

Wildland Fire Management: The National Fire Plan

BACKGROUND

In 2000, the President requested the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to prepare a report recommending how to respond to severe, ongoing fire activity, reduce impacts of fires on rural communities and the environment, and ensure sufficient firefighting resources in the future. The report, *Managing the Impacts of Wildfire on Communities and the Environment: A Report to the President in Response to the Wildfires of 2000*, became the cornerstone of what is known as the National Fire Plan (Plan). Acting on Presidential and Congressional direction in 2001, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior joined State governors and other partners in developing the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* and its subsequent *Implementation Plan* to further develop a coordinated strategy addressing the threats posed by wildland fire.

In August 2002, the President announced his Healthy Forests Initiative to implement core components of the National Fire Plan and the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* through a series of measures to reduce the adverse human and environmental impacts of wildland fire. This effort led to the enactment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. All the reports, guidance, and legislative assistance are now in place, incorporated under the concepts of the National Fire Plan and reducing the devastation of severe wildland fire as well as improving the health of the Nation's forests and rangelands.

FIVE YEARS OF NATIONAL FIRE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Plan represents a commitment to help protect communities, natural resources, and most importantly, the lives of firefighters and the public. This commitment is shared among Federal agencies, States, local governments, Tribes, and other partners. Collaboration, priority setting, and accountability are the guiding principles that will ensure the continued success of the Plan.

Since the inception of the Plan, the five Federal wildland fire management agencies (the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture) have made significant progress in creating a seamless fire protection response. Congress has supported this effort by providing funds to maintain firefighting capabilities; reduce the amount of hazardous fuels with special emphasis on areas around communities; increase fire-related research; increase State and local fire prevention and firefighting programs; increase economic development through contracting; restore fire damaged lands; and improve accountability for the resources used in fighting wildland fires.

FIREFIGHTING CHALLENGES

In 2005, the Departments jointly spent over \$984 million suppressing fires that burned more than 8.6 million acres nationally; 4.4 million were in Alaska and 4.2 million acres in the lower 48 States. More than 240 primary residences, and 750 total structures were lost to wildfire, many were adjacent or in close proximity to Federal lands. Most tragically, the fires of 2005 resulted in the fatalities of three firefighters.

Federal wildland fire management agencies demonstrated the positive results of years of coordinating their suppression resources. Combined with State and local resources, the five

agencies provided the public with an effective and seamless firefighting effort. Firefighters protected thousands of homes, businesses and other structures threatened by large fires. Of the 66,020 fires reported on public lands in 2005, 437 were classified as wildland fire use fires, occurring on 489,000 acres. National interagency initial attack was successful on 98 percent of fires in 2005.

Ultimately, measures to reduce fuel buildup and protect communities provide the best long-term method of fighting wildland fires. To this end, the agencies significantly reduced the risk associated with uncontrolled wildfires by treating hazardous fuels on over 4.34 million acres (2.93 million under the National Fire Plan), 2.44 million acres of which were in the WUI. In addition, by using naturally occurring fire, the agencies reduced fuels on an estimated 489,000 acres in 2005.

10-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In 2001, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior joined State governors and other partners in developing the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy*. A broad collaborative group representing Federal agencies, States, local governments, conservation and commodity groups, and tribal interests developed this long-term strategy to help implement the National Fire Plan. It is the first national long-term comprehensive strategy for wildland fire management.

The *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* and its *Implementation Plan* provide for long-term implementation of NFP objectives and the Healthy Forests Initiative, and expand the emphasis on a collaboration-based solution that includes input and support from many participants, including local, State, and tribal governments, as well as non-governmental organizations. A key to the success of the *Implementation Plan* is early and frequent cooperation among all parties at the local level.

The four goals of the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* are:

- Improve fire prevention and suppression;
- Reduce hazardous fuels;
- Restore fire-adapted ecosystems; and
- Promote community assistance.

