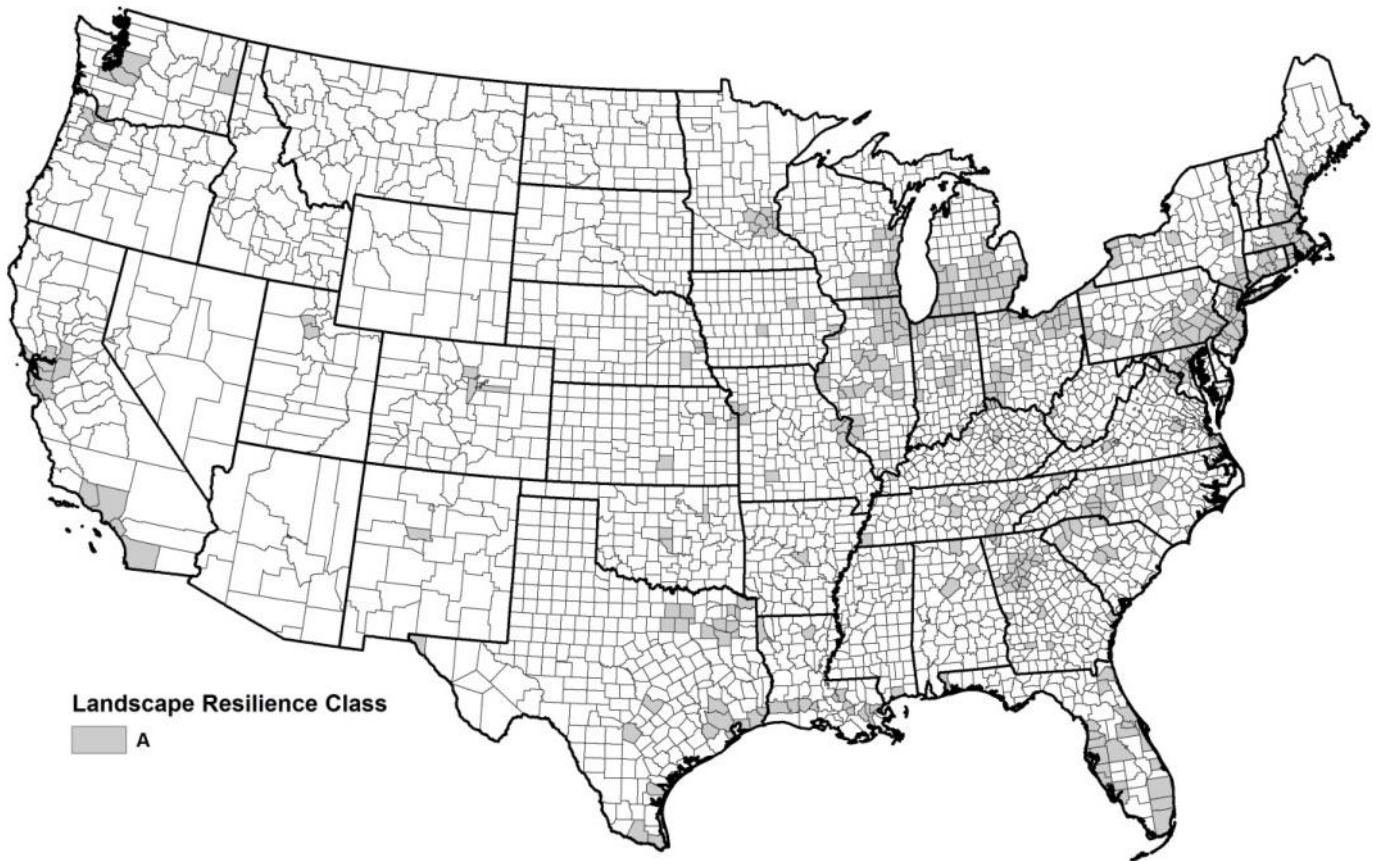


Resiliency Class- A- URB- Urban

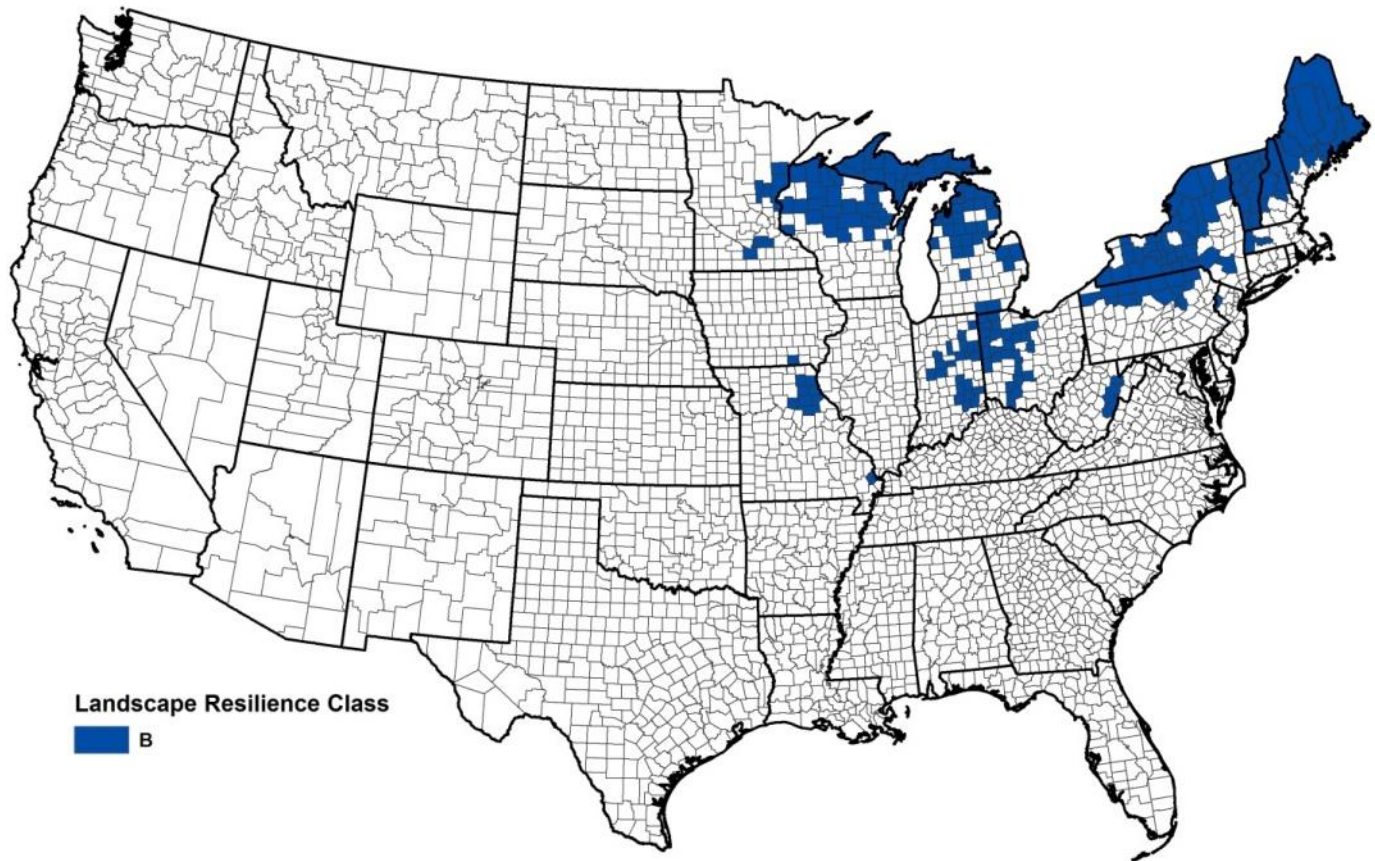


DRAFT: June 5, 2013

URBAN

This resiliency class is characterized by more urban areas that are concerned about reducing risk to communities. The land cover is more urban and less forested.

Resiliency Class- B- NE5- Northeast Fire Regime 5

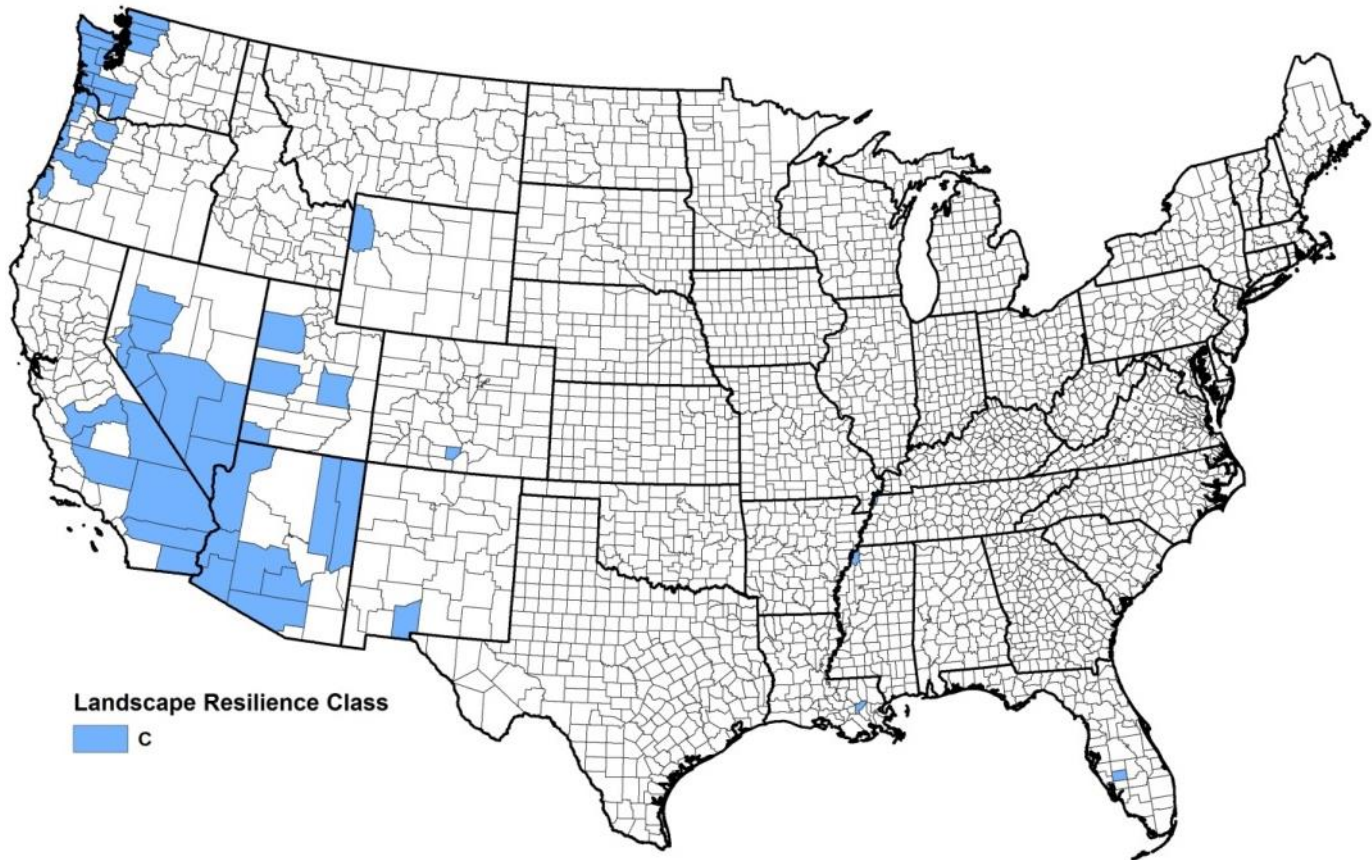


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NORTHEAST FIRE REGIME 5

This resiliency class is characterized by Fire Regime Group (FRG) 5, as found in the Northeastern United States. These areas are driven by the fire return interval and less so by the severity of fire. There are infrequent (rare) fires that can be severe that are stand replacing. The land cover is urban and heavily roaded with less Federal land. Many of these areas experience a low burn probability and low flame intensity.

