

Goal 1: Restoring and Maintaining Resilient Landscapes – Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances in accordance with management objectives.

National Outcome-based Performance Measure:

- Risk to landscapes is diminished

Basic premise: Sustaining landscape resiliency and the role of wildland fire as a critical ecological process requires a mix of actions that are consistent with management objectives; use all available methods and tools; consider and conserve a diversity of ecological, social, and economic values; include sincere coordination and integration with all partners; and support market-based, flexible, proactive solutions that take advantage of economies of scale. All aspects of wildland fire will be used to restore and maintain resilient landscapes.

Guiding questions: Where, how, and under what circumstances...

- Can wildland fire be used immediately as a tool to achieve resilient landscapes?
- Will aggressive actions to prevent and contain wildland fire be essential in the near-term and long-term?
- Is it likely that near-term investments in fuels treatments and vegetation management might result in greater opportunity to achieve resilient landscapes?
- Is it likely that the economy can drive treatments to achieve resilient landscapes?
- Do we have efforts with a track record of success in meeting community and landscape objectives through effective collaboration, including leveraging investment capability and overcoming typical barriers to success?
- Have we postponed previously identified landscape vegetation treatments due to prioritizing the WUI in the past 10 years?

1.1. Objective: Actively manage the land to achieve healthy forest and rangeland conditions.

- 1.1.1. Contribute to the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity, desired species (including threatened, endangered, and proposed listed species), and their habitat.
- 1.1.2. Protect and restore water resources and watersheds to sustain water quality and quantity for residential, agricultural, industrial (including energy), commercial (including fishing), and recreational use.
- 1.1.3. Manage to achieve resilient conditions at large landscape scales, considering natural fire regimes, seasonality, and traditional ecological management of the land.
 - 1.1.3.1. Use wildland fire as a critical cultural and ecological process in areas where its use is specified in land, resource, and fire management plans.
 - 1.1.3.2. Recognize and communicate priority natural landscapes as functioning ecological systems where wildland fire is an essential component and minimal suppression activities will occur.
- 1.1.4. Reduce the risk of uncharacteristic and damaging wildland fire.

-
- 1.1.4.1. Identify and prioritize high risk, high value areas (e.g., watersheds, riparian areas, plant and animal habitat, forest structure, high investment areas) for protection and restoration.
 - 1.1.4.2. Emphasize restoration of forests and rangelands at large landscape scales with a priority focus on the “middle ground”.
 - 1.1.5. Use active timber management and the sale of forest products (e.g., biomass, small diameter, commercial timber) to create a revenue stream that supports reinvestment in fuels treatments and projects contributing to desired resilient landscape conditions.
 - 1.1.6. Promote traditional and non-commercial tribal and non-tribal cultural, ceremonial, subsistence, and utilitarian practices, and enhance people’s continued connection to the land.

1.2. Objective: Protect landscapes and multiple values from the effects of unwanted fire.

- 1.2.1. Prevent human-caused wildland fires to minimize unwanted, negative effects.
 - 1.2.1.1. Develop comprehensive fire prevention programs that include education and enforcement across multiple jurisdictions (local, state, tribal, federal).
- 1.2.2. Protect social, cultural, heritage, and other values on tribal, state, local, and private land; consider mutual benefits and interests.
- 1.2.3. Identify, prioritize, and protect economic and commodity values and high priority natural resources (e.g., timber and grazing) across all ownerships.
- 1.2.4. Manage historic properties considering the historic setting, natural features and critical elements of biodiversity, landscape uses, and other features; prioritize protection locally.
- 1.2.5. Identify potential post-fire hazards in advance of fire seasons to clarify roles and responsibilities, position for the best response to impacts on landscapes and communities, and take advantage of the local workforce.
 - 1.2.5.1. Evaluate terrain for potential post-fire flooding and debris-flows.
 - 1.2.5.2. Determine landscape vulnerability to post-fire invasive species invasions.
 - 1.2.5.3. Develop appropriate mitigation/response strategies (including post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation) to reduce site degradation and long-term impacts from rain and wind events and invasive species infestations.

