

**Chapter 60
Predictive Services**

Predictive Services

Predictive Services provides decision-support to the federal, state and local wildland fire agencies for operational management of and strategic planning for firefighting resources. This is accomplished through the collection, analysis and dissemination of information about fire activity, resource status, weather and fuels, and assessments of fire danger and fire potential.

The RMACC will post daily reports and other useful information on the RMACC web page under Predictive Services at <http://rmacc.info/intell.php>.

It is the RMA Dispatch Center’s responsibility to gather and disseminate this information in a timely manner to all agency/unit firefighting personnel within their area of influence.

Daily reports found on the RMACC Web Page and to be distributed by the Dispatch Centers are:

| Report Name | Typical Time Available during Fire Season |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| National SIT Report | 0800 hours |
| RMA Resource Status Summary Reports | 0800 hours |
| RMA Daily Fire Weather Outlook | 0800 and 1600 hours |
| 7-Day Fire Potential Outlook | 1030 hours |
| RMA Prescribed Fire Report | 1100 hours |
| RMA SIT Report | 1800 hours |
| Fire Behavior Information | As Updated |

All other fire information will be either posted to the web page or electronically mailed to the Dispatch Centers for further distribution. Time critical information will be followed up with a phone call to Dispatch Centers

No official Close of Business Report is required. However, please keep the RMACC informed via telephone of any significant activity (e.g. major resource mobilization, media impacts, etc.) occurring throughout the day or after hours.

When competition for resources exists, the NICC and the RMA MAC will request an Incident Priority List for each Dispatch Center with significant activity. The Priority List shall be submitted to the RMACC upon request. (Refer to NMG 10).

National Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) Guidance

The Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) conforms to National Incident Management System (NIMS) policy. The ICS-209 is used to report large wildland fires and other significant events on lands under federal protection or federal ownership, and is submitted to the RMACC. Lands administered by states and other federal cooperators may also report in this manner.

1 The ICS-209 program is a Fire and Aviation Management Web (FAMWEB) application
2 referred to as the “209 Program.” The ICS-209 is submitted by the agency that has
3 protection responsibility for the incident regardless of who administers the land. If the
4 protection agency is non-federal and chooses not to meet federal reporting standards, then
5 the federal agency which has administrative jurisdiction will submit the incident ICS-
6 209.

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8 The RMACC will ensure that their dispatch centers submit complete and accurate ICS-
9 209 reports for any wildland fire meeting requirements specified in the “When to Report
10 Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209” flowchart (available at
11 <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm>), or as set in their
12 interagency mobilization guide, if more frequent.