Resiliency Class- C- WE5- Western Fire Regime 5

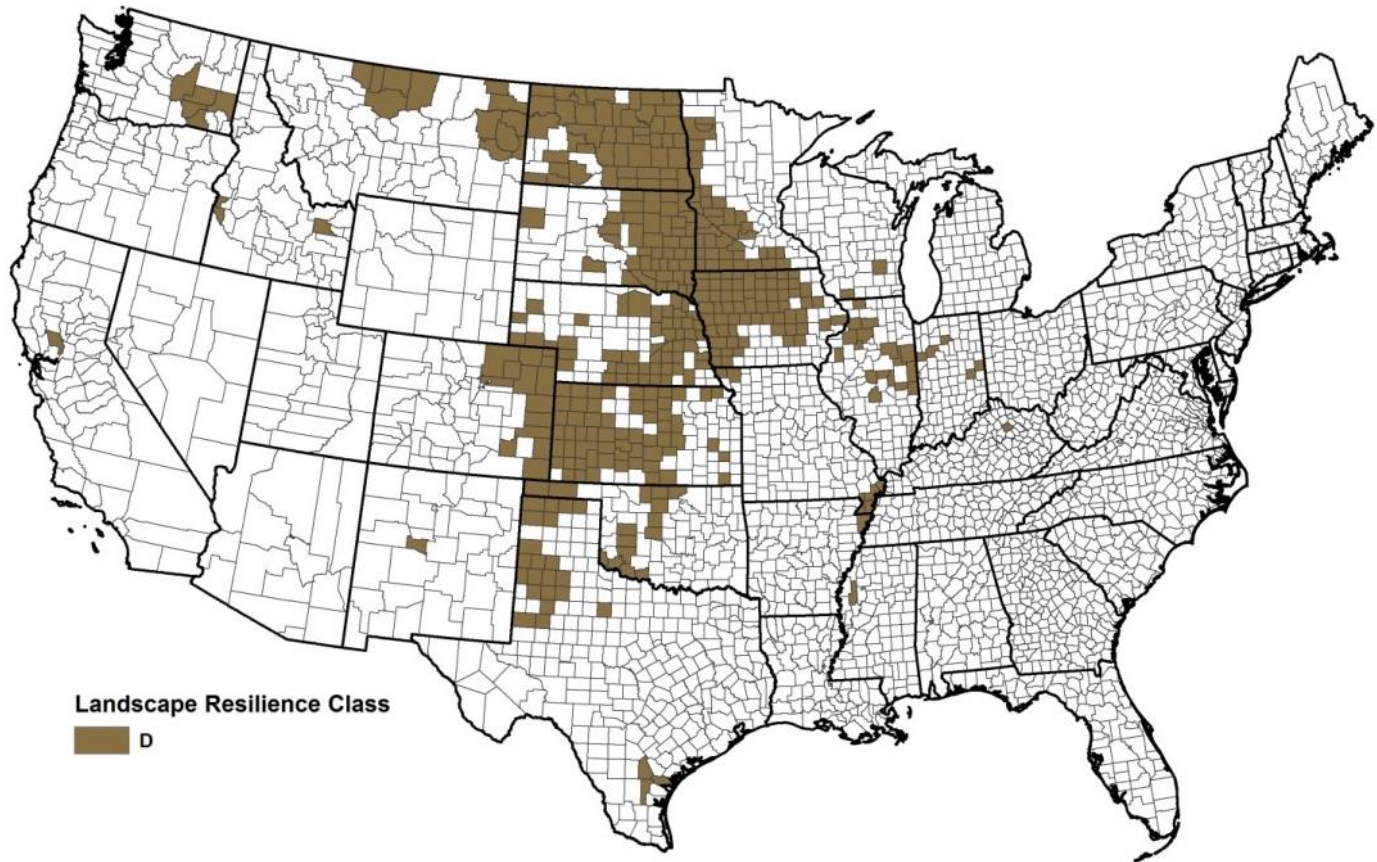


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WESTERN FIRE REGIME 5

This resiliency class is classified by Fire Regime Group (FRG) 5, as found in the Western United States. This area mostly occurs in the coastal forests of the Cascade Mountains, the interior non-forested areas of the Southwest United states and some high elevation forests in colder environments. These area may experience infrequent, but severe fires.

