

JAY INSLEE  
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
Office of the Governor

August 6, 2014

Ms. Elizabeth Zimmerman  
Associate Administrator for Response & Recovery  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Washington, DC 20472

Through: Mr. Ken Murphy  
Regional Administrator  
FEMA Region X  
130 - 228th Street, Southwest  
Bothell, WA 98021-8627

Dear Ms. Zimmerman:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare major disaster for the state of Washington as a result of the Central Washington Firestorm beginning July 9, 2014, through August 5, 2014. I further request that this declaration be granted for the Public Assistance Grant Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program for Chelan County, Okanogan County and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. I request that the Individuals and Households Program, the Disaster Crisis Counseling Program, and the Disaster Unemployment Program be granted for Okanogan County and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

In an area of North Central Washington which is designated for severe drought, a weather system occurred which included an extended period of dominant high pressure, resulting in a series of thunderstorms. The storm which started on July 8, 2014, sparked over 150 fire starts in Central Washington. Many of these starts grew into the Mills Canyon Fire (Chelan County), the Carlton Complex Fire (Okanogan County, Chelan County, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation), and the Chiwaukum Complex Fire (Chelan County).

The Lieutenant Governor proclaimed a State of Emergency for twenty eastern Washington counties on July 15, 2014. I amended this proclamation on July 20, July 25 and August 1, 2014, maintaining the State of Emergency and imposing a temporary burn ban in all twenty eastern Washington counties. County Emergency Declarations were made on July 18 by Okanogan County and on July 21 by Chelan County. The Washington State Emergency Operations Center activated to a Level III at 0700 hours on July 18, 2014, supporting Okanogan, Chelan, and Kittitas County operations. Washington State received a Federal Emergency Declaration (FEMA-3371-EM-WA) on July 22, 2014, authorizing FEMA to provide direct federal assistance under the Public Assistance Program. The assistance is for Chelan and Okanogan Counties and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.



The Carlton Complex Fire (Stokes Fire, Gold Hikes Fire, French Creek Fire, Cougar Flat Fire, and Rising Eagle Road Fire), is the largest in state history, burning more than 255,164 acres, or well over 400 square miles, requiring the assistance of over 3,000 firefighters per day. 123,159 acres were consumed in a nine hour period on July 17, when a wind-whipped firestorm raged south along the Methow Valley devouring an average of 3.8 acres a second. It is estimated that it will continue burning into September. This fire has already claimed over 300 homes, 700 to 1,000 head of cattle, thousands of acres of rangeland, and at least 100 acres of fruit orchards. More than 1,000 people have been evacuated. The fire devastated two square blocks of the small town of Pateros, destroying twelve businesses and significantly damaging ten others. The fire swept through the Alta Lake Community destroying 40 homes.



The Carlton Complex is just one of several fires that continue to burn throughout the state. The 2014 Fire Season has already been a record-setting fire season in terms of acres burned, homes and businesses damaged or destroyed, damage to critical infrastructure, and dollars spent on both fire suppression and direct support of that effort. On average wildfires burn approximately 70,000 acres of land annually in the state. Thus far, the 2014 wildfires have burned over 350,000 acres at an estimated fire suppression cost of \$91 million to date, with an average daily cost of \$3 million.

The estimated cost of the Fire Protection Bureau's share of the Carlton Complex, Chiwaukum Complex, and Mills Canyon fires alone will exhaust funds appropriated to the state's Disaster Response Account for Fire Mobilization (\$8 million per biennium).

The central and eastern Washington weather conditions and the accompanying series of weather events produced eleven state fire mobilizations and eight approved Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations as listed below:

**State Fire Mobilizations:**

Rock Hill Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Douglas County
Mills Canyon Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Chelan County
Lake Spokane Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Spokane County
Highland 2 Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Douglas County
Stokes Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Okanogan County
Chiwaukum Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Chelan County
Saddle Mountain Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Kittitas County
Watermelon Hill Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Lincoln/Spokane County
Road C Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Douglas County

Road C Fire - State Fire Mobilization	Douglas County
High Drive Fire – State Fire Mobilization	Spokane County
Rising Eagle Road Fire – State Fire Mobilization	Okanogan County
Snag Canyon Fire – State Fire Mobilization	Kittitas County

Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations:

FEMA-5058-FM-WA	Lake Spokane Fire	Spokane County
FEMA-5059-FM-WA	Mills Canyon Fire	Chelan County
FEMA-5061-FM-WA	Chiwaukum Fire	Chelan County
FEMA-5062-FM-WA	Carlton Complex Fire	Okanogan County, Chelan County
FEMA-5063-FM-WA	Watermelon Hill Fire	Spokane County
FEMA-5064-FM-WA	Saddle Mountain Fire	Kittitas County
FEMA-5071-FM-WA	Snag Canyon Fire	Kittitas County
FEMA-5072-FM-WA	Hansel Fire	Chelan County

**State and Local Impact**

These fires come just four months after the devastating State Route 530 (SR-530) mudslide and subsequent flooding in Snohomish County (FEMA-4168-DR-WA). The SR-530 mudslide struck the community of Oso, in unincorporated Snohomish County, along the North Fork of the Stilliguamish River, on March 22, 2014. The SR-530 mudslide initiated within a 650 foot hillslope and transitioned into a catastrophic debris flow (mudslide) rapidly inundating the Steelhead Haven Community as it traveled nearly a mile across the valley floor. The mudslide, estimated by geospatial and LIDAR readings to be approximately 10 million cubic yards, claimed 43 lives making it the deadliest mudslide event in state history. Ten individuals struck by the mudslide survived with several sustaining serious injuries. The SR-530 mudslide impounded the Stilliguamish River and created a “Lake Oso” causing significant upstream flooding until a relief channel could be excavated through the debris field. The mudslide covered and closed a large segment of SR-530, which linked the cities of Arlington and Town of Darrington, isolating the Town of Darrington, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, and the largest lumber mill in northwest Washington. Full-time organized Search and Recovery (SAR) operations took place from March 22 until April 28 with County-led SAR operations continuing until July 22 when the last victim was recovered. In addition to the FEMA declaration, the SR-530 mudslide also was awarded a FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) declaration, a Small Business Administration (SBA) declaration, and US Army Corps of Engineers PL84-99 assistance. A broad gauge estimate of the costs are approximately \$110 million. The County Emergency Operations Center and the State’s Emergency Operations Center remained activated for five weeks in support of the organized SAR operation and in support of the Darrington and Oso Communities.

The SR-530 FEMA-State Joint Field Office (JFO) closed in mid-June and the post-JFO Transition Office is still working with local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies to finalize project worksheets. In addition, the joint FEMA-State-County Long Term Recovery team is working numerous key projects with restoration work continuing for the next several years.

In addition to the SR-530 mudslide, significant fire activity also occurred in North Central Washington during the 2013 Fire Season. The following fires resulted in three approved Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations as listed below:

Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations:

FEMA-5048-FM-WA	Eagle Fire (8/20-28)	Chelan County
FEMA-5042-FM-WA	Mile Post 10 Fire (8/10-14)	Chelan County
FEMA-5038-FM-WA	Colockum Tarps Fire (7/27-8/14)	Chelan and Kittitas

The 2014 Fire Season events occurring so close to the 2013 Fire Season events and the SR-530 mudslide did not afford the opportunity to take actions under the Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) to fully plan and implement emergency stabilization treatments for the Eagle Fire, Mile Post 10 Fire, and Colockum Tarps Fire burn areas.

In addition to PA and FMAG declarations received in the past 12 months, the state has conducted five PA initial damage assessments with emergency measures and permanent damages ranging from \$4-7.5 million for each damage assessment. Each of these events occurred in small communities and low population counties, and the total amount of damages did not rise to the level of a PA indicator for requesting a presidential declaration.

An overview of three current fire complexes is as follows:

**Carlton Complex Fire (Stokes Fire, Gold Hikes Fire, French Creek Fire, Cougar Flat Fire, and Rising Eagle Road Fire):**

- Okanogan and Chelan counties
- Acres Burned: 255,164
- Percent Contained: 90%
- Maximum Resources On-Scene:
  - Responders: 3,124
  - National Guard: 30
  - Aircraft: 17
  - Fire Engines: 127
- Structures Threatened: 1,103
- Estimated Structures Destroyed: 471

**Chiwaukum Complex Fire (Chiwaukum Creek Fire, Kelly Mountain Fire, Duncan Fire, and Hansel Fire):**

- Chelan County
- Acres Burned: 17,935
- Percent Contained: 35%
- Maximum Resources On-Scene:
  - Responders: 1,233

- National Guard: 140
- Aircraft: 10
- Fire Engines: 109
- Structures Threatened: 1,729

**Mills Canyon Fire:**

- Chelan County
- Acres Burned: 22,571
- Percent Contained: 95%
- Maximum Resources On-Scene:
  - Responders: 251
  - Fire Engines: 19
- Structures Threatened: 3

The three current fire complexes have caused significant damage to public infrastructure throughout central Washington. Critical public infrastructure damages include the following:

- Town of Pateros had significant debris removal requirements as well as significant damage to its water reservoir and distribution system.
- Pateros School District # 122-70J had significant heat and fire damage to its school facilities.
- Okanogan County Public Utility District # 1 had extensive damage to its electrical transmission and distribution system, its broadband system, and its fiber optic system.
- Okanogan County had extensive damage to its roadway infrastructure.
- Okanogan County Electric Cooperative had significant damage to its electrical transmission and distribution system.
- Brewster Flats Water Association and Emmanuel Heights Community Association had significant damage to its potable water distribution systems.
- WA Department of Natural Resources had extensive damage to fencing around its grazing land.
- WA Department of Fish and Wildlife had extensive damage to fencing around its Methow Wildlife Area, Pateros Wildlife Area, Indian Dan Wildlife Area, and Chliwist Wildlife Area.
- WA Parks and Recreation Commission had significant damage to its facilities at Alta Lake State Parks.
- Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation had significant damage to areas of cultural significance.

**Community Overview**

The total area of Okanogan County is approximately 3,400,000 acres, of which only 22.5% (767,803 acres) is privately owned. According to the 2010 census, there are 1,164 private nonfarm establishments and 15,747 households in the county. Approximately 25% of families with dependent children are at or below the poverty level. The State Department of Social and Health Services estimates there are 5,382 unduplicated Basic Food recipients within a 10-mile radius of the Carlton Complex Fire; 812 of those people live inside the fire's boundaries.

In Chelan County, according to the 2010 census, there were 66,616 people, 25,021 households, and 17,364 families residing in the county. The population density was 23 people per square mile, with 30,407 housing units at an average density of 10 per square mile.

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation include the following twelve Bands: Wenatchee (Wenatchi), Nespelem, Moses-Columbia, Methow, Colville, Okanogan, Palus, San Poil, Eniat, Chelan, Nez Perce, and Lake (Arrow Lakes). The Colville Indian Reservation is 1.4 million Acres (2,100 Square

miles) with a total Tribal enrollment of 9,358 (as of 2010). The Colville Reservation is occupied by over 5,000 residents, both tribal members and their families and other non-tribal members, living either in small communities or in rural settings. Approximately 50% of the Tribe's' membership live on or adjacent to the reservation.

The Reservation suffers from high unemployment and lack of employment opportunities. Many families are living below the poverty line and depend on the Confederated Tribes and other welfare systems to survive. Many Reservation communities lack adequate, affordable housing, home water systems, and occasionally electricity. Safe, usable roadways throughout the reservation are lacking as well as facilities such as modern health clinics and youth shelters.

There is a large portion of the Hispanic population in the affected area that does not speak or understand English. During the fire response, county, state, and voluntary organizations added bilingual staff to call-centers, home wellness checks, shelters, and at community meetings. Targeted outreach was also conducted via churches and the Latino radio and television stations. Accessible, targeted assistance and messaging will continue to be a need which is outside the capabilities of the county governments.

Demographics

	Chelan County	Okanogan County	Washington State
Population by age, 2012			
Under 5 years old	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%
Under 18 years old	24.8%	23.4%	23.0%
65 years and older	16.4%	18.5%	13.2%
Females, 2012	50.1%	49.6%	50.1%
Race/ethnicity, 2012			
White	94.4%	83.1%	81.6%
Black	0.6%	0.6%	3.9%
American Indian, Alaskan Native	1.7%	12.3%	1.8%
Asian, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.1%	8.4%
Hispanic or Latino, any race	26.8%	18.2%	11.7%

County	Unemployment Rate	Median Hourly Wage <sup>1</sup>	Median Household Income <sup>1</sup>	% of Population below the poverty line <sup>1</sup>	Cost Burdened Homeowner / renters <sup>4</sup>
Okanogan County <sup>1</sup>	7.5% <sup>2</sup>	\$13.17	\$40,924	20.6%	31% / 33%
Chelan County <sup>1</sup>	7.2% <sup>2</sup>	\$14.90	\$49,509	12.6%	33% / 38%
Washington State <sup>1</sup>	5.8% <sup>3</sup>	\$21.59	\$59,374	12.9%	
National	6.1% <sup>3</sup>			14.9%*	

<sup>1</sup> from DES <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/regional-reports/county-profiles>

<sup>2</sup> May 2014, not seasonally adjusted <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/regional-reports/labor-area-summaries>

<sup>3</sup> June 2014, seasonally adjusted <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/home>

<sup>4</sup> May 2010 Affordable Housing Inventory Report

**Damages and Community Impact**

Housing

Combined, these fires have resulted in over 300 homes destroyed and over 2,000 threatened. Additionally, over 2,000 people have been evacuated. Full evacuation orders were issued for approximately 20 communities with limited evacuation orders issued for a large swath of Chelan County, Okanogan County, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.



