agencies that are able to provide effective response to each unit of unprotected land.</p>	No.
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 3</b></p> <p>The committee finds that the protection of all lands within Washington State is a statewide benefit and recommends the legislature appropriate funds to DNR to cover the difference between the assessments collected and funds necessary to provide the protection.</p>	Yes.
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 4</b></p> <p>The committee concurs with the process used by DNR to develop administrative actions in response to the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) report on Fees Assessed for Forest Fire Protection.</p>	No.
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 5</b></p> <p>The Committee finds programs that educate homeowners and engage in preventative projects within wildfire risk communities provide significant value to the state and recommends they be advanced.</p>	No.
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 6</b></p> <p>The committee recommends prioritization of Wildfire Strategic Plan Strategy 6.3, Increase capacity, coordination, and networking of community assistance programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> Increase resources for landowner assistance and community engagement programs provided by diverse entities.</li> <li><b>B.</b> Assess and redesign cost-share programs to more comprehensively reduce wildland fire risk for all fuel types and to encourage ignition-resistant building materials. Further, expand program to include non-forested landscapes and increase available funding; prioritize funding allocation based upon wildfire risk and indicated capacity and/or local resources to build capacity necessary to reduce wildland fire risk.</li> </ul>	No.



## Summary of Recommendations

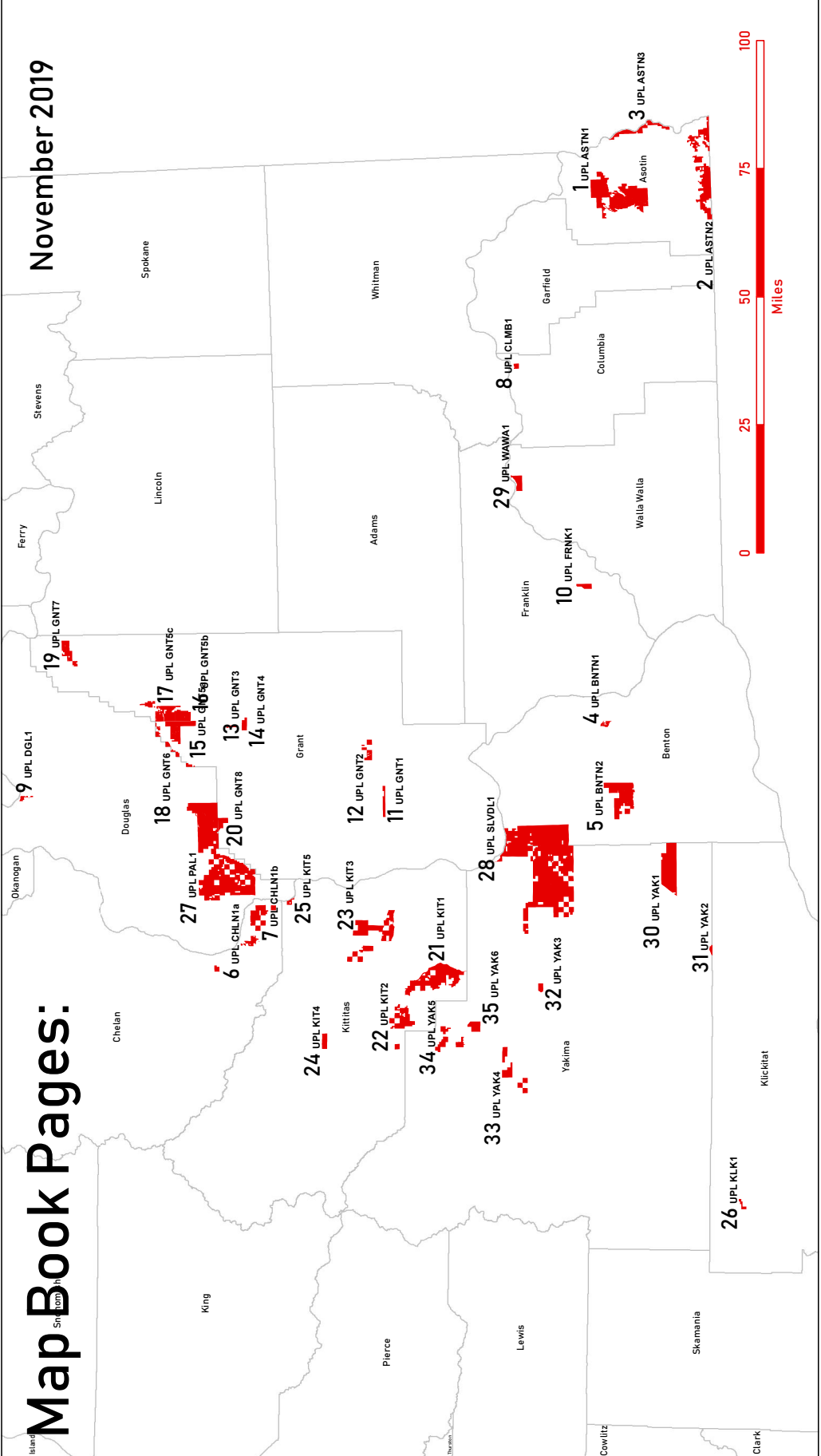
RECOMMENDATION	POTENTIAL LEGISLATIVE ACTION?
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 7</b></p> <p>The committee recommends prioritization of Strategy 1.3: Establish regional and local coordinating capacity.</p> <p><b>A.</b> Establish fire adapted community coordinator positions throughout Washington in the highest risk counties, and at the appropriate scale elsewhere.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Establish regional councils to provide a forum to align community programs. Regional councils may also serve as a forum for prioritization of projects and distribution of project funding.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Assign the DNR, with input and assistance from the the Committee, the responsibility of providing a prioritized list of actions necessary to increase community preparedness in a biennial report to the legislature.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 8</b></p> <p>The committee recommends criteria be established for program and project funding and that funding sources used to support community wildfire program work meet those criteria.</p> <p><b>A.</b> Community wildfire adaptation program funding must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• predictable and sustainable</li> <li>• dedicated and protected, and</li> <li>• provide adequate level of funding</li> </ul> <p>Funding mechanisms which may meet those criteria include one, or a combination of, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• User fees – funds generated by the user at the parcel level.</li> <li>• Surcharges – funds generated by an assessment of services provided</li> </ul> <p>Minimum, guaranteed funding for community fire adaptation should be established to ensure these funding mechanisms meet the criteria established by the committee.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Community wildfire adaptation project funding must provide an adequate level of funding.</p> <p>Funding mechanisms which may meet those criteria include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• User fees – funds generated by the user at the parcel level.</li> <li>• Surcharges – funds generated by an assessment of services provided</li> <li>• General fund appropriation – funds allocated through the legislature on a biennial basis.</li> </ul> <p><b>C.</b> When allocating funding, prioritization could be made considering the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear relationship to meaningful outcomes</li> <li>• degree to which the project will increase local capacity and advance local fire adaptation efforts</li> <li>• regional and local priority</li> <li>• degree to which the project leverages other resources</li> </ul>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION 9</b></p> <p>The committee recommends opportunities to better match and leverage federal dollars be pursued.</p>	<p>No.</p>





# Appendix B

## Unprotected Lands Inventory

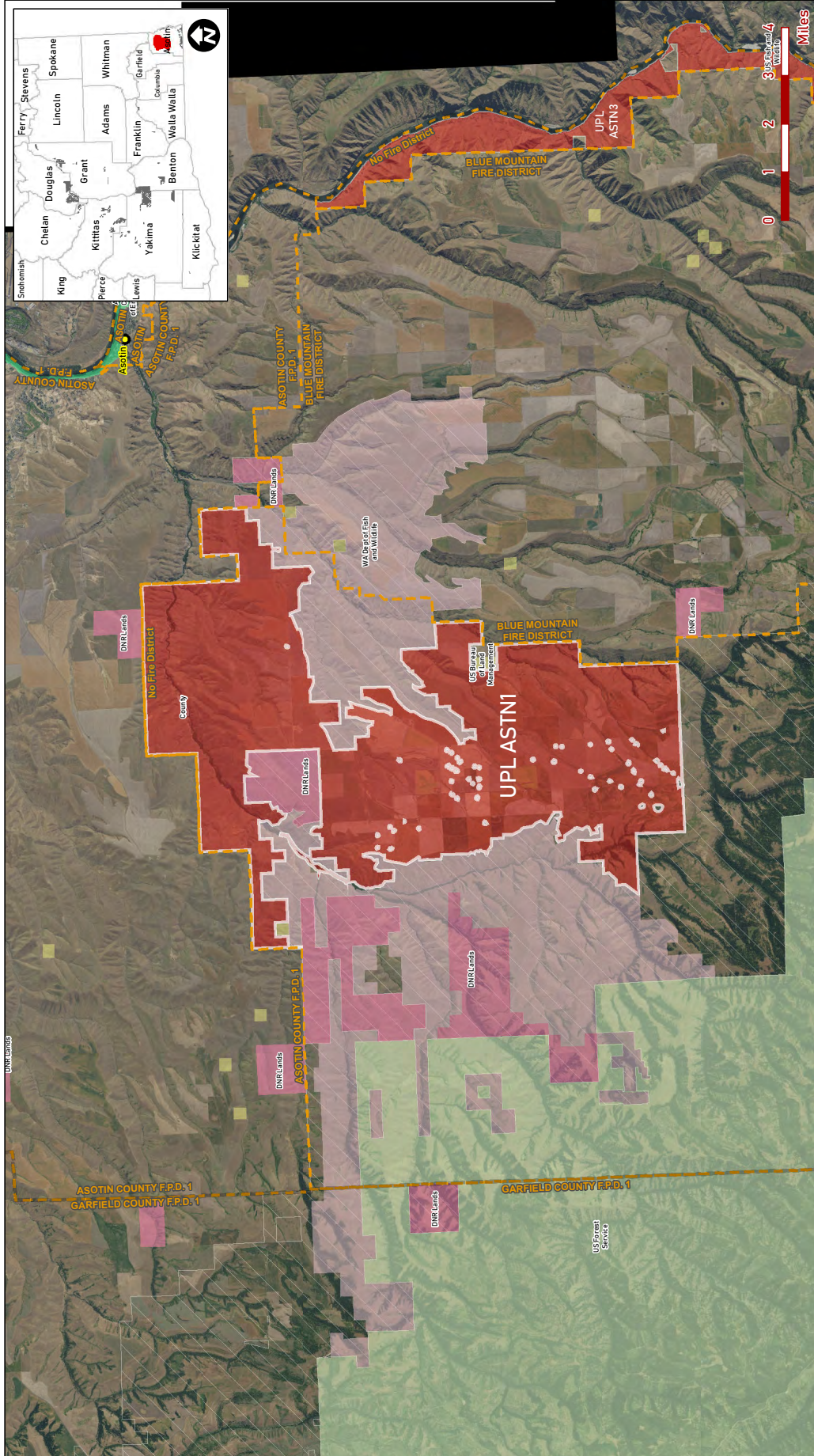


\*\*\*\*\*DISCLAIMER\*\*\*\*\*  
 This product is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular use. The Washington Department of Natural Resources will not be liable to the user of this product for any activity involving the product with respect to the following: (a) lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages; (b) the fitness of the product for a particular purpose; (c) Use of the product or results obtained from use of the product.

# Unprotected Lands Inventory Map Book

Created on: 09/25/2019





**WILDFIRE**  
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**Legend**

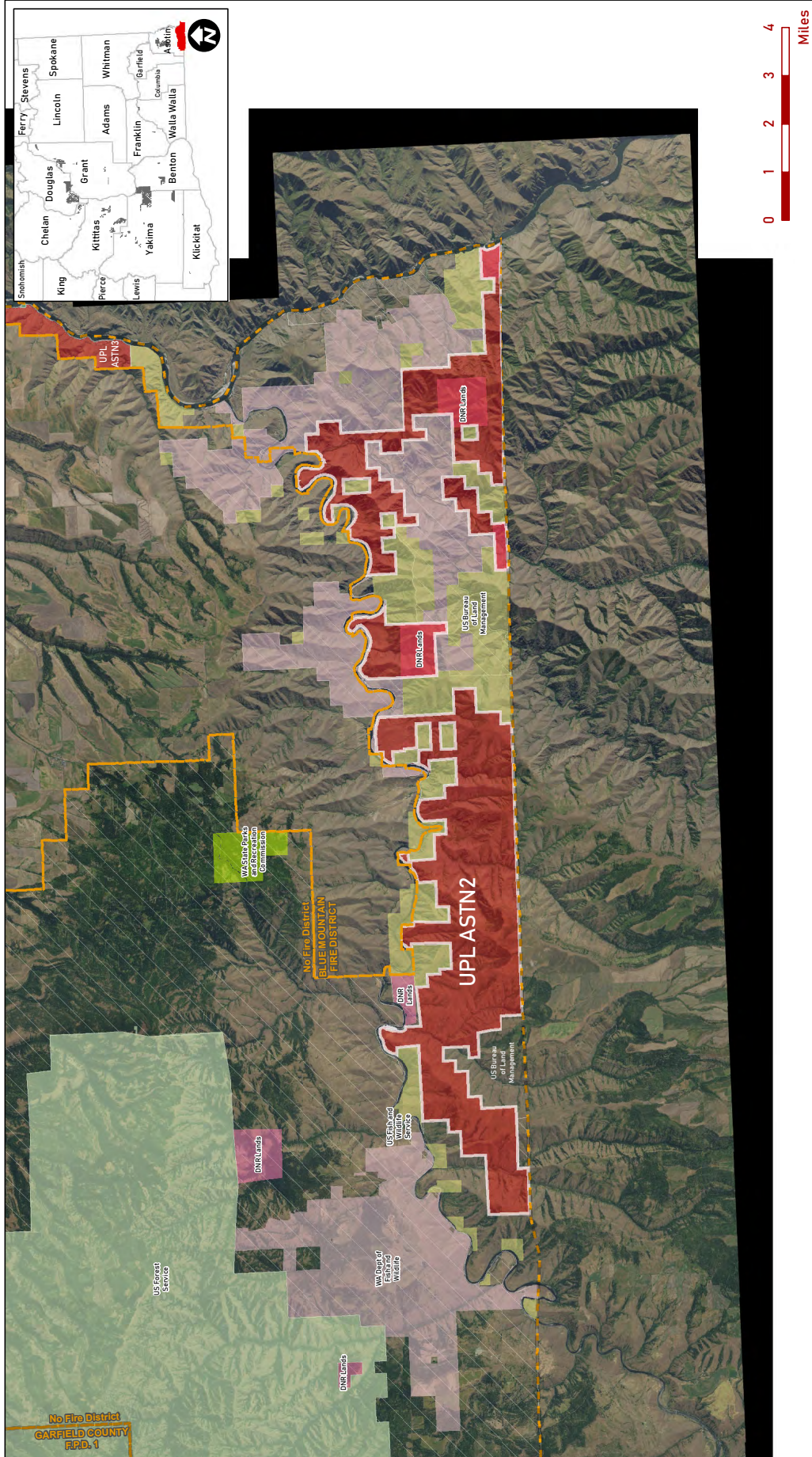
- Local Govt
- USFS
- USFWS
- BLM
- DOD-Army Corp
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WDFW
- DNR Jurisdiction (White-stripping)

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	3.1ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	6.882ac -- 22.7%
Herbaceous:	11.115ac -- 36.6%
Hay Pasture:	236.8ac -- 0.8%
Cultivated Crops:	10.8964ac -- 35.9%
Woody Wetlands:	23.1ac -- 0.1%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	93.6ac -- 0.3%

Open Water:	0.2ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	634ac -- 2.1%
Developed Low Intensity:	17.3ac -- 0.1%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0.9ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	4492ac -- 15%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL ASTN1**  
**Size: 30,354.3 ac.**



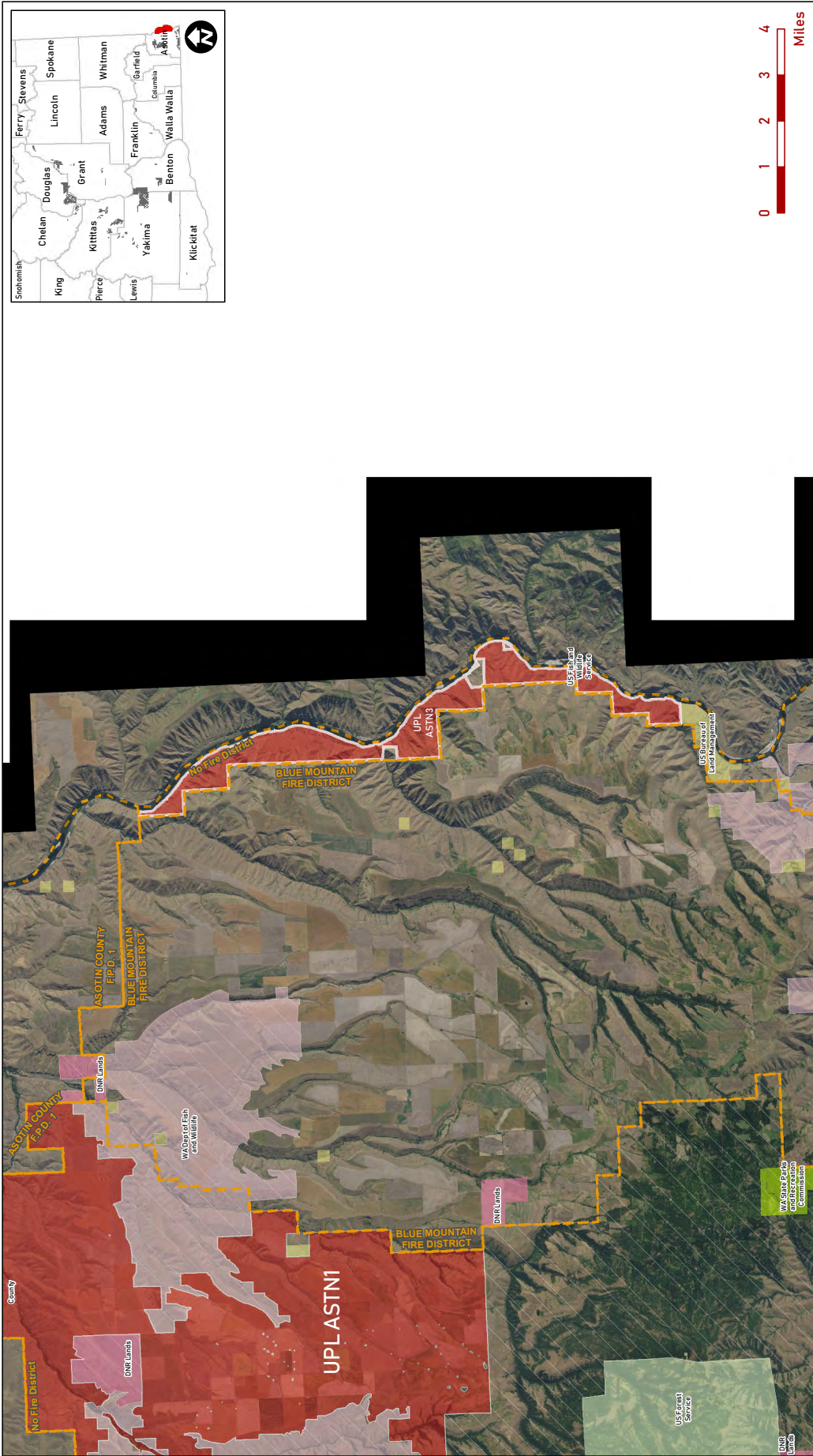
Category	Value
Open Water	27.1 ac -- 0.1%
Developed Open Space	23.8 ac -- 0.1%
Developed Low Intensity	9.6 ac -- 0.1%
Developed Medium Intensity	0.2 ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land	0.7 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest	0 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest	2,347.6 ac -- 12.6%
Mixed Forest	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub	5,230.3 ac -- 28.1%
Herbaceous	10,827 ac -- 58.9%
Hay/Pasture	0 ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops	0 ac -- 0%
Frosted Wetlands	0 ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	3.8 ac -- 0%

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL ASTN2**  
**Size: 18,632.7 ac.**

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- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WA State Parks/RCD
- WDFW
- USFS
- USFWS
- BLM
- DNR Jurisdiction (White-stripping)



**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL ASTN3**  
**Size: 4,696.4 ac.**

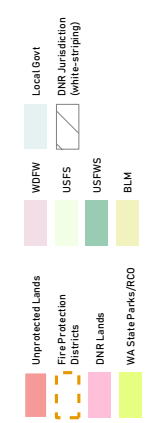
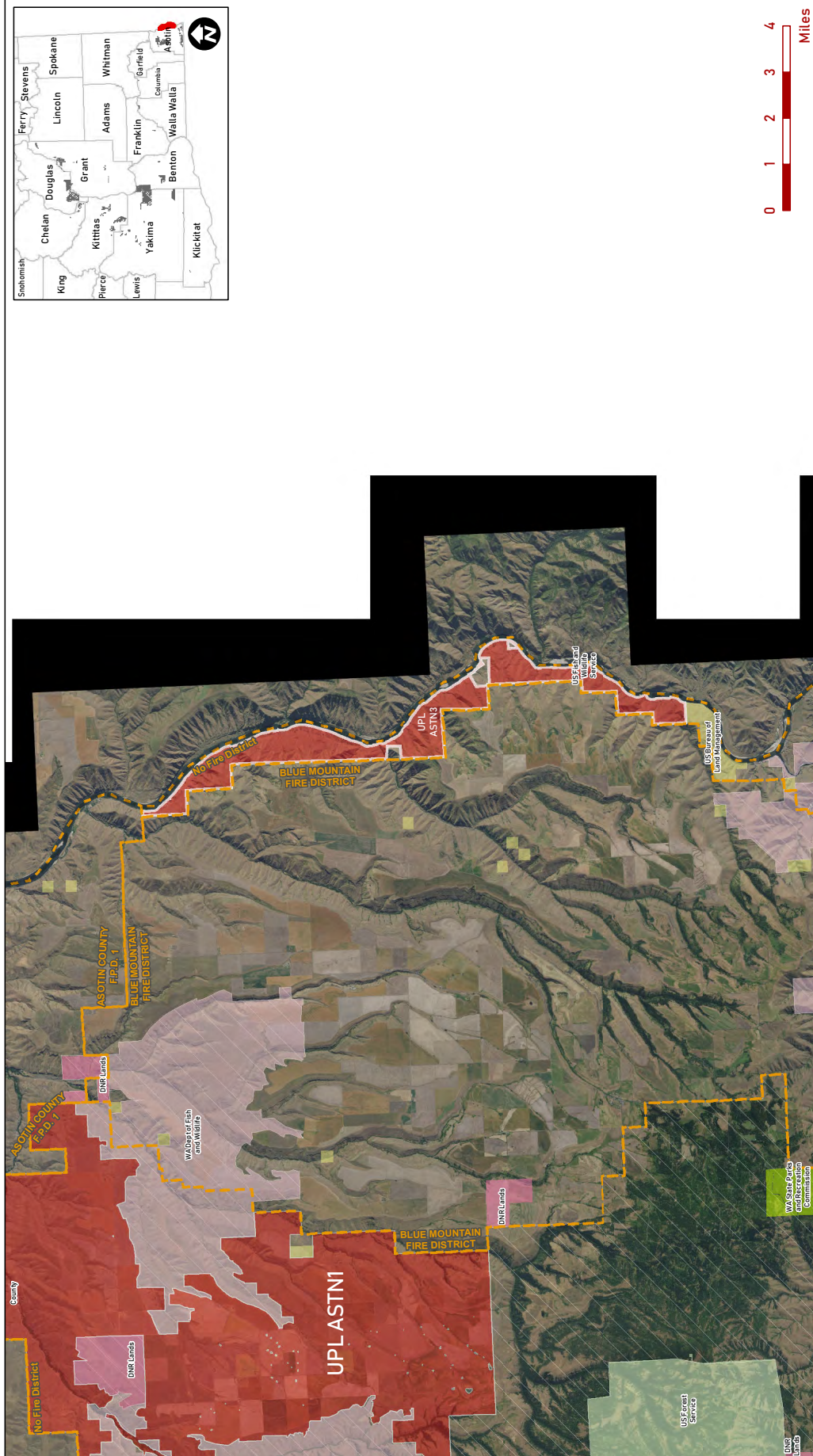
**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Open Water:	32ac -- 0.7%	Mixed Forest:	11ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	627ac -- 13%	Shrub Scrub:	2771ac -- 5.9%
Developed Low Intensity:	2971ac -- 0.6%	Herbaceous:	397668ac -- 84.5%
Developed Medium Intensity:	2.2ac -- 0%	Hay Pasture:	0ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	4ac -- 0.1%
Barren Land:	0.2ac -- 0%	Woody Wetlands:	3.3ac -- 0.1%
Deciduous Forest:	111ac -- 0.2%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	9.3ac -- 0.2%
Evergreen Forest:	2963ac -- 6.3%		

**Legend**

- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WA State Parks/RCD
- WDFW
- USFS
- USFWS
- BLM
- Local Govt
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-striping)



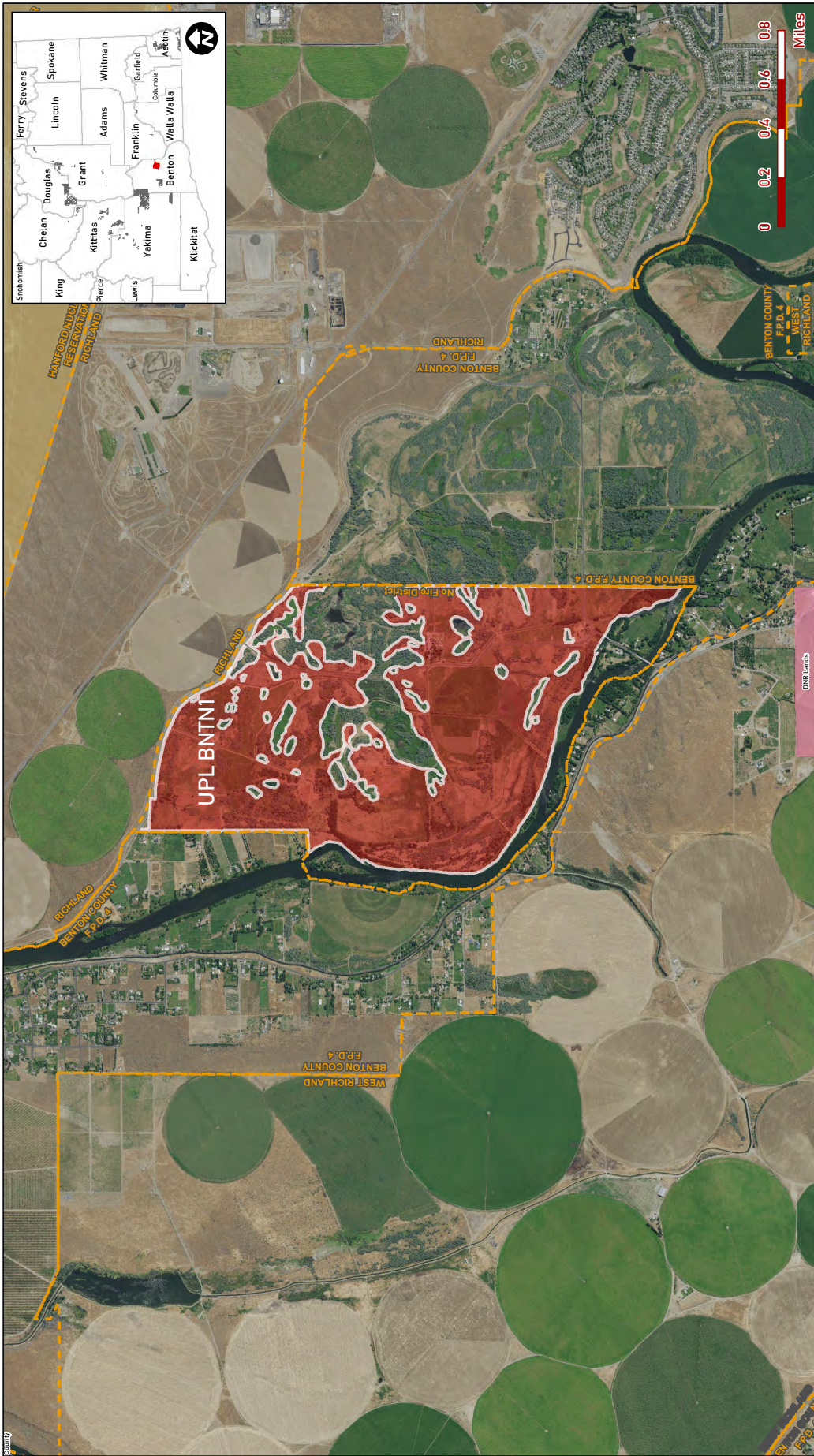


**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	1.1ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	279.1ac -- 5%
Herbaceous:	3,766.8ac -- 84.5%
Hay/Pasture:	0ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	4ac -- 0%
Frosted Wetlands:	33ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	9.9ac -- 0.2%

