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NFPORS Definitions (DRAFT)

Accomplishment Report – Any [Report](#) that details [Actual Accomplishments](#), usually for a [Fiscal Year](#). Typically, an Accomplishment Report shows the quantity and kind of work that has been completed and includes all accomplishments that are partially complete. Accomplishment Reports do not normally include [Preparation for Treatment](#) acres.

Actual Accomplishment – The actual quantity of work accomplished for a [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#) and expressed in the associated [Units of Measure](#). It is important to note that Actual Accomplishment is the aggregate annual (FY) accomplishment at the time of data entry. An [Actual Initiation Date](#) is required before an Actual Accomplishment can be entered.

Activity – (see [Planning and Administration Activity](#))

Activity Name – A [Name](#) that is given to an [Activity](#).

Actual Completion Date - The date that a [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#) is actually completed. The Actual Completion Date for a Treatment or Activity should be in the same [Fiscal Year](#) as the [Actual Initiation Date](#); however, a Treatment may be extended (“carried over”) to the next Fiscal Year.

Actual Initiation Date - The date when a [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#) actually begins. The Actual Initiation Date for a Treatment or Activity should normally be in the same [Fiscal Year](#) as the [Actual Completion Date](#); however, it may be in the immediately previous Fiscal Year.

Ad Hoc Report – A specialized [Report](#) that is usually produced using a [Data Extract](#). Any Ad Hoc Report should be viewed with caution because the query that produced it may be flawed.

Administration (Category) – A [BARR](#) or [HFR Activity Category](#) that generally, but not exclusively, takes place in the office. Administration [Types](#) include: [Contract Preparation](#), [Contract Administration](#) and [Monitoring](#). Such an Activity has a [Planned Accomplishment](#) and [Actual Accomplishments](#) are included in [Accomplishment Reports](#) and the [Planned Direct Costs](#) for these Activities are included in [Planning Reports](#).

Agency – Synonymous with “Bureau.” An Agency is the [Organization](#) level above [Region](#), but below [Department](#). The five Agencies with National Fire Plan wildland fire programs are: BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and FS.

Agreement – (DOI-CA) The agreement between the Agency and the [Partner\(s\)](#) to deliver [Community Assistance](#). The Agreement may be for a [Grant](#), a [Risk Assessment](#), a [Mitigation Plan](#), or an [Implementation Action](#).

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Agreement Number - (DOI-CA) A locally assigned reference number for a DOI [Community Assistance Agreement](#).

Appeals and Litigation (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) (TBD)

Assistance Type – (DOI-CA) (TBD) RFA Equipment (Apparatus, Communications, Safety/PPE, Tools/Supplies, and Water Handling) , Prevention, Training

Award Date – (DOI-CA) The date that the [Agreement](#) is approved by the [Agency](#).

Awarded Amount – (DOI-CA) The total dollar amount of the awarded [Agreement](#). The Awarded Amount should include the Contracted Amount plus any other direct costs.

Biological (Type) – An [Other RXType Treatment](#) The artificial application of a natural control agent to regulate pest species[†]; treatment examples include introduction of foraging species, predators or parasites to control plant or animal pests. ([The Dictionary of Forestry](#))

The uses of living organisms to selectively suppress, inhibit, or remove herbaceous and woody vegetation. Plant eating organisms include insects as well as grazing animals such as goats and sheep. Any of the treatments may be considered stand-alone treatments or may be followed by burning debris piles or prescribed burning the treatment site. (NFP Website)

Biomass Removal (Type) – A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#) The removal, through harvest, sale, offer, trade or utilization, of trees and woody biomass, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves and other woody parts; removal may result in the production of the full range of wood products, including timber, engineered lumber, paper and pulp, furniture and value-added commodities, and bio-energy and/or bio-based products such as plastics, ethanol, and diesel. ([The Dictionary of Forestry](#))

Broadcast Burn (Type) – A [Prescribed Fire Type Treatment](#) A prescribed fire that is allowed to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries to achieve some land management objective. ([The Dictionary of Forestry](#), Society of American Foresters, John Helms, editor, 1998)

Bureau – (see [Agency](#))

Burned Area Rehabilitation - The treatment of an ecosystem following disturbance to minimize subsequent effects (1995 Federal Wildland Fire Policy.)

Burned Area Rehabilitation and Restoration – (TBD)

Canned Report – Any of a variety of [Reports](#) that are predefined and prepared automatically by the system. Different Canned Reports are available in the [Management Dashboard](#) and the [Data Collection Tool](#).

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Category – The major classes of a [Treatment](#) or an [Activity](#). For Treatment these are: [Fire](#), [Mechanical](#), [Other](#), and [Preparation for Treatment](#). For Activity these are: [Planning](#), [Administration](#), and [NEPA](#). Categories are further described by [Type](#).