The American Red Cross opened or supported five community shelters and one staff shelter; and the Colville Tribe operated one community shelter. The shelters also serve as community gathering points for information, meals, water, and recharging of electronic devices. While some evacuees stayed in shelters most are staying in hotels or with friends or family.

The assessed value of the destroyed properties in Okanogan County alone is over \$28 million. The State Office of the Insurance Commissioner has advised that this is an area of low instances of insurance coverage. The number may be as low as 55% of homeowners and renters carrying fire

insurance. This may be due in part to high instances of legacy properties where there is no mortgage, and thus no requirement to hold insurance.



Okanogan County, where the housing losses are most concentrated, has a very tight rental market and a total of 22,527 housing units. The loss of 300 homes will create a challenge to find housing for displaced people and keep them from leaving the community. The Okanogan County Community Action Council is leading Okanogan County's Long-Term Recovery Organization and is setting up a database of available housing. The State Department of Commerce is working with them to utilize Consolidated Homelessness Grant money to support affected families. However, this and other housing programs that could be made available are already oversubscribed and unless

funding is supplemented, addressing emergency needs will reduce services to existing beneficiaries. Even with federal resources, requests and expectations for post-disaster housing assistance could exceed what state government and non-profit agencies are able to provide. Concern over the lack of interim housing for displaced families and migrant farm workers is one of most frequent issues voiced by local public officials and community members.



#### Infrastructure and Community Impacts

The fires caused massive power and communication outages impacting private, commercial, and government infrastructure throughout Chelan, Okanogan, Ferry, and Spokane Counties, as well as the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. The Carlton Complex resulted in significant impact to power generation:

- 7,000 customers were without electricity for 10 days at its peak.
- Hundreds remain without electricity.
- Over 21 miles of transmission lines and 345 miles

of distribution lines were destroyed, with 450 customers taking several weeks to restore power.

Emergency generators were used to maintain critical services, mainly water and sewer services, in the cities and towns. Additionally, The Public Utility District helped orchardists and ranchers hook up generators to power irrigation pumps.

#### Public Health

Air and water quality was a concern over much of central and eastern Washington. Washington Department of Health and the Okanogan County Health Department issued a Boil Water Notice for nine communities; several remain in effect.

#### Transportation

The fires caused the closure of over 37 state and local roads resulting in transportation disruptions, including the delay of restoration work by utility crews.

#### Casualties

One man died while hauling water and digging fire lines on his property. Nineteen responders have been injured.



## Economic Impacts

Based on data from 2008-2012, annual secondary fire losses in Washington averaged \$14 million. These three fires have burned five-times the average acreage, for estimated secondary economic losses upward of \$70 million.

### Agriculture and Ranching

Agriculture is Okanogan County's most important economic driver. While it is too soon to fully assess the agricultural losses caused by these fires, they are likely to be staggering and lasting. However, as part of the Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment the state's Department of Agriculture conducted an assessment, primarily of orchards. Their report can be found in Enclosure D. The assessment methodology of the fire damage on agricultural fields includes windshield surveys, photos, and the documentation of fields using a mobile crop mapping application. Data included estimates of acreage, scope of damage, e.g. 50%, edge of field, etc. While the assessment does not include all agriculture fields impacted by the Carlton Complex fires, it does include a majority. Of the crops assessed, apples, cherries, pears, and wine grapes, the fire damage is estimated at almost \$1.6 million.

Okanogan County's orchard industry employs approximately 45% of the county's total workforce and contributes about 28% of the wages. In July, during cherry harvest, more than 10,000 agricultural laborers typically work in Okanogan County.

The Methow Valley and Columbia River area between Pateros, Malott, and Brewster is a major growing area for apples, pears, and cherries. One of the large orchards in the lower Methow Valley lost close to 10 percent of their pear orchards, three to four miles of fencing, and \$120,000 worth of equipment. It is estimated that 75 acres in the lower Methow Valley and more north of Pateros on Buckhorn Mountain and in Indian Dan Canyon were lost to fire. While many orchards did not burn, they were singed by excessive heat; abnormally high tree mortality is expected over the next several years. Perimeter rows at several orchards will have to be replaced at a cost of \$15,000 per acre. Not included in these estimates is the lost revenue in the years before new trees are old enough to produce fruit.



Of great concern is the restoration of irrigation for thousands of acres of orchards. Apples and pears need water every day during this critical growing period. A few days without water stresses trees and could result in smaller fruit and lost revenue.

Another significant loss is the miles of deer fence and barbed wire fencing. Replacing fencing will be expensive and take years. With the loss of natural habitat, deer will gravitate to the orchards and without fencing they will eat a larger than normal portion of the fruit crops and damage trees.

Thousands of acres of rangeland and fencing have also been lost. The Washington Cattlemen's Association, estimates that 700 to 1,000 cows and calves died in the fire. Washington Department of Agriculture estimates that 30 percent of these losses are uninsured.

In addition to the immediate loss of forage, the availability of livestock forage will continue to be reduced through next growing season. In addition to the loss of private rangeland, the U.S. Forest Service could restrict grazing for three to five years on severely burned allotments.

The natural resource field comprises approximately 15.9% of the employed population in Okanogan County. As a result, much of the indirect employment within this region relies on the employment created through these resource-based occupations. The yearly operating budget of the Confederated Tribes of the Coleville Reservation is financed primarily from revenues generated from the sale of the Tribe's timber products. Detailed analysis has yet to be performed, but millions of dollars in losses are expected from decreased timber sales in the coming years.

### Tourism

Tourism is also a major economic driver in the affected area. This time of year is high tourist season. The Winthrop Rhythm and Blues Festival and the Omak Stampede provide important economic boosts to the local economies and have continued as planned; however, the influx of people for these activities have exacerbated the short-term housing shortages, pushing local residents out of hotels and campgrounds.

Alta Lake State Campground has been evacuated and remains closed; over 40 camping sites have been destroyed at this campground alone. Several campgrounds and hiking trails near Lake Chelan also remain closed. Additionally, smoke is drifting over a large area affecting Leavenworth and the popular Enchantments area. These fires will have a lasting negative impact on tourism in the area as fire damaged lakes, hiking trails, and wilderness areas are unappealing to the average visitor.

Additionally, fires often lead to long-term instability in local labor markets by amplifying seasonal "ups and downs" in employment over the subsequent year. Among the sectors most affected in the months following a fire are tourism and natural resources.



### Business Community



An estimated 25 percent of businesses do not reopen following a major disaster. Local businesses have lost revenue from power and communication outages. It has been estimated that the lost value to households and small businesses is \$15 per kWh of electricity not supplied. Additionally, local businesses have and will continue to experience impacts to facilities, shipping delays, and interruptions in employee productivity.

In addition to the negative impacts on tourism and businesses, the state will incur recovery costs related to watershed & water quality mitigation and sensitive species & habitat restoration.

### Commerce

Road closures are diminishing; however, damage to the rail trusses north of Brewster has stopped rail traffic in the area. The major commodities moving on the Cascade & Columbia River Railroad (CSCD) are

limestone, pulpwood, and lumber products. CSCD provides invaluable service to lumber customers. The CSCD also features transload locations on its line to assist customers in getting their lumber to specific customers that may not be rail served or need additional services provided by these facilities. The restoration of rail trusses could take months to complete, resulting in a significant disruption of goods to market.

The city of Brewster also had satellite communications teleport operations significantly affected by fire and heat damage, power spikes, and extended power outages resulting in significant financial loss and the possible loss of continuing customers.

### **Environmental Impact**

The environmental impacts from this fire will be felt for decades. A major concern is the effect of this fire on endangered spring Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout that inhabit the area. Also of concern is the managed balance of local farmland and wildlife habitat.



Of critical importance to Okanogan County is the maintenance of the domestic watershed supplies in the Methow River Watershed (Watershed Resources Inventory Area 48) and the Okanogan River Watershed (Watershed Resources Inventory Area 49). Of great concern is the impact of the fires on Wildlife Area.

#### **Methow Wildlife Area**

The Methow unit is the largest and oldest, with 14,800 acres located in the foothills on the east side of the Methow Valley. It is a long narrow strip of land varying in width from a half mile to two miles, stretching from Falls Creek on the north end to Frazer Creek

and Highway 20 on the south end – a distance of about 18 miles. The area is bordered on the east and north by Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forest, and on the west and south by private land. Elevations vary from 2,100 feet in the Frazer Creek area to just under 4,000 feet at a point north of Campbell Lake.

Purchased primarily for mule deer winter range, habitats and vegetation vary from timber (Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir) on north facing sites, to shrub-steppe (bitterbrush, sagebrush, and bunch grasses) on south and west facing slopes. Aspen, cottonwood, and a variety of shrub and forb species dominate along most stream courses. This is critical habitat for songbirds, cavity nesters, amphibians and reptiles, small mammals, nesting golden eagles, and three species of forest grouse.

#### **Chelan Wildlife Area**

The Pateros unit is located north of the town of Pateros in Okanogan County and includes 1,900 acres of Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) and Bureau of Land Management land. Shrubsteppe habitat dominates the area with good stands of bitterbrush providing important mule deer winter browse. Several draws vegetated with aspen and other riparian species are distributed throughout the area. The area is a critical mule deer wintering area and supports a diversity of other wildlife species including Neotropical migrants, raptors, white-tailed deer, chukar, grey partridge, blue grouse and California quail.

#### **Wells Wildlife Area**

The Indian Dan Canyon Unit covers 4,412 acres northeast of Brewster. Shrubsteppe habitat occurs extensively on this unit, providing habitat for sharp-tailed grouse, white-tailed jackrabbit, sage and Brewer's sparrows, mule deer, white-tailed deer and other wildlife. This habitat is suitable for sage grouse. The southern portion of the unit includes extensive stands of bitterbrush making it an important mule deer wintering site. Artificial ponds and Indian Dan Lake were developed using springs, seasonal streams, and seeps. Upland game birds occurring on the unit include California quail, grey partridge, blue grouse, ruffed grouse and Chukar. Sharp-tailed grouse are a protected species that can be found anywhere on the unit.

Sinlahekin Wildlife Area

The Chiliwist’s 4,889 acres, plus BLM’s 760 acres within the unit’s boundaries, are located near the town of Malott, primarily within the rugged terrain of the Chiliwist Creek drainage. Most of the unit is south-facing, with an elevation range from about 1,000 feet to nearly 3,100 feet on the top of Chiliwist Butte. Over a mile of Chiliwist Creek transects the area in a west to easterly direction. There are two man-made irrigation ponds and about 20 springs in varying states of flow. Habitat types include shrub-steppe, wetland, rocks and cliffs, and dry forest. The Chiliwist was purchased in 1977 using Pittman-Robertson funds for critical mule deer wintering habitat. A grazing permit on 4,100 acres manipulates vegetation, WDFW plants 80 acres of spring grains annually, and a sharecrop agreement on another 80 acres is for hay production – all to increase mule deer forage. Also found here are bighorn sheep, moose, black bear, cougar, waterfowl, wild turkey and forest grouse.

Erosion Concerns

One of the most significant indirect impacts of a fire is erosion. Since the root systems of top-killed shrubs and trees assist in maintaining soil stability, erosion may not occur immediately; instead, it may be delayed several years following a fire. Erosion has the potential to significantly impact both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. These large wild fires resulted in a number of areas with severe burn scars. These areas are highly susceptible to flash flooding and debris flows from any future heavy rain events. This threat typically exists 3 to 5 years after the fire. These burn area scars erode into the draws and drainage of the watersheds degrading the overall water quality.

These fires have also increased the flood and landslide risk in the area. The exact increase in threatened structures has not been mapped due to the on-going fires.

Preliminarily Damage Assessment Results

Individual Assistance

A Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment was performed by Washington State Emergency Management, Washington State Department of Agriculture, County Officials, Small Business Administration, and FEMA representatives on July 30 thru August 1, 2014. Okanogan County was the only impacted County surveyed. Due to the active fire suppression operation on-going at the time of the assessment only those areas that were accessible and safe were surveyed. Additional damaged primary residences have been identified through fly overs and citizen reports, but the teams were not able to reach all sites.

County	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Total	% Owned	% Insured
Okanogan Team 1	106	1	1	0	108	76%	58%
Okanogan Team 2	71	0	2	0	73	73%	51%
Okanogan Team 3	61	0	2	0	63	86%	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>42%</b>

The citizens and public officials that were directly contacted expressed the following concerns about their ability to recover:

- Survivors who reside within heavily burnt areas mentioned concerns of the emotional feeling of losing everything.
- Heavy loss of agricultural resources may impact the livelihood of the residents for years to come.
- Noticeable spot fires/dirty burns are still affecting the area.
- Native Cemetery was affected and may have long term traditional, cultural and emotional impact on the local community.
- Runoff from lack of vegetation may have measurable impact on natural and cultural resources downstream including increased chance of mudslides and flooding.
- Adverse impact on tax base due to decreased tourism and permanent resettlement of some community members.
- Economic impact on business owners and employees.