Open Water:	32ac -- 0.7%
Developed/Open Space:	62.7ac -- 1.3%
Developed/Low Intensity:	29.1ac -- 0.6%
Developed/Medium Intensity:	2.2ac -- 0%
Developed/High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0.2ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	11.7ac -- 0.2%
Evergreen Forest:	276.5ac -- 6.3%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL ASTN3**  
**Size: 4,696.4 ac.**



**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL BNTNI**  
**Size: 887.4 ac.**

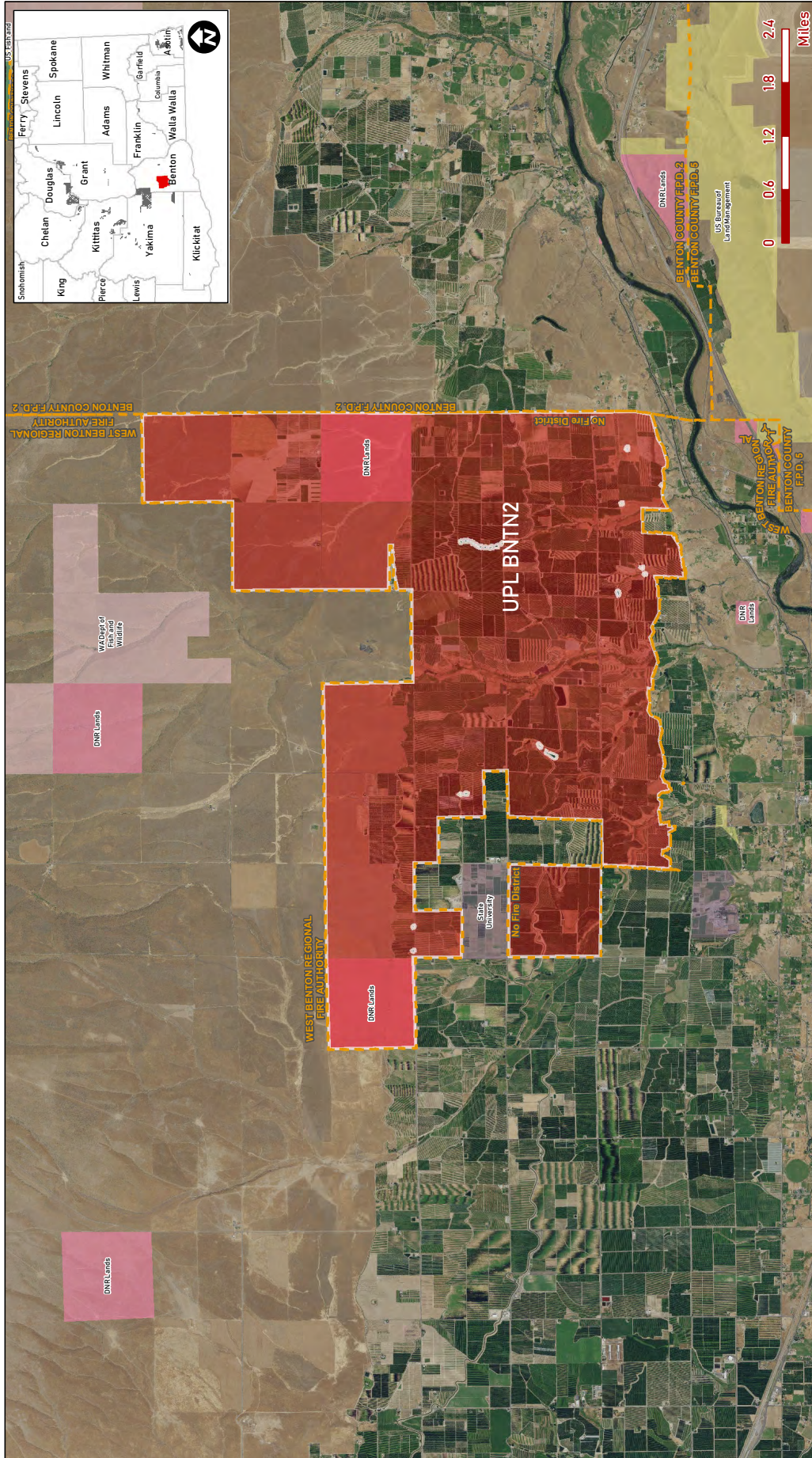
Category	Acres	Percentage
Open Water	7.1 ac.	-- 0.8%
Developed Open Space	10.5 ac.	-- 1.2%
Developed Low Intensity	23.6 ac.	-- 2.7%
Developed Medium Intensity	0.2 ac.	-- 0%
Developed High Intensity	0 ac.	-- 0%
Barren Land	5.1 ac.	-- 0.6%
Deciduous Forest	0 ac.	-- 0%
Evergreen Forest	0 ac.	-- 0%
Mixed Forest	0 ac.	-- 0%
Shrub Scrub	16.2 ac.	-- 1.8%
Herbaceous	1.1 ac.	-- 0.1%
Hay Pasture	0 ac.	-- 0%
Cultivated Crops	765.9 ac.	-- 86.3%
Woody Wetlands	28.5 ac.	-- 3.2%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	27.1 ac.	-- 3.1%
<b>Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)</b>		

**Legend**

- Local Govt
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- Other Federal



**WILDFIRE**



**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

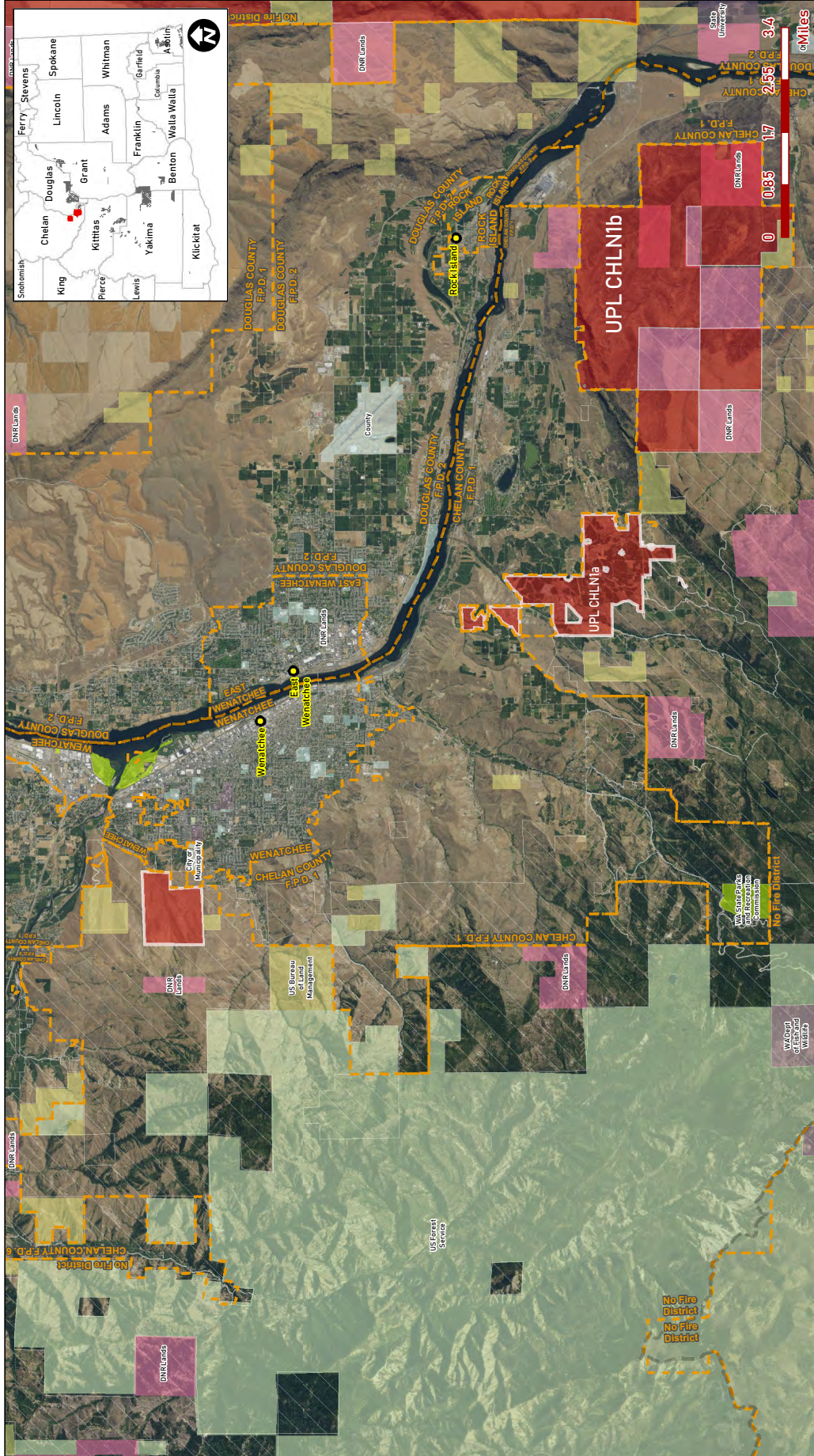
Open Water:	19.8ac -- 0.1%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	352.5ac -- 2.3%	Shrub Scrub:	3,372.2ac -- 22.3%
Developed Low Intensity:	130.5ac -- 0.9%	Herbaceous:	1,254.3ac -- 8.3%
Developed Medium Intensity:	13.8ac -- 0.1%	Hay/Pasture:	205.5ac -- 1.4%
Developed High Intensity:	0.9ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	9,773.5ac -- 64.6%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%	Frozy Wetlands:	0.2ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	1.6ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0.2ac -- 0%		

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL BNTN2**  
**Size: 15,137.8 ac.**

**Legend**

- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WDFW
- Other State
- USFWS
- BLM
- DNR Jurisdiction (White-stripping)





**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL CHLN1a**  
**Size: 2,545 ac.**

Open Water: 16ac -- 0.1%  
Developed Open Space: 147ac -- 5.8%  
Developed Low Intensity: 89.8ac -- 3.5%  
Developed Medium Intensity: 8.2ac -- 0.3%  
Developed High Intensity: 2.4ac -- 0.1%  
Barren Land: 0ac -- 0%  
Deciduous Forest: 0ac -- 0%  
Evergreen Forest: 38.7ac -- 1.5%

Mixed Forest: 4ac -- 0.2%  
Shrub Scrub: 716ac -- 28.1%  
Herbaceous: 856.7ac -- 33.7%  
Hay Pasture: 169ac -- 6.6%  
Cultivated Crops: 506.4ac -- 19.9%  
Woody Wetlands: 6.7ac -- 0.3%  
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands: 0ac -- 0%

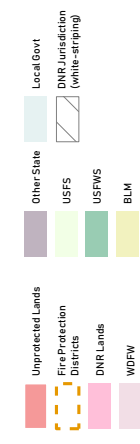
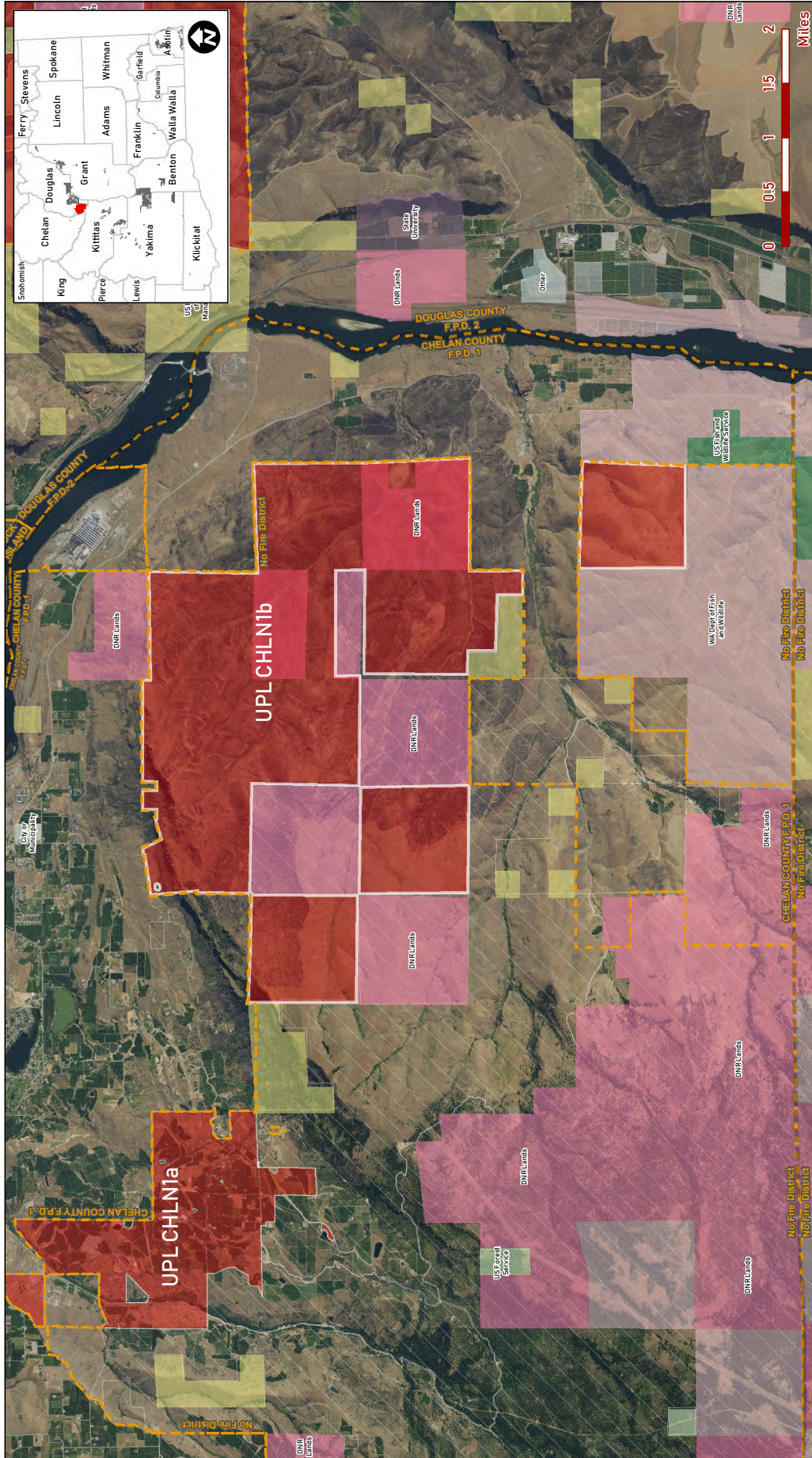
**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WA State Parks/RCD
- WDFW
- Other State
- USFS
- BLM
- Local Govt
- DNR Jurisdiction (white striping)



**WILDFIRE**

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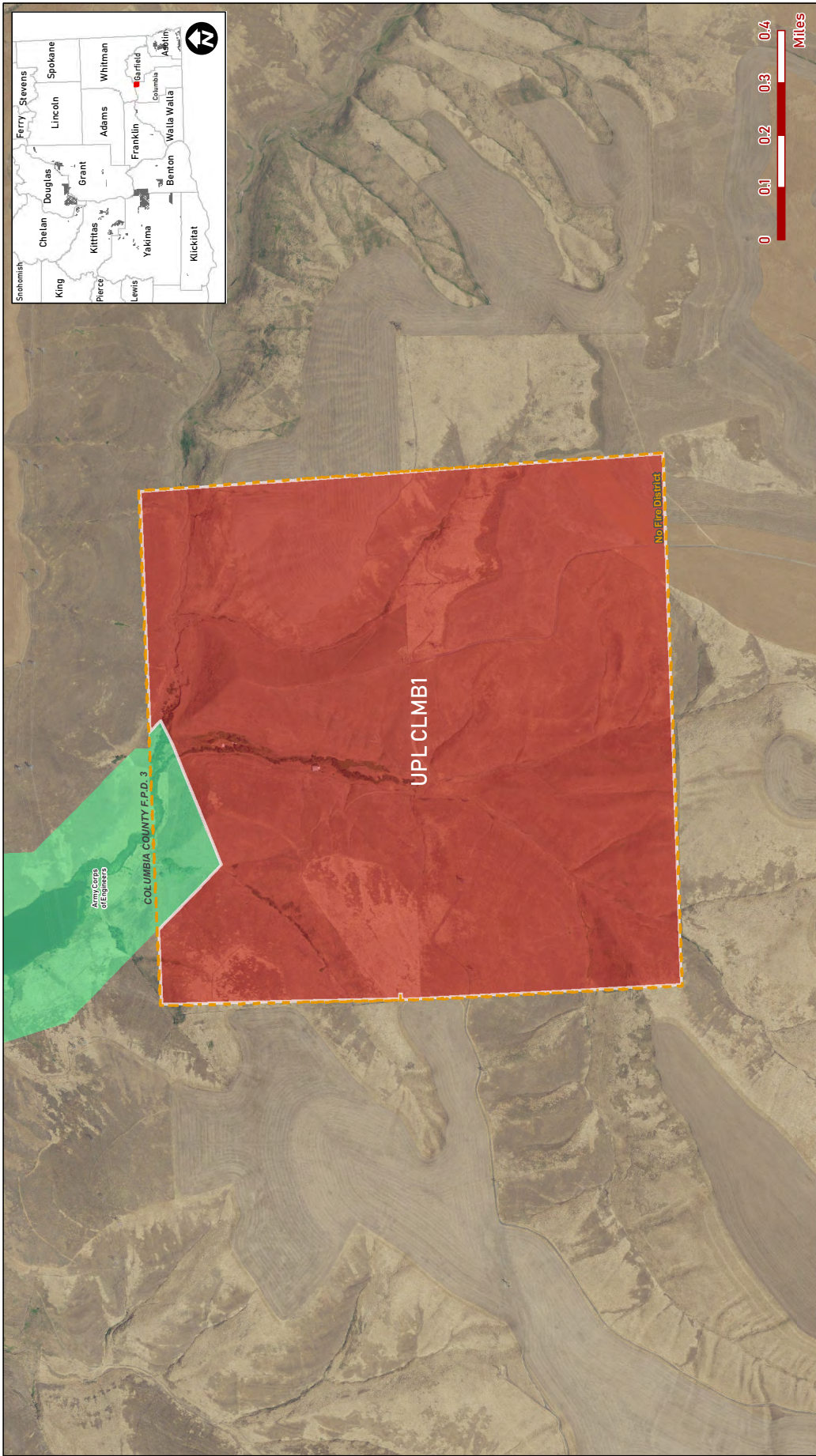


Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Open Water:	3.1ac -- 0%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	122.1ac -- 1.8%	Shrub Scrub:	651.6ac -- 9.4%
Developed Low Intensity:	0.4ac -- 0%	Herbaceous:	5,871.9ac -- 84.8%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0ac -- 0%	Hay/Pasture:	0ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	104.1ac -- 1.5%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%	Frosted Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	181.7ac -- 2.6%		

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL CHLN1b**  
**Size: 6,928 ac.**





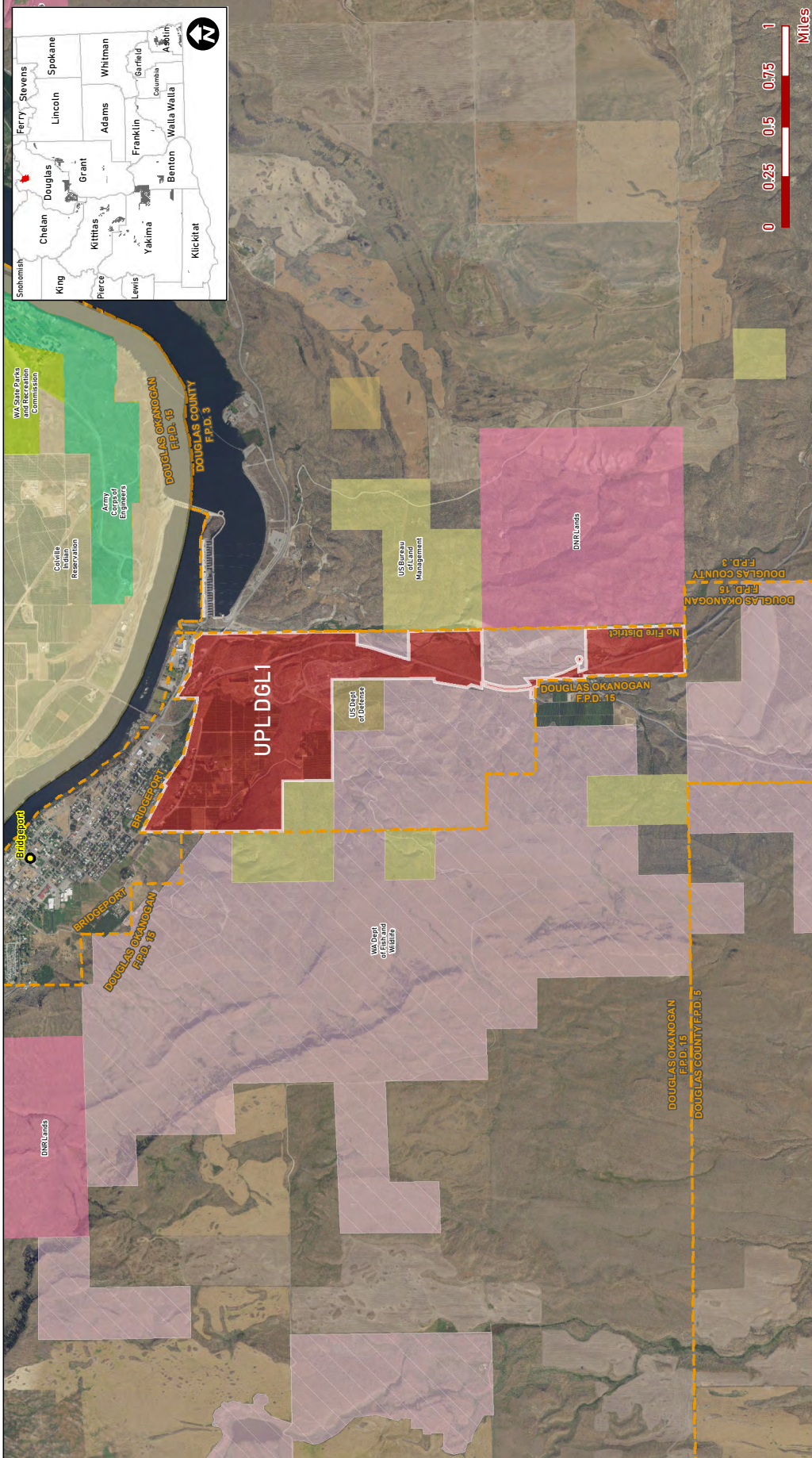
Unprotected Lands	0 ac. -- 0%
Fire Protection Districts	50.9 ac. -- 8.1%
DOD-Army Corp	9.8 ac. -- 1.6%
DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)	55.2 ac. -- 8.8%

Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Mixed Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	50.9 ac. -- 8.1%
Herbaceous:	509.2 ac. -- 81.3%
Hay Pasture:	9.8 ac. -- 1.6%
Cultivated Crops:	55.2 ac. -- 8.8%
Woody Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%

Open Water:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Low Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac. -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL CLMB1**  
**Size: 626.4 ac.**



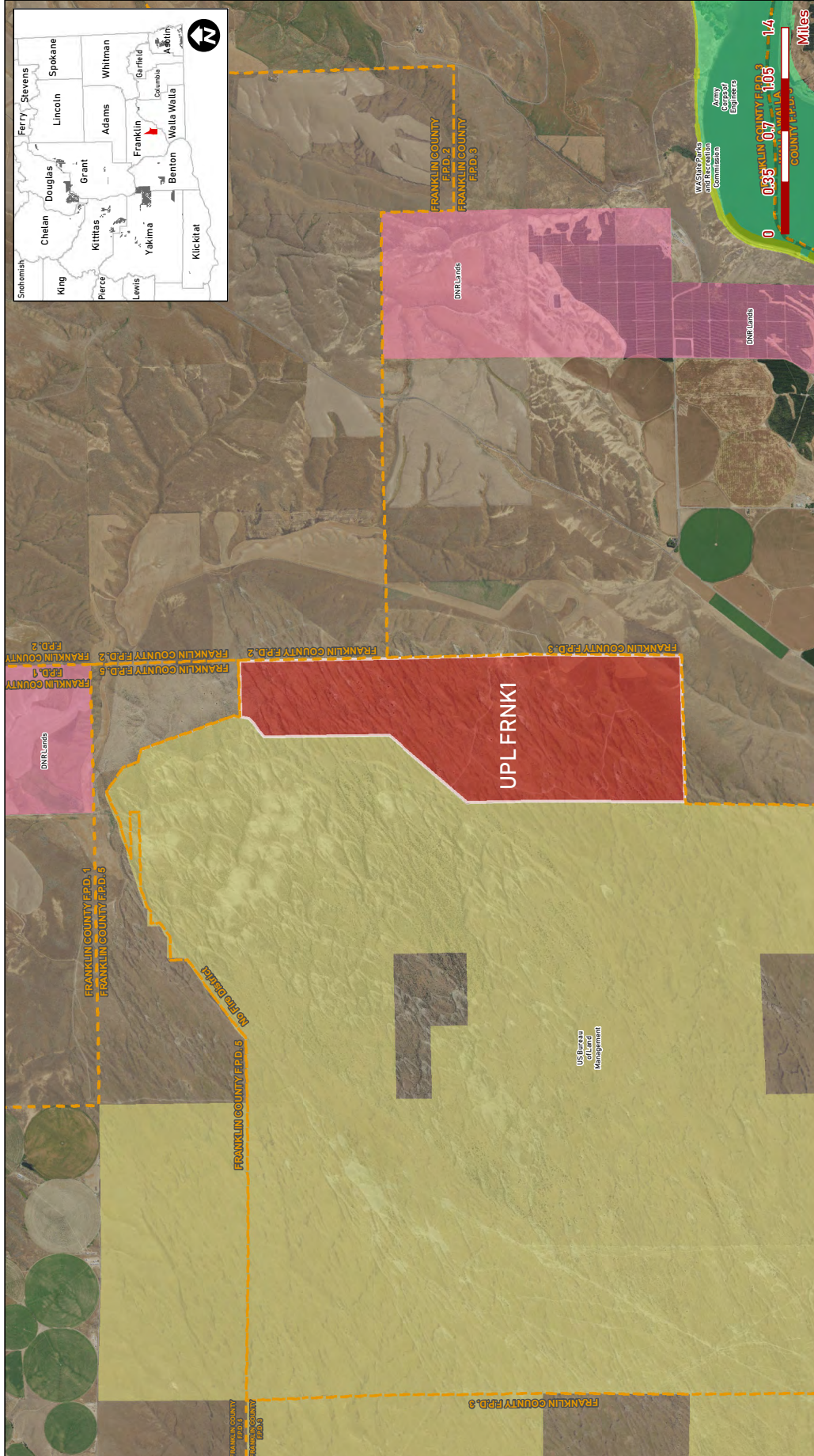
**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL DGLI**  
**Size: 653.1 ac.**

Open Water:	0.7 ac. -- 0.1%	Mixed Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	39.8 ac. -- 6.1%	Shrub Scrub:	331.6 ac. -- 50.8%
Developed Low Intensity:	451.1 ac. -- 69%	Herbaceous:	6.2 ac. -- 1%
Developed Medium Intensity:	9.8 ac. -- 1.5%	Hay/Pasture:	52.3 ac. -- 8%
Developed High Intensity:	0.4 ac. -- 0.1%	Cultivated Crops:	186.8 ac. -- 28.5%
Barren Land:	0 ac. -- 0%	Frothy Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%		

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WA State Parks/RCD
- WDFW
- BLM
- DOD-Army Corp
- Other Federal
- Tribal Lands
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)

**WILDFIRE**  
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**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

