

2017-2018 Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) On-Reserve Operational Fuel Treatment Program

Program & Application Guide

1. Introduction

The INAC On-Reserve Operational Fuel Treatment Program is managed by First Nations Emergency Service Society (FNESS). Grant administration is provided by FNESS with provision of funding by INAC. The initiative supports First Nations communities to mitigate risk from wildfire in the wildland urban interface.

The wildland urban interface (WUI) is any area where combustible wildland fuels (vegetation) are found adjacent to homes, farm structures, other outbuildings or infrastructure. For the purpose of this initiative, the WUI is the area within 2 kilometres of a community with a minimum density of 6 structures per square kilometre.

As of August 2017, under the INAC On-Reserve Operational Fuel Program funding is available for operational fuel treatment activities.

Operational Fuel Treatment Program

Operational fuel management is defined as the process of changing forest fuel to reduce aggressive fire behaviour. This may include treatments such as thinning, spacing and pruning trees, and removal of needles and woody debris from the forest floor. The intent is to reduce fuel load in the forest and reduce the potential for devastating wildfires.

The Operational Fuel Treatment program assists First Nations to undertake operational fuel treatments that are set out in a prescription in areas identified as priorities in a CWPP. The primary objective of the program is to maximize the number of hectares treated in areas that pose the greatest risk of wildfire to communities.

2. Eligible Applicants

All First Nations that have;

Mandatory

1. Have completed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)
 - a. Areas with a High – Extreme Wildfire Threat, based on completed wildfire threat assessment plots and mapping.

- b. Areas identified in a completed CWPP that are priority treatment areas with treatment units identified and mapped.
- c. Treatment Units meet the density structure of at least 6 structures per sq./km.

Recommended

2. Received Fire Smart Community Recognition Program through the Partners in Protection program, or engaged with the Fire Smart Community Recognition Program.

3. Eligible Projects

In order to qualify for funding, First Nations applicants must consult with a FNESS Fuel Management Specialist/Liaison prior to submitting an application.

In addition, to qualify for funding, an operational fuel treatment must be:

- A new project (retroactive funding is not available) or a maintenance project on a previously treated area (as required)
- For areas identified as a high priority in a completed, current CWPP.
- Supported by a completed Aboriginal Forest Initiative (AFI) fuel management prescription. The completed prescription must be reviewed and approved by FNESS prior to submission of the operational application. This review may necessitate revisions.
 - Or have the ability to complete a new prescription within the funding and timelines of the 2017-18 on reserve operational fuel treatment project.
- Located in/on:
 - Areas within the WUI
 - Reserve lands.
 - Areas identified as extreme or high Wildfire Behaviour Threat Class and extreme or high WUI Threat Class,
 - determined by the current *WUI Wildfire Threat Assessments* guide. For maintenance treatments, areas with a moderate Wildfire Behaviour Threat Class and a high or extreme WUI Threat Class will be considered for funding with appropriate rationale.
- Capable of completion of the operational fuel treatment by February 15, 2018, and Final report, maps, spatial data required documents by the applicant on or before, March 1, 2018
- Applicant must submit a work plan with timelines, milestones and an orderly completion schedule.
- Applicants must have proven demonstrated capacity and performance with past FNESS initiatives.
- Applicants must have an approved, relevant, Timber Permit License to Cut through INAC prior to project commencement.

4. Eligible & Ineligible Fuel Treatment Costs & Activities

Eligible Costs & Activities

Eligible activities are outlined below. The 2017 – 2018 INAC On – Reserve Operational Fuel Treatment project can contribute a maximum of 90% of the cost of eligible activities up to \$57,690.00 in funding per First Nation. The remainder (10%) is required to be funded through community contributions. Up to \$5,769.00 per hectare, to complete a minimum 10 hectares total. (subject to funding). Eligible costs are direct costs that are approved by the FNESS, properly and

reasonably incurred, and paid by the applicant to carry out eligible activities. Eligible costs can only be incurred from the date of approval until the final report is submitted.

