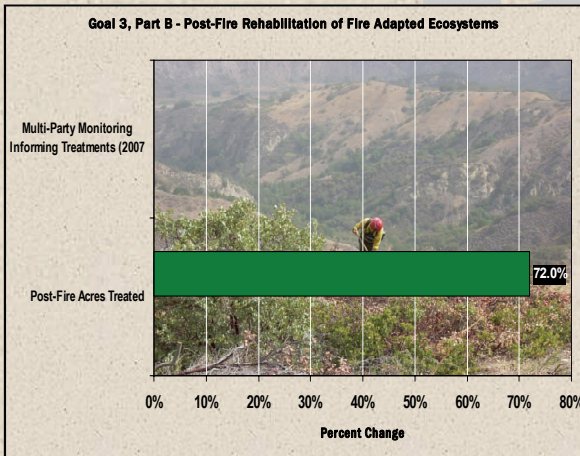


Goal 3: Restoration of Fire-Adapted Ecosystems and Post-Fire Rehabilitation

Part B: Post-Fire Rehabilitation

All burned acres identified as needing treatments in approved post-wildfire recovery plans were treated. There was a substantial increase in the number of acres treated in 2007 (1.9 million acres) compared to the 2004-2006 average (1.1 million acres). The amount receiving treatment is largely dependent on conditions when and where fire burns, factors mostly out of control of the wildland fire agencies.

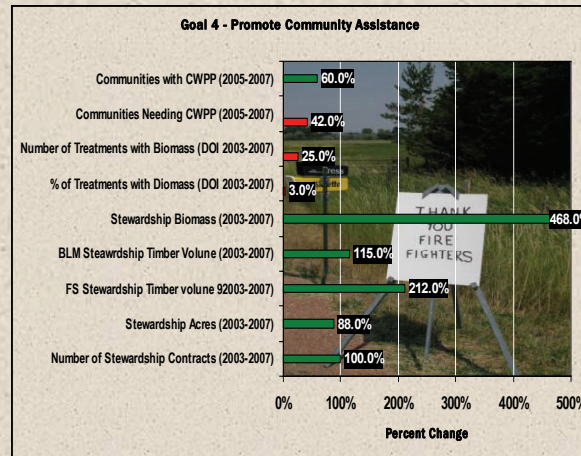
Goal 3, Part B: Post-Fire Rehabilitation



Goal 4: Promote Community Assistance

Progress has been made toward the goal of promoting community assistance. More than 9 percent of communities at risk of wildfire have Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) and 7 percent of the communities are at reduced risk due to fuels reduction and increased fire suppression capability. While communities are making progress in establishing CWPPs, more communities are being identified as needing those plans. Firefighter training is increasing and communities are upgrading or acquiring new firefighting equipment. This represents increased firefighting capacity for 23.4 percent of the communities at risk of wildfire. In 2007, nearly 3 million green tons of biomass was utilized from fuels reduction and restoration projects. Community needs continue to grow, but communities are better prepared as a result of federal, state and local partnerships.

Goal 4: Promote Community Assistance



About the Wildland Fire Leadership Council

The Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) was established in April 2002 by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to provide an intergovernmental committee to support the implementation and coordination of Federal Fire Management Policy. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in October 2007 authorizing the continuation of the WFLC. The Council meets regularly to provide oversight and coordination of the NFP and the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.

For additional information about the Council, go to the Healthy Forests and Rangeland website at:

<http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/leadership/members.shtml>

A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment

Monitoring and Performance Report

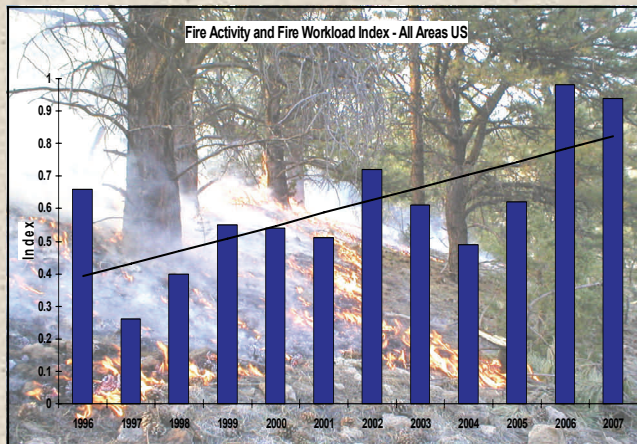
DRAFT Briefing Paper 2007



Background

In December of 2005, the Wildland Fire Leadership Council updated its 10-Year Strategy to address the nation's wildland fire issues. The strategy includes 4 goals aimed at addressing wildland fire through protection of people, property and natural resources; reduction of hazardous fuels; restoration of fire adapted ecosystems and post-fire rehabilitation; and community assistance. The update incorporated 28 performance measures and monitoring questions to help federal, state and local governments establish consistent fire management performance expectations and provide feedback on related accomplishments. The 2007¹ data generally show progress toward meeting the goals of the 10-Year Strategy and its Implementation Plan.