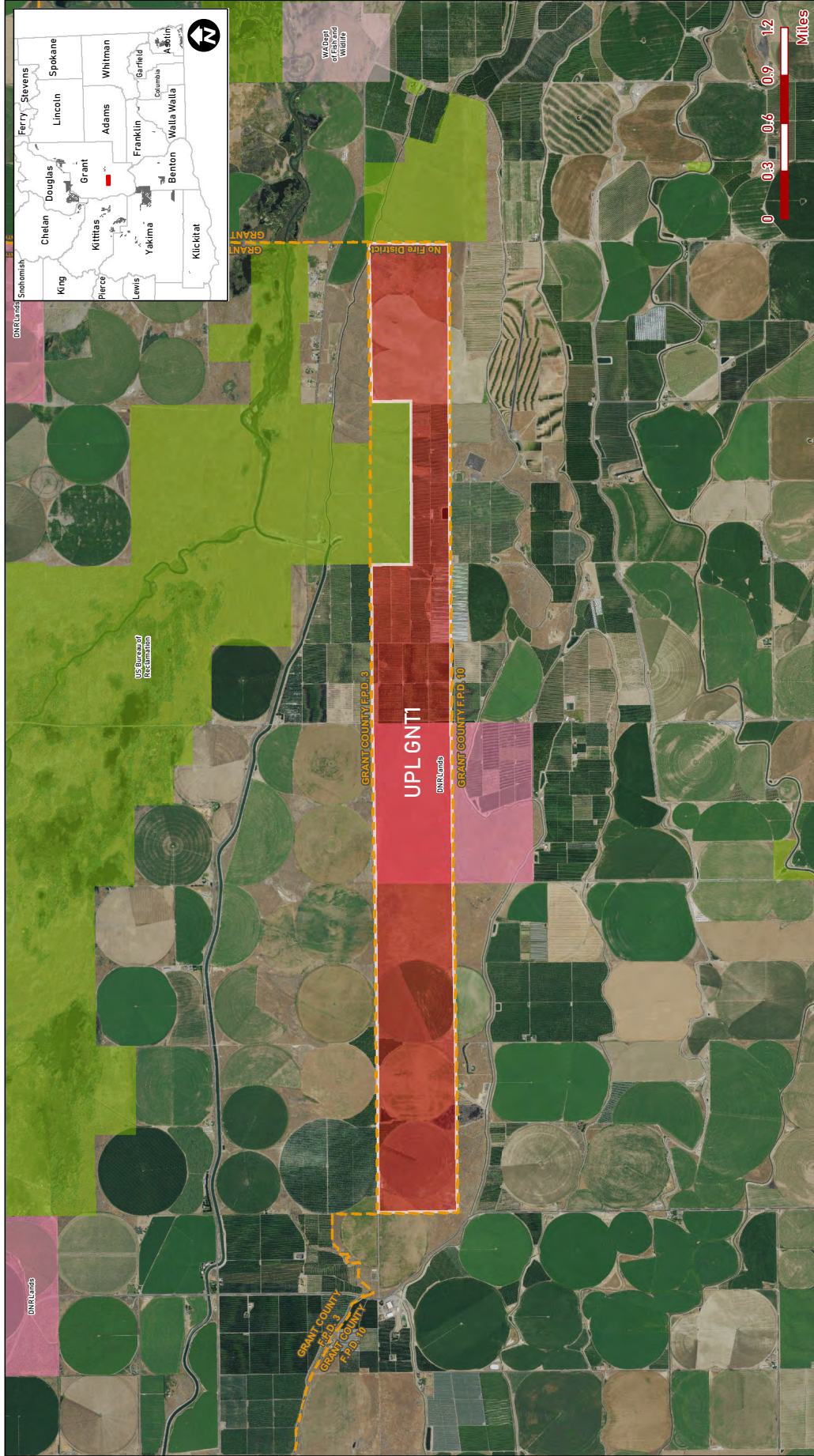
Open Water:	0 ac -- 0%	Mixed Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	0 ac -- 0%	Shrub Scrub:	478.4 ac -- 30.9%
Developed Low Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%	Herbaceous:	1038 ac -- 67.1%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%	Hay Pasture:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	28.5 ac -- 1.8%
Barren Land:	0 ac -- 0%	Woody Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac -- 0%		

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**

<b>UPL FRNK1</b>	<b>Size: 1,546.7 ac.</b>
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**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL FRNK1**  
**Size: 1,546.7 ac.**

**WILDFIRE**  
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**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Open Water:	3.6ac -- 0.2%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	0ac -- 0%	Shrub Scrub:	479.7ac -- 26.7%
Developed Low Intensity:	0ac -- 0%	Herbaceous:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0.2ac -- 0%	Hay/Pasture:	2.7ac -- 0.1%
Developed High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	1,309.2ac -- 72.9%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%	Frosty Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0ac -- 0%		

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT1**  
**Size: 1,795.6 ac.**

**WILDFIRE**  
 WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
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**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**

**UPL GNT2**

**Size: 2,439.2 ac.**

Open Water:	73.8ac -- 3%	Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	0ac -- 0%	Evergreen Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Low Intensity:	0ac -- 0%		
Developed Medium Intensity:	0ac -- 0%		
Developed High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%		
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%		
Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%		
Shrub Scrub:	2,110.7ac -- 86.5%		
Herbaceous:	4.7ac -- 0.2%		
Hay Pasture:	0ac -- 0%		
Cultivated Crops:	1.1ac -- 0%		
Woody Wetlands:	30.9ac -- 1.3%		
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	214.4ac -- 8.8%		

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WDFW
- USBOR
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)



**WILDFIRE**



**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT3**  
**Size: 498 ac.**

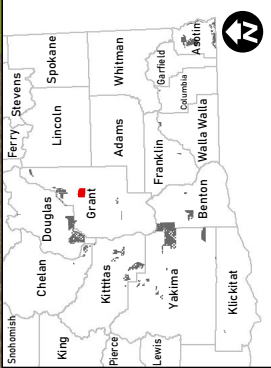
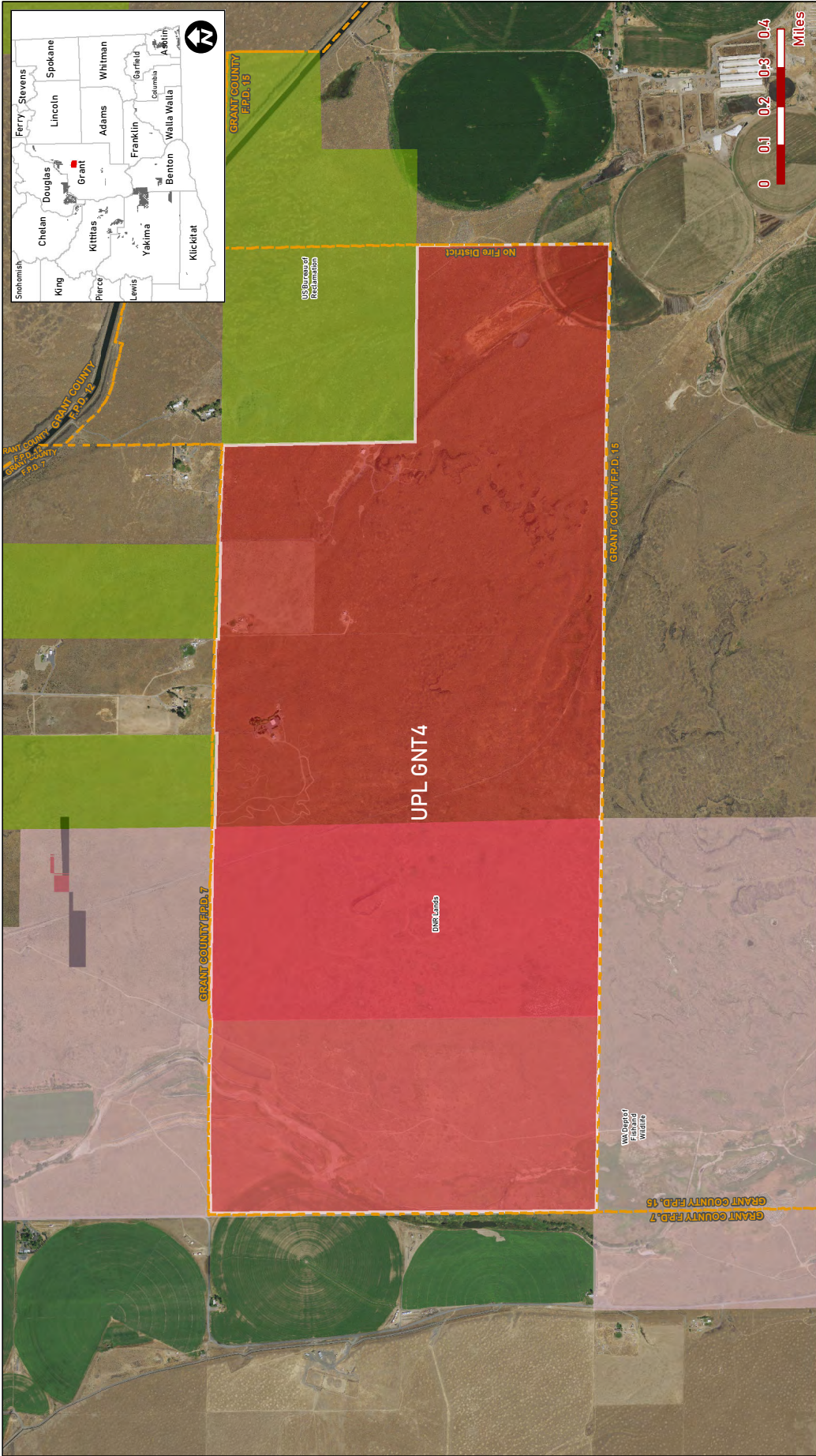
Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Open Water:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	4 ac. -- 0.8%
Developed Low Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac. -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Mixed Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	395.2 ac. -- 79.4%
Herbaceous:	1.2 ac. -- 0.3%
Hay/Pasture:	8.2 ac. -- 1.7%
Cultivated Crops:	88.5 ac. -- 17.8%
Frosted Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%

**Legend:**

- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WDFW
- USBOR
- DNR Jurisdiction (with-stripping)





**WILDFIRE**  
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**Legend**

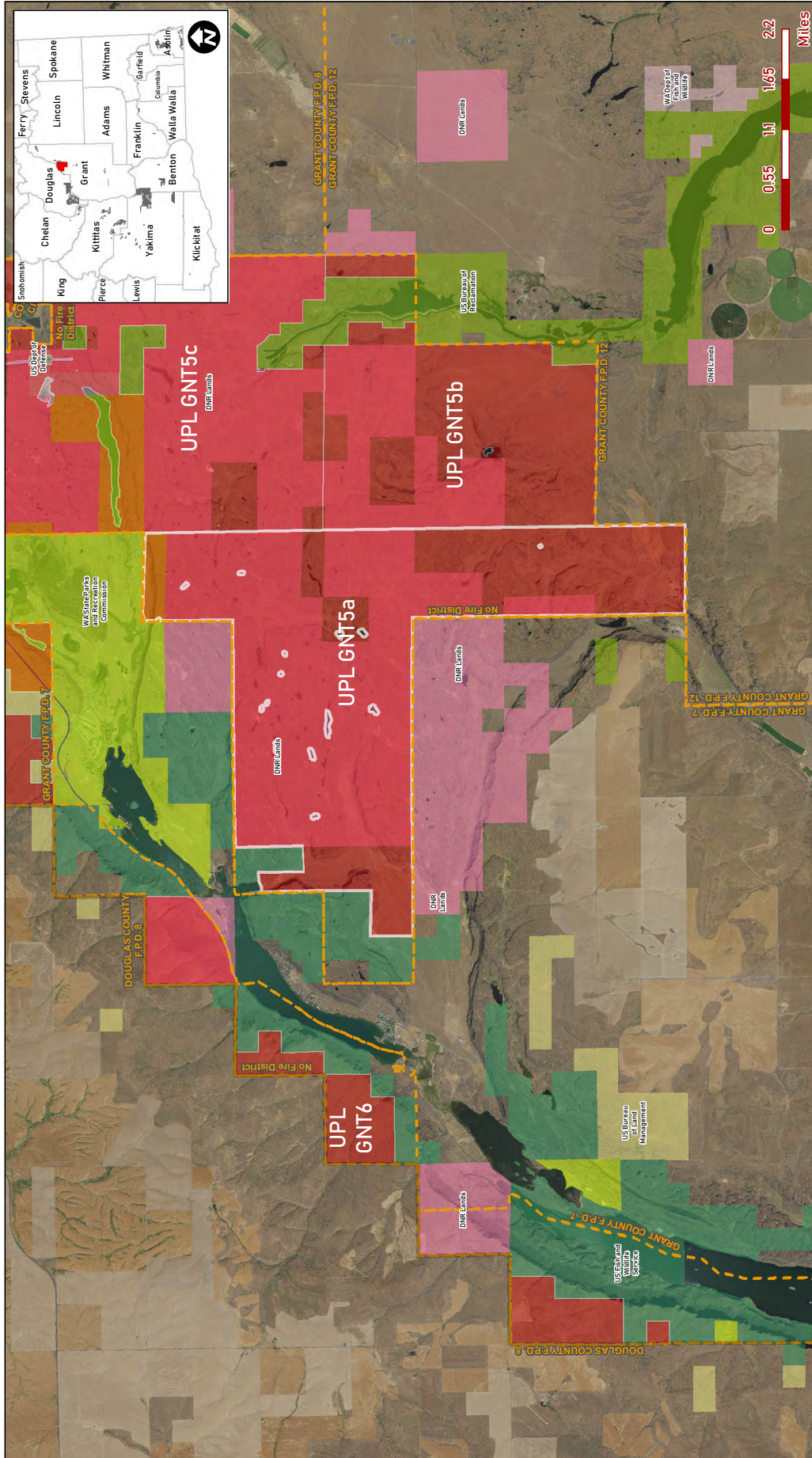
- USBOR
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WDFW

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub	1,363.9 ac -- 94.8%
Herbaceous	111 ac -- 0.8%
Hay Pasture	0 ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops	44.7 ac -- 3.1%
Woody Wetlands	0.9 ac -- 0.1%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	2 ac -- 0.1%

Open Water	0 ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space	16.7 ac -- 1.2%
Developed Low Intensity	0 ac -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity	0 ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land	0 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest	0.2 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest	0 ac -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT4**  
**Size: 1,438.6 ac.**



**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Open Water:	10.2ac -- 0.1%
Developed Open Space:	15.3ac -- 0.2%
Developed Low Intensity:	5.6ac -- 0.1%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0.4ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0.4ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	7.2821ac -- 96.7%
Herbaceous:	151.2ac -- 2%
Hay/Pasture:	0ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	52.9ac -- 0.7%
Frosted Wetlands:	42.2ac -- 0.1%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0.2ac -- 0%

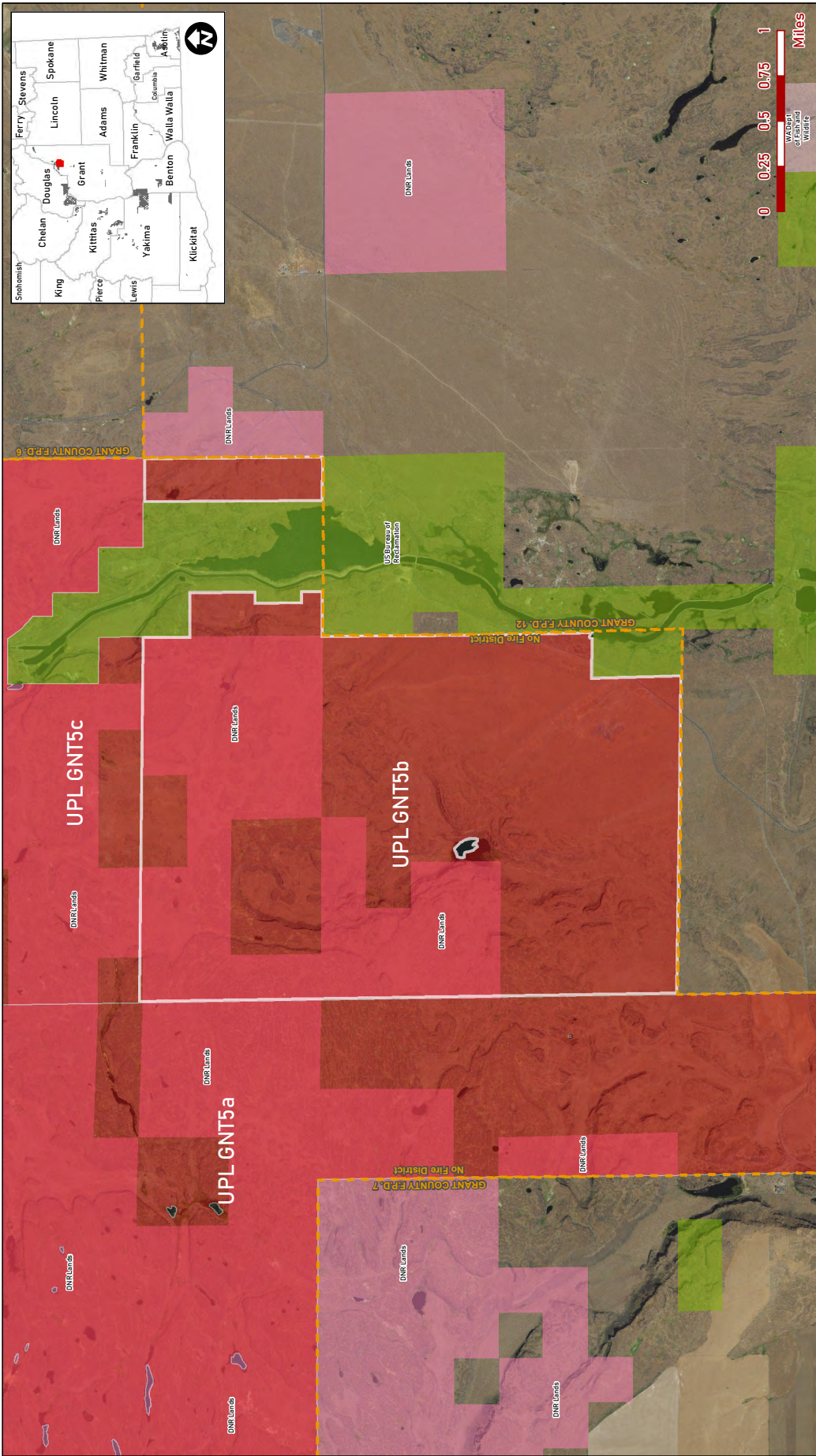
**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT5a**  
**Size: 7,533.3 ac.**

**Legend**

- Other Federal
- WDFW
- USFWS
- BLM
- USBR
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WA State Parks/RCD
- DNR Lands (white-stripping)







**WILDFIRE**  
UNPROTECTED LANDS INVENTORY

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**Legend**

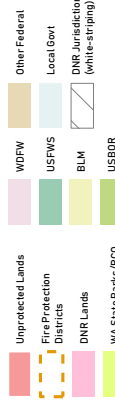
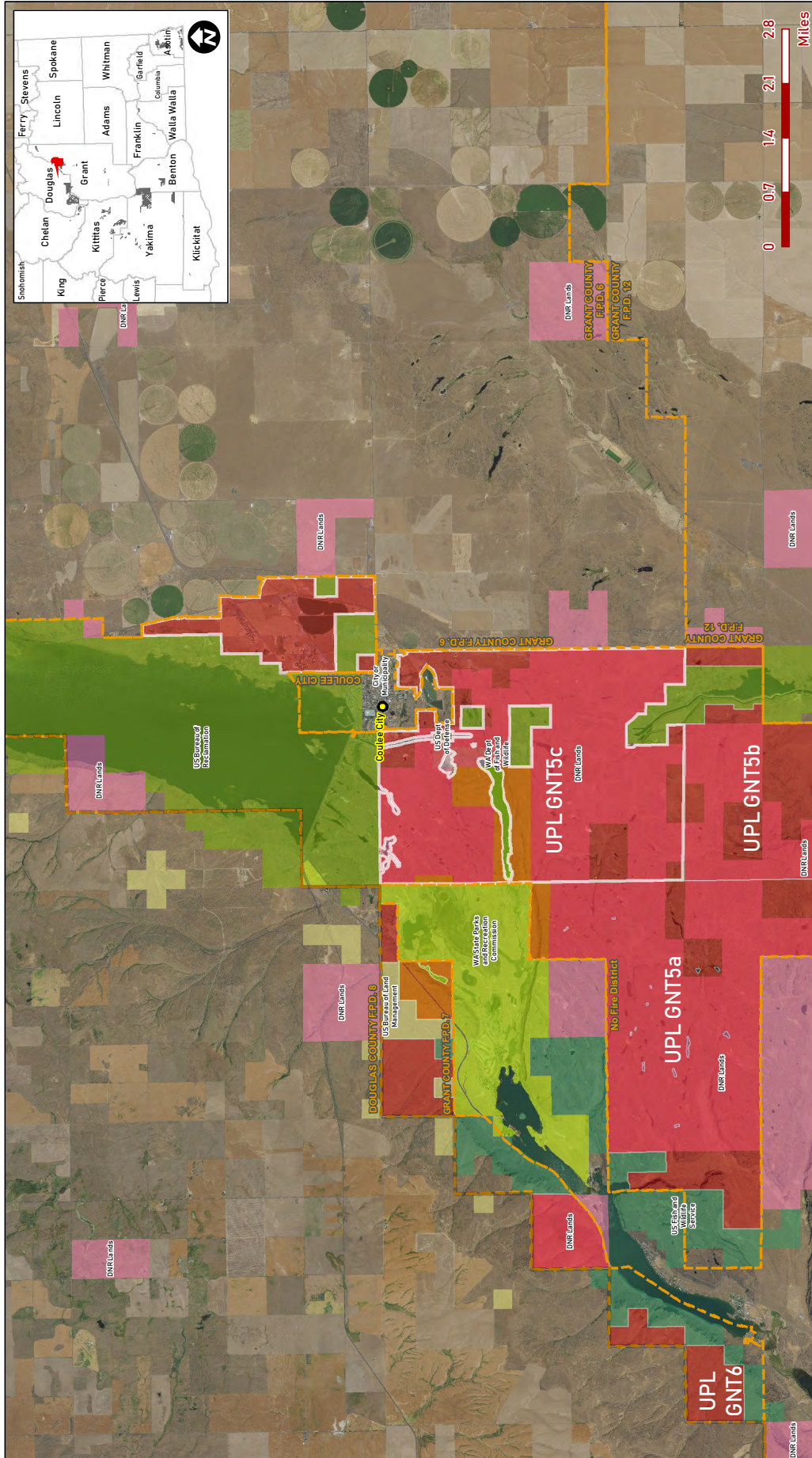
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WDFW
- USBOR
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	3,468.5 ac -- 86.3%
Herbaceous:	526.2 ac -- 13.1%
Hay Pasture:	0 ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	0 ac -- 0%
Woody Wetlands:	1.6 ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0.9 ac -- 0%

Open Water:	16.7 ac -- 0.4%
Developed Open Space:	11.6 ac -- 0.3%
Developed Low Intensity:	0.7 ac -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	2.2 ac -- 0.1%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT5b**  
**Size: 4,017.3 ac.**

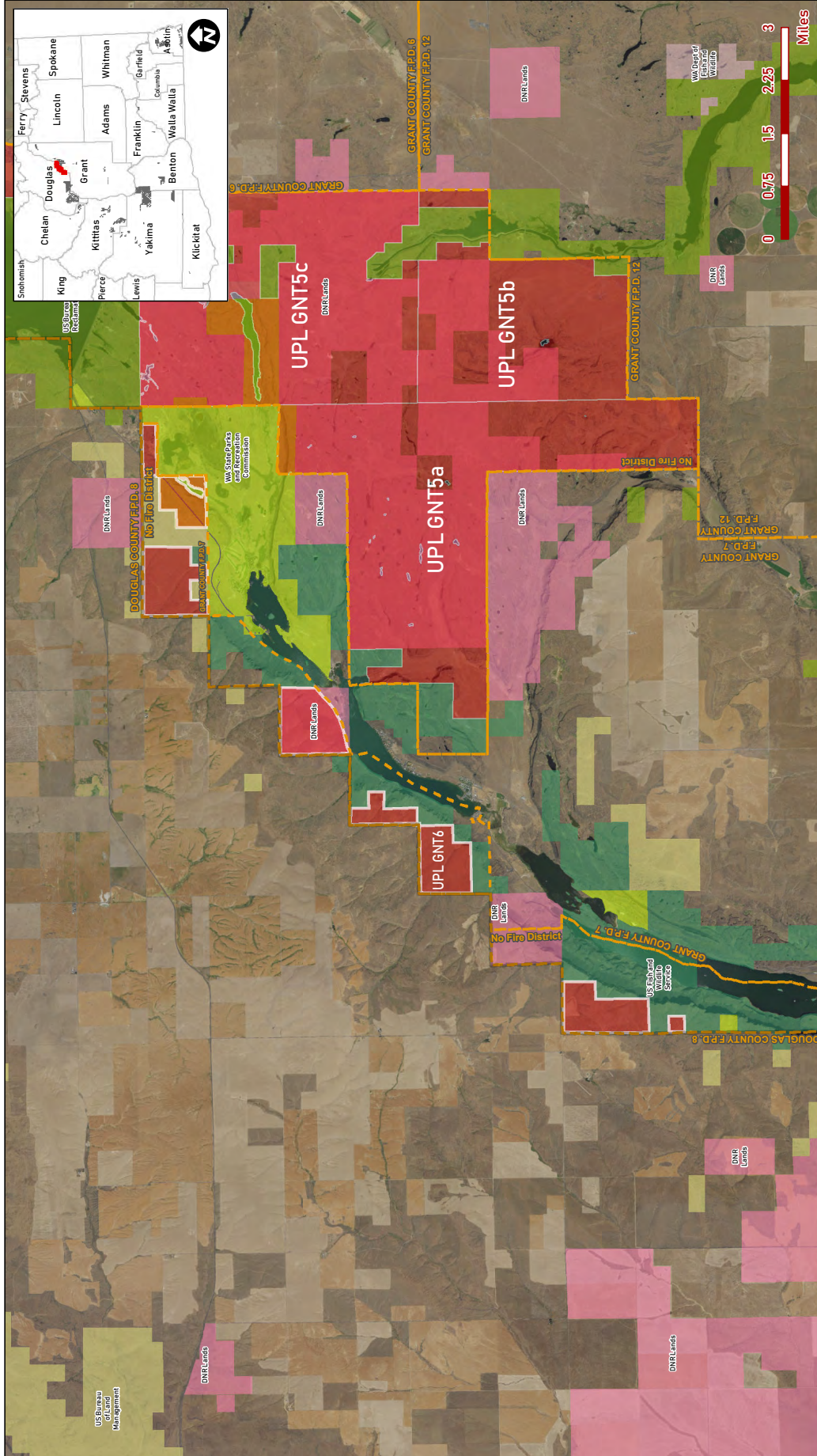


**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Open Water:	22.2ac -- 0.3%
Developed Open Space:	154.8ac -- 1.9%
Developed Low Intensity:	101.2ac -- 1.3%
Developed Medium Intensity:	37.1ac -- 0.5%
Developed High Intensity:	3.6ac -- 0.0%
Barren Land:	0.9ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	1.1ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	4.6ac -- 0.1%
Mixed Forest:	0.4ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	6,903.6ac -- 86.3%
Herbaceous:	215.1ac -- 2.7%
Hay/Pasture:	103.9ac -- 1.3%
Cultivated Crops:	425.4ac -- 5.3%
Frothy Wetlands:	10.2ac -- 0.1%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	7.9ac -- 0.1%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT5c**  
**Size: 7,994.9 ac.**

**WILDFIRE**  
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**WILDFIRE**  
INVENTORY

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**Legend**

- Other Federal
- Local Govt
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)
- USFS
- BLM
- USBR
- WDFW
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WA State Parks/RCD