Public Assistance

A Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment was performed by state, local, and FEMA representatives from July 30 to August 1, 2014.

County	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G	Total
Okanogan	\$332,000	\$3,957,242	\$155,000	\$0	\$14,382,704	\$13,722,734	\$2,438,741	\$34,978,422
Chelan	\$11,300	\$11,300						\$22,600

In addition to the joint FEMA-State PDA results, the team also identified an absolute critical need for addressing the Mills Canyon Fire, Carlton Complex Fire, and Chiwaukum Complex Fire burn scar areas. Also of significant concern are the burn scars of the other fires in the Okanogan County, Chelan County, and Kittitas County area - Saddle Mountain Fire and Snag Canyon Fire - which occurred during this time frame as well.

Needed Federal Support

Interim and Long-Term Housing:

Needs: Housing for up to 300 families.

Services: Washington does not have dedicated funding relating to interim or long-term disaster housing. Most of the housing programs that could be made available are already oversubscribed and unless funding is supplemented, addressing emergency needs will reduce services to existing beneficiaries. Even with federal resources, requests and expectations for post-disaster housing assistance could exceed what government and non-profit agencies are able to provide.

Gap: Long-Term housing for 300 families.

Household Goods Replacement:

Needs: 200 families need to replace all of their personal and household goods.

Services: Various community groups are collecting donations of clothes, food, and small household goods.

Gap: Large furniture, appliances, and other personal and household goods not donated.

Public Assistance:

Needs: Financial assistance to local governments, tribal governments, state agencies, and private non-profits for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent repairs. In addition, coordinated response on emergency measures required to address the burned area scars in the Okanogan, Chelan, and Kittitas counties area.

Services: PA Program (categories A-G).

Gap: Joint Task Force to address burn area scars.

### **State and Local Response**

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of state, local, or Indian tribal government resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

#### **Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)**

- Implemented the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), activating State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to Level III in support of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Grant, and Spokane counties; on-scene command posts; and resource providing state agencies.
- Deployed a SEOC Liaison Officers (LNO) to Okanogan County and DNR to coordinate SEOC response and facilitate information sharing.
- Coordinated support to electricity, phone, and internet providers on restoring services.
- Produced news releases and briefings. Monitored social media and put out social media messaging. Wrote and distributed the daily emergency update briefing to the Governor's Office. Developed and disseminated pertinent messaging to the Latino community.
- Led the interagency Energy Task Force and the Brewster Reservoir Task Force.
- Worked with Agriculture and DOH in support of debris management issues (livestock carcasses).
- Recruited public information officers (PIO) to serve in the Okanogan EOC.
- Assigned a bilingual Disaster Reservist to support the Okanogan County Call Center.
- Deployed technical assistance to Okanogan and Chelan Counties to develop a process for their Human Services Initial Damage Assessments.
- Conducted Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments in conjunction with Washington Department of Agriculture, FEMA, and SBA.
- Continue to support Okanogan County's Long Term Recovery Organization.
- Coordinated EMAC support.
- Purchased/rented 30 Satellite phones at an estimated cost of \$22,500.
- Leased 30 UHF radios at an estimated cost of \$2,792.

#### **Washington Military Department, National Guard**

- Deployed LNOs to the SEOC.
- Deployed LNOs to 4 IMTs.
- Provided site security to the Okanogan County EOC.
- Deployed 4 Health and Wellness teams to check on citizens in the affected area (34 soldiers, 16 airmen, and 18 vehicles).

- Deployed 1 mobile kitchen trailer with a 13 person crew.
- Provided transportation to firefighters and equipment at Carlton Complex East.
- Deployed 4 UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopters with crews.
- Deployed 3 CH-47 Chinook Helicopters with crews: 1 from Washington State, 2 from Montana National Guard.
- Deployed 5 Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMMT) (fuel trucks) with crews.
- Deployed 3 Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) Packages: 2 from Washington State, 1 from Oregon.
- Stationed 30 support personnel at Joint Base Lewis-McCord.
- Trained and deployed 100 National Guard Service Member Firefighters, plus 41 Command & Control and Liaison Officers.
- Provided 10 Service Members to assist with donation management.
- Deployed Traffic Control Teams (8 service members, 4 vehicles).
- Provided Medic support (8 medics, 4 vehicles).
- Total Water dropped by National Guard is 1,401,680 gallons during 217 hours of flight time.

#### Department of Agriculture

- Two field teams supported the removal and burial of over 240 livestock carcasses in Okanogan County and other affected areas, an additional 100 carcasses were buried by the Forest Service.
- Worked with DOH and EMD in support of debris management issues (livestock carcasses).
- Participating in the Rangelands Task Force supporting the affected counties with long-term grazing plans.
- Developed and disseminated pertinent messaging to the Latino community.
- Conducted Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments in conjunction with EMD, FEMA, and SBA.

#### Department of Commerce

- Provided Public Information Officers to the SEOC.
- Led the interagency Housing Task Force.
- Supporting Okanogan County with disaster housing services.
- Participated in the interagency Energy Task Force

#### Department of Corrections

- Deployed staff to assist Okanogan County EOC.

#### Eastern Washington University

- Authorized \$250,000 of aid for a "EWU Student Hardship Fund" to help with tuition and housing for current and incoming students impacted by the fires.

#### Department of Ecology (ECY)

- Provided Public Information Officers to the SEOC.
- Monitoring air and water quality, in conjunction with DOH.
- Participate on the Brewster Reservoir Task Force.
- Waived the permit requirements for the use of large generators in the affected area.
- Met with Chelan County Staff to discuss post-fire flooding risks.
- Concerns Ecology has on the fires:

- Flood hazard: Increased risk of flash flooding and mud/debris flows, in a region where flash flood damage is already a concern for county residents.
- Habitat function: Damage to shorelines / loss of riparian vegetation.
- Water quality: Soil instability and increased potential for erosion, sediment mobilizing into rivers.

#### Department of Employment Security

- Provided community members information on fire related Unemployment Insurance via community meetings, social media, and PSAs.
- Waived work-search requirements for up to four weeks for new and current claimants impacted by the wildfires.

#### Department of Enterprise Services (DES)

- Provided LNOs to the SEOC.
- 3 PIOs
- 4 desktop support
- Employee Assistance Program requested by DNR to debrief staff.
- Deployed 3 Donations Management Coordinators to Okanogan County.
- Deployed a Logistics LNO to the Okanogan County EOC.
- Participate on the Brewster Reservoir Task Force.
- Provided assistance with feeding volunteers at shelters.
- Central Contracts Office fulfilled resource requests.
- Employee Assistance Program deployed 1 person to Omak to debrief DNR Staff

#### Department of Financial Institutions

- Contacted State Chartered Banks asking them to work with clients affected by the fires.
- Provided information on handling finances after a disaster.

#### Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

- Assisting the Chelan and Okanogan Sheriffs' Offices with citizen evacuations, traffic control and patrols of evacuated areas to deter theft and trespass.
- Provided initial medical response to a person trampled by a horse and a subject suffering from a heart attack.
- Continue to provide general authority police response to calls for service when Sheriff's Deputies are overwhelmed.

#### Department of Health (DOH)

- Provided LNOs to the SEOC and PIO's to ESF 15.
- Monitoring air and water quality, in conjunction with Ecology.
- Coordinated with Energy Taskforce to restore power to affected wells and septic systems within private homeowners associations to ensure access to safe water.
- Worked with local public health and public water systems to restore services.
- Pre-positioned Durable Medical Equipment in Yakima and Spokane Counties.
- Worked with Agriculture and EMD in support of debris management issues (livestock carcasses).
- Providing messaging about safe drinking water and other public health issues.
- Supporting DSHS in behavioral health efforts, including migrant farm workers.



- DOH Health Systems and Quality Assurance (HSQA) Office coordinated with local agencies to assess the need for inspection of hospitals, medical facilities, and licensed farm worker housing in the impacted areas.
- Participated on the Brewster Reservoir Task Force.
- Supported impacted local public health agencies.
- The Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children disseminated information to their local clinics about providing Ready To Feed formula for infants where potable water is an issue.
- Developed and disseminated pertinent messaging to the Latino community.
- Coordinated the expedited credentialing of National Guard medics to serve as EMT-Basics in Washington.

### Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC)

- Updated our Natural Disaster webpage with links to the Governor's wildfire webpage and the information from the Property Casualty Insurers Association of America.
- Monitoring and sharing information related to the wildfire on social media
- OIC fielded a few calls from the media about insurance and fires.
- Provided a Public Information Officer to the SEOC.
- Provided the public with expert advice and information on insurance questions.
- A blog post with some resources for people who are affected: Information and resources for people who are affected by Washington wildfires.
- Added a feature to the OIC homepage about natural disaster information:

Washington State Office of the INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

About OIC Connect with us Laws & rules Log in

For Consumers For Producers For Insurers

Your insurance Complaints & fraud Find companies & agents Current issues & reforms

"My house was damaged by a wildfire.  
Where do I start with my insurance claim?"

Learn about natural disaster recovery and resources

Natural disasters Total loss Health insurance Medicare

### How do I?

- File a complaint
- Talk to an insurance expert: Call us at 800-562-6900
- Find health plans and rates
- Look up an insurance company or agent
- See if a company has complaints
- See more consumer tasks

### CURRENT ISSUES AND REFORMS

- Proposed 2015 health plan rates**  
See if your health insurer wants to change your rates next year.
- Still need health coverage?**  
See if you can still buy a plan or if you'll have to wait until Nov. 15.
- Appeal a health insurance denial**  
What you can do when your insurer has denied your treatment or bill.

### UPDATES FROM THE OFFICE

- State of emergency declared in 20 Washington counties due to wildfires
- Spokane County sheriff's deputy charged with two counts of insurance fraud
- See all updates

Mike Kreidler  
Insurance Commissioner

Ask Mike a question

Department of Labor and Industries

- Provided a field utility inspector reporting to the Energy Task Force.
- Provided staff to the SEOC in logistics and public information.

Department of Licensing (DOL)

- There were no expenditures from this agency regarding the wildfires. The DOL website was updated to reflect services offered by DOL during the emergency.

Liquor Control Board

- Provided Public Information Officers to the SEOC.

Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS)

- Provided state level Mass Care leadership for ESF #6.
- Activated 35 agency managers and staff under the DSHS Emergency Coordination Center to provide response in support of vulnerable populations.
- Worked with representatives from the Governor's Office, other state agencies, and non-governmental organizations in service to Spanish speaking communities and individuals to provide information on available services and resources, identify and address unmet needs.
- Deployed Mobile Community Services Offices to Twisp, Brewster, and Pateros to meet the needs of the community in replacing cash, food, and medical benefits to eligible clients; certified Spanish speaking staff.
- Supported voluntary organizations in the mass care (sheltering and feeding), emergency assistance and human services response.
- Coordinated responding county behavioral health efforts to serve all individuals who may be impacted by the disaster.
- Deployed up to 43 youth and staff from the Naselle Youth Camp to two fire camps to support feeding operations for DNR fire fighters.
- Provided data regarding vulnerable populations and their specific needs to support the preliminary damage assessment, the Multi-Agency Feeding Task Force, and the Dept. of Homeland Security's infrastructure mapping related to the response.
- Participated in the activation of the Disaster Housing Task Force.

Washington State Patrol (WSP)

- Provided escorts to private utility owners to maintain equipment.
- Coordination of and transport for Governor Inslee's visits the area.
- Local WSP troopers staffed roadblocks and assisted with evacuation notifications in all affected fire areas.
- WSP Aviation transported DNR personnel to Methow Valley area.

Washington State Patrol, Office of the Fire Marshall

- Mobilized fire engines, crews, and overhead personnel to assist in the fire suppression effort.
- Provided firefighting aircraft and heavy equipment to these fires through interagency agreements and cooperative relationships with state and federal partners.

#### Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

- Aviation Division has provided facilities at three state-owned airports to support helicopter operations at the Lake Wenatchee, Methow, and Tieton State Airports.
- Provided resources for traffic control and road closures on US2, US 97, US97A, SR 20, and SR 153.
- Repaired guardrail damage on SR 20 and SR 153 with state and contract forces.
- Provided staff and equipment to assist fire crews with tree removal, power line repair, and animal carcass removal in Okanogan County.
- Attended most of the interagency fire coordination meetings.
- Allowed fire crews to use Nason Creek Safety Rest Area as a staging area for the start of the Chiwaukum fire.
- Allowing agencies to use fuel sites at various WSDOT facilities.

#### Local and Mutual Aid Activities

##### The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

- Established Tribal EOC operations.
- Opened one community shelter.
- Assisted Tribal members with interim housing.
- Deployed staff to the Okanogan County EOC.
- Conducted Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Initial Damage Assessments.

##### Chelan County

- Established County EOC operations.
- Participated in the interagency Energy Task Force.
- Deployed 979 personnel; mobilized 7 task forces and 9 aircraft.
- Conducted Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Initial Damage Assessments.

##### Douglas County

- Assisted Okanogan County by providing a liaison between the Incident Commander and the Okanogan EOC.