Resiliency Class- D- CPL- Central Plains

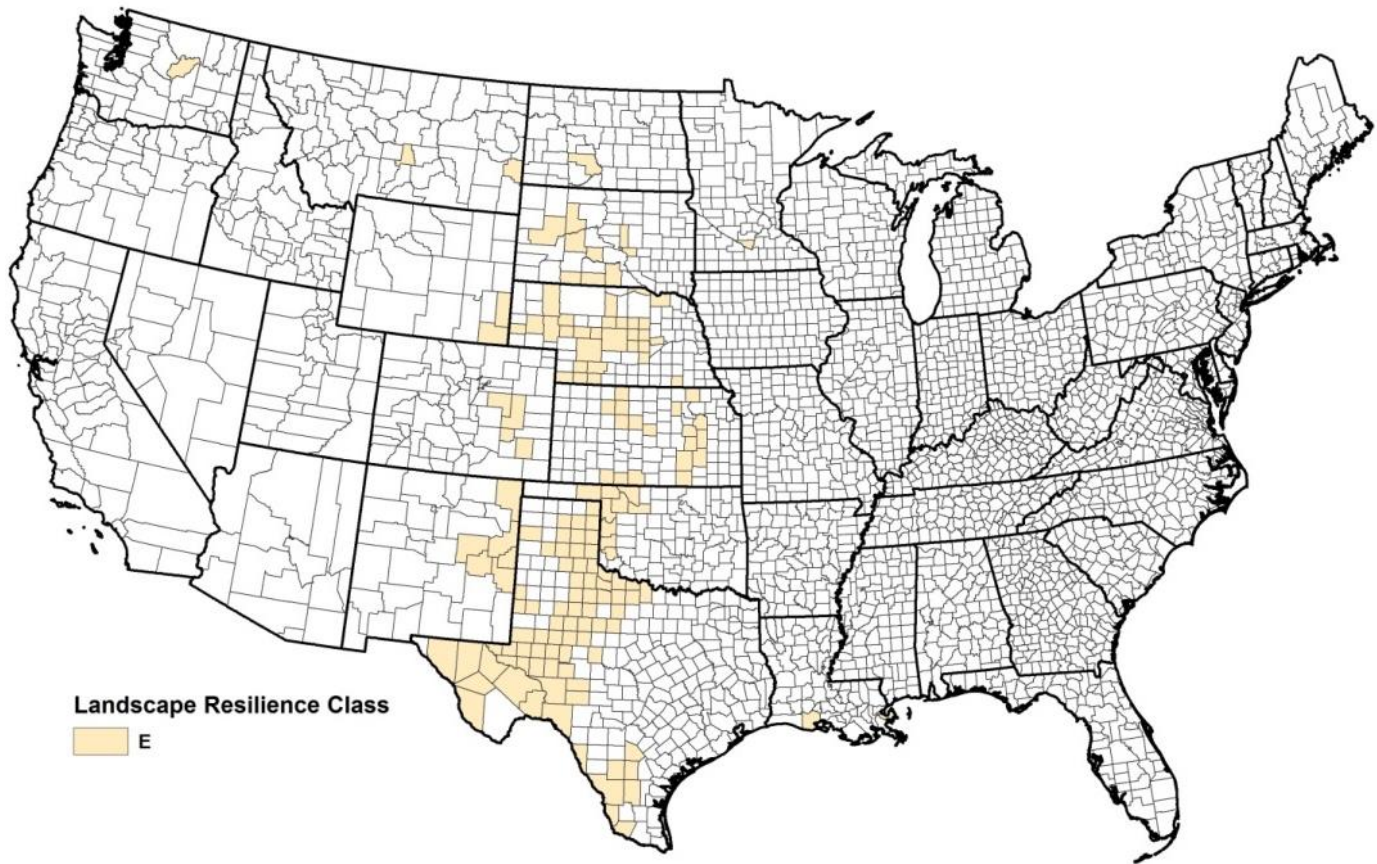


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CENTRAL PLAINS

This resiliency class is characterized by converted grasslands. The historic natural vegetation is now moderately roaded, with a high presence of agriculture in rural areas. There is a moderate level of Federal land.