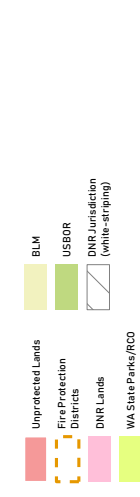
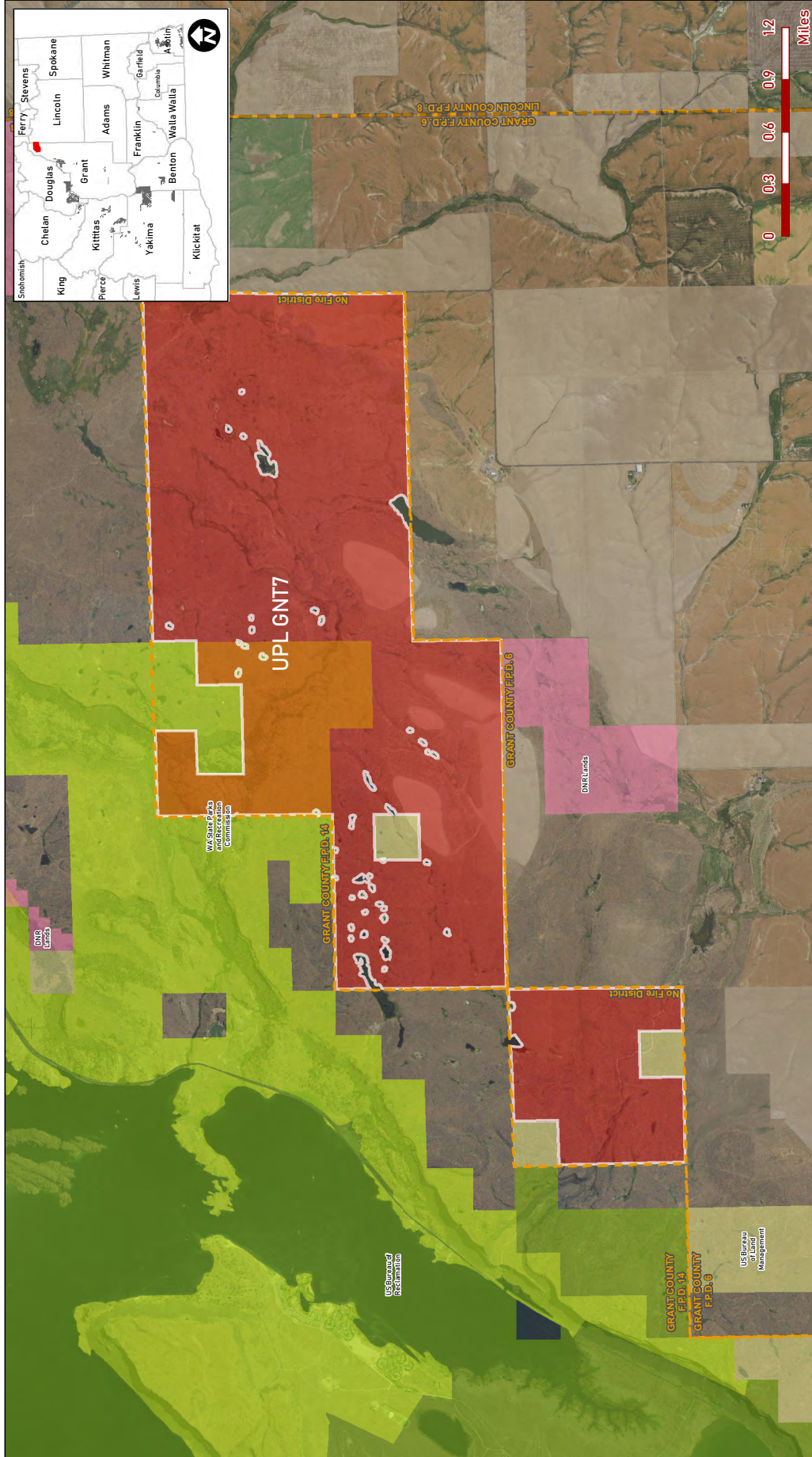
**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	2,063 ac -- 80.3%
Herbaceous:	346.7 ac -- 14.3%
Hay Pasture:	0 ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	37 ac -- 1.4%
Woody Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	2 ac -- 0.1%

Open Water:	13 ac -- 0.1%
Developed Open Space:	19 ac -- 0.7%
Developed Low Intensity:	14.9 ac -- 0.6%
Developed Medium Intensity:	1 ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	45.8 ac -- 2.6%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT6**  
**Size: 2,571.1 ac.**

**APPENDIX B**  
**UNPROTECTED LANDS INVENTORY**

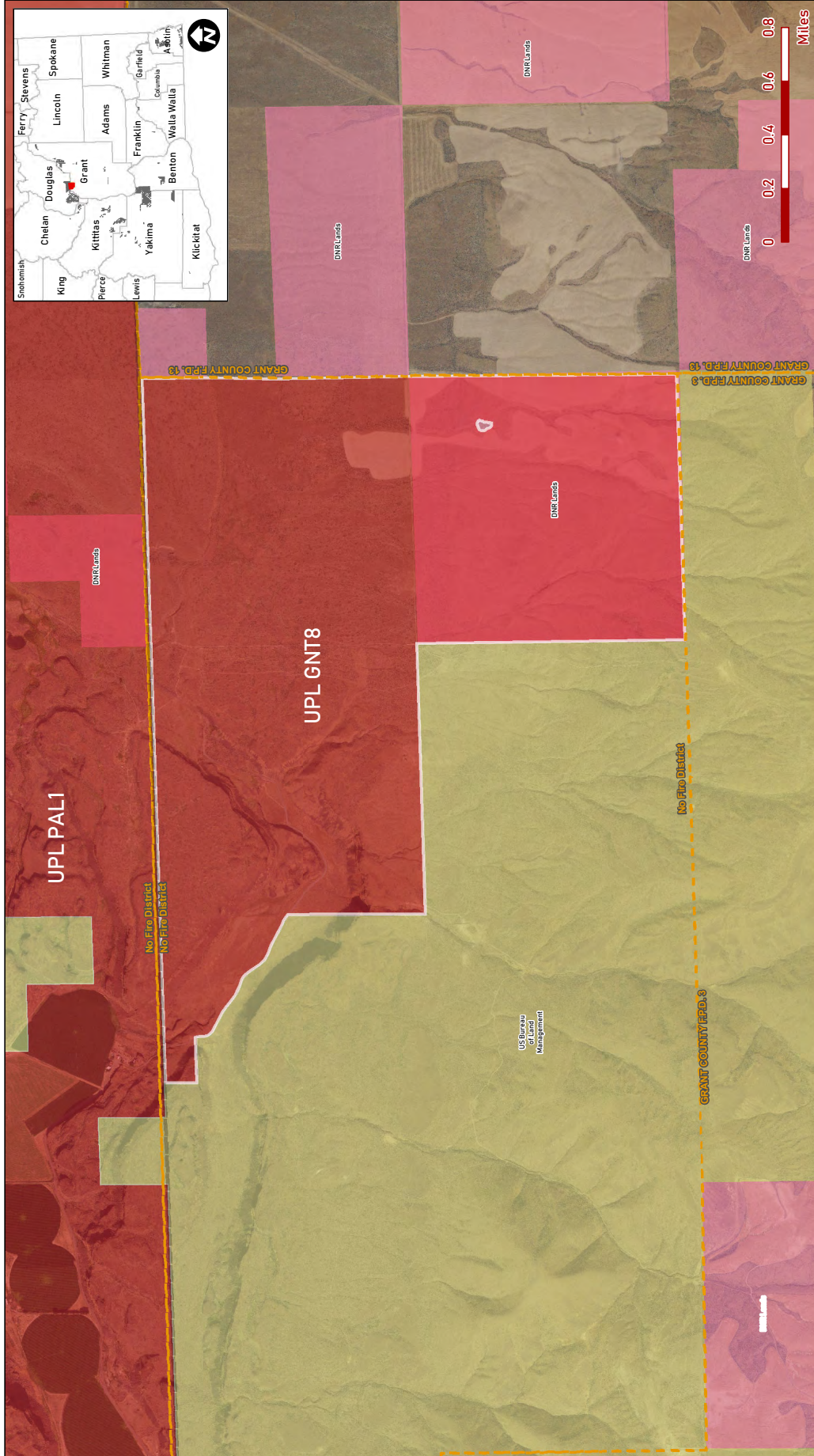


**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	2,713.2 ac -- 64.5%
Herbaceous:	10,044.8 ac -- 24.8%
Hay/Pasture:	15 ac -- 0.4%
Cultivated Crops:	362.7 ac -- 8.8%
Frosted Wetlands:	2.2 ac -- 0.1%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	2.9 ac -- 0.1%

Open Water:	0.4 ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	10 ac -- 0.2%
Developed Low Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	57.6 ac -- 1.4%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT7**  
**Size: 4,208.8 ac.**



**WILDFIRE**  
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**Legend**

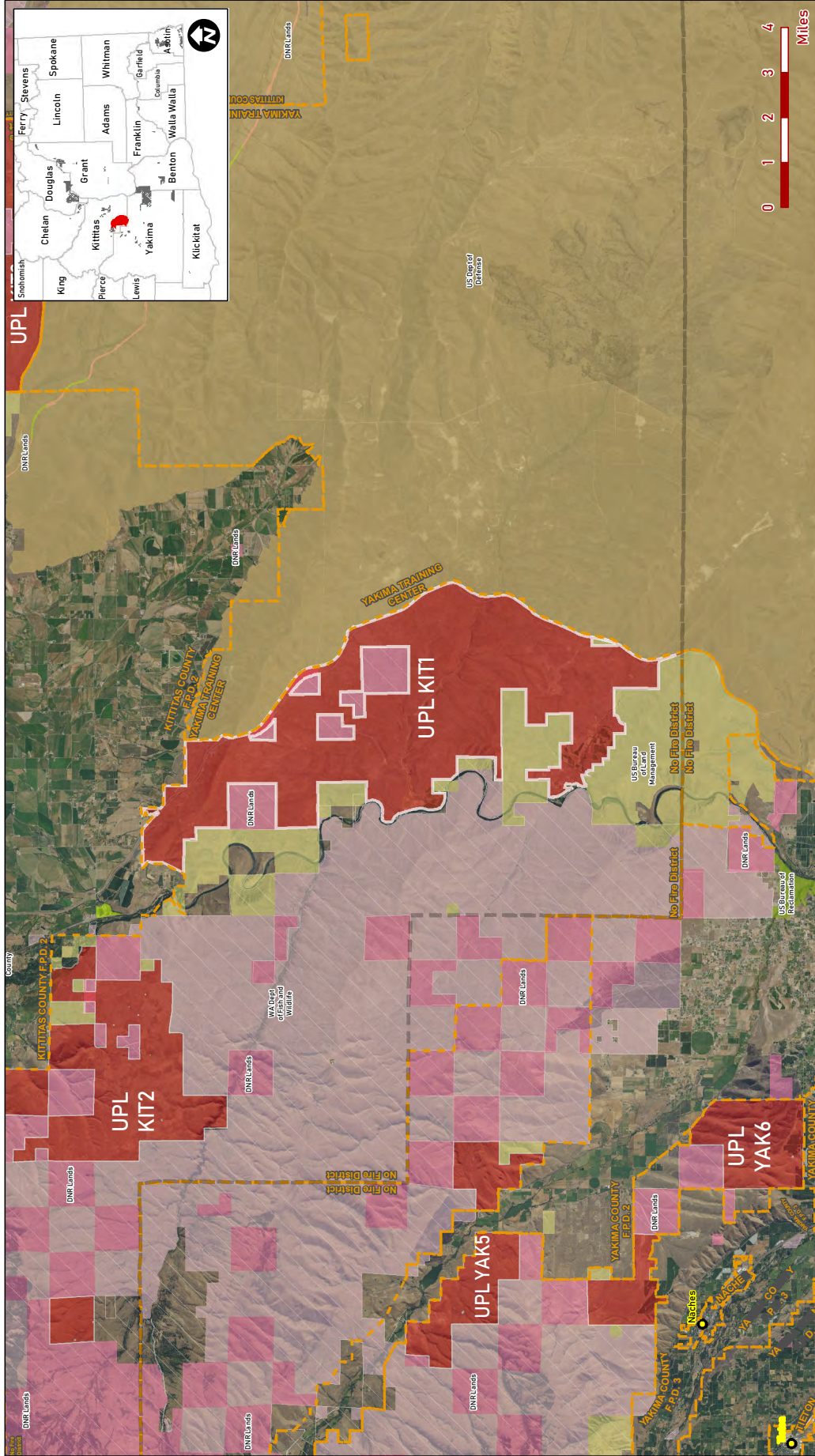
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- BLM
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	1123.1ac -- 55.3%
Herbaceous:	644.7ac -- 31.8%
Hay Pasture:	0ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	177.7ac -- 8.8%
Woody Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%

Open Water:	0.2ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	672.2ac -- 3.3%
Developed Low Intensity:	10.2ac -- 0.5%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0.2ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	7.6ac -- 0.4%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0ac -- 0%

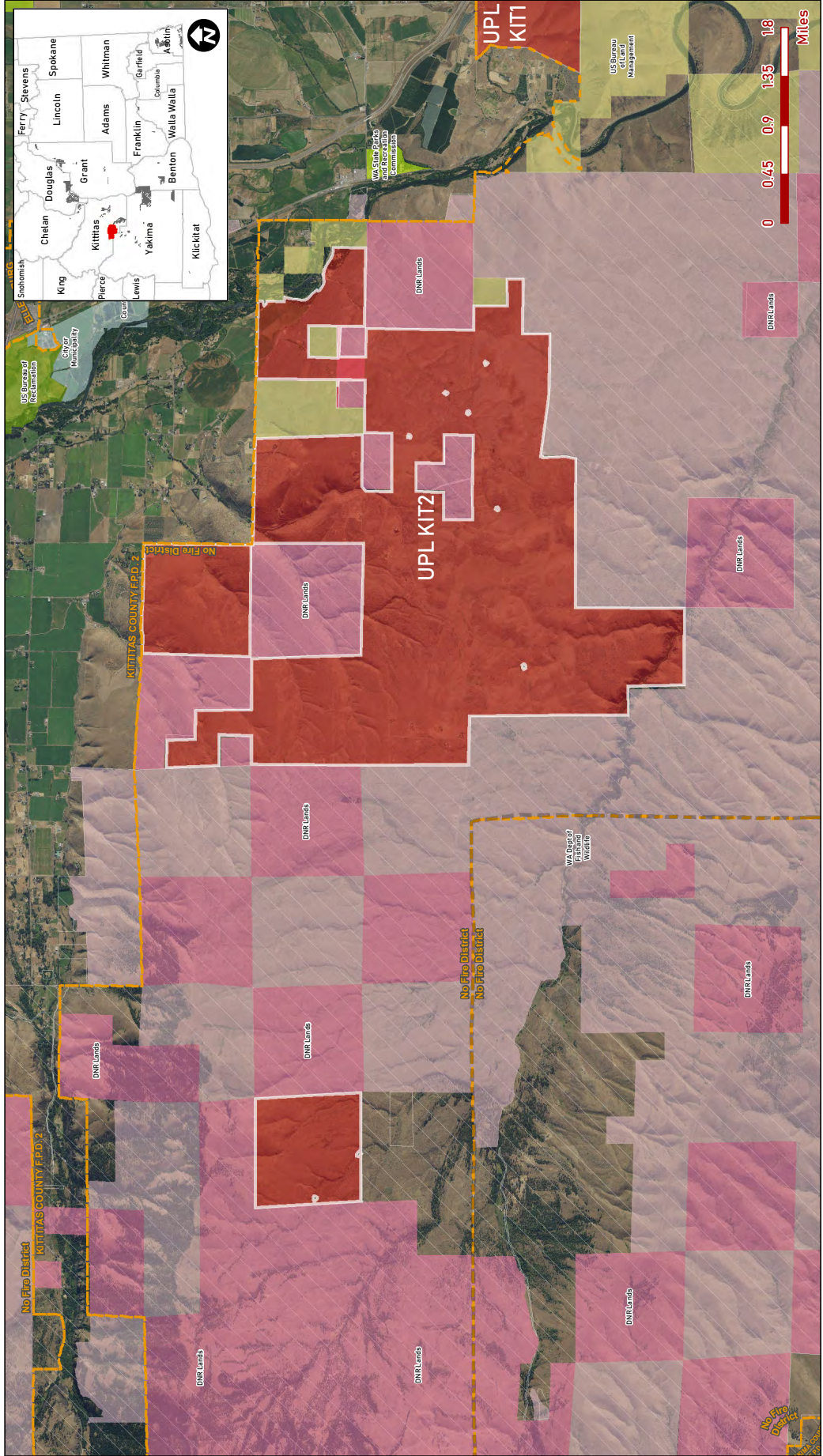
**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL GNT8**  
**Size: 2,030.1 ac.**



Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Open Water:	12.5ac -- 0.1%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	263.1ac -- 1.4%	Shrub Scrub:	12,755.2ac -- 65.6%
Developed Low Intensity:	386.71ac -- 2%	Herbaceous:	5,379.3ac -- 27.6%
Developed Medium Intensity:	14ac -- 0.1%	Hay/Pasture:	127.4ac -- 0.7%
Developed High Intensity:	11ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	364.5ac -- 1.9%
Barren Land:	0.2ac -- 0%	Frosted Wetlands:	3.8ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	2.9ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	2.4ac -- 0%		

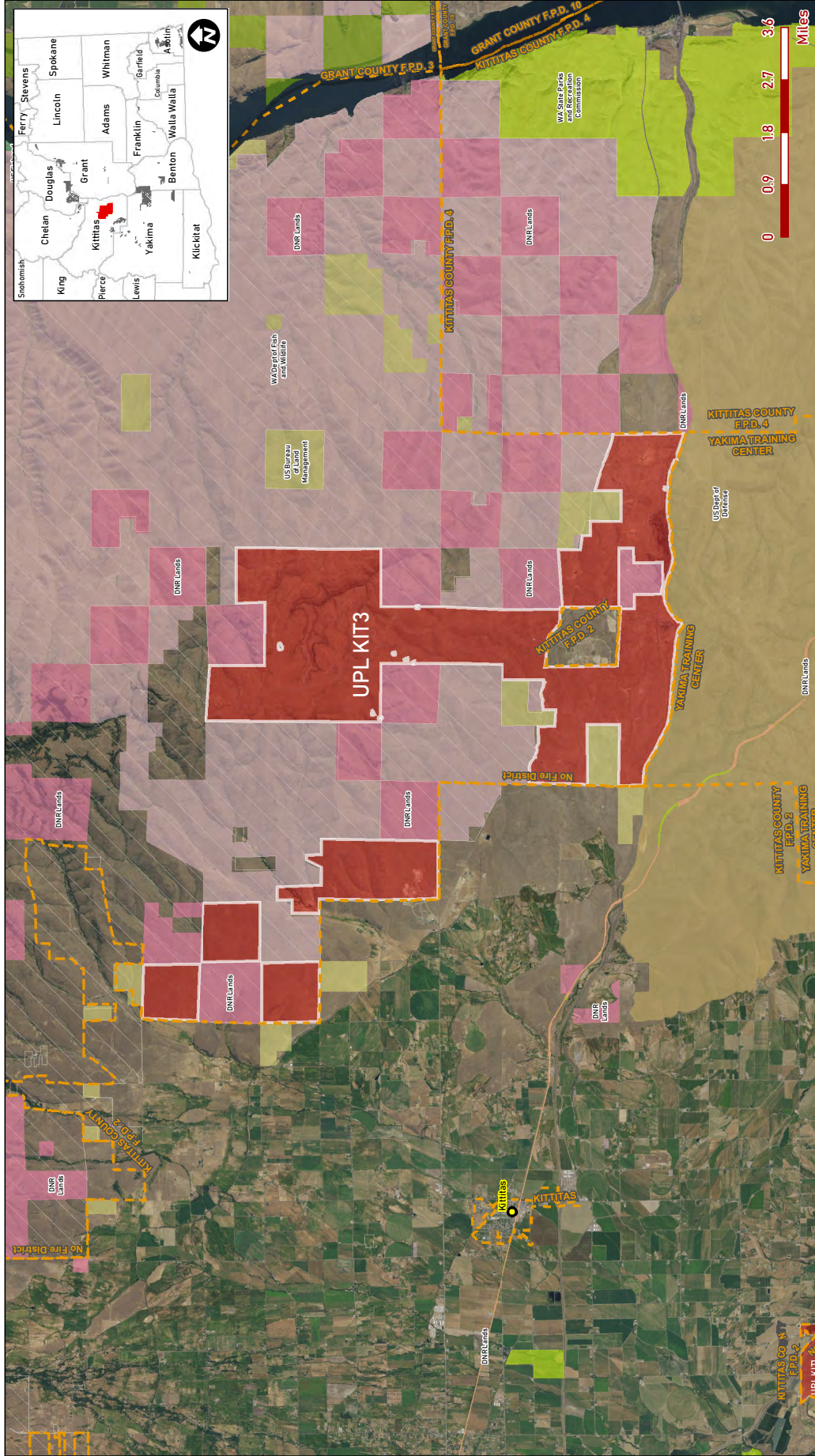
**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL KIT1**  
**Size: 19,455.6 ac.**



**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL KIT2**  
**Size: 8,273.5 ac.**



**WILDFIRE**



Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Open Water:	10.2ac -- 0.1%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	214.6ac -- 1.3%	Shrub Scrub:	1,931.7ac -- 7.5%
Developed Low Intensity:	97ac -- 0.6%	Herbaceous:	3,377.4ac -- 22.5%
Developed Medium Intensity:	29.4ac -- 0.2%	Hay/Pasture:	0ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0.4ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	0ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0.4ac -- 0%	DNR Lands:	0ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%	Fire Protection Districts:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	58ac -- 0.4%	US State Parks/RCD:	0ac -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL KIT3**  
**Size: 15,899.4 ac.**

**WILDFIRE**  
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**WILDFIRE**  
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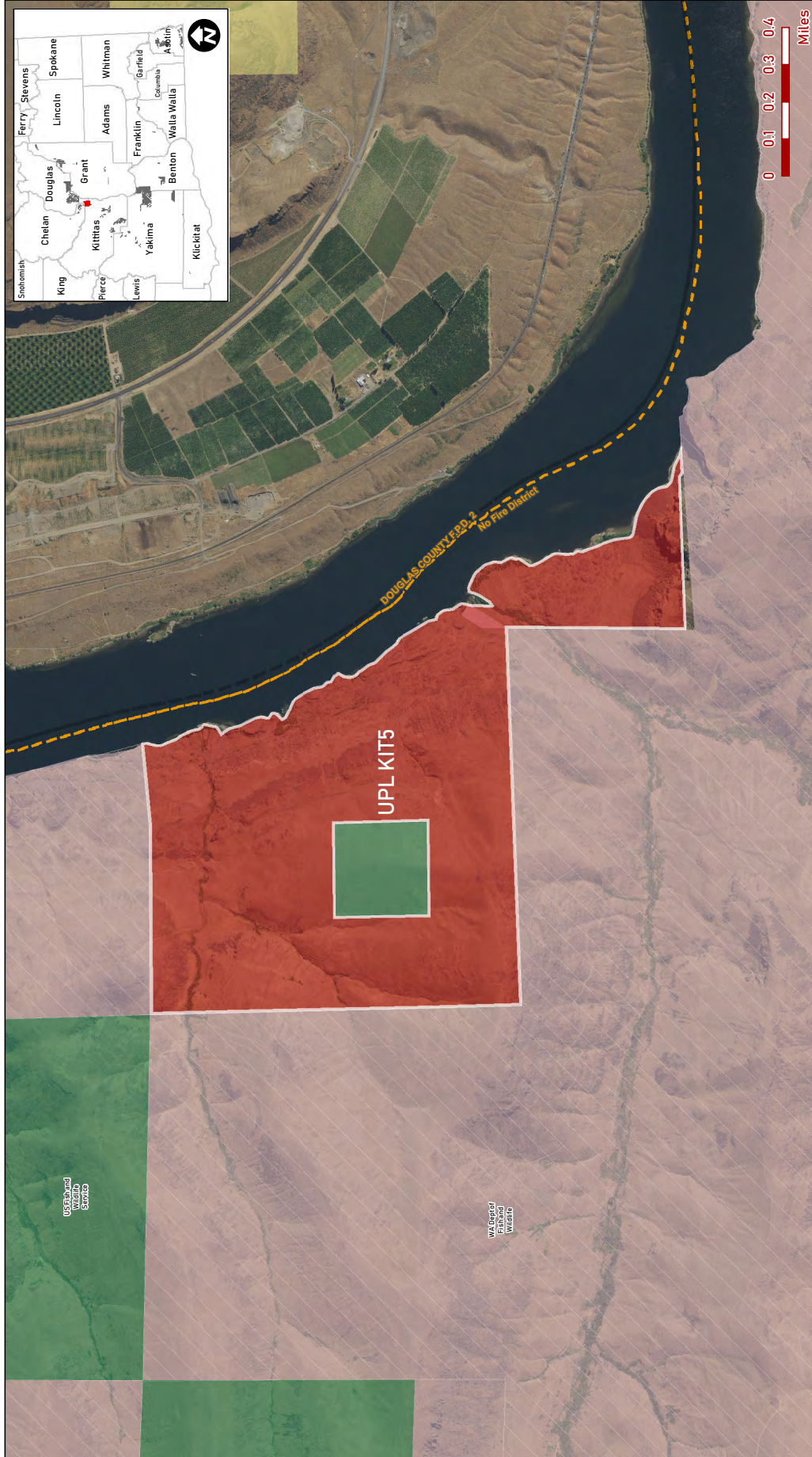
Unprotected Lands  
 Fire Protection Districts  
 DNR Lands  
 DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Shrub/Scrub:	1 ac. -- 0.7%
Herbaceous:	1,813 ac. -- 93.9%
Hay Pasture:	0 ac. -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	0 ac. -- 0%
Woody Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%

Open Water:	0.9 ac. -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	64.7 ac. -- 3.4%
Developed Low Intensity:	16 ac. -- 0.8%
Developed Medium Intensity:	16.7 ac. -- 0.9%
Developed High Intensity:	1 ac. -- 0.1%
Barren Land:	0 ac. -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL KIT4**  
**Size: 1,931.2 ac.**



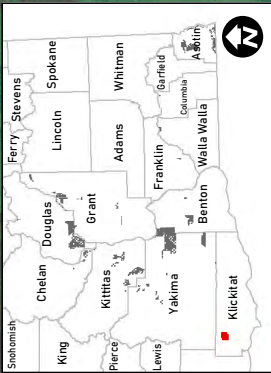
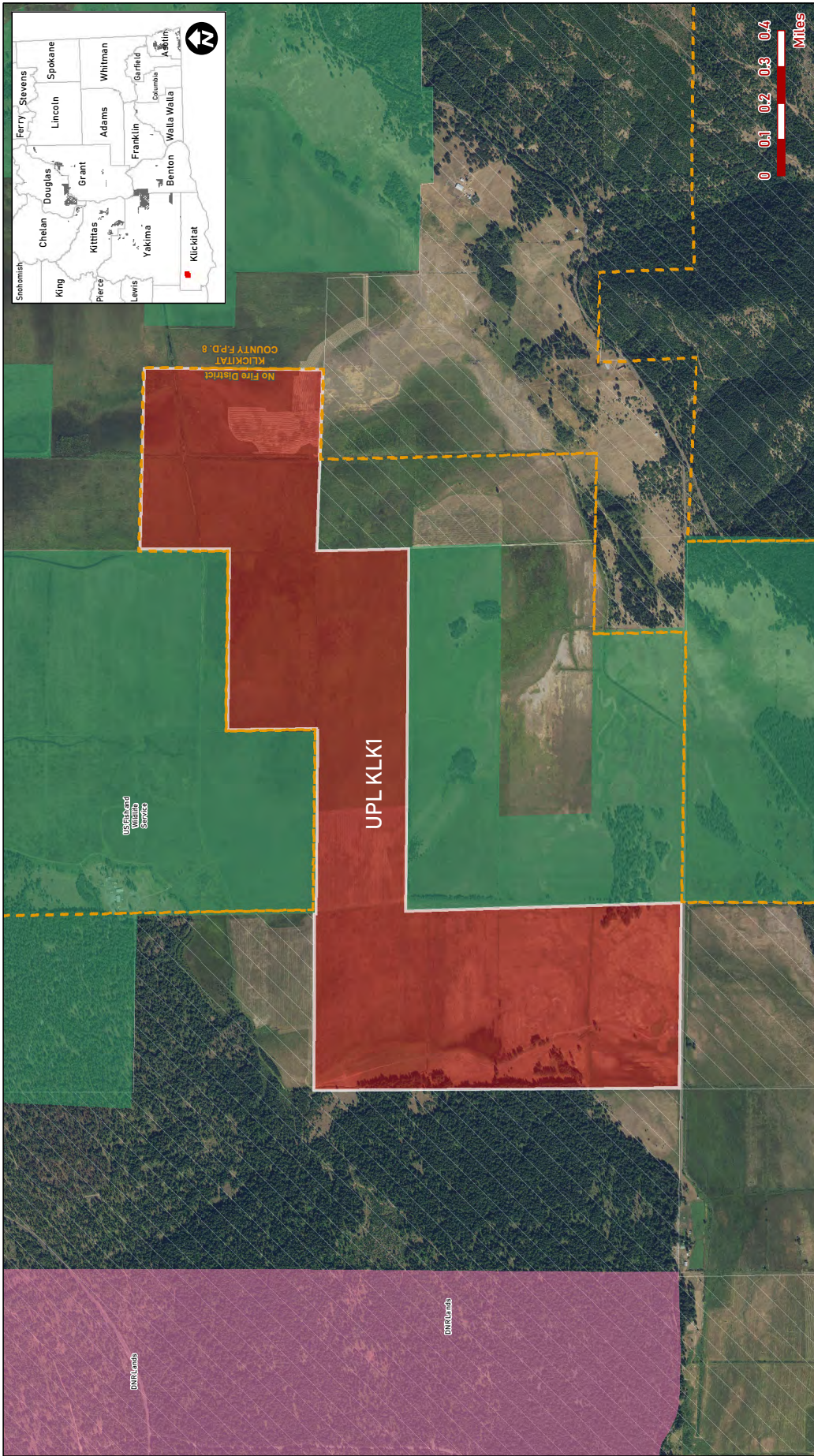
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- WDFW
- USFWS
- BLM
- DNR Jurisdiction (with-stripping)

