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.

DRTI – Distributed Real-Time Infrared aircraft (operated by DOD).

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

FAMWEB – Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications system (hosts the SIT and ICS-209 modules).

IA – Initial attack.

IMT – Incident Management Team (see also NIMO).

Infrared – Aircraft outfitted with infrared sensing equipment.

IROC – Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (the application that replaced ROSS in 2020).

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 airtankers 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 (the legacy application used to manage resource orders; replaced by IROC in 2020).

Starter, Repeater and Tactical – Types of 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.

§§ See also Page 2 for acronyms and abbreviations associated with agencies, areas, and other management organizations.
UTF – Unable to Fill resource request (the requested resource couldn’t be filled).

VLAT – Very Large Airtanker.

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