The three major principles which guided the development of the *10-Year Plan* are:

- Priority setting that emphasizes the protection of communities and other high-priority watersheds at risk;
- Collaboration among governments and broadly representative stakeholders; and
- Accountability through performance measures and monitoring for results.

Ninety-six of the 168 actions items set forth in the plan have been completed while others comprised continuous tasks. With much of this work accomplished, the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) launched an effort to update the *Implementation Plan*. During 2005, task groups composed of stakeholders and agency representatives have reviewed past and current tasks, actions, and performance measures and have suggested updates. In 2006, WFLC will consider these recommended changes and dialogue with the task groups to consider responsibility for data gathering and provide direction for completion of the review and update.

WILDLAND FIRE LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

In April 2002, the Secretaries of the two Departments commissioned the Wildland Fire Leadership Council. Members are: the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment at USDA; the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, and the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management at DOI; the Chief of the Forest Service; the Directors of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey, and National Park Service; and representatives from the U.S. Fire Administration, Western Governor's Association, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, and the Inter-Tribal Timber Council. The Council meets twice a year to address numerous policy and management issues. Consistent with the policies and actions contained within the 2007 President's Budget, the Council is dedicated to achieving consistent implementation of the goals, actions, and policies of the National Fire Plan, the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, Implementation Plan*, the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, the President's Healthy Forests Initiative, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

The heads of the five wildland fire management agencies have resolved several key issues such as common performance measures, common fire cost accounting protocols, and seamless direction for an effective hazardous fuel reduction program. In 2004, WFLC commissioned a Strategic Issues Panel on Fire Suppression Costs to identify specific actions for cost containment.

In 2006, WFLC continues to direct implementation of seven recommendations from the Strategic Issues Panel. Designated cost action teams developed ambitious work plans complete with milestones, action items, deliverables, and due dates. The Teams are guided by an executive oversight committee to ensure progress.

The year 2006 will see WFLC complete its review and revision of the *Implementation Plan*.

2005 NATIONAL FIRE PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Operations and Firefighting

- The fire management agencies conducted a nationwide effort to update the fire management plans on every land management unit. Fire management plans (FMPs) provide the framework for wildfire responses. One hundred percent of the plans have been completed.
- Achieved a 98 percent success rate at containing all unplanned and unwanted fires.
- Successfully deployed an aerial firefighting fleet of helitankers and large fixed-wing aircraft validated for use as airtankers in response to safety concerns raised by the National Transportation Safety Board.
- Hired, maintained, and trained a wildland fire management workforce of 14,798 personnel.
- Provided a firefighting fleet of 2,074 engines, dozers, and water/foam tenders, and over 250 aircraft.
- Continued construction and maintenance on 69 facilities including crew quarters, air tanker bases, helibases, offices, and fire stations.
- Implementation of the Interagency Fire Program Management (IFPM) qualifications standard continues for key fire management positions to enhance firefighter safety and increase professionalism in interagency fire management. The 14 key IFPM standard positions have been adopted by the USDA Forest Service and four Department of Interior agencies. Additional workforce analytical tools and data are being added to the system that will continue to enhance its value in identifying a number of performance measures.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Treated some 2.93 million acres of hazardous fuels with dollars appropriated under the National Fire Plan. An additional 1.41 million acres of hazardous fuels were treated as a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations. Primary benefits of these treatments were to improve wildlife habitat, restore watershed function, or enhance timber stand conditions.
- Treated 2.44 million acres in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) from all funding sources.
- Treated 2.36 million acres with prescribed fire and 1.65 million acres by mechanical means.
- Treated 489,000 acres through wildland fire use.
- The Departments of Energy, the Interior, and Agriculture formed a Federal Woody Biomass Utilization Working Group to promote and support the utilization of woody biomass and woody biomass products from forest and woodland treatments.