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	99 ac -- 16.1%
Herbaceous:	4817 ac -- 78.3%
Hay/Pasture:	0 ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	0 ac -- 0%
Frosted Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0.7 ac -- 0.1%

Open Water:	16.7 ac -- 2.7%
Developed/Open Space:	11.8 ac -- 1.9%
Developed/Low Intensity:	6.9 ac -- 1.1%
Developed/Medium Intensity:	0.2 ac -- 0%
Developed/High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	1.1 ac -- 0.2%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL KIT5**  
**Size: 614.9 ac.**

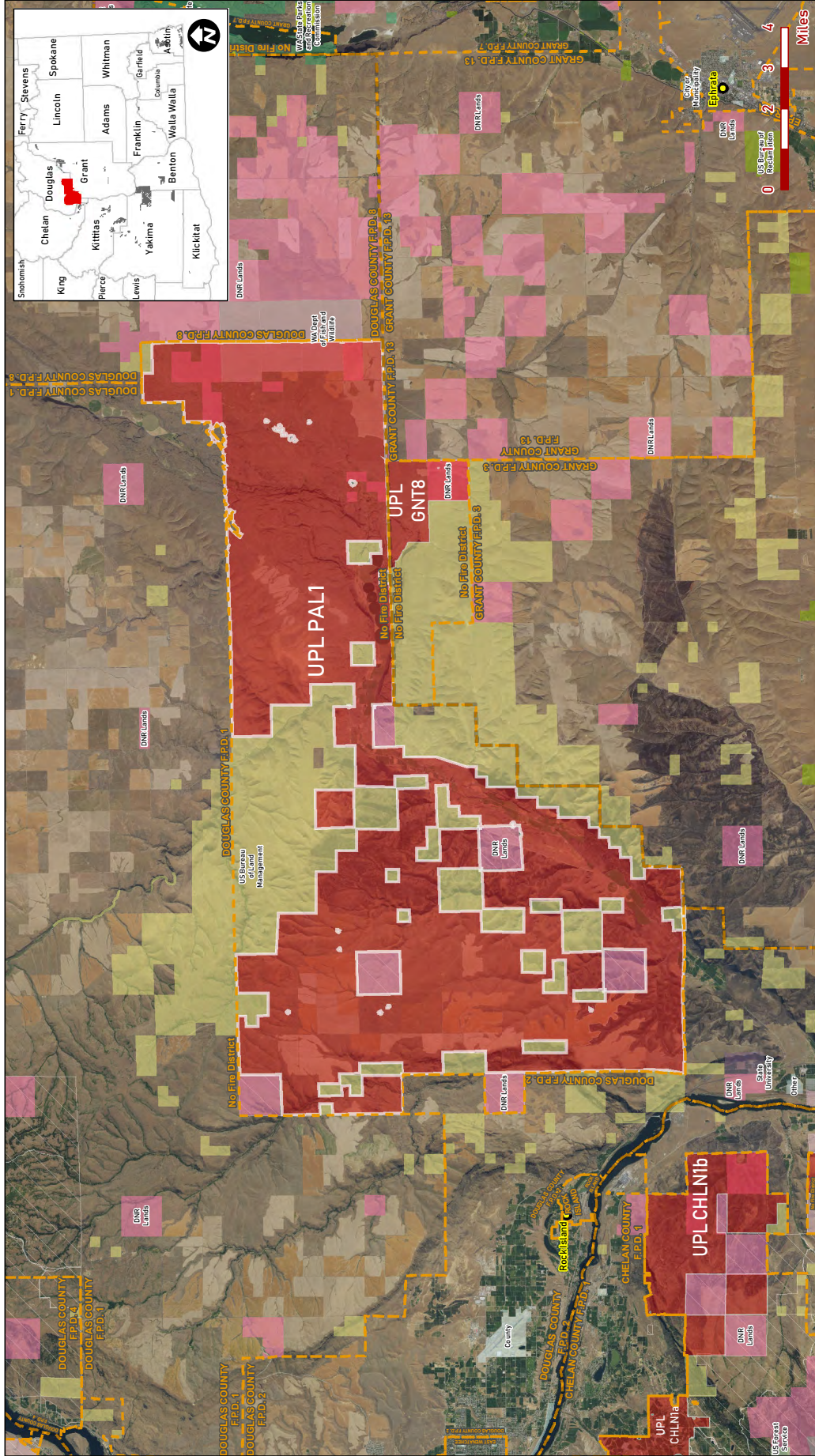


- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- USFWS
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Open Water:	3.6ac -- 0.5%	Deciduous Forest:	8 ac -- 1.2%
Developed Open Space:	1.3ac -- 0.2%	Shrub Scrub:	7.3ac -- 1%
Developed Low Intensity:	2 ac -- 0.3%	Herbaceous:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%	Hay Pasture:	26.9ac -- 3.7%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac -- 0%	Woody Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	480.7ac -- 93.9%
Evergreen Forest:	8 ac -- 1.2%		

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL KLIK1**  
**Size: 725.2 ac.**



Open Water: 15.3ac -- 0%  
 Developed Open Space: 137.57ac -- 2.5%  
 Developed Low Intensity: 133.7ac -- 0.2%  
 Developed Medium Intensity: 14ac -- 0%  
 Developed High Intensity: 0ac -- 0%  
 Barren Land: 211.3ac -- 0.3%  
 Deciduous Forest: 6ac -- 0%  
 Evergreen Forest: 6.2ac -- 0%

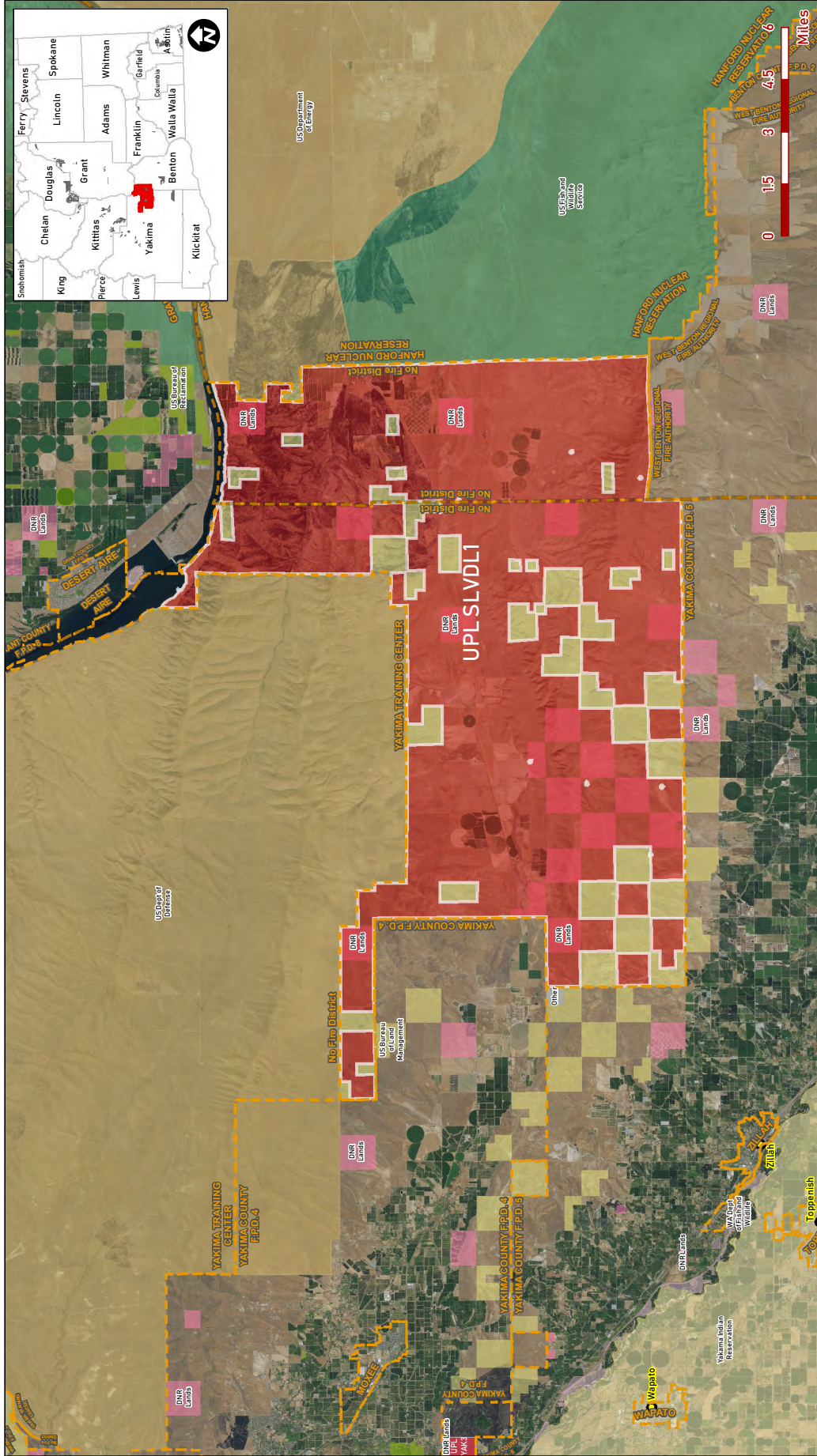
Mixed Forest: 0ac -- 0%  
 Shrub Scrub: 37,504.7ac -- 56.6%  
 Herbaceous: 12,768.5ac -- 19.9%  
 Hay/Pasture: 518ac -- 0.8%  
 Cultivated Crops: 11,244.5ac -- 17.6%  
 Frothy Wetlands: 32.3ac -- 0.1%  
 Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands: 12ac -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL PAL1**  
**Size: 64,045.4 ac.**

**WILDFIRE**  
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Legend:

- BLM
- USBR
- Local Govt
- DNR Jurisdiction (White-Strapping)
- WDFW
- Other State
- USFS
- USFWS
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WA State Parks/RCD



**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL SLVDL1**  
**Size: 97,130.2 ac.**

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Open Water:	56ac -- 0.1%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	533.3ac -- 0.5%	Shrub Scrub:	6,808.1ac -- 7%
Developed Low Intensity:	111.4ac -- 0.1%	Herbaceous:	79,304.3ac -- 81.6%
Developed Medium Intensity:	25.1ac -- 0%	Hay Pasture:	577.8ac -- 0.6%
Developed High Intensity:	1.4ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	9,430.3ac -- 9.9%
Barren Land:	48.3ac -- 0%	Woody Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	3.8ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	11.8ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	23.1ac -- 0%		

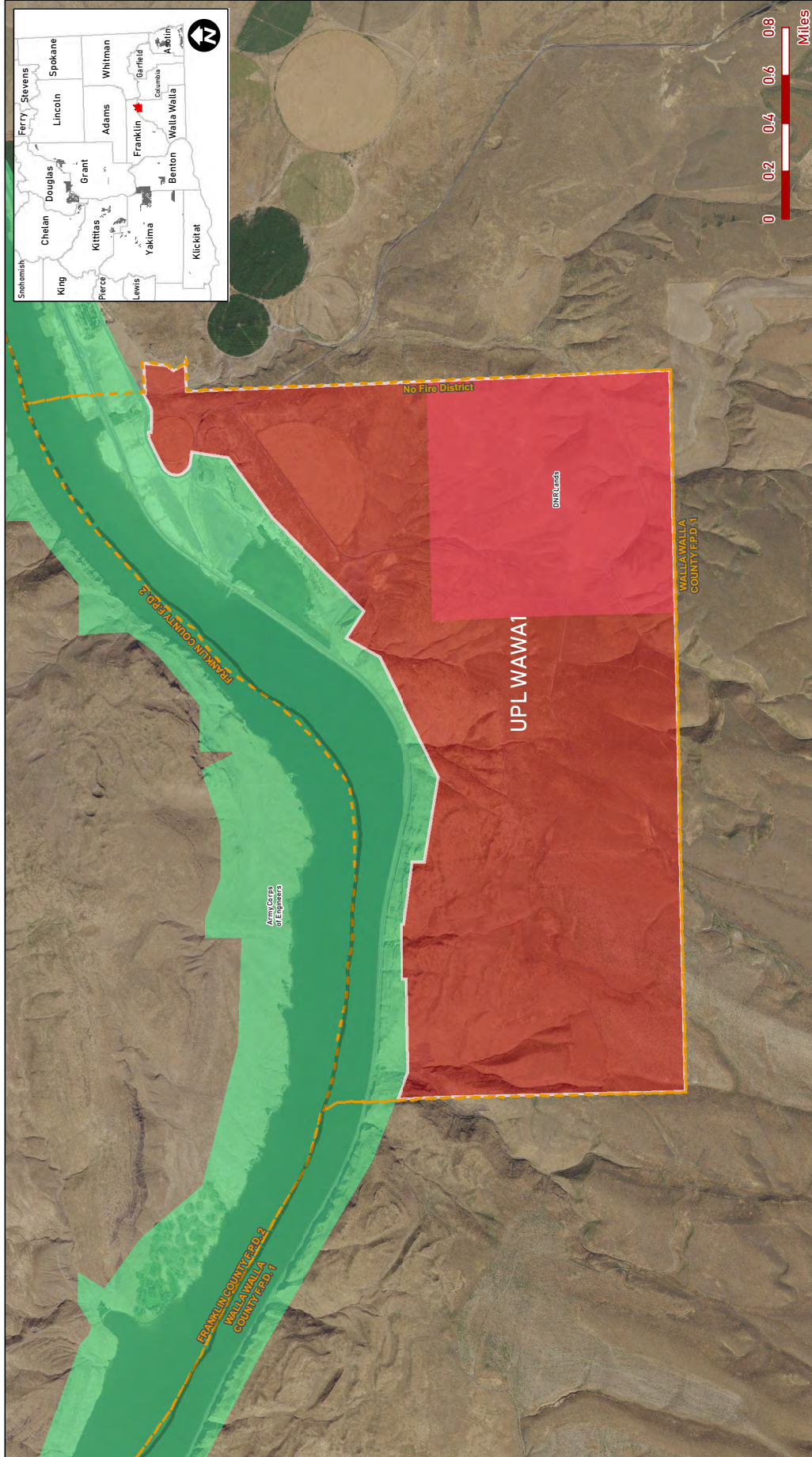
**Legend:**

- USFWS
- BLM
- USBOR
- Other Federal
- Local Govt
- Tribal Lands
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)
- Unprotected Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- WDFW

**Scale:** 0 to 6 Miles

**Inset Map:** Shows Washington state with counties labeled: Ferry, Stevens, Spokane, Lincoln, Whitman, Grant, Adams, Franklin, Grant, Adams, Franklin, Benton, Walla Walla, Columbia, Asotin, Kootenai, Shoshone, King, Douglas, Chelan, Pierce, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat, Benton, Walla Walla, Adams, Franklin, Grant, Adams, Franklin, Benton, Walla Walla, Columbia, Asotin, Kootenai, Shoshone, King, Douglas, Chelan, Pierce, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat.





**Legend**

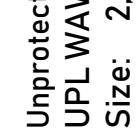
- Unprotected Lands (Red)
- Fire Protection Districts (Yellow dashed line)
- DNR Lands (Pink)
- DOD-Army Corp (Green)
- DNR Jurisdiction (White-stripping)

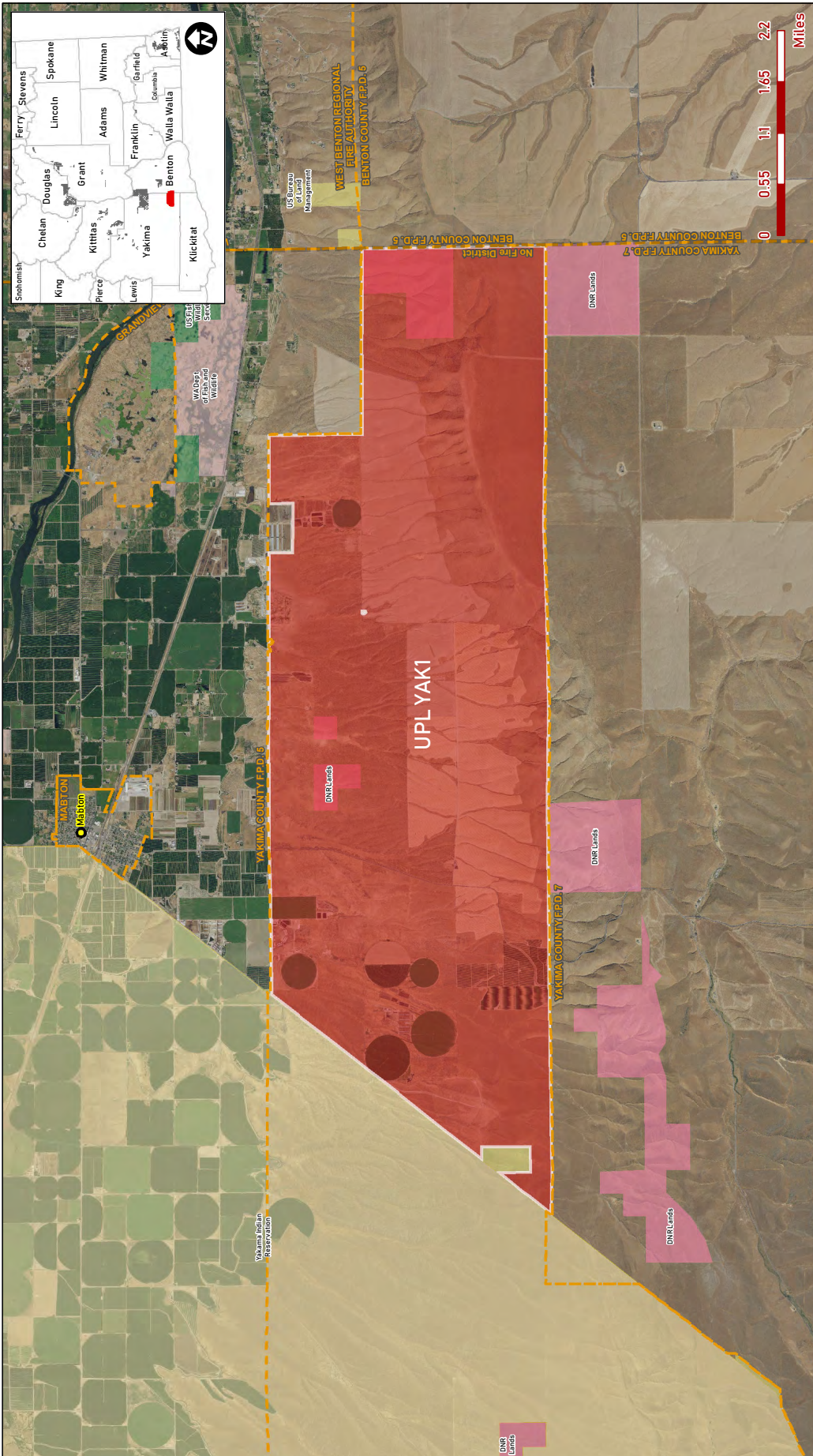
**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Mixed Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	268 ac -- 10.3%
Herbaceous:	1,907.3 ac -- 73%
Hay/Pasture:	0 ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	36.6 ac -- 1.3%
Frosted Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%

Open Water:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	38.5 ac -- 1.5%
Developed Low Intensity:	23.8 ac -- 0.9%
Developed Medium Intensity:	12.7 ac -- 0.5%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL WAWA1**  
**Size: 2,612.8 ac.**





**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL YAK1**  
**Size: 16,277.9 ac.**

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

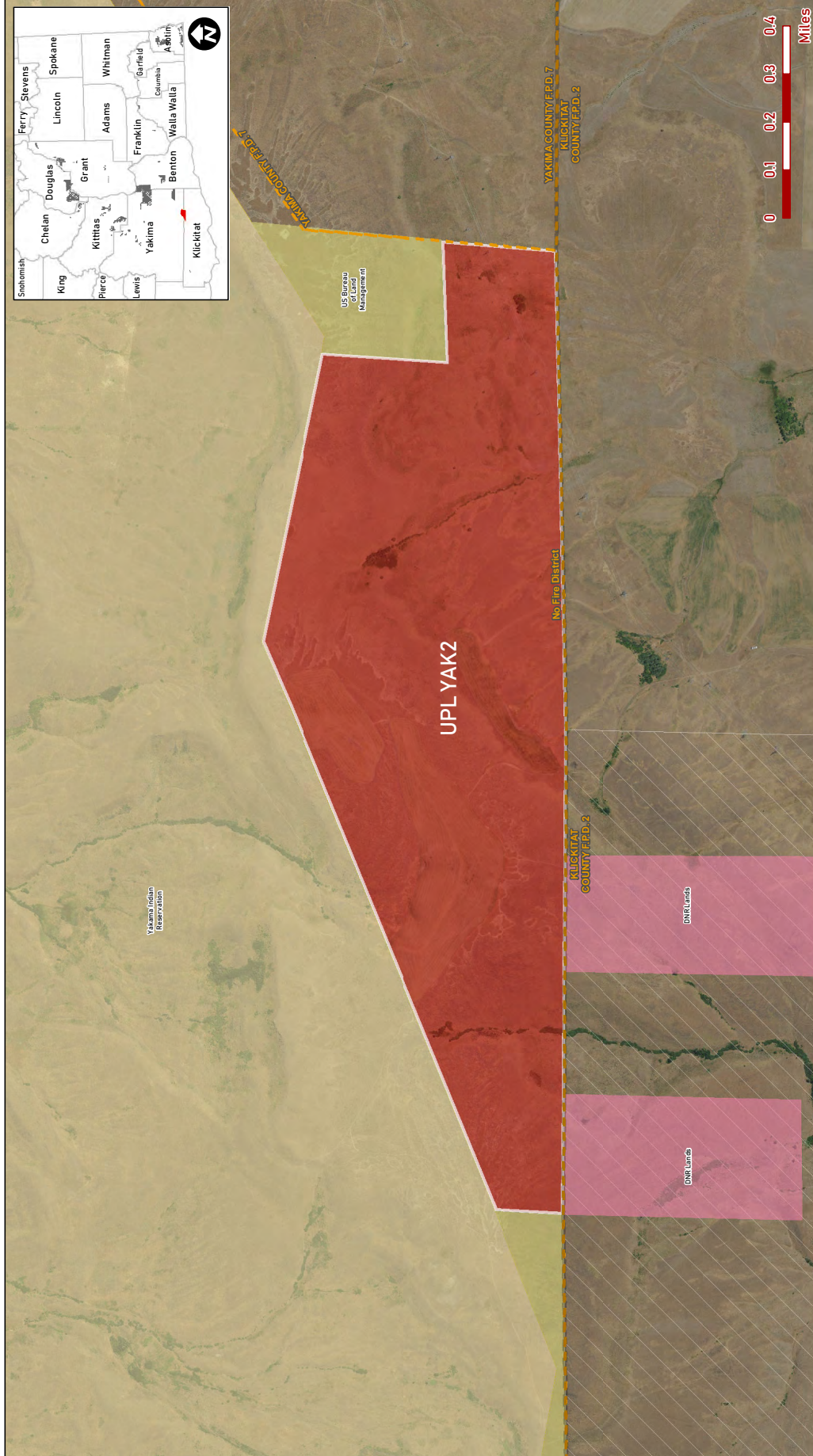
Open Water:	7.1ac -- 0%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	122.8ac -- 0.8%	Shrub Scrub:	7,423.3ac -- 45.7%
Developed Low Intensity:	33.1ac -- 0.2%	Herbaceous:	3,673.5ac -- 22.6%
Developed Medium Intensity:	4.2ac -- 0%	Hay Pasture:	0ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	1.4ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	5,001.4ac -- 30.7%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%	Woody Wetlands:	1.6ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0ac -- 0%		

**Legend:**

- USFS (Green)
- BLM (Yellow)
- Tribal Lands (Light Green)
- DNR Jurisdiction (White-stripping)
- Unprotected Lands (Red)
- Fire Protection Districts (Dashed Yellow)
- DNR Lands (Pink)
- WDFW (White)



**WILDFIRE**



**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL YAK2**  
**Size: 541 ac.**

Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Open Water:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	12 ac. -- 2.2%
Developed Low Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac. -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Mixed Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	137 ac. -- 25.3%
Herbaceous:	370 ac. -- 68.5%
Hay/Pasture:	0 ac. -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	16.5 ac. -- 3%
Frosted Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%

**Unprotected Lands**

- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Lands
- BLM

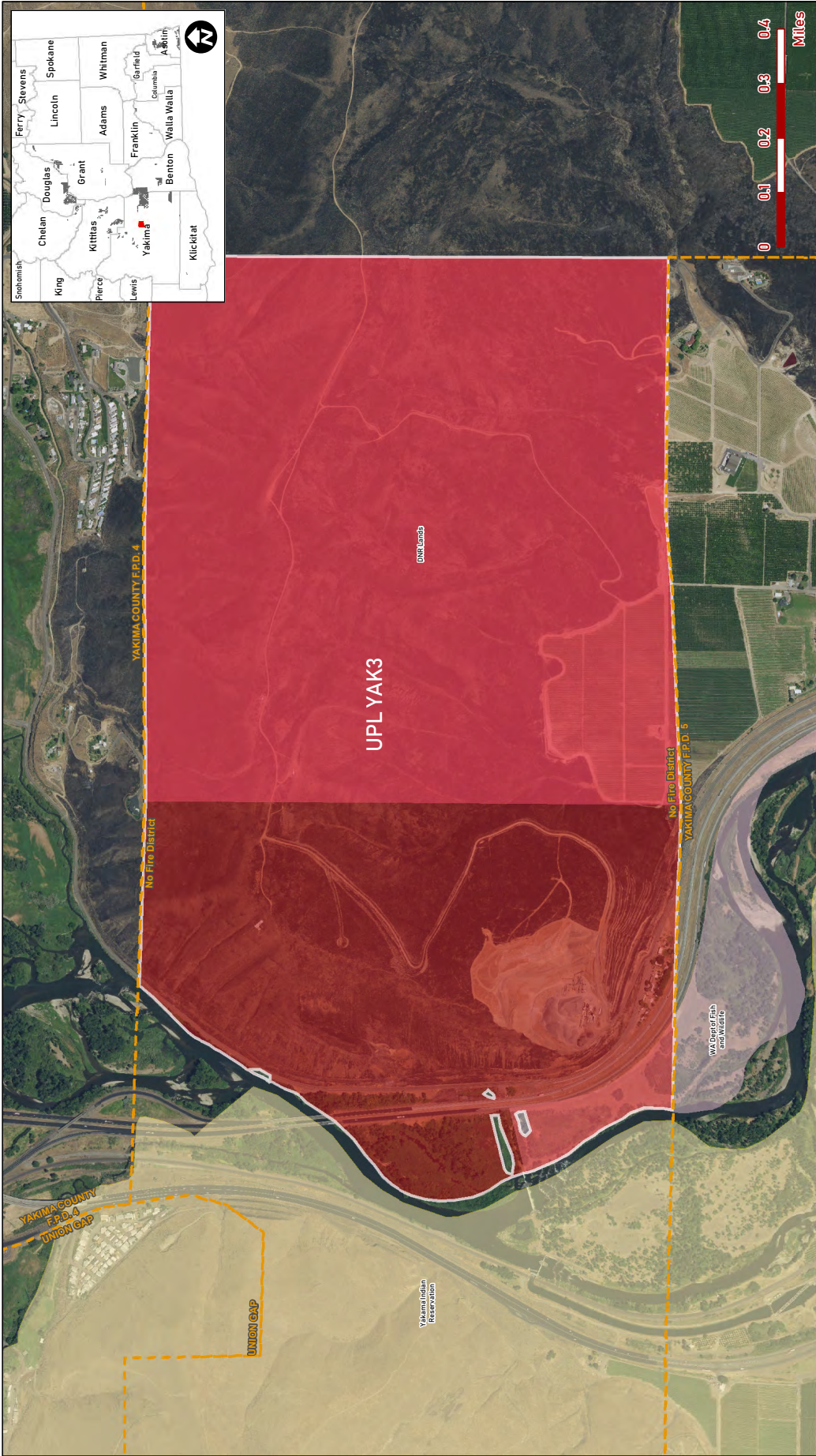
**Tribal Lands**

- DNR Jurisdiction (with-stripping)

