

EXHIBIT J

CFMA Glossary

Administrative Charge: That pre-established percentage charge that may be applied by the billing agency as determined by agency policy.

Agency: An agency is a division of government with a specific function, or a non-governmental organization (e.g., private contractor, business, etc.) that offers a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation), or assisting and/or cooperating (providing resources and/or assistance).

Agency Administrator: Managing officer of an agency, division thereof, or jurisdiction having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation and management. Examples: NPS Park Superintendent, BIA Agency Superintendent, USFS Forest Supervisor, BLM District Manager, FWS Refuge Manager, State Unit Chief or designee, Fire Chief, Police Chief.

Agency Aircraft: Any firefighting fixed or rotary-winged aircraft owned or contracted exclusively to the State or Federal Agencies.

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

Annual Operating Plan (AOP): An annually updated document authorized by the appropriate officials for implementing the Cooperative Incident Management Agreement in their respective areas of responsibilities.

Assistance by Hire: Fire suppression resources and associated support resources needed to fill the incident order that are to be paid for by the protecting agency. Reimbursement is based on compliance with authorities and agreements in place at the time of the incident.

Available: Following the Incident Command System protocols, the status of a fire fighting resource that indicates its availability for assignment on an incident.

Boundary Fire: A fire burning on or directly adjacent to the Direct Protection Boundary between the State and the Federal Agencies.

California Mobilization Guide: Interagency procedures for requesting, documenting and sending resources to incidents within the State of California.

California Wildfire Coordinating Group (CWCG): Executive level interagency committee made up of representatives from the USDA Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDI National Park Service, USDI Bureau of Indian Affairs, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Contract Counties Representative, and California Office of Emergency Services.

Call-When-Needed (CWN): Generally refers to aircraft certified by the State or Federal Agencies for intermittent use.

Closest Forces Concept: The philosophy of committing the closest available appropriate resources, regardless of ownership, as described in the Annual Operating Plan, to a wildfire for initial attack or for critical need.

Containment: The status of a wildland fire suppression action signifying that a control line has been completed around the fire, and any associated spot fires, which can reasonably be expected to stop the fire's spread.

Contract County: Six county fire departments within the State of California that provide initial attack fire suppression to the State responsibility Area within each County through agreements with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The counties are Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura. These contracts are for the protection for SRA only, as state law does not provide for the state to contract with counties for the protection of FRA. These counties are not a party to this CFMA agreement.

Contracting Agency: The agency that holds a contract for specific services or commodities with a vendor.

Controlled: The completion of control line around a fire, any spot fires therefrom, and any interior islands to be saved; burned out any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control lines; and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the lines can reasonably be expected to hold under the foreseeable conditions.

Cost Apportionment: One of four methods used to determine cost share responsibility. This method is based on the suppression effort of ground and air resources.

Cost Pool: Accumulated costs paid by an agency for an incident. The pool will include suppression, support and administrative costs incurred by that agency for that incident. This term is used to describe the total costs brought by an agency to a Cost Share Settlement meeting.

Cost Sharing Agreement: Agreements that document the financial responsibility for incident resource costs, possibly identifying requirements of other party payments.

Cost Share Settlement: Process in which agencies involved in a Cost-Shared Incident or activity bring their respective sharable costs for an incident or activity to a meeting in which those costs are validated and then redistributed according to the Cost Share Agreement.

Delegation of Authority: A statement provided to the incident commander by the agency executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The delegation of authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies require written delegation of authority to be given to incident commanders prior to their assuming command on larger incidents.

Detection: The act or system of discovering and locating fires.

Direct Costs: All costs associated with direct incident operations and incident support ordered by or for the incident. Excludes Overhead Costs.

Direct Protection Area (DPA): That area which, by law or pursuant to the terms of this agreement, is provided wildland fire protection by the State or by the Federal Agencies. DPAs may include a mixture of state and federal responsibility areas

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

Emergency Support Function (ESF): A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to State, local, and tribal governments or to Federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility.