Resiliency Class- E- SPL- Southern Plains

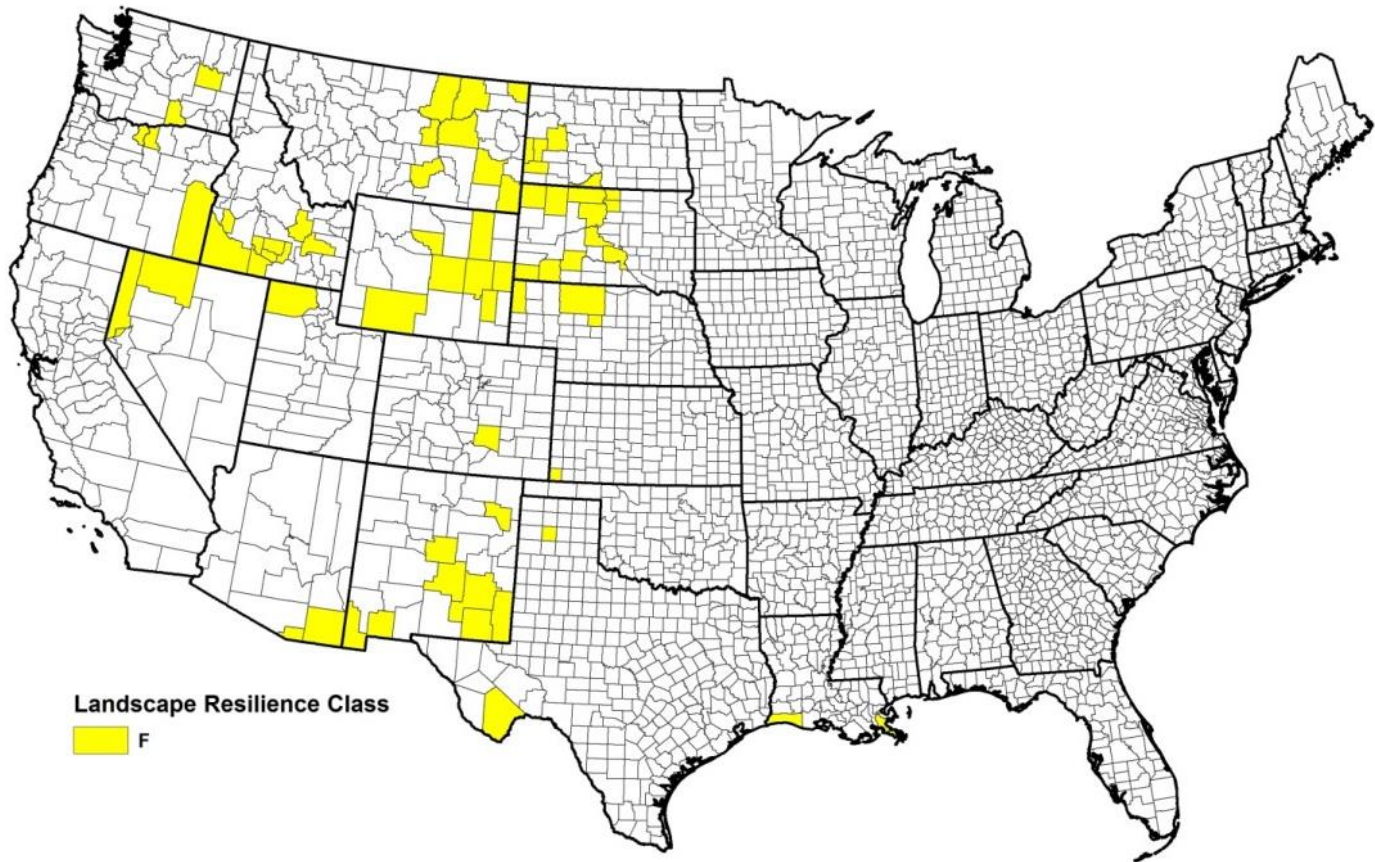


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SOUTHERN PLAINS

This resiliency class is characterized by considerable amount of rangeland, converted grasslands, and historic natural vegetation. The area is moderately roaded, with a high presence of agriculture in rural areas. There is a moderate level of Federal land.

Resiliency Class- F- WIR- West Interior Rangeland

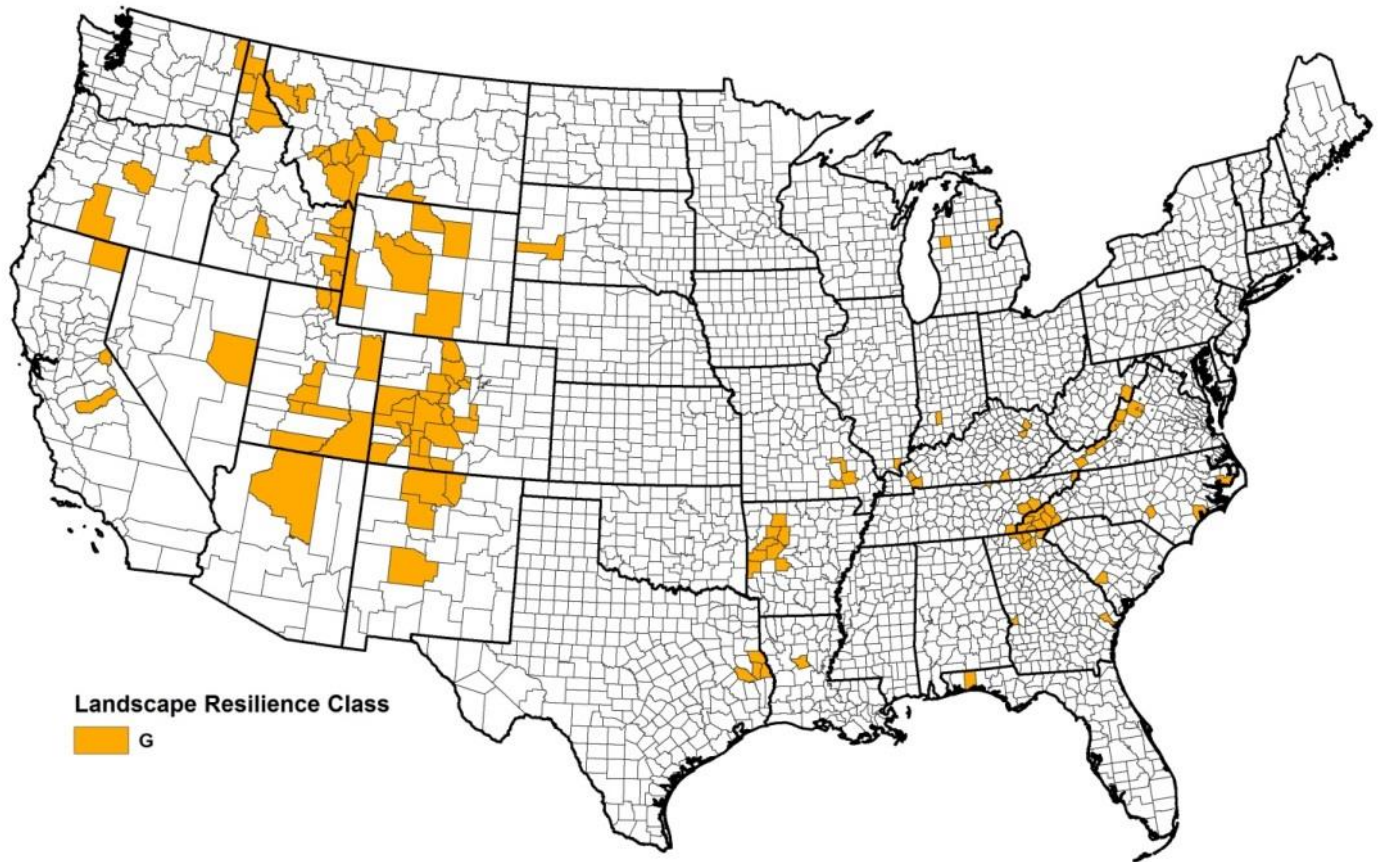


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WEST INTERIOR RANGELAND

This resiliency class is characterized by a large amount of rangeland in the Western part of the United States. There is a large Federal presence in these areas, especially the USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, with few roads. These areas experience large area burned during wildfires.

