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 Supervisor - AITS).

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

**DOD** – Department of Defense.

**EXCL** – Exclusive-Use Contract. Refers to aircraft that have an exclusive-use contact with an agency.

**FAMWEB** – Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications system.

**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.

**LAT** – Large Airtanker.

**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 airtanker.

**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).

**VLAT** – Very Large Airtanker.

‡ See also Page 2 for acronyms and abbreviations associated with agencies, areas, and other management organizations