Community Assistance

- Increased firefighting capacity by providing technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment to nearly 11,000 small rural communities through Rural Fire Assistance (DOI) and Volunteer Fire Assistance (USDA Forest Service).
- Provided more than \$40 million for technical and financial assistance to States to enhance firefighting capacity at the State and local levels.
- Supported the organization of 2,072 new fire departments with Volunteer Fire Assistance funds.
- Entered into cooperative agreements with many rural volunteer fire departments for the purpose of protection of both communities and natural resources.
- Partnered with the National Fire Protection Association, State, Federal and nonprofit partners to encourage community responsibility for hazard mitigation through land use planning, building codes, landscaping codes, zoning, and community fire protection planning through the Firewise Communities Program.
- Leveraged more than \$4.8 million from local communities in hazard mitigation efforts and engaged more than 10,000 individuals from 1,080 communities in 47 states in workshops through the Firewise Community Program since 1999.
- Assisted communities with hazard assessments and funding for Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for communities at risk.

Fire Research and Technology

- Forest Service research teams, partnering with DOI, continued to study the various aspects of wildland fire management including firefighter and public safety, fire weather and behavior, smoke dispersion, and post-fire susceptibility to invasive species.
- Initiated the Encyclopedia of Southern Fire Science, a project to synthesize a large body of fire science into a fully linked and searchable hypertext system via the internet.
- The Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) funded 56 new research projects in support of hazardous fuels reduction, post-fire rehabilitation, and smoke management. Recommendations generated from these studies have already been incorporated into the incident response pocket guide and current wildland firefighting training curriculum.
- Examples of tools generated by Forest Service and JFSP research teams include integrated fire and weather maps to generate 3-to-12 month fire forecasts; imagery-based, burn-severity maps used by Burned Area Emergency Response teams; and a fiberboard

structural product made from low- or no-value material obtained from hazardous fuels treatments.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Forty-four stewardship contracts were awarded in 2005, treating 35,478 acres. By-products from some of these projects were used in a number of products, such as timber, engineered lumber, paper and pulp, furniture and other value-added commodities, and bio-energy and bio-based products such as plastics, ethanol, and diesel. In addition, 29,324 acres of WUI high priority fuels were treated through stewardship contracting.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Rehabilitated and restored burned areas through reforestation, seeding, road and trail restoration, invasive plant treatment, heritage site restoration, grazing management, insect and disease treatment, watershed restoration, and restoration of streams, roads, and trails. These included new projects from fires in 2004 and a continuation of project work begun in FY 2002 and 2003.
- National Fire Plan funding supported 262 rehabilitation projects in 13 States, treating 254,985 acres and performing more than 900 miles of trail reconstruction, roadwork, riparian enhancement, fencing, and boundary line location.
- Continued the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials, a long-term strategy to improve nursery and plant material center infrastructure, monitoring of restoration effects, and public/private partnerships.
- Continued to reforest burned areas through a five-year cost-share agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf.
- Developed an interagency strategy to establish monitoring protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of post-fire treatments.

Forest Health Management¹

- Provided funds for suppression, prevention, and restoration projects on nearly 71,000 acres of Federal lands and nearly 162,000 acres of cooperative lands to control and manage native and non-native invasive insects and diseases on Federal lands.
- Surveyed, detected, monitored, and evaluated native and non-native forest invasive species including insects and diseases on Federal and tribal forestlands.
- Focused invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

¹ Only the Forest Service is appropriated National Fire Plan funding for forest health management.