1.3. Objective: Improve interagency and stakeholder coordination and planning of actions that contribute to achieving landscape resiliency.

- 1.3.1. Collaboratively develop large landscape ecological restoration plans that incorporate and enable implementation of CWPPs and other local, state, and agency plans; include measurable desired future conditions that are shared across boundaries; and integrate science, local and traditional knowledge, and experience to inform and improve adaptive land management decisions.
- 1.3.2. Reward line officers/agency administrators for effective collaboration.
- 1.3.3. Design and commit to a focused multi-party monitoring component for treatment activities that is consistent across multiple landscapes and jurisdictions and drives investments based on effectiveness.

1.4. Objective: Develop and maintain professional and industrial capacity to implement cost-effective and sustainable landscape treatments and support local economies.

- 1.4.1. Pursue permanent authorization of Stewardship End Result Contracting, increase long-term contract and agreement options, and encourage continued emphasis of benefit to local economies as a best value selection criterion.
- 1.4.2. Support traditional (e.g., timber, grazing, fishing, hunting, tourism, recreation, energy and minerals development) uses and industries that contribute to land management objectives and support local economies.
- 1.4.3. Support development of new technologies and local infrastructure for biomass removal and utilization through multiple means including legislation such as Farm/Energy Bill incentives that address emerging industry needs.
- 1.4.4. Develop markets for woody biomass and other outputs associated with implementing landscape treatments.
- 1.4.5. Continue to take advantage of other tools (e.g., grants, cooperative agreements, compacts, Secure Rural Schools, Sykes Act, trespass collections, and offsite mitigation) to accomplish landscape treatments and support local economies.

1.5. Objective: Fully use existing policies and procedures to provide the management flexibility needed to implement a mix of landscape treatments.

- 1.5.1. Promote stewardship contracts and other administrative agreements that establish long-term commitments consistent with forest, rangeland, and wildland fire management objectives.
- 1.5.2. Encourage strategic investments in prescribed fire, unplanned ignitions, and other tools to achieve restoration objectives and avoid transferring risk to other jurisdictions and less resilient landscapes.
- 1.5.3. Encourage Federal Agencies to use authorities under HFRA and HFI to expedite the planning/collaboration process used to treat large landscapes.
- 1.5.4. Work with EPA and CEQ to maximize flexibility for implementing actions following uncharacteristic wildland fire events.
- 1.5.5. Use categorical exclusions (CE) more effectively, consistently, and with clear direction across the country.
- 1.5.6. Examine legislative barriers that are impeding project implementation and pursue reform of current legislation to create incentives for collaboration to resolve issues rather than litigation (e.g., Endangered Species Act, Equal Access to Justice Act).
- 1.5.7. Encourage and enlist local, state, tribal, and federal environmental regulatory agency representatives to participate actively in collaborative efforts to restore resilient landscapes.

1.6. Objective: Increase public awareness, acceptance, and active participation in achieving landscape objectives using all available tools.

- 1.6.1. Develop and deliver education programs and media campaigns describing the tradeoffs between short duration smoke from prescribed fire and long duration smoke from wildland fire and how prescribed fire allows for the management of smoke emissions.

- 1.6.2. Encourage State Implementation Plans that allow for limited smoke exceptions for high priority projects that are crucial to landscape restoration.
- 1.6.3. Communicate early and often with the public and stakeholders impacted by long-duration fire to address public health, recreation access, transportation network closures, and other issues.
 - 1.6.3.1. Develop and maintain smoke management programs that ensure frequent, open communication among fire managers, air quality/smoke regulators, and other relevant parties.
- 1.6.4. Support traditional and emerging markets (forage banks, wood products, recreation, etc.) to sustain long-term private sector investments consistent with the needs to maintain resilient landscapes and support local economies.
 - 1.6.4.1. Because the majority of material is available on public lands, federal government needs to engage in long-term commitments to supply raw materials for forest products markets.
- 1.6.5. Develop landowner incentives (e.g., tax breaks, free disposal of material, increased use of the Wyden Amendment and other finance or cost-share authorities) for fuels management on private lands.