Under the On-Reserve Operational Fuel Treatment program, eligible activities must be cost-effective and meet specific fuel management objectives:

Eligible fuel treatment activities, including the following stand treatment and debris management techniques, may include:

- Prescribed fire, including pile burning and broadcast burning
- Pruning
- Tree felling, including hand and mechanical
- Thinning, including hand and mechanical
- Tree planting for species conversion
- Piling, including hand and mechanical
- Debris management, including lop and scatter, chipping, mastication and grinding
- Debris removal, including chip removal, hog fuel removal and slash removal
- Tree removal, including sawlog, firewood and other products
- Custom Venting Forecast
- **Prescription revision, review and update as necessary, or development of a new a prescription.**
- Danger tree assessments
- Timber Permit License to Cut application and required documentation through INAC
- Updates to existing threat plots and related spatial data to conform to the current WUI Wildfire Threat Assessment standards. Every polygon considered for treatment as part of an operational project must contain a threat plot
- Preparation of pre and post treatment photos, maps, spatial data, and metadata (See Appendix 2 for mapping requirements and Appendix 3 for spatial data requirements)
- Notifications of operational fuel treatment commencement to First Nations and other tenure holders
- Staff and contractor costs directly related to operational fuel treatment activities
- Applicant administration costs directly related to operational fuel treatment activities
- Post-treatment signage and public information directly related to completed operational fuel treatment activities.
- Post Wildfire Threat Assessment worksheets

Ineligible Costs & Activities

Any activity that is not outlined above or is not directly connected to activities approved in the application by the FNESS is not eligible for grant funding or as the community contribution. This includes:

- Development of funding application package
- Emergency plans or related activities
- CWPPs or prescription preparation (see note above).
- On-going public information
- Local fire department training
- Publication reviews or research
- Purchase of machinery and equipment
- Activities on private land, land outside the interface or land that is scheduled for development
- Activities for purposes other than fuel treatment (e.g. building of recreational trails without fuel management objectives, etc.)
- Staff training costs, including safety and first-aid training
- Other wildfire risk mitigation activities (e.g. FireSmart activities)
- Work undertaken by the Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations

5. Grant Maximum

The 2017 – 2018 INAC On – Reserve Operational Fuel Treatment project can contribute a maximum of 90% of the cost of eligible activities up to \$57,690.00 in funding per First Nation. The remainder (10%) is required to be funded through community contributions. Up to \$5,769.00 per hectare, to complete a minimum 10 hectares total. (subject to funding).

6. Application Requirements & Process

Application Deadlines: Applications must be submitted, August 31st, 2017.

Funding decisions will be announced by early September 2017.

Required Application Contents

- Completed signed Application Form
- First Nation Band Council resolution, indicating support for the current proposed activities and willingness to provide overall grant management
- Threat Assessment Worksheets and threat plot photos completed as per the current WUI Wildfire Threat Assessments guide. Previously submitted threat information does not need to be resubmitted, however reference to the previous submission details must be provided.
- Maps that clearly identify the area(s) that are the subject of the application.
- Copy of the completed CWPP for the proposed treatment area. Reference to FNESS file is permissible.
- Copy of the completed Aboriginal Forestry Initiative (AFI) prescription or other signed and sealed prescription for the proposed treatment area. Reference to FNESS file is permissible.

Submission of Applications

Applications should be submitted as Word or PDF files. If you choose to submit your application by e-mail, hard copies do not need to follow.

Forest Fuel Management Department, First Nations' Emergency Service Society.

[E-mail: ffminfo@fness.bc.ca](mailto:ffminfo@fness.bc.ca)

By Mail: A274 Halston Road, Kamloops, BC, V2H 1BP7

Review of Applications

FNESS will perform a preliminary review of applications to ensure the required application elements (identified above) have been submitted and to ensure that basic eligibility criteria have been met.