Resiliency Class- G- IFF- Interior Forest Federal

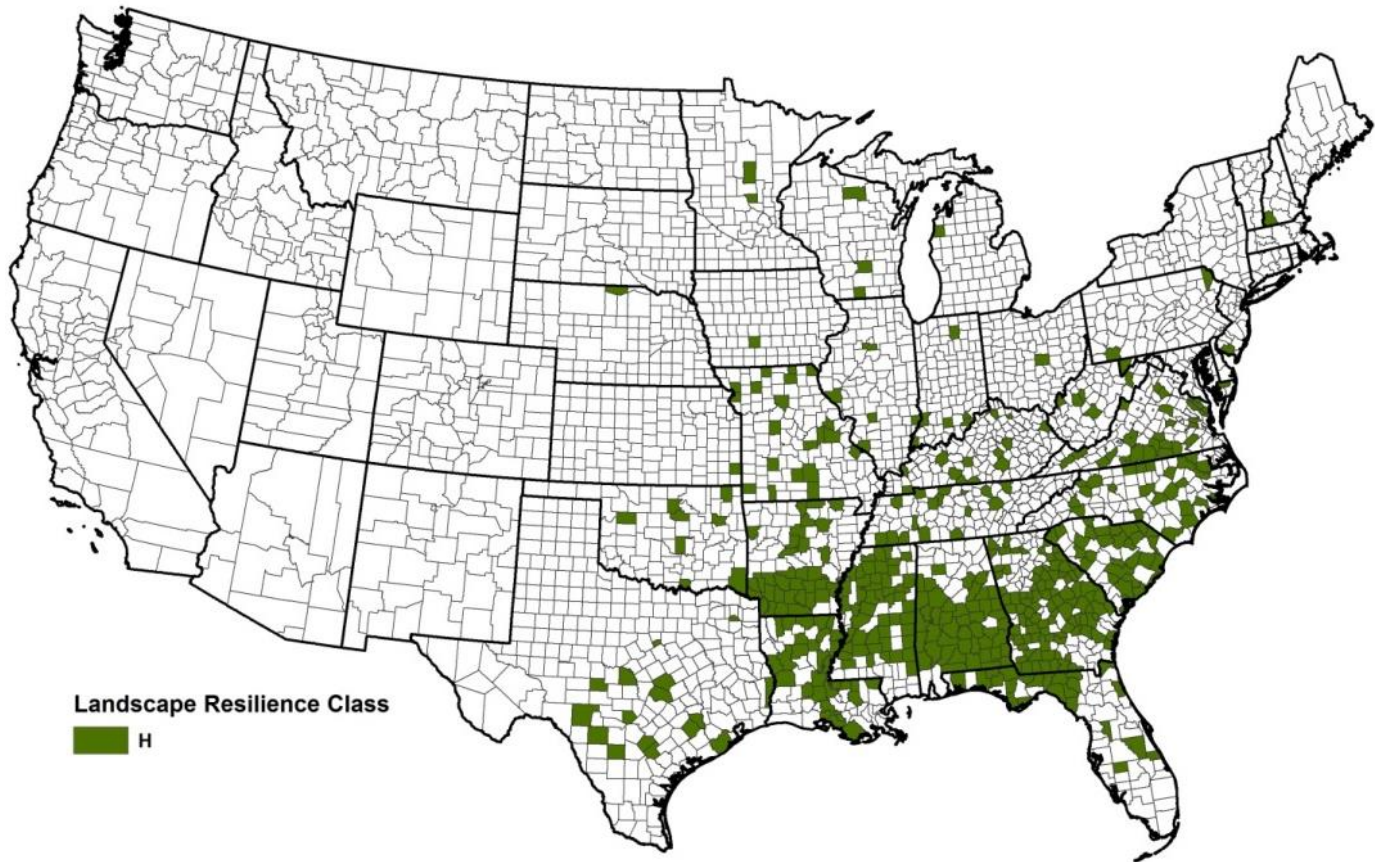


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INTERIOR FOREST FEDERAL

This resiliency class is characterized as a forested environment in the West and Southeastern United States. There is a large Federal presence in these areas, which haven't experienced large wildfires.