##### Okanogan County

- Established County EOC operations.
- Participated in the interagency Energy Task Force, the Brewster Reservoir Task Force, the Carcass Removal Task Force, the Disaster Housing Task Force, and the Rangelands Task Force.
- Issued health bulletins for affected communities.
- Deployed 2,110 personnel and 11 wildland strike teams.
- Distributed hay and pet food to affected areas.
- Okanogan Public Health will continue to monitor the locations of buried livestock.
- Conducted Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Initial Damage Assessments.

##### Grant County

- Provided Public Information Officers to Okanogan County.
- Grant County Emergency Management sent 2 staff members, to assist setting up communications between two IMTs.

- Sent 1 staff member to transport a trailer and generator for Okanogan County.

#### Pierce County

- Deployed Incident Management Team (IMT) to augment Okanogan County EOC staffing.

#### Montana National Guard

- Deployed 2 CH-47 Chinook Helicopters and 17 crewmembers.

#### Oregon National Guard

- Deployed 1 Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) Package.

#### Other Tribes and Reservations

- The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Flathead Reservation, and Fort Apache Reservation deployed firefighters, fire engines, and helicopters to support the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

#### **Federal Partners and Voluntary Organizations**

##### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Liaison to the SEOC.
- Provided a Power Team Leader and SME from the USACE to assist with temporary power generation assessments of critical infrastructure in Okanogan County.
- Technical assistance to the SEOC and agencies involved with ESF-6, ESF -3, ESF- 4 and ESF - 12.
- Provided remote sensing and spatial overlays of plat maps for the Individual Assistance Initial Damage Assessments and Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment.
- Participated in the Disaster Housing Task Force.
- Conducted Individual Assistance and Public Assistance Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments in conjunction with EMD, Washington Department of Agriculture, and SBA.

##### Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- Contributed firefighting resources.
- Approved the use of a Tribal Boarding School, which the BLM owns and the Colville Tribe operates, for sheltering and mass care operations.

##### National Weather Service

- Provided daily weather updates to the SEOC and County EOCs.

##### Small Business Administration (SBA)

- Participated in Joint Damage Assessments in conjunction with EMD, Washington Department of Agriculture, and FEMA.

##### U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

- Provided technical assistance to the SEOC.
- Provided a liaison to the SEOC.
- Participated in the interagency Energy Task Force.
- Deployed a power generation SME to Okanogan County EOC to support the identification of critical power needs.

U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

- Contributed firefighting resources.
- Deployed an LNO to the SEOC.
- Buried over 100 livestock carcasses killed in the fire.

American Red Cross

- Opened six community shelters, supported one independent shelter. Opened one staff shelter.
- Developed and disseminated pertinent messaging to the Latino community.
- Provided feeding operations in conjunction with Southern Baptist Disaster Services.
- Opened 2 Client Service Centers; also provided client services at their shelters.
- Provided free laundry service for affected individuals and families.
- Provided bulk clean-up supplies for individual homeowners.
- As of July 30, Red Cross served 13,208 meals and 20,828 snacks. To date they have had 342 people in shelters.
- Deployed 570 volunteers and staff.
- Participated in the Disaster Housing Task Force.

Sprint and Verizon:

- Voluntary provided their services to set up cell service and provide cell phones for locals.
- Provided cell phone service.
- Sent letter to the Governor saying they wanted to help free of charge.

Other Community Assistance

- Several restaurants, churches, and community centers have offered food and water to responders and impacted individuals.
- Several community agencies participate in Okanogan County's Long-Term Recovery Task Force and the State's Disaster Housing Task Force.
- Four Lakes Winery continues to offer camping sites in the vineyard and restrooms for anyone who has been evacuated.
- The Washington Trails Association, public and private camp grounds, have posted information on wildfire-trail and camping impacts.

We look forward to a favorable response to this request.

Sincerely,



Jay Inslee, Governor

Ms. Elizabeth Zimmerman

August 6, 2014

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Enclosures

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

A: Individual Assistance Damage Assessment

B: Public Assistance Damage Assessment

C: Other Federal Agency Programs

D: Department of Agriculture Damage Assessment

E: National Weather Service Statement

F: Governor's Proclamation of Emergency

G: Department of Agriculture Assessment

H: Pictures and Supporting Documentation

ENCLOSURE A

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance under the Stafford Act

County	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Total	% Owned	% Insured
Okanogan Team 1	106	1	1	0	108	76%	58%
Okanogan Team 2	71	0	2	0	73	73%	51%
Okanogan Team 3	61	0	2	0	63	86%	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244</b>		

ENCLOSURE B

Estimated Requirements for Public Assistance under the Stafford Act

Enclose Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment Cost Estimate Worksheet

County	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
Okanogan County	\$332,000	\$3,957,242	\$155,000		\$14,382,704	\$13,722,734	\$2,438,741	\$34,978,422
Chelan County	\$11,300	\$11,300						\$22,600



ENCLOSURE C

Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agency Programs

County	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	Other BIA
Okanogan County	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Totals	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

ENCLOSURE D

WA State Department of Agriculture Damage Assessment

**Okanogan County Carlton Complex Fire Assessment on Agriculture  
Team 1 FEMA PDA Supervisor Nika Herford**

*Agricultural Assessment by Perry Beale, WSDA, July 31-August 1, 2014*

Damage to agricultural lands by the Carlton Complex fire was assessed July 31<sup>st</sup> and August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 by Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) staff. One WSDA staff member was assigned to each of the three FEMA teams. The information in this report comprises all of Team 1's assigned area, which covered Pateros, Methow, and Alta Lake. This report also includes a portion of Team 2's assigned area from Pateros to Malott, since Team 2 WSDA staff was focused on livestock damage assessment and Team 1 and 3 staff were focused on crop damage. This assessment was separate from FEMA's data collection as FEMA is focused on primary home structure loss so structures were not covered in this report.

July 31<sup>st</sup>: Team 1 traveled together and concentrated on damage assessment in the Pateros, Alta Lake, and Methow area. Most of the agricultural fields in this area consisted of orchards (mostly apples, cherries, and pears), a few hay fields, and a golf course. Damage was considerable to the orchards, typically three or four outside rows brown and singed. The acreage and percentage varied depending on the size. For instance, small one or two acre fields sustained 100% damage. The larger fields received damage to an acre or two on the fringe (See figure 1). Fire damage was insignificant to hay fields in this area and minimal to the golf course where the outside two or three feet were dry and singed, but the turf should recover.



Figure 1 Outside rows of cherry orchard singed.

August 1<sup>st</sup>: Team 1's WSDA member separated from the group to collect the additional assessment data in a portion of Team 2's area between Pateros and Malott. Damage in this area was primarily to orchards (mostly apples, cherries, and pears). Outside borders were commonly

singed and extensive damage to smaller orchards was observed (See figure 2). Some irrigation lines were also melted and damaged in perimeter rows. The extent of irrigation damage is unknown at this time. A consultation with an insurance adjuster at one site provided some insight on the survivability of the trees. It was determined that the singed trees will likely not recover from this trauma.



**Figure 2 Fringe and upper end of apple orchard singed.**

The other primary crop affected between Brewster and Malott was wheat. Most of the damage to the crop itself was minimal as harvest was complete and only wheat stubble burned. However, extensive damage was done to equipment in one field. A combine, tractor, and bankout wagon was burned (see figure 3).



**Figure 3 Burned equipment**

Other agricultural ground affected was fallow and rangeland. Fallow is land that is not in current production. There was no damage assessed for this type of land use. Many acres of rangeland were also burned. This land is not mapped by WSDA, so accurate assessments cannot be made on acreage affected. Rangeland recovery may take up to four years.

**Data Assessment:** The assessment methodology of the fire damage on agricultural fields includes windshield surveys, photos, and the documentation of fields using a mobile crop mapping application. Data included estimates of acreage, scope of damage, e.g. 50%, edge of field, etc. The following map (See figure 4) shows the geographic locations of all agriculture affected for this report.

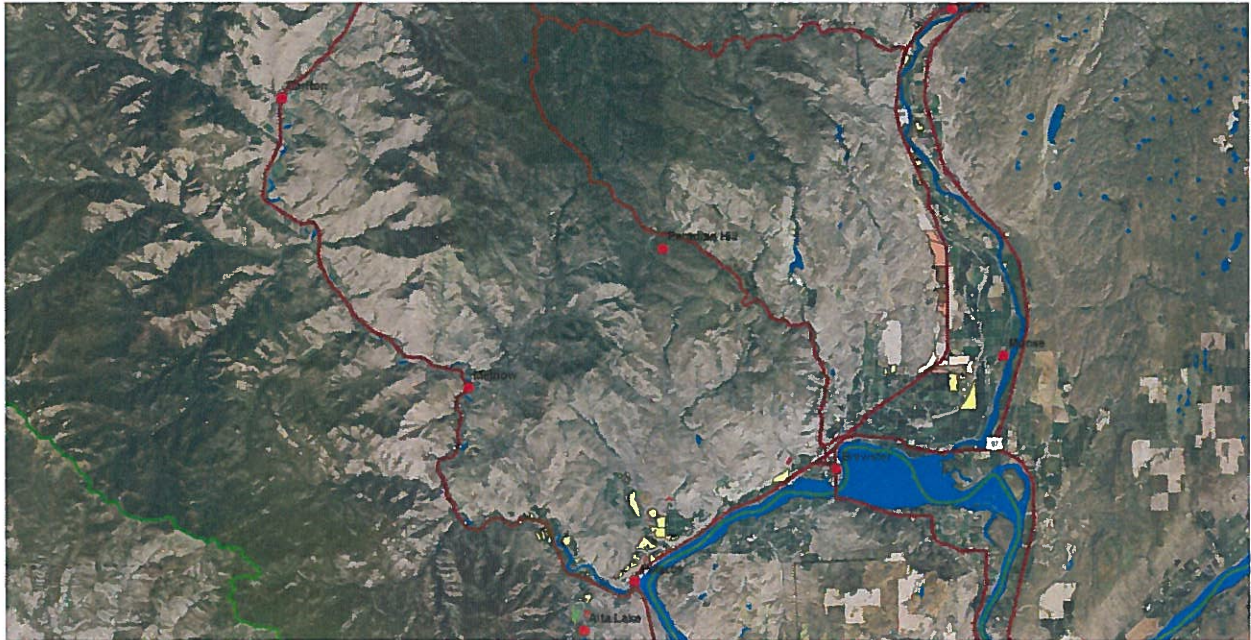


Figure 4 Scope of agriculture affected

Results: This report may not have included every agricultural field affected by the Carlton fire, but includes a vast majority. In all, 116 fields were affected with a total of 128 acres of damaged crops, mostly orchards. The results as follows:

OBJECTID	TotalAcres	LastSurvey	Notes
13	10	8/1/2014	Fire on at least part, no Ag value lost
56	74	8/1/2014	Fire on wheat stubble 100%, no damage
112	2	8/1/2014	Fire damage 100% (2acres)
116	2	7/31/2014	Fire outside row (1 acre)
163	10	8/1/2014	Fire damage on W edge (1acres)
164	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage on over 50% (2 acres)
175	1	7/31/2014	Fire 100% damage (1 acre)
211	6	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1 acre)
216	19	8/1/2014	Fire damage minimal on W edge (1ac)
399	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage west edge of new apples (1acre)
422	9	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1 acre)
424	9	8/1/2014	Fire damage minimal on SW edge (1ac)
600	3	7/31/2014	Fire minimal damage around edges (1ac)
706	13	7/31/2014	Fire outside1 row(1ac)
800	25	8/1/2014	Fire damage along road (1 acre)
802	23	8/1/2014	Fire damage S edge (1 acre)
807	8	8/1/2014	Fire damage looks like fallow, 100% (8acres)
837	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage north edge (1 acre)
896	36	7/31/2014	Fire damage north side (5 acres)
920	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage on 33% (1 acre)

923	11	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1 acre)
1112	3	7/31/2014	Fire edge. (1 acre)
1130	70	8/1/2014	Fire damage N edge (1acre)
1294	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage minimal, some fringe (1ac)
1305	5	7/31/2014	Fire damage (3 acres)
1329	4	8/1/2014	Fire damage on edge (1 acre)
1330	11	8/1/2014	Fire damage N edge (1acre)
1414	3	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1 acre )
1422	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage 100% (1acre)
1429	7	7/31/2014	Fire 100% (7acres)
1489	66	7/31/2014	Fire damage 5% on edges (5 acres). Irrigation damage
1536	3	7/31/2014	Fire singed 100%
1551	16	8/1/2014	Fire damage on edge (1acre)
1599	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage on W edge (1acre)
1612	56	8/1/2014	Fire on 50%, no damage
1623	10	8/1/2014	Fire damage road edge (1 acre)
1655	7	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1 acre)
1678	13	8/1/2014	Fire on wheat stubble 100%, no damage
1721	11	7/31/2014	Fire burned 100%, but no apparent Ag value lost
1759	2	7/31/2014	Fire 50% damage (1 act)
1791	13	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1acre)
1941	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage minimal, some fringe (1ac)
1960	25	8/1/2014	Fire jumped river. Fire damage on edge (1acre)
2003	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage 100% (3 acres)
2113	174	8/1/2014	Fire on wheat stubble 75%, combine, tractor, and bank out wagon completely destroyed.
2241	23	7/31/2014	Fire outside row singed (1acre)
2266	73	8/1/2014	Fire on 100%, no real damage for Ag value
2273	28	8/1/2014	Fire damage north edge (1acre)
2290	18	7/31/2014	Fire 50% damage (9 acres)
2304	18	8/1/2014	Fire damage west edge (1acre)
2316	10	8/1/2014	Fire damage 40% (4 acres)
2335	11	8/1/2014	Fire damage minimal on N edge (1ac)
2341	58	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1acre)
2356	51	8/1/2014	Fire on wheat stubble 100%, no damage
2412	2	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1acre)
2435	8	7/31/2014	Fire lower point (2 acres) and edge
2527	91	8/1/2014	Fire on 95%, no damage
2591	4	8/1/2014	Fire damage S edge (1acre)
2631	25	8/1/2014	Fire damage on edge (1 acre)
2641	4	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1acre)
2651	2	7/31/2014	Fire 100% damage (2 acres)
2758	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1 acre)