Following this, all eligible applications will be reviewed and scored by Fuel Management Specialists or Liaisons. Scoring considerations and criteria include the following:

- Wildfire Threat Rating for the proposed treatment area
- FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Status
- Community planning and activities as identified by FireSmart Canada:
- Land use policies, development approval processes and development standards that protect the WUI

- Other plans and bylaws that consider open burning, access for emergency vehicles, access to water supply and suppression equipment, fire-resistive landscaping, or other wildfire issues.
- The estimated number of hectares to be treated, cost effectiveness of proposed treatment and proposed project cost per hectare
- Priority of treatment as identified in completed CWPP
- Degree to which the proposed fuel treatment is anchored, accessible/defensible and designed according to expected fire spread and intensity
- Community involvement and public education (including FireSmart committee, community assessment, FireSmart day)
- Implementation of other non-fuel treatment recommendations identified in a completed CWPP
- Collaboration with neighbouring First Nations, fire departments, local governments, BC Wildfire Service Zone Protection Staff.

7. Grant Management & Applicant Responsibilities

Please note that grants are awarded to eligible applicants only and, as such, the applicant is responsible for completion of the project as approved and for meeting reporting requirements. Bands are also responsible for proper fiscal management, including maintaining acceptable accounting records for the project. FNESS and/or the funder (Canada) reserve the right to audit these records. Communities will be required to provide financial supporting documents as requested by FNESS (e.g: invoices/timesheets).

Notice of Funding Decision

All applicants will receive written notice of funding decisions, which will include the terms and conditions of any grant that is awarded.

Post Approval Meeting

As a condition of grant approval, all approved applicants are required to meet with the Fuel Management Specialist or Liaison, or designate, to discuss the proposed project prior to commencing work.

Progress Payments

Grants under the Operational Fuel Management program are paid at the completion of the project and only when the final report requirements have been met.

Changes to Approved Projects

Approved grants are specific to the project as identified in the application, and grant funds are not transferable to other projects. Approval from FNESS will be required for any significant variation from the approved project. To propose changes to an approved project, approved applicants are required to submit:

- Description of the new or revised activities and area (if applicable)
 - Description of new or revised expenditures
 - Written rationale for changes to activities and/or expenditures
- Please note that the applicant may be required to submit an updated, signed application form and an updated Band Council resolution.

Project End Date

All approved operational treatment activities are required to be completed within 5 1/2 months (DEADLINE: February 15, 2018) of approval, and Final report, maps, spatial data required documents submitted by the applicant on or before, March 1, 2018.

Consultation with Fuel Management Specialist or Liaison, Resource Districts and/or Land Manager

Applicants must consult with the Fuel Management Specialist or Liaison during the operational fuel treatment process. The Fuel Management Specialist or Liaison provides guidance, technical expertise and connections to MFNLO resource district and fire zone.

The INAC On-Reserve Operational Fuel Treatment Funding provides funding for the development of communities to undertake operational fuel treatments.

All applicants under this initiative are required by federal legislation to apply to INAC (or other agencies) for all authorizations to cut and/or remove trees on Reserve Lands prior to commencement of operational treatments.

8. Final Report Requirements & Process

Required Final Report Contents

Applicants are required to submit one electronic copy of the complete final report (with all supporting documents).

Final Reports must include the following:

- Completed Final Report Form, including signatures by the applicant and Registered Forest Professional
- Post-treatment Threat Assessment Worksheets and threat plot photos from same location as pre-treatment (application) assessments and photos, completed as per the current *WUI Wildfire Threat Assessments* guide.
- Georeferenced PDF maps (See Appendix 2)
- Spatial data, metadata and methodology relating to the project (see Appendix 3)
- Summary of best practices, lessons learned, challenges
- Updated revised or new approved prescription.

Submission of Final Reports

First Nations: Forest Fuel Management Department, First Nations' Emergency Service Society.

