

Dear Reader / Reviewer:

One goal of this project was to continue to build on the ‘lessons learned’ that were shared with us as this Playbook was compiled and pay them forward. If all or some portion of the work detailed herein can be of use to your organization or community, please request permission to use it. We will be tracking activity around the use of the Playbook outside our locale to help create a feedback loop and share updates as they arise.

Please email halie.cunningham@routtwildfire.org to request permission to use any portion of the Playbook.

Thank you for looking and providing any feedback.

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J. Natural & Cultural Resource Recovery

J.1. Purpose

Northwest Colorado is unique because it has retained its relative “remoteness” and nostalgic charm longer than other areas of Colorado and the wider American West. This is not because it is immune to “progress”. Indeed, it was progress that caused the violent displacement of its original stewards, the Ute People. It was progress that destroyed Colorado’s only timed geyser at the Steamboat Spring, along with 100 other rare mineral springs. It was progress that has irrevocably altered the Yampa’s aquatic ecosystem. Perhaps it was the perils of progress that eventually compelled people to start exercising careful forethought about this area’s development. The Yampa Valley’s remaining open spaces, heritage ranches, rodeos, cabins, historic downtowns, festivals, elk herds, hot springs, backroads, free-flowing rivers, Champagne Powder®, and wilderness areas - the characteristics that make it so meaningful to so many - have been preserved because its people paused, considered the tarnish of progress, and decided to start stewarding the land, the past, and the future again. This chapter asks this of us, but in regard to wildfire preparedness and the recovery. This chapter will only scratch the surface of post-wildfire watershed, public and private land restoration, and cultural resource recovery, providing context to existing mitigation and recovery efforts in these areas, and offering recommendations for further action.

Colorado Resiliency Framework Priorities in Natural & Cultural Resource Recovery

Agriculture & Food

Cultivate a robust state and local food system, from agriculture to distribution and consumption.

- Strategy 1 - **Promote and protect working lands.**
- Strategy 3 - **Support innovations and new markets.**
- Strategy 5 - **Integrate food and agriculture into local planning.**

Climate & Natural Hazard Resilience

Reduce Colorado's risk from climate change and natural hazards through integrated land use, ecosystem, and natural resource planning, management, and investment.

- Strategy 1 - **Align climate change data, metrics, and standards.**
- Strategy 2 - **Resiliency watershed-based management and best practices planning and project identification.**
- Strategy 3 - **Integrate forest health and wildfire risk mitigation into land use and development processes to reduce wildfire risk and exposure.**
- Strategy 4 - **Build local capacity, resources, and incentives to implement resiliency projects.**

Community Capacity

Empower Colorado communities to improve local resilience, equity, and capacity.

- Strategy 2 - **Develop and deploy community engagement and civic capacity tools.**
- Strategy 3 - **Strengthen local resilience planning and peer networks.**

Natural & Cultural Resources Recovery Objectives

- ★ The LTRG (if formed) has at least one representative for natural environment recovery and one representative for cultural resource recovery.
- ★ Recovery projects lead with watershed restoration as priority to ultimately benefit all stakeholders. Community, economic, infrastructure, forest, and agriculture recovery projects are coordinated and aligned with watershed recovery projects.
- ★ The WRAPs completed in Routt County inform many of the recommendations for wildfire mitigation and recovery cited in this playbook, not just in Section J.
- ★ The arts and cultural places and practices are embedded into the community's recovery. It is understood that this is essential to restoring the collective's relationship to place.
- ★ People who have historically been excluded and erased from Routt County's stories and cultural spaces are invited to help redesign and rebuild them.
- ★ Innovative, state, local and regional funding mechanisms and project collaborations are utilized (or expanded) to mitigate the funding and capacity gaps the lack of federal funding and support created.

- ★ Routt County is ready to receive NRCS EWP funds as soon as possible post-wildfire.

Table J.1. Proposed Lead Agencies - Natural & Cultural Resources

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to consult a LTRG pre and post-wildfire and / or lead or support Natural & Cultural Resource Recovery objectives. This list is not exhaustive.

Lead Agencies & CBOs
• Bureau of Land Management • Colorado State Forest Service • Colorado Water Conservation Board • Environmental Protection Agency • Farm Service Agency • History Colorado • National Endowment for the Arts • Natural Resource Conservation Service • Routt County Conservation District • Upper Yampa Water Conservancy District • U.S. Forest Service • Yampa-White-Green Basin Roundtable

Table J.2. Federal and State Funding Sources for Natural & Cultural Resource Recovery

Note: Only Federal and State assistance is listed in this table, not local or regional programs.

Program Name	Gov. Agency	Description
Clean Water Act Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Grants	EPA > CDPHE	funds NPS projects to help meet its two overarching objectives to restore and protect water bodies from NPS pollution
Colorado IRA Urban & Community Forestry Grant Program	CSFS	Tree planting, pruning, removal and watering, Irrigation installation, urban forest management plans, capacity building activities, tree inventories, green career development, urban wood utilization for disproportionately impacted areas
Colorado Water Plant Grants	CWCB	qualifying projects include land use planning and conservation, watershed health and recreation, and agricultural
Colorado Watershed Assembly's Healthy Rivers Fund	CWCB	Grants money to on-the-ground projects contributing to cleaner water, healthier wildlife habitat, and improved recreation

Colorado Watershed Restoration Program Special Release - Wildfire Ready Watershed	CWCB	Grant guidelines and application; funding of this iteration runs through December 30th, 2026
Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	FSA	Provides emergency funding / technical assistance to farmers / ranchers to rehab farmland damaged by natural disasters
Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)	FSA	Provides payments to eligible owners of non-industrial private forest land in order to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by a natural disaster
Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQUIP)	NRCS	Offers technical and financial assistance for working lands to keep land in production while also conserving and enhancing ecosystem services
Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP)	NRCS	Recovery effort aimed at relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused by natural disasters
FEMA Individual Assistance (IA)	FEMA	
FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	FEMA	provides supplemental grants to communities to respond and recover from major disasters; encourages protection of damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during recovery process
Flood & Drought Response Fund	CWCB	not a formal grant program, with established guidelines or timelines or applications. It is by design an as-needed program to react to circumstances.
Forest Restoration & Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant Program	CSFS	supports mitigation, forest health and restoration, fuels reduction, and capacity building; All proposals must benefit more than one individual, must be located within, or within close proximity to, the WUI as defined in the Colorado Forest Atlas WUI Map Layer.
Our Town Grant	NEA	National Endowment for the Arts' creative placemaking grant program; "These projects integrate arts, culture, and design into local efforts to strengthen communities over the long term".
RESTORE Colorado Program	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	funds at-scale habitat restoration, stewardship projects on public and private lands that have the greatest benefit for wildlife and local communities
Restoring Colorado's Forests Fund Program	CSFS	a donor-funded program established to provide no-cost seedlings to landowners whose properties

		have been impacted by wildfires and other natural disasters.
Water Supply Reserve Grant Funds (WSRP)	CWCB	provides funding to assist Colorado water users in addressing their critical water supply issues and interest.; must be approved by YWGBRT before application submittal
Wildfire Mitigation Incentives for Local Government Grant Program	CSFS	provides state support through competitive grant funds to match revenue raised by local governments for forest management or fuels reduction, or for local governments to expand existing, long-term programs dedicated to forest management and wildfire mitigation

* indicates an assistance program which will likely not be available if a wildfire is not appointed a federally-declared disaster