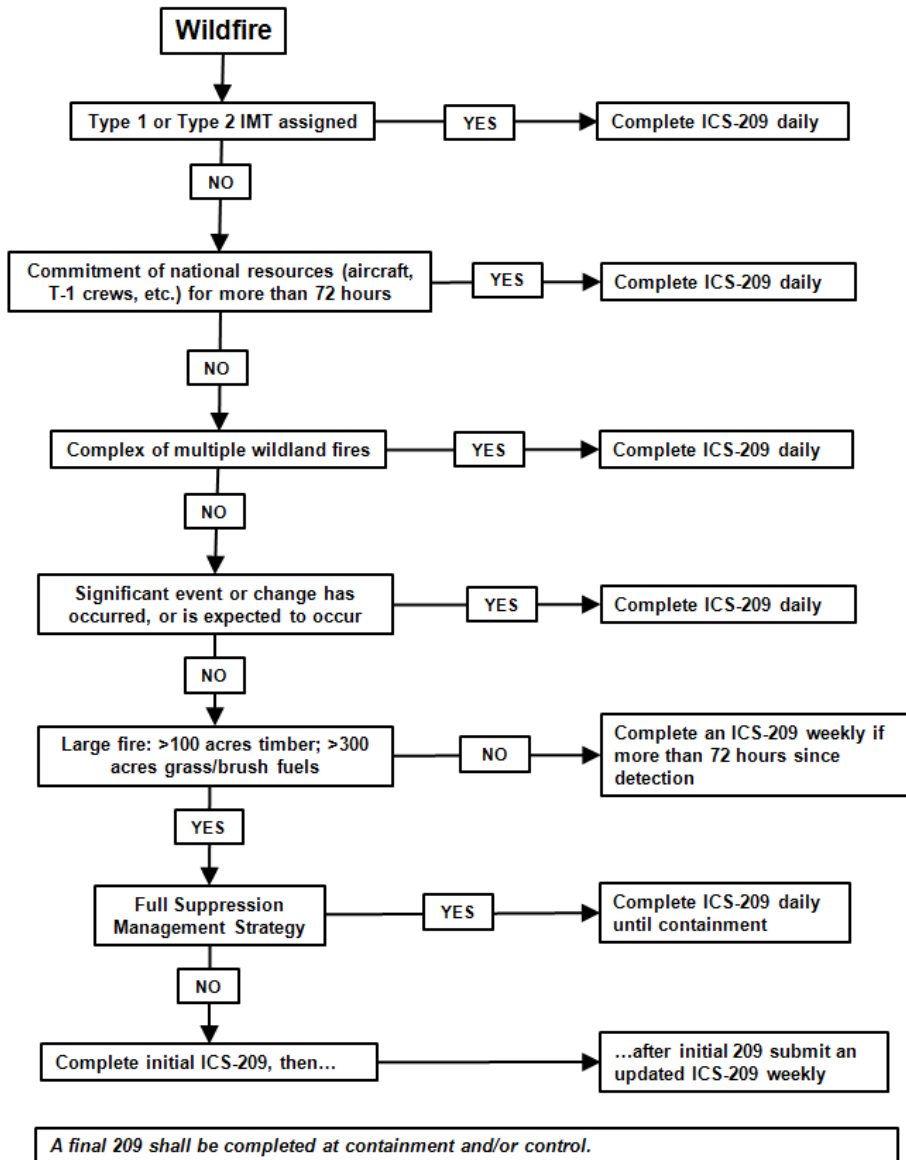
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14 The ICS-209 form can be found in the appendix of this chapter. Specific instructions for
15 entering ICS-209 information using the 209 Program are located in the User’s Guide at:
16 [http://gacc.nifc.gov/predictive_services/intelligence/niop/programs/sit_209/Help/index.](http://gacc.nifc.gov/predictive_services/intelligence/niop/programs/sit_209/Help/index.htm)
17 [htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/predictive_services/intelligence/niop/programs/sit_209/Help/index.htm). The ICS-209 Program and electronic ICS-209 form is located at
18 <http://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/>.

20 Reporting Wildland Fires

- 21 • Wildland fires will be reported based on: Incident Management Team (IMT) and
22 national resources being assigned; significant events having occurred or forecast to
23 occur; acres burned (>100 in timber, >300 in grass/brush fuels); incident strategy (Full
24 Suppression, Point/Zone Protection, Confine, and Monitor); and time since detection
25 (see “When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209” flowchart below.)
- 26 • Wildland fires managed for Complete Perimeter Control (Full Suppression) will
27 submit an ICS-209 daily when that fire meets large fire criteria. The National
28 Interagency Coordination Center classifies large fires as 100 acres or larger in timber
29 fuel types, 300 acres or larger in grass or brush fuel types, or when a Type 1 or 2 IMT
30 is assigned. For fires being managed under this strategy an ICS-209 will be submitted
31 daily until the incident is contained. Refer to the RMG or agency policy for reporting
32 requirements once containment is achieved.
- 33 • Wildland fires managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone management
34 strategy will submit an ICS-209 following the guidelines outlined in the “When to
35 Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209” flowchart below. Detailed
36 guidelines and examples are in the “When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents”
37 document on the National Intelligence web page:
38 <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm>. The minimum
39 ICS-209 requirements for these types of fires are:
 - 40 ○ Create an initial ICS-209 and complete all required blocks including block
41 47 (Remarks).
 - 42 ○ Complete blocks 12 through 15, Approval and Routing Information.
 - 43 ○ If national resources are committed to the incident, complete block 48 to
44 52, Resource Commitment Summary.
 - 45 ○ Additional reporting blocks can be completed to meet the needs of the
46 incident or GACC.