Fire Activity and Fire Workload Index—All Areas United States

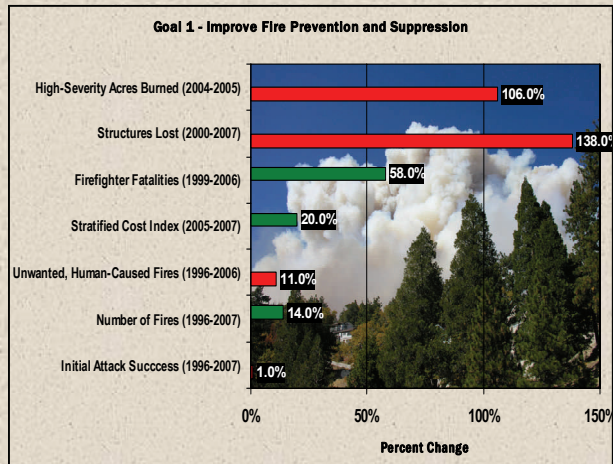


Same trend holds for all geographical areas

Goal 1: Improve Fire Prevention and Suppression

Progress toward improvements in fire prevention and suppression were mixed.² Despite increasing trends in fire activity and fire workload, the success rate for containing fires during initial attack (IA) remained high and continues to exceed 97 percent. In 2007, the Forest Service had fewer fires with greater than average costs than in the previous year. Wildland firefighter fatalities were down significantly from the previous 10-year average; however, more structures were lost to wildfire than the average of the previous 7 years and burn severity is on an upward trend. Generally, firefighting agencies continue to hold their own against increasingly severe fire seasons and are implementing a wider array of firefighting strategies and tactics to address protection and restoration priorities.

Goal 1—Improve Fire Prevention and Suppression

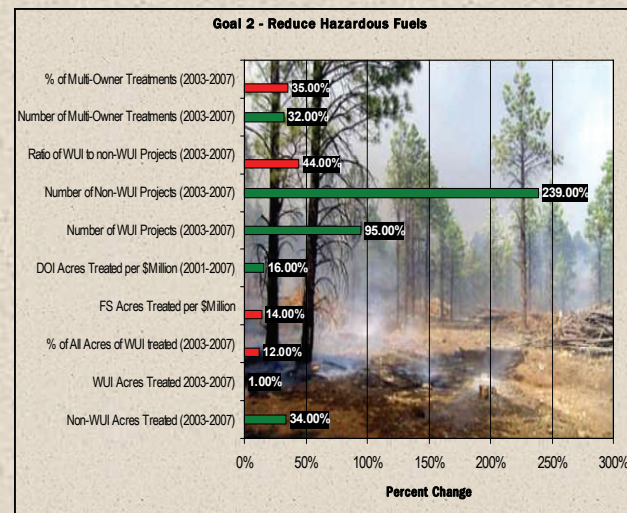


² Green indicates movement toward desired outcome
Red indicates movement away from desired outcome
Figures compare the most recent year's data against the average from previous years, 1996-2006.

Goal 2: Reduce Hazardous Fuels

Federal, state and local partners are making progress toward meeting the goal of reducing hazardous fuels. Total fuels treatment from federal funding jumped from 4 million acres in 2006 to 4.8 million acres in 2007. A majority of the fuels treatments and federal funding continue to be focused on the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and all treatments were achieved with some level of local involvement ranging from public participation in project planning to extensive collaboration. The National Fire Plan, Healthy Forest Initiative, Healthy Forest Restoration Act and 10-Year Strategy have all contributed to better federal, state and local coordination. These initiatives have helped to reduce fuels on nearly 26 million acres since 2001.

Goal 2—Reduce Hazardous Fuels



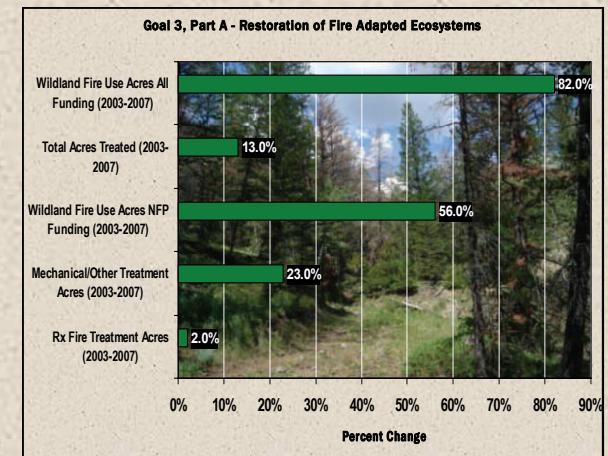
Goal 3: Restoration of Fire-Adapted Ecosystems / Post-Fire Rehabilitation

There have been improvements toward both parts of this goal. Objectives related to the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems and burned area rehabilitation have become well established in fire management and other related land and resource management programs.

Part A: Restoration of Fire-Adapted Ecosystems

The total area treated in 2007 increased above the 2003-2006 average. Nearly 9 in 10 acres treated were moved toward or maintained in a desired condition. Comparing 2007 against the 2003-2006 averages reveals that mechanical/other fuels treatment acres were above the average, while prescribed fire acres treated were slightly below the average. Prescribed fire, however, remains the largest treatment type—accounting for more than 50 percent of the acres treated. Wildland fire use in 2007 increased by 4 percent above the 2003-2006 average.

Goal 3, Part A—Restoration of Fire-Adapted Ecosystems



¹ All data reported by fiscal year