Centroid – The latitude and longitude (see [Coordinates](#)) that mark the general location of a [Project](#), [Treatment Unit](#), or [Planning Area](#).

Chemical (Type) – An [Other RXType Treatment](#) The application of a pesticide (insecticide or herbicide) to control or kill pest species. (based on definitions from [The Dictionary of Forestry](#))

Chipping (Type) – A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#) Use of a stationary machine for chipping small trees, limbs, tops, and brush; chips are larger and courser than sawdust. Treated fuels are usually moved to a central location for chipping, and can be scattered or blown back into the woods or into a van for transport to an off-site location. (based on definitions from [The Dictionary of Forestry](#))

Class – In producing [Ad Hoc Reports](#), Class distinguishes [Treatments](#) from [Activities](#).

Community Assistance (CA) – The programs conducted under the [National Fire Plan](#) that focus on building state and community capacity to develop and implement citizen-driven solutions that will lessen local vulnerability to risks associated with [Wildland Fires](#).

Community Assistance Module - The NFPORS [Module](#) that collects and reports [Community Assistance](#) information. There are separate CA Modules for the U.S. Department of the Interior Community Assistance program and the USDA Forest Service Community Assistance program.

The DOI CA Module includes two parts: [RFA](#) (federal grants to fire departments) and [WUI](#) (with [Risk Assessments](#), [Mitigation Plans](#), and [Implementation Actions](#)).

Community At Risk (CAR) - National list of communities at risk from wildland fire developed pursuant of Congressional direction and published in the Federal Register. See [Impacted Communities](#).

Community of Interest (COI) - Communities not listed in the Federal Register, but that are impacted by or are within the fire/mitigation plan area. See [Impacted Communities](#).

Complete Date – (DOI-CA) The date that the goal(s) of the [Agreement](#) are actually completed or implemented.

Completed Number – (DOI-CA) The number of [Risk Assessments](#), [Mitigation Plans](#), or [Implementation Actions](#) that have been completed.

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Condition Class – “Developed to categorize the current condition with respect to each of the five historic [Fire Regime](#) groups. Condition Class is defined in terms of departure from the historic Fire Regime, as determined by the number of missed fire return intervals - with respect to the historic fire return interval - and the current structure and composition of the system resulting from alterations to the disturbance regime. The relative risk of fire-caused losses of key components that define the system increases for each respectively higher numbered Condition Class, with little or no risk at the Class 1 level.” ([Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems: A Cohesive Strategy](#))

Condition Class 1 – [Fire Regimes](#) are within an historical range and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Vegetation attributes (species composition and structure) are intact and functioning with an historical range.

Condition Class 2 – [Fire Regimes](#) have been moderately altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased.) This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.

Condition Class 3 – [Fire Regimes](#) have been significantly altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.

Condition Class Observation – A characterization of a [Treatment Unit](#) that describes [Condition Class](#). Condition Class Observations are important and should be made prior to the [Treatment](#) and subsequent to the Treatment. Observations should also be part of the [Monitoring](#).

Consultation - ESA (Type) – A [Planning \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that includes consultations that are done to fulfill the requirements of the Endangered Species Act, Section 7.

Consultation - SHPO (Type) – A [Planning \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that includes consultations conducted with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Consultation - Tribal (Type) – A [Planning \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that includes consultations conducted with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

Contract Administration (Type) – An [Administration \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that includes the work done to administer and manage a signed contract(s).

Contract Preparation (Type) – An [Administration \(Category\) Type Activity](#)

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that includes the work done to prepare a contract(s) for signatures.

Contract Dollars – The [Planned Direct Cost](#) for all [Treatments](#) and [Activities](#) where the [Work Agent](#) is “Service Contract.”

Contract Number – A unique identifier used by the [Agency](#) to track the contract, task order, or requisition. The Contract Number may be used to relate NFPORS data with another database.

Contracted Amount – (DOI-CA) In the [DOI-CA Module](#), the total dollar amount of the [Agreement](#) that goes to the contractor(s). See [Awarded Amount](#).

Contributed Amount – (DOI-CA) The dollar amount that is contributed by the [Partner\(s\)](#) in an [Agreement](#). The Contributed Amount may be converted from in-kind services that the Partner provides. In certain instances, there are lower limits for the Contributed Amount.

Cooperative Agreement – (TBD)

Coordinates – In NFPORS, spatial data is stored in the following format: geographic space, expressed in decimal degrees (resolution to 4 decimal places), Geographic Reference System 1980, North American Datum 1983.

