



AFTER WILDFIRE

A GUIDE FOR NEW MEXICO COMMUNITIES



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
Albuquerque District



After Wildfire: A Guide for New Mexico Communities is an interagency response to fire affected communities' requests for a one-stop-shop for information to help them respond to wildfires. In recent years, New Mexico experienced multiple catastrophic wildfires, many followed by intense flooding. In the wake of these events, communities had to navigate a complex system of state and federal response authorities. This guide was created to help communities organize and respond to wildfire and subsequent flooding. The following pages contain safety information, flood information, state and federal agency resources and contacts for assistance, ways to mobilize your community, and financial and funding tips for communities and families. It is intended to provide useful guidance through a difficult time, and to start you and your community on the road to recovery. If you are reading this before a wildfire occurs, use it to help you plan ahead.

For the most up-to-date information, visit
www.afterwildfirenm.org

Contributors to the original online guide include: The New Mexico Association of Counties, the Drought Task Force Watershed Management Subcommittee, New Mexico State Forestry Division of the Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department, New Mexico State University, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the USDA Forest Service, and community volunteers. Thank you to all who contributed.

Welcome to the After Wildfire Guide



Credit: US Forest Service.

The impacts of a destructive wildfire continue to be felt long after the flames have died down and the fire crews have left the scene. Whether a wildfire burns through a community, or just burns the watershed above a community, significant hazards and challenges may persist for years or decades. This guide was created to help New Mexico communities in and near burned areas recover after wildfire and avoid potential post-wildfire flooding and other hazards.

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A local contact information form can be found on the last page of this guide.

This guide provides information to assist individuals and communities recovering from wildfire. It is meant to be a companion to the After Wildfire Guide website (www.afterwildfirenm.org). The website offers the most up-to-date information, and provides additional resources and links.

Immediate Safety After a Wildfire



Wildfire in New Mexico. Credit: Kari Greer.

Although wildfire damage can be immense, often the danger is **not** over after the flames are put out. Flash flooding, structural damage, road instability and damaged trees are just some of the dangers that residents face after a wildfire. Keep these tips in mind:

If you feel you are **in danger**, call **911** or your local emergency number.

Flash floods that result from rain falling over a burned area upstream of your location **are a very real and potentially deadly hazard after a wildfire.**

Stay away from storm channels and arroyos (ditches are deadly, especially after a wildfire). Keep a **battery-powered radio** to listen for emergency updates, reports of weather and flash flooding, and news reports.

Have an **evacuation plan** in place and make sure all family members know it in case you need to leave your home for any reason.

Stay away from your home or business until fire officials tell you it is safe to return.

Do not drink or use water from the faucet until emergency officials say it is okay; water supply systems can be damaged during wildfires or post-fire flooding.

Be aware of and use extreme caution around trees, power poles and other tall objects that may have lost stability during the fire. Most burned structures and surfaces will be unstable. Stay out of burned forests in windstorms as burned trees are easily downed by wind. Do not touch any power lines.

Utilities: If there is no **power**, check to make sure the main breaker is on. If the breakers are on and power is still not present, contact the utility company. If you have a **propane tank or system**, contact a propane supplier, turn off valves on the system, and leave valves closed until the supplier inspects your system. If you have a **heating oil tank system**, contact a heating oil supplier for an inspection of your system before using.

Before beginning any cleanup effort, document damage with photographs and contact your insurance carrier.

Have a plan to care for **pets and livestock** after wildfire.

Finally, use caution and good judgment. Ultimately you are responsible for your own safety and well-being.

Safety Resources

Additional tips for staying safe can be found on the **www.afterwildfirenm.org** website under the “Immediate Safety” tab.

NOAA Weather Radio provides 24/7 information on watches, warnings and advisories from the National Weather Service. It does not cover all areas of New Mexico, and does require a special receiver that can be purchased at many retail outlets for less than \$40 USD. <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/abq/?n=wxradio>.

The **Emergency Alert System** broadcasts flash flood warnings on commercial radio and TV.

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) are emergency messages sent by authorized government alerting authorities through your mobile carrier, and include flash flood warnings. Mobile users are not charged for receiving these text-like alerts and are automatically enrolled to receive them.

FEMA recently launched an app that provides **email alerts and SMS messages** to the general public (<https://www.fema.gov/mobile-app>). Also, third party sources that deliver email and SMS weather alerts are listed at <http://www.weather.gov/subscribe>.