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

When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209



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Definitions:

Significant number of resources: Non-local resources that are required to manage an incident that exceeds the capacity of the local unit. Significant commitment of national resources is defined as: One or more type 1 crews, one or more fixed wing or rotor wing aircraft.

Monitor is the systematic process of observing, collecting and recording of fire-related data, particularly with regards to fuels, topography, weather, fire behavior, fire effects, smoke, and fire location. This may be done onsite, from a nearby or distant vantage point in person or using a sensor, or through remote sensing (aircraft or satellite).

Confine is to restrict a wildfire to a defined area, using a combination of natural and constructed barriers that will stop the spread of the fire under the prevailing and forecasted weather conditions until out. This means, “some action is or has been taken” (line construction, bucket drops, etc.) to suppress portions of the fire perimeter.

Point or Zone Protection involves protecting specific points from the fire while not actively trying to line the entire fire edge. Points being protected may be communities, individual homes, communication sites, areas of high resource value, etc.

Full Suppression implies a strategy to "put the fire out" as efficiently and effectively as possible, while providing for firefighter and public safety. To complete a fireline around a fire to halt fire spread, and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threat to control line or outside the perimeter, until the lines can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions. Synonymous with “Full Perimeter Containment” and “Control.”

For more information refer to “[When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents](http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm)” document on the web at: <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm>.

Rocky Mountain Area Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) Guidance

ICS-209s are required for all managed large incidents within the RMA and should be submitted through normal dispatch channels with the information included in the Daily Situation Report. ICS 209s are due at the same time as the Daily Situation Report unless a later time is negotiated. In the event an IMT is assigned to an incident, it is the IMT’s responsibility to complete and submit the ICS-209 to the Dispatch Center for further consolidation of information. When an IMT is assigned to a large incident, they may have the capability to enter the ICS-209 directly into the web interface at <http://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/>. This is an option available to the IMTs to streamline and improve timeliness of information transfer. Use of this system and process requires an agreement between the IMT and the Host Dispatch Center. At a minimum, ICS-209s will be completed daily until fires have been contained; at containment, a final report may be submitted, based on management strategy. If a final report is not completed at containment, daily reports will continue to be submitted until a final report is completed.

NOTE: The RMACC Center Manager reserves the right to request a higher level of reporting when it is deemed necessary. For example, at Preparedness Levels 4 and above, a greater competition for resources exists. In order to prioritize incidents and allocate resources effectively and efficiently, more detailed information on activity will be needed.

Rocky Mountain Area Interagency Situation Report Guidance

(Refer to NMG 60)

The Situation (SIT) Report reporting period is from 0001 to 2400 daily. To allow the RMACC sufficient time for problem resolution/correction and to prepare the RMA Wide Report, Dispatch Centers are to have their local SIT Reports entered into the database by the following time schedule, unless an alternate time is negotiated. The User Guide for the Interagency Situation Report can be found at the following location: <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm>.

As per national direction, **reporting is required for all fire activity year-round** through the Interagency Situation Report:

Daily: May through October by 1800.

November through April, daily by 1600, when either of the following conditions are met:

- Wildfire activity occurs (includes monitor/confine/contain)
- Prescribed Fire activity (includes pile burning and black lining). During unstaffed periods, report planned prescribed fire projects occurring on weekends to the RMACC Intelligence Unit the Friday prior to project date.
- A unit’s Fire Danger is reported as very high or extreme.

If a Dispatch Center has reportable activity during November through April, the Dispatch Center will inform the RMACC prior to 1500 on the day of planned submission, when possible.

The following offices should report directly for their areas of influence.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| (CPC) | Casper Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (CDC) | Cody Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (CRC) | Craig Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (DRC) | Durango Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (FTC) | Ft. Collins Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (GJC) | Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (GPC) | Great Plains Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (MTC) | Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (PBC) | Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center |
| (RWC) | Rawlins Interagency Dispatch Center |

In the Remarks Section of the SIT Report, please include the following:

- A brief write-up about any IA activity occurring and resources being used.
- A weather synopsis for your general vicinity.
- A brief analysis / prognosis.
- Any other information you would like to add.
- Prescribed fire information must be detailed and include the names of the specific contingent resources. Dispatch Centers should ensure Year-To-Date numbers are accurate and updated **as necessary**.

Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR)

(Refer to NMG 60)

7 Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook

(Refer to NMG 60)

National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook

(Refer to NMG 60)

GACC Monthly Fire Potential Outlooks

(Refer to NMG 60)

Fuel and Fire Behavior Advisories

(Refer to NMG 60)

The RMACC Predictive Services and Coordination staff at all levels should be involved with the issuance of any fuels/fire behavior advisories covering a large percentage of the RMA. The advisory can carefully consider both the content and intended audience of the messages. When a situation arises that warrants an advisory message:

Determine area of extent

- If local area only (single agency unit or county) – Local area should issue advisory or safety message (Use of Standard Template strongly recommended). No other RMACC action needed.
- If geographic in scope (multiple units, counties, or significant portion of geographic area):
 - Involve and coordinate with the RMACC Predictive Services unit staff to get their input/feedback.
 - Review & tailor message for content, accuracy, suitability and distribution (Predictive Services staffs at Geographic and/or National levels, as appropriate, will coordinate to ensure message is appropriate for entire area of concern).

Post advisory according to protocols listed below.

Posting Protocols

- Use Standard Template (available from the RMACC Predictive Services)
- Send completed advisory to the RMACC Predictive Services who will send to National Predictive Services for approval.
- Create a detailed map using available tools to draw affected area and to coordinate with neighboring units.
- The NICC will post to a national map and archive messages.

- It is recommended that URLs and email messages posted or sent out by the RMACC informing users about the advisory contain a link to the NICC Fuels/Fire Behavior web page and national map (this will inform users about other fuels/fire behavior advisories that are posted across the country).
 - The RMACC web pages should link to the NICC page for both advisory text and national map.
 - The RMACC Predictive Services will determine when the advisory message is no longer valid and contact the NICC to remove the advisory link off the webpage and map.

Resource Status Reports: (Refer to RMG 20)

The RMACC will gather resource status information from ROSS daily, and will post Resource Status Reports on the RMACC web page during fire season. Dispatch Centers should ensure resource status is accurate in ROSS.

The RMACC will notify Dispatch Centers in the event that necessary information is not available through ROSS. Dispatch Centers will then be required to provide resource status information for the critical resources listed below by 1000.

| RMA Resources | National Resources |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| TEAMS | |
| Type 2 IMTs | Type 1 IMT |
| Geographic Area Buying Teams | National Buying Teams |
| | Area Command |
| OVERHEAD | |
| WFM – Type 1,2 | |
| CREWS | |
| Type 2 & 2 IA Crews | Type 1 Crews |
| | Smokejumpers |
| AIRCRAFT | |
| Type 3 Helicopters | Airtankers |
| SEATs | Type 1 & 2 Helicopters |
| | Lead Planes/ASM |
| | Smokejumper Aircraft |
| SUPPLIES | |
| Cache Van | NFES 4390 Starter Systems |

Prescribed Fire Notification

FMOs should submit to their dispatch center, prescribed fire information one (1) day prior to the day of planned ignition. The information is to be input into the Daily Situation Report, Prescribed Fire Information. (Input the information off the Prescribed Fire Plan).

The RMACC Intelligence Unit will pull a Planned Prescribed Fire Report daily at 1100, post it to the RMACC website and fax it to the FAA. If a center enters a report after 1100 for the same day, the center will notify the RMACC to allow for updating of the report.

RMA Annual Fire Report

The RMACC Intelligence Unit must generate an annual report pertaining to the year's fire and all-hazard related activities. The following information is requested from all units and Dispatch Centers within the RMA and should be organized as a Dispatch Center Annual Report.

Narrative: Short narrative statement describing the season and how it compares to normal. It should include a summary of fire weather, resource mobilization, and other significant events.

Fire Statistics: Number and acres of lightning fires and human caused fires by Agency and Unit.

Resource Order Statistics via Cognos: Orders for all functional areas (Overhead, Crews, Equipment, Supplies, and Aircraft) separated by Agency and Unit.