Crushing (Type) – A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#). A [Treatment](#) that is typically applied to woody material that is already on the ground. The primary objective is usually to break up and compact the material. (Al Carriere)

The compaction of slash and brush by machinery. In areas, the chopping of slash and provision of microsites are considered important features of this treatment.(John Orbeton)

Data Collection Tool (DCT) – The component of NFPORS that is used for data review and entry. Users log in and navigate throughout the [Organization](#) and may see information for any office. Users with write access privileges may use the Data Collection Tool to add, change, or delete information for their specific [Unit](#).

Data Dump – See [Data Extract](#)

Data Extract - A large file (usually in Excel format) that contains a wide variety of information and records. A user may save a data dump in order to produce an [Ad Hoc Report](#) or preserve a record of the database for a certain date.

Department – The executive cabinet office. The two Departments with National Fire Plan wildland fire programs are: Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

Dump – See [Data Extract](#)

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Emergency Stabilization – (TBD)

Estimated Duration – Approximate lifespan (in years) of a [Project](#) from inception to completion.

Estimated Planned Direct Cost – The sum of [Planned Direct Costs](#) for all [Activities](#) and [Treatments](#) in a [Project](#). The value is system generated and appears on various [Reports](#).

Fire Regime – The predominant fire regime within the [Treatment Unit](#) as defined in the Implementation Plan for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy. Fire Regimes are defined by the following categories of fire frequency (the “return interval”) and severity:

Fire Regime	Frequency (in years)	Severity
I	0 to 35	Low
II	0 to 35	Stand Replacement
III	35 to 100+	Mixed
IV	35 to 100+	Stand Replacement
V	More than 200	Stand Replacement

Fire Use (Type) – A [Prescribed Fire Type Treatment](#) The management of [Wildland Fires](#) or [Prescribed Fires](#) to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas. (AI Carriere) Fire Use [Treatment Acres](#) are not included in annual [Accomplishment Reports](#).

Firewise – A public education program developed by the National WildlandFire Coordinating Group that assists communities located in proximity to fire-prone lands. (For additional information visit the web site at: <http://www.firewise.org>)

Fiscal Year – The period that begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. October 1, 2005 marks the beginning of Fiscal Year 2006.

Footprint Acres – The sum of all [Treatment Unit](#) acres. If a particular acre is treated two times then only one acre is counted toward the total Footprint Acres.

Force Account – The federal labor force [Work Agent](#).

Funding Source – The identified [Agency](#) source of funds for the [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#).

Funding Source choices for [BARR](#) are:

- Emergency Stabilization
- Rehabilitation
- Contributed Funds
- Restoration
- Suppression Activity Damage

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Funding Source choices for [HFR](#) are determined by the Departments. Use the DCT pull-down tool to view the current list.

Funding Source choices for DOI [CA](#) are:

- Hazardous Fuels ([WUI](#))
- Contributed Funds
- Hazardous Fuels (non [WUI](#))

Funding Source choices for Non-NFP module are determined by the Departments. Use the DCT pull-down tool to view the current list.

Grant – (TBD)

Grantee - (TBD)

Grazing (Type) – An [Other RX Type Treatment](#) The eating of any kind of standing vegetation by animals. *Grazing Management* is the manipulation of grazing or browsing animals to accomplish a desired result. (The Dictionary of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, John Helms, editor, 1998). (note: Does not include grazing that normally occurs under a standing or temporary permit and is paid for by the permittee. Al Carriere)

Hand Pile (Type) – A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#) Piles of slash (vegetative debris from hazardous fuel reduction projects) constructed; by hand, of such size and at such distance from trees so that burning shall not result in unnecessary damage to residual timber, and with construction of a fireline to bare mineral soil. (The Dictionary of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, John Helms, editor, 1998 and based on definitions in C6.7 of the USDA Forest Service 2400-6 Timber Sale Contract, Pacific Southwest Regional Office (R-5)) (“by hand” added by Al Carriere)

Hand Pile Burn (Type) – A [Prescribed Fire Type Treatment](#) To deliberately burn *hand piles* under specified environmental conditions, which allows the fire to be confined to the perimeter of the hand pile area and produces the intensity required to attain planned fuel reduction objectives. (based on definitions from The Dictionary of Forestry)

Hazardous Fuels – (TBD)

Hazardous Fuels Initiative – (TBD)

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – Actions undertaken for the purpose of reducing the amount of hazardous fuels resulting from alteration of a natural fire regime as a result of fire suppression or other actions; and accomplished through the use of [Prescribed Burning](#), [Mechanical](#), and [Other](#) treatment methods, or combination thereof. (based on the *Hazardous Fuels Reduction Act of 2003*)

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HFRA – (TBD) The President’s Healthy Forest Restoration Act

Impacted Community – A community that may be positively or negatively impacted by a [Treatment](#). Impacted Communities include [CARs](#) and [COIs](#).