The **NMED Drinking Water Bureau** website (<http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/index.htm>) provides information on drinking water safety, or call 1-877-654-8720 Monday - Friday, 8-5 pm.

Contact your local animal control office or county extension office to find out if a pet or livestock shelter has been set up.

Mobilizing Your Community



Credit: US Forest Service.

Wildfires that create wide-scale damage require a community-scale response for recovery. One of the greatest challenges is coordinating such a large effort. Mobilizing your community is a crucial part of the process. Key points for community mobilization include:

- **Determine if Your Community Has a Plan:** To see the status of your community’s Hazard Mitigation Plan, contact your local fire department or the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Contact New Mexico State Forestry to see if you have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.
- **Identify a Post Fire Coordinator:** In small communities, subdivisions or neighborhoods, residents should appoint a **Post Fire Coordinator to work directly with local, state or federal agencies, emergency response officials** and others to address needs.
- **Clearly Identify Community Response Roles:** The Post Fire Coordinator and the community should clearly delineate the roles and responsibilities of individuals and groups.

- **Become Familiar with Federal and State Government Response Teams and Systems.**
- **Assess Your Community's Needs:** Take stock of what resources are available to you now. A list of questions to get you started is:
 - » Is there paid staff available to help after a wildfire?
 - » Who has technical and engineering skills to assist with on-the-ground rehabilitation?
 - » Who has writing skills to prepare grant proposals and to submit documents required to apply for assistance?
 - » Who are the administrators that can handle grants and attend funding-related meetings?
 - » Who can assist with immediate needs such as shelter, food, medications, supplies and emotional support?

If volunteers will be used for any of the above tasks, someone will be needed to recruit and manage volunteers. For more tips on working with volunteers, visit the After Wildfire Guide website (www.afterwildfirenm.org).

- **Communication:** A communication process is critical for mobilizing a community after a wildfire:
 - » Make sure the appropriate people know who the Post Fire Coordinator is and how and when to reach them.
 - » Determine how local officials, emergency response teams, stakeholders, and volunteers will work with your community team.
 - » Decide the best way to inform the broader community, such as public meetings, phone calls, radio, TV, signage boards, and communication through social media.
 - » Be sure to convey the hazards that exist after a wildfire.
 - » Find out if your local government or institutions (like labs and universities) have an emergency notification system that allows for alerts to residents and businesses. Encourage your team and residents to sign up if the system requires registration.

Reach Out for Immediate Resources

After a destructive wildfire, communities are in need of assistance and resources. However, most grants take time to apply for and receive. Early in the response phase, reach out for resources from the **New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Management (NMDHSEM)** (505-476-9600). You can find communities that have experienced wildfire by contacting the **New Mexico Association of Counties** (505-983-2101) and the **New Mexico Municipal League** (505-982-5573).

Who Can Help?



Credit: New Mexico State Forestry.

After a wildfire, it can be very confusing to figure out who can help landowners or communities. When wildfires affect an entire community, there are usually public meetings to provide current information on available services and programs. Some organizations that may help are listed below.

Help for Individuals, Families and Businesses

The **American Red Cross** can assist individuals and families with immediate emergency needs. Call 1-800-RED CROSS (1-800-733-2767) and ask for your local chapter, or visit www.redcross.org/newmexico.

The **Farm Service Agency (FSA)** offers emergency financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers or forestland owners to help them recover from the effects of natural disasters, including wildfires. Call 505-761-4900, visit your local FSA office, or go to www.fsa.usda.gov.

The **New Mexico Environment Department** can assist people in making sure their water supply is safe after a wildfire. Call 505-827-2855, or 877-654-8720 Monday – Friday, 8-5 or visit www.nmenv.state.nm.us.

New Mexico Human Services Department assists with applications for SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An expedited SNAP program exists to provide benefits within 7 days. Additionally, food lost in a disaster may be replaced if you are part of SNAP. Call 1-800-283-4465 or visit www.hsd.state.nm.us for more information.