1.7. Objective: Identify and prepare for non-fire threats and disturbances that may increase susceptibility to wildland fire and/or impair ecosystem function.

- 1.7.1. Work across all ownerships to proactively manage the landscape in ways that minimize destructive effects of insects and pathogens that contribute to fire hazard.
 - 1.7.1.1. Invest in management actions with high probability of mitigating the threat.
 - 1.7.1.2. Target infestation areas that are economically feasible to selectively manage or thin where that activity can improve stand condition and ecosystem health.
 - 1.7.1.3. Prevent the spread of insects and pathogens through movement of fire equipment; implement mitigation measures and standard operating procedures.
- 1.7.2. Work across all ownerships to develop and implement action plans for removing or preventing introduction of invasive plants that contribute to fire hazard (e.g., red brome, cheat grass).
 - 1.7.2.1. Use desired and fire resistant plant species to break up large scale infestation areas.
 - 1.7.2.2. Prevent the spread of invasive species through movement of fire equipment; implement mitigation measures and standard operating procedures.



Goal 2: Creating Fire-adapted Communities – Human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property

National Outcome-based Performance Measures:

- Risk of wildfire impacts to communities is diminished
- Individuals and communities accept and act upon their responsibility to prepare their properties for wildfire.
- Jurisdictions assess level of risk and establish roles and responsibilities for mitigating both the threat and the consequences of wildfire.
- Effectiveness of mitigation activities is monitored, collected and shared.

Basic premise: Preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property due to wildfire requires a combination of thorough pre-fire planning and action, followed by prudent and immediate response during an event. Post-fire activities can also speed community recovery efforts and help limit the long-term effects and costs of wildfire. CWPPs or their equivalents should identify high-risk areas and community-specific requirements. Collaboration, self-sufficiency, individuals' and/or communities' acceptance of the risks and consequences of their actions (or non-action), treating homes and property equally regardless of appraised value (social justice), and facilitating culture and behavior changes are important concepts.

Guiding Questions: Where, how, and under what circumstances...

- Is it likely that citizens will be motivated to prepare for and protect their properties from wildfire?
- Have communities identified values to be protected through the CWPP process in addition to the WUI, such as critical infrastructure, watersheds, vegetation, critical habitat, significant recreation and scenic areas, and landscapes of historical, economic, or cultural value that would benefit from treatment to reduce wildfire risks?
- Are CWPPs that are built in a highly collaborative partnership, and demonstrate more than the minimum requirements for concurrence, (as defined in the as defined in the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and supporting community-developed handbooks⁴) and where success can be realized now and expanded?
- Have we postponed previously identified vegetation treatments in areas closely associated with the identity, structure, culture, organization, and wellbeing of the community due to prioritizing the WUI in the past 10 years?

⁴ Communities Committee, et al, "Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities", Washington, D.C., March 2004, last viewed 9/21/11 at

<http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/communities/documents/cwpphandbook.pdf>

and Western Governors' Association, et al., "Community Guide to Preparing and Implementing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan", August 2008, last viewed 9/21/11 at

http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/communities/documents/CWPP_Report_Aug2008.pdf