2006 PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Operations and Firefighting

- Increase wildland fire use, consistent with land and resource management plans and public and firefighter safety and report these increases in future Budget Justifications.
- Implement cost containment strategies for large fire suppression identified by the Strategic Issues Panel on Fire Suppression Costs Report accepted by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council.
- Maintain interagency 98 percent initial attack success.
- Implement emergency stabilization treatments on lands severely burned in 2006.
- Continue development and implementation of a suppression cost performance measures system as directed by FY 2005 congressional language.
- Complete Phase I (alternative analysis) of the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) and initiate Phase II development. The System will replace the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) and improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- The USDA Forest Service is working with a number of Department of the Interior agencies, States, the U.S. Fire Administration and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) National Integration Center (NIC) to adapt the current fire curriculum, qualification standards and certification system to meet the needs of the Department of Homeland Security's NIMS and the National Response Plan.
- Continue interagency development and implementation of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system including completing a Phase I analysis of all interagency Fire Planning Units and continue development of Phase II.
- Complete an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, Part 7, Planning, Budgeting, Acquisition, and Management of Capital Assets (Exhibit 300) for all Forest Service Aviation Assets.
- Complete a feasibility study for 500 aviation-related FTEs as outlined in the USDA Forest Service Competitive Sourcing "Green Plan," FY 2005-2009.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Implement provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to restore forest and rangeland health and prevent catastrophic wildfires on public lands through active land management efforts and facilitated administrative processes.
- Treat approximately 2.88 million acres of hazardous fuel to reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands, including 1.85 million acres in the WUI areas and 1.03 million acres in areas outside of WUI areas.
- Reduce fuel loads on an estimated additional 1.625 million acres as a secondary benefit of other vegetation management activities, Wildland Fire Use events, Hazard Mitigation Grants awarded under the State Fire Assistance program, and activities of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.
- When possible, use categorical exclusions (CE) to save time and money in meeting NEPA's environmental impact analysis requirements for fuels projects.
- Encourage projects where hazardous fuels reduction is a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations.

Community Assistance

- Provide technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment to more than 10,000 small rural communities and 3,800 volunteer fire departments.
- Improve collaborative efforts with affected stakeholders to address landscape level integrated hazardous fuels treatments for high priority areas across all ownerships.
- Increase use of the provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the President's Healthy Forests Initiative to better protect communities and the environment from the impacts of catastrophic wildland fire.

Fire Research and Technology

- Fund important JFSP projects based on priorities defined by the JFSP Governing Board.
- Performance accountability of JFSP projects will be enhanced by measuring regional or national use of JFSP products and scientific impact of studies.
- LANDFIRE, a multi-partner effort, will continue to generate sound science to help land managers make decisions about fuels treatment and fire behavior.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Use stewardship contracting authority to remove small diameter material, improve forest health, and stimulate local economic opportunities.
- Increase the number and impact of stewardship projects awarded. This will be accomplished by implementing lessons learned from the first two years of stewardship contracting by the BLM and capitalizing on successes in collaboration with local and rural communities.
- Continue to expand the use of contracts in hazardous fuels reduction projects, especially in the wildland urban interface.
- Increase the use of web-based communication tools to encourage woody biomass utilization and provide resources for small-wood market development.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2003-2005, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Continue implementation of the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials.
- Continue development of a national website to provide information on the Burned Area Rehabilitation program as recommended by the Government Accountability Office.
- Continue to implement the agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf to enhance reforestation on burned areas.

Forest Health Management¹

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression and prevention projects on approximately 45,000 Federal acres and 208,000 cooperative acres.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

¹ Only the Forest Service is appropriated National Fire Plan funding for forest health management.

2007 PROGRAM EMPHASES

Strategic Priorities

- Continue to work in a collaborative manner with States, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and other partners to ensure the accomplishment of mutual objectives.
- Continue the integration of program funding to accomplish HFI and HFRA objectives efficiently and effectively.
- Emphasize the integration of Community Wildfire Protection Plans with Federal hazardous fuels mitigation priorities.
- Continue transition to a permanently reconfigured aviation fleet based on an interagency aviation strategic plan.