E-mail: ffminfo@fness.bc.ca Mail: A274 Halston Road, Kamloops, BC, V2H 1P7

Review of Final Reports

FNESS will perform a preliminary review of all final reports to ensure the required report elements (identified above) have been submitted.

Following this, all complete final reports will be subject to three approval processes

- Administrative approval – To ensure expenditures align with the approved budget, review certified costs and calculate the total eligible grant
- Technical approval – To ensure the completed project achieved the intent of the approved application and meets the requirements for funding identified in the 2017-2017 INAC On Reserve Fuel Reduction Operational Fuel Treatment Program & Application Guide
- Mapping and spatial data review ensure submitted maps meet required spatial data guidelines (Appendix 3)

Final grant payment will not be approved until administrative, technical and spatial data requirements approvals are complete.

9. Additional Information

First Nations contact Forest Fuel Management Department at FNESS at (250) 377-7600 or ffminfo@fness.bc.ca

The current *Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Threat Assessments* guide and worksheet is available at www.fness.bc.ca

FireSmart Canada provides resources for home and private land owners, industry and governments to lessen the effects of wildfire. For more information and to learn about the FireSmart Community Recognition Program, visit www.firesmartcanada.ca

- Information on resource districts can be found on the Ministry of Forest, Lands & Natural Resource Operations website at www.for.gov.bc.ca/mof/regdis.htm
- The Association of BC Forest Professionals provides multiple documents regarding the roles and responsibilities of forest professional that may be helpful when selecting a consultant or contractor to work with.

Visit www.abcfp.ca/regulating_the_profession/guidelines.asp for more information

Appendix 1: Full-Size Map Requirements (Final Report)

Applicants are required to submit large format georeferenced PDF maps that clearly represent (at a suitable scale) all of the features being submitted in the spatial datasets and referred to in the final report. The minimum content and maps required for operational treatments are:

Overview: General overview map of the project boundary in relation to communities and other major features and base data.

Treatment Units: project boundary, treatment units and all new and existing Threat Class plots, and before/after photo locations. Total net project boundary hectares and individual net treatment unit hectares must be indicated in a table on the map. Treatment Units and Threat Class plots must be labelled with the TREATMENT_UNIT_ID and PLOT_NUMBER, respectively.

Stand Treatment: Map of project boundary and stand treatment activities, with total net project boundary hectares and individual net stand treatment activity hectares indicated in a table on the map.

Debris Management: Map of project boundary and debris management activities, with total net project boundary hectares and individual net debris management activity hectares indicated in a table on the map.

Please note that maps must contain:

- Descriptive title
- Scale (as text or scale bar)
- UTM Graticules on the margins
- North arrow
- Legend
- Operational treatment and GIS consultant company name
- Local government name or First Nation band number
- Date

The map should also include reference data such as roads, railways, transmission lines, pipelines, water bodies and rivers/creeks. PDF maps should be compressed to reduce unnecessary large file sizes.

Appendix 2: Spatial Data Requirements (Final Report)

Spatial data must be submitted as part of the final report for all SWPI funded projects. *The Province of BC uses ArcGIS 10 and all spatial data submissions must be compatible with ArcGIS 10 or lower.*

Spatial data must conform to the following general formats, naming conventions and standards.

1. Data Format and Naming Conventions: Data must be submitted in a File Geodatabase (FGDB) format and must conform to the conventions for feature dataset names, feature class names, attribute names, and attribute values as identified in the individual project sections. It is strongly recommended that you use the template FGDB in order to facilitate meeting this requirement.

FGDB names must adhere to the following naming standard:

<Local Government/First Nation Band Number>_<ProjectTypeAndDescription>

For example: PrinceGeorge_CWPPNorthPG.gdb

FN699_CWPPNorthPG.gdb

2. Projection: The projection standard is NAD_1983_BC_Environment_Albers (EPSG:3005), with parameters of:

Central meridian: -126.0° (126°00'00" West longitude)
Latitude of projection origin: 45.0 (45°00'00" North latitude)
First standard parallel: 50.0° (50°00'00" North latitude)
Second standard parallel: 58.5° (58°30'00" North latitude)
False easting: 1000000.0 (one million metres)
False northing: 0.0
Datum: NAD83, based on the GRS80 ellipsoid.