-
- 2.1. **Objective: Prevent unwanted human-caused wildland fire ignitions within or in close proximity to communities.**
- 2.1.1. Develop a clear, concise, consistent education and awareness program using a full range of communication tools including social media.
 - 2.1.2. Promote personal responsibility among those who elect to live within the WUI through education in preparation, prevention, evacuation, and what to do if trapped.
 - 2.1.3. Establish and enforce state and/or local ordinances related to wildfire prevention.
 - 2.1.4. Use fire trespass cost recovery and restitution in a consistent manner as an active fire prevention measure.
 - 2.1.5. Engage elected officials at all levels – city, county, state, tribal, and federal to ensure new housing developments provide adequate water supply, wildland fire mitigation plans, and consultation with appropriate wildland fire jurisdictions.
- 2.2. **Objective: Reduce hazardous fuels within the wildland-urban interface and nearby areas containing community values to be protected.**
- 2.2.1. Encourage proactive vegetation management on public and private forests, woodlots, rangeland, fields, WUI home sites, and around infrastructure.
 - 2.2.1.1. Encourage the use of incentives (e.g., tax breaks, free disposal of material, cost-share programs, the Wyden Amendment, and other authorities) for fuels management on private lands.
 - 2.2.1.2. Encourage more active insurance industry participation in development of educational efforts and financial incentives (e.g., policy rate adjustments, rating improvements) to motivate landowners to treat hazardous fuels on their properties and take other necessary steps to create defensible, survivable spaces/conditions in high risk areas as defined in CWPPs.
 - 2.2.1.3. Identify priority areas for fuels management using regional wildland fire risk assessments and state Forest Action Plans, and support future updates of these plans with new data and tools.
 - 2.2.1.4. Develop a long-term coordinated program of planned and scheduled on the ground projects that would achieve fuels reduction and land management objectives, provide year round employment, and sustain a reliable flow of raw and value-added wood products.
 - 2.2.2. Develop local productive use of materials removed during fuels treatments.
 - 2.2.3. Expand FEMA pre-disaster mitigation and disaster assistance grant programs to maximize fuels reduction across the landscape, with emphasis on private lands.
 - 2.2.4. Coordinate, promote, and leverage continued planning and fuel reduction programs that promote and sustain the creation of fire-adapted communities (e.g., FireWise).
 - 2.2.5. Federal agencies will create and treat WUI management areas within existing Land and Resource Management Plans consistent with CWPP WUI boundaries.
 - 2.2.6. Federal agencies will create specific standards, guidelines, and management direction for treating fuels on federal lands which enhance fire adapted communities.

-
- 2.3. Objective: Continue to develop, support, and maintain CWPPs as one of the primary tools to achieve the goals of the Cohesive Strategy.**
- 2.3.1. Emphasize broad-based collaboration by engaging stakeholders and coordinating across multiple jurisdictions to develop and implement community-wide all lands, all agencies CWPPs. Fully use HFRA authorities.
 - 2.3.2. Increase the number of communities with up to date CWPPs with an objective of 100% of high risk communities, as defined by states, covered with current plans.
 - 2.3.3. Develop a prototype and/or share existing CWPPs that consider management across jurisdictions and the larger landscape.
 - 2.3.4. Create and/or share existing web-based tools for creating CWPPs that include information on how to incorporate GIS.
 - 2.3.5. Increase engagement of federal agency representatives in development and implementation of CWPPs. Integrate CWPP priorities into federal project and land management planning and implementation. Ensure agency line officers and staffs have the knowledge and training necessary to engage in collaborative processes to develop and implement CWPPs.
 - 2.3.6. Develop a protocol for monitoring CWPP implementation and effectiveness.
 - 2.3.7. Develop incentives for development, maintenance, and implementation of CWPPs.
 - 2.3.8. Continue to fully inform and engage local and state elected officials on the importance of up to date CWPPs.
- 2.4. Objective: Build a culture of self-sufficiency to prepare for and protect life and property from wildland fire.**
- 2.4.1. Define and communicate roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders for reducing the threat of wildfire to human life, property, and community infrastructure.
 - 2.4.2. Develop new and share existing model WUI codes with states and county commissioners across the West.
 - 2.4.3. Develop a common system to characterize and rate fire-adapted communities to track individual community progress, prioritize investment, and allow for identification of trends across communities.
 - 2.4.4. Encourage and incentivize the use of fire-resistant construction materials and building designs through programs like FireWise; encourage involvement of the insurance industry.
 - 2.4.5. Reduce the cost-recovery liability burden on individuals and communities that create defensible space or pursue related actions through local or state legislation (e.g., Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act).
 - 2.4.6. Encourage development of state, county, or local ordinances requiring real estate disclosure of lack of protection and/or lack of FireWise design principles in an area slated to be developed or sold.
- 2.5. Objective: Improve effectiveness and self-sufficiency of emergency response within each community.**
- 2.5.1. Ensure adequate staffing and training of first responders.
 - 2.5.2. Improve coordination and communication among emergency personnel.