J.3. Watershed Restoration

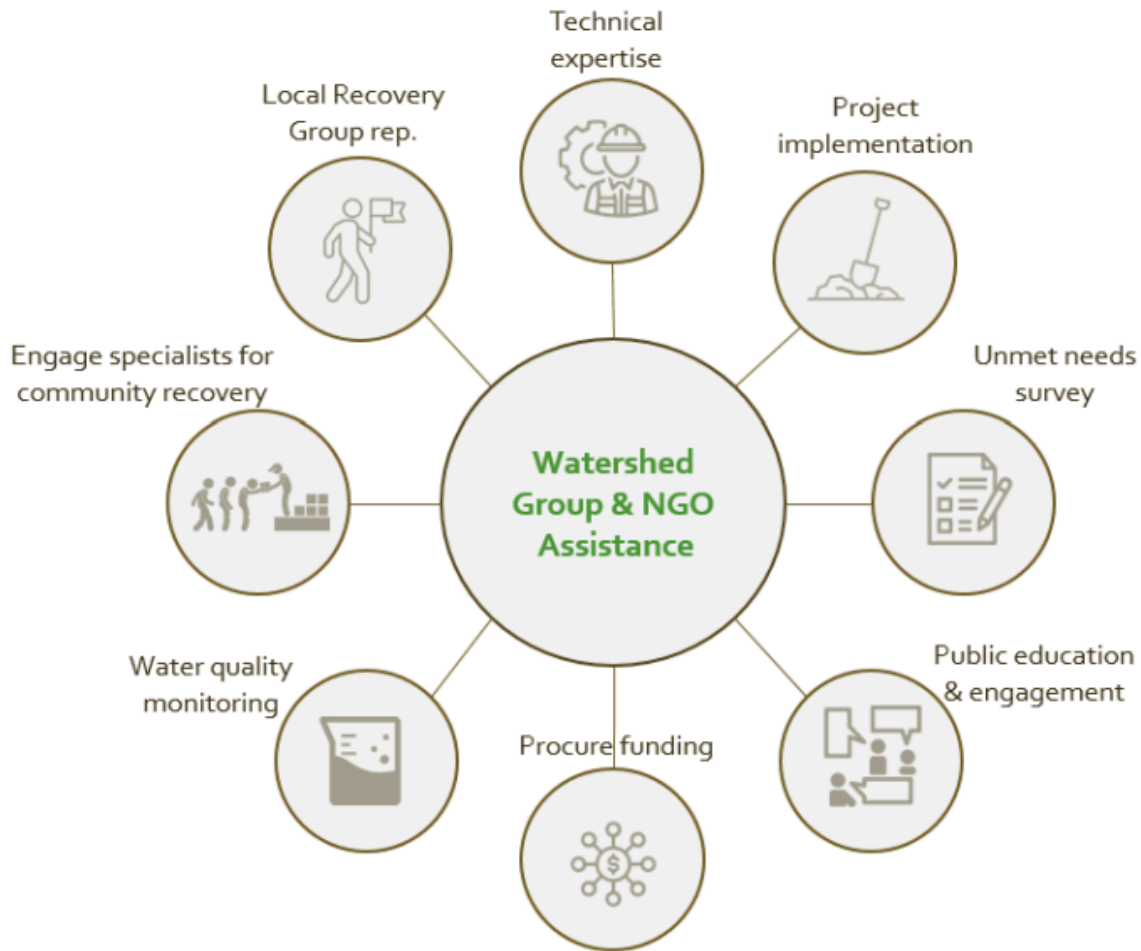


Figure J.2. - The many ways local watershed groups and non-profit organizations can assist in watershed restoration on private lands after a wildfire, (Colorado Post Fire Recovery Playbook, 2021)

The devastating 2013 floods forever changed Colorado's disaster recovery programs. The **CWCB and DOLA**, along with many partners of various jurisdictions and types, implemented 67 recovery projects between 2013 and 2018 (Colorado EWP Program, n.d.). **In flooding, (or post-fire flooding) disasters that impact multiple watersheds and governments, it is likely, as was the case in 2013, that the CWCB will assume the role of lead agency**, with the responsibilities of managing all of the restoration programs, developing goals and objectives for watershed recovery, establishing a

technical assistance team, and providing the administrative infrastructure to manage recovery funding.

“Consolidating recovery leadership with a qualified agency allows greater negotiating power over all aspects of recovery including funding timelines, match funding, and pushing the boundaries of what recovery can look like. Centralized project sponsorship allows for the possibility of programmatic permitting, a strategy which can reduce costs, expedite timelines, and facilitate more creative and robust project designs. A centrally-lead recovery program is critical to avoiding wasteful spending and duplication of efforts, especially as this relates to project design, sequencing, and buyouts.”

- Colorado Water Conservation Board

The tools, plans, lessons learned, and project management, and technical resources for these projects, most of which were completed through NRCS’s [Emergency Watershed Protection Program](#), now live at the links provided in this paragraph. **This resource library can be used by anyone needing to rehabilitate streams after natural disasters.** The [Project Management page](#) provides resources on EWP project requirements, cos-shares and local match funding, and contracts and invoicing. The [Recovery Planning page](#) offers useful planning templates and guidelines, such as scope of work and RFP outlines and individual stream recovery plans. The [Design and Permitting page](#) includes project engineering guidance and technical guidance on revegetation. The [“Human Element” page](#) houses communication guidance and outreach protocols for reconstruction projects and landowner handbooks. The [Implementation page](#) includes templates and checklists for construction projects. The [Adaptive Management and Monitoring page](#) offers methodologies for stream recovery project monitoring. **Recovery project monitoring, especially on private or city-owned properties, is often and would likely be carried out by local non-profit organizations such as Friends of the Yampa, YVSC, CCALT, and Yampatika, or land managers like the CSFS or the USFS, if the project is on state or federal land.** Volunteer groups, such as **Friends of Stagecoach**, can also facilitate recovery monitoring. The **River Watch** program provides a robust framework for volunteer crowdsourcing of water quality indicators throughout the state. Friends of the Yampa coordinates volunteer River Watch monitoring for the **Scorecard and Y-Stew Programs** already. **See Figure I.2.** for other ways nonprofits and citizen scientists support watershed recovery projects.

Watershed Restoration Objectives

- ★ A local water expert is a core representative in the LTRG and oversees any potential committee formed to tackle watershed restoration objectives post-wildfire.
- ★ Watershed recovery projects integrate green infrastructure and nature-based solutions to habitat loss, pollution, sedimentation, flooding, wildfire, recreation, public health, and prolonged drought.
- ★ Recovery projects advance the visions and goals of the relevant, existing integrated stream and watershed management plans, CAP, and HMP.
- ★ Community, economic, infrastructure, forest, and agriculture recovery projects are coordinated and aligned with watershed recovery projects.

Table J.3. Proposed Supporting Agencies - Watershed Restoration

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to consult a LTRG pre and post-wildfire and / or lead or support Natural Environment Recovery objectives for watershed restoration. This list is not exhaustive.

Lead Agencies:
• See Table J.1.
Support Organizations: Local Private, Gov, & Non-Profit:
• Friends of Stagecoach • Friends of the Yampa • Local municipal water districts • Morrison Creek Water Conservation District • Mt. Werner Water • Routt County Wildfire Mitigation Council • Steamboat Metro Water District • The Nature Conservancy • Trout Unlimited • Yampa River Collaborative • Yampa River Fund • Yampatika • Yampa Valley Sustainability Council
Support Organizations: Regional
• Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed • Colorado Parks & Wildlife

• Colorado Rural Water Association • Colorado River District • Headwaters of the Colorado • National Forest Foundation • River Network
Support Agencies: State Government
• CDPHE
Support Agencies: Federal Government
• USGS