Aviation Statistics: For identified bases, gallons of retardant pumped and missions flown by airtankers. Also include a detailed breakdown of RMA home airtankers, total gallons delivered, and missions flown.

Resource Record Keeping

Dispatch centers will be responsible for accurately tracking resources on incidents not in ROSS, i.e. Initial Attack. Resource information will be requested from each dispatch center by the RMACC on January 15 annually and should include resources tracked in ROSS and on non-ROSS incidents within their area. Contact the RMACC Intelligence unit for the specific information requirements.

1 **Reports, Due Dates, and Times**
 2 Below is a quick reference list of reports due, usually during fire season, and their due
 3 dates and times. Core fire season is considered May through October. Dates will vary
 4 according to fire activity and potential.
 5

REPORTS DUE

TIME FRAMES

Daily Resource Status

Updated in ROSS by 0800.
 Recommend updating resource status the evening prior or as status changes. (May - Oct)

Interagency Situation Report

Due by 1800 daily unless directed or negotiated, otherwise May through October.
 Due by 1600 unless directed or negotiated otherwise, November through April if either of 2 criteria listed in this chapter are met.

Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

Due times are identical to the Interagency Situation Report unless a later time is negotiated. Required for wildfires in Timber 100+ ac., Grass 300+ ac. (Refer to NMG 20)

Priority List

Upon request. (Refer to NMG 10 & RMG 10)

Prescribed Fire Report

Due prior to the day of the burn. Notify FAA, cooperators, dispatch centers, and area dispatch offices.

Annual Fire Report

Actual stats and Center Annual Reports due to the RMACC by January 15.

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Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)

The Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is a web-based decision support system that provides a single dynamic documentation system. The WFDSS incorporates fire behavior modeling, economic principles, and information technology to support effective wildland fire decisions consistent with Land Use and Fire Management Plans. The WFDSS aids agency administrators in making informed decisions for all fires that escape initial attack or exceed initial response.

Use of the WFDSS is required for all federal agencies. Specific direction regarding the use of the WFDSS will be issued by each agency.

Request for WFDSS Decision Support

For WFDSS support needs on emerging incidents (e.g., Fire Behavior Modeling, Risk/Values Assessments, and/or technical assistance) that cannot be met at the local unit level, the unit's first point of contact is their Agency's identified Point of Contact (POC). See POC table below. For on-going incidents or incidents with assigned incident management organizations, WFDSS support needs (e.g. Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN), Long Term Analyst (LTAN), Geospatial Analyst, or Strategic Operations Planner (SOPL), should be coordinated with the in-place organization and an order for the needed additional support should be placed in ROSS. Consult with your Agency POC for assistance in identifying personnel with the needed WFDSS experience and skills.

If the Agency POC is not available, refer to the RMA Agency WFDSS POC table below and call another Agency's POC to request WFDSS support. If no contact can be made in a reasonable amount of time with any RMA Agency WFDSS POC, a request can be made to the National Fire Decision Support Center (NFDSC) at 208-473-8107.

The NFDSC has been established to support analysis used in wildland fire decision making and WFDSS. The support provided by NFDSC consists of developing, improving, and increasing production and operational use of decision support products.

1 **WFDSS Decision Approval and Publication**
 2 Decisions in WFDSS are approved and published by the appropriate agency administrator
 3 as defined in the current version of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation
 4 Operations - Redbook.

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 6 **WFDSS Decision Support Point of Contacts**
 7 Additional decision support can be obtained through each agencies WFDSS point of
 8 contacts.

| Agency | Name | Number |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| USFS | Mark Nelson | 970-295-6685 |
| BLM CO/BLM WY | Gwenan Poirier | 303-239-3689 |
| NPS | Nate Williamson | 970-227-7708 |
| NPS | Cody Wienk | 402-661-1770 |
| FWS | Rich Sterry | 303-236-8124 |
| FWS | Shane DelGrosso | 605-352-5894 x116 |
| BIA | Reeve Armstrong | 303-921-2196 |
| BIA | Rich Gustafson | 970-749-3558 |
| State of Colorado | Rocco Snart | 303-445-4364 |



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