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CHAPTER 60 – PREDICTIVE SERVICES

PREDICTIVE SERVICES

Predictive Services provides decision support to the federal, state and local land management agencies for operational management of and strategic planning for wildland fire management resources. Predictive Services accomplishes this through the collection, analysis and dissemination of information regarding fire activity, resource status, weather, fuels, and assessments of fire danger and fire potential.

7 DAY SIGNIFICANT FIRE POTENTIAL OUTLOOK

Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

GACC MONTHLY AND SEASONAL WILDLAND SIGNIFICANT FIRE POTENTIAL OUTLOOKS

Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

FUEL AND FIRE BEHAVIOR ADVISORIES

Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS 209)

Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

Any incident within the Northern Rockies that meets the reporting criteria will have an Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) completed and submitted electronically via the National Fire and Aviation Management Web (FAMWEB) ICS-209 Program (<https://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/>). A “Final” ICS-209 will be submitted once the incident is contained and national resources are no longer being ordered for the incident. An ICS-209 may be changed from “Final” status to an “Update” should the incident escape containment and then become “Final” once again upon re-containment.

Reports are due no later than 1800 Mountain Time. If this time frame cannot be met, the dispatch center will call the Northern Rockies Intelligence Desk and negotiate a later submission time. The ICS-209 User’s Guide is located at:

https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/ICS-209_User_Guide_4.0_2020.pdf

(There’s an extra space here that needs removed)It is the responsibility of the Type 1 and/or Type 2 Incident Management Team (IMT) to complete and submit ICS-209s when they are in place on an incident. For all other incidents (or in those instances where the IMT has no internet capability), the dispatch center will ensure complete and accurate ICS-209 information is gathered and electronically submitted.

There is no relationship between the ICS-209 Program and the SIT Report Program regarding acres reported. This means data entered into the ICS-209 Program will not rollover into the SIT Report Program. If the wildland fire meets ICS-209 reporting criteria, all acres burned must be manually entered each day in the SIT Report Program. Do not wait until the fire is controlled or declared out to report acres in the SIT Report Program. If you need to adjust acres later due to better mapping you can do it in the YTD tab in the SIT Report Program.

Criteria for Reporting Wildland Fires

Wildland fires will be reported based on: Incident Management Team and national resources being assigned; significant events having occurred or forecast to occur; acres burned (>100 in timber/slash – Fuel Models 8-13, >300 in grass/brush fuels – Fuel Models 1-7); incident strategy (Full Suppression, Point/Zone Protection, Confine, and Monitor); and time since detection (see [“When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209”](https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/ICS-209%20When%20to%20Report%20Wildland%20Fire%20Incidents.pdf) flowchart located at <https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/ICS-209%20When%20to%20Report%20Wildland%20Fire%20Incidents.pdf>)

It is imperative that an “initial” ICS-209 be submitted on the day an incident indicates it will meet the minimum reporting requirements (i.e. see below). Completing this “initial” ICS-209 early in the incident provides the intelligence needed at the NICC, NRCC, and NRMAC for incident prioritization and resource allocation decisions, as well as, situational awareness of wildland fire activity on the landscape.

Full Suppression: wildland fires managed for 100% full suppression strategy will submit an ICS-209:

- **Daily** if a Type 1 or Type 2 IMT assigned.
- **Daily** if national resources (Type 1 or Type 2 Helicopter, Type 1 Crew, or Smokejumper) are assigned to the incident for more than 72 hours.
- **Daily** if the incident meets large fire criteria (>100 in timber/slash – Fuel Models 8-13, >300 in grass/brush fuels – Fuel Models 1-7).
- **Daily** if a significant event occurs or is expected to occur. This may include:
 - Damage to values at risk (i.e. structures, infrastructure, etc.);
 - A significant accident, injury, or fatality occurs;
 - Critical fire weather event (i.e. high Haines, dry cold front, etc.);
 - Sufficient increase in acres or activity (such as smoke production) to create public health or nuisance concerns;
 - The incident strategy is modified.
- **Daily** if the incident is to be prioritized for resource allocation or meet situational awareness considerations for specific agency(s).
- Incidents that will be active beyond 72-hours from discovery which do **not** meet large fire criteria and do **not** have national resources assigned will create an “Initial” ICS-209 and submit an “Updated” ICS-209 every **Thursday** no later than 1800 (mountain time).
- A **“Final”** ICS-209 can be submitted once the incident is declared 100% contained.

