

BURNED AREA EMERGENCY REHABILITATION

On April 27, 1998, the Department of the Interior approved new policies for Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER). The new policies resulted from a 1½ year long effort by an interdepartmental team to revise BAER policies in support of current fire and resource management practices. These policies supersede and expand upon the interim policies contained in the draft Department of the Interior BAER Handbook, and establish consistent BAER guidelines among the NPS, BLM, BIA, FWS, and the USFS. The new policies are a major step forward because they allow parks to expand the use of BAER funding to mitigate a broad range of threats to natural and cultural resources critical to our mission and protection mandates. Since BAER projects can have a major impact on many aspects of park management, the successful implementation of these policies requires a coordinated interdisciplinary effort among natural and cultural resource managers, fire managers, and visitor services.

The Department's goal is to produce a joint BAER Handbook incorporating all of the new policies by the end of 1998. The following guidelines will be used to implement these policies.

1. BAER is an extension of EMERGENCY actions directly related to managing an unplanned wildland fire. This no-year funding is available to allow parks to take immediate actions to prevent unacceptable resource degradation and to minimize threats to life and property resulting from a fire. It is not designed to fund all future actions related to the effects of a fire, including repair of fire damaged facilities not presenting immediate life/safety hazards, long term monitoring, research of fire effects on sensitive species and ecosystems, or long term actions to control or eradicate invasive non-native species. Rather, it should be viewed as short-term funding authority available to mitigate immediate threats until the park can secure additional funding to address long-term needs.
2. BAER plans and funding requests must be submitted to regional offices within five (5) calendar days following control of a wildland fire. BAER plans shall follow the standard format as outlined in the draft DOI BAER Handbook, and will identify the cost of initial damage assessments and mitigation actions, and estimate the scope of follow-up phases of work expected to result from initial assessments. Initial damage assessments should be as thorough as possible so that critical mitigation work can be completed before damaging rainfall events occurs. Delayed assessments are inappropriate if a true emergency exists, and reduce the chances that mitigation treatments can be accomplished within the funding time constraints.
3. Regional offices shall review all park requests for BAER funding and approve/disapprove requests for up to \$300,000 within seven (7) calendar days of receipt. Requests for more

than \$300,000 shall be forwarded to the Fire Management Program Center for review. The program center shall approve/disapprove such requests within seven (7) calendar days of receipt. If supplemental requests increase the total cost of BAER actions on a fire to more than \$300,000, the total request, including initial and supplemental phases, will be forwarded to the program center for review and approval/disapproval of all additional funds. Since planting trees with BAER funds is authorized as an experimental program at this time, those sections of BAER plans specifying tree planting must be approved by the program center, even though overall BAER plans can still be approved by regions if they fall under the \$300,000 limit.

4. The National Park Service will continue to utilize the least intrusive and least resource damaging methods to manage wildland fire, and the least intrusive BAER actions required to mitigate actual or potential damage caused by wildland fire. In natural areas, natural recovery of native plant species will continue to be the preferred action, except in rare circumstances. Seeding or planting non-native or even native species produces unnatural changes in successional patterns and vegetative communities and should be used only as last resort to prevent erosion damage or to combat invasion of non native species.
5. It is not the intent of the BAER program to stop all erosion or eradicate all non-native species that may appear following fire. Erosion following wildland fire is an element of natural landscape change, and should not necessarily be viewed as a deleterious effect, especially in natural areas. For example, erosion should be reduced only when it threatens values to be protected, such as domestic water supply, or critical cultural and natural resources, or where it is unnaturally severe due to unnatural changes in fire regimes. The BAER program should focus only on mitigating significant damage, not on eliminating all erosion or eradicating all non-native species from a fire area.
6. It is generally inappropriate to undertake BAER actions on wildland fires managed for resource benefits. When an agency administrator selects wildland fire use as an appropriate management strategy, it clearly implies that the fire can be managed to accomplish resource objectives. If fire behavior, effects and resource goals have been properly analyzed, the fire should generate no impacts that have to be mitigated. Those fires that are converted to suppression strategies will be treated as any other wildland fire suppression action, and BAER may be appropriate. On wildland fires that are managed under both suppression and resource benefit strategies, BAER may be appropriate in areas where the fire was being suppressed.
7. Although Departmental policy permits fuels management project rehabilitation (See E-1, E-2, E-3), the NPS views this as inappropriate, except in rare circumstances. Prescribed fires managed within prescription are designed to achieve resource benefits, and should not be conducted if they will result in resource damage or threats of resource damage. Regional offices will carefully review and approve/disapprove all proposals for fuels management

project submitted as part of fuels management project funding requests. Funding for such actions is derived from hazard fuels reduction operations funds, not burned area emergency rehabilitation. Prescribed fires that exceed prescription and are suppressed may be appropriate for BAER.