**WILDFIRE**

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**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL YAK3**  
**Size: 990.8 ac.**

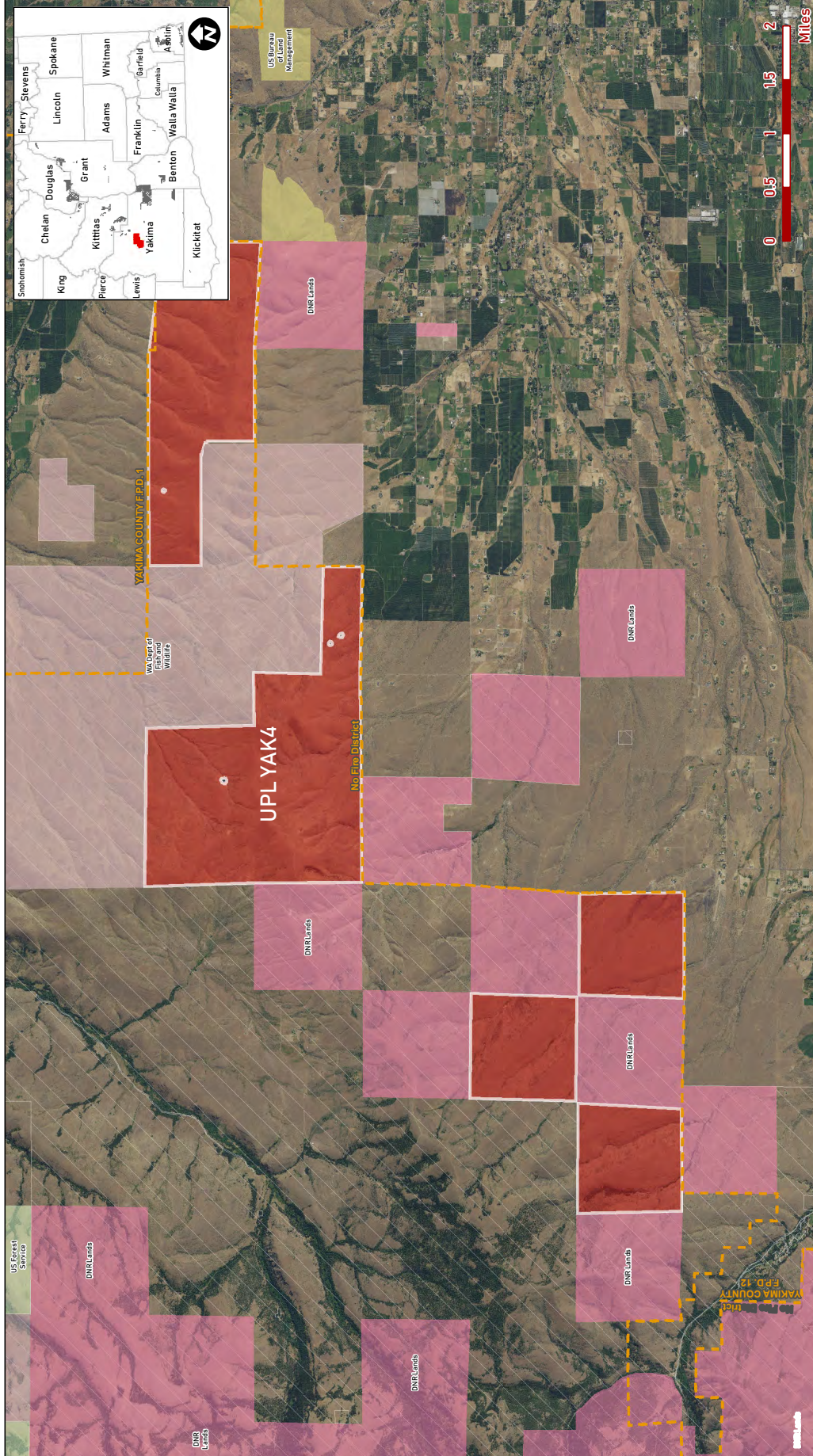
Open Water:	2.4ac -- 0.2%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	40.9ac -- 4.1%	Shrub Scrub:	266.2ac -- 27.1%
Developed Low Intensity:	33.1ac -- 3.3%	Herbaceous:	543.8ac -- 54.9%
Developed Medium Intensity:	27.4ac -- 2.8%	Hay Pasture:	2.2ac -- 0.2%
Developed High Intensity:	0.2ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	44.9ac -- 4.5%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%	Woody Wetlands:	25.6ac -- 2.6%
Deciduous Forest:	0ac -- 0%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	3.8ac -- 0.4%
Evergreen Forest:	0ac -- 0%		

**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

- Unprotected Lands
- Tribal Lands
- Fire Protection Districts
- DNR Jurisdiction (white-stripping)
- DNR Lands
- WDFW



**WILDFIRE**

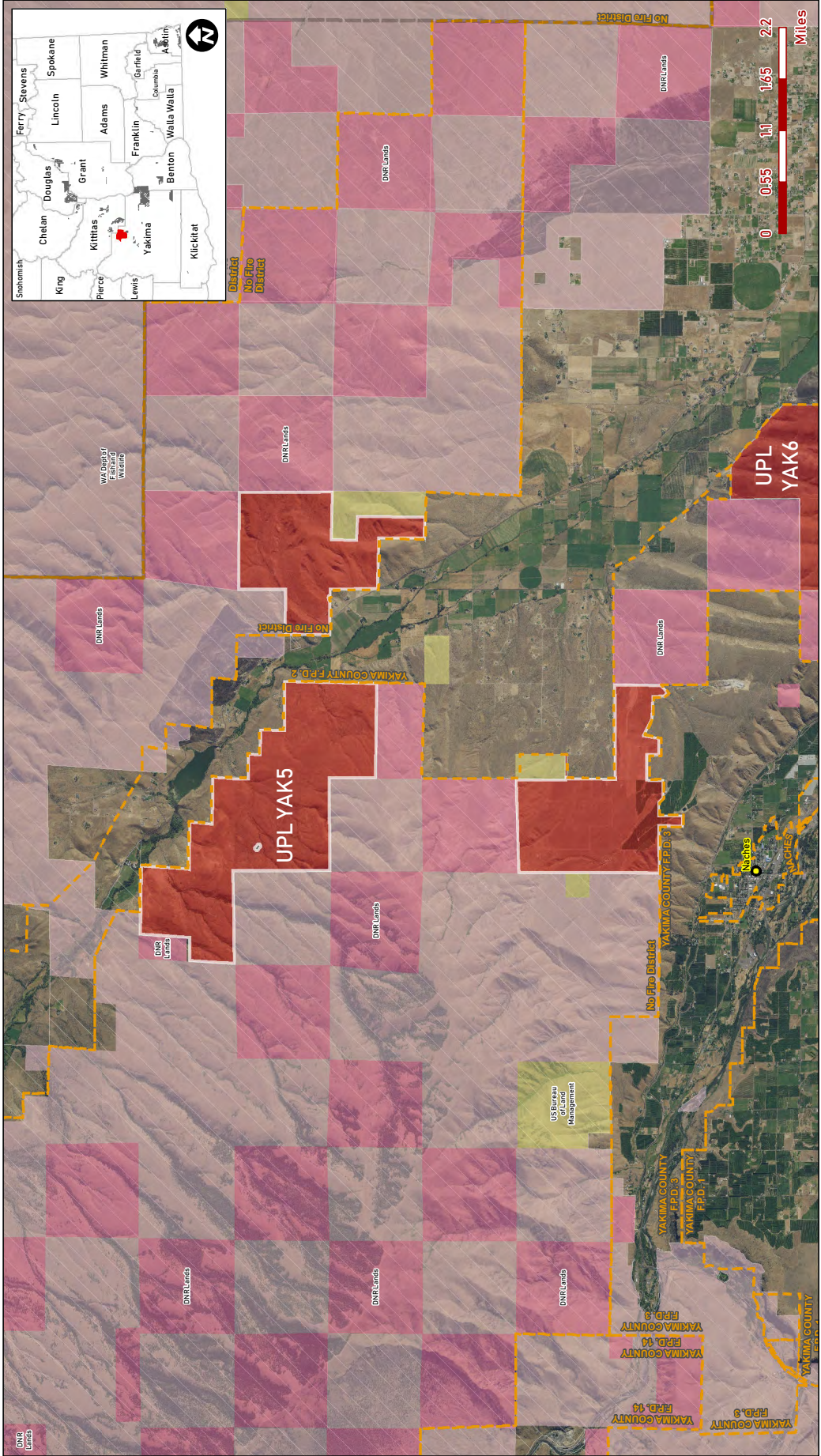


Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Mixed Forest:	0 ac -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	2,443 ac -- 41.3%
Herbaceous:	3,400 ac -- 57.5%
Hay/Pasture:	0 ac -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	13 ac -- 0%
Frosted Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac -- 0%

Open Water:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	36.3 ac -- 0.6%
Developed Low Intensity:	0.4 ac -- 0%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac -- 0%
Barren Land:	0 ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	14 ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	6 ac -- 0.1%

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL YAK4**  
**Size: 5,909.4 ac.**

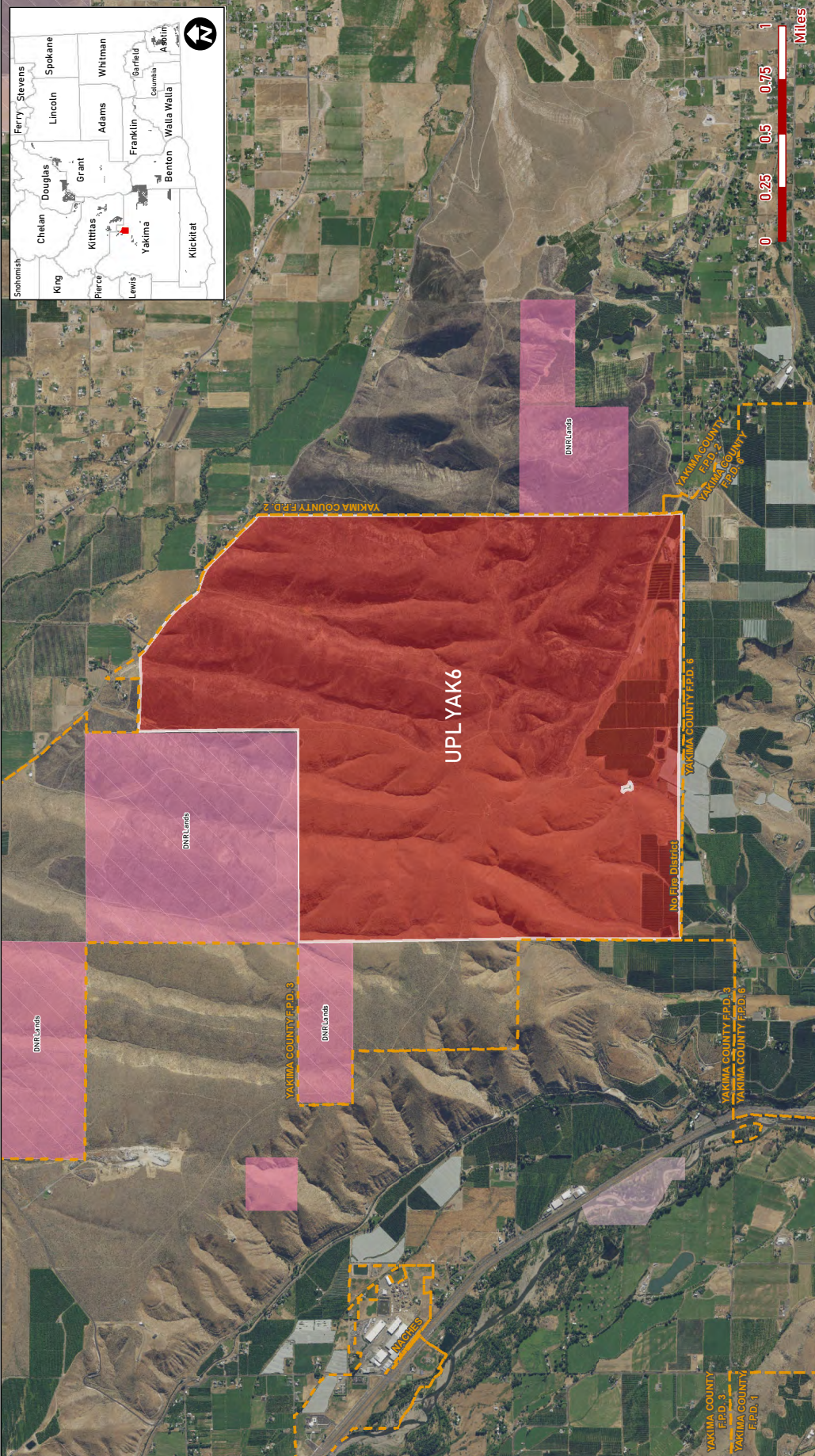


**Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)**

Open Water:	0.2ac -- 0%	Mixed Forest:	0ac -- 0%
Developed Open Space:	52.5ac -- 1.1%	Shrub Scrub:	2,016.79ac -- 43.4%
Developed Low Intensity:	0.2ac -- 0%	Herbaceous:	2,419.9ac -- 52.1%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0ac -- 0%	Hay Pasture:	5.3ac -- 0.1%
Developed High Intensity:	0ac -- 0%	Cultivated Crops:	115ac -- 2.5%
Barren Land:	0ac -- 0%	Woody Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	4.2ac -- 0.1%	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0ac -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	12.5ac -- 0.3%		

**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL YAK5**  
**Size: 4,643.4 ac.**





**Unprotected Lands Inventory:**  
**UPL YAK6**  
**Size: 2,614 ac.**

Land Cover Information (NLCD 2016)

Open Water:	18 ac. -- 0.1%
Developed Open Space:	3.1 ac. -- 0.1%
Developed Low Intensity:	3.3 ac. -- 0.1%
Developed Medium Intensity:	0.2 ac. -- 0%
Developed High Intensity:	0 ac. -- 0%
Barren Land:	0.2 ac. -- 0%
Deciduous Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Evergreen Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Mixed Forest:	0 ac. -- 0%
Shrub Scrub:	1,022.3 ac. -- 39.1%
Herbaceous:	1,432.9 ac. -- 54.8%
Hay/Pasture:	0 ac. -- 0%
Cultivated Crops:	147.7 ac. -- 5.6%
Frosted Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands:	0 ac. -- 0%

**Legend:**

- Unprotected Lands (Red)
- Fire Protection Districts (Yellow dashed line)
- DNR Lands (Pink)
- WDFW (Light Purple)
- DNR Jurisdiction (White-stripping)





# Appendix C

## Unprotected Land Contract Options



## Unprotected Land Contract Options

UNIT NAME	MAP PAGE	ACRES	RECOMMENDED ACTION	ADJACENT DISTRICT COUNTY	ADJACENT DISTRICT NUMBER
UPL ASTN1	1	30,354.3	Protected by DNR	Asotin	1
UPL ASTN2	2	18,632.7	Protected by DNR	Asotin	1
UPL ASTN3	3	4,696.4	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Asotin	1
UPL BNTN1	4	887.4	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Benton	4
UPL BNTN2	5	15,137.8	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Benton	3
UPL CHLN1A	6	2,545.0	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Chelan	1
UPL CHLN1B	7	6,928.0	Protected by DNR		
UPL CLMB1	8	626.4	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Columbia	3
UPL DGL1	9	653.1	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Douglas	3
UPL FRNK1	10	1,546.7	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Franklin	2
UPL GNT1	11	1,795.6	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	3
UPL GNT2	12	2,439.2	Protected by DNR	Grant	15
UPL GNT3	13	498.0	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	12
UPL GNT4	14	1,438.6	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	15
UPL GNT5A	15	7,533.3	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	7
UPL GNT5B	16	4,017.3	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	12
UPL GNT5C	17	7,994.9	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	6
UPL GNT6	18	2,571.1	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Douglas	8
UPL GNT7	19	4,208.8	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	6
UPL GNT8	20	2,030.1	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Grant	3
UPL KIT1	21	19,455.6	Protected by DNR	Kittitas	2



## Unprotected Land Contract Options

UNIT NAME	MAP PAGE	ACRES	RECOMMENDED ACTION	ADJACENT DISTRICT COUNTY	ADJACENT DISTRICT NUMBER
UPL KIT2	22	8,273.5	Protected by DNR	Kittitas	2
UPL KIT3	23	15,899.4	Protected by DNR	Kittitas	2
UPL KIT4	24	1,931.2	Protected by DNR	Kittitas	1
UPL KIT5	25	614.9	Protected by DNR		
UPL KLK1	26	725.2	Protected by DNR	Klickitat	8
UPL PAL1	27	64,045.4	Protected by DNR		
UPL SLVDL1	28	97,130.2	Protected by DNR		
UPL WAWA1	29	2,612.8	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Walla Walla	1
UPL YAK1	30	16,277.9	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Yakima	5
UPL YAK2	31	541.0	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Yakima	7
UPL YAK3	32	990.8	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Yakima	4
UPL YAK4	33	5,909.4	Protected by DNR	Yakima	12
UPL YAK5	34	4,643.4	Protected by DNR		
UPL YAK6	35	2,614.0	Prefer Contract Initial Attack	Yakima	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>358,199.4</b>			







# Appendix D

## Other Issues Related to Protection



## WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION OPTION

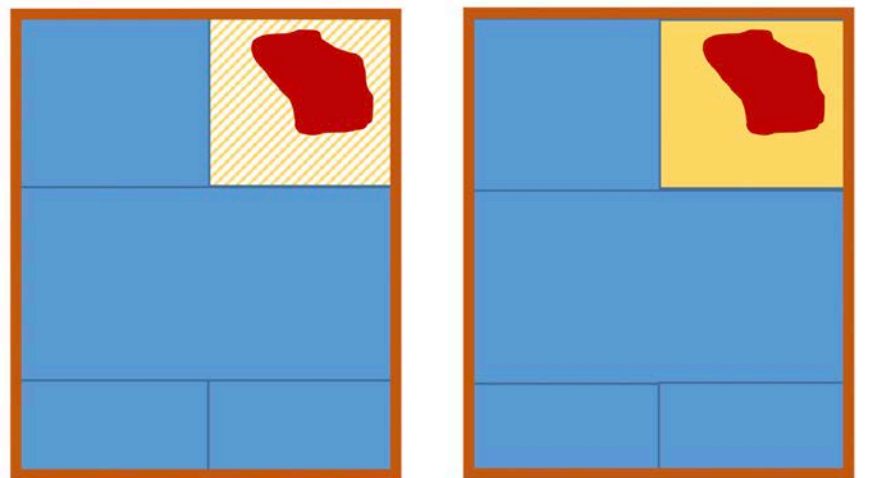
Throughout the development of the Report on Substitute House Bill 2561, several issues emerged that are beyond scope what the legislature tasked this committee with addressing under SHB 2561. However, the committee feels these issues may warrant further attention.

### LOCAL FIRE DISTRICT PROTECTION OF NON-FORESTED LAND

When fires occur on forested state land, the extended cost of suppression is paid by DNR through a general fund appropriation of the legislature. In non-forested state land (that do not pay FFPA), the cost of suppression is often borne solely by the local fire protection district.<sup>1</sup>

In Scenario A (Figure 1), the fire (in red) is located on forested state land. The state parcel pays FFPA, which supports DNR’s wildland fire preparedness. In the event of a fire, DNR responds and suppression is paid through state general funds. In Scenario B, the fire is located on non-forested state land which is not subject to FFPA. Unless all available resources of the fire district have been exhausted, and a State Mobilization declared, state resources are not available and suppression costs are borne by the local fire district.

One Fire Chief interviewed for this report noted that fires on non-forested state land “...aren’t two hour fires, they are often two day fires.” In many cases, those fires don’t trigger State Mobilization and over time, can strain the local fire protection district budget and resources. Local fire districts communicated to the Committee that they feel they shoulder the burden of protection on areas that are held in trust as a resource for the people of the State of Washington. The lack of clear and consistent fire protection responsibilities on state-owned land challenges fire protection systems and, ultimately, hinders effective response.



SCENARIO A

SCENARIO B

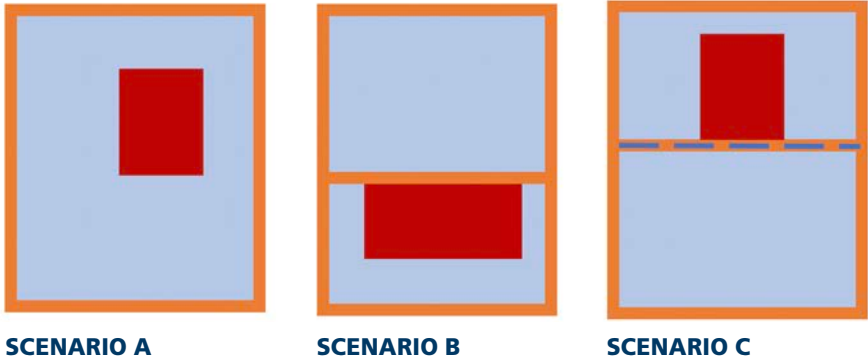
-  Forested State Land (Pays FFPA)
-  Non-forested State Land (No FFPA)
-  Private Land
-  Fire District Boundary

<sup>1</sup> Unless the incident is approved for State Mobilization (in which case, the cost of extended suppression would be borne by the state. The Committee understands that, in some cases, the lessor of state lands may pay a leasehold tax on non-forested lands within the fire district. This leasehold tax helps support junior taxing districts.



**THE PROCESSES IN SSB 6575 AND SSB 5010 REDUCE, BUT DO NOT ELIMINATE, UNPROTECTED LAND**

In 2018, legislation was proposed in SSB 6575 to establish a pathway for annexation of unprotected land by county legislative bodies. While SSB 6575 did not ultimately become session law, the legislature did take action to facilitate annexation of certain areas of unprotected land; through the passage of SSB 5010 (2019), fire districts have a process to annex parcels of unprotected land wholly contained within the fire district boundary (Figure 2, Scenario A). Of the currently unprotected land, only 3 of the 35 units appear eligible for this type of annexation. Several units of unprotected land are surrounded on three sides by a single fire district but border a second fire district along the remaining boundary (Figure 2, Scenario B). Other units of unprotected land are located along a county line (Figure 2, Scenario C). The Committee believes there may be a benefit to amending the statute to provide a pathway to annexation of these parcels.



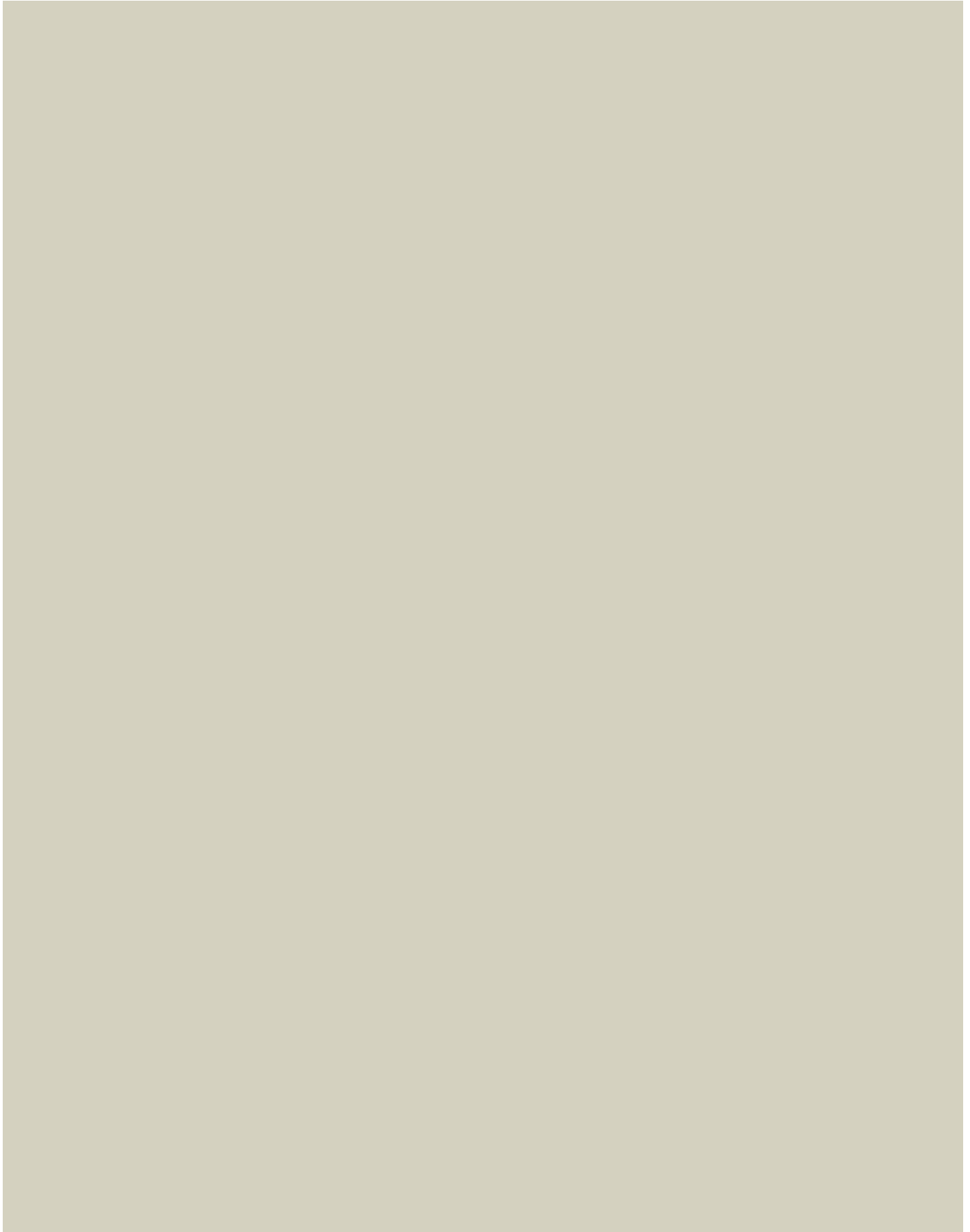
- Protected private property, annexed into fire district and paying assessment
- Unprotected private property, not paying for fire protection services
- Fire district boundary
- County line





# Appendix E

## DNR Response to Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC)





**August 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017**

Keenan Konopaski  
Legislative Auditor  
Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee  
Washington State Legislature

Dear Mr. Konopaski,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide the Department of Natural Resources' formal response to the State of Washington Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee's (JLARC) Forest Fire Protection Assessment Audit Preliminary Report. We want to express our appreciation for the high quality of the report, especially in light of the complexities of the program and the challenges of implementing it.

The report made two recommendations. First, that DNR should clarify the definition of forestland and implement a process to consistently apply the definition across the state. Second, that DNR should coordinate with county officials to create consistent policies for administering assessment. We concur with these recommendations.