Resiliency Class- H- EPF- Eastern Prescribed Fire

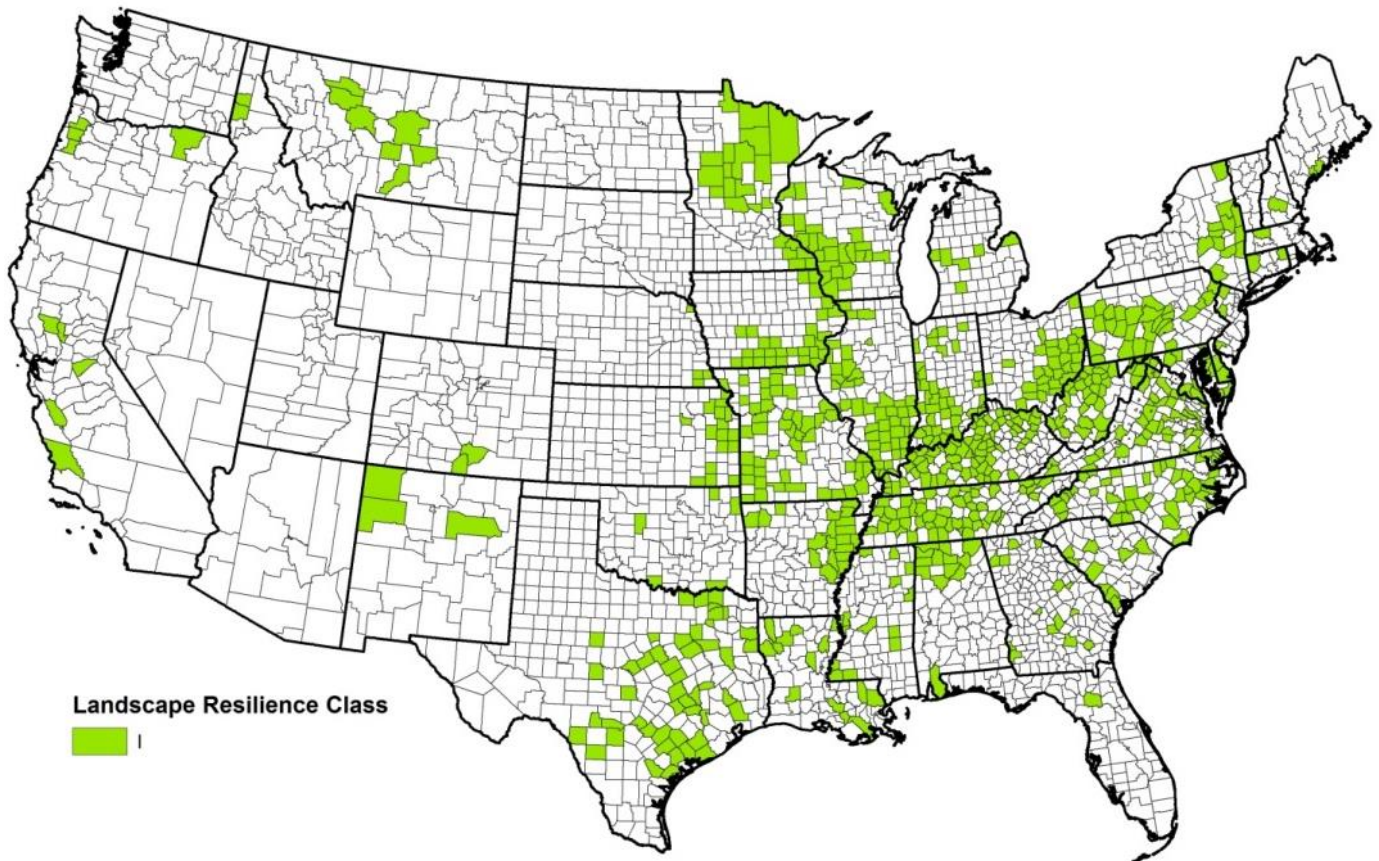


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EASTERN PRESCRIBED FIRE

This resiliency class is characterized by a forested environment with low Federal ownership. These areas experience frequent historic fire (Fire Regime Groups 1,2 and 3) and have a history of prescribed fire. There is a large amount of roads and mixed homes with natural vegetation.

Resiliency Class- I- ENP- Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire Forest

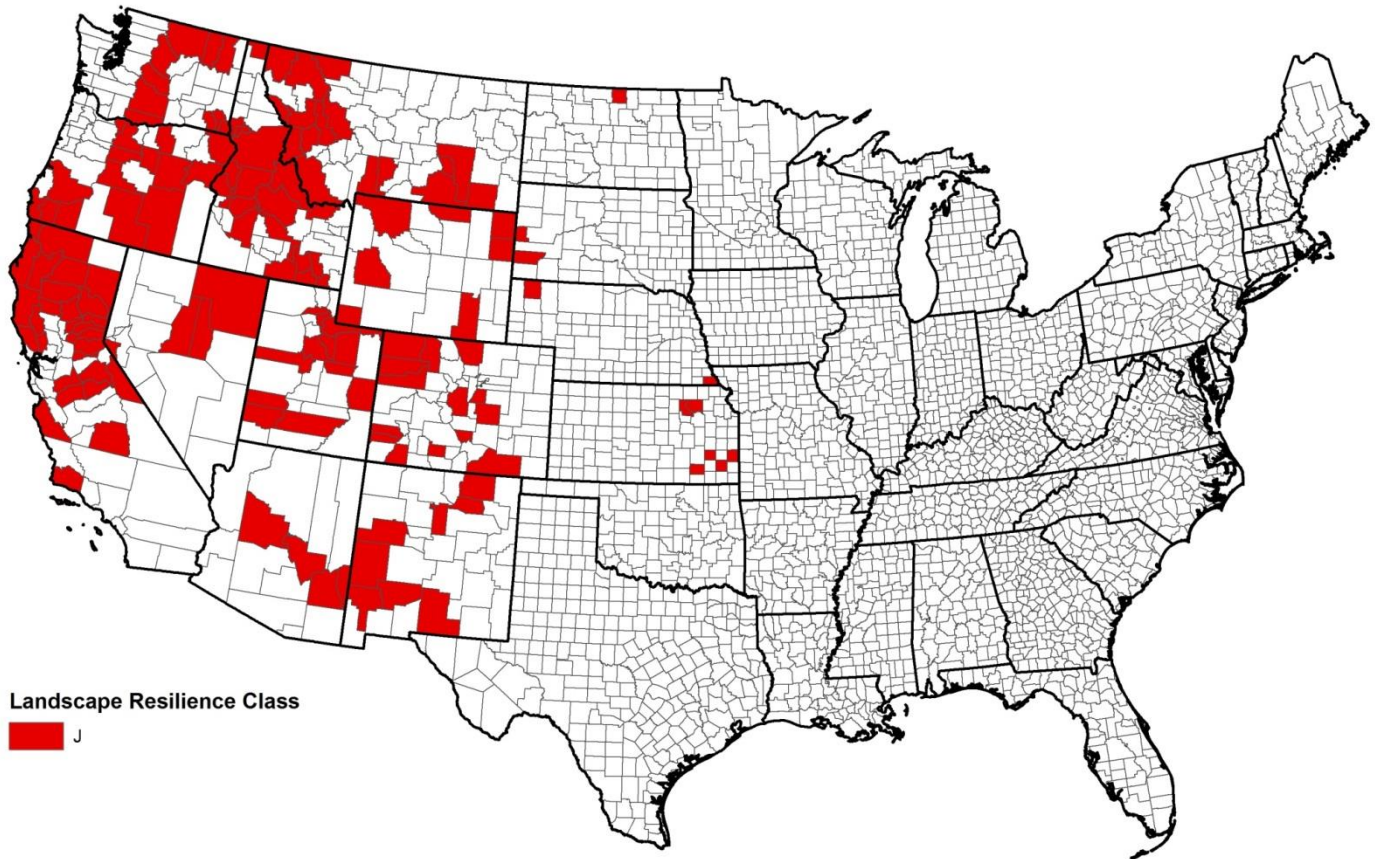


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EASTERN NON-PREScribed FIRE FOREST