8. Monitoring actions funded by BAER are restricted to assessments of whether treatments are effective and are maintained properly, and whether vegetative recovery in the absence of treatments is acceptable. Such monitoring will provide adaptive feedback into ongoing BAER projects and support program adjustments or supplemental actions to achieve protection goals. Long term monitoring of fire effects on sensitive species, cultural resources, or ecosystem function must be funded by research or resources management programs.
9. Cultural resource damage assessments and treatments are limited to those sites documented before the wildland fire occurred, and sites that are discovered incidentally while assessing and treating documented sites. BAER funds cannot be used to conduct systematic surveys of a burn area to document all sites that may have been exposed by the fire. Interim policies for cultural resource assessments and treatments developed during the Dome and Chapin #5 fires will be reviewed by the Fire Management Program Center, with assistance from the National Cultural Resource Advisory Group, and standards will be incorporated into the BAER Handbook.
10. BAER Projects that are designed to mitigate significant impacts on cultural resources and which propose unusual or controversial treatments, or where the effectiveness of proposed treatments is unpredictable, are candidates to be reviewed by the Interagency National Cultural Resources Advisory Group. The decision to seek review and concurrence on such projects from this group may be made by the superintendent during the development of the original BAER plan, or during the regional or national approval process.
11. For NPS BAER projects, all mitigation actions must be completed within two years from the date the original BAER plan was approved. Additional time may be approved if it can be demonstrated that existing treatments have failed, or that it was impossible to install critical treatments within normal time frames. However, justifications must demonstrate that emergency conditions still exist. Under normal conditions, vegetation will recover sufficiently within two years to prevent significant erosion, check the invasion of non-native species, and stabilize ecosystem function. Extensions beyond the two-year limit must be approved through normal procedures, and cannot be granted beyond three years from the date of original BAER plan approval.
12. The emergency AD hiring authority can be used to support immediate mobilization of BAER resources for up to six weeks following a fire. After this time, normal-hiring procedures must be used.

13. For each BAER project, a park will prepare a final report that documents total funding approved and expended, treatment actions, and information on the effectiveness of treatments gathered from monitoring. The report will specify procedures for transition of any long term monitoring and continued maintenance of mitigation actions to normal park programs. The length and format of the report will be commensurate with the scope of the BAER project.

Wildland Fire Rehabilitation and Restoration Issues

Policy Decisions/Outcomes for Incorporation into Manuals and Handbooks

General

Issue A-1

Definitions

1. Fire Suppression Activity Damage: Emergency actions taken to repair or rehabilitate damage to lands, resources, and facilities directly attributable to the wildland fire suppression effort or activities. The scope of Fire Suppression Activity Damage actions is unplanned and unpredictable requiring funding on short notice.
2. Emergency Fire Rehabilitation/Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (EFR/BAER): Planned actions taken during and after a wildland fire to stabilize and prevent unacceptable resource degradation or to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the fire. The scope of EFR/BAER projects is unpredictable and requires funding on short notice.
3. Fire Damage Restoration: Non-emergency replacement of facilities and resources damaged by wildland fire or the re-establishment of ecosystem structure and functions. Restoration projects can be programmed and budgeted through normal procedures.
4. Fuels Management Project Rehabilitation: Actions taken as part of fuels management projects (principally prescribed fire) to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the project, or to promote the re-establishment of ecosystem structure and functions consistent with land management planning objectives. Fuels Management Project Rehabilitation are programmed and budgeted through normal procedures.

Issue A-2

Manuals and Handbooks

1. The four types of post-fire activities (including allowable activities, scope, funding, etc.) will be documented in the Department of the Interior Departmental Manual and the USDA-FS FSM 2523 and Handbook FSH 2509.13.
2. Develop a Handbook to provide technical and operational guidance that will be adopted by DOI bureaus and USDA Forest Service; may include individual bureau/agency-specific procedures, etc. if necessary/appropriate.

