[](http://www.nps.gov/)[](https://www.blm.gov/)[](https://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/refuges/fireManagement.php)[](http://wsfd.wyo.gov/)[](https://nema.nebraska.gov/operations/fire-drought)[](https://www.bia.gov/services/wildland-fire)[](http://www.fs.fed.us/fire)[](http://wildlandfire.sd.gov/)[](https://nfs.unl.edu/)

GREAT PLAINS INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER

8123 MT RUSHMORE RD, RAPID CITY, SD 57702

PHONE: 605-393-8017

FAX: 605-393-8030

**Move-Up and Cover and Backfill Guidelines**

Move-up and cover will be done to temporarily restore initial attack capability within a response zone, when dedicated resources are depleted. Closest resources concept will be used to implement move-up and cover. Move-up and cover will be done through GPC in consultation with the primary duty officers of the affected response zones.

Backfill is a term to describe the augmentation of assigned resources by using resources within the dispatch zone to maintain local initial attack capability. i.e., detailing resources from out-of area for a long duration. Generally decisions for backfilling should be coordinated through the local MAC.

* Funding for move-up and cover resources will be funded by the fire that initiated and precipitated the need. GPC will be responsible for the issuance of the Firecode for the funding authorization.
* Resources assigned will be self-sufficient and expected to support the assignment for the time needed.
* Each agency/unit will be responsible for briefing incoming and/or out of area Backfill resources, as identified in the Incident Response Pocket Guide.
  + Information to make available include map(s), contacts and phone numbers, radio frequencies, hazards in area, special concerns in area, local organizational chart, resources, and local pocket cards.

Move-up and cover may require one or more overnight stays at the covered station. For overnight dispatches, employees will follow the 2:1 work to rest guidelines.

The work/rest guidelines **apply to all employees** in the GPC Zone either on their home unit or on an assignment away from their official duty station. An example of this would be after a 24 hour shift involving initial attack activities on the home unit; the individual would be required to have 12 hours off shift prior to returning to duty status. In addition, all work shifts exceeding 16 hours will be approved and documented by the appropriate Agency Administrator, Incident Commander, or other individual with expressly delegated authority.