

QUICK GUIDE PRE-FIRE RECOVERY PLANNING



INTEGRATING RECOVERY INTO PRE-PLANNING FOR WILDFIRE

Taking the time to incorporate recovery planning into the Community Wildfire Protection Planning (CWPP) process is a useful opportunity to proactively address potential post-fire recovery needs. By thinking ahead, you are setting your community up for success in the event that recovery actions need to be taken.

Watch the Webinar

Jessica Farmer from the Okanogan County Long Term Recovery Group offers advice on how to the integrate sound recovery practices into CWPPs. She provides example action items to include in a CWPP based on her experience updating the Okanogan County CWPP.



To properly make recovery a priority before a wildfire event, it is important to have a clear understanding of what recovery means. Often, recovery and response are confused. The difference between **wildfire response** and **recovery efforts** lies in their focus, timing, and activities.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

RESPONSE

RECOVERY

FOCUS

Immediate actions to protect life, property, and natural resources during active wildfires.

Long-term rebuilding, rehabilitation, and mitigation after the wildfire is contained.

TIMING

Occurs during the wildfire event and immediately afterward, until the fire is fully contained or controlled.

Begins after the fire is controlled and continues for months or even years, depending on the extent of damage.

ACTIVITIES

- Evacuation planning and execution to ensure community safety.
- Deployment of firefighters, fire engines, aircraft, and other resources to suppress wildfire.
- Establishment of incident command systems to coordinate efforts.
- Emergency communication with the public regarding safety measures and wildfire updates.
- Implementation of strategies to protect critical infrastructure and homes, such as fire lines and defensible space.

- Assessing the damage to homes, infrastructure, and natural landscapes.
- Restoring utilities and rebuilding homes, businesses, and community facilities.
- Offering emotional and financial support to affected individuals and families.
- Restoring ecosystems and addressing erosion risks through soil stabilization, replanting vegetation, and mitigating post-fire flooding.
- Updating community plans, such as CWPPs, to reduce future wildfire risk.

KEY PLAYERS

Fire departments, emergency management agencies, incident management teams, and local government.

Local governments, community organizations, disaster recovery groups, environmental specialists, and state/federal agencies (e.g., FEMA, USFS).

Recommendations on how to integrate sound recovery practices in pre-fire planning

Federal agencies will allocate post-fire recovery resources to communities that have integrated recovery actions into their county all-hazard mitigation plans. However, many of these plans often fail to include comprehensive recovery actions. Alternatively, actions may actually be contained in separate CWPPs that have not been adopted as a part of official county plans. To improve your community's eligibility for funding and resources, here are a few considerations:

- 1. During updates to your county all-hazard plan or local CWPP, collaborate with partners to identify necessary actions, activities, and resources for post-wildfire recovery.
- 2. Incorporate these recovery actions into your all-hazard or CWPP action plans.
- 3. If your CWPP is separate from your all-hazard mitigation plan, work with county commissioners to formally adopt the CWPP into the county plan through a resolution. This integration ensures plan alignment and eligibility for federal funding.

More Resources...

Washington Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network: CWPP Toolkit

Okanogan County Long Term Recovery Group: Website

Okanogan Conservation District: Okanogan County CWPP

Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network: <u>Wildfire Recovery Graphic</u>
Facilitators Guide

FEMA:

<u>Post-Disaster Recovery Planning for Fire and EMS</u> <u>National Disaster Recovery Framework</u>