Issue A-3

Native Plants

1. Natural recovery by native plant species is preferable to seeding, either of natives or non-natives; seeding should be used only if necessary to prevent unacceptable erosion or to resist competition from exotics or invasive species.

2. To the extent permitted by law, introduction of exotic species (as defined by Executive Order 11987) into natural ecosystems will be restricted unless the Secretary of the Interior or Agriculture finds that such introduction will not have an adverse effect on natural ecosystems.

Issue A-4

Long-term Consequences

1. Conduct all post-fire treatments in a socially and environmentally acceptable manner, compatible with, and to avoid foreclosure of, long term restoration and land use plans and opportunities.

Issue A-5

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Monitoring is necessary to assess if proposed treatments were properly implemented, if actual treatments were effective and if additional treatments or maintenance are needed to make the project successful.
2. Monitoring and evaluation of post-fire treatments are critical for understanding and improving such treatments; collection and dissemination of information should be an integral part of all post-fire treatments.
3. Priority should be given to develop a simple interagency mechanism for archiving and broadly disseminating the results of monitoring and evaluation of treatments and techniques.

Issue A-6

Analysis of Risks and Costs

1. All decisions to undertake rehabilitation or restoration treatments are to be based on sound analyses of the possible biological, hydrological, geological, and social consequences of not undertaking treatments.
2. Treatments are to be undertaken only when the analysis of risks shows that treatments are likely to reduce risks significantly and will be cost-effective (including consideration of long term benefits and non-market benefits).

Fire Suppression Activity Damage

Issue B-1

Scope and Definition

1. Repair and rehabilitation of damage to lands, resources, and facilities directly attributable to the wildland fire suppression effort or activities, including: dozer lines, camps and staging areas, facilities (fences, buildings, bridges, etc.) damaged, handlines, roads; this work should be completed before incident demobilization if appropriate, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Issue B-2

Funding

1. Funding for Fire Suppression Activity Damage activities will come from the Suppression Operations subactivity (as defined in the 1998 President's Budget) and will be charged to the project code for the wildland fire suppression effort that resulted in the damage.
2. Project fund codes for the wildland fire suppression effort will be held open for a sufficient length of time to capture all Fire Suppression Activity Damage rehabilitation. This includes rehabilitation damage repair that occurs after incident demobilization and work that is performed by crews not involved with the original suppression or any suppression damage repair. Fire Suppression Activity Damage repairs will not be charged to EFR/BAER budget subactivities.

Issue B-3

Responsibility

1. This work will be performed primarily by the suppression incident organization as soon as possible, prior to or during demobilization; some activities may need to be conducted by other personnel at a later time when conditions are more appropriate.
2. Fire Suppression Activity Damage repair is an integral part of most wildland fire incidents and should be supported by the same mobilization, resource availability, hiring and pay procedures as other aspects of the incident, and should have functional status within the incident command structure.
3. The incident resource advisor and EFR/BAER personnel should work closely together during the transition to post-fire activities and perform tasks in a manner that reflects the shifting responsibilities and duties.
4. Repair of Fire Suppression Activity Damage that cannot be completed before incident demobilization should be accomplished as soon as conditions are appropriate. When no EFR/BAER treatments are anticipated (as is the case on the vast majority of wildland fires), Fire Suppression Activity Damage repair should be accomplished by the suppression organization.

Emergency Fire Rehabilitation/Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation
(EFR/BAER)

Issue C-1

Scope and Definition

1. The costs and magnitude of emergency rehabilitation actions should be commensurate with threats to life, property, or resources.
2. Emergency actions taken after a wildland fire to stabilize and prevent unacceptable resource degradation or to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the fire. EFR/BAER projects are unpredictable, requiring funding on short notice.
3. Emergency rehabilitation actions are appropriate to:

