Emergency Stabilization – Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Long-Term Recovery and Restoration (BAR)

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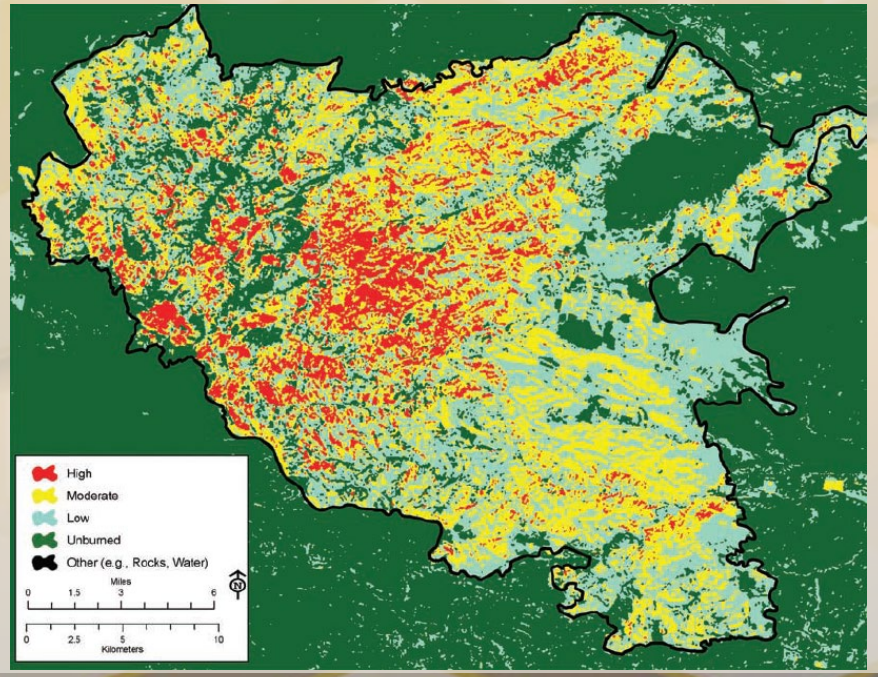
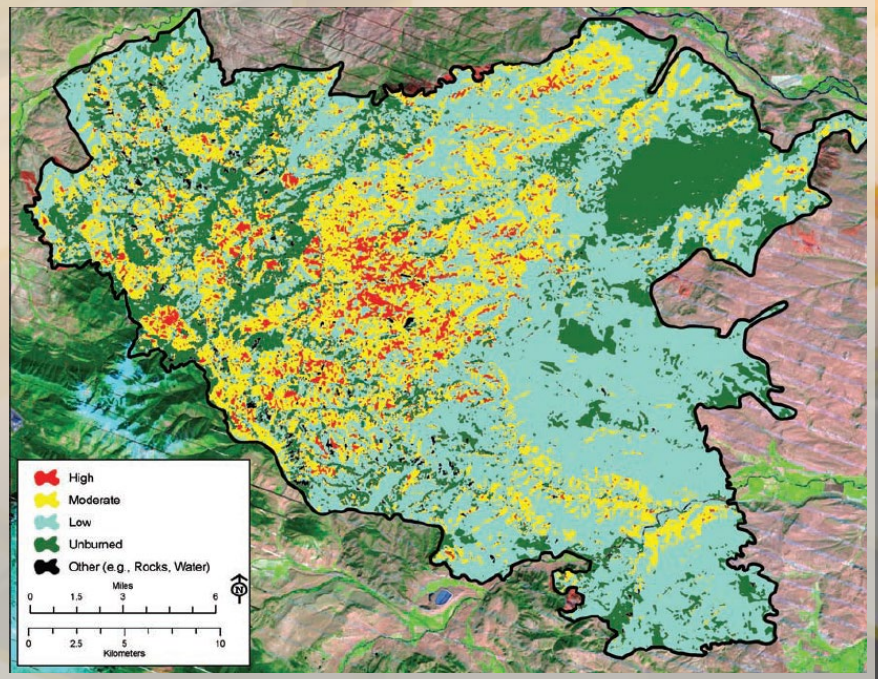
Burned Area Emergency Response

- The BAER program is designed to address emergency stabilization issues related to wildland fire.
  - Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC)





Burned Area Emergency Response

- Treatment recommendations are made to protect:
  - Life, Health, and Safety,
    - Roadways subject to flooding, debris flows, and hazard trees
    - Homes endangered by flooding and debris flows
    - Bridges and stream crossings
  - Critical Cultural Resources
    - Archeological sites
    - Sacred Sites
  - Critical Natural Resources, and
    - Forestry
    - Culturally significant plants and animals
  - Infrastructure
    - Water lines
    - Power lines

Burned Area Emergency Response

- BAER is not an opportunity to fix historic problems, expand programs or personnel, or conduct new surveys or long-term restoration.