Monitor, Confine, Point Zone Protection, or a Combination: wildfires managed under one or a combination of these management strategies will submit an ICS-209:

- **Daily** if the incident has a Type 1 or Type 2 IMT assigned.
- **Daily** if national resources (Type 1 or Type 2 Helicopter, Type 1 Crew, or Smokejumper) are assigned to the incident for more than 72 hours.
- **Daily** if a significant event occurs or is expected to occur. This may include:
 - Damage to values at risk (i.e. structures, infrastructure, etc.);
 - A significant accident, injury, or fatality occurs;

- Critical fire weather event (i.e. high Haines, dry cold front, etc.);
- Sufficient increase in acres or activity (such as smoke production) to create public health or nuisance concerns;
- The incident strategy is modified.
- **Daily** if the incident is to be prioritized for resource allocation or meet situational awareness considerations for specific agency(s).
- Incidents that will be active beyond 72-hours from discovery and there is no commitment of IMT or national resources, an “Initial” ICS-209 will be created and an “Updated” ICS-209 submitted every **Thursday** no later than 1800 (mountain time).
- A “**Final**” ICS-209 will be submitted once the incident has been declared 100% contained, controlled or out.

Note: When greater sage-grouse habitat is burned or threatened by wildland fire, the following documentation should be included on ICS-209 in accordance with [National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group \(NMAC\) Correspondence #2015-7](#) dated June 23, 2015 and the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) Policy Memorandum #2015-007:

- “Sage-grouse habitat burned” in Block 30, Damage Assessment.
- “Sage-grouse habitat threatened” in Block 38, Current Incident Threat Summary and Risk Information in the 12-24-48-72-hour timeframes and beyond.

Complexes: Wildland fires within a complex should be aggregated and included on one ICS-209. A complex is two or more individual incidents located in the same general proximity, which are assigned to a single incident commander or unified command. In order to maintain data management, reporting integrity, resource management and cost accountability for individual wildland fire incidents within a parent complex and to facilitate the necessary data sharing between fire application systems through IRWIN, the following complex reporting business practices for ICS-209 and IRWIN must be followed.

- The complex parent is a unique record and is not a converted wildland fire incident record.
- The complex parent record should be created in an IRWIN recognized CAD system, or as an individual ICS-209. The parent incident shall include the word “Complex” and not be named from an existing fire.
- Individual child incidents can be added to a complex within the 209 program as either preexisting ICS-209 incidents or as individual IRWIN incidents created from another IRWIN recognized application using the ‘Complex by Incident’ button in block 7 of the 209 data entry tab. Finalize an existing ICS-209 child incident prior to associating the incident to the parent Complex.
- Incidents that do not have a unique IRWIN record cannot be added to the complex using the ‘Complex by Incident’ button.
- If an incident is removed from the complex, it may resume ICS-209 reporting as an individual incident if appropriate, using normal ICS-209 reporting guidelines.

Prescribed fires: will be reported following the requirements outlined in the “[When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209](#)” flowchart located at <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/ICS->

[209%20When%20to%20Report%20Wildland%20Fire%20Incidents.pdf](#)

Other Incidents (Non-Fire): An ICS-209 will be submitted for other significant events in which a significant commitment of wildland fire resources has occurred or when a Type 1 or 2 IMT has been assigned.

For more information refer to When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents document on the National Intelligence website at:

<https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm>.

Incident Prioritization Worksheet

NRCC and NR MAC, when activated, will use the [NRGA Incident Prioritization Worksheet \(IPW\)](#) located at: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/agreements_operating_plans/IPW.pdf supported by information contained within current ICS-209s to establish priorities. The IPW will be completed daily for each incident with an organized incident management team assigned and any incident to be prioritized for resource allocation or meet situational awareness considerations for specific agency(s). Complexes will submit one IPW unless otherwise directed by the Geographic or Local MAC.