- Minimize threats to human health and safety or property.
 - Stabilize soil to minimize loss or degradation of productivity.
 - Stabilize biotic communities to minimize unacceptable change to ecosystem structure and function; this will allow use of a variety of vegetative types, including shrubs, forbs, and grasses, when deemed appropriate; planting of trees as part of a project is acceptable only if demonstrated as necessary to meet the project objectives. (See C-1A)
 - Stabilize watersheds to prevent unacceptable downstream damage on and off site.
 - Minimize the establishment of non-native invasive species to prevent unacceptable degradation of the burned area; treatments may include application of herbicides.
 - Stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation of critical cultural and natural resources.
 - Minimize unacceptable deterioration of water quality.
4. Handbooks and manuals that implement this policy should specifically allow the following types of actions and treatments:
 - replace/repair physical improvements (guard rails, sanitation systems, etc.) damaged by fire that are required to significantly minimize threats to human health and safety when other alternatives, such as closing areas to public use, are not feasible.
 - Repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. (e.g. exclusion fences)
 5. In addition, the following are legitimate activities to include in emergency rehabilitation plans and will be approved if appropriately justified:
 - Monitoring and evaluation to determine effectiveness of treatments; any monitoring must be accompanied by a plan and the results documented.
 - Maintenance of rehabilitation actions and structures necessary to continue the effectiveness of the treatments installed. (See C-7)
 6. Manuals and handbooks will provide operational guidance for applying the above criteria. To promote consistency in policy and application, these manuals and handbooks will be developed on an interagency basis whenever possible.
 7. Providing the law enforcement resources necessary for protection of public safety and of natural and cultural resources as a result of EFR/BAER projects and activities should be accomplished within existing capabilities and by shifting priorities. Extraordinary situations require justification and approval in an EFR/BAER plan.

Issue C-1A

Use of Trees in Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments

1. Use of trees as (or as part of) an emergency rehabilitation treatment is allowed only if the rehabilitation plan demonstrates that trees are necessary to minimize unacceptable change to ecosystem structure and function, including prevention or mitigation of non-native infestations.
2. Acceptable uses may include:

- Circumstances where succession of native forest species and the eventual reestablishment of natural vegetative communities will be precluded by the immediate and aggressive invasion of non-native species; e.g. where the natural reestablishment of native cottonwoods and willows in Southwestern riparian areas is difficult due to the invasion of non-native salt cedar or where stabilization of slopes using only grasses, forbs, and shrubs precludes natural recolonization by native trees.
 - Critical habitat for threatened or endangered species will be permanently impaired. In this circumstance, planting trees must significantly mitigate deleterious impact of the species of concern within the two-year time frame for EFR/BAER project completion; e.g. A tree planting project cannot be authorized if its purpose is to accelerate reforestation to benefit a species that requires old growth forest for critical habitat.
3. Use of trees as (or as part of) an emergency rehabilitation treatment is limited to no more than \$25,000 regardless of the percentage of total project costs, unless otherwise approved by the bureau director, who may make the decision to approve or not approve the use of trees in consultation with other bureaus and with the Department (in the case of the Department of the Interior).

Issue C-2

Emergency Rehabilitation Plans

1. Each emergency rehabilitation project requires the preparation, submittal, and approval of a plan or plan supplement except where programmatic EFR/BAER plans are already in place for the project.
2. EFR/BAER project plans must include provisions for monitoring and evaluation of treatments and techniques and a procedure for collecting, archiving, and disseminating results.
3. For multi-agency fires, joint planning and implementation is encouraged.

Issue C-3

Emergency Rehabilitation Plans - Timing

1. The timing of submittal of emergency rehabilitation plans often depends on the environment/landscape of the fire and the complexity; however, submittal of initial emergency rehabilitation plans must be shortly after the fire in order to ensure credibility and to document the urgency of the situation.
2. Each agency may establish submittal time frames for those projects that do not involve or affect other agencies.
3. For multi-agency projects, initial plans must be submitted within 10 days following control of fire; if additional time is needed extensions can be negotiated with those with approval authority.
4. As part of the implementation of the policy a common plan format is to be developed; this format should be electronic and include aspects for planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and maintenance.

5. Unless otherwise specifically approved, no treatments, monitoring, or evaluation activities may exceed three years after initial project approval.

Issue C-4

Emergency Rehabilitation Plans - Approval

1. Each agency may establish approval authority levels and time frames for those projects that do not involve or affect other agencies.
2. For multi-agency projects approval authority will be at least at the regional or state office level. National Office level review will occur in accordance with agency thresholds. Approval/disapproval must occur within seven days of receipt by the approving office(s).
3. Revisions to plans as a result of new information should be prepared and submitted as needed; the same approval levels and time frames as for initial plans apply.

