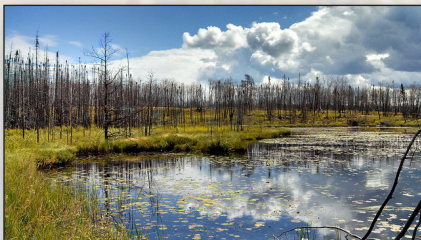


Addressing Wildfire in the 21st Century

In the past 20 years, American wildfires have grown bigger and more extreme. The Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement (FLAME) Act of 2009 directed the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy (Cohesive Strategy).

The Cohesive Strategy takes a holistic view of fire on the landscape. Federal and State land and fire managers, Tribes, NGOs, and other stakeholders worked as partners to develop the strategy. The strategy is a framework to coordinate multiple agency and homeowner efforts toward three goals:

- Restore and maintain landscapes
- Create fire-adapted communities
- Improve fire response



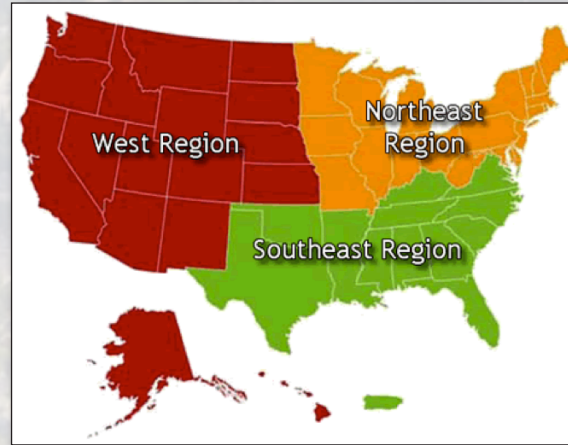
Pagami Creek, Minnesota 2 years after fire by Eli Sagor

For more information:

www.forestsandrangelands.gov/strategy

Science for the Cohesive Strategy:

www.cohesivefire.nemac.org



Contact your Regional Coordinator:

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West: westerncohesivestrategy@gmail.com

Follow the Cohesive Strategy

Twitter: [@US_Wildfire](https://twitter.com/US_Wildfire)

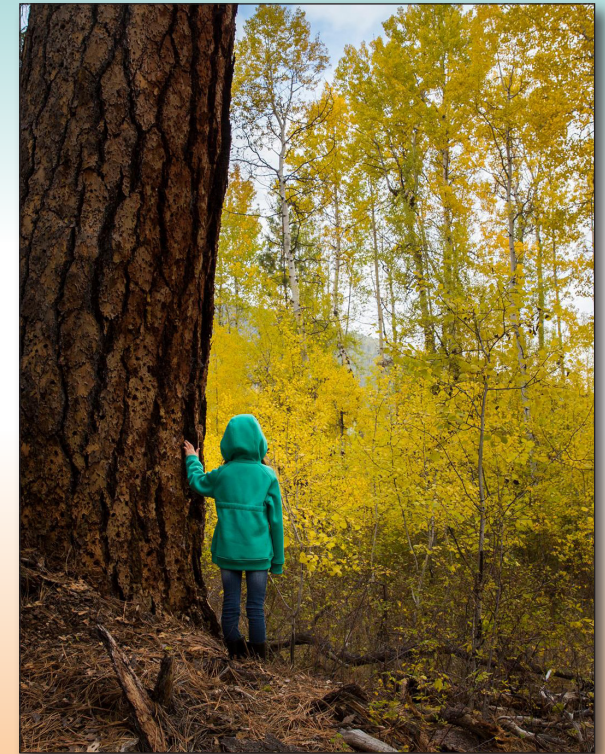
Facebook: [Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy](https://www.facebook.com/CohesiveWildlandFireManagementStrategy)



Cover photo: Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project, Oregon
by Ally Steinmetz

Background: Ely, Minnesota by Kari Greer

National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy



“To safely and effectively extinguish fire when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a Nation, live with wildland fire.”

Working Together and Using Science for Effective Wildland Fire Management

The National Strategy identifies opportunities to address four major challenges:

Vegetation and Fuels Management - Prioritize fuel treatments for maximum beneficial effects, manage wildfire for resource objectives, and maintain fire-adapted ecosystems.

Homes, Communities, and Values at Risk Management - Increase firefighter and public safety. Reduce damage to property and values—at-risk through community and homeowner involvement in proactive wildfire risk reduction actions, e.g. Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs).



Human-caused Ignitions - Emphasize programs targeting human behaviors that lead to wildfires, and tailor programs to meet local needs.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response - Enhance wildfire response effectiveness and preparedness for public and firefighter safety.



Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project, Oregon, by Ally Steinmetz
Waldo Canyon Fire, Colorado 2012, by Kari Greer
Sage Grouse, by Jeanne Stafford/US FWS
Background: Pagami Creek, Minnesota, by Eli Sagor

Landscapes shape our economies, our culture, and our way of life.

There is no one-size-fits-all solution to reducing wildfire risk. Solutions must be tailored to landscapes and communities. The strategy offers a broad-based, collaborative response to local wildfire issues, based on a wealth of scientific information. Implementation will take place locally, through programs and projects to reduce wildfire risk across boundaries, building cooperation and coordination between agencies and stakeholders.



Hotshot on Gladiator Fire, Arizona, by Kari Greer
Trinity Ridge Fire, Idaho, by Kari Greer
Mitigation in Colorado, by Pam Wilson



Trinity Ridge Fire, Idaho, by Kari Greer (Photo 1 & 2)
Impassable Fire, Florida, by Keith Osteen/Florida Fire Service