J.5. Local Needs and Possible Solutions

A local advantage exists in the watershed restoration department because there are many passionate water professionals and CBOs in the Yampa Valley doing the restoration work shown in Figure J.1., just not currently in the context of wildfire recovery. These CBOs and quasi-government entities have worked hard to write vision and guidance parameters, such as the Yampa River Integrated Stream Management Plan, to serve as foundational plans and reference documents for the Yampa River's development. The **YWGBRT, Friends of the Yampa, YVSC, Yampatika, UYWCD, RCWMC, and CAA** all maintain public education and engagement as core tenants of their missions, and would continue to do so in post-wildfire circumstances. The YWGBRT (which is the grassroots gatekeeper of some **CWCB** grant funding), the **Colorado River District**, and UYWCD are currently primary funders of education, water monitoring, water infrastructure, and river restoration projects in Routt County and beyond, and would likely continue to provide funding during recovery. There are also smaller grant funds, such as the **Yampa River Fund**, which would likely provide funds for recovery projects, in addition to the funding sources listed in Table J.2.. UYWCD recently began conducting water quality measurements in and around Stagecoach Reservoir, a water body of concern situated closer to the headwaters of the Yampa. This data and continued monitoring of Stagecoach would be crucial to understand an upstream wildfire's effect on the entire watershed. In addition, Friends of the Yampa conducts extensive water quality and river ecosystem assessments via their **Yampa River Scorecard Project**, which is a holistic river health assessment of the Yampa from headwaters in the Flat Tops Wilderness to its confluence with the Green. Different segments of the Yampa (and the Elk) are assessed each summer on a continuous, revolving schedule. As an evolution of the Yampa River Scorecard Project, Friends of the Yampa is in the beginning phases of their new **Yampa Stewardship (Y-Stew)**

program, which will create a network of volunteer river stewards who collect water quality and riverscape data to monitor the progress of river and riparian restoration projects that have been informed by the Yampa River Integrated Stream Management Plan and Scorecard Project data. The Y-Stew program also seeks to gather citizens' input on how they would like the Yampa River's health and conservation to be improved. **YVSC** already implements riparian and wet meadow restoration projects in the Yampa watershed via their **Re-Tree program** and their **LTPBR projects** in California Park. The **City of Steamboat Springs, Trout Unlimited, TNC, Mt. Werner Water District, CAA, and UYWCD** also implement watershed restoration projects throughout the Yampa River watershed, and would continue to do so post-wildfire.

As of 2025, there are three **Wildfire Ready Action Plans** (WRAP) in various stages of development happening in the Yampa watershed. The "Bear River" WRAP, which was awarded to UYWCD, is analyzing the headwaters area of the Bear River, near the Flat Tops Wilderness. The "Steamboat Front" WRAP, awarded to **Colorado Cattlemen's Agricultural Land Trust** (CCALT), is analyzing multiple Yampa River tributaries and the main stem of the Yampa through the Steamboat Springs area. The Little Snake WRAP is in its initial stages and analyses have not begun, but this WRAP was awarded to **Headwaters of the Colorado** (HoC), and will cover the Elk River and Little Snake River headwaters in northern Routt County. Between these three WRAPs, the majority of Routt County's watersheds will be analyzed for wildfire risk to water, land and infrastructure values. WRAPs are awarded by the CWCB, and are meant to refine wildfire susceptibility evaluations to local scales. WRAPs provide guidance on both pre-fire mitigation and post-fire mitigation and recovery, (Local Framework, n.d.). The research, post-fire hazard and susceptibility analyses inform mitigation and potential recovery projects through technical expertise and local knowledge.

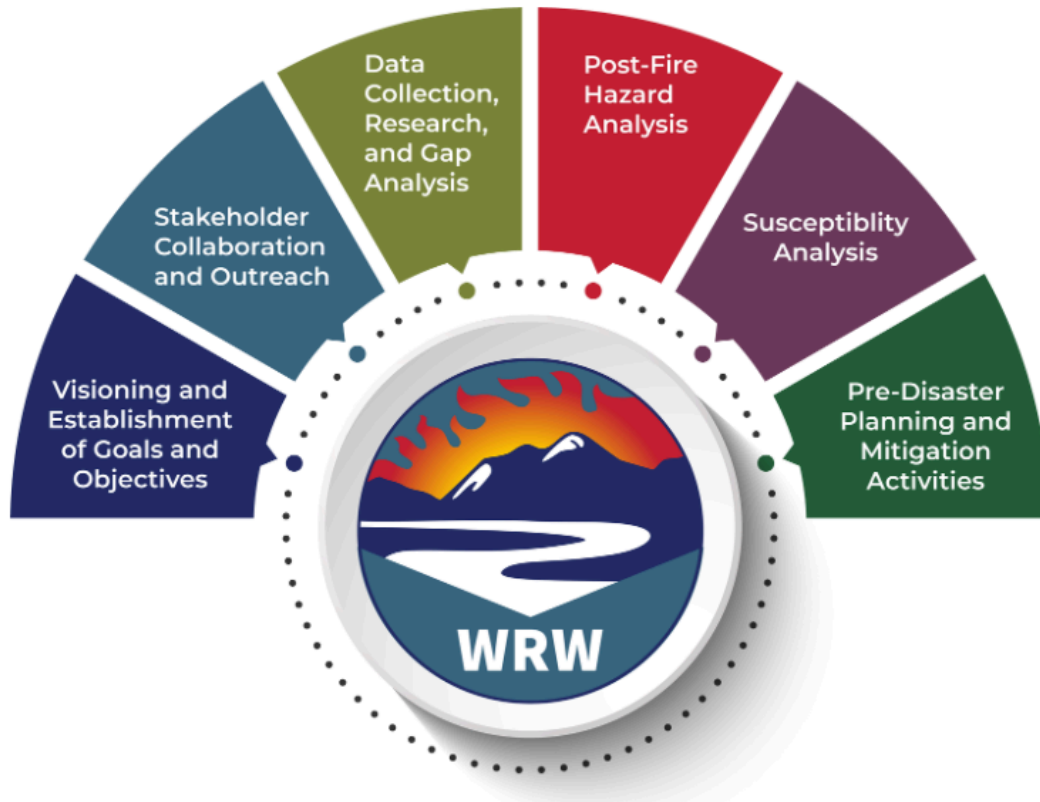


Figure J.2. - The major elements of a wildfire ready action plan; The WRAPs being completed in Routt County should inform many of the recommendations for wildfire mitigation and recovery cited in this playbook.

In addition to the WRAPs, Mt. Werner Water District, which provides drinking water to Steamboat Springs residents, completed a wildfire protection plan for the Fish Creek watershed where this drinking water is sourced in **. Fish Creek drainage was identified as critical infrastructure with very high wildfire risk, and back-up water sources were, at the time, underdeveloped.

Friends of the Yampa, YVSC, CAA, CCALT (private landowner relationships), USFWS / CPW on Monger Ranch
DWR, municipalities, water infrastructure owners (i.e. Ditch riders, private landowners, Tri-State / CPW, UYWCD) engage with recovery experts

