

## 2011 Glossary

**Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan 2010 (AIWFMP):** Updated the 1998 plan and is the interagency document that provides Alaska Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies fire management terms, definitions and operational information.

**Alaska Multi-Agency Coordination Group (AMAC):** the Geographic Area Coordinating Group for Alaska, is activated on a situational basis when unusual or critical fire danger or resource mobilization requires interaction between agencies to ensure that decisions are responsive to the priority interests of the geographic area as a whole

**Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG):** The group's purpose is to facilitate coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire activities and provide a forum to discuss and recommend action, or resolve issues and problems of substantive nature. Membership is comprised of representatives of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, the State of Alaska Departments of Natural Resources, Environmental Conservation and Fish and Game, and Native organizations.

**Conversion Date:** That date which most fires in the Modified Management Option receive the same response as a fire in a Limited Management Option area. Conversion dates are not uniform and may change from one geographic area to another.

**Designated Site:** A site which has been assigned a protection level: Critical, Full, Avoid or Non-Sensitive.

**Incident Objectives:** Incident Objectives are objectives specific to the particular incident. They are precise statements that reflect tactical accomplishment milestones to be accomplished on the incident. Incident Objectives deal with small, site-specific areas and may be limited to short time periods, such as a single operational period (< 24 hours), but can be extended for multiple operational periods. Incident Objectives can serve as a means for tracking incident accomplishments and workload demand thresholds.

**Incident Requirements:** Incident Requirements are developed by the local unit to provide management organizations direction in incident management. They are recommended technical and scientific specifications for management activities and/or potential actions to help achieve objectives for a site-specific area and defined time period. They provide the foundation, framework, and limitations/challenges for potential management activities.

**Initial Action:** the actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire.

**Jurisdictional Agency:** The Jurisdictional Agency has the overall land management responsibility for the unit. Overall planning documents for a unit's wildland fire and fuels management program are their responsibility.

**Management Option:** A fire management suppression classification assigned by the land manager that indicates the standard response to a wildland fire. Responses range from full fire suppression to managing fires for resource benefits.

**Planned Ignition:** the intentional initiation of a wildland fire by hand-held, mechanical or aerial device where the distance and timing between ignition lines or points and the sequence of igniting them is determined by environmental conditions (weather, fuel, topography), firing technique, and other factors which influence fire behavior and fire effects (see prescribed fire).

**Prescribed Fire:** is a wildland fire originating from a planned ignition to meet specific objectives identified in a written, approved, prescribed fire plan for which NEPA requirements (where applicable) have been met prior to ignition (see planned ignition).

**Protection:** the actions taken to limit the adverse environmental, social, political, and economical effects of fire

**Protecting Agency:** The Protecting Agency provides wildland fire suppression services to the Jurisdictional Agencies and is lead agency for the implementation actions documented and directed by the appropriate planning documents.

**Response to wildland fire:** the mobilization of the necessary services and responders to a fire based on ecological, social, and legal consequences, the circumstances under which a fire occurs, and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected.

**Resources (fire-related):** Personnel, equipment, services and supplies available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents. Personnel and equipment are described by kind and type, e.g., ground, water, air, etc., and may be used in tactical, support or overhead capacities at an incident.

**Suppression:** all the work of extinguishing a fire or confining fire spread.

**Surveillance:** The systematic process of collecting, recording or mapping the fuels, topography, weather, fire behavior and location of values to be protected to provide suppression agencies or land managers the information necessary to make appropriate suppression action decisions on wildland fires.

**Unplanned Ignition:** the initiation of a wildland fire by lightning, volcanoes, unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires (see wildfire).

**Use of Wildland Fire:** terminology developed to describe the management of either wildfire or prescribed fire to meet resource objectives or benefits.

**Wildfire:** unplanned ignition of a wildland fire (such as a fire caused by lightning, volcanoes, unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires) and escaped prescribed fires. (See unplanned ignition and escaped prescribed fire).