

Exhibit A. Glossary of Terms

NWCG Glossary is extensive and a recommended reference fire terminology; that glossary can be found at: <http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary/index.htm>. The list below is specific to this Agreement.

Administrative Costs: (AKA Indirect or Overhead Costs): A fixed percentage rate as determined by a process provided for in the Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement as in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87, to recover those costs that cannot be directly charged to the project. The rate will be specified in the Annual Statewide Operating Plan.

Agency Administrator: Managing officer of an agency, division thereof, or jurisdiction.

Agency Crew: A crew composed predominantly of regular employees from a single agency. For example: a crew of Forest Service employees.

Agency General Information : Available internally to agencies but covered by Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) exemptions.

Agency Representative: This Incident Command System position serves as the point of contact for an assisting or cooperating agency which has been delegated authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident and reports to the Liaison Officer.

Agency Sensitive Information: Available internally to agency personnel on a need to know basis and covered by FOIA exemptions.

Agency Very Sensitive Information: Covered by FOIA exemption category 7 and available only to individually authorized agency personnel.

Alaska Fire Service (AFS): The AFS has the responsibility, pursuant to 620 DM 2.4, to provide safe, cost-effective emergency wildland fire suppression services in support of land, natural and cultural resource management plans on DOI administered land and on those lands that require protection under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1620(e)). In addition, by agreement, AFS provides wildland fire and fuels management services on specified lands to the U.S. Army-Alaska.

Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC): The AICC will be the interagency focal point for coordinating the mobilization of resources for wildland fire and other incidents throughout Alaska and nationally.

Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP): The interagency plan and reference for wildland fire operational information in Alaska.

Alaska Multi-Agency Coordination Group (AMAC): AMAC provides a forum to discuss actions to be taken to ensure that an adequate number of resources are available to meet anticipated needs and to allocate those resources most efficiently. When activated and as warranted, AMAC is tasked with the following: incident prioritization; resource allocation; coordination of state and federal disaster responses; political interfaces; media and agency information; anticipation of future resource needs; and the identification and resolution of issues.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act 1980 (ANILCA): The act that transferred approximately 100 million acres from BLM-managed to National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife management.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 1971 (ANCSA): The act provided Alaska Natives with 44 million acres of land. It also set up a system of regional corporations to administer the settlement.

Alaska Statehood Act 1959: The act that made Alaska the 49th state and conveyed 104 million acres of public domain land to state ownership.

Alaska Statewide Annual Operating Plan (AOP): The Alaska Statewide AOP tiers to the Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement and further defines statewide interagency working relationships, roles, responsibilities, standards and expectations. It provides for a consistent approach to fire operations with the primary intention of providing cost-effective suppression services and minimizing unnecessary duplication. It addresses issues affecting cooperation, protocols, financial arrangements and joint activities. The *Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP)* and the *Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide (AIMG)* are incorporated into the Statewide AOP by reference. It will be updated annually to address issues and concerns.

Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG): AWFCG provides coordination and recommendations for all interagency fire management activities in Alaska. Membership, procedures, and guidelines are documented in the AWFCG MOU and Standard Operating Procedures.

Boundary Line Fire: Fire occurrences on lands of intermingled and/or adjoining protection responsibilities.

Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS): The model used to systematically evaluate burning conditions in Alaska.

Closest Forces Concept: Dispatching of initial attack suppression resources uses the closest available and appropriate resource as determined by the Protecting Agency FMO regardless of which agency the resources belong, and regardless of which agency has protection responsibility.

Cost Share Agreement: A document prepared to distribute costs on a multi-jurisdictional incident (see Exhibit F).

Delegations of Authority: Delegations of Authority will be jointly developed by the jurisdictional and protecting agencies and will document procedures and criteria that specify direction, authority, and financial management guidelines to Incident Commanders.

Department of the Interior (DOI) Alaska Fire Committee: This committee is comprised of regional fire management staff from the DOI agencies and is responsible for coordinating the DOI's implementation of the National Fire Plan, national policy, Departmental policy, and evolving legislative mandates in Alaska with regard to wildland fire.

Division of Forestry (DOF): The organizational section of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources responsible for wildland fire suppression on state, municipal and private lands.

Emergency Firefighter (EFF) Crew: A crew composed of firefighters hired as needed.

Escaped Fire: A fire which has exceeded, or is expected to exceed initial attack capabilities or prescription.

Fire Management Activities and/or Services: Any or all activities that relate to managing fire or fuels on lands under the jurisdiction of any agency to this Agreement. Activities include, but are not limited to: suppression, prescribed fire/fuels management, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, prevention, public affairs, and other beneficial efforts.

Fiscally Responsible Agency: AFS is fiscally responsible for the costs of wildfires on DOI-administered lands and Alaska Native lands conveyed under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 1971; DNR is fiscally responsible for the costs of wildfires on State, private and municipal lands; USFS is the responsible party for costs incurred on national forest lands and Alaska Native land in southeast Alaska.

Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC): The physical location of an interagency, regional operation center for the effective coordination, mobilization, and demobilization of emergency management resources.

Interagency: Involvement of two or more agencies to this Agreement.

Interagency Crew: A crew composed predominantly of regular employees from several agencies. For example, a crew composed of three National Park Service personnel, seven Fish and Wildlife Service personnel, and ten Forest Service personnel.