Impacted Species – A species that may be positively or negatively impacted by a [Treatment](#). Impacted Species include [T&E species](#) and [SOIs](#).

Implementation Action – (DOI-CA) The Community Assistance actions taken. Usually these actions result from Risk Assessments and/or Mitigation Plans. See [Implementation Action Type](#).

Implementation Action Type – (DOI-CA) Implementation Action Types include:

- Community Outreach Events
- Home Evaluations/Assessments
- Media and Public Information Events
- Monitoring
- Other
- Signing
- Training Residents
- Data Collection, Coordination, and Distribution

Jackpot Burn (Type) – A [Prescribed Fire Type Treatment](#) A *prescribed fire* to deliberately burn natural or modified concentrations (jackpots) of wildland fuels under specified environmental conditions, which allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and produces the fireline intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives. (based on definitions from [The Dictionary of Forestry](#))

Keypoint 2 – The [NFP Burned Area Rehabilitation and Restoration](#) program

Keypoint 3 – The [NFP Hazardous Fuels Reduction](#) program

Keypoint 4 – The [NFP Community Assistance](#) program

Keypoint 6 – Non-NFP funded accomplishments (“secondary benefits” tracked with the [Non-NFP Module](#)). Note: “Keypoint 6” is not part of the NFP. It is a convenient reference to this NFPORS module and its data contents.

Local Approval Date – The date that the appropriate line officer approves a [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#) and makes it part of the annual work plan for the [Unit](#). For DOI, the presence of this date indicates that the Treatment or Activity should be considered as part of the Unit’s proposed [Target](#).

Local Contractor - Defined locally, but generally accepted to be those contractors who hire at least 50-percent of their workforce from the immediate geographic area where the task is performed.

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Local Identifier – An attribute of an [Activity](#), [Treatment](#), or [Treatment Unit](#) that can be used by the local organization to relate NFPORS data to some other information database. When used consistently, this can be a powerful link between two data bases that contain complimentary information.

Lop and Scatter (Type) – A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#)

1. Felling, cutting branches, tops, and unwanted boles into lengths and spreading debris more or less evenly over the ground. (NWCG)
2. Logging slash or fuel reduction debris cut and or scattered to reduce slash concentrations with slash being generally left within 18 or 30 inches of the ground. Slash is scattered into openings away from and without unnecessary damage to residual trees. (based on definitions in C6.7 of the USDA Forest Service 2400-6 Timber Sale Contract, Pacific Southwest Regional Office (R-5))

Machine Pile - A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#) Piles of slash (vegetative debris from [Hazardous Fuels Reduction Treatments](#)) constructed by mechanical means such as dozer, excavator, skidders, or feller-buncher. (source: Al Carriere)

Machine Pile Burn (Type) – A [Prescribed Fire Type Treatment](#) To deliberately burn *machine piles* under specified environmental conditions, which allows the fire to be confined to the perimeter of the machine pile area and produces the intensity required to attain planned fuel reduction objectives. Machine pile and burn treatments are distinguished from *Jackpot Burn* by construction of a fireline to bare mineral soil around each machine pile. ([The Dictionary of Forestry](#), Society of American Foresters, John Helms, editor, 1998 and based on definitions in C6.7 of the USDA Forest Service 2400-6 Timber Sale Contract, Pacific Southwest Regional Office (R-5))

Management Dashboard – The component of NFPORS that is used exclusively for data [Reports](#). The Management Dashboard includes [Portal](#) and [Canned Reports](#) and mechanisms to produce [Ad Hoc Reports](#) and [Data Extracts](#).

Mastication/Mowing (Type) – A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#) Chopping, grinding, and/or mowing treatments, usually by mechanical means, to reduce fuel bed depth or crowning potential. The primary target is usually live fuels, such as brush and small trees, but can be used in light loadings of dead fuels. Treatments are done “in unit”, with fuels left in place.

Mechanical (Treatment) – An [HFR Treatment Category](#) that describes work that manually or mechanically removes or modifies fuel load structures to achieve fire management plans. Such a Treatment has a [Planned Accomplishment](#), accomplishments for these Treatments are included in [Accomplishment Reports](#) and the [Planned Direct Costs](#) for these Treatments are included in [Planning Reports](#).

Milestone – See [Status](#).

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Mitigation Plan – In [HFR](#), a [Planning \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that is used exclusively by the Forest Service. In DOI, Mitigation Plans are collected in the [Community Assistance Module](#).

A Mitigation Plan is a specific action plan, usually developed after the completion of the [Risk Assessment](#) that details how hazards identified in the Risk Assessment will be mitigated.

Module – In both the [Data Collection Tool](#) and the [Management Dashboard](#), the system divisions for each of the [NFP Keypoints](#).