New Mexico State Forestry (Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department) can conduct post-fire assessments and provide technical assistance to private landowners. For more information, call the main office at 505-476-3325, contact your local office, or visit www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) provides low-interest disaster loans with long-term repayment plans to qualifying individuals and businesses in a declared disaster area (either SBA administrative declaration or Presidential). Businesses and non-profits may qualify even if their property was not damaged (for example, if the fire affected profits due to decreased visitation). For more information, call 1-800-659-2955, visit www.sba.gov/disaster, or email disastercustomerservice@sba.gov.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts may provide help after a wildfire or natural disaster. Contact the New Mexico Association of Conservation Districts (NMACD) at 575-981-2400 or visit www.nmacd.org, or call the New Mexico Coalition of Conservation Districts at 505-832-1111 or visit www.nmccd.org.

Help for Communities

The **Natural Resources Conservation Service's Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)** program provides technical and financial assistance following natural disasters in order to prevent further damage from flooding, runoff and erosion. Applications must be sponsored by a public entity, such as a qualified tribal organization, a division of state government, a city, county or special district (irrigation, conservation, etc.) and be made within 60 days of the start of the event which caused the impairment. Matching funds are required, and timing of funding depends on availability at the national level. For more information, contact your local NRCS office or the main office at 505-761-4400, or visit www.nrcs.usda.gov.

The **New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NMDHSEM)** may provide grants to local governments, tribal entities and state agencies in Presidentially declared disaster areas to put in place measures that reduce the overall hazard to communities. For more information, visit www.nmdhsem.org or call 505-476-9600.

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): The USACE Albuquerque District has a suite of programs to assist communities and other governmental organizations to reduce flood risk after a wildfire, restore riparian ecosystems, and provide technical analyses related to water issues. The USACE also provides assistance in permitting of work in waterways after a wildfire has occurred. Visit www.spa.usace.army.mil to find more information.

Local Community Organizations

Some local volunteer groups and non-profits also offer relief services for communities in disaster situations:

The **Salvation Army** provides temporary assistance for qualifying individuals and families in need, including vouchers for rent and emergency and legal aid. Call 505-247-2462 for the number of your local chapter.

The **New Mexico Community Foundation** may provide funding to communities impacted by wildfire. For more information, call 505-820-6860 or visit www.nmcf.org.

The **2-1-1 Free Information and Referral Center** is available in some New Mexico communities and may offer information after a wildfire by dialing 2-1-1 on the telephone.

Self Help may provide assistance to residents of Los Alamos, northern Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and Taos counties. Call 505-662-4666 for more information.

Emotional Support after a Wildfire



Credit: Kari Greer.

Feelings such as overwhelming anxiety, constant worry, trouble sleeping and other depression-like symptoms are common responses to disasters and traumatic events. Most people need additional support in order to cope and move forward on the path of recovery. Survivors living in the impacted areas (including children and teens), loved ones of victims, first responders, and rescue and recovery workers are all at risk.

The **Disaster Distress Helpline** provides 365/24/7 phone- and text-based crisis counseling to anyone experiencing emotional distress related to disasters within the U.S. and its territories. Call 1-800-985-5990, **or text TalkWithUs to 66746 or Hablanos to 66746.**

Agora Crisis Center at the University of New Mexico is available to help in any crisis. Call 505-277-3013 or 866-HELP-1-NM (866-435-7166), or visit www.unm.edu/~agora. Agora can also chat online.

Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico: Call 1-800-206-1656, a 24-hour crisis line.

NAMI Help Line (National Alliance on Mental Illness): Information and referral service, **1-800-950-NAMI (6264)**, Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., EST.

New Mexico Crisis and Access Line: Call 1-855-NMCRISIS (662-7474) or visit www.nmcrisisline.com.

New Mexico Suicide Prevention Coalition: Call 1-855-662-7474, or visit www.nmsuicideprevention.org.

ACROSS: Association of Christians Reaching Out in Service and Support, www.acrossweb.us.

For information on helping children deal with disaster, visit www.fema.gov or request a copy of FEMA 478 *Helping Children Cope with Disaster* at 1-800-480-2520. You can also visit the Department of Homeland Security website for resources at www.ready.gov.

Caring For Your Pets and Livestock

Wildfire also poses a threat to your pets and livestock. When it comes to animal care, some things to consider before and after a wildfire include:

Pets

- The accepted sequence for safety and evacuation is **people first, then pets, then livestock, and then property.**
- Make sure your pet has some kind of **identification**, ideally a collar with a tag that has your contact information on it. Microchips also help; make sure you have at least one non-local contact person listed on your pet's chip registration in case local phones are out.
- **If possible, do not leave animals behind.**
- Human evacuation shelters generally **do not allow pets** except for service animals.
- **Pet evacuation shelters** are often available. To find out more about the location of shelters and other services available to pet owners, call **Animal Protection of New Mexico** at 505-265-2322.