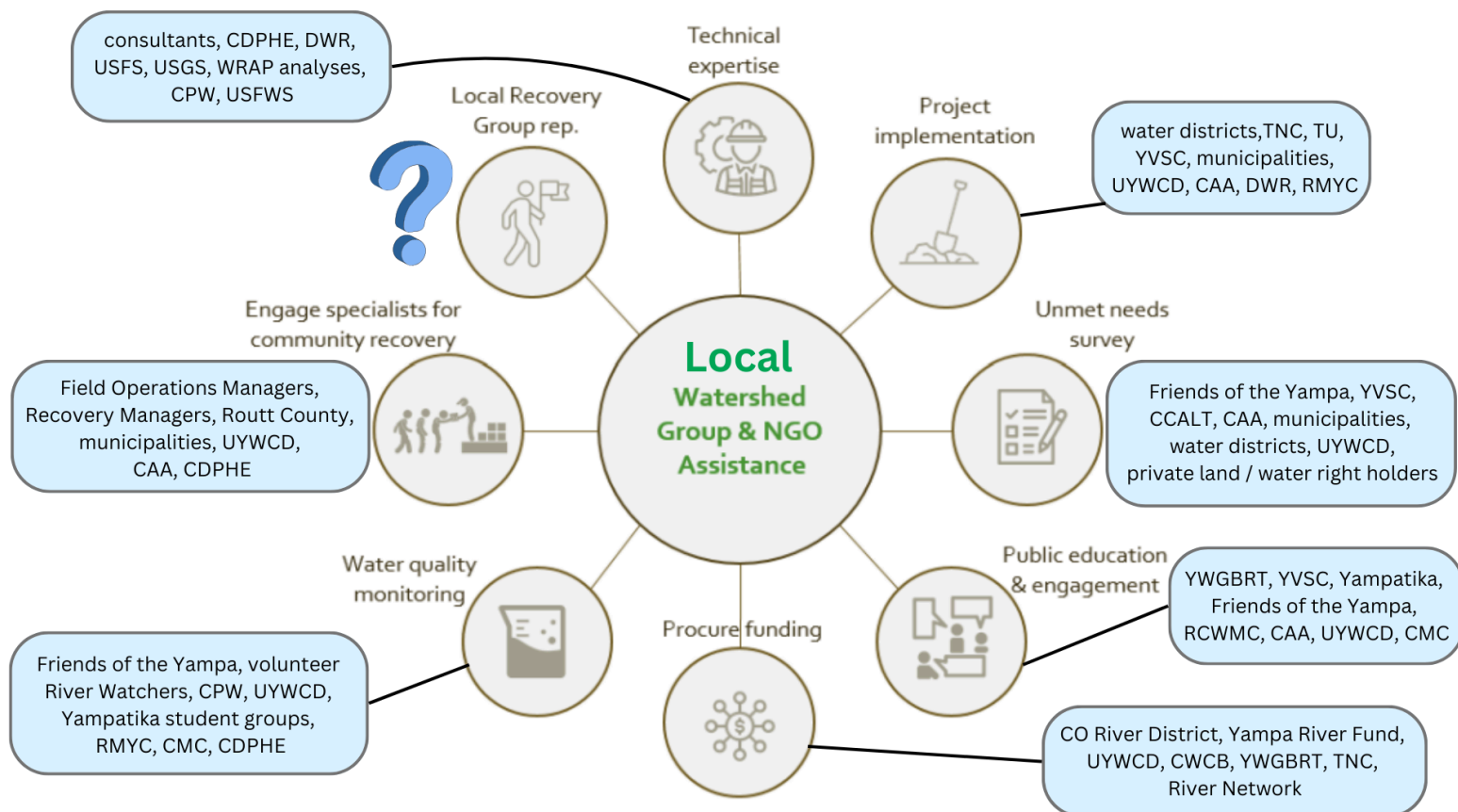


Figure J.3. - Map of local watershed stakeholders who would be completing the majority of on-the-ground recovery, along with the state and regional entities that could provide funding and technical assistance.

PRE-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Findings from the WRAP analyses should be used to inform pre-wildfire recovery planning in all relevant sectors (i.e. forest health, infrastructure protection, water quality protection, debris flow modeling, etc.).
 - This will require collaboration with the OEM and LTRG.

POST-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A local water expert, or multiple, should represent water values in the LTRG and oversee any potential committee formed to tackle watershed restoration objectives post-wildfire.

J.6. Cultural Resource Restoration

Cultural spaces and their histories hold a community's heart. To lose cultural artifacts is a tragedy that transcends time. Their loss will never be fully realized by future generations, the histories they carried are erased from collective memory. To preserve art and culture is to preserve a sense of place, which is incredibly important for survivors to rekindle. While it may seem impossible in the beginning, plants and animals will return, roads will be rebuilt, people will heal, but losing art and stories is *forever*. In order for sacred pieces and places to be saved from a wildfire or other disaster, their fate in emergencies needs to be determined well before the incident happens. Again, **recovery necessitates mitigation. Disaster planning for cultural institutions and sites looks like: inventorying artifacts and prioritizing action items** (i.e. *What artifacts will be moved?*) **and documenting the building materials, photographs, architectural mockups, and construction activities of historic structures, to ease potential reconstruction. Historic property stewards should connect with local firefighters so they can be aware of historically significant structures and sites within their jurisdictions. Artifact, art, and archeological records should be copied and stored offsite with the state historic preservation entity** (Wildfire Recovery Plan, 2024).

Cultural Resource Restoration Objectives

- ★ Routt County arts and cultural heritage organizations have the resources and support needed to create resilience plans for their businesses and assets.
- ★ Arts and cultural heritage organizations are made aware of the disaster assistance available to them after a wildfire. Grant navigators are available to help them pursue funding.
- ★ The arts and cultural places and practices are embedded into the community's recovery. It is understood that this is essential to restoring the collective's relationship to place.
- ★ When reimaging and rebuilding, people who have historically been excluded and erased from Routt County's stories and cultural spaces are invited to plan their redesign and rebuild.

- ★ History stewards, archeologists, and artists share their disaster recovery plans and maps of culturally significant sites with their staff and the local fire protection districts and emergency managers.
- ★ Together, historic preservation experts and land managers create and implement fuels mitigation plans to create and maintain defensible space around historic buildings and sites.

Table J.4. Proposed Supporting Agencies - Cultural Resource Restoration

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to consult a LTRG pre and post-wildfire and / or lead or support Natural Environment Recovery objectives for cultural resources. This list is not exhaustive.

Lead Agencies:
• See Table J.1.
Support Organizations: Local Private, Gov, & Non-Profit:
• Hayden Arts Council / Hayden Heritage Center • Historic Routt County • Mainstreet Steamboat • Perry Mansfield • Private art / antique collectors and sellers • Routt County Economic Development Partnership (RCEDP) • Routt County Museum Board • Steamboat Art Museum • Steamboat Ski & Resort Corporation • Steamboat Springs Historic Preservation Commission • Treads of Pioneers Museum
Support Organizations: Regional
• Museum of Northwest Colorado • Wyman Museum • Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribal Council
Support Agencies: State Government
• DHSEM • Creative Colorado • Cultural Heritage Resource Task Force • History Colorado
Support Agencies: Federal Government / National NGOs
• FEMA • National Coalition on Arts Preparedness & Emergency Response (NCAPER) • National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities • National Foundation for Historic Preservation • National Park Service • NEA • USFS

J.8. Local Needs and Possible Solutions

Historic Routt County and **Tread of Pioneers Museum** were contacted to better understand how prepared their organizations are to protect their assets-at-risk. Tread of Pioneers has a Disaster Plan which was originally written in 2008, but has received almost annual updates since. Before an incident, this all-hazards Disaster Plan considers staff training and safety, threat protection, detection, and preventative care. During or shortly after the incident, staff contacts, utility locations, and communication and emergency procedures are addressed. After the incident, collection salvage and pest management procedures, evaluation, and a public information plan are covered. **Thread's Disaster Plan is a fairly comprehensive disaster plan which could serve as a model for other local art and cultural institutions** which may have yet to create disaster response and recovery plans.

Historic Routt County has the challenge of stewarding historically significant sites and structures with many different managers and owners. Hahn's Peak Fire Tower, for example, is managed by the **USFS**. There are many historic ranches owned by **private residents** who still carry out ag operations. **Property managers and business owners** own or manage the historic buildings in the downtown areas of all the towns and unincorporated hubs in the county. **Historic Routt County would like to partner with Routt County Wildfire Mitigation Council** to encourage the managers of historic sites to do vegetation management and structure hardening with the help of RCWMC's existing programs. **Perry Mansfield, the oldest continuous performing arts center in the nation, and undoubtedly a place of local cultural significance, both past and present, is at very high risk to wildfire. It is strongly recommended a wildfire protection plan / mitigation plan / recovery plan is developed for this property if one has not been already.** The same risk and recommendation is applicable to **Strawberry Park Hot Springs**.

The **archeologist for the Routt Medicine Bow National Forest** was not contacted for an interview. **It is essential that the USFS is included in cultural resource wildfire preparedness and recovery.** When the USFS or **BLM** conduct BAER evaluations on federal land post-wildfire, cultural values destroyed, damaged or at risk from mass erosion events are included in remediation plans.

In the context of wildfire, there are mitigation practices which are not included in Tread's model disaster plan which must be considered by all organizations when preparing for wildfire; namely, defensible space fuels mitigation and structure hardening. Also, communicating with the **fire departments** on site locations and how fire adapted they are is highly recommended, as well as ensuring copies of important records are stored offsite, preferably with the **state historic preservation office**. The wildfire risk of various historic sites, museums, etc. can be explored on the Colorado State Forest Service's [Wildfire Risk Viewer](#).

