Acronyms and Terminology

Air Attack – Light aircraft (airplane or helicopter) that carries the ATGS.

ASM – Aerial Supervision Module, light twin-engine airplane that combines the lead plane function and tactical supervision (pilot and air tactical group supervisor - ATGS).

CWN – Call when needed, refers to aircraft that have a call when needed contract.

DOD – Department of Defense (**DDQ** is also used in some tables in this report).

EXCL – Exclusive use contract. Refers to aircraft that have an exclusive use contact with an agency.

FAMWEB – Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications system.

FUMT – Fire Use Management Team (changed to Wildland Fire Management Team).

IA – Initial attack**.**

IMT – Incident Management Team (see also NIMO).

Infrared – Aircraft outfitted with infrared sensing equipment.

Large fire – A large fire is defined as 100 acres or greater in timber, 300 acres or greater in grass/brush, or a Type 1, Type 2 or NIMO team assigned.

Lead Plane – Light twin-engine airplane that guides air tankers over a fire.

MAFFS – Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (military C-130 aircraft).

NIMO – National Incident Management Organization.

Pax – Passengers.

RAWS – Remote Automated Weather Station.

ROSS – Resource Ordering and Status System.

Starter, Repeater and Tactical – All refer to portable radio kits.

SEAT – Single engine air tanker.

Type 1, 2, 2-IA, 3, 4, etc. – Various resources are "typed." Type designation refers to the capability or configuration of a particular resource, such as a crew, engine, helicopter, etc.

UTF – Unable to fill resource request (the requested resource couldn't be filled).