Issue C-5

Emergency Rehabilitation Plans - Evaluation of Alternatives

1. A cost risk/analysis of proposed emergency rehabilitation treatment actions is required in each plan to assist local line officers and reviewing authorities in assessing the proposed actions. The level and sophistication of the analysis should be commensurate with scope and complexity of the plan.
2. Develop and implement a common interagency cost-risk analysis.
3. Plans must ensure that the treatments proposed are environmentally, culturally, and socially acceptable and meet the objectives of land use management plans and comply with legal requirements.

Issue C-6

Funding - Source/Use

1. The Wildland Fire Management Wildland Fire Operations Activity (Emergency Rehabilitation Subactivity) will provide funding for Emergency Rehabilitation activities.
2. Agencies may shift base 8 personnel costs or backfill in accordance with standard procedures.

Issue C-7

Funding - Availability

1. Treatments (involving plant materials) in the initial approved plan must be accomplished as soon as possible but no later than within two growing seasons after plan approval; extensions require revised plans and approvals.
2. Treatments (involving stabilization structures) in the initial approved plan should be accomplished before the next damaging storm or run-off event or to prevent further degradation.
3. Costs of monitoring and evaluation to determine effectiveness of treatments will be covered for up to three years; extensions require revised plans and approvals.

4. Costs of maintaining emergency rehabilitation treatments and structures may be covered for up to three years; extensions require revised plans and approvals. Maintenance beyond the period of the plan is to be covered through normal operating funds.

Issue C-8

Environmental Compliance

1. Existing procedures for compliance with the [National Environmental Policy Act](http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/42/4321.html) (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/42/4321.html>) are adequate and sufficient; no changes are recommended.
2. Existing procedures for compliance with the [Endangered Species Act](http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/16/668aa.html) (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/16/668aa.html>) are adequate and sufficient; no changes are recommended.
3. Existing procedures for compliance with the permitting requirements (relating to placement of dredged or fill materials) of section 404 of the [Clean Water Act](http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/33/1251.html) (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/33/1251.html>) may *not* be adequate or sufficient; this is to be addressed on an interagency basis with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Corps of Engineers [Note: Section 404 Nationwide Permit #37 covers activities of FS and NRCS, but not DOI. DOI needs to be included in this permit].

Issue C-9

Cultural Resource Clearances

1. Develop national level Programmatic Agreement (agencies, ACHP, NCSHPO) with local or regional agreements between the agencies and the SHPOs as needed or appropriate.
2. Develop Emergency Discovery Plans (EDPS) on a broad scale (based on common resources) to facilitate review and consultation during incidents; these could be incorporated into existing land/resource/fire planning documents by reference.
3. Include Tribal participation in local agreements, development of EDPs, separate agreements, or on a case-by-case basis.
4. Supervisory Personnel (including field supervisors) must meet Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for professional qualifications.
5. Create a National Cultural Resource Advisory Group to provide advice on program and policy issues and to review and concur with rehabilitation plans on a case-by-case basis, when requested by normal bureau/agency approving authorities.

Issue C-10

Responsibility

1. EFR/BAER activities are an integral part of some wildland fire incidents and should be supported by the same mobilization, resource availability, incident business management procedures as other aspects of the incident, and should have functional status within the

incident command structure. Once fire suppression demobilization has occurred, the EFR/BAER team reports to and is accountable to the agency administrator.

2. Assessment and planning activities: agency personnel supplemented by resource-ordered technical assistance.
3. Implementation activities: agency personnel as supplemented by contract, EFF, etc.
4. Monitoring activities: agency personnel with possible supplementing by contract personnel or other agencies.
5. Maintenance: agency personnel as supplemented by contract or other means.

Issue C-11

Documentation of Results and Accomplishments

1. To provide for accountability for funding provided, develop a standard, interagency project accomplishment report format that covers such issues as treatments applied, dollars spent, and so on; this report may require more detailed information for local management and less detailed information for national office/Departmental use.
2. Summarize accomplishment information to be collected and archived by program leads in regional and national office level for use in program planning, review, and oversight as necessary.
3. Monitoring/Results of Treatments
 - Funding for monitoring requires submission of report(s) on success/failure of treatments.
 - Priority should be given to develop a simple interagency mechanism for archiving and broadly disseminating the results of monitoring and evaluation of treatments and techniques.
4. All information collected and disseminated should be in an electronic format consistent with agency record management guidelines.