3. Data Quality: Submitted data must meet general data quality guidelines to ensure corporate data quality standards are met. Data with slivers, gaps between adjacent polygons, and geometry errors will not be accepted.

4. Metadata: Metadata must be provided for all additional spatial layers, referenced in the project deliverables, which are not defined in this program guide. The metadata standard is FGDC and is required to be submitted in .xml format. Metadata must document the following:

- a. A description of what each dataset represents for all datasets provided in addition to what is outlined in the individual project sections.
- b. A description of each attribute and the codes/values used to populate it for all attributes provided in addition to what is outlined in the individual project sections.
- c. For resultant datasets, metadata must also include the methodology and source data used in the creation of the resultant, the date of creation, and contact details for the person who created it.

5. Submission: The method for spatial data submission is a file geodatabase (FGDB) compressed into a zip file.

Please note: Spatial data submissions will be evaluated against these criteria. The final report and payment of grant funding will not be approved until all of these criteria are met.

Specific Submission Requirements by Project Type - Operational Fuel Treatment

Feature Layer Name	Feature Layer Description	Mandatory Attributes	Attribute Description	Attribute Details (Data type, length)
OP_PROJECT_BOUNDARY	A single or multi-part dissolved polygon layer defining the net	DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
		FUNDING_SOURCE	Funding source (ex. SWPI). See Table 2	Text, 30
	operational area	AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
OP_TREATMENT_UNIT	Operational treatment units	TREATMENT_UNIT_ID	Treatment Unit ID	Text, 10
		PREV_FUEL_TYPE	Fuel type of treatment unit prior to operational project. See Table 6	Text, 15
		POST_FUEL_TYPE	Fuel type of treatment unit after operational project. See Table 6	Text, 15
		LOCATION_NAME	Geographic description of treatment unit	Text, 50
		PREV_FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_CLS	Threat class of treatment unit prior to operational project. See Table 3	Text, 10
		POST_FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_CLS	Threat class of treatment unit after operational project. See Table 3	Text, 10
		PREV_STEMS_PER_HA	Density of treatment unit prior to operational project.	Long integer
		POST_STEMS_PER_HA	Density of treatment unit after operational project.	Long integer
		DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS,	Text, 45

			digitized, etc.). See Table 1	
		FUNDING_SOURCE	Funding source (ex. SWPI). See Table 2	Text, 30
		AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
OP_STAND_TREATMENT	Operational stand treatment area	STAND_TREATMENT_TECHNIQUE	Broad category of technique used for stand treatment activity. See Table 9	Text, 20
		STAND_TREATMENT_METHOD	Method used to perform treatment activity. See Table 9	Text, 20
		STAND_TREATMENT_START_DATE	Date stand treatment activity commenced	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		STAND_TREATMENT_END_DATE	Date stand treatment activity completed.	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS,	Text 45

Feature Layer Name	Feature Layer Description	Mandatory Attributes	Attribute Description	Attribute Details (Data type, length)
OP_DEBRIS_MGMT	Operational debris management area	DEBRIS_MGMT_TECHNIQUE	Broad category of technique used for debris management activity. See Table 10	Text, 20
		DEBRIS_MGMT_METHOD	Method used to perform debris management activity. See Table 10	Text, 20
		DEBRIS_MGMT_START_DATE	Date debris management activity commenced	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DEBRIS_MGMT_END_DATE	Date debris management activity completed	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.).	Text, 45

