

APPENDIX I

Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	Vehicles designed to be used off paved road, in all terrains. Examples include dirt bikes, 4-wheelers, side by sides, and quads.
Best management practices (BMPs)	Measures designed to broad implementation with the intent to protect many different resources, including water quality from soil erosion and runoff.
Burn Boss	Ensures that all Burn Plan specifications are met before, during, and after a prescribed fire.
Control lines	Linear areas used to control a fire and maintained to provide wildland firefighters a location to perform wildfire suppression activities. Control lines include treatments such as disclines, and firelines. New control lines are typically 1-foot to 6-foot wide, depending on location, vegetation type, and type of equipment used to construct the line.
Critical infrastructure	Communications towers, evacuation centers, fire stations, Incident Command Posts (ICP), medivac sites, Shelter-in-Place (SIP) locations, water collection points, and water tanks. These are Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Target Hazards important for emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.
CWPP Priority Areas	Locations defined in Community Wildfire Protection Plans as priority areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments.
Defensible space	The buffer created between a building and the grass, trees, shrubs, or any wildland area that surround it. This space is needed to slow or stop the spread of wildfire and it protects buildings from catching fire—either from direct flame contact or radiant heat. Defensible space is also important for the protection of the firefighters defending buildings. There are three defensible space zones with different treatment requirements; within 5 feet, within 30 feet, and within 30 to 100 feet from buildings.
Discline	A treatment of 10 feet or more created using an agricultural disc or bulldozer to create an area of bare mineral soil without flammable vegetation. See "control lines".
<u>Ecosystem resilience</u>	<u>Ecological resilience is the ability of an ecosystem to maintain its normal patterns of nutrient cycling and biomass production after being subjected to damage caused by an ecological disturbance.</u>
Eucalyptus removal	Removal of trees in the genus "Eucalyptus". The most common species is Blue Gum Eucalyptus, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> . Control is accomplished by mechanical removal of standing trees followed by herbicide treatment.
Emergency Staging Areas	Areas defendable from wildfire which are large enough to stage firefighting equipment, supplies, and personnel prior to deployment to a wildfire. Staging areas must be located where equipment, supplies, and personnel can reach the fireline within 1 hour.
Emergency Landing Zones or Landing Zones	Areas where wildfire helicopters can land and take off safely with equipment, supplies, personnel, and water. Some landing zones are suitable for refueling and firefighting water filling.

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Evacuation Routes (Primary and Secondary)	Evacuation routes were designated by the following plans: Woodside Evacuation Plan, King Hill Plan, Skyline Ridge Evacuation Plan, Redwood West Lexington Pre-Plan, Las Cumbres Evacuation Plan, Santa Clara County Plan, and East Lexington Basin Fire Pre-Plan. Some Primary and Secondary Evacuation Routes specific to Midpen Lands are designated in this plan which were not defined in another local plan.
Firelines	A break in fuel, made by cutting, scraping, or digging. See "control lines".
Fire Effects Monitor	Responsible for collecting incident status information and providing this information to the Burn Boss. The information may include fire perimeter location, on-site weather, fire behavior, fuel conditions, smoke, and fire effects information needed to assess firefighter safety and whether the fire is achieving established incident objectives and requirements.
Fire Management Logistics Areas	Locations where firefighting planning and efforts occur, including helispots, fire lookouts, safety zones, and staging areas.
Firing Boss	Leads ground ignition operations and is responsible for the safety and coordination of assigned resources on prescribed fire and wildfire incidents.
Fuelbreak	An area where fire fuels are modified to change the behavior of a fire in order to reduce the flame lengths and energy output. A fuelbreak acts as an anchor point for indirect attack on wildfires, operational tool for firefighters to create backfires, and supports safer ingress/egress for emergency responders and the public. Fuelbreaks may be around Wildland Type 3 ingress/egress routes, evacuation routes, and other trails and roads.
Fuel Reduction Area (FRA)	An area where specific fuel management prescriptions are applied. FRAs are less permanent than fuelbreaks and are typically implemented in more natural areas where fuel load reduction achieves a combination of habitat enhancement goals and wildland fire risk reduction.
Helispot	See "Emergency Landing Zones".
Incident Command Post (ICP)	The location where primary command functions are executed by the Incident Commander and his/her team.
Ingress/egress route (i.e., Wildland Type 3 ingress/egress)	Unimproved roads and trails capable of allowing transit by a Wildland Type 3 fire engine. These roads and trails are typically 8 to 12 feet wide.
Mop Up	To make a fire safe or reduce residual smoke after the fire has been controlled by extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling snags, or moving logs so they won't roll downhill.
Non-shaded fuelbreak	A non-shaded fuelbreak is used in a swath of land where fuels are reduced in areas without a tree canopy, typically at a change in vegetation type, such as from forest or shrubland into grassland, or within grasslands. Non-shaded fuelbreaks are most often maintained in grasslands or shrublands versus wooded areas, although they can be implemented at a transition, particularly near homes if deemed critical for fire safety or necessary to meet defensible space requirements. See "fuelbreak".