PRE-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- When disaster planning, **cultural stewards, archeologists, art collectors, and fire chiefs and emergency managers** should prioritize which artifacts, structures, and sites 1) hold the most cultural significance to the community, and 2) could most likely be safely defended during a wildfire.
- Economic development and business / support organizations provide Routt County arts and cultural heritage organizations with the resources and support needed to create resilience plans for their businesses and assets.
- Involve the arts and cultural heritage stakeholders in pre-wildfire recovery planning, including **Unitah-Ouray tribal members**, if they feel welcomed to do so.
 - *What programs and projects could the arts provide to support the community's recovery?*
 - *What support can community members, local non-profits, and the local government provide to the arts during recovery?*
- Strongly encourage, incentivize, and/or physically support **Perry-Mansfield** and surrounding landowners in completing intensive fire mitigation work to protect this historic cultural site.
- Continue to repair relationships with the **Unitah-Ouray tribe** and invite them to participate in the design of place-based interpretation, art installations, and cultural events as they feel welcomed to do so.
- Conduct a gap analysis of the mitigation, response, and recovery strategies of the multiple jurisdictions that own and manage Routt County historic sites.
 - *What sites / buildings have plans in place to be protected or rebuilt to historic standards? What sites / buildings do not have these plans?*
- Ensure the local historic and art preservation institutions have stored copies of their records offsite with the appropriate historic preservation office / museum partner / society.

POST-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Promptly make arts and cultural heritage organizations aware of the disaster assistance available to them after a wildfire. Make grant navigators available to help them pursue funding.
- Invite Uintah-Ouray Ute tribal members to be *leaders* in the redesign and restoration of Routt County's cultural heritage installations and sites, being careful not to create an extractive / colonialist relationship.
 - This relationship will be less transactional if Indigenous stakeholders are involved in pre-wildfire planning.
 - Consider hiring a third-party DEIJ consultant to mediate the partnership.

J.9. Public Land Restoration

Half of Routt County's land area is publicly owned and managed. For burned forests that are USFS-managed and more than 500 acres, the **USFS** will deploy Burned-Area Emergency Response (BAER) Teams to first conduct emergency stabilization to prevent further damage to life, property, and natural resources. For BLM-managed land, the local **BLM** office will conduct an Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR) assessment. ESR and / or BAER Teams will quickly assess the burned area, looking at potential flooding and debris flow channels, sedimentation, and soil burn severity. Severely burned spots, slopes above infrastructure, and water channels are the focus for emergency stabilization. **The BLM / USFS will hold interagency meetings and external stakeholders can attend. Maps of burn severity, flood hazards, and debris flow modeling are produced, which can be used by external stakeholders.** BAER projects happen within 1 to 12 months post-fire. **Historically, BAER activities are less than 5% of the cost of fire suppression and there is no special funding for restoration and recovery.** Below is a table of treatments that BAER Teams can do, versus activities other USFS sectors or other agencies / organizations complete in long-term recovery. In some cases, the BLM will receive restoration funding for up to five years post-wildfire, via a program called Burned-Area Restoration (BAR). Allocating this funding involves a competitive evaluation process to determine which areas are most critical to address first (wo Staff Program - Burned Area Emergency Response BAER, n.d.).

What BAER can do:	What BAER cannot do:
Install water or erosion control devices	Repair gullies formed by post-fire floods.
Plant for erosion control or stability reasons.	Replant commercial forests or grass for forage.
Install erosion control measures at critical cultural sites.	Excavate and interpret cultural sites.
Install temporary barriers to protect treated or recovering areas.	Replace burned pasture fences.
Install warning signs.	Install interpretive signs.
Replace minor safety related facilities.	Replace burned buildings, bridges, corrals, etc.
Install appropriate-sized drainage features on roads, trails.	Repair roads damaged by floods after fire.
Remove critical safety hazards.	
Prevent permanent loss of T&E habitat.	Replace burned wildlife habitat.
Monitor BAER treatments.	Monitor fire effects.
Plant grass to prevent spread of noxious weeds.	Treat pre-existing noxious weed infestations.

Figure J.4. - Differences Between BAER Emergency Stabilization and Long Term Rehabilitation Scopes of Work (WO Staff Program - Burned Area Emergency Response BAER, n.d.)

Agency			First month	Year 1 (emergency phase)	Year 2+
	USFS	Landowner	• BAER Assessments • BAER Report, BARC Map	• BAER Team and USFS national office implement projects	• USFS rehabilitation efforts transition over to the local national forest office
	BLM	Landowner	• ESR Assessment • ESR Plan	• Local field office implements ES projects	• Local field office implements BAR projects
	NRCS	Partner on private land	• Damage Assessment • Damage Survey Report	• Assist EWP sponsor in implementing post-fire recovery treatments	• Assist EWP sponsor as needed.
	CWCB	Partner	• Stakeholder coordination and watershed assessments	• Assist with flood hazard project engineering, design and implementation	• Assist with stream and floodplain restoration, adaptive mgmt., monitoring
	CSFS	Partner	• Technical assessment of tree survival, reforestation needs, timber salvage, etc.	• Supply trees and shrubs (for a fee) and provide technical assistance for hazard tree removal, mitigation techniques	• Advise landowners on site-specific reforestation efforts
	BIA	Partner	• BAER team Assessments	• Coordinate with other DOI agencies on BAER projects	• Coordinate with other DOI agencies on BAER projects
	Local gov't, tribe, water provider	Landowner, Partner	• Partner with state and federal agencies to conduct assessments	• Serve as a sponsor for funding sources • Partner with federal and state agencies to implement projects	• Partner with federal and state agencies to implement projects and track rehabilitation efforts

Figure J.5. - Table of Public Land and Water Managers and Their Projected Wildfire Recovery Responsibilities Through Year Two (Colorado Post Fire Recovery Playbook, 2021)

There is the opportunity to engage volunteer and school groups in long-term rehabilitation on public lands. This not only helps wildfire survivors in feeling hopeful and autonomous in their “home habitat’s” recovery, but this also adds a (free) labor force to the important recovery projects that need to be completed, especially considering the USFS and BLM are experiencing staff shortages and layoffs as of early 2025, which may persist until 2028.

According to C. Manriquez, after the East Troublesome Fire, the **Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)** helped the USFS conduct post-fire damage assessments. At the time, this partnership was not formalized, but formalizing this relationship between the state and federal agency is forthcoming. Under **Good Neighbor Authority (GNA)**, CSFS works across boundaries with the BLM and USFS to complete salvage work post-fire,

that is, determining usable timber and completing forest restoration projects. If a wildfire were to impact a Colorado State Park, the CSFS would support park managers in creating and carrying out vegetation recovery plans. CSFS serves as resource advisors for fires on state-owned land for the **DFPC** incident teams (personal communication, January 2025).

The National Forest Foundation (NFF) is a national non-profit, chartered by Congress, which promotes responsible recreation and conservation in America's National Forests and Grasslands by administering private funding and gifts of land to benefit National Forests, and by coordinating multi-benefit, multi-partner projects on-the-ground. "[The NFF] often focus[es] on cross-boundary projects that can benefit all lands or on projects that help National Forests recover from wildfires," (NFF.org, 2025). At this time, it is unclear how much of NFF's work is dependent on federal funding which could possibly be eliminated. However, there are some funding programs that the NFF facilitates separately from the federal government, which are covered in Section J.11.

Public Land Restoration Objectives

- ★ Ensure all relevant stakeholders are invited to participate and are informed of federal land managers' BAER evaluations and restoration plans.
- ★ Explore and / or create innovative, state, local and regional funding mechanisms and project collaborations to mitigate federal funding and capacity gaps.

Table J.5. Proposed Supporting Agencies - Public Land Restoration

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to consult a LTRG pre and post-wildfire and / or lead or support Natural Recovery objectives for public land restoration. This list is not exhaustive.