			See Table 1	
		FUNDING_SOURCE	Funding source (ex. SWPI). See Table 2	Text, 30
		AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
THREAT_PLOT (optional – submit only if additional plots were done)	Ground truthed threat plot locations to confirm fire threat	PLOT_NUMBER	Plot number corresponding to Wildfire Threat Worksheet	Text, 7
		PHOTO_REFERENCE	Photo numbers and cardinality for all photos taken when completing Wildfire Threat Worksheet	Text, 100
		THREAT_PLOT_QUALIFIER FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_SCORE	Qualifier to indicate whether the threat assessment plot was done before or after the fuel treatments were completed. See Table 11 Wildfire behaviour threat score (from WUI Wildfire Threat Worksheet)	Text, 5 Short integer
		FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_CLASS	Wildfire behaviour threat class based on definitions in current Threat Rating Guide. See Table 3	Text, 10
		WUI_THREAT_SCORE	WUI threat score (from the WUI Wildfire Threat Worksheet)	Short integer
		WUI_THREAT_CLASS	WUI threat class based on definitions in current Threat Rating Guide. See Table 4.	Text, 10
		DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.) See Table 1	Text, 45
		FUNDING_SOURCE	Funding source (ex. SWPI). See Table 2	Text, 30
PHOTO_LOCATION	Photo locations for	PHOTO_REFERENCE	Photo numbers for all before/after	Text, 100

	sample fuel type condition photos		fuel condition photos taken at this location.	
		PHOTO_QUALIFIER	Qualifier to indicate whether the photos were taken before or after the fuel treatments were completed. See Table 12	Text, 5
		DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected.	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
		DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
		FUNDING_SOURCE	Funding source (ex. SWPI). See Table 2	Text, 30

Additional notes about Operational submissions:

- The Operational project boundary represents the **net** operational area.
- One single or multi-part polygon must be submitted for **each** treatment unit.
- One single or multi-part polygon must be submitted for **each** stand treatment type (Distinct stand treatment types may overlap).
- One single or multi-part polygon must be submitted for **each** debris management type (Distinct debris management types may overlap).
- Project boundary, treatment unit, stand treatment technique, and debris management technique spatial hectares must match the hectares stated on the maps and in the report.
- Every polygon considered for treatment as part of an operational project must contain a threat plot. Threat plots must conform to the current WUI Wildfire Threat Assessment standards. Threat Worksheets, photos, and spatial data submitted with a CWPP or prescription do not need to be resubmitted.
- If more than one data collection method was used, please choose the value that best represents how the information was captured.

Attribute Value Reference Tables

Table 1: Data Collection Method

DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	DESCRIPTION
differentialGPS	Data was captured with a differential GPS unit, or was post-processed with information received from known reference stations, to improve data accuracy.
digitizing	Data was converted from an analog map into a digital format using a digitizing tablet connected to a computer.
GISAnalysis	Data was created as a result of a GIS Analysis.
nondifferentialGPS	Data was captured with a GPS unit but was not post-processed or was captured with a GPS unit incapable of doing differential GPS.
orthoPhotography	Data was delineated from an orthophoto (aerial photography).
Photogrammetric	Data was delineated using photographs or images in stereo pairs
satelliteImagery	Data was delineated from a satellite image.
sketchMap	Data was hand sketched, either on an analog map or on-screen.
tightChainTraverse	Data was surveyed with a hand compass and chain to create a closed traverse.

Table 2: Funding Source

FUNDING_SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
SWPI	Strategic Wildfire Prevention Initiative (administered by the Union of BC Municipalities)
JOP	Job Opportunities Program (Provincial)
NRCAN	Natural Resources Canada (Federal)

FUNDING_SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
AFI	Aboriginal Forestry Initiative (Federal)
CREW	Crew Projects
CAF	Community Adjustment Fund (Federal)
SELF	Self-funded by the local government or First Nation
OTHER	Other funding source