2784	4	7/31/2014	Fire edge by river (1acre)
2800	1	7/31/2014	Fire 100% damage (1 acre)
2903	5	8/1/2014	Fire damage on edge (1 acre )
2907	16	8/1/2014	Fire damage road edge (1 acre)
2967	2	8/1/2014	Fire damage 50% (1 acre)
2971	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1acre)
3068	4	8/1/2014	Fire jumped river. Damage on edge (1acre)
3106	2	8/1/2014	Fire damage road edge. (1acre )
3174	3	7/31/2014	Fire damage (3 acres)
3176	3	7/31/2014	Fire 50% damage
3237	6	8/1/2014	Fire damage 100% , but no Ag value, soon to be dev
3242	117	8/1/2014	Fire damage on W edge (1 acre)
3363	4	8/1/2014	Fire damage 70% (3 acres)
3401	4	7/31/2014	Fire 50% damage (2 acres)
3414	68	8/1/2014	Fire on wheat stubble 50%, no damage
3431	2	8/1/2014	Fire damage 50% (1 acre)
3470	68	8/1/2014	Fire damage N side (2 acres)
3481	5	8/1/2014	Fire damage jumped road (1acre)
3553	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1 acre)
3701	129	8/1/2014	Fire on 40% of wheat stubble, no damage,
3721	47	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1acre)
3783	6	8/1/2014	Fire damage 100% (6 acres)
3855	61	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1 acre)
3989	44	8/1/2014	Fire damage on N edge (1 acre)
4281	4	8/1/2014	Fire damage 50% (2 acres)
4510	4	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1acre)
4620	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage on road edge (<1 acre)
4653	1	7/31/2014	Fire 100% damage (1 acre)
4702	13	7/31/2014	Fire N edge (1acre)
4706	5	7/31/2014	Fire edge damage (1 acre )
4806	19	8/1/2014	Fire damage east edge (1acre)
4840	7	8/1/2014	Fire damage west edge and north end (2 acres)
4863	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage 33% (1acre)
4868	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage 100% (1acre)
4870	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage 100% (1 acre )
4871	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage (<1 acre)
4920	31	8/1/2014	Fire on wheat stubble 100%, no damage
5079	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage road edge (1 acre)
5087	7	7/31/2014	Fire edge (1acre)
5127	2	8/1/2014	Fire damage road edge (1 acre)
5133	15	7/31/2014	Fire damage on edge (1 acre))
5135	1	7/31/2014	Fire 100% damage (1 acre)

5223	3	8/1/2014	Fire damage north edge (1acre)
5297	29	7/31/2014	Fire minimum damage around edges(1ac)
5322	12	8/1/2014	Fire damage on N edge (1 acre)
5330	4	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1acre)
5414	20	8/1/2014	Fire damage on W edge (1 acre)
5420	13	8/1/2014	Fire damage SW edge (1acre)
5433	33	8/1/2014	Fire on wheat stubble 100%, no damage
5534	1	7/31/2014	Fire 100% damage (1acre)
5618	2	7/31/2014	Fire (now in orchard) 50% damage
5630	6	8/1/2014	Fire damage 33% (2 acres) mostly young trees
5772	1	8/1/2014	Fire damage minimal on road edge (1ac)
5847	2	8/1/2014	Fire damage edge (1acre )

Conclusion: Assigning a value to the agricultural land is more difficult, but a conclusion can be calculated using USDA National Agricultural Statistics values of production. For apples, the value of production is \$12,542/acre, pear value is \$8,352/acre, cherries are \$15,500/acre, and grapes are valued at \$3,418.

Crop	Fire Damage Value \$
Apples	\$1,053,528
Cherries	\$465,000
Pears	\$50,112
Wine Grapes	\$20,508



## ENCLOSURE E

### Executive Weather Summary July 8 thru August 3, 2014 Okanogan and Chelan Counties WA For FEMA Region X Preliminary Damage Assessment

Written by John Livingston, Ron Miller, Tom Meyer, Jon Fox and Katherine Rowden  
National Weather Service – Spokane WA

#### Overview

Conditions across Okanogan and Chelan Counties in July 2014 were very dry. High pressure dominated the region for the first part of the month and then a series of weather events affected the area during the second half of July. These events included two thunderstorms events and a series of dry cold fronts.

#### Antecedent Conditions

Portions of North Central Washington were designated Severe Drought in early July (Figure 1), while other areas had no drought designation. The drought conditions were primarily the result of below average rainfall during the previous autumn, winter and spring months.

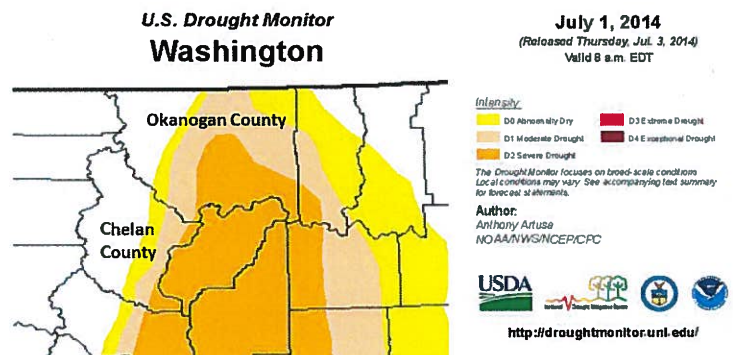


Figure 1. US Drought Monitor for July 1, 2014

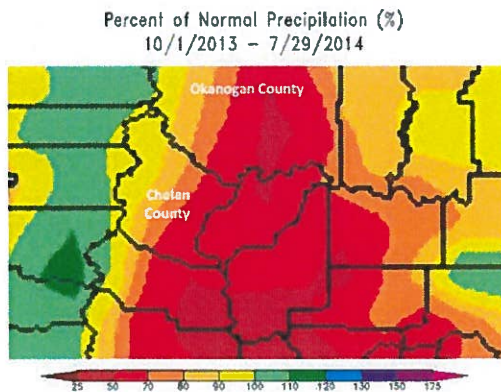


Figure 2. Percent of Normal Precipitation

Figure 2 shows that most of Chelan and Okanogan Counties experienced below average precipitation for the period October 1, 2013 thru mid-July, with some areas receiving less than 50% of what occurs on average.

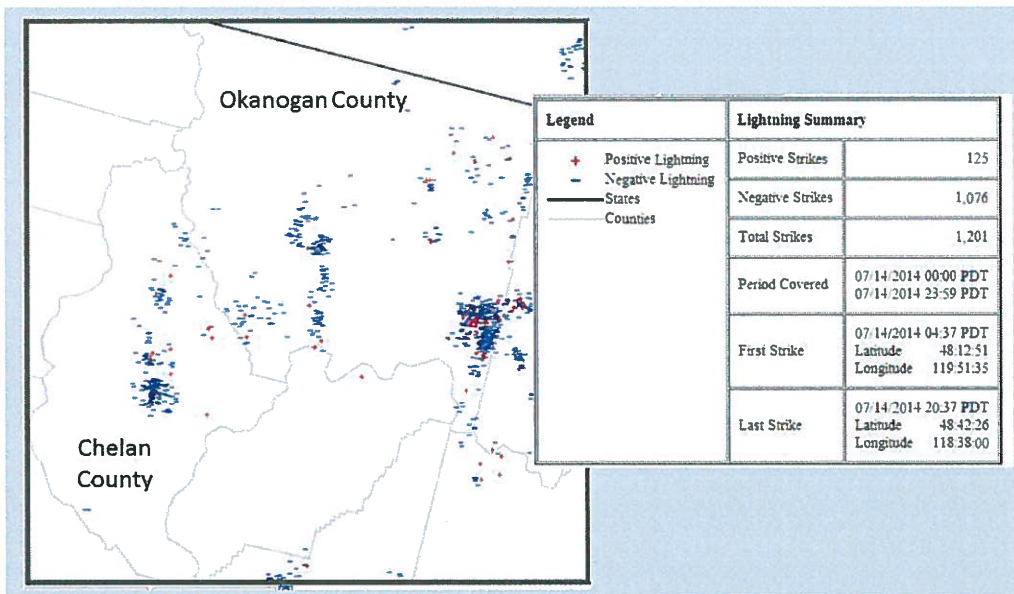
This left the region in a very dry condition, especially the lower Methow Valley, the areas along the Columbia River between Pateros and Brewster and the lower Okanogan Valley.

#### Weather Conditions July 9 – July 26

A period of very hot and dry weather occurred in North Central Washington from July 8<sup>th</sup> through the 19<sup>th</sup>. During this time, the Wenatchee Airport reached 100°F or greater for 9 consecutive days, a record for this location (see Table 2). The Mills Canyon wildfire started near Entiat, WA on July 8<sup>th</sup>. As this fire grew, thunderstorms moved across the region on July 14<sup>th</sup> producing heavy rain and lightning (see Figure 3). Although some areas had locally heavy rain, the associated lightning still sparked several wildfires, including those in the Carlton and Chiwaukum Complexes. These fires grew slowly at first, until rapid fire growth occurred on the

16<sup>th</sup> due to atmospheric instability. This atmospheric instability is characterized by very hot surface temperatures and very good ventilation in the lowest part of the atmosphere. A dry cold front on the evening of the 16<sup>th</sup> and early on the 17<sup>th</sup> brought strong westerly winds, causing rapid fire spread overnight of the Carlton Complex fires. Strong winds continued on the 17<sup>th</sup> through 19<sup>th</sup>, but cooler temperatures and higher relative humidities moved over the region which helped reduce the wild fire spread.

These large wild fires resulted in a number of areas with severe burn scars. These areas are susceptible to flash flooding and debris flows from any future heavy rain events. This threat typically exists 3 to 5 years after the fire.

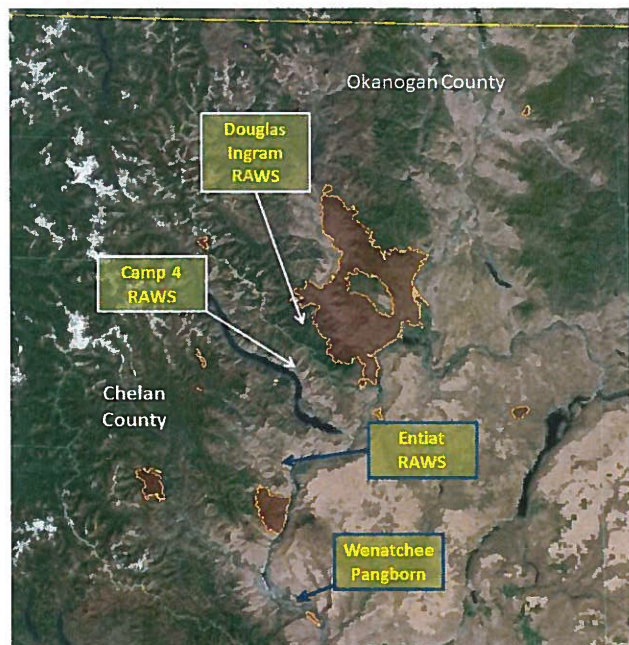


**Figure 3. 24-Hour Lightning Strikes for the period ending at Midnight 7/15/2014**

Station	Elevation	Lat	Lon
Douglas Ingram	3566'	48.12N	120.10W
Camp 4	3156'	48.03N	120.24W
Entiat	2825'	47.73N	120.24W
Pangborn	1250'	47.40N	120.21W

**Table 1. Observation Elevations and Locations**

Observations at four locations are included that show the critical weather during the period. These sites vary in elevation, location and siting as shown in Table 1 and Figure 4. The values in the Tables 2 and 3 are the maximum temperature, the lowest relative humidity and the strongest wind gust for the 24 hours of the date shown.



**Figure 4. Observation Locations and Burn Scars**

All four sites show the overall situation with hot temperatures and low relative humidities from July 8<sup>th</sup> thru July 16<sup>th</sup>. In general the passage of a series of dry cold fronts produces a transition period from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> where the temperatures cool, the relative humidities come up and there are significant winds. In Tables 2 and 3 the hot/dry periods are highlighted with light orange shading and the transition period is shown in the light blue shading.