Operations and Firefighting

- Maintain an interagency 98 percent initial attack success rate.
- Continue to implement suppression operations cost containment strategies.
- Complete Phase 2 (develop initial prototype) of the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) and improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- Continue interagency development and implementation of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system.
- Implement emergency stabilization treatments on lands that are severely burned in 2007.
- Manage and evaluate the Forest Service owned and operated fleet of aircraft in accordance with the principles specified in OMB Circular A-11, Part 7.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Treat approximately 3.0 million acres of hazardous fuel to reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands, including 2.0 million acres in the WUI areas and 1.0 million acres in areas outside of WUI areas.
- Reduce fuel loads on an estimated additional 1.625 million acres as a secondary benefit of other vegetation management activities, Wildland Fire Use events, Hazard Mitigation Grants awarded under the State Fire Assistance program, and activities of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.
- Implement protocols for the Strategic Placement of Treatments to better reduce the threat to communities and natural resources from catastrophic wildland fire.
- Expand forest health protection and biomass utilization projects that support the fuels treatment program.
- Expand use of the provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the President's Healthy Forests Initiative to better protect communities and the environment from the impacts of catastrophic wildland fire.
- Encourage projects where hazardous fuels reduction is a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations.

Community Assistance

- Provide technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment to more than 6,500 small rural communities and 3,800 volunteer fire departments.

- Use CWPPs to help guide fuel hazard reduction and forest restoration project selection across ownership on a landscape scale.

Fire Research and Technology

- Researchers will continue working to improve firefighting preparedness through tools and models developed to predict activities such as wildfire behavior, aggression, intensity and effects.
- JFSP will continue to emphasize science application and technology transfer, balancing meeting local needs of managers with developing knowledge and tools with more national applications, and better integration across funded studies.
- JFSP will work with participating agencies and other partners to complete a new Strategic Plan to guide the program through 2012.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Continue to emphasize the use of contracts in hazardous fuels reduction projects, especially in the wildland urban interface.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2004-2006, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Continue to implement the Native Plant Materials program for burned areas.

Forest Health Management¹

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression and prevention projects on approximately 24,000 Federal acres and 95,000 cooperative acres.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

2007 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The budget request for 2007 continues to reflect the President's concern about the vulnerability of people and their property to the destruction caused by unwanted and uncontrolled wildfires. The President and the Secretaries are therefore proposing an increase of \$82.3 million for suppression operations, 8.9 percent more than the 2006 fire suppression budget, to enable the two Departments to respond to wildfires without having to rely so heavily on funds transferred from other accounts on an emergency basis.

The budget supports the recent enactment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act by adding \$1.7 million for hazardous fuels reduction. These funds will be used to treat high priority acres identified through collaboration with our partners and improve the monitoring of projects.

¹ Only the Forest Service is appropriated National Fire Plan funding for forest health management.

THREE-YEAR NATIONAL FIRE PLAN FUNDING TABLE

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2005 Final Approps	FY 2006 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2007 President's Budget	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
INTERIOR				
Preparedness	258,939	268,839	274,801	5,962
Fire Suppression Operations	218,445	230,721	257,041	26,320
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	201,409	208,113	199,787	-8,326
Burned Area Rehabilitation	23,939	24,116	24,286	170
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,202	7,734	7,734	0
Joint Fire Science Program	7,889	5,911	5,911	0
State and Local Assistance	9,861	9,852	0	-9,852
Other Operations Total	255,300	255,726	237,718	-18,008
Subtotal, DOI	732,684	755,286	769,560	14,274
Supplementals	98,611	0	0	0
Total, DOI	831,295	755,286	769,560	14,274
FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	676,470	666,068	655,887	-10,181
Fire Suppression Operations	648,859	690,186	746,176	55,990
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	262,539	281,793	291,792	9,999
Rehabilitation	12,819	6,188	1,980	-4,208
Fire Plan Research and Development	21,719	22,877	20,121	-2,756
Joint Fire Science Program (A)	7889	7,882	3,960	-3,922
Forest Health Management (Federal lands)	14,792	14,780	6,802	-7,978
Forest Health Management (co-op lands)	9,861	9,852	4,552	-5,300
State Fire Assistance (B)	73,099	78,746	56,075	-22,669
Volunteer Fire Assistance	13,806	13,683	13,668	-15
Other Operations total	416,524	435,801	398,950	-36,851
Subtotal, Forest Service	1,741,853	1,792,055	1,801,013	8,958
Supplementals (C)	425,471	0	0	0
Total, Forest Service	2,167,324	1,792,055	1,801,013	8,958s
INTERIOR & FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	935,409	934,907	930,688	-4,219
Fire Suppression Operations	867,304	920,907	1,003,217	82,310
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	463,948	489,906	491,579	1,673
Rehabilitation	36,758	30,304	26,266	-4,038
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,202	7,734	7,734	0
Joint Fire Science Program (A)	15,778	13,793	9,871	-3,922
Fire Plan Research and Development	21,719	22,877	20,121	-2,756
Forest Health Management (Federal lands)	14,792	14,780	6,802	-7,978
Forest Health Management (co-op lands)	9,861	9,852	4,552	-5,300