Monitoring (Type) – An [Administration \(Category\) Type](#) Periodic or continuous surveillance or testing to determine the level of compliance with statutory requirements and/or pollutant levels in various media or in humans, animals, and other living things. (NWCG)

Name – The user-defined reference to a [Project](#), [Activity](#), [Treatment](#), [Treatment Unit](#), [Planning Area](#), [Partner](#), [Risk Assessment](#), [Mitigation Plan](#), and [Implementation Action](#) (latter 5 are exclusive to DOI-CA). It is generally useful to compose Names that include a place name reference and purpose (such as “Mill Creek Planning.”) It is important to remember that Name is often used in [Reports](#) to sort items in long lists, so a consistent naming convention is beneficial.

National – The collective group of federal agencies with National Fire Plan wildland fire programs. National is the highest level [Organization](#).

National Fire Plan – (NFP) For information visit the web site at: <http://fireplan.gov/>

NEPA – The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 established a national policy for the environment, provided for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes. (NEPA [Text](#))

NEPA (Category) – A [BARR](#) or [HFR Activity Category](#) that generally, but not exclusively, takes place in the office. NEPA [Types](#) are shown below. Such an Activity has a [Planned Accomplishment](#) and [Actual Accomplishments](#) are included in [Accomplishment Reports](#) and the [Planned Direct Costs](#) for these Activities are included in [Planning Reports](#).

NEPA- EA (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares Environmental Assessment (EA) documentation to determine whether an EIS is necessary.

NEPA- EIS (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares an Environmental Impact Statement as required by Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act.

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NEPA- CATX (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares documentation that justifies the lack of requirement for an EA or and EIS.

NEPA- DNA (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares documentation of NEPA adequacy.

NEPA- HFI CATX (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares documentation that justifies the lack of requirement for an EA or and EIS for [Treatment\(s\)](#) planned under the [Hazardous Fuels Initiative](#).

NEPA- HFI EA (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares Environmental Assessment (EA) documentation to determine whether an EIS is necessary for [Treatment\(s\)](#) planned under the [Hazardous Fuels Initiative](#).

NEPA- HFRA EA (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares Environmental Assessment (EA) documentation to determine whether an EIS is necessary for [Treatment\(s\)](#) planned under the [Healthy Forest Restoration Act](#).

NEPA- HFRA EIS (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares an Environmental Impact Statement as required by Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act for [Treatment\(s\)](#) planned under the [Healthy Forest Restoration Act](#).

NEPA- Not Required (Type) – A [NEPA \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that prepares documentation when no NEPA is required to conduct the [Treatment\(s\)](#).

Non-NFP Module - A NFPORS [Module](#) that is used to collect the [HFR](#) accomplishments where the accomplishments are secondary benefits of the work and are funded outside of the [National Fire Plan](#).

Notes – A free-text field that may be used for any narrative information about the [Project](#), [Activity](#), [Treatment](#), or [Treatment Unit](#). The field may contain up to 1,500 characters.

Organization – The hierarchical structure of [Units](#), [Regions](#), [Agencies](#), [Departments](#), and [National](#) offices.

Other (Treatment) – A [HFR Treatment Category](#) that describes work that involves the use of chemicals, seeding, and biological methods to achieve fire management plans. Such a Treatment has a [Planned Accomplishment](#), accomplishments for these Treatments are included in [Accomplishment Reports](#) and the [Planned Direct Costs](#) for these Treatments are included in [Planning Reports](#).

Out-Year Planning – (DOI-CA) This mechanism is used in the DOI-CA module to provide a high-level view of the [Unit's Community Assistance](#) program expectation for

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the more distant future (current [FY +2.](#)) For example, during FY04 data should be entered for FY06.

Partner – (DOI-CA) A locally-defined list of organizations or groups who cooperate in the [Community Assistance](#) effort. Each [Unit](#) maintains its own list of Partners. Examples include local governments, homeowners associations, Volunteer Fire Departments, community groups, schools, and businesses. (See also [Project Partner](#))

Permittee – (TBD)

Planned Accomplishment – The accomplishment goal for a particular [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#). The unit of measure may be in acres, feet, miles, or each – depending on the [Type](#) of work that is to be performed. Acreage may include small or insignificant islands that are skipped or protected for various reasons.

The sum of Planned Accomplishments might not be equal to [Target](#) and is generally a dynamic number that changes in the course of the [Fiscal Year](#).

Planned Completion Date - The date when a [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#) is expected to be complete. The Planned Completion Date for a Treatment or Activity must be in the same [Fiscal Year](#) as the [Planned Initiation Date](#).