Interim Conveyance: Lands approved for conveyance to the Native corporations and a document of interim conveyance issued. This document is used for conveyance until survey has been accomplished and a patent issued. After lands have been interim conveyed (IC) they are administered and managed by the Native Corporation.

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having overall land and resource management responsibility for a specific geographical or functional area as provided by federal or state law.

Management Option: A fire management classification assigned by jurisdictional agency that determines the initial response to a wildfire. Responses range from full fire suppression to managing fires for resource benefits.

Native Allotments: Prior to the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo of full or mixed blood who resides in and is a Native of Alaska, who is head of a family or twenty-one years of age can be allotted land not to exceed 160 acres of non-mineral land. The selected land can consist of up to four parcels of land. The allotted land shall be deemed the homestead of the allottee and their heirs in perpetuity, and shall be inalienable and nontaxable until otherwise provided by Congress. Allotment applications on record, if not appealed or in conflict with other land selections, were administratively approved by ANILCA. The BIA has a trust responsibility for the Native allottee so long as the allotment remains in restricted status.

Native Corporation, Regional: An Alaska Native Regional Corporation, established under the laws of the State of Alaska in accordance with the provisions of ANCSA. The State of Alaska has been divided into twelve Native Regional Corporations with a thirteenth formed for Alaska Natives who live outside of Alaska. Regional Corporations receive all subsurface rights of lands acquired by Village Corporations within their region. They also receive the surface and subsurface rights of lands conveyed to the region.

Native Corporation, Village: An Alaskan Native Village Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a business for profit or nonprofit corporation to hold, invest, manage and/or distribute lands, property, funds and other rights and assets for and on behalf of a native village in accordance with the terms of ANCSA. Village Corporations receive ownership of the surface estate on the land conveyed to them. The Village Corporation entitlement varies from three to seven townships, depending on their population as of 1970.

Native-Selected: Lands withdrawn for Native selection under ANCSA and selected by Native village or regional corporations.

Operational Control: The act of providing safe, cost effective emergency wildland fire suppression services that includes initiating, conducting, or terminating all phases of wildfire suppression oversight, supervision, operations, coordination, logistical support, and reporting.

Preparedness: Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination. Preparedness includes training and placement of personnel, planning, procuring and maintaining equipment, development of fire defense improvements, and maintaining cooperative arrangements with other Parties.

Prescribed Fire: Any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives.

Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the incidence of fires, including public education, open burning enforcement, personal contact and the fuels management.

Procurement Documents: Agency specific financial obligation documents.

Protecting or Protection Agency: The agency responsible for providing and coordinating safe, cost- effective emergency wildland fire suppression services within a specific geographical area pursuant to its responsibility as specified and provided by law, policy, contract, or cooperative agreement.

Protection Area Maps: Official maps which identify areas of direct fire protection responsibility for each agency.

Protection Area: That area for which a single protecting agency has the primary responsibility to provide the full range of wildland fire suppression services.

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

Releasable Information: Information available to the general public.

Regional Corporation: see Native Corporation

Reimbursable Costs: All costs associated with operations and support ordered on a resource order, or project plan by or for an incident or project within the provisions of this Agreement. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, the following: agency costs for transportation, salary, benefits, overtime, and per diem of individuals assigned to the incident or project.

Severity funding: The purpose of severity funding is to improve suppression response capability when there is 1) potential for abnormally severe fire behavior or 2) fire occurrence outside of the normal fire season.

State-Selected: Land selected by the State under the Alaska Statehood Act for possible future conveyance.

Statewide Shared Tactical Resources: Smokejumpers, aerial supervision modules, air attack, lead planes and air tankers.

Supplemental Fire Department Resources: Overhead tied to a local fire department generally by agreement who are mobilized primarily for response to incidents/wildland fires outside of their district or mutual aid zone. They are not a permanent part of the local fire organization and are not required to attend scheduled training, meetings, etc. of the department staff.

Supporting Agency: An agency providing suppression or other support and resource assistance to a Protecting Agency.

Suppression: A management action intended to protect identified values from a fire, extinguish a fire, or alter a fire's direction of 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 Protecting or Jurisdictional agencies the information necessary to make appropriate suppression action decisions on wildland fires.

Third Party: A municipal or rural fire district, volunteer fire department or state fire marshal that does not have a local agreement with a federal agency but is formally recognized by their respective state and has entered into a local agreement with the state for fire management services.

Trusted User: Any BLM employee, authorized contractor employee, or other authorized person conducting official government business on government owned and approved government equipment. **Unit Administrator:** The individual assigned administrative responsibilities for an established organizational unit.

Unit Fire Management Plan (UFMP): The UFMP references and cites agency and unit fire management policies. It addresses the unit's enabling legislation and purpose, includes a summary of the significant resources and values of the unit, and identifies, in broad programmatic terms, the direction found in the land and resource management plans, such as goals, objectives, standards, guidelines, and/or desired future condition(s) as they pertain to fire management. The UFMP is the primary reference for decision support documentation for an incident on that unit.

Untrusted User: A non-BLM employee, unauthorized contractor employee, or other unauthorized person.

Village Corporation: See Native Corporation

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).

Wildland Fire: Any non-structure fire that occurs in vegetation or natural fuels. Wildland fire includes prescribed fire and wildfire.