Burned Area Emergency Response

- Treatments do not prevent all potential flooding or soil erosion impacts, especially after wildfire-changed landscape.
- Threats and Risks Evaluation
  - Identify potential threats to critical values, the probability of their occurrence and the cost of the potential damages. Risks are evaluated using the risk assessment matrix.

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	Very High	Very High	Low
Likely	Very High	High	Low
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low	Very Low

Common BAER treatments

- Install water or erosion control devices
- Plant for erosion control or stability reasons.
- Install erosion control measures at critical cultural sites.
- Install temporary barriers to protect treated or recovering areas.
- Install warning signs.
- Install appropriate-sized drainage features on roads, trails.
- Remove critical safety hazards (primarily hazard trees).
- Prevent permanent loss of threatened and endangered habitat.
- Monitor BAER treatments.
- Implement early detection and rapid response treatments to minimize the spread of noxious weeds into native plant communities.

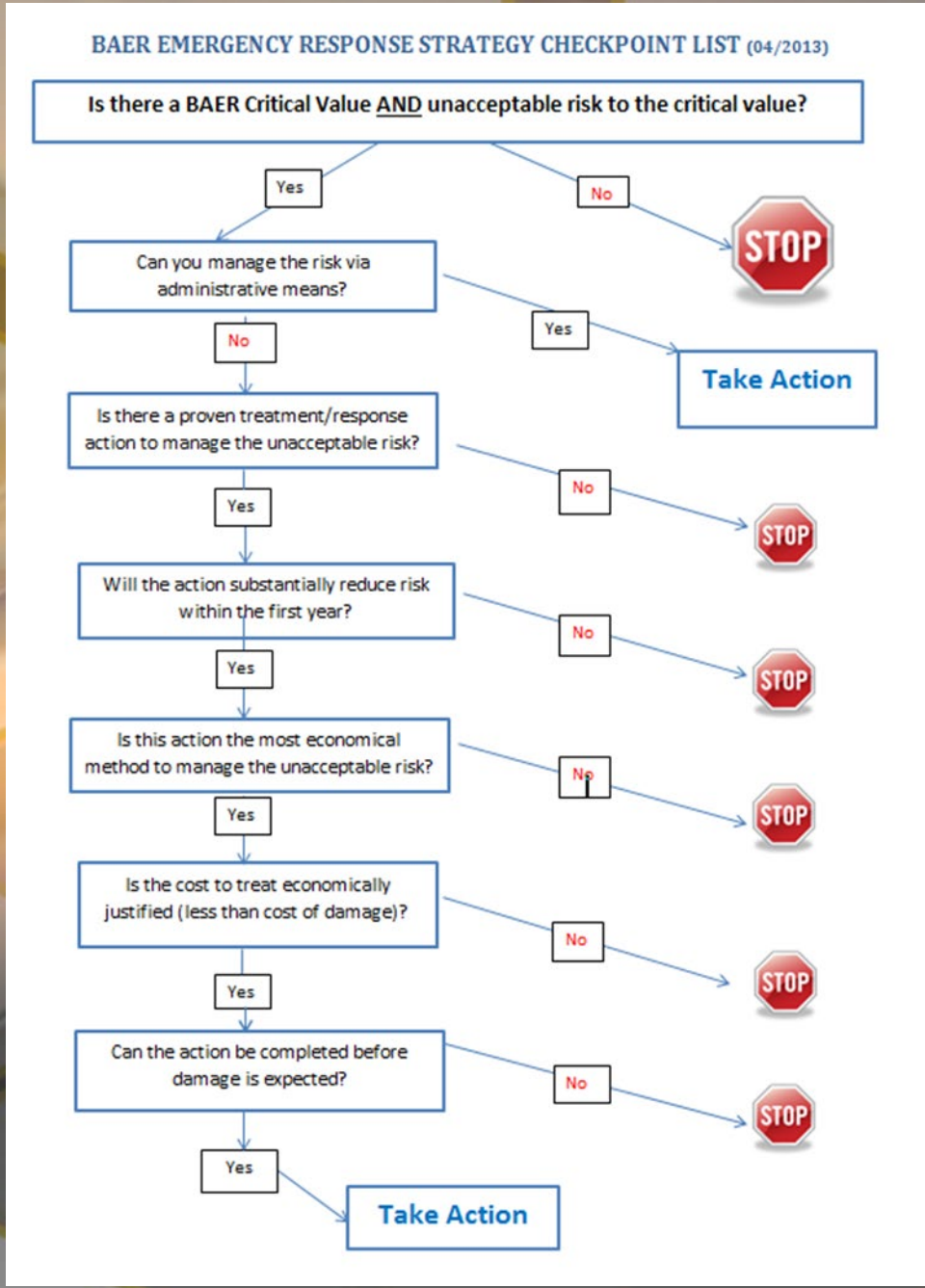
Differences between BAER Emergency Stabilization and Long Term Rehabilitation

