

## Acronyms and Terminology<sup>‡</sup>

- 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.

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