Lead Agencies:
• See Table J.1.
Support Organizations: Local Private, Gov, & Non-Profit
• Colorado Mountain College • Friends of the Wilderness • Keep Routt Wild • Rocky Mountain Youth Corps • Routt County Wildfire Mitigation Council • Steamboat Ski & Resort Corp • Steamboat Springs Parks & Recreation • Trappers Lake Sierra Club Chapter • Yampa Valley Sustainability Council
Support Organizations: Regional
• Colorado Forest Restoration Institute • National Forest Foundation (NFF) • Student Conservation Association (SCA)
Support Agencies: State Government
• Colorado State Land Board • CPW • CSFS • CWCB • DFPC • DNR
Support Agencies: Federal Government
• BLM • NPS • USFS

J.11. Local Needs and Possible Solutions

Routt County does not own any public open space. However, the City of Steamboat Springs and the other municipalities do, primarily through their **Parks and Recreation departments. As Steamboat updates their city Master Plan, and Hayden**

begins writing their town Resilience Plan, it should be contemplated by the planners: *Do the plans consider wildfire mitigation and recovery on their public / park lands? How would these efforts be funded?* YVSC's Re-Tree Program and RMYC programs could provide some answers.

There are a few local conservation non-profits who, in long-term wildfire recovery, would be primary restoration project partners with public land agencies. These CBOs include: **YVSC, Keep Routt Wild, RMYC, and Friends of the Wilderness.** Some other CBOs that have historically not been involved in public landscape restoration projects that could step into the space to add capacity are: **Trappers Lake Sierra Club Chapter** and Yampatika. **Yampatika** has a unique role in which their environmental education programs are deeply integrated into the local schools already. Considering their existing relationships with teachers and school administrators, it would not be a far-fetched possibility for Yampatika and / or RMYC to coordinate wildfire restoration field trips with students who would likely gain some needed hope and healing from these service-learning excursions. The same could be said for **CMC**. If the local State Parks and State Lands were impacted, the **CSFS, the State Land Board, and CPW** would be the primary managers and monitors of recovery efforts on those lands, with help from volunteer groups, such as **Friends of Stagecoach.**

The **NFF Rocky Mountain Program** has been working on wildfire recovery projects in Colorado since the 2002 Hayman Fire. The **White River National Forest Restoration Fund** was created after the 2020 Grizzly Creek Fire. Due to the fire's severity, pre-fire conditions will not return in that area without human intervention. The local economy, like Routt County, relies heavily on tourism, recreation, and healthy natural landscapes, so restoring the burn scar is critical to both natural and human ecosystems, and NFF is a major partner to the USFS's restoration goals (*Rocky Mountain Program*, n.d.). The **Flat Tops Wilderness partially lies within southern Routt County, lies fully within the White River National Forest, and would be a beneficiary of this existing NFF Fund if a wildfire impacted the Flat Tops in an area where multiple benefits could be identified.** The northeastern portion of the Flat Tops is the headwaters of the Yampa River, which is a tributary of the Colorado River, so finding funding for multi-benefit projects where Routt County residents are beneficiaries would not be difficult.

The NFF also facilitates the **White River National Forest Ski Conservation Fund**. This Fund gives guests of participating ski areas the opportunity to donate to conservation projects on the public lands they are enjoying. The NFF matches these donations \$.50 cents for every dollar contributed. The investment of these funds, administered via NFF grants, are guided by Community Advisory Committees in Eagle and Summit Counties, which are composed of community leaders from the ski areas, local government, land and wildlife managers, tourism businesses, and local environmental and recreation non-profits (White River National Forest Ski Conservation Fund,

n.d.). **This innovative way of collecting and managing conservation funding is not utilized in Routt County or the wider Yampa Valley, but it could be. Being donation-based through the private sector, this Fund does not rely on government subsidies**, which is a sensible way to sustain crucial conservation efforts at a time when the current Presidential administration has proven it will not be. **Steamboat Ski & Resort Corporation could partner with the NFF to replicate the White River National Forest Ski Conservation Fund for the Routt Medicine Bow National Forest** that its existence (and the economy it supports) rely on.

The fate of public lands and those of the federal employees who manage and protect them lies in limbo with the current Presidential administration. As the operations of the federal land agencies begin to settle, hopefully the status of approved funding streams and project partners will be revealed before fire season is underway. Once these programs and projects' fates are known, entities like the CSFS, YVSC, the NFF, and **SCA** can begin planning wildfire mitigation and recovery projects under these parameters. Meanwhile and regardless, **innovative, state, local and regional funding mechanisms and project collaborations must be created and utilized.**

PRE-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Innovative, state, local and regional funding mechanisms and project collaborations are created and utilized (or expanded) to mitigate the funding and capacity gaps the lack of federal funding and support has created.

POST-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Request the BAER report and burn severity map from the BLM and / or USFS so the LTRG and relevant land and water managers can determine the best courses of recovery action for their jurisdictions.
 - [Online data request form](#)
- Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of recovering burned areas between all stakeholders. Regularly update each other on progress and what else is needed / in progress at each site.
 - If applicable, the USFS and / or BLM coordinates interagency coordination meetings (L. Schnackenburg, personal communication, March 2025).

J.12. Private Land Restoration

The other half of Routt County's land is privately owned. Just like public land, there are wildfire recovery programs at both the federal and state levels which exist to help landowners rebound from wildfire. The **Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)** administers the **Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP)** and the **Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)**. The EWPP is meant to relieve imminent dangers to life and property caused by natural disasters, termed "watershed impairments". In a post-wildfire landscape, the imminent threat is most often flash floods and debris flows. **Authorized work includes, but is not limited to: clearing debris, stabilizing streambanks, controlling erosion, and purchasing floodplain easements. Both public and private lands are eligible for EWPP assistance**, but there must be a project sponsor in both cases. Sponsors can be "legal subdivisions of the State" (i.e. county, city, conservation district, etc.) or a tribal organization. NRCS can take on up to 75% of the eligible construction costs for the emergency mitigation, and can shoulder up to 90% of the cost in "limited-resource areas" as defined by the U.S. Census data. The remaining cost must be shouldered by local sources, either through cash or in-kind services. In addition to providing the remaining funds, project sponsors must be able to secure the land rights and permits needed to do the project, be able to complete (or contract) the work to remove the threat to life and property, and operate and maintain the finished product.

While NRCS's competitive EQIP exists outside of recovery, this program can prove advantageous to a landowner when they are re-designing and rebuilding their working lands after a wildfire. Any land where agricultural commodities, livestock, or forest products are produced is eligible; there is no minimum acreage requirement. The premise is to maintain productive land while also conserving and improving natural resources like air and water quality, water quantity, soil, wildlife habitat, and creating or preserving natural buffers to extreme weather and drought. A selected applicant will receive a free consultation with their local NRCS representative, who will help them create a conservation plan which will be carried out over an agreed-upon time frame. After the assessment, the applicant's plan will be ranked against other eligible applications. The highest scoring applications will receive contracts first. The awardees receive reimbursement after a conservation practice is certified as meeting NRCS standards and specifications.

The **FSA's Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)** provides emergency funds and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate their properties after they have been damaged by natural disasters. The ECP can also help implement emergency water conservation measures during severe droughts. The FSA also administers the **Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)**, whereby eligible owners of non-industrial private forests are offered payments to carry out emergency

restoration measures. The ECP and EFRP are administered by FSA state and county committees and county offices. For both the ECP and EFRP, the FSA can shoulder up to 75% of the restoration costs, and up to 90% of the restoration costs in areas deemed limited resource, socially disadvantaged, or amateur farmers / ranchers. Unlike the EQUIP, the ECP is available as an advanced payment up to 25% of the expected cost share. ECP and EFRP eligible projects include: debris removal, grading, shaping, leveling land, restoring fences and conservation structures, enhancing wildlife habitat, protecting trees from wildlife, and providing emergency water during severe droughts.