ESF Primary Agency: A Federal Agency designated as an Emergency Support Function primary agency serves as a Federal executive agency under the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to accomplish the ESF Mission.

Facility Operating Plan: A document developed in accordance with the terms of this agreement, at the appropriate State and Federal Agency administrative level for the sharing of facilities, equipment, and support activities detailing the responsibilities and any financial obligations of the State and Federal Agency (ies) involved.

Federal Responsibility Area (FRA): Those lands administered or controlled by the Federal Government for which the Federal Agencies have administrative and protection responsibility.

Field Review: A review of fire protection designed to verify that the boundaries and suppression forces of any signatory agency conform to the intent of this Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement.

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.

Fire Prevention: Activities such as public education, community outreach, law enforcement, engineering, and reduction of fuel hazards that are intended to reduce the incidence of unwanted human-caused wildfires and the risks they pose to life, property or resources.

FIRESCOPE: The FIRESCOPE program originated in Southern California, organized under the acronym, “**FI**refighting **RE**sources of **Southern California** **O**rganized for **P**otential **E**mergencies” in 1972. By legislative action, the FIRESCOPE Board of Directors and the Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee were consolidated into a working partnership on September 10, 1986. This consolidation represents all facets of local, rural, and

metropolitan fire departments, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and federal fire agencies. Through this partnership, FIREScope was established as a statewide program under the redefined acronym “**FI**refighting **RE**Sources of **C**alifornia **O**rganized for **P**otential **E**mergencies.”

Fuels Management: The purpose of fuels management is to reduce hazardous fuels and risks to human communities and improve the health of the land by creating fire-resilient landscapes and restoring fire-adapted ecosystems.

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.

Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Incident Commander (IC): This ICS position is responsible for overall management of the incident and reports to the Agency Administrator for the agency having incident jurisdiction. This position may have one or more deputies assigned from the same agency or from an assisting agency(s).

Incident Management Team (IMT): The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Indirect Cost: See administrative costs.

Initial Attack: A planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire's potential fire behavior. The objective of initial attack is to stop the fire and put it out in a manner consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

Initial Attack Period: The first 24 hours, or by written local agreement.

Initial Attack Fire: Fire that is generally contained by the resources first dispatched, without a significant augmentation of reinforcements, within two hours after initial attack, and full control is expected within the first burning period.

Initial Attack Zone: An identified area in which predetermined resources would normally be the initial resource to respond to an incident.

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

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

Level of Fire Protection: Identifies the degree of protection to be provided with recognition that lands of equal hazard, risk, and value under similar conditions shall receive a comparable level of protection.

Local Agreement: An agreement between adjoining or closely aligned agencies/jurisdictions that identifies the terms and conditions for providing assistance to each other. These agreements can take many forms, including Mutual Aid, Automatic Aid, Joint Powers, etc.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or, in Alaska, a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Local Government Fire Protection: Includes those political subdivisions (Fire Districts, Community Services Districts, County Service Areas, etc.) of the State of California with primary responsibility for life and property fire protection. Where these entities exist within designated SRA and FRA, the primary responsibility for wildland fire protection rests with the State or Federal agency that has the DPA responsibility, resulting in a dual fire protection situation. However, where the lands in the State are designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), as within cities and other classified unincorporated areas, all fire protection responsibility rests with the established local government entity.

Local Responsibility Area (LRA): Lands within the exterior boundaries of any city, or lands not classified as FRA or SRA. Such lands would include agricultural and other areas void of watershed, forest, brush, or rangeland values.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations—Federal, State, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Move-Up And Cover: System of redistributing remaining personnel and equipment following dispatch of other forces among a network of fire stations to provide the best possible response within the fire department's direct protection area in the event of additional calls for emergency assistance.

Multi-Jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC)

A generalized term which describes the functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents, and the sharing and use of critical resources. The MAC organization is not a part of the on-scene ICS and is not involved in developing incident strategy or tactics.

Mutual Aid: Mutually agreed upon assistance in firefighting or investigation by fire agencies, without regard for jurisdictional boundaries.