Planned Direct Cost - The sum of all costs that can be specifically identified with the [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#). Planned Direct Costs should include salaries and benefits for staff working on all aspects of the Treatment or Activity including those associated with meeting regulatory requirements, contract preparation, administration, execution, and monitoring. Non-payroll direct costs include travel to and from the treatment sites, any supplies and equipment that are used specifically for the Treatment, and contract expenses required to accomplish any aspect of the Treatment or Activity. Do not include overhead costs.

Planned Initiation Date – The date when a [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#) is expected to begin. The Planned Initiation Date for a Treatment or Activity must be in the same [Fiscal Year](#) as the [Planned Completion Date](#).

Planning and Administration – Often referred to simply as an “Activity.” Generally, but not exclusively those actions that take place in the office and are directly aimed at accomplishing goals of the [National Fire Plan’s CA](#) or [HFR](#) keypoints. An Activity is planned and conducted in one [Fiscal Year](#). An Activity must have a [Work Agent](#). An Activity should have a [Name](#). Activities should be associated with [CARs](#) and [COIs](#). (See also, [Planned](#) and [Actual Initiation Dates](#) and [Planned](#) and [Actual Completion Dates](#))

Planning (Category) – A [BARR](#) or [HFR Activity Category](#) that generally, but not exclusively, takes place in the office. Planning includes the following [Types](#): Consultations, Risk Assessments (FS only), and Mitigation Plans (FS only). Such an

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Activity has a [Planned Accomplishment](#) and [Actual Accomplishments](#) are included in [Accomplishment Reports](#) and the [Planned Direct Costs](#) for these Activities are included in [Planning Reports](#).

Planning Area – (DOI-CA) A [WUI Community Assistance](#) project may contain [Risk Assessments](#), [Mitigation Plans](#), and/or [Implementation Actions](#). Planning Areas may be local, state, or multi-state in their scope and have a [Name](#); they should be associated with a set of [Partners](#), [CARs](#), and [COIs](#).

Planning Report – Any [Report](#) that details planned work for a given period of time – usually the entire [Fiscal Year](#). Typically a Planning Report shows the quantity and kind of work that is scheduled for completion. A Planning Report might include [Planned Direct Costs](#), Acres, [Categories](#), and other program foci such as acres in the [Wildland Urban Interface](#), [Contract Dollars](#), and [Treatment Acres](#) by [Condition Class](#).

Portal – In the NFPORS graphical user interface, this is the whole presentation that appears on the screen and includes title bars, hyperlinks and [Portlets](#). Portals have general themes or views such as: treatment, activity, treatment unit, national, bureau, regional, and unit. As the user navigates through the system the Portal changes accordingly.

Portal Report – Information that is presented to the user in one of the [Portlets](#).

Portlet – In the NFPORS graphical user interface, one of the smaller windows that display a particular theme of information. Several Portlets may appear in a [Portal](#).

Preparation for Treatment – An [HFR Treatment Category](#) that describes work that is generally conducted immediately prior to a Treatment. Such a Treatment has a [Planned Accomplishment](#), but accomplishments for these Treatments are not included in [Accomplishment Reports](#); however, the [Planned Direct Costs](#) for these Treatments are included in [Planning Reports](#).

Preparation - Acres (Type) – A [Preparation for Treatment RXTYPE Treatment](#) whose [Units of Measure](#) is acres. A hand or mechanical manipulation of a site, designed to enhance the success of a treatment method, such as pre-treatments for biological control, prescribed fire, or seeding. (based on definitions from [The Dictionary of Forestry](#))

Preparation - Each (Type) – A [Preparation for Treatment RXTYPE Treatment](#) whose [Units of Measure](#) is Each.

Preparation - Feet (Type) – A [Preparation for Treatment RXTYPE Treatment](#) whose [Units of Measure](#) is Feet.

Prescribed Fire (Treatment) – A [HFR Treatment Category](#) To deliberately burn wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state and under specified environmental conditions, which allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and produces the

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fireline intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives. (The Dictionary of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, John Helms, editor, 1998)

A Prescribed Fire has a [Planned Accomplishment](#) and accomplishments for these Treatments are included in [Accomplishment Reports](#). [Planned Direct Costs](#) for these Treatments are included in [Planning Reports](#).

Project – A collection of [Treatments](#) and [Activities](#). A Project is defined by the user but is generally considered to be the area of planning. All the Treatments in a Project are approved and conducted under a single [NEPA](#) decision document. A Project is persistent – it is not limited to any time period. A Project has a [Centroid](#), a [Name](#), and may be associated with the [HFRA](#).

Project Number – A unique project identifier that is system generated.

Project Objectives –The purpose(s) of the [Project](#).