-
- 2.5.3. Improve public notification and evacuation procedures.
 - 2.5.4. Upgrade or maintain equipment and infrastructure needed for effective response or emergency evacuation.
 - 2.5.5. Plan and train for a wide range of events, including wildland fire, and response options.
 - 2.5.6. Maintain and improve the intergovernmental understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each agency to inform land, resource, and fire management decisions.
 - 2.5.7. Develop a means and process for rural communities that adjoin public lands to partner in wildland fire planning, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities.
- 2.6. **Objective: Improve post-fire recovery efforts that impact public health and safety, water sources, power transmission corridors, and other critical infrastructure.**
- 2.6.1. Vegetation management related to fire-adapted communities should include planning for prevention, suppression, post-fire treatments, and maintenance.
 - 2.6.2. Develop and implement rapid assessment processes for quickly determining vulnerabilities of systems to secondary effects (e.g., flooding, debris-flows, sedimentation, ash build-up), recovery needs, and roles and responsibilities.
 - 2.6.3. Educate and engage the public in recovery planning and implementation.
 - 2.6.4. Build natural resilience through passive restoration using native species (e.g., seed bank regeneration).



Goal 3: Responding to Wildfires – All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions.

National Outcome-based Performance Measures:

- Injuries and loss of life to the public and firefighters are diminished
- Response to shared-jurisdiction wildfire is efficient and effective.
- Pre-fire multi-jurisdictional planning occurs

Basic premise: A balanced wildfire response requires integrated pre-fire planning with effective, efficient, and coordinated emergency response. Pre-fire planning helps tailor responses to wildfires across jurisdictions and landscape units that have different uses and management objectives. Improved prediction and understanding of weather, burning conditions, and various contingencies during wildfire events can improve firefighting effectiveness, thereby reducing losses and minimizing risks to firefighter and public health and safety. Wildfire response capability will consider the responsibilities identified in the Federal Response Framework. Local fire districts and municipalities with statutory responsibility for wildland fire response are not fully represented throughout the existing wildland fire governance structure, particularly at the NWCG, NMAC, and GACC levels.

Guiding Questions: Where, how, and under what circumstances...

- Can overall efficiency and effectiveness of the wildland fire management organization (i.e., federal, state, tribal, local, voluntary, and private fire fighters and their assets) be gained through significantly changing organizational structures, decision making, and resource alignment?
- Can opportunities for a more robust response organization be realized such that protection responsibilities can be fulfilled at a lower cost to the jurisdictional entity?

3.1. Objective: Provide for safety of wildland fire responders and the public.

- 3.1.1. Ensure that fire responders are equipped with appropriate firefighting equipment and possess a skill base that is well-suited to local conditions and expected fire behavior.
- 3.1.2. Target fuels treatments to reduce firefighter exposure to hazardous situations.
- 3.1.3. Minimize firefighter exposure to smoke and other toxic substances, both short-term and long-term (chronic).
- 3.1.4. Ensure effective communication among all responders.
 - 3.1.4.1. Resolve the radio incompatibility issues between digital, analog, narrowband, and wideband systems.
 - 3.1.4.2. Promote federal legislation to protect the responder frequency spectrum. Coordinate forecasting and notification of individuals and institutions (e.g., hospitals, schools) particularly sensitive to smoke and ash.
- 3.1.5. Collaboratively establish (with land management agencies, fire response organizations, law enforcement agencies, emergency management, Red Cross, and

Public Health departments) evacuation plans and places for people, pets, and livestock that include facilities that can accommodate people with special needs.