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.

Treatment Questions

- Develop treatments that address the identified risks.

- Treatments should be evaluated based on their:
  - Ability to be implemented in the first year;
  - Effectiveness to reduce threats;
  - Practical and technical feasibility;
  - Cost



Long-Term Recovery and Burned Area Rehabilitation

- Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) supports the healing process and provides a “bridge” to long-term recovery. Allocation of BAR funds involves a rigorous and competitive process to evaluate projects to ensure the most critical areas receive treatment first.
  - Not emergency treatments

Long-Term Recovery and Burned Area Rehabilitation

- This phase utilizes non-emergency actions to improve fire-damaged lands that are unlikely to recover naturally and to repair or replace facilities damaged by fire that are not critical to life and safety.
  - Identify areas unlikely to recover naturally from severe wildland fire damage
  - Stabilize or restore ecosystem functionality
  - Repair or replace minor facilities damaged by wildland fire

Long-Term Recovery and Burned Area Rehabilitation

- This phase may include restoring burned habitat, reforestation, other planting or seeding, monitoring fire effects, replacing burned fences, interpreting cultural sites, treating noxious weed infestations, and installing interpretive signs.

Questions

BIA Annual Water Resource Proposals.

Keys to success.

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Todays Outline

- Program overview
- Past Funding
- Federal Register Notice
- Summary Guidance for Water Program Funding Requests
- Checklist for Annual Funding Requests
  - 3. Project Name and Purpose:
  - 8. Project Description:
    - a. Scope of Work
    - b. Proposed Methodology
    - c. Project Deliverables
  - 9. Budget Justification:
    - a. Project Cost by Categories
    - b. Phase of Project Completion
- Wrap up and questions

Program overview

- The primary priority of these program **funds** is **to provide** the necessary **technical research, studies, and other information for** Indian tribes to serve as **informed and prudent managers of** adjudicated, decreed or **water** otherwise appurtenant **to** tribal and/or Indian **trust lands** including public domain allotments.
- Projects essential for supporting water management activities necessary for the use of tribal water resources or to protect against the encroachment on or management of tribal water and associated reserved resources.

Past Funding

Fiscal YR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	LT Ave.
N34 Total	$567,900	$740,850	$568,450	$1,450,539	$562,668	$1,025,770	$819,363
N34 Ave.	$56,790	$52,918	$56,845	$72,526	$70,334	$60,339	$61,625
R31 Total	$280,000	$814,582	$390,230	$965,000	$1,057,605	$824,162	$721,930
R31 Ave.	$70,000	$81,458	$130,077	$120,625	$96,146	$103,020	$100,221

Federal Register Notice

- Federal Register Notice is located at: https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/FR-2005-10-19
- These water programs support the long-term goals of assisting Indian tribes in confirming and defining water rights, resolving claims through negotiation or litigation, and **promoting the prudent conservation, management and use of natural resources**.
- The BIA manages the Water Resources Program for the purpose of managing, conserving and utilizing reservation water resources. The **first priority** for these program funds is to provide necessary technical research, studies, and other information for Indian tribes to serve as informed and prudent managers of their water resources.