While CSFS does have some money that can be awarded for restoration and replanting, they mostly work as a connector between landowners and the appropriate resources to meet their needs (i.e. FSA, NRCS, USFS, CWCB, etc.). Although the **CSFS** does liaise with public land managers, they work primarily with private landowners, “...to provide technical assistance for evaluating tree survival, reforestation needs, salvage of burnt timber and hazard tree identification on non-federal lands,” (Colorado Post Fire Recovery Playbook, 2021). CSFS produces tree seedlings at the state nursery, which are used by many land managers throughout the state. **CSFS Nursery seedling order forms are now available for the public and cooperators to fill out** (see Resource Section VII for order form link). **Pickups will begin at the Fort Collins location in April 2025.** CSFS also accepts donations to its **Restoring Colorado’s Forests Fund**, which provides seedlings for planting on Colorado’s private and state lands that have been severely damaged by wildfires (Support Colorado’s Forests, n.d.).

CSU Extension created a [“After the Disaster” Toolkit](#), which can be replicated by other land-grant universities to provide place-based disaster response information to home and landowners. Boulder County used this template to create their recovery toolkit, which can easily be modified for Routt County. The link to Boulder County’s toolkit can be found in Reference Section N.X.. CSU Extension also provides landowner education on post-fire erosion control techniques, which can also be found in References Section N.X..

Private Land Restoration Objectives

★ Routt County is ready to engage and receive NRCS EWP funds. RCCD currently is not staffed. Typically local conservation districts are the sponsoring agency for EWP funds. Through stakeholder coordination, the following requirements are accounted for, to the best ability, before a fire.

- *Sponsor?*
- *Funding match?*
- *Partners?*
- *Which agency will be applying?*
- Determine preemptive contracts.

Table J.6. Proposed Supporting Agencies - Private Land Restoration

The following agencies and organizations may be asked to consult a LTRG pre and post-wildfire and support Natural Environment Recovery objectives in the area of private land restoration. This list is not exhaustive.

Lead Agencies
• See Table J.1.
Support Organizations : Local Private, Gov., & Non-Profit
• Colorado Cattlemen's Ag Land Trust (CCALT) • Community Ag Alliance (CAA) • Rocky Mountain Youth Corps (RMYC) • Routt County Cattlemen • Routt County Cattlewomen • Routt County Conservation District (RCCD) • Routt County Wildfire Mitigation Council (RCWMC) • The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Support Organizations: Regional
• Colorado Open Lands • Yampa-White-Green Basin Roundtable (YWGBRT)
Support Agencies: State Government
• CDA • CSFS • CSU Extension
Support Agencies: Federal Government
• FSA • NRCS

- RDA

J.12. Local Needs and Possible Resources

The NFF also has funding available for wildfire mitigation projects on private lands in Chaffee and Lake Counties, through the Central Colorado Wildfire Mitigation Program, which was made possible through a **Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) grant** from the **NRCS** (Central Colorado Wildfire Mitigation Program, n.d.).

According to C. Manriquez, **Colorado Cattlemen's Agricultural Land Trust** (CCALT) and **The Nature Conservancy** (TNC) manage many conservation easements in Routt County. These conservation easements currently do not mention plans for wildfire recovery (personal communication, 2025). These properties would likely be eligible for all of the aforementioned NRCS and FSA programs. ***Are these land trusts ready to quickly apply for these funds?*** Defining wildfire recovery plans for their conservation easements would speed up the application process and give land managers the guidance they need to use the funds effectively.

YVSC, CAA (private landowner relationships)

PRE-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Routt County is ready to engage and receive NRCS EWP funds. RCCD currently is not staffed. Typically local conservation districts are the sponsoring agency for EWP funds. The following requirements are accounted for, to the best ability, before a fire.
 - *Sponsor?*
 - *Funding match?*
 - *Partners?*
 - *Which agency will be applying?*
 - Determine preemptive contracts.

POST-WILDFIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- **Right to access waiver**

N. IX. Arts and Culture Recovery Resources

A-E

- **Private Funding:** [Adolf & Esther Gottlieb Emergency Grant](#) - Emergency grant support for painters, printmakers, and sculptors
- [Alliance for Response](#) - list of disaster networks comprised of staff and volunteers from arts and cultural institutions and first responders and emergency manager, (NEA)
- **Guide:** [An Arts Field Guide To Federal Disaster Relief](#) - created to help demystify federal disaster relief for the arts and culture sector, (NEA, NCAPER)
- **Private Funding:** [Craft Emergency Relief Fund \(CERF+\)](#) - Grantmaker focused on individual disaster relief for materials-based craft artists, (NEA)
- **Tool:** [dPlan | ArtsReady](#) - comprehensive online emergency preparedness tool for the arts and cultural world; includes: guided planning for risk assessment and preparedness, cloud storage of critical files for disaster response and business continuity, expert resources; A limited number of free 1-year subscriptions are available to arts organizations. (NCAPER)
- **Private Funding:** [Entertainment Community Fund](#) - provide mental health support services and financial support for individuals in the performing arts and entertainment industries, (NEA)

F-J

- **Guide:** [Guidelines for Protecting Historic Resources from Wildland Fire](#) - prepared for Preserve Montana & National Center for Preservation Technology & Training, (Anthony & Associates, Inc., 2024)
- **Training Opportunity:** [Heritage Emergency & Response Training \(HEART\)](#) - training for cultural stewards, first responders, and emergency managers to better prepare them to work together to address emergencies and disasters that affect cultural institutions and historic sites, (Smithsonian Institute)
- [Heritage Emergency National Task Force \(HENTF\)](#) - partnership between FEMA, Smithsonian Institution, and over 60 cultural non-profits; includes preparedness and preservation resources for cultural sites and collections

K-O

- [MusiCares](#) - offers financial assistance to musicians, including the possible replacement of instruments lost in natural and human-caused disasters, (NEA)
- **Private Funding:** [National Independent Venue Foundation Emergency Relief Fund](#) - Grantmaker offering financial support for independent, live performance venues experiencing emergencies and natural disasters, (NEA)
- [National Heritage Responders](#) - support for cultural institutions and the public during disasters, including a 24-hour emergency helpline, (NEA)

P-T

- **Training Opportunity:** [Performing Arts Readiness \(PAR\) Program](#) - program which provides outreach and education, resources, mentorship, and grant navigation to performing arts organizations to help them prepare for disasters and business recovery, (NCAPER)
- **Tool:** [Rapid Damage Assessment Form \(Arts Organizations\)](#) - Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF), can address the damage to ARTS ORGANIZATIONS caused by the crisis you experienced. The information gathered will help us identify where assistance is sought, provide assistance where needed, understand critical needs, and inform how recovery efforts move forward.
- **Tool:** [Rapid Damage Assessment Form \(Cultural Institutions\)](#) - Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF) can address the damage to CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS caused by the recent emergency. The information gathered will help us identify where assistance is sought, direct assistance where needed, understand critical needs, and inform how recovery efforts move forward.
- **Tool:** [Rapid Damage Assessment Form \(Individual Artists & Performance Groups\)](#) - Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF), can address the damage to ARTISTS caused by the crisis you experienced. The information gathered will help us identify where assistance is sought, provide assistance where needed, understand critical needs, and inform how recovery efforts move forward.
- **Private Funding:** [Rauschenburg Emergency Grants](#) - emergency disaster assistance for dancers, choreographers, visual, and digital artists, (NEA)
- [Salvage Procedures for Cultural Document / Artwork Preservation](#), (National Archives)