Livestock

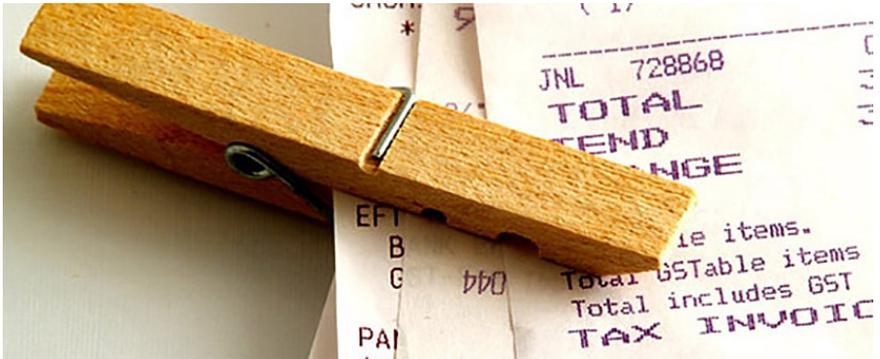
- **Evacuation centers for livestock** are usually located at county fairgrounds. Call your county emergency manager or the livestock board to find out more about these facilities. The **New Mexico Livestock Board** (505-841-6161) and its partners assist in evacuations and work to make sure any livestock that had to be evacuated during a fire are claimed by their owners.
- **Report location, identification and disposition of your livestock** to the authorities responding to the fire.
- **After you have been allowed to return to your property**, it is important to locate your livestock and ensure they have access to high-quality forage with a protein and mineral supplement and good water. Check surviving livestock for injury, and have them inspected by a vet. Check your animals for **injuries from fences** and check your fences for damage from fleeing animals.
- After wildfire, be sure your livestock are pastured somewhere **safe from post-fire flooding**, if possible.
- The **State Veterinarian** can be reached at 505-841-6161.

Post Fire Treatments

Following a destructive wildfire, landowners and communities will need to assess the surrounding landscape and determine how best to affect restorative treatments. Immediate concern should be for the stabilization of soils to help prevent erosion. Because New Mexico has such diverse topography, there is no “one size fits all” treatment for the landscape.

The After Wildfire Guide website (www.afterwildfirenm.org) has an in-depth section dedicated to post-fire landscape treatments. This information can be downloaded and printed from this site. You may also call State Forestry at 505-345-2200 for a paper copy of the treatment guide.

Financial and Funding Tips



Tips for Individuals

Experiencing a destructive wildfire can be financially stressful, and even, in some cases, devastating. Having good records and photos stored in another location (e.g., safe deposit box) can assist with insurance and other claims. Below are some financial tips to assist individuals, families and businesses at this difficult time.

- **Document, document, document:** Take pictures of your property (and provide 'before' images if they are available). Photograph all damage from multiple angles to help with insurance claims and applications for assistance programs. Taking pictures is one of the single most important things you can do to help yourself. **Keep all of your receipts** from restoration and recovery projects.
- **If you have insurance, contact your insurance agent as soon as possible.** The Insurance Information Institute provides answers to *Frequently Asked Questions* about wildfire and insurance at www.iii.org.
- **Look into flood insurance:** A top priority after a wildfire is flood preparedness. To find out more about flood insurance, go to www.floodsmart.gov or call 1-888-379-9531.
- **Contact your lenders** as soon as possible if your financial obligations cannot be met due to wildfire. For example, if you cannot pay your mortgage, you have more options if you work with your lenders sooner rather than later.

- **Contact your County Emergency Manager:** Your local Emergency Manager needs to track damages and impacts to help determine whether your community qualifies for disaster assistance. Contact the NM Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to find the Emergency Manager for your area, 505-476-9600.
- **If you have irreplaceable and invaluable items,** get them out of harm's way, if it is possible to do so safely. Even if the wildfire is over, flooding may be a very real risk.

Tips for Communities

After a wildfire, one of the most important tasks in community response is identifying and applying for disaster assistance. Be aware that financial assistance processes often take more time than anticipated.