We look forward to the opportunity to implement these recommendations as they will help us carry out our mission and serve the public in an improved way. We agree the department has the ability to implement these recommendations without legislative intervention.

The collaboration and support that the Department of Natural Resources has received from JLARC during the course of this audit has been exemplary and your efforts are appreciated. It has been a pleasure to work with you.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Hilary Franz  
Commissioner of Public Lands

cc: Karen Arnold, Assistant Wildfire Division Manager

**HILARY S. FRANZ**  
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

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# Appendix F

## Wildfire Response Communication Guidelines for Communities with Limited English Proficiency



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# Introduction

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) developed the *Wildfire Response Communication Guidelines for Communities with Limited English Proficiency* (the Guidelines) to better protect non-English speaking residents during wildfire emergencies. The Washington State Legislature initiated this effort in 2018 with the passage of SHB 2561. The Guidelines consist of best practices and planning assistance for both DNR and interagency Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and are considered by the Wildland Fire Advisory Committee (WFAC) to meet the intent of SHB 2561's direction to create "plans."

While these Guidelines are consistent with framing, definitions, and processes established in Language Access Plans, these Guidelines do not constitute a formal, agency-wide, Language Access Plan for DNR. DNR language access planning is underway and these Guidelines, developed utilizing the written guidance from the Department of Justice<sup>1</sup>, USDA Agriculture<sup>2</sup>, and Appendix 1 to ESF 15 of the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, will be incorporated within any formal Language Access Plan developed in the future.

DNR staff have designed these Guidelines are designed primarily internal use, but they can also be incorporated into IMT planning and operations either by informal reference or formally through a Delegation of Authority (discussed in detail below). Use of these Guidelines by IMTs is intended to provide a framework for communication with LEP individuals during wildland fires.

These Guidelines, and the plans contained within, do not replace or relieve local emergency management organizations or other state agencies of their responsibility to communicate with LEP individuals during wildland fires, nor do they transfer other agencies' responsibilities to DNR. Further, official communication from wildland fires with an assigned IMT remains the responsibility of that team as outlined in the Delegation of Authority issued by the agencies with jurisdiction.

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<sup>1</sup> Guidance to State and Local Governments and Other Federally Assisted Recipients Engaged in Emergency Preparedness, Response, Mitigation, and Recovery Activities on Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Available at <https://www.justicse.gov/crt/fcs/EmergenciesGuidance>

<sup>2</sup> 79 Fed. Reg. 70771. (November 28, 2014.) Available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/11/28/2014-27960/guidance-to-federal-financial-assistance-recipients-regarding-the-title-vi-prohibition-against>

# Background

## Outreach

DNR staff consulted with stakeholders, such as the Washington State Coalition for Language Access, the Washington State Commission on Hispanic Affairs, Public Information Officers from Type I and II interagency Incident Management Teams, and Washington State Department of Emergency Management throughout the development of the Guidelines.

Two stakeholder engagement sessions were hosted jointly by the Washington State Coalition for Language Access and DNR. Listening sessions and focus group calls identified several key issues:

- Translation and interpretation should be planned for in advance of wildfire emergencies. Work should be done before the fire as it directly impacts how successful communication efforts are during the fire.
- Interagency collaboration is important, both during a wildfire to ensure consistent messages are delivered to the public, but also outside of fires to ensure effective delivery of language access services.
- Agencies need to have staff that are experienced in language services and able to participate in state-level conversations.
- Increased coordination, at a state-level, is important for effective delivery of language access services. While more agencies are hiring language access personnel, additional coordination is needed between those agencies.

In addition, WFAC reviewed stakeholder input and recommendations from the Washington State Wildland Fire Protection 10-Year Strategic Plan, including the LEP focus group held in Yakima during the summer of 2018; these guidelines are consistent with that plan.

## Policy Framework

### Washington SSB 5046

In 2017, Washington State Legislature passed SSB 5046 related to the provision of public notices of safety and welfare in a language other than English. Much of the direction in SSB 5046 focuses on responsibilities of local emergency managers for language access planning. SSB 5046 also provides guidance on significant population segments, life safety information, and communication planning. These Guidelines have been created within the context of SSB 5046 and take into account legislative directions to state and local agencies disseminating life safety information during emergencies. Throughout the development of these Guidelines, DNR and EMD communicated and collaborated to align information requests and stakeholder engagement efforts.

## **Washington SHB 2561**

SHB 2561 directed WFAC to “develop plans to help protect non-English speaking residents during wildfire emergencies.” These Guidelines are intended to meet the direction of SHB 2561.

## **Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**

Section 601 of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d provides that no person shall “on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” Supreme Court decisions have affirmed Title VI and held that language is a part of the protections provided under national origins. A recipient’s failure to ensure meaningful opportunity to LEP persons violates Title VI and Title VI regulations.

## **Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act**

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12131 prohibits discrimination by state or local governments. As noted in the National Council on Disability’s 2014 report on Effective Communications for People with Disabilities: Before, During and After Emergencies, “Pursuant to Title II and its regulations, state and local governments must ensure that their communications, including emergency communications, are fully accessible to people with disabilities.”<sup>3</sup>

## **Definitions**

### **Effective Communication**

Communication where whatever is written or spoken is as clear and understandable to people with disabilities as it is for people who do not have disabilities.

### **Interpretation**

The process by which the spoken word is used when transferring meaning between languages.

### **Life Safety Information**

As defined by SSB 5046, life safety information means information provided to people during a response to a life-threatening emergency or disaster informing them of actions they can take to preserve their safety. Such information may include, but is not limited to, information regarding evacuation, sheltering, sheltering-in-place, facility lockdown, and where to obtain food and water.

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<sup>3</sup> National Council on Disabilities, 2014. Available at <https://ncd.gov/publications/2014/05272014/>

### **Limited English Proficiency**

Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English are limited English proficient, or LEP.

### **Meaningful access**

Language assistance that results in accurate, timely, and effective communication to the LEP individual. For LEP individuals, meaningful access denotes reasonable efforts to provide language assistance services to ensure that LEP individuals have substantially equal access to programs and activities.

### **Significant population segment**

As defined by SSB 5046, significant population segment means each LEP language group that constitutes five percent or 1000 residents, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected within a city, town, or county.

### **Translation**

The process of transferring ideas expressed in writing from one language to another language.



# Identifying LEP Populations Potentially Impacted by Wildfire

**Determining the number of LEP individuals potentially impacted by wildland fire should be done at the appropriate scale.** As defined by SSB 5046, the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM) Forecasting Division provides the demographic data set for determining eligible language groups. Any LEP language group that constitutes five percent or 1000 residents, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected, is considered by SSB 5046 to meet the planning threshold for language access. It is important to note that data should be used as a guide; some areas have significant populations of seasonal and migrant workers who are likely not represented by census data. It is also important to note that this planning threshold does not apply to people with disabilities; under the Americans with Disabilities Act, all people with disabilities are entitled to effective communication.

**For large fires impacting a large area, use county-level data from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM) Forecasting Division** (table provided in Attachment A, original data available from <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/special-subject-estimates>).

**For smaller fires, local census tract data is easily accessible from the Washington Tracking Network** (available from <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wtn/WTNPortal/>, shown below in Figure 1) **or EMD's Limited English Proficiency Application** (available from Bit.ly/LEPWA).

**Neither the demographic data from OFM nor the Washington Tracking Network include information on access and functional needs such as visual or auditory impairment.** Local knowledge and the specific needs of the population being served, are critical to consider. This document contains resources to plan for, and provide services in, sign language interpretation and Braille translation.

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Example: A wildland fire is heavily impacting a subdivision in a small Washington town. Many Russian-speaking families live in the area. Even if the county or census tract does not contain a 'significant population' of LEP individuals, the local area impacted by the fire contains more than 5% of Russian-speaking resident. Information provided by the local emergency managers should take this into account and be delivered according to their Language Access Plan as developed under SSB 5046. If on scene, the IMT should also take steps to ensure meaningful access to critical information through translation or interpretation.

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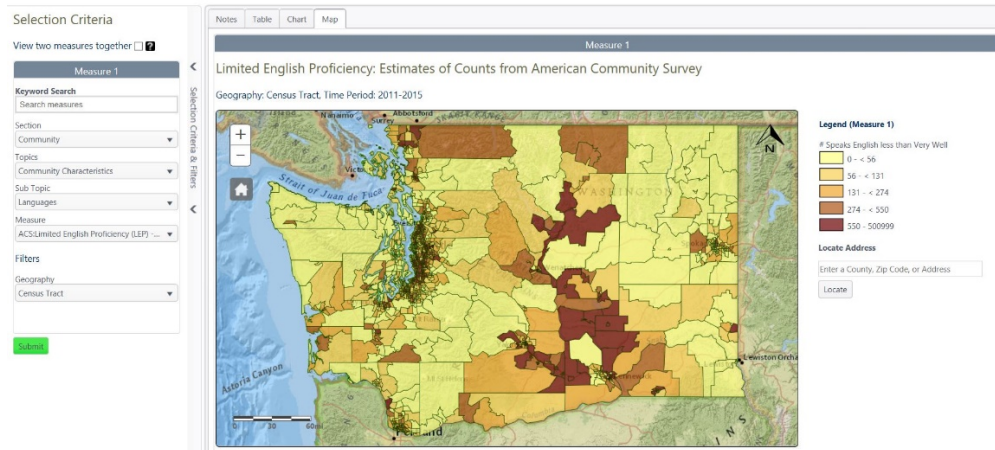


Figure 1. Limited English Proficiency: Estimate of Counts by Census Tract from American Community Survey. Notably, many of the census tracts with a large number of LEP residents are also prone to wildland fire. As fires continue to increase in size, intensity, and duration, LEP individuals will continue to come in contact with local emergency managers, DNR, and other fire suppression agencies, and organizations (including Incident Management Teams).

## Life Safety Information

**Table 1 contains a combination of information that is the responsibility of both state and local officials to develop, translate or interpret, and disseminate.**

Where appropriate, Table 1 outlines the role and responsibilities of DNR

**DNR will ensure meaningful access to key life safety information and warnings issued by DNR as described below in Table 1 both during wildland fire emergencies that result in activation of the state's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and, more commonly, wildland fire emergencies that do not.** Note that during state disaster operations (including wildland fire) when the state's CEMP has been activated, agencies tasked with CEMP implementation will translate, and as necessary provide interpretation for, state-level information considered vital to maintaining public health or life safety (services provided through Emergency Support Function 15, as outlined by state CEMP).

**In all cases, note that DNR may serve as an additional conduit to share local or interagency information through its available distribution channels.**

**Table 1. Life Safety Information, Responsibility, and Roles**

<b>Information</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>DNR Role<sup>4</sup></b>
Notices on evacuation or in-place sheltering (e.g., identify impacted area, the time the notice applies, specific action to be taken).	Primarily the responsibility of County Sheriff or local law enforcement officials.	Communicate relevant information to responsible officials regarding fire behavior. Advise on areas at risk from fire spread.
Notices on the location and hours of operations of facilities where evacuees and disaster survivors can obtain care or assistance (e.g., emergency medical care, overnight shelter for individuals; location and availability of food, water, showers; shelter, food and water for animals).	Primarily the responsibility of local officials.	
Information on potential impacts of secondary hazards (e.g., flooding, debris flow).	Primarily the responsibility of the appropriate agencies.	Provide translation and interpretation for significant LEP population segments when warnings and alerts issued from Washington Geological Survey (DNR).
Air quality announcements	Primarily the responsibility of the appropriate agencies.	Provide translation and interpretation for significant LEP population segments when smoke forecasts or air quality information is related to prescribed fire.
Smoke forecast	Primarily the responsibility of the appropriate agencies.	
Emergency closure notices as a result of wildfire activity on public lands	Primarily the responsibility of the appropriate agencies.	Provide translation and interpretation for significant LEP population segments when closures are issued for DNR lands.

<sup>4</sup> In all cases, note that DNR may serve as an additional conduit to share local or interagency information through its available distribution channels.

<b>Information</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>DNR Role<sup>4</sup></b>
Emergency closure or detour notices for key transportation corridors, rail lines, and ferry routes (e.g., which routes, when, where).	Primarily the responsibility of the appropriate agencies and local officials.	
Announcements of upcoming community meetings involving DNR officials providing information about wildfire suppression activities.		Provide translation and interpretation services for announcements of DNR officials in attendance. Provide meeting interpretation if significant LEP population segments are impacted and the meeting is hosted by DNR.
Announcements on availability of disaster recovery resources (e.g., programs available from FEMA, Small Business Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture).	Primarily the responsibility of appropriate agencies.	

## **Incident Management Teams (IMTs)**

Frequently during wildfire incidents, DNR and other fire management agencies employ IMTs to manage an incident that is more complex than the local jurisdiction (host unit) can handle alone. IMTs are comprised of staff from multiple agencies, including the DNR. IMTs are delegated their authority to manage the wildfire incident by the host agencies through a Delegation of Authority. The Delegation of Authority outlines the host agencies' management objectives for the incident and also sets performance expectations of the IMT.

**DNR will incorporate LEP communication into its Delegations of Authority,** recognizing that much of the information communicated by IMTs has implications for the life and safety of all people impacted by the incident.

In addition, **DNR will continue to translate commonly-used infographics, wildfire-related information, and other high-use communications into other languages** (particularly Spanish, given the distribution of LEP individuals and wildfire risk) for use by IMTs as needed. Design principles for the visually-impaired as well as design principles which reduce the reliance on written words should be pursued.

**Collaboration with other emergency response agencies, such as the Washington State Emergency Management Division, on pre-scripted messaging should be pursued whenever possible.**

### **Delegation of Authority Sample Language**

*Effective communication with individuals with limited English proficiency is a high priority. The Agency administrator will determine whether communities with limited English proficiency are likely to be impacted by the incident. As needed, translate incident communications (daily updates, news releases, trap line information) and provide timely interpretation services. DNR's Wildfire Response Communication Guidelines for Communities with Limited English Proficiency may be used as a resource.*

**Agency administrators will provide additional, more specific direction should language access needs be clear at the beginning of the incident.**

### **Best Practices**

Best practices for IMTs are below in Table 2 and include recommendations of the IMT position best suited for implementation. Best practices that relate to the use of IMTs have been included for the host units. While this document as a whole is focused largely on DNR, any host unit utilizing an IMT in an area with potentially impacted LEP residents should review and incorporate these best practices. **Note that work by the host unit to prepare for LEP communication during wildfire response should be started well in advance of the fire season.**

**Table 2. Best Practices for LEP Communication During Wildfire Response**

Practice	IMT <sup>5</sup>	Host Unit (DNR or other land manager)
<p>Identify vendors in advance of an incident for translation and interpretation during wildfire incidents to reduce the time it takes to initiate service.</p> <p>DNR vendors must be sourced from:  <a href="https://fortress.wa.gov/dshs/dshsltc/">https://fortress.wa.gov/dshs/dshsltc/</a> and can be contacted in advance of the incident to discuss fire season availability and response times.</p> <p>Provide the names of these vendors to incoming IMTs during the in-brief or PIO Briefing Packet.</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See Language Assistance Measures, below.</p> <p>The Washington State Emergency Management Division Language Bank (in development) may also be used to identify vendors capable of meeting emergency-related timelines. DNR should continue to engage with EMD throughout the development of the language bank.</p>
<p>Offer wildfire-specific training to interpreters and translators to help ensure quality translation services. This should be coordinated with the Coalition on Inclusive Emergency Planning and EMD.</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consider using S-110, Basic Wildland Fire Orientation, as part of this training. The module can be completed online and deployed immediately.</p>
<p>Customize a language identification guide for Washington, such as the one available here:  <a href="https://www.houstontx.gov/ispeakhouston/ispeakcards.html">https://www.houstontx.gov/ispeakhouston/ispeakcards.html</a>                      This guide should include the top 30 languages spoken in Washington and provide clear instructions for telephonic interpretation services.</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DNR, partner agencies, and stakeholders should work collaborative through this process to ensure they are not duplicating efforts.</p>

<sup>5</sup> Abbreviations for Public Information Officer (PIO) and Liaison Officer (LOFR) are used throughout this table.

Practice	IMT <sup>5</sup>	Host Unit (DNR or other land manager)
Provide Attachment C, Language Assistance for Dispatch and Ordering Managers to local dispatch centers ahead of fire season.		☑ This information can be provided at IMT pre-season conferences or trainings. For non-State agencies, information is provided as a starting point.
Prepare a PIO Briefing Packet for incoming IMTs with key community information, including information on LEP communication strategies.		☑ Several host units have excellent briefing packets which can be used as a model (see Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest example, below).
Review LEP population data as soon as practical after dispatch. Contact the local emergency managers to identify whether there is a significant seasonal or migrant LEP population present in the impacted area.	☑ PIO and LOFR. See Identifying LEP Populations Potentially Impacted by Wildfire, above.	
Secure translation and interpretation of information early in the incident, for the duration of the incident.  These services should be secured well in advance of team transitions if translation and interpretation is provided by a team member in order to prevent gaps in service.	☑ PIO. See Language Assistance Measures, below.  <b>For telephonic interpretation,</b> request a resource order number as soon as possible in the incident. See procedure on page 17 and Attachment F.  <b>For translation and in-person interpretation,</b> See Attachment B for a sample General Message order for both known and unknown vendors.  Attachment C can also be submitted with the order.	

Practice	IMT <sup>5</sup>	Host Unit (DNR or other land manager)
Reach out to local community centers; employers and their unions; faith communities; and community, civil rights, and legal aid organizations to share wildfire information and serve as a trusted conduit. These organizations may provide additional insight on effective methods of communication in the local community.	☑ PIO or LOFR. If host unit does not have this information prepared in advance of the incident, transmit this information to the host unit for use by future teams (and the host unit itself) after incident completion.	☑ This can be completed before the incident as part of a PIO Briefing Packet or part of a jurisdiction-specific LEP communication plan.
Host a cooperators meeting focused on LEP community needs. This may require interpretation services. In addition, ensure community organizations (as discussed above) are invited and participating in cooperators and public meetings as well as receiving daily updates.	☑ PIO or LOFR.	
Ensure effective communication with the deaf, deaf-blind, and hard of hearing through the use of American Sign Language interpreters, provision of written materials, and clear subtitles on incident communications.	☑ PIO.	
Utilize news media to disseminate translated information (see Attachment D for a list of news media).	☑ PIO.	☑ Establishment of working relationships with key media outlets before a wildfire increases the effectiveness of communication during a wildfire.



Practice	IMT <sup>5</sup>	Host Unit (DNR or other land manager)
<p>If the wildfire has a significant impact to LEP populations, contact the EMD LEP coordinators for assistance developing an incident-specific LEP communication plan.</p> <p>EMD LEP Coordinator: Lewis Lujan <a href="mailto:Lewis.Lujan@mil.wa.gov">Lewis.Lujan@mil.wa.gov</a> 253-512-7138</p> <p>During off-hours, contact can be made through the EMD Alert and Warning center: <a href="mailto:dutyofficer@mil.wa.gov">dutyofficer@mil.wa.gov</a> 253-912-4908 or 800-258-5990</p>	<p>☑ PIO. If an incident-specific LEP communication plan is developed, ensure it is available to the host unit after incident completion.</p>	<p>☑ Host units can work with the Washington EMD LEP coordinators in advance of an incident to prepare a communication plan.</p>
<p>In Washington, under SSB 5046, local emergency management agencies are required to plan for language access during their local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan process. These plans may be a valuable resource during the incident and should be reviewed whenever possible.</p>	<p>☑ PIO and/or LOFR.</p>	
<p>When PIOs are in the field or at a location available to the public, carry a language identification guide (such as the one provided in Attachment E) to assist in the identification of languages spoken by the community. Apps such as “Show Me” should also be available to PIOs and can be downloaded ahead of the incident (see Language Assistance Measures, below).</p>	<p>☑ PIO. These practices will allow the field PIOs to better utilize telephonic interpretation (see Language Assistance Measures, below) by enabling the identification of spoken language.</p>	

Practice	IMT <sup>5</sup>	Host Unit (DNR or other land manager)
Make "I Speak" cards available at public meetings.	☑ PIO.	
Sample cards and materials can be found here: <a href="https://www.wascla.org/library/folder.518551-ISpeak_Cards">https://www.wascla.org/library/folder.518551-ISpeak_Cards</a>		
Include information on LEP communication efforts, including any technological barriers, in the close-out packet.	☑ PIO.	
Transmit any LEP communication resources developed during the incident, including community contacts and communication plans, to the host unit prior to departure.	☑ PIO and/or LOFR.	

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Example: On the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, local public affairs officers have put a contract in place for translation services in advance of fire season. Translation services can be ordered through expanded dispatch. The process is clearly outlined in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Information Staffing Guide, a key pre-season planning resource.

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## Language Assistance Measures (How to Obtain Service)

### DNR employees needing interpretation or translation

1. Regions or Divisions are encouraged to make arrangements for interpretation or translation ahead of fire season to reduce delays during incidents. Contact DNR Human Resources Division (Betsy Vandrush-Borgacz, [betsy.vandrush-borgacz@dnr.wa.gov](mailto:betsy.vandrush-borgacz@dnr.wa.gov), 360-902-1108) for guidance.
2. DNR employees can request **American Sign Language in-person interpreter** services through the DES Master Contact, posted as a courtesy to DSHS. To access these services:
  - a. Complete the request form (DSHS Form 17-123) located [here](#) on SharePoint.
  - b. Send the form via email to the Human Resources Division interpreter point of contact (Betsy Vandrush-Borgacz, [betsy.vandrush-borgacz@dnr.wa.gov](mailto:betsy.vandrush-borgacz@dnr.wa.gov), 360-902-1108)
    - i. Include a brief summary of the request in the body of the email.
    - ii. The request should be submitted as far in advance as possible.
    - iii. One request should be submitted for recurring meetings.
    - iv. HR interpreter POC will arrange an interpreter and once confirmed, will send an email back to the requester.
    - v. Requester is responsible for contacting the Human Resources Division point of contact if the activity changes, is rescheduled or cancelled. Any activity cancelled with less than 48-hour notice will still be charged.

Once the service provider is confirmed, an email will be sent to the requesting person. **Whenever possible, translated documents should be reviewed for accuracy and with respect to style, technical word choice, phrasing, or reading level.**

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“Success looks like language access being built into the fabric of the work in emergency services.” ~Listening Session Participant

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## DNR employees needing Telecommunication Relay Services (TRS)

TRS services make the telephone system accessible for individuals with communication-related disabilities. To use the TRS system:

1. Dial 711 or 1-800-833-6384
2. Provide the area code and number to call when prompted.
3. Respondents must accept incoming relay calls, either through video or TTY relay.

More information about TRS can be found here:

[https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/telecommunications\\_relay\\_service.pdf](https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/telecommunications_relay_service.pdf)

## DNR employees needing telephonic interpretation

DNR employees can access interpreter services immediately, over the phone, whenever needed through the DES Master Contract. DNR has an account with CTS Language Link. Attachment E contains a list of the DNR Program numbers, a language identification guide, and helpful tips and advice. To access these services:

1. Call dedicated Language Link line: 888-338-7394
  - a. If you are unable to access toll free numbers, DNR's local backup number is 360-314-0728
2. Enter the assigned account number **27818** followed by the # sign
  - a. Select 1 to be connected to a Spanish interpreter
  - b. Select 2 to be connected to a Russian interpreter
  - c. Select 3 to be connected to a Vietnamese interpreter
  - d. Select 4 to be connected to a Somali interpreter
  - e. Select 9 for all other languages<sup>6</sup>
3. Enter DNR Program Number<sup>7</sup>
4. The calls are charged \$0.6231 cents per minute. Each call has a one-minute minimum billed in six second increments.

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“In my opinion, being able to collaborate together for one cause, to help those that are in need of language access is success.” ~Listening Session Participant

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<sup>6</sup> Languages with translation services are provided in Attachment E.

<sup>7</sup> DNR Program Numbers are located in Attachment E.

## Incident Management Teams needing telephonic interpretation

Telephonic interpretation can be used on incidents by PIOs in the field, provided a language identification guide is used to identify the language needing interpretation (see Attachment E for an example). Telephonic interpretation can also be used in the incident information center for incoming calls from the public.

If an IMT needs interpreter services for LEP communication on a wildland fire incident, please complete the steps below. **Note that steps 1 and 2 should be taken as early in the incident as possible to ensure interpretation is available when needed.**

1. Complete a General Message Form (213) with this information:
  - a. Language (s) needing translating
  - b. DNR Fire Number (221-\_\_)
2. Submit form through ordering and get a Fire Resource Order Number assigned and printed on the 213
  - a. Must be numeric (no alpha designators)
  - b. This assigned Fire Resource Order Number must be used for the duration of the incident for any language service line usage
3. Call dedicated telephone line: 888-338-7394
  - a. If you are unable to access toll free numbers, DNR's local backup number is 360-314-0728
4. Enter the assigned account number **27818** followed by the # sign
  - a. Select 1 to be connected to a Spanish interpreter
  - b. Select 2 to be connected to a Russian interpreter
  - c. Select 3 to be connected to a Vietnamese interpreter
  - d. Select 4 to be connected to a Somali interpreter
  - e. Select 9 for all other languages
5. When prompted to enter a program number, enter the numeric order number assigned through ordering (the Fire Resource Order Number)
6. The calls are charged \$0.6231 cents per minute. Each call has a one-minute minimum billed in six second increments.

## Incident Management Teams needing translation or in-person interpretation

IMTs should use the following steps to secure translation and interpretation. Account for languages which meet the planning threshold (discussed on page 5) as well as American Sign Language.

1. Complete a General Message order for services. See Attachment B for a sample General Message order for both known and unknown vendors.
2. Attachment C, Language Assistance for Dispatch and Ordering Managers, can be submitted with the order. Note that on non-DNR fires, Appendix C should be provided as a starting point for contacts and services as non-state agencies will not have access to the master contract terms.

## Translation and Interpretation Service Providers

**When possible, the services of certified translators and interpreters shall be used to the extent practical during wildland fire response.**

In addition, EMD has recommended, as part of its report on SSB 5046, development of a language bank of translators available to work on short-notice with quick turnaround times. **This bank, when developed, should improve the ability of emergency managers to communicate translated information quickly.** Contact Washington State EMD LEP Coordinator Lewis Lujan, [Lewis.Lujan@mil.wa.gov](mailto:Lewis.Lujan@mil.wa.gov), (253) 512-7138.

## Methods of Information Dissemination

### Media

**DNR staff will use a variety of methods to communicate vital information (as discussed above in Table 1) to LEP populations in areas impacted by wildfire.** Specific methods of communication will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will, in the case of evacuations, require coordination with local law enforcement. Media-based communications with LEP populations may be through:

- News Media (see Appendix E)
- Social media platforms, such as Twitter (@waDNR\_fire) and Facebook (/WashDNR). DNR will use social media platforms to distribute vital DNR information during a wildfire incident as well as to retweet (Twitter) or share (Facebook) translated information posted by local emergency management organizations and other groups involved in the incident (such as the IMT).

It is important to note that use of media for communication is unlikely to be sufficient on its own. Additional methods of information dissemination, such as those through partners or in the field (both discussed below) will be necessary. Simple tools such as printed flyers and in-person communication remain effective for communication with LEP communities.

## Partnerships

**DNR may engage or request assistance from one or more of the following organizations to help communicate with LEP populations.** Requests for assistance may include developing an incident or location-specific LEP communication plan; additional information on location of LEP populations in the impacted area and the best ways to reach them; assistance with translations and interpretations or locations of local service providers; and assistance in disseminating state information. The types of organizations that DNR may consult in its work include:

- State ethnic commissions
- Local emergency management organizations, fire districts, and public health departments
- Local community groups
- Local or statewide social service organizations
- Local faith-based organizations
- Other local or state, private, non-profit service organizations (e.g., American Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.)
- Federal land management agencies such as the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

## In the Field

**Additional methods of disseminating vital wildfire information, particularly early in the incident, may be used when DNR staff is in the field.** Apps like *Show Me for Emergencies* (available for Apple and Android users) by the Massachusetts Office of Preparedness and Emergency Management are free and provide “a suite of tools designed to enhance communications between individuals with communication challenges and public health and emergency management personnel and volunteers during times of emergencies.”<sup>8</sup>

Telephonic interpretation services, as discussed above, are an excellent tool for employees in the field. Machine translation tools, such as Google Translate, should not be used for vital communication as they are not accurate enough at this time.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/show-me>

## **Notice of Language Access Services**

**DNR staff shall inform LEP residents of the availability of language access services free of charge, through one or more of the following methods:**

- Face-to-face interactions at outreach events
- Outreach documents
- Telephone menu prompts and messages
- Content on the public website
- Local newspaper advertising (paid)
- Radio and television station ads (paid)
- Community-based organizations
- In-person interactions at DNR front counters, worksite inspections, consultations and investigations (see Attachment E for a language identification guide that can be posted in DNR offices).