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2005 Final Approps	FY 2006 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2007 President's Budget	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
State Fire Assistance	73,099	78,746	56,075	-22,671
Volunteer Fire Assistance	13,806	13,683	13,668	-15
State and Local Assistance	9,861	9,852	0	-9,852
Other Operations total	671,824	691,527	636,668	-54,859
Subtotal	2,474,537	2,547,341	2,570,573	23,232
Supplementals (C)	524,082	0	0	0
Grand Total	2,998,619	2,547,341	2,570,573	23,232

- A/ In FY 2005, Forest Service funding for Joint Fire Science Program came from Suppression appropriations. In FY 2006, Forest Service funding will come from the Preparedness appropriations. As a result, totals for Other Operations may not appear to be added correctly.
- B/ Forest Service figures include both Wildland Fire Management and State and Private Forestry totals for State and Volunteer Fire Assistance lines, but only Wildland Fire Management total for Forest Health Management (Federal and co-op lands) lines.
- C/ Supplemental appropriation to the Forest Service in FY 2005 was for fire suppression operations. \$30,000,000 of the FY 2005 supplemental was earmarked for hazardous fuels treatments.

**NATIONAL FIRE PLAN – COMMON PERFORMANCE MEASURES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND FOREST SERVICE FY 2005 – 2007**

Summary of common performance measures

Performance Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Request
Percent of unplanned and unwanted fires controlled during initial attack	98%	98%	98%
Gross fire suppression cost per acre ^{A/}	\$170	\$160	\$174
Number of high-priority acres treated in the WUI.	1,184,629 FS	1,383,000 FS	1,500,000 FS
	<u>542,568 DOI</u>	<u>472,000 DOI</u>	<u>450,000 DOI</u>
	1,727,197 Total	1,855,000 Total	1,950,000 Total
Number of acres in condition class 2 or 3 treated outside the WUI in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3. ^{B/}	371,980 FS	235,000 FS	225,000 FS
	<u>477,742 DOI</u>	<u>373,000 DOI</u>	<u>420,000 DOI</u>
	849,722 Total	608,000 Total	645,000 Total
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class ^{C/}	1,000,530 FS	678,600 FS	717,600 FS
	<u>271,551 DOI</u>	<u>230,000 DOI</u>	<u>235,000 DOI</u>
	1,272,081 Total	908,600 Total	952,600 Total
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class per million dollars gross investment ^{D/}	3,578 FS	2,408 FS	2,553 FS
	<u>1,306 DOI</u>	<u>1,105 DOI</u>	<u>1,176 DOI</u>
	2,486 Total	1,855 Total	1,993 Total

A/ Estimated acres burned and costs for 2005 and 2006 are based on the 10-year actual averages from 1996-2005. Acres include all acres, regardless of ownership.

B/ In addition to these treatments, the Forest Service has or will treat additional acres, including condition class 1 non-WUI and acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that contribute to an improvement in condition class, as follows: FY 2005, 927,000; and FY 2006, 800,000 acres, and FY 2007, 850,000.

C/ FY 2005 Forest Service acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class includes Hazardous Fuels and other vegetation management activities that improve condition class.

D/ This measure includes only Hazardous Fuels Reduction accomplishments and funding.