- **Fund Immediate Threats:** After your community has experienced a wildfire, you need to immediately assess the post-fire flood threat. There may only be days to weeks between when the fire is controlled and when the rains start. **The first task is to identify what funds are available in the community for immediate use,** and to prioritize projects that will provide the most expedient protection with those funds.
- **Do not assume that FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) assistance is all you need.** A Presidential Disaster Declaration must be established in order for a community to be eligible for FEMA funding. Additional funding will likely be needed to match or supplement what FEMA provides.
- **Document, document, document:** It is important for communities to document damage. Take pictures of your community to document damage, particularly to infrastructure such as bridges, and provide 'before' images if they are available. Document all damage from multiple angles. Documentation is critical for grant applications, and for most grants, documenting mitigation practices and results and saving receipts is *mandatory*.
- **Follow procurement guidelines and follow funding requirements:** Procurement is the acquisition of goods, services or works from an outside

source. If you receive government funding, you must follow federal and state procurement guidelines. ***If you do not, your funding may be taken back.*** Ensure you know and comply with the requirements of each grant.

- **Permitting** is often required for on-the-ground work. For information, contact your county's permitting department, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- **Leadership roles:** Make sure local government leaders understand that their role extends beyond applying for assistance. As the community's official representative, they are responsible for tracking applications and pressing for action when necessary.
- **Organize a funding team:** Putting together a grant application under a tight deadline after a disaster is difficult. You will be more effective if you take time up front to organize qualified staff and volunteers and to partner with other stakeholders in the planning stage. Delegate tasks to those who have the required skills and are committed to meeting the time constraints.

Key Items When Considering Funding Opportunities

Fundraising after a wildfire can be confusing and time consuming. Before applying for funding, evaluate whether an application can be completed before the deadline, and whether the community can meet the grant requirements within the time required. Evaluate whether grant funding will be available before work is scheduled to begin and whether the needed repairs can wait until grant funds are available. Make sure the recordkeeping requirements for each funding source are followed, such as compliance reports, accounting and audit obligations, photos and receipts. Finally, be sure that receiving funding from one source does not limit the funds that you might receive from another. For example, receiving some federal funding may disqualify you for other federal grants. Ask a lot of questions.

Make the Most of Volunteers and In-Kind Donations

In-kind work and donations often count as match for funding, but will need to be carefully documented. Most "match" must be an approved part of a grant agreement. Scrutinize the match eligibility and documentation requirements for each type of grant.

Flood Information

What is a Flood?

A flash flood is a rapid increase in flow along a stream channel that may allow the water to overflow channel banks and cause a flood. Typically during monsoon season (July through September) the time between the storm event upstream and the arrival of the flood downstream is short, often under an hour. If this flood contains rocks, trees and other debris, it is termed a debris flow. Floods and debris flows can be deadly.



Flood Event in Peralta Canyon, August 22, 2011. Credit: Phoebe Suina.

The National Weather Service provides information on potential flooding in your area. They have a three-tier warning system to alert citizens of the threat posed by developing weather systems:

- **Flood Watch:** Flooding is possible. Conditions are favorable for flooding but flooding is not definite.
- **Flood Warning:** Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- **Flash Flood Warning:** A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.

Floods Following Wildfire

In New Mexico, the biggest threat from wildfire, both in terms of life-safety and damages, comes from post-fire flooding. Changes due to wildfire can cause upstream areas to shed large amounts of rainfall. Because of this, even modest rainstorms over a burned area can result in flash flooding downstream. These floods are typically much larger for a given sized storm than they were before the wildfire, so flooding is likely to be much more extensive following wildfire, endangering properties previously considered safe from flooding. These floodwaters typically transport surface debris such as downed trees, boulders, and gravel.

If a wildfire burns upstream of your community, flooding is much more likely than before the fire.



*Debris Flow in Peralta Canyon, August 19, 2012.
Credit: Ryan Weiss.*



*Burned slopes near Santa Clara Canyon, NM
following 2011 Las Conchas Wildfire.
Credit: Santa Clara Pueblo.*

Many areas in New Mexico are at an increased flood risk due to wildfires in recent years. Residents and businesses in areas downstream of a wildfire need to be aware of the hazards they face, the steps they can take to reduce their risk, and resources that may be available to assist them.