Table 3: Wildfire Behaviour Threat Class

FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_CLASS	DESCRIPTION
Very Low	These are lakes and water bodies that do not have any forest or grassland fuels. These areas cannot pose a wildfire threat and are not assessed.
Low	This is developed and undeveloped land that will not support significant wildfire spread.
Moderate	This is developed and undeveloped land that will support surface fires only. Homes and structures could be threatened.
High	Landscapes or stands that: are forested with continuous surface fuels that will support regular candling, intermittent crown and/or continuous crown fires; often include steeper slopes, rough or broken terrain with generally southerly and/or westerly aspects; can include a high incidence of dead and downed conifers;

	are areas where fuel modification does not meet an established standard.
Extreme	Consists of forested land with continuous surface fuels that will support intermittent or continuous crown fires. Polygons may also consist of continuous surface and coniferous crown fuels. The area is often one of steep slopes, difficult terrain and usually a southerly or westerly aspect.

Table 4: Wildland Urban Interface Threat Class

WUI_THREAT_CLASS	DESCRIPTION
N/A	The wildfire behaviour threat class is not high or extreme.
Low	The high or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon is sufficiently distant from any developments to not to have a direct impact on the community. The polygon is likely over two kilometers from any developments.
Moderate	The high or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon is sufficiently distant away from any developments to not to have a direct impact. The polygon is likely over five hundred meters from any developments.
High	The high or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon has the potential to directly impact a community or development. The polygon is within five hundred meters of a community or development(s).
Extreme	The high or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon has the potential to directly impact a community or development. The polygon is immediately adjacent to a community or development(s).

Table 6: Fuel Type

FUEL_TYPE	DESCRIPTION
C-1	C-1 Spruce Lichen Woodland
C-2	C-2 Boreal Spruce
C-3	C-3 Mature Jack or Lodgepole Pine
C-4	C-4 Immature Jack, Lodgepole Pine, densely stocked Ponderosa Pine, or Douglas Fir
C-5	C-5 Red and White Pine
C-6	C-6 Conifer Plantation
C-7	C-7 Ponderosa Pine or Douglas Fir
D-1/2	D-1/2 Green or Leafless Aspen or Deciduous shrub
S-1	S-1 Jack or Lodgepole Pine slash
S-2	S-2 White Spruce, Balsam slash
S-3	S-3 Coastal Cedar, Hemlock, Douglas-Fir slash
O-1a/b	O-1a/b Matted or Standing Grass
M-1/2	M-1/2 Green or Leafless Mixedwood
M-3/4	M-3/4 Green or Leafless Dead Balsam Fir / Mixedwood
Non-fuel	Non-fuel
Unclassified	Unclassified
Water	Water

Table 9: Stand Treatment Technique: Use ONLY these combinations

STAND_TREATMENT_TECHNIQUE	STAND_TREATMENT_METHOD
Prescribed Fire	Broadcast Burn
Pruning	Hand
Tree Felling	Hand
Tree Felling	Mechanical
Thinning	Hand
Thinning	Mechanical
Planting	

Table 10: Debris Management Technique: Use ONLY these combinations

DEBRIS_MGMT_TECHNIQUE	DEBRIS_MGMT_METHOD
Prescribed Fire	Pile Burning
Prescribed Fire	Broadcast Burn
Piling	Hand
Piling	Mechanical
Debris Management	Lop and Scatter
Debris Management	Chipping
Debris Management	Mastication
Debris Management	Grinding
Debris Removal	Chip Removal
Debris Removal	Hog Fuel Removal
Debris Removal	Slash Removal
Tree Removal	Sawlog
Tree Removal	Firewood
Tree Removal	Other product

Table 11: Threat Plot Qualifier

THREAT_PLOT_QUALIFIER	DESCRIPTION
PRE	The threat assessment plot was completed prior to the fuel treatments.
POST	The threat assessment plot was completed after the fuel treatments were finished.

Table 12: Photo Location Qualifier

PHOTO_QUALIFIER	DESCRIPTION
PRE	The photo was taken prior to the fuel treatments.
POST	The photo was taken after the fuel treatments were finished.