## **Training, Monitoring, and Updating**

**DNR staff shall review the Guidelines annually to ensure knowledge of plan policies and procedures.** Each Division and Region will ensure that staff can locate available language access resources and receive any other required training to perform the LEP-related duties required by their job.

**Frequency of information disseminated by DNR to LEP populations shall be tracked (when, what information, method disseminated, and cost of service) by the DNR Human Resources Division.**

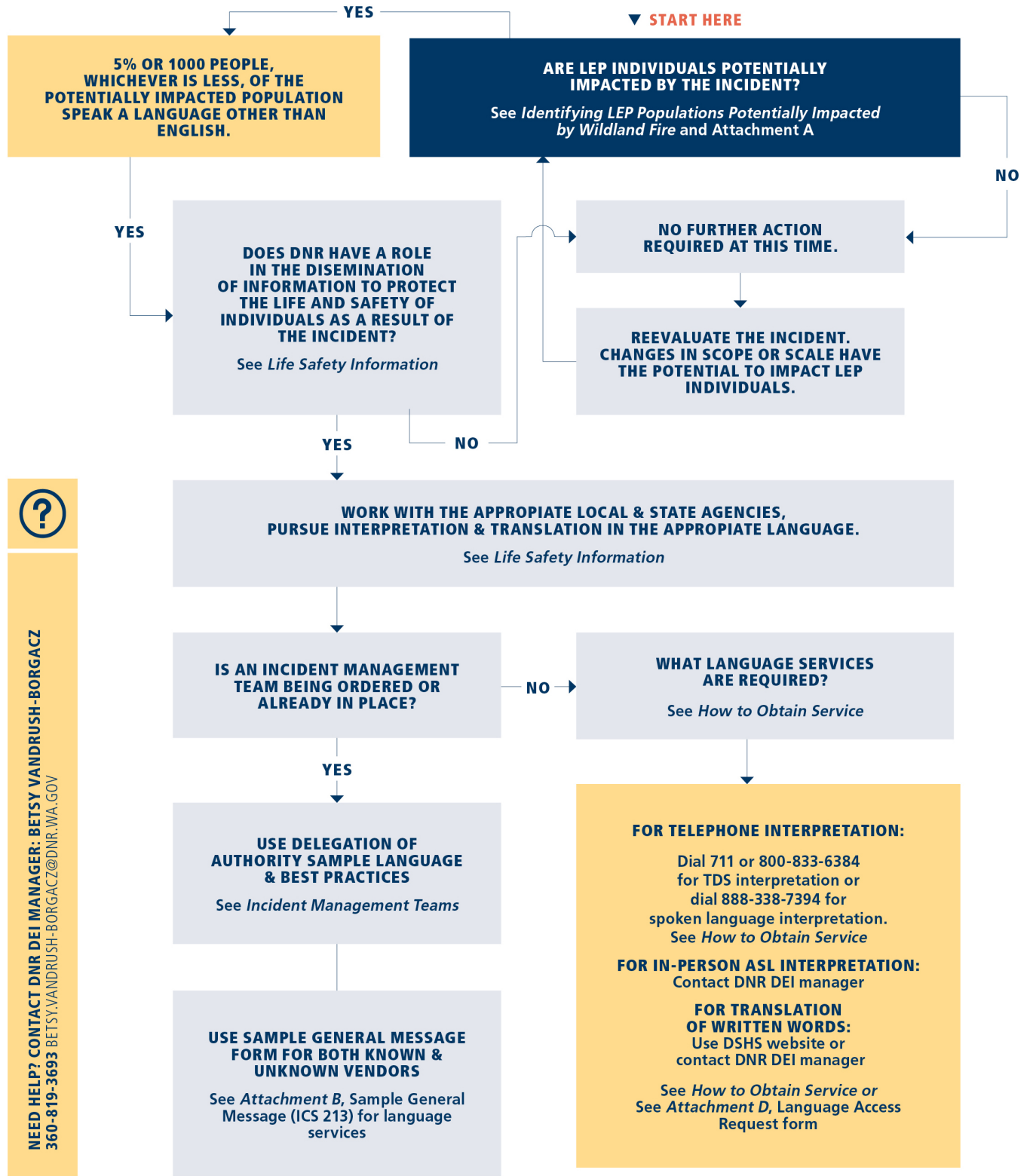
At a minimum, these Guidelines shall be updated every two years to capture changes in LEP populations, as well as to ensure that identified sources for assistance are still viable. More frequent updates are likely as the Guidelines are put into practice. Suggestions for updates or changes should be forwarded to the Guideline Point of Contact.

**The Point of Contact for plan monitoring, updating, and implementation is:** Betsy Vandrush-Borgacz, [betsy.vandrush-borgacz@dnr.wa.gov](mailto:betsy.vandrush-borgacz@dnr.wa.gov), 360-902-1108



# Plan To Better Protect Individuals With Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Figure 14. The Guidelines establish a process for the provision of language access services at DNR.



**NEED HELP? CONTACT DNR DEI MANAGER: BETSY VANDRUSH-BORGACZ**  
 360-819-3693 BETSY.VANDRUSH-BORGACZ@DNR.WA.GOV

# Attachments

## Attachment A: LEP Significant Population Segments by County

Languages shaded in grey meet the threshold for a significant population segment at the county level.

County	Estimate of County Population 2016	Primary Language	Estimate of Language Speakers 2016	Percent of County Population
Adams	19,510	Spanish	11,373	58.29%
Benton	190,500	Spanish	20,970	11.01%
Chelan	75,910	Spanish	18,691	24.62%
Clark	461,010	Chinese-Mandarin	731	0.16%
		Rumanian	751	0.16%
		Russian	6,859	1.49%
		Spanish	23,905	5.19%
		Ukrainian	1,678	0.36%
		Vietnamese	2,068	0.45%
Cowlitz	104,850	Spanish	4,590	4.38%
Douglas	40,720	Spanish	10,316	25.33%
Franklin	88,670	Spanish	41,051	46.30%
Grant	94,610	Spanish	32,010	33.83%
Grays Harbor	72,820	Sinhalese	686	0.94%
		Spanish	3,685	5.06%
King	2,105,100	Amharic	2,904	0.14%
		Arabic	3,639	0.17%
		Burmese	938	0.04%
		Cambodian	2,873	0.14%
		Chinese-Cantones	5,929	0.28%
		Chinese-Mandarin	9,304	0.44%

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimate of County Population 2016</b>	<b>Primary Language</b>	<b>Estimate of Language Speakers 2016</b>	<b>Percent of County Population</b>
King (cont.)		Farsi	1,365	0.06%
		French	1,176	0.06%
		Hebrew, Modern	694	0.03%
		Hindi	3,037	0.14%
		Japanese	2,034	0.10%
		Korean	4,838	0.23%
		Lao	1,345	0.06%
		Marshallese	1,632	0.08%
		Nepali	1,178	0.06%
		Oromo	1,154	0.05%
		Portuguese	756	0.04%
		Punjabi	4,400	0.21%
		Rumanian	1,081	0.05%
		Russian	6,027	0.29%
		Samoan	1,880	0.09%
		Somali	9,730	0.46%
		Spanish	85,345	4.05%
		Swahili	882	0.04%
		Tagalog	5,236	0.25%
		Tamil	1,542	0.07%
	Telugu	2,243	0.11%	
	Tigrinya	1,552	0.07%	
	Turkish	725	0.03%	
	Ukrainian	4,508	0.21%	

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimate of County Population 2016</b>	<b>Primary Language</b>	<b>Estimate of Language Speakers 2016</b>	<b>Percent of County Population</b>
King (cont.)		Urdu	1,656	0.08%
		Vietnamese	18,899	0.90%
Kitsap	262,590	Spanish	2,080	0.79%
		Tagalog	785	0.30%
Kittitas	43,710	Spanish	1,650	3.77%
Klickitat	21,270	Spanish	1,455	6.84%
Lewis	76,890	Spanish	4,215	5.48%
Mason	62,320	Spanish	3,264	5.24%
Okanogan	41,730	Spanish	5,920	14.19%
Pacific	21,180	Spanish	1,329	6.27%
Pierce	844,490	Cambodian	2,602	0.31%
		Korean	1,559	0.18%
		Russian	2,275	0.27%
		Samoan	2,034	0.24%
		Spanish	29,121	3.45%
		Tagalog	1,488	0.18%
		Ukrainian	927	0.11%
Vietnamese	3,458	0.41%		
San Juan	16,320	Spanish	414	2.54%
Skagit	122,270	Spanish	15,700	12.84%
Skamania	11,500	Spanish	182	1.58%
Snohomish	772,860	Amharic	694	0.09%
		Arabic	2,035	0.26%
		Cambodian	1,060	0.14%

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimate of County Population 2016</b>	<b>Primary Language</b>	<b>Estimate of Language Speakers 2016</b>	<b>Percent of County Population</b>
Snohomish (cont.)		Chinese-Mandarin	1,284	0.17%
		Korean	2,492	0.32%
		Punjabi	1,063	0.14%
		Russian	3,330	0.43%
		Spanish	38,941	5.04%
		Tagalog	1,306	0.17%
		Ukrainian	2,607	0.34%
		Vietnamese	5,377	0.70%
Spokane	492,530	Arabic	630	0.13%
		Marshallese	2,512	0.51%
		Russian	2,576	0.52%
		Spanish	2,549	0.52%
Thurston	272,690	Spanish	4,191	1.54%
		Vietnamese	1,329	0.49%
Wahkiakum	4,000	Russian	64	1.60%
Walla Walla	60,730	Spanish	7,901	13.01%
Whatcom	212,540	Punjabi	949	0.45%
		Russian	1,010	0.48%
		Spanish	6,712	3.16%
Yakima	250,900	Spanish	90,694	36.15%

Attachment B: Sample General Message for Language Services

**CRITICAL RESOURCE ORDER**  
**GENERAL MESSAGE (ICS 213)**

1. Incident Name:		
2. To [Name and Position]:		
3. From [Name and Position]:		
4. Subject:	5. Date	6. Time
7. Message: <b>NOTE:</b> ORDM <i>MUST</i> call local dispatch center to let them know this order is coming and needs immediate attention.  <b>Sample message for UNKNOWN VENDOR:</b>  Please order [written translation/oral interpretation/ASL interpretation] services to [produce messages and/or written materials] in [language or languages] to notify the public of critical life safety information. These services will be required until all danger to the public has passed.  Report to: [PIO NAME], on [DATE and TIME needed].  <b>Sample message for KNOWN VENDOR:</b>  Please issue an “S” number for [Name of Resource, e.g. Evergreen Language Services] to provide/produce messages and/or written material in [language or languages] to notify the public of critical life safety information. These services will be required for the duration of the incident.  Need by [Time and Date]. POC: [Lead PIO]		
8. Approved by: Name:	Signature:	Position/Title:
9. Reply:		
10. Replied by: Name:	Signature:	Position/Title:
ICS 213		

## Attachment C: Language Assistance for Dispatch and Ordering Managers

1. **Vendors identified in state master contracts (fee involved).** Non-State agencies should use these as a starting point for vendor contacts and may not have access to contract terms.
  - 1.1. **Written translation services:**  
<https://apps.des.wa.gov/DESContracts/Home/ContractSummary/04218>  
Note: Not all vendors are able to provide service after normal business hours; those that do may require additional set up, lead-time, and compensation.
  - 1.2. **In-person interpretation services:**  
<https://apps.des.wa.gov/DESContracts/Home/ContractSummary/03514>
  - 1.3. **Telephone-based interpretations:**  
<https://apps.des.wa.gov/DESContracts/Home/ContractSummary/05614> Note: Vendors on this contract are available on a 24-hour, 7-days-a-week basis.
  - 1.4. **Sign-language interpretation:**  
The Department of Social and Health Services' Office of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing statewide list of independent contractors. Some are available 24-hours, 7 days-a-week.  
<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/odhh/contractor-wa-state>.
2. **Individuals identified in the Department of Social and Health Services list of Certified/Authorized Interpreters and Translators –**  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/dshs/dshsltc/FindInterpreter/Index> (fee involved). Contact individuals for their availability after normal business hours.
3. **Individuals identified in the Washington State Courts Interpreter Program list:**  
[http://www.courts.wa.gov/programs\\_orgs/pos\\_interpret/](http://www.courts.wa.gov/programs_orgs/pos_interpret/) (fee involved). Contact individual interpreter for their availability after normal business hours.
4. **Individuals identified in the Washington State Coalition for Language Access list:**  
<http://www.wascla.org/directory/> (fee involved). Contact individual translator/interpreter for their availability after normal business hours.
5. **Department of Labor and Industries Spanish Translation Pool.** Note: Availability may be limited to normal business hours. Contact Perla Gamboa at 360-902-6799
6. **Braille translation services:** Contact Jennifer Fenton or Kandi Lukowski with the Washington State School for the Blind at (360)947-3340 or (360)947-3344, [braille@wssb.wa.gov](mailto:braille@wssb.wa.gov)
7. **Translation and interpretation resources available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency.** Note: FEMA resources are available only after a Presidential declaration of emergency or major disaster. Contact assigned FEMA public affairs officer or FEMA RX Public Affairs Officer Ryan Ike, (425) 487-4767 / (425) 213-9496, to determine availability.

## Attachment D: News Media

Current as of 10/2/19

Language	Name	Location	Email	Phone
African-American	Seattle Medium			206-323-3070, ext. 109
African-American	The Skanner	Portland, Seattle	<a href="mailto:Monica@theskanner.com">Monica@theskanner.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:christen@theskanner.com">christen@theskanner.com</a>	503-285-5555
African-American	The Facts	Seattle	<a href="http://www.nwfacts.com">www.nwfacts.com</a>	
Asian	Asian American TV (AATTV)	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@aattv.com">info@aattv.com</a>	206-447-2288
Asian	Crossings TV	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@crossingstv.com">info@crossingstv.com</a>	888-901-5288
Asian Pacific	International Examiner	Seattle	<a href="mailto:Editor@iexaminer.org">Editor@iexaminer.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:news@iexaminer.org">news@iexaminer.org</a>	206-624-3925
Chinese	Seattle Chinese Post and Northwest Asian Weekly	Seattle	<a href="mailto:editor@nwasianweekly.com">editor@nwasianweekly.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@nwasianweekly.com">info@nwasianweekly.com</a>	206-223-5559
Chinese	KKNW 1150 AM Chinese Radio Seattle	Seattle	<a href="mailto:crsradio@gmail.com">crsradio@gmail.com</a>	206-619-8698
Chinese	Chinese Seattle News	Seattle	<a href="mailto:seattlechinesenews@gmail.com">seattlechinesenews@gmail.com</a>	206-587-0888
Chinese/English	Seattle Chinese Times	Seattle		206-621-8863
Ethiopian	Ethiopian Community Assn.	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@ecseattle.org">info@ecseattle.org</a>	206-325-0304
Japanese	North American Post	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@napost.com">info@napost.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:info@hokubeihochi.org">info@hokubeihochi.org</a>	206-519-5461
Japanese	Soy Source	Seattle		206-519-5469



Language	Name	Location	Email	Phone
Korean	Korea Times	Seattle		206-622-2229
Korean	KSUH 1450 AM/ KWYZ 1230 AM – Radio Hankook	Federal Way		253-815-1212
Pacific Islander	KBCS 91.3 FM – Hawaii Radio Connection	Seattle/ Bellevue	<a href="mailto:news@kbcf.com">news@kbcf.com</a>	425-564-2427
Somali	SOM-TV	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@sontv.org">info@sontv.org</a>	206-424-4412
Somali	Runta (the Truth)	Seattle	<a href="mailto:editor@runtanews.com">editor@runtanews.com</a>	206 920-0220
Spanish	KWWX FM 106.7/ KWNCAM 1370	Wenatche e	<a href="mailto:newswenatchee@cherrycreekradio.com">newswenatchee@cherrycreekradio.com</a>	509-665-6565
Spanish	KWLN FM 92.1 & 103.3	Wenatche e	<a href="mailto:JLHIGH@alphamediausa.com">JLHIGH@alphamediausa.com</a>	509-663-5186
Spanish	KKMO 1360 AM - Radio El Rey	Seattle	<a href="mailto:production@elrey1360seattle.com">production@elrey1360seattle.com</a>	206-436-7851
Spanish	KDNA 91.9 FM	Yakima	<a href="mailto:info@kdna.org">info@kdna.org</a>	509-854-1900
Spanish	KNTS 1680 AM - Radio Luz	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@radioluzseattle.com">info@radioluzseattle.com</a>	206-269-6287
Spanish	KRCW 96.5 FM	Pasco		509-545-0700
Spanish	Grupo Hispanavision KWYT Ch. 39	Yakima	<a href="mailto:Hispanavision39@gmail.com">Hispanavision39@gmail.com</a>	509-452-8817
Spanish	KDYK AM	Yakima	<a href="mailto:jmcinnis@adalantemediagroup.com">jmcinnis@adalantemediagroup.com</a>	509-457-1000
Spanish	KZHR FM 92.5	Tri-Cities	<a href="mailto:edawson@cherrycreekradio.com">edawson@cherrycreekradio.com</a>	509-547-1618
Spanish	El Mundo		<a href="mailto:gustavo@elmundous.com">gustavo@elmundous.com</a>	206-790-8000

Language	Name	Location	Email	Phone
Spanish	LaRaza del Noroesta		<a href="mailto:aguillen@nuestronoroesta.com">aguillen@nuestronoroesta.com</a>	425-339-3067
Spanish	El Siete Dias		<a href="mailto:raulperez@elsietedias.com">raulperez@elsietedias.com</a>	425-646-8846
Spanish	Univision	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@kunstv.com">info@kunstv.com</a>	206-404-4484
Spanish	KMIA 1210 AM - Latino 1210	Auburn		252-735-9700
Spanish	El Sol de Yakima	Yakima	<a href="mailto:ngarcia@yakimaherald.com">ngarcia@yakimaherald.com</a>	509-249-6184
Spanish	La Voz Hispanic Newspaper	Tri-Cities	<a href="mailto:lavozdeyuma@gmail.com">lavozdeyuma@gmail.com</a>	509-545-3055
Spanish	KYXE 1020 AM / 104.9 FM - LaZeta	Union Gap	<a href="mailto:agutierrez@bustosmedia.com">agutierrez@bustosmedia.com</a>	509-457-1000
Spanish	KMMG 96.7 FM	Tri-Cities		509-543-3334
Spanish	KZUS 92.3 FM - LaZeta Radio	Moses Lake		509-754-4661 509-398-4438
Spanish	Hispanic News	Seattle		206-763-8090
Spanish, Russian, Cantonese, Mandarin, Pacific Islander	KXPA 1540 AM – Seattle Online	Seattle		206-292-7800
Spanish/Bilingual	KSVR 91.7 FM	Mount Vernon	<a href="mailto:Joseph@skagit.edu">Joseph@skagit.edu</a> <a href="mailto:mail@skagit.edu">mail@skagit.edu</a>	360-416-7710
Spanish/English	Tu Decides	Tri-Cities	<a href="mailto:info@tudecidesmedia.com">info@tudecidesmedia.com</a>	509-591-0495

<b>Language</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Spanish/ Religious	KDYM 1230 AM	Sunnyside	<a href="mailto:Laestaciondelafamilia@gmail.com">Laestaciondelafamilia@gmail.com</a>	509-515-0511
Tagalog/ English	Filipino American Herald	Seattle	<a href="mailto:info@filamherald.com">info@filamherald.com</a>	206-280-8406
Vietnamese	Northwest Vietnamese News	Seattle/ Statewide	<a href="mailto:news@nvnorthwest.com">news@nvnorthwest.com</a> <a href="mailto:andy@nvnorthwest.com">andy@nvnorthwest.com</a>	206-722-6984

## Attachment E – Telephonic Interpretation

### DNR Program Numbers

<b>DNR Program</b>	<b>Language Link Program Number</b>
Northeast Region	1957-01
Northwest Region	1957-02
Olympic Region	1957-03
Pacific Cascade Region	1957-04
Southeast Region	1957-05
South Puget Sound Region	1957-06
Aquatics Division	1957-07
CRT Division	1957-08
Engineering Division	1957-09
Executive Reception	1957-10
Forest Health Division	1957-11
Forest Practices Division	1957-12
Forest Resources Division	1957-13
Human Resources Division	1957-14
IT Division	1957-15
OFBE	1957-16
PSL Division	1957-17
Rotunda Front Desk	1957-18
Webster Nursery	1957-19
Wildfire Division	1957-20
Washington Geologic Survey	1957-21

### Language Link Interpretation Language List

Albanian	Filipino	Kurdish-Bahdini	Sango
Amharic	French	Kurdish-Sorani	Serbian
Arabic	French Creole	Laotian	Serbo Croatian
Armenian	French-Canadian	Lingala	Sinhalese
Assyrian	Fuzhou	MaayMaay	Somali
Azerbaijani	German	Macedonian	Spanish
Bengali	Greek	Malayalam	Sudanese
Bosnian	Gujarati	Mandarin	Swahili
Bulgarian	Haitian Creole	Mandinka (Mandingo)	Tagalog
Burmese	Hebrew	Marshallese	Tamil
Cambodian (Khmer)	Hindi	Mien	Telugu
Cantonese	Hmong	Mongolian	Thai
Cape Verde Creole	Hungarian	Nepali	Tibetan
Chaldean	Ibo (Igbo)	Nuer	Tigrinya
Chinese	Ilocano	Oromo (Oromifa)	Toishanese (Toishan)
Chin-Falam	Indonesian	Pashto	Tongan
Chin-Hahka	Italian	Pohnpeian	Turkish
Chin-Zo	Japanese	Polish	TWI
Chuukese (Trukese)	Karen	Portuguese	Ukrainian
Croatian	Karenni	Portuguese-Brazilian	Urdu
Czech	Kinyarwanda	Punjabi	Uzbek
Dari	Kirundi (Rundi)	Rohingya	Vietnamese
Dutch	Korean	Romanian	Visayan-Cebuano
Ewe	Kunama	Russian	Wolof
Farsi (Persian)	Kurdish	Samoan	Yoruba



## TIPS & ADVICE



### YOUR ROLE

**WE ACCOMMODATE THREE-WAY INTERPRETATION CALLS.** At the beginning of the call tell the call center agent the name and phone number of the third party call to be connected.

**IMMEDIATELY INTRODUCE YOURSELF** to the limited-English proficient (LEP) client and explain your reason for calling.

**ALWAYS SPEAK IN FIRST PERSON.** For example, say, "Do you have a fever?" rather than "Ask her if she has a fever please."

**TELEPHONE INTERPRETATION IS CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETATION.** After you speak one-two sentences or finish a thought, pause to give the interpreter enough time to interpret each statement in the respective language.

**CONTROL THE CONVERSATION.** The interpreter is only there to interpret. You are responsible for making sure the LEP client receives the same service as an English-speaking client.

**ASK THE INTERPRETER AND THE LEP CLIENT QUESTIONS** to ensure they understand what you want to communicate.

**BE PREPARED TO EXPLAIN SOME THINGS IN MORE DETAIL FOR THE INTERPRETER.** Some terminology and concepts may not have an equivalent in the target language.

**AVOID ASKING THE INTERPRETER FOR HIS/HER OPINION** about the situation being interpreted.

**PROVIDE FEEDBACK ABOUT YOUR INTERPRETATION SERVICES.** We want to know about your interpretation experience. To that end, your feedback is critical.

### YOUR INTERPRETER'S ROLE

**YOUR INTERPRETER SHOULD INTRODUCE THEMSELVES** using a first name and ID number. They are not required to provide a last name.

**YOUR INTERPRETER WILL PROVIDE A BRIEF INTRODUCTORY** on how to utilize their services, to you and your LEP (limited English proficiency) client.

**YOUR INTERPRETER SHOULD NOT HAVE A SIDE CONVERSATION** with you or the client. He or she must relay everything that is said back to you or to your client. This includes any advice the client may ask of the interpreter.

**YOUR INTERPRETER SHOULD NOT DISCUSS ANYTHING UNRELATED** to the telephone interpretation assignment.

## Language Identification Guide

**Point to your language.  
An interpreter will be provided at no cost to you.**

Arabic

يرجى الإشارة إلى لغتك.  
سيتم إمدادك بمترجم مجاناً.

Burmese

သင့်ဘာသာစကားကို ညွှန်းပြပါ။ သင်ကုန်ကျခံစရာမလိုဘဲ  
စကားပြန်တစ်ဦးကို ပံ့ပိုးထားပါသည်။

Cantonese

請點擊您所選的語言。  
我們會為您提供免費傳譯員服務。

Farsi

به زبان خود اشاره کنید. یک مترجم شفاهی به  
صورت رایگان در اختیارتان قرار خواهد گرفت.

French

Indiquez votre langue. On  
vous soumettra gratuitement un interprète

Haitian Creole

Montre ki lang ou pale.  
Y ap ba w yon entèprèt gratis.

Hindi

अपनी भाषा की ओर संकेत करें।  
आपको एक दुभाषिया मुफ्त प्रदान किया जाएगा।

Hmong

Taw tes rau koj hom lus. Yuav muab ib  
tug neeg txhais lus rau koj tsis tau them ngi.

Italian

Indica la tua lingua.  
Ti sarà fornito un interprete gratuitamente.

Japanese

あなたの言語を選択してください、  
通訳を無料で提供できます。

Polish

Wskaż swój język.  
Zapewnimy ci tłumacza bezpłatnie.

Portuguese

Indique seu idioma.  
Você terá direito a um intérprete sem custos.

Punjabi

ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰੋ। ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਦੁਭਾਸ਼ੀਏ ਦੇ ਸੇਵਾ  
ਮੁਫਤ ਵੱਚਿ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

Russian

Наведите курсор на свой язык.  
Переводчик будет предоставлен вам бесплатно.

Somali

Tilmaan luqaddaada.  
Turjubaan ayaa bilaash laguugu siinayaa.

Spanish

Señale su idioma.  
Se le proporcionará un intérprete  
sin costo para usted.

Tagalog

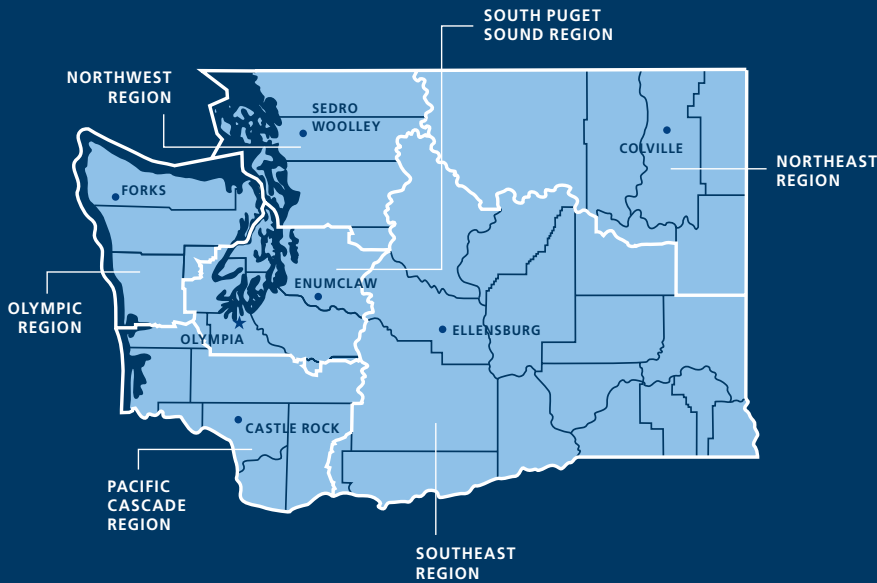
Ituro ang iyong wika. Ilalaan ang  
isang interpreter nang wala kang babayaran.

Vietnamese

Hãy trỏ tới ngôn ngữ của bạn.  
Bạn sẽ được cung cấp một thông dịch viên  
miễn phí.







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Sedro-Woolley,  
WA 98284-9384  
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WA 98611-0280  
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Enumclaw,  
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