Steps to Take Before the Flood

Safeguarding your possessions and preparing your home should be carried out prior to the flood. Detailed checklists to help you minimize flood risk to your loved ones and property are available in the After Wildfire Guide (www.afterwildfirenm.org).

Re-evaluate Your Need for Flood Insurance

Insurance typically does not cover flooding. Because post-wildfire floods are typically more extensive than before wildfires, individuals and businesses downstream of wildfires need to reassess their flood risk and re-evaluate the need to purchase flood insurance even if they were previously outside the flood zone.

FEMA has published almost 100,000 individual Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). See your map and learn how to read it so you can make informed decisions about protecting your property.

To find out more about flood insurance or mapping go to <https://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart> or call 1-888-379-9531.

Steps to Take After the Flood

- Using a battery-operated radio, listen to NOAA Weather Radio for the latest emergency information.
- Use phones only for emergency calls. Stay away from damaged areas. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- As soon as floodwater levels have dropped, and it is safe to do so, start the recovery process by taking an inventory of the damaged areas of your home, as well as assessing what is not damaged.
 - » Call your insurance agent to file a claim.
 - » Check for structural damage before re-entering your home.
 - » Take photos of any floodwater in your home and save any damaged personal property.
 - » Make a list of damaged or lost items. Some damaged items may require disposal, so keep photographs of these items.

- » Boil water for drinking and food preparation until authorities tell you that your water supply is safe.
 - » Prevent mold by removing wet contents immediately.
 - » Wear gloves and boots to clean and disinfect. Wet items should be cleaned with a pine-oil cleanser and bleach, completely dried, and monitored for several days for any fungal growth and odors.
- Find and contact your county's Emergency Manager at www.nmdhsem.org for additional direction or assistance on what to do next.

Contact Information

American Red Cross: 1-800-RED CROSS (800-733-2767),
www.redcross.org/newmexico.

Farm Service Agency: Call 505-761-4900, visit your local FSA office, or go to www.fsa.usda.gov.

Fire Information for New Mexico: <http://nmfireinfo.com>; for fire restrictions and closures call 1-877-864-6985.

The National Weather Service provides active alerts on weather across the nation. Visit www.weather.gov.

Natural Resources Conservation Service: Main office in Albuquerque: 505-761-4400, contact your local NRCS office, or visit www.nrcs.usda.gov.

The **New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management:** 505-476-9600, www.nmdhsem.org.

The **New Mexico Environment Department:** Call 505-827-2855, or 877-654-8720 Monday – Friday, 8-5 or visit www.nmenv.state.nm.us.

New Mexico State Forestry: 505-476-3325, www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD.

The New Mexico Livestock Board: 505-841-6161.

New Mexico Human Services Department, Food Assistance:
Call 1-800-283-4465 or visit www.hsd.state.nm.us for more resources.



Credit: Kari Greer.

The Salvation Army: Call the Albuquerque location for the number of your local area at 505-247-2462.

Self Help: For the residents of Los Alamos, northern Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and Taos Counties, 505-662-4666.

The Small Business Administration: 1-800-659-2955, disastercustomerservice@sba.gov or visit www.sba.gov/disaster.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts: The New Mexico Association of Conservation Districts (NMACD) at 575-981-2400, www.nmacd.org/swcds; New Mexico Coalition of Conservation Districts at 505-832-1111, www.nmccd.org.

US Army Corps of Engineers: Readiness and Contingency Operations at USACE – Albuquerque District: 505-342-3269.

2-1-1 Free Information and Referral Center: Some communities in New Mexico have the 2-1-1 telephone service that may offer information after a wildfire.

My Local Contacts

Use this page to fill in information for local contacts that may be of assistance after a wildfire:

Non-Emergency Law Enforcement: _____

Local Red Cross: _____

Local Salvation Army: _____

Local Soil and Water Conservation District: _____

Local US Forest Service Office: _____

Local NRCS Field Office: _____

Local Farm Service Agency Office: _____

Local NM State Forestry District: _____

County Emergency Manager: _____

Post Fire Coordinator: _____

Hospital: _____

Veterinarian: _____

Insurance Contact Information: _____

Other Contacts as Needed: _____



Credit: US Army Corps of Engineers.

PHOTO CREDITS:

Cover photos: Courtesy of Kari Greer and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. A special thank you to Kari Greer, professional photographer (www.kariphotos.com), for the use of her wildfire images for this guide.



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