3.2. Objective: Guide response using risk management principles and values to be protected, as determined by early and frequent involvement of all partners, before, during, and after a wildland fire event.

- 3.2.1. Develop and act on a common vision of risk management among, community leaders, states and federal agency officials using shared decision support tools.
- 3.2.2. Develop a national health and safety reporting system for all wildland agencies and jurisdictions that gathers and tracks accidents, incidents, and “no fault” close calls and supports a safety culture that effectively assess risks and offers acceptable safe practices.
- 3.2.3. Clarify roles and responsibilities relative to all-risk assignments to address training, availability, and mobilization of resources.
- 3.2.4. Engage all partners in pre-season response planning to determine and map aggressive suppression areas.
- 3.2.5. Pursue aggressive initial response on priority landscapes to protect commercial and non-commercial values, reduce costs, and exposure to firefighters.
- 3.2.6. Avoid management decisions that transfer risk or increase threats to other ownerships without dialog and shared understanding.

3.3. Objective: Improve effectiveness and efficiency of the wildland fire management organization.

- 3.3.1. Create an intergovernmental wildland fire governance structure to serve the needs of all jurisdictions in both wildland fire and all-risk incidents (NWCG does not satisfy this need fully).
 - 3.3.1.1. Recognize diversity (mission, authorities, perspective, seasonality of efforts, etc.) as an asset and coordinate efforts in a way that increases effectiveness and respects different missions.
 - 3.3.1.2. Build on existing success (e.g., IQCS, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), Service First) to develop a national qualifications system to track federal, tribal, local, state, and private community responders.
 - 3.3.1.3. Where appropriate, place all partner resources into a common central dispatch system.
 - 3.3.1.4. Clarify and communicate roles and responsibilities to enhance partnerships, recipient resource sharing, and acceptance of cooperator standards for training and resources.
- 3.3.2. Create a new emergency hire system that replaces the existing administratively determined (AD) authority and reduces dependence on emergency hires to meet overhead needs.
- 3.3.3. Seek opportunities to make strategic investments that will improve organizational effectiveness.
 - 3.3.3.1. Promote realignment of protection responsibilities to the organization that is best suited and prepared to provide wildfire protection cost-effectively,

while retaining jurisdictional authorities (e.g., block protection areas, offset protection agreements, protection contracts).

- 3.3.3.2. Eliminate unprotected areas by establishing or extending jurisdictional responsibilities.
- 3.3.3.3. Promote succession planning for all jurisdictions and private service providers (National Wildfire Suppression Association and others) to ensure qualified replacements and ongoing leadership development.
- 3.3.3.4. Develop incentives and reduce barriers to agency employees to encourage active individual participation in emergency response.
- 3.3.3.5. Expand FEMA fire mitigation and disaster assistance grant programs to maximize attention to wildfire response, prevention, and mitigation.

3.4. Objective: Improve administration and maximize the coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire management resources.

- 3.4.1. Strategically align resources (personnel and equipment) across jurisdictions by maximizing situational preparedness using predictive services capabilities and other tools.
 - 3.4.1.1. Pattern staffing for wildfires more for asymmetrical fires (variable in time, space, and intensity) than the normal or average burned acres per year; utilize surge capacity mentality and total forces concept for complex ongoing incidents and planned events that require variable strategies and tactics.
 - 3.4.1.2. Develop decision support systems that incorporate local and traditional knowledge of fire occurrence, extent, intensity, duration, seasonality, and return intervals.
 - 3.4.1.3. Use a strategic management response that addresses preparedness, response, post-fire recovery, and landscape restoration.
- 3.4.2. Seek opportunities to maximize effectiveness of fire fighting resources.
 - 3.4.2.1. Enhance and support capability of state and local governments, RFDs, through programs such as FEPP, VFA, RFA, and SFA.
 - 3.4.2.2. Support Incident Management Team succession planning, leadership development, and recruitment from all jurisdictions.
 - 3.4.2.3. Ensure that each Geographic Area has sufficient Type 3 interagency incident management teams to respond to wildfires that are managed either by the GACC or nationally during preparedness levels 4 and 5.
 - 3.4.2.4. Encourage long-term availability and diverse community/agency participation in type 3 incident management teams and initial response capacity at the local level.
 - 3.4.2.5. Encourage development of Local Area Operating Plans involving all available local resources based on identifiable areas of mutual interest regardless of jurisdictional responsibilities.
- 3.4.3. Ensure that private wildland fire service providers are an integral component of a national wildfire response system.
 - 3.4.3.1. Reform contractual processes for private fire crews to improve the quality of work, equipment, and economic viability.