For [HFR](#), one or more Project Objective(s) may be selected from the following list:

- Defensible Space
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Forest Health
- Fuel Reduction
- Protect Municipal Watershed
- Protect Municipal Water Supply System
- Other
- Enhance T&E Habitat
- Protecting T&E Habitat
- Control Epidemic Insects or Disease
- Protect T&E Habitat
- Rangeland Health
- Reducing Invasive Species
- Wildland Urban Interface

For [BARR](#), [\(TBD\)](#) one or more Project Objective(s) may be selected from the following list:

- Ecosystem Restoration
- Forest Health
- Fuel Reduction
- Protect Municipal Watershed
- Protect T&E Habitat
- Rangeland Health
- Reduce Invasive Species

Project Partners – The people working together, sharing knowledge and resources, to achieve desired outcomes for public lands and communities within statutory and regulatory frameworks. (source: *1610 LUP Handbook*)

Multiple Project Partner(s) can be selected from the following list:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- USDA Forest Service
- Other Federal Partner
- State
- County

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- Municipal
- Rural/Volunteer Fire Department
- Nonprofit
- Private
- Volunteer

Quality Assurance Report – The Report produced by the [Quality Assurance Tool](#). Errors are categorized into three groups: [Activities](#), [Treatments](#), and [Treatment Units](#). “Errors” are sometimes considered to be “hard” or “soft.” Often, an [Organization](#) may set policy that directs users to enforce or ignore particular [QA rules](#).

Quality Assurance Rules – The evaluation criteria used by the [QA Tool](#) to produce the [QA Report](#).

Quality Assurance Tool – The QA Tool is a built-in [DCT](#) mechanism that periodically checks [Keypoint 2](#) and [Keypoint 3](#) data quality for each Unit and produces Quality Assurance Reports for all [Organization Portals](#). The tool is intended to lead users to data that may have integrity problems. As new system capabilities arrive, the QA Tool is sometimes used to help users correct existing data. [QA Rules](#) are sometimes used until the [DCT](#) can be modified to explicitly enforce a new data standard. (See [Quality Assurance Report](#))

Region – The [Organization](#) level that comprises a collection of [Units](#) and is a subdivision of [Agency](#). The BLM typically refers to the Region as: “state office.”

Regional Request (DOI-CA) – In certain instances, an [RFA Grant](#) request may have a regional scope with benefits for multiple fire departments.

Rehabilitation – (see [Burned Area Rehabilitation](#))

Report – Any of a variety of publications that describe what is planned or has been accomplished. Reports usually have a theme that focuses on a specific issue. Reports may be general or specific. NFPORS offers several kinds of reports, including: [Data Collection Tool Portal Reports](#), Data Collection Tool [Canned Reports](#), [Management Dashboard](#) Portal Reports, Management Dashboard [Canned Reports](#), Management Dashboard ad hoc reports, and [Quality Assurance](#) reports.

Requested Amount – (DOI-CA) The requested dollar amount for an [Agreement](#).

Request Date – (DOI-CA) The date that the request for a [Community Assistance](#) activity is made. The request might be internal or external.

Restoration - The active or passive management of an ecosystem or habitat toward its original structure, natural compliment of species, and natural functions or ecological processes (Cohesive Strategy, 2000).

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Risk Assessment – In [HFR](#), a [Planning \(Category\) Type Activity](#) that is used *exclusively* by the Forest Service. In DOI, Risk Assessments are collected in the [Community Assistance Module](#).

A Risk Assessment is an initial summary assessment of life or property exposure risks associated with wildfire. A Risk Assessment usually precedes a [Mitigation Plan](#).

Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) – (TBD)

Seeding (Type) – An [Other RXType Treatment](#) The distribution of seed by hand or machine¹ to achieve approved land management objectives, such as soil stabilization, revegetation, native plant establishment or invasive species control.

Service Contract – A [Work Agent](#) that performs a service for the federal government through the federal contracting process.

Snapshot - See [Data Extract](#)

Species of Interest (SOI) – Species identified locally and not listed in the Threatened and Endangered Species list. SOI are Impacted Species and the SOI list is maintained locally by the [Unit](#).

Status – The definition of Status depends on the [NFP](#) keypoint. The term “Milestone” is sometimes used interchangeably with “Status.”