Wenatchee Pangborn					Camp 4 RAWS		
Date	Max Temp	Low RH	Max Wind		Max Temp	Low RH	Max Wind
7/8/2014	100	9	21				
7/9/2014	100	9	24		88	13	28
7/10/2014	100	7	28		90	15	17
7/11/2014	100	9	14		94	14	11
7/12/2014	102	8	13		96	11	17
7/13/2014	100	13	M		98	13	11
7/14/2014	100	12	25		95	17	26
7/15/2014	105	11	18		98	15	16
7/16/2014	106	8	24		96	11	24
7/17/2014	97	12	38		84	18	33
7/18/2014	93	19	32		82	24	34
7/19/2014	93	23	29		79	37	30
7/20/2014	83	22	25		75	28	29
7/21/2014	83	22	20		81	20	22
7/22/2014	76	42	14		64	38	11
7/23/2014	77	49	24		67	65	22
7/24/2014	76	31	21		64	45	32
7/25/2014	83	25	21		78	28	14
7/26/2014	89	19	12		85	21	13
7/27/2014	94	13	12		89	16	13
7/28/2014	102	10	10		97	13	11
7/29/2014	104	10	16		99	11	18
7/30/2014	102	8	20		100	8	16
7/31/2014	101	6	15		97	7	13
8/1/2014	97	16	14		91	14	18
8/2/2014	96	16	24		90	21	36
8/3/2014	95	16	12		94	18	13

**Table 2. Daily Data from Wenatchee Pangborn and Camp 4 RAWS**

The region experienced another round of thunderstorms on July 23<sup>rd</sup>. Several cells produced heavy rain, hail and strong winds. One of the stronger storms moved over the fire camp near

Winthrop WA. Several rounds of rain also moved over the Mills Canyon burn scar as well as the Carlton and Cougar burn scars. While the strongest storms with the most intense rainfall skirted the western edge of both burned areas, the moderate rain amounts received over the burned areas did trigger some minor mud flows across county roads.

Following the thunderstorm event on July 23<sup>rd</sup>, the weather was markedly cooler. But this cool spell was short-lived. Hot and dry conditions returned by the 28<sup>th</sup> and continued into early August. More thunderstorms moved over Chelan and Okanogan counties on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of August. These storms generated about 100 cloud-to-ground lightning strikes, starting new fires. Once again, heavy rain caused some minor mud flows over the burned areas.

Douglas Ingram RAWS				Entiat RAWS			
Date	Max Temp	Low RH	Max Wind		Max Temp	Low RH	Max Wind
7/9/2014	93	10	15		91	15	48
7/10/2014	86	19	17		90	11	34
7/11/2014	91	13	11		93	13	14
7/12/2014	92	13	18		96	12	21
7/13/2014	96	13	19		98	11	25
7/14/2014	91	20	28		96	19	46
7/15/2014	95	17	17		98	16	32
7/16/2014	96	12	21		98	10	41
7/17/2014	92	11	26		85	20	49
7/18/2014	87	17	18		84	23	47
7/19/2014	79	31	28		82	35	45
7/20/2014	75	29	19		74	29	49
7/21/2014	77	22	19		81	21	43
7/22/2014	63	38	10		69	38	16
7/23/2014	68	57	26		68	50	49
7/24/2014	69	33	19		67	44	40
7/25/2014	73	29	12		79	24	37
7/26/2014	80	22	18		85	20	21
7/27/2014	87	18	20		90	14	15
7/28/2014	94	14	18		98	11	26
7/29/2014	94	11	21		100	10	28
7/30/2014	95	9	19		100	9	33
7/31/2014	93	6	16		97	7	22
8/1/2014	91	13	17		95	12	23
8/2/2014	88	20	38		93	20	38
8/3/2014	91	18	16		95	18	22

**Table 3. Daily Data from Douglas Ingram RAWS and Entiat RAWS**

ENCLOSURE F

Governor's Proclamation of Emergency



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
*PO Box 40002 • Olympia, WA 98504-0002 • (360) 753-6780 •  
FAX: (360) 753-6466*

**PROCLAMATION BY THE LT. GOVERNOR**

14-4

**WHEREAS**, the month of July 2014 has been extremely dry, there are multiple ongoing wildfires throughout Eastern Washington, and current and projected weather conditions, in conjunction with existing and projected fire fuel conditions, present a continuing high risk of severe wildfires throughout all counties of Eastern Washington State; and

Additional new wildfires requiring the use of limited state and local firefighting resources have arisen today in Chelan, Klickitat and Okanogan Counties; and

Current weather forecasts predict continuing elevated temperatures and windy conditions throughout Eastern Washington for the next seven days with hot and dry conditions through August, which combined with the existing high risk fuel conditions support an active burning environment capable of producing significant multiple wildfires requiring the need for additional immediate response in all counties of Eastern Washington; and

The current availability of firefighting resources throughout the state of Washington and the western United States is extremely limited due to existing and projected fire conditions and activities throughout the region, and existing firefighting resources throughout the Pacific Northwest are committed, through mutual aid, to fighting over 100 existing fires; and

The threat to life and property from wildfires is extreme and could cause extensive damage to homes, public facilities, businesses, public utilities, and infrastructure impacting the life and health of our citizens throughout Eastern Washington, all of which affect life, health, property, or the public peace, and is a public disaster demanding immediate action; and

Because current firefighting resources may not be adequate to address the outbreak of simultaneous large wildfires resulting from the above noted conditions, the Washington National Guard and State Guard may be needed to assist local jurisdictions and state agencies throughout Eastern Washington with this public disaster and for the public health,

safety and welfare; and

The Washington Military Department has activated the State Emergency Operations Center, implemented response procedures, is coordinating resources to support local officials in alleviating the immediate social and economic impacts to people, property and infrastructure, and is continuing to assess the wildfire danger resulting from existing high risk weather and fire fuel conditions; and

Governor Jay R. Inslee is currently outside the state of Washington and I am therefore the acting Governor pursuant to RCW 43.06.040.

**NOW, THEREFORE,** I, Brad Owen, Lieutenant Governor of the state of Washington, pursuant to my authority under RCW 43.06.040, as a result of the above-noted situation and under Chapters 38.08, 38.52 and 43.06 RCW, do hereby proclaim that a State of Emergency exists in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties, and direct the plans and procedures of the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* be implemented. State agencies and departments are directed to utilize state resources and to do everything reasonably possible to assist affected political subdivisions in an effort to respond to and recover from the incidents. As a result of this event, I also hereby order into active state service the organized militia of Washington State to include the National Guard and the State Guard, or such part thereof as may be necessary in the opinion of The Adjutant General, to perform such duties as directed by competent authority of the Washington Military Department in addressing this event. Additionally, the Washington State Emergency Operations Center is instructed to coordinate all incident-related assistance to the affected areas.

Signed and sealed with the official seal of the state of Washington this fifteen day of July, AD, Two Thousand and Fourteen at Olympia, Washington.

B

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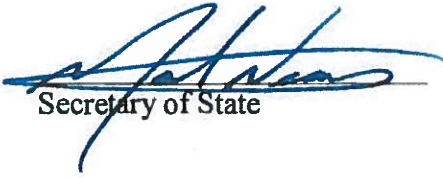


Brad Owen  
Lieutenant Governor

BY THE LT. GOVERNOR:



Ms. Elizabeth Zimmerman  
August 6, 2014  
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Secretary of State

Governor's Proclamation of Emergency-Amendment 14-05

JAYINSLEE  
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
Office of the Governor

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR  
AMENDING PROCLAMATION 14-04

14-05

WHEREAS, on July 15, 2014, Lieutenant Governor Brad Owen issued Proclamation 14-04, proclaiming a state of emergency in all Eastern Washington counties due to current and projected weather conditions, existing fire fuel conditions that present a continuing high risk of severe wildfires, and ongoing multiple wildfires requiring significant levels of limited state and local firefighting resources; and

The threat to life and property from wildfires remains extreme, threatening extensive additional damage to homes, public facilities, businesses, public utilities, and infrastructure impacting the life and health of our citizens throughout Eastern Washington, all of which affect the life, health, property, or the public peace, and was declared in Proclamation 14-04 to be a public disaster demanding immediate action; and

As the Washington State Emergency Operations Center has continued to assess the extreme wildfire danger from these conditions and current weather forecasts for the next six days, it has become evident that these existing high risk fuel conditions present an active burning environment with extremely high potential for producing new and multiple wildfires on public and private lands in Eastern Washington; and

This extreme danger of new and multiple wildfires throughout Eastern Washington and the elevated risks of new fires also create conditions threatening severe deterioration of air quality over the next six days with air quality values in the affected area ranging from unhealthy to hazardous, which exacerbates the risk to life, health, and property; and

Based on these elevated risks of new and multiple wildfires, threats to air quality, and limited availability of firefighting resources, outdoor burning activities should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jay Inslee, Governor of the state of Washington, as a result of the above-noted situation, and under Chapters 38.08, 38.52 and 43.06 RCW, do hereby proclaim that Proclamation 14-04 remains in effect in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties, and I again direct the plans and procedures



of the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan be implemented. State agencies and departments are again directed to utilize state resources and to do everything reasonably possible to assist affected political subdivisions in an effort to respond to and recover from the event and the Washington State Emergency Operations Center is again instructed to coordinate all event-related assistance to the affected areas.

Under the provisions of RCW 43.06.220(1)(i), to preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace, I also hereby impose a temporary outdoor burn ban by prohibiting all outdoor and agricultural burning in the area affected by this proclamation until noon on Friday, July 25, 2014. The ban may be extended if conditions warrant. Except as provided herein, prohibited outdoor burning includes but is not limited to campfires, bonfires, residential yard debris clean-up, trash disposal, land clearing, weed abatement, agricultural burning activity and ignition of fireworks. This prohibition does not include the following activities: use of liquid fueled or gas-fueled stoves over a non-flammable surface and at least five feet from flammable vegetation; use of charcoal grills at private residences over a non-flammable surface and at least five feet from flammable vegetation; agricultural burning pursuant to a fire permit issued by a local authority in accordance with existing statutes and rules; and campfires at state, county and municipal parks and campgrounds in accordance with current and ongoing restrictions imposed by the agency with legal authority over the park or campground. Nothing in this order supersedes more restrictive provisions of the counties, municipalities, fire districts, other political subdivisions, or public or private landowners. Nothing in this order supersedes fire permits issued by a local authority that provide specific written approval for the prescribed burning activity. This order does not apply to firefighting activities by authorized firefighters acting in accordance with the firefighting plan.

All persons are advised of potential criminal penalties for violation of this order pursuant to RCW 43.06.220.

Signed and sealed with the official seal of the state of Washington this 20th day of July, A.D, Two Thousand and Fourteen at Olympia, Washington.

By:



Jay R. Inslee  
Governor

BY THE GOVERNOR:



Ms. Elizabeth Zimmerman  
August 6, 2014  
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Secretary of State

Governor's Proclamation of Emergency-Amendment 14-07

JAY INSLEE  
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
Office of the Governor

**PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR**

**14-07**

**WHEREAS**, on July 15, 2014, Lieutenant Governor Brad Owen issued Proclamation 14-04, proclaiming a state of emergency in all Eastern Washington counties due to current and projected weather conditions, existing fire fuel conditions that present a continuing high risk of severe wildfires, and ongoing multiple wildfires requiring significant levels of limited state and local firefighting resources; and

**WHEREAS**, on July 20, 2014, I issued Proclamation 14-05, amending Proclamation 14-04, imposing a temporary outdoor burn ban in all Eastern Washington counties by prohibiting all outdoor and agricultural burning as specified until noon on Friday, July 25, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, on July 25, 2014, I issued Proclamation 14-06, amending Proclamations 14-04 and 14-05, proclaiming that Proclamation 14-04 remains in effect and extending the outdoor burn ban in all Eastern Washington counties until noon on Friday, August 1, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the threat to life and property from wildfires in all Eastern Washington counties remains extreme, continuing to pose a significant threat of damage and destruction to homes, public facilities, businesses, public utilities, and infrastructure impacting the life and health of our citizens throughout Eastern Washington, all of which affect the life, health, property, or the public peace, and was declared in Proclamation 14-04 to be a public disaster demanding immediate action; and

**WHEREAS**, as the Washington State Emergency Operations Center has continued to monitor current weather forecasts and assess the wildfire danger from these conditions, it has become evident that the existing high risk fuel conditions continue to present an active burning environment with an extremely high potential for producing new and multiple wildfires on public and private lands in all counties in Eastern Washington for the next seven days; and

**WHEREAS**, multiple ongoing wildfires throughout Eastern Washington and the extreme danger of new fires continue to create conditions which could result in severe deterioration of air quality over the next seven days and exacerbate the risk to life, health, and property; and

**WHEREAS**, the availability of firefighting resources from throughout the State and western United States to assist with new wildfires remains extremely limited due to existing and projected fire conditions and activities throughout the region; and

**WHEREAS**, based on the continuing elevated risks of multiple new and ongoing wildfires, threats

to air quality, and limited availability of firefighting resources throughout the region, this amendment extends the time period during which outdoor burning activities should remain prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, I, Jay Inslee, Governor of the state of Washington as a result of the above-noted situation, and under Chapters 38.08, 38.52 and 43.06 RCW, do hereby proclaim that Proclamation 14-04 remains in effect in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties, and I again direct the plans and procedures of the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* be implemented. State agencies and departments are again directed to utilize state resources and to do everything reasonably possible to assist affected political subdivisions in an effort to respond to and recover from the event and the Washington State Emergency Operations Center is again instructed to coordinate all event-related assistance to the affected areas.


