

## Fire Policy Terminology

**1995 Federal Fire Policy**—1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy

**1995 Report**—1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review

**2001 Federal Fire Policy**—2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy

**Agencies**—Federal agencies that have direct fire management or land management responsibilities or that have programs and activities that support fire management activities.

**Agency Administrator**—The official responsible for the management of a geographic unit or functional area.

**Appropriate Management Response** —the response to a wildland fire is based on an evaluation of risks to firefighter and public safety, the circumstances under which the fire occurs, including weather and fuel conditions, natural and cultural resource management objectives, protection priorities, and values to be protected. The evaluation must also include an analysis of the context of the specific fire within the overall local, geographic area, or national wildland fire situation.

**Burned Area Rehabilitation**—the full range of post-fire activities to rehabilitate and restore fire damaged lands, including protection of public health and safety.

**Cooperators**—Federal, state, and local agencies and Indian tribes that participate in planning and conducting fire management projects and activities.

**Ecosystem Sustainability**—the capacity to maintain ecosystem health, productivity, diversity, and overall integrity, in the long run, in the context of human activity and use.

**Fire Management Activities**—include fire planning, fire management strategies, tactics, and alternatives, prevention; preparedness, education, and addresses the role of mitigation, post-fire rehabilitation, fuels reduction, and restoration activities in fire management

**Fire Management Plan**—strategic plans that define a program to manage wildland fires based on an area's approved land management plan. Fire Management Plans must address a full range of fire management activities that support ecosystem sustainability, values to be protected, protection of firefighter and public safety, public health and environmental issues, and must be consistent with resource management objectives and activities of the area.

**Full range of fire management activities**—see Fire Management Activities.

**Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC)**—interagency regional operational centers for fire resource coordination and mobilization.

**Geographic Area Coordinating Group (GACG)**—interagency regional fire management bodies.

**Initial Attack**—the aggressive response to a wildland fire based on values to be protected, benefits of response, and reasonable cost of response.

**Interagency**—coordination, collaboration, communication among cooperating agencies.

**Intergovernmental**—coordination, collaboration, communication between federal agencies, Indian tribes, and foreign governments.

**MAC Group**—Multi-Agency Coordinating Group; national, regional, or local management groups for interagency, intergovernmental planning coordination, and operations leadership.

**NWCG**—National Wildfire Coordinating Group; the NWCG is an interagency, intergovernmental body that establishes operational fire management standards and procedures such as qualification and certification protocols, allocation or resources protocols, equipment standards, training programs.

**Partners**—all agencies and organizations that engage in joint decision making with federal agencies in planning and conducting fire management projects and activities.

**Prescribed Fire**—any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. Prescribed fires are conducted in accordance with prescribed fire plans.

**Prescribed Fire Plan**—a plan for each prescribed fire. Plans are documents prepared by qualified personnel, approved by the agency administrator, and include criteria for the conditions under which the fire will be conducted (a prescription).

**Prescription**—measurable criteria that define the conditions under which a prescribed fire will be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, and environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

**Review and Update**—Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.

**Values to be Protected**—Include property, structures, physical improvements, natural and culture resources, community infrastructure, and economic, environmental, and social values.

**Wildland Fire**—any non-structural fire that occurs on wildland.

**Wildland Urban Interface**—defined as the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.