In [HFR](#) and [BARR](#), Status is determined by [Treatment](#) and [Activity](#) progress and is a system-generated [Project](#) attribute that is assigned based on planned (see [Planned Initiation](#) and [Planned Completion](#)) and actual (see [Actual Initiation](#) and [Actual Completion](#)) completion dates. Possibilities for HFR and BARR Status include:

- Appeals and litigation cleared
- Consultation completed
- Decision signed
- Initiated
- Operations complete
- Operations initiated
- Project complete

In the DOI-[Community Assistance Module](#), Status describes the current condition of the [Agreement](#). Possibilities for CA Status include:

- Pending – an assistance decision has not been made
- Awarded – an affirmative assistance decision has been made
- Rejected – a negative assistance decision has been made
- Unfunded – a decision has been made to defer the award to a later date
- Completed – the assistance is complete

Suppression Activity Damage - (TBD)

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Target - The accomplishment goals (e.g. [Treatment Acres](#)) established by the Department for each Agency in advance of the start of the [Fiscal Year](#). Target is distinguished from the sum of [Planned Accomplishments](#) in that it is a more static number. In the [Management Dashboard](#), [Target Acres](#) are portrayed and compared to [Actual Accomplishment](#) to date.

Target Acres – In the planning process for the next [Fiscal Year](#), Target Acres may be assigned by [Units](#), [Regions](#), and [Agencies](#) as performance goals. Target Acres are distinguished from the sum of [Planned Accomplishments](#) (acres). For DOI, Target Acres are determined by the presence of the Treatment's Local Approval Date.

Target FY – (DOI-CA) In the DOI-CA Module, the [Fiscal Year](#) in which the [Agreement](#) is expected to be funded.

Threatened and Endangered Species - any species that is covered by the Endangered Species Act. Endangered species are "in danger of extinction within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range," while threatened species are "those animals and plants likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges." Plant species and varieties (including fungi and lichens), animal species and subspecies, and vertebrate animal populations are eligible for listing under the Act. The lists of species used in NFPORS are maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service for each U.S. state. See [Impacted Species](#).

Thinning (Type) – A [RX Mechanical Type Treatment](#) A cultural treatment made to reduce forest or woodland density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality or reduce hazardous fuels. Treatment can be by hand tools, such as chainsaw, machete, sandvik brush axes or brush hooks, or mechanical thinning using feller-bunchers or cut-to-length systems. (based on definitions from [The Dictionary of Forestry](#))

Timber Sale Purchaser – (TBD)

Treatment – The work activity that takes place on the [Treatment Unit](#) and is directly aimed at accomplishing goals of the National Fire Plan [BARR](#) or [HFR](#). A Treatment is planned and conducted in one [Fiscal Year](#). A Treatment must have a [Work Agent](#). A Treatment should have a [Name](#). Treatments should be associated with [CARs](#) and [COIs](#). (see also, [Planned](#) and [Actual Initiation Dates](#), and [Planned](#) and [Actual Completion Dates](#))

Treatment Acres – The sum of all [Planned Accomplishment](#) acres. Treatment Acres do not include [Preparation for Treatment](#) acres. If a particular acre is treated two times, then two acres are counted toward the total of Treatment Acres. Often, Treatment Acres are summarized for a specific time period, such as the [Fiscal Year](#).

Treatment Name – A [Name](#) that is given to a [Treatment](#).

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Treatment Unit – The tract of land where a *unique set* of [Treatments](#) is conducted. In the Hazardous Fuels Reduction module, Treatment Units are always 2-dimensional (Unit of Measure is acres). In the Burned Area Rehabilitation and Restoration module, Treatment Units may be “Each,” “Feet,” “Miles,” or “Acres.” A Treatment Unit is persistent and has a [Centroid](#) (location). This means that once created, a Treatment Unit is permanently kept in the database. Each Treatment Unit has at least one [Condition Class Observation](#) and a [Fire Regime Classification](#). A Treatment Unit should have a [Name](#).

Treatment Unit Name – A [Name](#) that is given to a [Treatment Unit](#).

Type – The minor categorization for a [Treatment](#) or [Activity](#). The Type provides, in greater detail than the [Category](#), a description of the work that is being done. For example, the Types for prescribed fire are: broadcast, hand pile, fire use, jackpot, and machine pile burns. Type defines the [Units of Measure](#).

Unit – The [Organization](#) level where data entry takes place. Various [Agencies](#) typically refer to the Unit as: “agency” (BIA), “field office” (BLM), “park” (NPS), “refuge” (FWS), and “forest” (NFS).

Units of Measure – The method that quantifies an accomplishment. It may be “acres,” “miles,” “feet,” or “each” depending on the [Category](#) and [Type](#). Units of Measure are expressed in whole number integers.

Volunteer - (TBD)

Wildland Fire – (TBD)

Wildland Urban Interface – The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels (Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology, 1996)

Work Agent – A categorization of the group that is actually doing the [Activity](#) or [Treatment](#). More than one Work Agent may accomplish a single Treatment or Activity. The categories include:

- [Force Account](#)
- [Service Contract](#)
- [Timber Sale Purchaser](#)
- [Permittee](#)
- [Cooperative Agreement](#)
- [Grantee](#)
- [Volunteer](#)