N. VII. Natural Resource Recovery Resources

A-E

- **Tool:** [Best Practice Recommendations and Resources For Riverfront Landowners](#), (Boulder County, 2014)
- **Tool:** [Boulder County CSU Extension After the Disaster Toolkit](#) - provides concise yet practical guidance to home and landowners on the wildfire recovery process; can easily be modified to Routt County specific information
- **Guide:** [Boulder County CSU Extension Calwood Fire Rehabilitation FAQs](#) - Fact sheet answering questions about post-fire erosion control, seeding, mulching and tree care
- **Guide:** [Colorado Disaster Recovery Lessons Learned: A Guide to Plan, React, Adapt, Evolve, Achieve the Best Possible Outcomes for Our Communities and Streams](#) - a documentation of the lessons learned during the 2013 Colorado Floods; providing action items or guiding principles for recovery managers to consider, (coloradoewp.com)
- [Colorado EWP Recovery Planning Resources](#)
- **Tool:** [Colorado Plateau Native Plant Program](#), (BLM)
- **Guide:** [Colorado Post Fire Playbook](#) - guidance for counties, tribes, municipalities, and water providers, (2021)
- **Tool:** [CSFS Nursery Seedling Order Form](#)
- **Training Opportunity:** [Creating Co-Benefits Through Hazard Mitigation Planning & Water Resource Management](#) - This module is intended for water quality and hazard mitigation professionals that are interested in integrating water quality issues and/or nature-based solutions into state or local Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMPs), and highlights the benefits of working across water quality and hazard mitigation programs (EPA, 2023).
- [CSU Extension Post-Fire Erosion Control Techniques](#)
- **Tool:** [CWCB Water Restoration Grant Search Tool](#)
- **Tool:** [Damage Survey Report \(DSR\) for NRCS's EWP Program](#)
- **Tool:** [EPA Air, Land, Water Funding Clearinghouse](#) - comprehensive list of natural resource grants, links to those grants and programs, and the necessary point of contact

F-J

- **Private Funding:** [Grant Opportunities with National Forest Foundation](#) - Nonprofit organizations dedicated to addressing natural resource issues on National Forests and Grasslands can apply for support to complete projects through three distinct grant programs, (NFF.org).

K-O

- **Tool:** [Landowner License to Enter Agreement Form](#) - a form to retrieve private landowner permission for (1) performing assessments on private property, and (2) conducting specified work related to post-fire rehabilitation on private property, (Colorado Post Fire Recovery Playbook, 2021).

P-T

- [Protecting Farms and Ranches from Wildfire](#) - task list for working lands before, during, and after a wildfire, (Texas A&M AgriLife)
- **Guide:** [NRCS Post-Fire Erosion Control Techniques](#)
- [River Restoration Design in EWP Projects Briefing](#), (coloradoewp.com)
- **Guide:** [Stream Stewardship & Recovery Handbook](#) - developed for riparian landowners by DOLA and partners in response to the 2013 floods, (watershed.center)

U-Z

- **Private Funding:** [Walton Family Foundation](#)
- [Wildfire Ready Watersheds Program](#) - Through the CO Water Plan Watershed Health and Recreation Grant Program, administered by CWCB, water managers can assess their watershed and critical infrastructure's susceptibility to wildfire impacts and develop strategies to mitigate these impacts before a fire happens.
- [Wildfire Ready Watersheds Template Scope of Work](#)

X. Natural & Cultural Resources Recovery Contacts

Agency, Title	Name	Contact Information
Local		
Apex Waste Solutions	–	970-879-6985
City of Steamboat Springs, Water Resources Manager	Julie Baxter	970-871-8267 jbaxter@steamboatsprings.net
City of Steamboat Springs, Engineering & Stormwater Manager	Scott Slamal	970-871-8236 slamal@steamboatsprings.net
City of Steamboat Springs, Parks & Recreation Director		
Colorado Cattlemen's Ag Land Trust, NW Regional Manager of External Relations	Owen Yager	owen@ccalt.org 720-557-8269
Colorado Cattlemen's Ag Land Trust, Additive Conservation Manager	Kathleen Voight	kathleen@ccalt.org
Colorado Forest Restoration Institute, Program Manager - Post Wildfire Reforestation & Recovery	Marin Chambers	Marin.Chambers@colostate.edu
Colorado Mountain College, Professor of Ecosystem Science, Stewardship & Sustainability Program Director, USFS Internship Program	Nathan Stewart	nlstewart@coloradomtn.edu
Colorado State Land Board, Northwest District Manager	Jarod Smith	jerod.smith@state.co.us 970-879-9992
Colorado State Forest Service	John Twitchell	John.Twitchell@colostate.edu
Colorado State Forest Service, Lead Forester	Carolina Manriquez	970-846-1599 Carolina.Manriquez@colostate.edu
CSU Extension, Routt County Extension Director	Todd Haugenbaugh	thagenbuch@co.routt.co.us
Colorado Water Conservation Board, WSRP and PEPO Grants	Ben Wade	303-866-3441 x3238 ben.wade@state.co.us
Friends of the Yampa, Executive Director	Lindsey Marlowe	lindsey@friendsoftheyampa.com
Friends of the Yampa, Conservation Program Manager	Emily Burke	emily@friendsoftheyampa.com

Friends of the Yampa, Environmental Program Manager	Jenny Frithsen	jenny@friendsoftheyampa.com
Hayden Heritage Center, Curator		
Historic Routt County, Executive Director	Kristen Rockford	kristen@historicrouttcounty.org
Routt County Conservation District, Board President	Lyn Halliday	board@routtcountycd.com
Steamboat Art Museum		
Steamboat Springs Grants / Special Projects, Grants and Project Management Specialist	Ginger Scott	970-871-8215 gscott@steamboatsprings.net
Stagecoach Lake State Park, Park Manager	Craig Preston	970-736-2436
Steamboat Lake State Park, Park Manager	Julie**	970-879-3922
Tread of Pioneers Museum, Executive Director	Candice Bannister	970-879-2214 cbannister@treadofpioneers.org
Tread of Pioneers Museum, Curator	Katie Adams	kadams@treadofpioneers.org
The Nature Conservancy	Jennifer Wellman	jennifer.wellman@tnc.org
The Nature Conservancy	Andy Baur	andy.baur@tnc.org
Upper Yampa Water Conservancy District, General Manager	Andy Rossi	arossi@upperyampawater.com 970-871-1035
Yampatika, Executive Director	Kristen Jespersen	kristen@yampatika.org
Yampa River State Park	—	970-276-2061
Yampa-White-Green Basin Roundtable, Grant Contact	Frank Alfone	970-819-5705 frank@yampawhitegreen.com
Yampa Valley Sustainability Council, Executive Director	Michelle Stewart	michelle@yvsc.org
Yampa Valley Sustainability Council, Land & Water Director	Jayla Poppleton	jayla@yvsc.org
Yampa Valley Sustainability Council,	Ryan Messinger	ryan@yvsc.org

Yampa Valley Sustainability Council, Resilient Forests Program Manager	Dakota Dolan	908-334-5293 dakota@yvsc.org
Yampa Valley Sustainability Council, Resilient Water Program Manager	Sally Cariveau	970-846-2344 sally@yvsc.org
Regional		
National Forest Foundation, Northern CO Project Coordinator	Jack Pritchard	jpritchard@nationalforests.org
National Forest Foundation, Colorado River Basin Project Coordinator	Adde Sharp	asharp@nationalforests.org
National Forest Foundation, White River NF Program Coordinator	Emily Kasyon	ekasyon@nationalforests.org
National Forest Foundation, Medicine Bow Routt NF Program Coordinator	Jim Fried	jfried@nationalforests.org
State		
Colorado Creative Industries	–	coloarts@state.co.us 303-892-3802
Colorado Resiliency Office, Recovery Program Manager	Matthew Jacobs	matthew.jacobs@state.co.us
Colorado State Forest Service, Order Tree Seedlings	–	CSFS_Trees@colostate.edu
Colorado State Forest Service, Restoring CO's Forest Fund Application Submissions	–	CSFS_RCFF@colostate.edu
Colorado Water Conservation Board, Colorado Watershed Restoration Grants	Chris Sturm	303-866-3441 x3236
Colorado Water Conservation Board, CO Water Plan Grant Regional Contact	Ashley Garrison	ashley.garrison@state.co.us 719-466-9626
Creative West (Regional Arts Organization)	–	303-629-1166
Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation's Preservation Planning Unit	–	303-866-3392
Federal / National		
Natural Resource Conservation Service, Colorado EWP Program Manager	Clinton Whitten	970-291-0310 clinton.whitten@usda.gov
U.S. Forest Service, Routt Medicine Bow NF Hydrologist	Tyler Carleton	tyler.carleton@usda.gov

U.S. Geological Survey, Research Hydrologist	Jason Kean	303-273-8608 jwkean@usgs.gov
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