Fire Damage Restoration

Issue D-1

Scope and Definition

1. Non-emergency replacement of facilities and resources damaged by wildland fire or the reestablishment of historic ecosystem structure and functions. All Fire Damage Restoration projects must be programmed and budgeted with non-fire program funds; wildland fire operations and emergency rehabilitation funds cannot be used to support these efforts.
2. Natural resource restoration activities include:
 - Restoration of fire damaged ecosystems to emulate historical or pre-fire structure, function, diversity, and dynamics, if possible or desirable, and consistent with existing land management plans.
 - Application of herbicides and other site preparation activities to reduce weed competition prior to seeding burned areas.

- Reforestation in areas where a seed source has been eliminated and restoration is consistent with forest management plans.
3. Cultural resource restoration activities include:
 - Actions taken to restore cultural resources, consistent with land management plans.
 4. Facilities restoration activities include:
 - Replacement of normal operating facilities that meet land management plans (e.g. campgrounds, recreation/interpretive sites, visitor centers, administrative facilities, roads, housing, bridges) and which are not critical for ensuring public health and safety or which do not enhance the integrity of natural or cultural resources.
 5. Under certain circumstances, minor facilities may be replaced as part of EFR/BAER treatments (see Issue [C-1](#)).

Issue D-2

Responsibility

1. Responsibility for planning and implementation of restoration activities lies with normal program areas in each bureau/agency.

Issue D-3

Funding

1. Funding for Fire Damage Restoration should NOT come from the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. A recommendation for funding is included in **Sources of Funding** below.

Fuels Management Project Rehabilitation

Issue E-1

Scope and Definition

1. Actions taken as part of a fuels management project to prevent unacceptable resource degradation.
2. Fuels treatments (either through application of fire, mechanical, or other means) may result in conditions that require additional actions to:
 - Stabilize soil to minimize loss or degradation of productivity.
 - Repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of lands or resources (e.g. exclusion fences).
 - Minimize the establishment of invasive species to prevent degradation of the burned area as a result of fuels management projects.
3. Any post-fire rehabilitation activities are to be an integral part of the fuels management project plan and must be deemed appropriate in the context of the overall purpose and objectives of the project.

Issue E-2

Management Planning, Control, and Oversight

1. Any post-fuels treatment activities must be included in appropriate project planning documents and be essential to the fuels treatment objectives.
2. Any post-fuels treatment activities must be approved in advance of project implementation (except for the inadvertent loss of facilities) as an integral part of fuels treatment projects.
3. Fuels treatment plans should not be approved if they are projected to cause unacceptable resource degradation that will require major expenditure of funds.

Issue E-3

1. Funding for Fuels Management Project Rehabilitation must not come from the Emergency Rehabilitation element of the Operations Activity in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Funding for Fuels Management Project Rehabilitation may come from the Hazardous Fuels Reduction element of the Operations Activity in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation and other available funds.

Sources of Funding

Issue F-1

Funding sources for each type of activity:

1. Fire Suppression Activity Damage:
 - Wildland Fire Appropriation
 - Operations Activity
 - Suppression Subactivity
2. Emergency Fire Rehabilitation/Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation:
 - Wildland Fire Appropriation
 - Operations Activity
 - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Subactivity
3. Fire Damage Restoration:
 - Combination of the following sources, depending on complexity, size, and other factors:
 - Base bureau/agency operating programs (add fire damage to the normal workload of base programs and prioritize all needs)
 - Request supplemental appropriations, with a joint interagency submission if appropriate
4. Fuels Management Project Rehabilitation:
 - Wildland Fire Appropriation
 - Operations Activity
 - Hazardous Fuels Reduction Subactivity

Program Management/Oversight

Issue G-1

1. EFR/BAER program leads in each bureau/agency will function as an interagency group to coordinate program issues, implementation, training, oversight, sharing of information, and program evaluation; this group must involve wildland fire management and budget and will involve other program areas such as cultural and natural resources, as necessary and appropriate, to ensure an integrated interagency program.