Understanding the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program

Supporting Local and State Response to Wildfire Disasters

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- FMAG Overview & Governing Framework
- Eligibility & Declaration Criteria
- Wildfire Impact Data
- Eligible Costs (Categories B, H, Z)
- Grants Management & Appeals



Governing Documents

Statutes (Law)

Regulations





Key Governing Documents for FMAG

- Stafford Act Section 420
 - Authorizes FMAG assistance to state and local governments
 - Allows essential and hazard mitigation assistance (Sec. 403 & 404)
- 44 CFR Part 204
 - Core rules for FMAG program operations
- 2 CFR Part 200
 - Federal cost principles and audit rules for all grants



Key Governing Documents for FMAG

FEMA/State Agreement

- Legally binding agreement between FEMA & the state
- Required before funds can be obligated
- Types of Agreement
 - FEMA/State
 - FEMA/Tribal
- Key Features
 - Valid for calendar year
 - Attachment C: Fire-specific grants terms





FMAG Roles & Responsibilities

State

Submits FMAG request to FEMA Region
FEMA Region
Receive, evaluates, and decides on declaration request

• U. S. Forestry Principal Advisor

Provides technical fire analysis to the region





Fire Management Assistance Grant Program and Policy Guide

FP-104-21-0002 / June 2021



Eligibility Standards Under FMAG

Eligible work must be:

- The legal responsibility of the applicant
- Required as a result of the declared fire
- Located within the designated area



FMAG Criteria

Threat Level

- Threatens to become a major disaster
- Threats to lives and improved property

Critical Assets at Risk

- Critical infrastructure (power, water, communication)
- Critical watershed areas

Resource Conditions

- Availability of state and local firefighting resources
 - High fire danger conditions
 - Potential economic impact



Wildfire Impact Overview

- Fire Scope & Threats to Community
 - Total acres burned, fire size and containment status
 - Name, location, and population of communities at risk
 - Number of threatened residences/businesses
 - Primary versus secondary homes
 - Mandatory or voluntary evacuations
 - Number of evacuees and shelter usage



Wildfire Impact Overview

- Threats to Infrastructure and Facilities
 - Buildings, utilities, roads and bridges
 - Critical infrastructure (power, water, communications)
 - Recreational areas, public-use facilities, equipment



Fire Environment & Context

Land ownership breakdown (state, tribal, private)

- Percentage of fire on each land type
- ICS form 209 Incident Status Summary
- Fire severity, topographical, or resource maps



Environmental & Resource Impacts

Watershed, flood control, and irrigation systems

Wildlife habitat, spawning areas, and cultural resources

Economic risks to agriculture, forestry, or tourism



Response & Conditions

- State/local burn bans in effect
- Resource commitment across jurisdictions
- Current and forecasted 24-hour weather
- Known or suspected cause of fire (e.g., lightning, arson)



FMAG Categories



Category B – Emergency Protective Measures



Category H – Firefighting Activities



Category Z – Administrative Costs



Category B Emergency Protective Measures

Evacuation and sheltering
Emergency medical care
Search and rescue operations
Law enforcement and public safety



Category H Fire Suppression Activities

Personnel overtime and backfill
Equipment use and repair
Temporary repairs from fire suppression damage



Category Z State Administrative Costs

Grant application and documentation Audit and compliance activities Subgrants and coordinating with FEMA



Incident Period

- The time interval during which the declared fire occurs
- The incident start date is the date that the request is approved
- The incident end dates are not usually established until the fire is controlled
- Established by the Regional Administrator, in consultation with the GAR and Principal Advisor
- Costs must generally be incurred during the incident period to be eligible



Individual Assistance

- Individual Assistance (IA) for FMAG's is only provided in the event the state requests and receives a major declaration for the wildfire
- Costs for IA expenses will be reimbursed under the major declaration, not the FMAG declaration





Adding Counties After Declaration

- State may request to add counties
- Must justify need for assistance
- FEMA evaluates each request
- Denials can be appealed



Appeal of a Denied Declaration Request

- One opportunity to appeal
- Must be submitted by the State within 30 days of notice of denial
- Regional Administrator reviews the appeal and forwards a recommendation to FEMA Headquarters
- FEMA Headquarters makes an appeal determination within 90 days
- FEMA Headquarters decision is final



Grants Management

- All FMAG grants must follow grants management regulations, which includes:
 - Verifying eligible costs
 - Providing a period to appeal FEMA's determination
 - Audits
 - Closeout



Fire Complex

- A State may submit a request for a FMAG declaration for a fire complex
- A fire complex is defined as two or more individual fires located in the same general area, which are assigned to a single Incident Commander
- Even though an entire complex may be designated in a declaration request, not all fires within the complex will automatically qualify for assistance
- Coordinated strategies





What FMAG does (and doesn't) cover

 Key responsibilities for local/state roles

 Where to find more guidance



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