Under the provisions of RCW 43.06.220(1)(i), to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace, I also hereby extend the temporary outdoor burn ban imposed by Proclamation 14-05 and extended in Proclamation 14-06 by continuing the prohibition on all outdoor and agricultural burning in the area affected by this proclamation until noon on Friday, August 8, 2014. The ban may be further extended if conditions warrant. Except as provided herein, prohibited outdoor burning includes but is not limited to campfires, bonfires, residential yard debris clean-up, trash disposal, land clearing, weed abatement, agricultural burning activity and ignition of fireworks. This prohibition does not include the following activities: use of liquid fueled or gas-fueled stoves over a non-flammable surface and at least five feet from flammable vegetation; use of charcoal grills at private residences over a non-flammable surface and at least five feet from flammable vegetation; agricultural burning pursuant to a fire permit issued by a local authority in accordance with existing statutes and rules; and campfires at state parks and campgrounds in accordance with current and ongoing restrictions imposed by the state agency with legal authority over the park or campground. Nothing in this order supersedes more restrictive provisions of the counties, municipalities, fire districts, other political subdivisions, or public or private landowners. Nothing in this order supersedes fire permits issued by a local authority that provide specific written approval for the prescribed burning activity. This order does not apply to firefighting activities by authorized firefighters acting in accordance with the firefighting plan.

All persons are advised of potential criminal penalties for violation of this order pursuant to RCW 43.06.220.

Signed and sealed with the official seal of the state of Washington this 1st day of August, A.D, Two Thousand and Fourteen at Olympia, Washington.



By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jay Inslee, Governor

Ms. Elizabeth Zimmerman  
August 6, 2014  
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BY THE GOVERNOR:



Secretary of State

Governor's Proclamation of Emergency-Amendment 14-07

JAY INSLEE  
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
Office of the Governor

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

14-08

**WHEREAS**, on July 15, 2014, Lieutenant Governor Brad Owen issued Proclamation 14-04, proclaiming a state of emergency in all Eastern Washington counties due to current and projected weather conditions, existing fire fuel conditions that present a continuing high risk of severe wildfires, and ongoing multiple wildfires requiring significant levels of limited state and local firefighting resources; and

**WHEREAS**, on July 20, 2014, I issued Proclamation 14-05, amending Proclamation 14-04, imposing a temporary outdoor burn ban in all Eastern Washington counties by prohibiting all outdoor and agricultural burning as specified until noon on Friday, July 25, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, subsequently, I issued amending Proclamations 14-06 and 14-07 proclaiming that Proclamation 14-04 remains in effect and extending the outdoor burn ban imposed by Proclamation 14-05 in all Eastern Washington counties until noon on Friday, August 8, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the multiple new and ongoing wildfires throughout Eastern Washington resulting from a prolonged hot and dry climate combined with wind and extreme fire fuel conditions, has created an active burning environment challenging the availability of limited state and local firefighting resources throughout the region; and

**WHEREAS**, the large number of fires in the western United States has created a large scale fuel supply shortage for firefighting activities in Okanogan County, requiring fuel to be resupplied over greater distances and from throughout the region; and

**WHEREAS**, adequate fuel supplies are essential to effective firefighting efforts and can become quickly depleted without consistent and reliable deliveries, which are critical in supporting state and local efforts to save lives and protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, the time limits prescribed by the commercial motor vehicle driver hours of service rules impede the delivery of essential fuel supplies essential to Okanogan County firefighting efforts in a timely manner by preventing drivers of these trucks from making timely deliveries; and

**WHEREAS**, the effect of these fires continues to impact the life and health of our citizens as well as the property and transportation infrastructure of Washington State, and is a public disaster that affects life, health, property or the public peace.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, I, Jay R. Inslee, Governor of the state of Washington, as a result of the aforementioned situation and under Chapters 38.52 and 43.06 RCW, do hereby proclaim that Proclamation 14-04 remains in effect in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties, and I again direct the plans and procedures of the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan be implemented. State agencies and departments are again directed to utilize state resources and to do everything reasonably possible to assist affected political subdivisions in an effort to respond to and recover from the event and the Washington State Emergency Operations Center is again instructed to coordinate all event-related assistance to the affected areas.

I also hereby find, based on the above situation, that motor carriers and drivers of commercial motor vehicles delivering fuel products from distribution centers in the Pacific Northwest to Okanogan County in support of firefighting efforts are providing emergency relief during an emergency under 49 CFR § 390.23 and, therefore, are exempt from application of the driver hours of service rules in 49 CFR § 395, adopted pursuant to RCW 46.32.020 and WAC 446-65-010, until midnight on August 9, 2014

Furthermore, under the provisions of RCW 43.06.220(1)(i), to preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace, I also hereby impose temporary restrictions on motor carriers and drivers of commercial motor vehicles identified above as being exempt from application of the driver hours of service rules by prohibiting application of this exemption as follows:

- I. Motor carriers are prohibited from operating under the terms of this exemption if either of the following conditions exist:
  - a. They have an out-of-service order in effect; or
  - b. They do not possess a current safety rating of "Satisfactory" or better assigned by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration or the State in which the motor carrier has its principal place of business.
2. Motor carriers I have not prohibited from operating under the terms of this exemption are prohibited from:
  - a. Requiring or permitting a fatigued or ill driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle; and
  - b. Requiring or permitting a driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle after the driver has informed the carrier (verbally or in writing) that he or she needs immediate rest, unless the driver has first received at least ten consecutive hours off-duty documented in writing by the motor carrier; and
  - c. Requiring or permitting a driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle after the driver has been on duty for more than 96 hours in any 8 consecutive days, unless the driver has first received at least 34 consecutive hours off-duty documented in writing by the motor carrier.

Ms. Elizabeth Zimmerman  
August 6, 2014  
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I ask the motor carriers for the fuel industry to use their best judgment in operating under this exemption in a manner that ensures public health and safety. Drivers operating under this exemption should carry a copy this Proclamation.

Signed and sealed with the official seal of the state of Washington this 1st day of August, A.D, Two Thousand and Fourteen at Olympia, Washington.



By:

A blue ink signature of Jay Inslee, written in a cursive style.

Jay Inslee Governor

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A blue ink signature of Kent Roake, written in a cursive style.  
Secretary of State



ENCLOSURE G  
Supporting Documentation

## Methow Valley slowly returns to 'normal' but long recovery looms

by ADMIN on Jul 31, 2014 • 3:00 pm No Comments



Tanker 911 drops its load of fire retardant on Bally Hill, east of Twisp, on July 18 about 4 p.m. *Photo by Sue Misao*

### By Ann McCleary

The record-breaking Carlton Complex Fire — the largest wildfire in Washington state history — had burned 250,806 acres, or about 392 square miles, as of Tuesday (July 29).

Almost half of that total acreage — 123,159 acres — was consumed in a nine-hour period on July 17, when a wind-whipped firestorm raged south through the Methow Valley — devouring an average of 3.8 acres a second, based on a fire progression map provided by the Incident Management Team.

The Carlton Complex Fire, now in its third week, is slowly being contained but hot weather and low humidity means the massive wildfire is still very much alive and fire potential is still extreme.



A view from upper Finley Canyon after the fire moved through. *Photo by Marcy Stamper*

On Tuesday afternoon, fire breached a containment line around Gold Creek and was moving up Foggy Dew Ridge, said Alan Hoffmeister, a public information officer for the fire Incident Management Team. Fire retardant was being dropped by aircraft to try to slow the fire's advance and prevent it from cresting the ridge.

Life was returning to some semblance of normalcy for many Methow Valley residents as electricity, phone and Internet services were restored last weekend to homes and businesses.

But life was far from normal, and unlikely to be so for a long time, for hundreds of residents who lost homes in the firestorm that ravaged the southern part of the valley. At latest count, 231 homes were lost to fire in the Methow Valley, Pateros and the Okanogan Valley, and 352 individual parcels of land were burned in the wildfire.

Hundreds of residents in the southern part of the Methow Valley are still living with the anxiety of seeing flames on nearby ridges and the presence of fire crews on their property.

Areas that were heavily damaged by fire or difficult for repair crews to access are still without power, and some residents will have to wait weeks before it is restored, utility officials say.

More than 3,085 people were involved in the Carlton Complex firefighting effort this week, and the fire is estimated to have cost more than \$32 million so far, according to public information officials at fire headquarters at Liberty Bell High School.

The fire, which is divided into three zones for management purposes, was about 67 percent contained on Tuesday, 15 days after it was ignited by lightning. The zone encompassing the Methow Valley, called the Carlton Zone, was about 55 percent contained.

### **Fire grew quickly**

The fire started after thunderstorms touched off three smaller fires on July 14 near Carlton and another fire at Cougar Flat near Pearrygin Lake. The fire swept down the valley on July 17, destroying homes along the way and engulfing and devastating two square blocks of Pateros.

By July 18, the separate fires had merged together into a massive complex, extending from Pearrygin Lake on the north end, down valley to the Columbia River, north toward Okanogan and south toward Chelan.

Miraculously, only one fire-related death had been reported as of Tuesday. A Gold Creek man died of an apparent heart attack while defending his home on July 19. Some firefighter injuries have been reported, and many are suffering from heat-related problems, according to fire officials.

Temperatures reaching 100 degrees and low humidity have made the fire more active in the Methow Valley this week. Helicopters were dumping water on hot spots around the Pearrygin Lake area, however, none of the activity was a new start or outside the fire perimeter as of Tuesday.

A burn-out planned for Tuesday in rugged terrain near the Loup Loup ski area was postponed because weather conditions were not favorable to safely and effectively carry out the planned burn.

More than 1,000 people were evacuated at various times since the fire began July 14, but no Level 3 evacuations (meaning leave immediately) were in place this week, said Scott Miller, Okanogan County emergency services manager.

National Guardsmen have visited 500 homes throughout the fire area to conduct "wellness checks" on residents, providing information and making sure they are not in need of assistance, said fire information officials.

An assessment team, including county officials and specialists from the Incident Management Team, recently completed damage assessment for the area affected by fire. The preliminary estimate of property destroyed by the fire is just over \$28 million, Miller said.

"It's going to grow. That's just a snapshot," said Miller. "That's just the starting point."

The losses will be reported as part of the county's request for federal emergency funds, Miller said.

The 231 homes lost in the fire don't include new construction or houses that were not on county tax rolls, Miller said. An unknown number of other structures, such as barns, garages and sheds, are among the 352 properties damaged by the fire, he said.



Monday night (July 28), the fire was still clearly visible looking towards Leecher Mountain from just south of the Highway 20 turn off. *Photo by Darla Hussey*

### **Strong containment lines**

Fire crews have established strong containment lines around much of the western edge of the Carlton Zone, with the exception of the northwest portion, above Pearrygin Lake. Fire managers are considering a burn-out operation in that area, said Hoffmeister.

The goal would be to tie the burn-out into the Tripod Fire area (which burned in 2006) and deprive the fire of new fuels, to prevent the western edge of the fire from moving further west. However, other options are still under consideration and there is still no certain time for that firing operation, according to public information officers.

To the southwest, fire crews have worked to establish fire containment lines around the Gold Creek, Libby Creek and McFarland Road areas. However, as the fire that jumped the Gold Creek line demonstrated Tuesday, it was expected to be a few days before the area is fully contained, fire officials said.

A lot of work was taking place Tuesday around Leecher Mountain Lookout, said Hoffmeister. The lookout was surrounded by fire, and crews were trying to protect it from burning, he said.

Twisp Mayor Soo Ing-Moody said Tuesday that Gov. Jay Inslee has scheduled a visit on Friday (Aug. 1) to the Methow Valley and surrounding areas devastated by fire.

A new Incident Management Team from the Rocky Mountain Area was expected to replace the current Washington-based team that has been directing firefighting operations for two weeks. The transition was expected to take place Wednesday (July 30), Hoffmeister said.

## PUD works to restore full power to lower valley

by ADMIN on Jul 31, 2014 • 2:12 pm No Comments



Crews installing a new power pole on Beaver Creek. *Photo by Marcy Stamper*

### **By Ann McCreary**

About 200 people were working early this week to restore power to Okanogan County Public Utility District (PUD) customers who have been without power since wildfires swept through the valley and surrounding areas almost two weeks ago.

As of Tuesday (July 29), 733 customers were still without power, as the PUD worked to repair distribution lines in the southern part of the valley, said Dan Boettger, director of regulations and environmental affairs.

The PUD transmission line, which brings power over the Loup Loup Pass to the valley, was damaged July 17 by a fast-moving wildfire that started near Pearrygin Lake. The outage left 3,600 PUD customers and 3,500 Okanogan County Electric Cooperative (OCEC) members without power.