As a companion to resiliency class H, this class is characterized by less Federal land and more private land ownership. The land cover includes a mix of land conversion types with a moderate amount of roads. There is a lower predicted burn probability and flame intensity, with less history of prescribed fire and a low amount of wildfire in terms of area. There are many counties in this class in the United States (20% of the national total). In the Northeast, this class is forested and has a problematic restoration of fire regime in these counties. There is not much management of the fire regime from a landscape perspective.

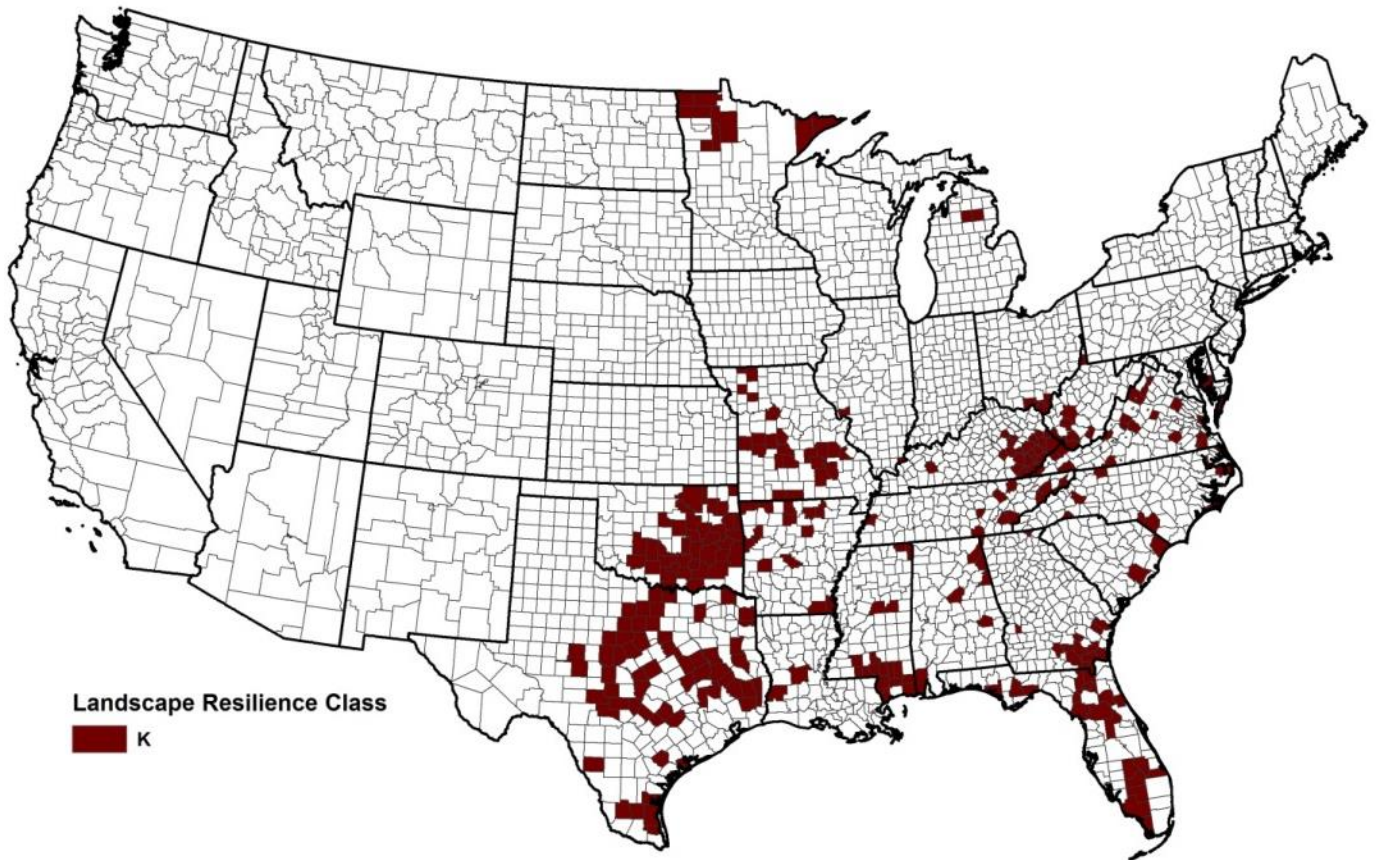
Resiliency Class- J- WIF- Western Interior Forest



WESTERN INTERIOR FOREST

This resiliency class covers many Western counties where the largest fires have occurred and where resiliency is tied to the large amount of fuels already burned. This class is not the most heavily forested (10-40%), but is dominated by large contiguous blocks of natural vegetation in rural areas and include a large Federal ownership (BLM and Forest Service). These areas have a high burn probability and flame length with little evidence of prescribed fire.

Resiliency Class- K- Eastern Interior Forest



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EASTERN INTERIOR FOREST

This resiliency class is forested, but not heavily with only 10-40% coverage. These areas are not in the Western United States, but in the mixed natural and developed landscapes of the Northeast and Southeast. There is a lesser amount of federal ownership, with high burn probabilities and low flame intensity. There is a history of prescribed fire in these areas.