

Summary of Changes to the Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology

PMS 205

May 2011

On the following pages, on the left directly under a term, a one-word code indicates the type of change that was made for the entry. There are three possible changes:

Code	Description
Added	New entry added to this version of the glossary. The new entry may be a new term and definition, or may be a new definition added to a term already present in the glossary.
Changed	Changes were made to a definition that was already present in the glossary. The updated version of the definition is shown in this report.
Deleted	The definition has been deleted from the new edition of the glossary. If the deleted definition was the only definition for the term, the term has also been deleted.

- A -

Automated Sorting Conversion and Distribution System (ASCADS)

- Deleted** 1 A BLM-administered, interagency system used as the interagency method of retrieving data from GOES satellites and forwarding to WIMS. It is used for metadata storage and maintenance documentation, and it produces a data watchdog.
see also: Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
Weather Information Management System

Automatic Lightning Detection System (ALDS)

- Deleted** 1 An electronic system that detects cloud-to-ground lightning strikes by their electrical discharges and plots their locations.

- B -

Burnover

- Changed** 1 An event in which a fire moves through a location or overtakes personnel or equipment where there is no opportunity to utilize escape routes and safety zones, often resulting in personal injury or equipment damage.

- C -

Command Climate

- Added** 1 The working environment within the influence of a particular leader or chain of command. The command climate is based on the subordinates' understanding of how they are expected to perform, how they are treated, and how they must conform to the leader's style.

Command Presence

- Added** 1 How leaders present themselves to others. The personal attributes and traits that determine whether leaders are worthy of trust and respect from their subordinates.

- D -

Designated Dispatch Point (DDP)

- Added** 1 The address where the unit must be physically located, and dispatched from, during the mandatory availability period.

- F -

Fireline Intensity

- Added** 1 The product of the available heat of combustion per unit of ground and the rate of spread of the fire, interpreted as the heat released per unit of time for each unit length of fire edge. The primary unit is Btu per second per foot (Btu/sec/ft) of fire front.
- Added** 2 The rate of heat release per unit time per unit length of fire front. Numerically, it is the product of the heat yield, the quantity of fuel consumed in the fire front, and the rate of spread.

Fireside Intensity

- Deleted** 1 The rate of heat release per unit time per unit length of fire front. Numerically, it is the product of the heat yield, the quantity of fuel consumed in the fire front, and the rate of spread.
- Deleted** 2 The product of the available heat of combustion per unit of ground and the rate of spread of the fire, interpreted as the heat released per unit of time for each unit length of fire edge. The primary unit is Btu per second per foot (Btu/sec/ft) of fire front.

- L -**Leader's Intent**

- Added** 1 A concise statement that outlines what individuals must know in order to be successful for a given assignment. The intent communicates three essential pieces of information:
- Task – What is the goal or objective
 - Purpose – Why it is to be done
 - End state – How it should look when successfully completed

Leadership

- Added** 1 The art of providing purpose, direction, and motivation to a group of people in order to accomplish a mission and improve the organization. Leaders provide purpose by clearly communicating their intent and describing the desired end state of an assignment to their followers. Leaders provide direction by maintaining standards of performance for their followers. Leaders provide motivation by setting the example for their followers.

- M -**Mitigation Actions**

- Changed** 1 On-the-ground actions that serve to increase the defensibility of the Maximum Manageable Area (MMA); check, direct, or delay the spread of fire; and minimize threats to life, property, and resources. Mitigation actions may include mechanical and physical non-fire tasks, specific fire applications, and limited suppression actions. These actions will be used to construct firelines, reduce excessive fuel concentrations, reduce vertical fuel continuity, create fuel breaks or barriers around critical or sensitive sites or resources, create "black lines" through controlled burnouts, and to limit fire spread and behavior.

- O -**Operational Tempo**

- Added** 1 The speed and intensity of actions relative to the speed and intensity of the unfolding events in the operational environment.

- R -**Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS)**

- Changed** 1 A weather station that transmits weather observations via GOES satellite to the Wildland Fire Management Information system.

- S -

Sand Table Exercise (STEX)

Added 1 A tactical decision game that employs a three-dimensional terrain model made from sand and various props to provide a visual representation of the situation described in the tactical decision game.

Situation Awareness (SA)

Added 1 An on-going process of gathering information by observation and by communication with others. This information is integrated to create an individual's perception of a given situation.
synonym: Situational Awareness

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Smoldering Combustion

Changed 1 Combined processes of dehydration, pyrolysis, solid oxidation, and scattered flaming combustion and glowing combustion, which occur after the flaming combustion phase of a fire; often characterized by large amounts of smoke consisting mainly of tars.

Staff Ride

Added 1 A case study of a previous incident that is conducted on the actual physical site where the incident occurred. A staff ride is an experiential learning method that involve three distinct parts: a preliminary study, a site visit, and a post-visit integration session.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Added 1 Specific instructions clearly spelling out what is expected of an individual every time they perform a given task. A standard operating procedure can be used as a performance standard for tasks that are routinely done in the operational environment.
synonym: Standard Operational Procedure

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synonym: Standard Operating Procedure

Supplemental Fire Department Resources

Added 1 Overhead tied to a local fire department, generally by agreement, who are mobilized primarily for response to incidents or wildland fires outside their district or mutual aid zone. Supplemental fire department resources are not a permanent part of the local fire organization and are not required to attend scheduled training, meetings, etc. of the department staff.

- T -

Tactical Decision Game (TDGS)

Added 1 A simple role-play simulation technique that challenges participants to make decisions and communicate those decisions to others. A tactical decision game is an experiential learning method that is tactical in nature and has time and information constraints to put participants under some level of stress. <http://www.fireleadership.gov>

- U -

Unity of Effort

- Added 1 A command philosophy that encourages leaders to work together to find common ground and act in the best interest of those responding to the incident, the public, and the resources that are threatened.

- W -

Wildland Fire Leadership Principles

- Added 1 Eleven principles describing tangible behaviors that reflect and demonstrate the wildland fire leadership values. The eleven principles are:
1. Be proficient in your job.
 2. Make sound and timely decisions.
 3. Ensure tasks are understood, supervised, and accomplished.
 4. Develop your subordinates for the future.
 5. Know your subordinates and look out for their well-being.
 6. Keep your subordinates informed.
 7. Build the team.
 8. Employ your subordinates in accordance with their capabilities.
 9. Know yourself and seek improvement.
 10. Seek responsibility and accept responsibility for your actions.
 11. Set the example.

see also: Wildland Fire Leadership Values

Wildland Fire Leadership Values

- Added 1 Three guiding values that should be the basis for the decisions that leaders make. The three values are:
1. Duty – How a leader values their job. Duty begins with everything required by law and policy, but is much more than that. A leader commits to excellence in all aspects of their professional responsibility so that when the job is done they can look back and say, "I couldn't have given any more."
 2. Respect – How a leader values their co-workers. Respect for the individual forms the very basis for the rule of law in America. This value reminds leaders that those who follow are their greatest resource. Not all followers will succeed equally, but they all deserve respect.
 3. Integrity – How a leader values himself or herself. An individual cannot be in charge of others unless they are in charge of their own actions. People of integrity separate what is right from what is wrong and act according to what they know is right, even at personal cost.

see also: Wildland Fire Leadership Principles

Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI)

- Added 1 A Web site providing current weather and lightning data, as well as historic fire occurrence data. NWCG Unit Identifiers are also maintained on the site.