-
- 3.4.3.2. Reform contractual processes to support adequate staffing to allow for meeting of contract obligations (quality assurance on implementation, dispatch, etc.).
 - 3.4.3.3. Better and more effectively provide infrared and aviation capabilities by using more private contracts and fewer agency-owned resources.
 - 3.4.3.4. Identify and eliminate disincentives for expanding private wildland fire services beyond existing capacity.
 - 3.4.3.5. Ensure that private wildland fire service providers have access to compete contractually or through agreement for fuels treatment/other forest management work in their locally based area.
 - 3.4.3.6. Create a new opportunity for private wildland overhead that ease the strain on the AD hire system (emergency authority, short-term federal employees).
 - 3.4.4. Protect fire managers from legal and criminal liability when performing their jobs within delegated authority and approved operating policies and procedures.
 - 3.4.4.1. Seek state and federal legislation that provides protection and immunity to wildland fire professionals performing within approved operating principles and procedures and builds on existing successful examples (e.g., OR HB 2123).
 - 3.4.5. Maximize the use of technology to evaluate the numbers of coordination and dispatch centers including locations.
 - 3.4.6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of aviation resources in alignment with the National Interagency Aviation Strategy.
 - 3.4.6.1. Develop a comprehensive national retardant and other chemical delivery strategy that addresses short- and long-term needs, as well as roles and responsibilities of local, state, and federal aviation assets, and private contractor aircraft.
 - 3.4.7. Maintain and enhance mobilization capacity for state to state and other geographic area sharing of resources using master cooperative agreements coordinated through a national system.
 - 3.4.7.1. Develop a western compact between states and tribes that allows for incident business payments to take place.
 - 3.4.7.2. Develop agreements, contracts, and compacts with western tribes that enable programmatic implementation and availability for regional and national dispatch.
 - 3.4.7.3. Develop an appropriate cost apportionment and variable agreements administered through a national payments system that would include wildfire and all-risk response.
 - 3.4.8. Develop site-specific community-based strategies to reduce emergency spending over time (interagency agreements, closest forces, training, etc.).
- 3.5. Objective: Develop community-based strategies to deal with post-fire hazards on natural and cultural resources, responders, communities, and planned activities.**

-
- 3.5.1. Assist private property landowners in mitigating the effects of natural hazards resulting from wildland fire on public lands. (e.g. flash flooding, debris-flows, loss of rangeland productivity, loss of timber, etc.)
 - 3.5.2. Develop a network of programs for communities, business, organizations and homeowners to deal with the aftermath effects of a wildland fire event with a delivery mechanism.
- 3.6. **Objective: Collect and use accurate and consistent fire information from all wildland fire protection jurisdictions to improve understanding of the wildland fire and response workload and provide feedback to decision support systems.**
- 3.6.1. Develop incentives/accountability measures for comprehensive reporting of all wildland fire information (cause of ignition, jurisdiction, extent, etc.).
 - 3.6.2. Review existing data standards and develop new standards as needed for reporting; collaboratively develop minimum occurrence reporting standards.
 - 3.6.3. Educate wildland fire reporters and managers about the need for accurate, complete, and timely reporting of fire occurrence data.
 - 3.6.4. Develop a long-term solution to fire reporting – a single fire reporting system used by all agencies, states, and fire departments; a data warehouse approach; or some combination of the two.