

Introduction and Policy Overview

Speaker:

Cole Buettner

After the Flames Conference

Estes Park

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Session Outcomes

6 researchers from multiple universities and agencies.



Presenters will discuss research on post-fire hazard consequences from multiple disciplinary perspectives and consider the social and policy factors facilitating or impeding post-fire response and recovery.

Policy Primer and Overview

FEMA Programs

Individual Assistance

Public Assistance

Fire Management
Assistance Grants (FMAG)

DOI and USFS Programs

Burned Area Emergency
Response (BAER)

Burned Area
Rehabilitation (BAR)

USDA Programs

The NRCS Emergency
Watershed Protection
(EWP) Program

The FSA Emergency
Forest Restoration
Program (EFRP)

FEMA Programs

FEMA programs are deployed after a **Disaster Declaration**

The Stafford Act governs all FEMA programs and gives guidelines for what FEMA can do during response and recovery.

Public Assistance (PA) aims to assist local and state governments in rebuilding critical infrastructure and addressing emergency needs.

Individual Assistance (IA) aims to assist individuals in rebuilding damage to their homes or land.

Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) contain the **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program** which can be used to enhance damaged infrastructure. Funding for this program is based on a percentage of funding for PA and IA.



USFS Programs

Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER)

- Conducts a soil burn and values at-risk assessment to determine if emergency stabilization treatments would be effective.
- BAER reports provide valuable information on the burned landscape for private and state.

Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)

- Provides longer-term funding for facility maintenance and restoration.
- Funding is provided through the BIL and is less restrictive than BAER funding.



NRCS Programs

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

Conduct emergency measures to protect life and property

Actions include removing/reducing hazards caused by natural disasters, streambank stabilization, channel sediment and debris removal, infrastructure repair, and slope stabilization.



Farm Service Agency Programs

Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) aims to assist private landowners in conducting restoration treatments on previously forested land.

Allowable Actions: debris/downed tree removal for establishing new stands, replanting costs, reconstruction of forest roads, fire lanes, fuel breaks and erosion control structures, fencing, and wildlife habitat enhancement

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) helps farmers and ranchers repair damage to farmlands caused by natural disasters

Allowable Actions: debris removal, grading/releveling, providing emergency water, rebuilding erosion control structures and fencing.



Questions and Comments?

Session Overview:

- **Clint Carney:** Post-fire Policy Lessons From Colorado: Challenges and Opportunities Following the 2020 Wildfire Season
- **Cole Buettner:** Multiple jurisdictions and post-fire policy: Response and recovery following the 2022 Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon Wildfire in New Mexico
- **Catrin Edgeley:** Resident Experiences Navigating Smoke Damage After the 2021 Marshal Fire
- **Naomi Serio:** Wildfire recovery and governance: Local government and nonprofit networks supporting community recovery in western Oregon
- **Alexandria Keeble-Toll:** The roadmap to resilience: Building partnerships at all scales to deploy place-based solutions
- **Glendee Ane Osborne:** Whiskeytown NRA - Recovery of the Tower House Historic District and Beyond