Pacific Regional Guidance for Water Program Funding Requests

- Pacific Region wants the Tribes to succeed and obtain funding.
- Activities Not Eligible for Funding
  - Projects that duplicate work that the BIA has identified as necessary for its efforts, has undertaken, or has completed through its employees or contractors or through arrangements with other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Justice;
  - Projects to design, construct, repair or improve water facilities, including domestic water supply, wastewater, and irrigation or dam infrastructure, except to the extent that PIA analyses under the Water Rights Program require such design projects;
  - Development of recommendations or conditions in hydropower licensing procedures and **water quality studies** to initiate actions needed to address pollution problems;
  - Attorney fees and related expenses for legal services; and
  - **Administrative overhead costs.**

Checklist for Annual Funding Requests

- Checklist for Annual Funding Requests
  - 3. Project Name and Purpose:
  - 8. Project Description:
    - a. Scope of Work
    - b. Proposed Methodology
    - c. Project Deliverables
  - 9. Budget Justification:
    - a. Project Cost by Categories
      - i. Personnel (differentiating between salary and fringe benefits)
      - ii. Equipment
      - iii. Materials and supplies
      - iv. Travel
      - v. Subcontracts
      - vi. Other appropriate items of cost
    - b. Phase of Project Completion

Project Name and Purpose

- The Project name should be short and descriptive.
- What is the Purpose of the project?
  - Tribal Prospective:
    - Needed for the Tribe and even additional funding for a tribal position
    - Other thoughts?
  - BIA Prospective:
    - Must fit into the rules set forth in the Federal Register
- Wording of the project Purpose?
    - Key to obtaining a high score on the Scoring Criteria

Scoring Criteria

1. Water Management—Indian Water and Associated Reserved Resources: Assign 50 to 60 points to each request for activities essential for **supporting water management activities** necessary for the **use of tribal water resources** or to **protect against the encroachment** on or management of tribal water and associated reserved resources.
2. Water Management— Coordination/Cooperation/ Consultation/Conservation: Assign 30 to 40 points to each request for activities essential for supporting water management activities necessary for intergovernmental cooperation, consultation, and coordination designed to conserve water and associated reserved resources.
3. Water Management—Other: Assign 20 to 30 points to each request for activities essential for supporting other water management activities not previously listed.
4. Water Planning and Pre- Development—Indian Water: Assign 30 to 40 points to each request for activities essential for the planning or pre- development of tribal water rights.
5. Water Planning and Pre- Development—Other: Assign 20 to 30 points to each request for activities essential for the planning or development of multi-jurisdictional waters.

Writing the Purpose

- Name some natural resource projects that involve water.
- How do we write the purpose to score high?
- Any ideas or suggestions?
- Any key words to include or avoid?

- Example on next slide……

Purpose Statement Example

- The purpose is to create a water resources inventory to aide the understanding of current water resources and improve water management strategies for sustainability of the Tribal water supply.
- The purpose of the project is to install water measurement equipment on four wells to document the use of tribal water resources and protect against the encroachment of Tribal ground water resources.
- The purpose of the project is to actively engage in, review, and coordinate with management plans of the local groundwater agency that directly impact the Tribes water resources in order to protect against the encroachment on tribal water supplies by outside water users.

Scope of Work Example

- Task 1.
  - What needs to be done first?
- Task 2.
  - List tasks that can be done concurrently or after Task 1.
- Task 3.
  - List tasks in order of sequence. Task dependent of previous tasks.

Budget Example

- Task 1.
  - Who is needed (job titles). How many hours per person. Cost per person.
  - Equipment and supplies. Cost.
- Task 2…..
  - List tasks that can be done concurrently at after Task 1.
- Task 3…..
  - List tasks in order of sequence. Task dependent of previous tasks.

Task	Description	Hrs	$/hr	Cost	
1	Natural Resource Director	80	$30.00	$2,400.00	
1	Staff research	160	$20.00	$3,200.00	
1	Travel and mileage			$800.00	
1	Total				$6,400.00

Wrap up and questions

- Wrap up and questions
  - Plan on submitting your proposals on September 1st
  - BIA can review your proposal before final submittal.
    - September 15th every year these proposals are due to the Washington Office.

Contact Information

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