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS): An NWCG developed program consisting of five subsystems which collectively provide a total systems approach to all-risk incident management. The subsystems are: The Incident Command System, Training, Qualifications and Certification, Supporting Technologies, and Publications Management.

National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG): The National Wildfire Coordinating Group provides national leadership to enable interoperable wildland fire operations among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial partners.

Operating Plan (Annual): An annually updated document authorized by the appropriate officials for implementing the Cooperative Fire Management Agreement in their respective areas of responsibilities.

Operating Plan for Cooperative Incident Billing Procedures: A document developed in accordance with the terms of this agreement that defines each agency's billing and settlement procedures.

Prescribed Fire: 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).

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.

Pre-Suppression: Activities in advance of fire occurrence to ensure effective suppression action, including planning the organization, recruiting and training, procuring equipment and supplies, maintaining fire equipment and fire control improvements, and negotiating cooperative and/or mutual aid agreements.

Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the incidence of fires, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact and the reduction of fuel hazards (fuels management).

Protection Area Maps: Official maps of the annual operating plans.

Protecting Agency: The Agency responsible for providing wildfire protection, incident management and other activities to a given area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or agreed upon protection responsibility as specified and provided by federal or state law, contract, or agreement.

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

Protection Boundaries: The exterior perimeter of an area within which a specified fire agency has assumed a degree of responsibility for wildland fire control. It may include land in addition to that for which the agency has jurisdiction or contractual responsibility.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effect of an incident, including immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Also includes the execution of emergency operations plans as well as mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes.

Responsibility Areas: Agency with primary responsibility for fire suppression on any particular land area. See definitions for Local Responsibility Area (LRA), State Responsibility Area (SRA), and Federal Responsibility Area (FRA) elsewhere in glossary.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): The Standardized Emergency Management System is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements.

State Responsibility Area (SRA): Lands exclusive of cities and FRA, regardless of ownership, classified by the California Board of Forestry as areas in which the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires is that of the State of California. These are lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, undergrowth or grass, whether of commercial value or not, which protect the soil from erosion, retard runoff of water or accelerate percolation and lands used principally for range or forage purposes.

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Structure Defense: The protection of homes or other structures from wildland fire before the fire reaches the structure; exterior fire protection measures.

Structural Fire Protection: Fire suppression within a structure.

Supporting Agency: An agency providing wildland fire response or other support and resource assistance to a protecting agency.

Suppression: All the work of confining and extinguishing a fire beginning with its discovery.

Uncommitted: Not assigned to an incident on an Order Number and Request Number.

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the

designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

This is accomplished without losing or abdicating authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Unified Ordering Point (UOP): When an incident involves more than one jurisdiction, and unified command is activated, a unified ordering point (UOP) shall be established as a single ordering point for all resources required by the incident. The goal of the UOP is to allow the agencies involved in the incident the opportunity to fill requests at the lowest level including the use of local mutual aid and assistance, to avoid duplication of orders and to provide a single system for tracking resources for cost share agreements. The UOP will use the Order Number that has been assigned by the agency in whose Direct Protection Area (DPA) the incident started. This number should not change for the duration of the incident.

Use of Wildland Fire: Wildland fire used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and, as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Use of fire will be based on approved Fire Management Plans

Wildfire: An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.

Wildland: An area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered.

Wildland Fire: A general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in vegetation and/or natural fuels including both prescribed fire and wildland fire.

Fire Type: Two distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire - unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires and prescribed fires - planned ignitions.

Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS): The Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) assists fire managers and analysts in making strategic and tactical decisions for fire incidents. It has replaced the WFSa (Wildland Fire Situation Analysis), Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP), and Long-Term Implementation Plan (LTIP) processes with a single process that is easier to use, more intuitive, linear, scalable, and progressively responsive to changing fire complexity.

Wildland Fire Protection: Those activities commonly referred to as detection, prevention, pre-suppression, suppression, and repair of suppression activity damage that cumulatively contribute to the management, control or elimination of wildfires.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI): The line, area, or zone where structures or other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels (i.e., I-Zone or urban interface).