PUD crews were able to get the transmission line back in service on July 25, seven days later. The transmission line between Brewster and Pateros was also restored at that time. A third transmission line, from Ophir to Brewster, has not been repaired.

With the transmission line over Loup Loup back online, OCEC was able to restore power to almost all of its customers in the upper Methow Valley including Mazama, Winthrop, and some areas around Twisp.

Extensive damage to the distribution system in many parts of the lower valley, coupled with difficult terrain in some areas, means that some PUD customers may be without power for weeks longer.

PUD crews from Douglas, Grant and Benton counties, as well as the Bonneville Power Administration and private contractors, are assisting the Okanogan County PUD, Boettger said.

By Tuesday, crews were able to get the main distribution line energized to serve the town of Methow and residents about two miles upriver, Boettger said.

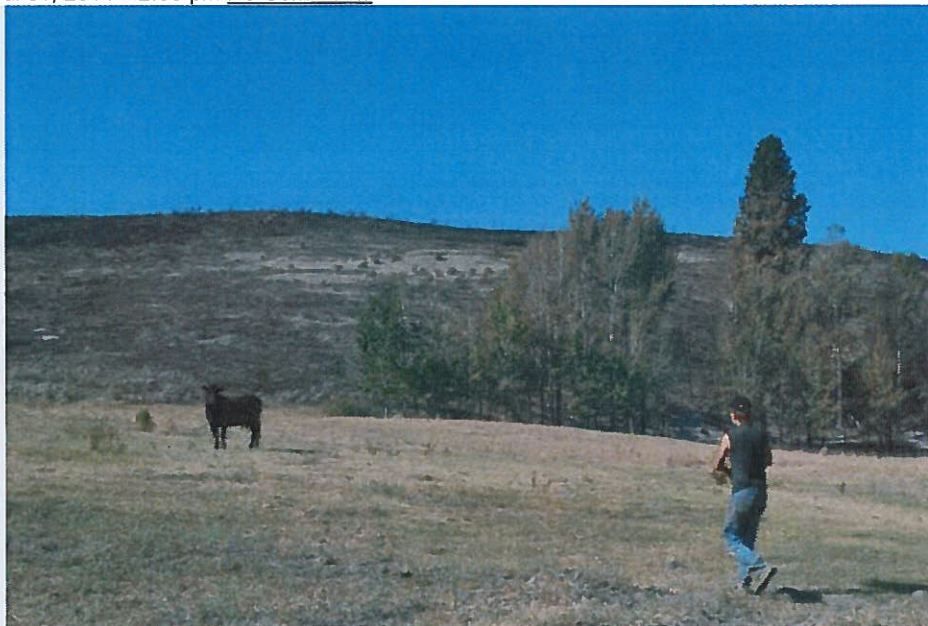
After the firestorm ravaged the lower part of the valley, burned power poles and tangled distribution lines were scattered about like "a big bunch of spaghetti," Boettger said. Repairs are being done as quickly as possible, although some remote areas are rugged and more difficult to reach, he said.

The cost of repairing the PUD system will likely be at least \$10 million, Boettger said. The cost to OCEC to restore power was about \$400,000, said manager David Gottula.

"Just the utility costs [of the wildfire] are staggering," Boettger said.

## Farmers, ranchers lose livestock, pastures, trees to fire

by ADMIN on Jul 31, 2014 • 2:00 pm No Comments



Kurt Clees attempts to round up the last cow off the range above Burma Road. *Photo by Laurelle Walsh*

### By Marcy Stamper

Farmers and ranchers have been scrambling to bring cattle to safety and deal with fire that threatened fields and farm equipment, but it will be months—even years—before the full impact of the Carlton Complex Fire on Okanogan County's \$175-billion agricultural industry is known.

"There are no hard numbers, but I know there are going to be significant losses in terms of livestock—probably between 700 and 1,000 cows, calves and yearlings," along with horses and other animals, said Jack Field, executive vice-president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association. Field met with more than a dozen ranchers in the Methow Valley last week, all of whom had lost some pasture.

Total livestock losses are unlikely to be available until fall round-up, since many cattle are still on their higher-elevation grazing lands. Some animals are being treated for burns, but many perished in the blaze or have still not been found, said Field.

Crews from county, state and federal agencies buried hundreds of cattle this weekend—between 50 and 100 in Finley Canyon and another 220 in the Chiliwist—and recorded identifying information so owners can file claims for compensation, according to Doug Hale, an environmental health specialist with Okanogan County Public Health.

Many ranchers were able to bring their cattle down from summer range before or during the fire, but concerns remain that animals could get trapped if burnouts are used to combat the blaze, said Field.

Still, bringing cattle to safe pasture is only a temporary solution. Farmers who ordinarily would be harvesting their second cutting of hay for winter feed are now directly grazing their livestock, said Field. "Normally no one would be feeding hay in the last week of July," he said.

Kurt Clees and his parents, John and Lorraine Clees, lost 100 acres of rangeland and two square miles of fencing in the fire at their ranch two miles south of Carlton. Although the Cleeses' 60 head of cattle were safe—the animals came down off the leased rangeland on their own, briefly taking refuge in a neighbor's cherry orchard—the family lost several outbuildings, farm equipment and a pear orchard.

After two weeks without irrigation, their alfalfa crop had not grown enough for a second cutting, so they planned to let the cattle graze the field through the fall, said Kurt.

Like many farmers, the Cleeses expect to have to rely on disaster relief. "If FSA [Farm Service Agency] comes through with the six tons of hay per head that they've promised, that'll get us through winter," Kurt said.

A big unknown is the long-term impact on grazing allotments, many on public lands. Agencies may impose a rest period of up to five years so that the vegetation and land can recover, said Field.

The Cleeses were already thinking about the future of their livelihood. "The rangeland won't be recovered for three years," said John. "Where are we going to graze our cattle?"

### **Orchard damage unknown**

Most orchardists are still taking stock of damage, said Stephanie Chance, communications director for the Washington State Horticultural Association. Because orchards are watered so heavily, most damage has been on the perimeters, with the biggest problem being the loss of deer fencing. Coupled with the extensive destruction of natural deer habitat, deer will be more likely to gravitate to orchards, she said.

Field estimates that 100 miles of fence has been destroyed in the fire. The Cattlemen's Association has been getting donations of fencing material and offers of help with rebuilding from around the state.

The Okanogan Conservation District has already heard from two dozen farmers who suffered losses to tree fruit, pasture, and irrigation lines, and calls are just starting to come in, said Kirsten Cook, the district's education and outreach coordinator. "It's a pretty bad impact," she said.

The Methow Conservancy, which has conservation easements on agricultural lands throughout the Methow Valley, including several on orchards in the lower valley, also does not have a good tally of the extent of damage yet, said Executive Director Jason Paulsen. The impact on orchardists could be more long term, said Paulsen. "It's not like they can move the pears upriver."



### **Carcass disposal**

A grim aspect of recovery is the need to dispose of animal carcasses to protect water quality and public health from chemicals associated with decomposition. People who find carcasses should call Okanogan County Public Health at (509) 422-7140 to have them review the area and go over disposal requirements.

### **Resource List**

- FSA Service Center in Okanogan (509) 422-3292
- Okanogan Conservation District (509) 422-0855, ext. 5
- Animal Shelter and Feed/Dave Yarnell (509) 846-6026
- Okanogan County Emergency Operations Center (509) 422-2422 or (509) 422-2428
- Several area veterinarians and kennels are helping pet owners. Contact Room One at 997-2050 or the county Emergency Operations Center for details.

### **Organizing resources**

As with the efforts to help those who have lost homes and property in the fire, the network for aid to farmers and ranchers is still taking shape, with many agencies, farm groups and individuals trying to figure out how to help.

The Okanogan County Emergency Operations Center, run by the county's Department of Emergency Management, has been matching up farmers who need pasture with those who have pasture to donate, as well as handling donations of tons of hay from around the state. Dave Yarnell, with the Okanogan County Sheriff's Department, is coordinating resources—food and boarding—for livestock and domestic animals.

The Conservation District met this week with other groups and intends to be a clearinghouse for information, said Cook. They are also putting together a detailed database of losses.

The Conservation District will help people assess damage and begin recovery and replanting, including how to tell if a tree will die from burns, insects or disease, said Cook. They will also advise on erosion control before the arrival of rain and snow, using temporary measures, such as placement of logs, and recommending seed mixes for restoration.

The Methow Conservancy will be a resource for information about recovery and restoration for anyone with damage to farmland and natural areas, said Paulsen. The land trust is helping match up people who need hay or pasture with those who want to donate some, as well as those who need fencing with a crew to build the fence, said Paulsen.

State and federal agencies have programs to help agriculturists affected by the fire. The Farm Service Agency, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, can provide financial compensation—generally 75 percent of the fair-market value—for commercial livestock losses. The agency can also help compensate farmers for loss of pasture and grazing

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lands. Other FSA programs are available for people with tree losses in orchards and tree farms. Other programs help with outstanding loans, debris removal and crop losses.

The Conservation District is still researching options for financial assistance for many of these programs, said Cook. The Conservancy is also poised to advocate for additional federal funds for disaster relief, said Paulsen.

*Laurelle Walsh contributed to this story.*

## Red Cross provides shelter, relief, support in Winthrop

by ADMIN on Jul 25, 2014 • 11:31 am No Comments



Shannon Aikins and her dog Sarah have set up camp in Winthrop's Mack Lloyd Park, and are receiving assistance from the Red Cross shelter in the Barn. *Photo by Laurelle Walsh*

### By Laurelle Walsh

The Methow Valley's Red Cross shelter, located at the Winthrop Barn, is providing a place to sleep, hot meals, bottled water, cell phone charging, and information to anyone who comes in. The shelter is staffed 24 hours a day and has electricity and running water.

Currently the shelter is housing two individuals who rely on oxygen for medical conditions. A third person, Shannon Aikins, has set up a tent in Mack Lloyd Park and comes into the shelter for meals and to use the facilities, according to Red Cross Shelter Manager Fran Adams of Olympia.

Other displaced people are staying with friends and family members in tents and RVs, Adams said. Several people were sleeping in their cars behind the Barn before the shelter opened on Friday (July 18), she said.

Three hot meals a day are being prepared and served from the Barn's kitchen. Breakfast is served from 8:30 – 10 a.m.; lunch is from 12:30 – 2 p.m.; and dinner is served from 5:30 – 7 p.m. Community volunteer Suekii Cornwall of Winthrop Teepee Dinners is the shelter's volunteer cook at breakfast and dinner, assisted by other local volunteers.

Volunteers from Room One are preparing lunches each day. Snacks and water are available 24 hours a day. Over 300 people were assisted in the Barn on Sunday (July 20), according to Adams. The same day another 428 were served from the area's Emergency Response Vehicle (ERV), which drove to locations in Twisp and Carlton to distribute sandwiches and water.

The volunteer-staffed ERV will continue distributing hot meals, snack bags and water daily at the Local Church in Carlton at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., and at the senior center in Twisp at

noon and 5 p.m., according to Red Cross volunteer Rebecca Thompson, a 2010 Liberty Bell High School graduate who is acting as the local liaison to help orient out-of-town volunteers.

Besides cases of bottled water, the Red Cross is providing dust masks for the smoky conditions, sanitizing wipes, and toiletries to anyone who needs it. The biggest unmet needs at this time are shower and laundry facilities, Adams said.

"One of our biggest challenges is how self-sufficient people in this community are," said Adams. "People don't want to ask for help."

"It's not a government handout," said Red Cross volunteer Sandy Hancock from Ohio. "This assistance is coming from volunteers like us from around the nation."

"We're just like the people here," said Red Cross volunteer Harriet Halkyard, who flew in yesterday from Texas. Both Hancock and Halkyard were mobilized to assist at the Winthrop shelter when the Carlton Complex Fire was raised to the level of a Type 1 national incident.

Thompson said she was impressed by the outpouring of assistance and donations that have come from within the Methow Valley community and from around the state.

"Through word of mouth people find out one of our needs and bring it by," Thompson said, as a truckload of donated bottled water was being unloaded in the parking lot.

"Yesterday, Christina Rawley of Wolf Ridge Resort came by to tell us she is opening up the rentals there for displaced people with pets," Thompson said. Shortly before that, "a guy came up from Chelan with a generator wanting to give it away," said Thompson, who sent the generator to Wolf Ridge with Rawley.

A truckload of canned goods, dog food and bottled water that had been donated from the community of Sumner, Washington, was distributed in the Barn parking lot yesterday, Thompson said.

"We have had spontaneous community volunteers show up to sweep the floors, wash dishes and help out with meal preparation," Adams said. "This is such a giving community."

Adams, who has managed shelters around the nation in the aftermath of hurricanes, floods and tornados, added that the Barn "is the best location I've ever been in."

Two other area shelters are set up at Brewster and Chelan high schools. A shelter that had been set up in Pateros on Thursday (July 17) was closed later that night and clients were evacuated to Chelan as the firestorm raged through Pateros.

The Methow Valley's original shelter at the Twisp Valley Grange was also closed on Thursday night when a Level 2 evacuation order was issued for Twisp. The shelter at the Barn was opened the next day, according to Adams.

Although there is no official telephone number for the Red Cross shelter in Winthrop, Adams said, people may call the Barn at 996-2117.