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Pile burn	A fuel treatment where brush and trees are cut or pushed with a machine, and then piled and burned.
Prescribed fire/burn	Any fire ignited by management actions under certain, predetermined conditions to meet specific objectives related to hazardous fuels or habitat improvement. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and all regulatory requirements must be met prior to ignition.
Prescribed Fire Plan (PFP)	A document that provides the prescribed fire burn information needed to implement an individual prescribed fire project.
Primary evacuation route	If not defined in a local plan, Primary Evacuation Routes are defined as major roadways which will channel most if not all traffic out of a large area.
Resource Advisor	Provides professional knowledge and expertise for the protection of natural, cultural, and other resources within an incident environment.
Safety zone	An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event a fireline is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuelbreaks; they are greatly enlarged areas which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of a blowup in the vicinity. See "control lines".
Secondary evacuation route	If not defined in a local plan, Secondary Evacuation Routes are defined as either local or neighborhood feeder roads or routes alternate to Primary Evacuation Routes. Generally, individual driveways are excluded; however, there are exceptions.
Shaded fuelbreak	A type of fuelbreak used in forested areas. Enough tall tree canopy is retained to maintain shade, reduce the potential for rapid re-growth of shrubs and sprouting hardwoods, and minimize erosion. Ladder fuels and woody understory vegetation are thinned out. The purpose of a shaded fuelbreak is to reduce ladder fuels and increase base canopy height of trees for the purpose of preventing fires from spreading from the forest floor into the forest canopy. See "fuelbreak".
Staging area	A location set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment on a three-minute available basis. Staging areas are managed by the operations section.
Structure Type 1 (tender) Route	Roads and trails capable of allowing transit by a Type 1 (or Class A) fire engine. A Type 1 fire engine is most common in a metropolitan communities. Large cities rely on Type 1 fire apparatus based on flexibility, staffing, and the ability to operate at homes, apartments, businesses, and high rise buildings. Technically, a Type 1 fire engine is designed for structural firefighting. It will typically include a pump that operates at 1,000 gallons per minute (GPM) and includes a 400 gallon tank, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 400 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 200 feet of 1-inch hose, 20+ feet of ladder, a 500 GPM Master Stream, and minimum staffing of typically four firefighters.

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Target hazards	Facilities in either the public or private sector that provide essential products and services to the general public, are otherwise necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the community, or fulfill important public safety functions. Target hazards include assisted living facilities, campsites, hospitals, community centers, schools, and mobile home parks.
Traditional ecological knowledge	The evolving knowledge acquired by indigenous and local peoples over hundreds or thousands of years through direct contact with the environment. This knowledge is specific to a location and includes the relationships between plants, animals, natural phenomena, landscapes and timing of events that are used for lifeways, including but not limited to hunting, fishing, trapping, agriculture, and forestry.
Vegetation management (fuel management)	The practice of removing or modifying live and dead vegetation to reduce the potential spread of wildland fire ignitions, overall rates of wildland fire spread, flame lengths, and catastrophic fire severity. Vegetation management activities typically occur within vegetation management areas (see below).
Vegetation management area (VMA)	A broad area where vegetation management is implemented. Types of VMAs include defensible space, disclines, FRAs, and fuelbreaks.
Vegetation Management Plan (VMP)	A document intended to mitigate the risk of wildfire by reducing flammable vegetation in wildlands and around structures in the WUI. For the Wildland Fire Resiliency Program, the VMP defines the suite of vegetation management activities that Midpen may implement to reduce the potential for ecologically-catastrophic wildland fires while also preserving biodiversity and minimizing effects on the environment. This VMP focuses on what is referred to as “non-fire” vegetation management. Only manual, mechanical, conservation grazing, and limited chemical methods of vegetation management are considered
Wildland Fire Pre-Plan/Resource Advisor Maps	Map-based documents that can aid CAL FIRE and other firefighting agencies in their firefighting efforts in the event of a wildland fire.
Wildland Type 3 Fire Engine	A Type 3 fire engine is the most popular fire engine in California due to the easy road access of most fires. A Type 3 fire engine traditionally has four-wheel drive to make driving over rough terrain easier, but can also be produced with standard rear wheel drive. The cab can either be two- or four-door holding up to five people. Type 3 fire engines are required to have a minimum of 500 gallons of water and be able to pump 150 gallons per minute at a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch (1,700 kPa). They have a typical gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 26,000 pounds.