INTERAGENCY SITUATION REPORT

Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

In order to keep fire managers (locally, geographically, and nationally) abreast of current activity throughout the Northern Rockies Area, centers will report all wildland fire activity via the National Fire and Aviation Management Web (FAMWEB) Interagency Situation (SIT) Report Program at <https://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/>. Information from this application is accessed and utilized to produce summary reports which are used by agency managers as a decision-making tool. Agency information officers may also use the reports to disseminate incident activity to the media, congressional leaders, and the general public. For specific instructions, the SIT Report User's Guide is located at:

https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/Situation_Report_User_Guide_2020.pdf

As per national direction, **reporting is required for all fire activity year-round** through the Interagency Situation Report. Northern Rockies dispatch centers will report all activity:

May 16 through September 25: the SIT Report will be completed daily by close of business or 1800 Mountain Time, whichever comes first. If the 1800-time frame cannot be met, the dispatch center will call the Northern Rockies Intelligence Desk and negotiate a later submission time. Should the geographic area's Preparedness Level remain at 2 or higher, the SIT Report will be submitted daily.

September 26 through May 14: The SIT Report will be submitted by close of business or 1800 Mountain Time, whichever comes first, when any wildland fire activity occurs (including prescribed fire). Should the geographic area's Preparedness Level be elevated to 2 or higher, the SIT Report will be submitted daily.

The Interagency Situation Report application is divided into five sections:

- **Daily Fire Statistics:** Dispatch centers will report fire danger, preparedness level, wildfire, and planned prescribed fire activity occurring during the past 24 hours (reporting period is 0001 to 2400 local time) on their units. Enter all fire and acreage statistics by land ownership for the unit with protection responsibilities. This means the specific piece of land the fire started on and land(s) on which the fire burned. Make sure to add any new daily acres burned that have been reported on large incident ICS-209s to the daily fire statistics.
 - Incidents that cross dispatch boundaries should be reported by each impacted dispatch center. Coordination among dispatch centers must occur to report the appropriate acres burned in each dispatch center's SIT Report. When this does occur, SIT Report Ownership and Protection acres may not match for the local dispatch center and/or GACC.
 - Do not use the daily statistics tab to catch-up activity from previous days. This is important because the users of the data assume the data is current and active for the given date only. Corrections in numbers of fires/acres should be made in the Year-to-Date statistics tab only.
- **Planned Rx:** This tab is optional
- **Remarks:** Dispatch Centers should select the preparedness level for the dispatch area and include a general synopsis of current or expected weather, fuel/drought conditions and anticipated fire activity in Remarks. Include significant events or problems, resource shortages, expected lightning or wind events. This area also captures on-call contact information for units/dispatch centers.
- **Year-to-Date Statistics:** This tab captures fire statistics on a calendar year basis (January 1 – December 31). The SIT Report Program automatically calculates the new fires and acres reported via the Daily Fire Statistics tab.
 - Please note, if catch-up data needs to be entered, it should be accomplished through the YTD page.
- **Incident Priority:** Dispatch centers will use this tab to assign their internal incident priorities.

Dispatch Center Call-Around

June through September (as activity dictates), NRCC may call around to each dispatch center, approximately between 1445 and 1530 Mountain Time daily to collect information on the current day's situation. Incident activity received from each dispatch center will be disseminated to the Northern Rockies Operations Specialist, NRCC Center Manager, NRCC Deputy Center Manager as well as NRCC staff for incident prioritization and resource allocation planning purposes within the geographic area. Current day's information is also shared with NICC for informational sharing and planning purposes at the national level.

NRCC will be requesting information on:

- Initial attack activity for the day, including the number of fires and their sizes. Please provide protection unit and structures threatened information (how many, kind, proximity if known).

- Emerging Incidents with potential (any initial attack fires that are likely to grow to large fire size, i.e. 100 acres in timber/slash or 300 acres in grass/brush.)
- Whether a Type 1, 2 or Wildland Fire Management Team will or could potentially be assigned.
- National resource commitments (Airtankers, Lead planes/ASMs, Type 1 Crews, Smokejumpers, etc.).
- Notable resource shortages.
- Any other significant events that happened throughout the day (i.e. large incident updates, accidents, injuries, medical evacuations, etc.).
- Current critical fire potential weather (i.e. thunderstorm activity, receiving lightning, etc.)

GYA Situation Report

The Greater Yellowstone Area Units will report their fire situation using the National Interagency Situation Reporting System.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SITUATION REPORT

Reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.