

CHAPTER 60

PREDICTIVE SERVICES

Predictive Services is a national program that provides decision-support to the federal, state and local wildland fire agencies for operational management 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.

RMC will post daily reports and other useful information on the RMA Web Page under Predictive Services. The address is: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/>

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.

GPC is responsible for daily and weekly intelligence reporting to RMC, as well as for distribution of intelligence information to participating agencies within the Great Plains Coordinating Group.

GPC maintains a web page at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2gpc/

This page displays fire information and intelligence products. These products are updated regularly or daily during the fire season.

Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

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 GACC. Lands administered by states and other federal cooperators may also report in this manner.

The ICS-209 program is a Fire and Aviation Management Web (FAMWEB) application referred to as the "209 Program." The ICS-209 is submitted by the agency that has protection responsibility for the incident, regardless of who administers the land. If the protection agency is non-federal and chooses not to meet federal reporting standards, then the federal agency which has administrative jurisdiction will submit the incident ICS-209. Geographic Area Coordination Centers will ensure that their dispatch centers submit complete and accurate ICS-209 reports for any wildland fire meeting the requirements specified in the When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209 flowchart shown below available at:

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

Or as set in their Mobilization Guide, if more frequent. The NIMS ICS-209 form can be found in Chapter 80. Specific instructions for entering ICS-209 information using the 209 Program can be found in the User's Guide at:

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:

<https://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/>

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. If a final report is not completed at containment, daily reports will continue to be submitted until a final report is completed.

NOTE: The RMC 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.

For any significant incident activity, the ICS-209 Form is required. Per national direction, the ICS-209 is required for all wildfires which exceed 100 acres in timber, 300 acres in grass fuels, or whenever a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned. See RMG chap 60

Incident Management Teams will submit an ICS-209 to GPC not later than 1730 daily, until the fire is declared contained. If IMT's have the capability they are encouraged to submit their data directly into the 209 program; otherwise GPC will input the data into the 209 program and submit to RMC not later than 1800 daily. All Type 3 ICS-209's will be submitted to GPC for review and submission by 1730.

Prescribed fires will be reported following the requirements outlined in the "When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209" flowchart at: <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence>.

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 IMT has been assigned.

The Interagency Situation (SIT) Report is a web-based application, in which incident data is submitted via upward reporting to RMC, and then to NICC. The

reporting period for this report is 0001 to 2400 local time daily. GPC agencies should submit daily fire occurrence information (number of human-acres and number of lightning-acres) to GPC by 1700. GPC will input the daily SIT report data and submit to RMC per national direction in accordance with the following reporting requirements: See NMG Chap 60.

- May through October, daily by 1800
- November through April, daily by 1600 when either of the following conditions are present:
 - Wildland fire activity occurs (Prescribed Burns)
 - Any unit's Fire Danger is reported as very high or extreme.

If the dispatch center has reportable activity during November through April, the dispatch center will inform RMC prior to 1500 on the day of planned submission, when possible.

Reporting Wildland Fires

Wildland fires will be reported based on: Incident Management Team (IMT) and national resources being assigned; significant events having occurred or forecast to occur; acres burned (>100 in timber, >300 in grass/brush fuels); 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 flowchart).

Wildland fires managed for complete perimeter control (Full Suppression) will submit an ICS-209 daily when that fire meets large fire criteria. For fires being managed under this strategy an ICS-209 will be submitted daily until the incident is contained. Refer to the GACC Mobilization Guide, or agency policy for reporting requirements once containment is achieved.

Wildland fires managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone management strategy will submit an ICS-209 following the guidelines outlined in the When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209 flowchart. Detailed guidelines and examples are in the When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents document on the National Intelligence web page:

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

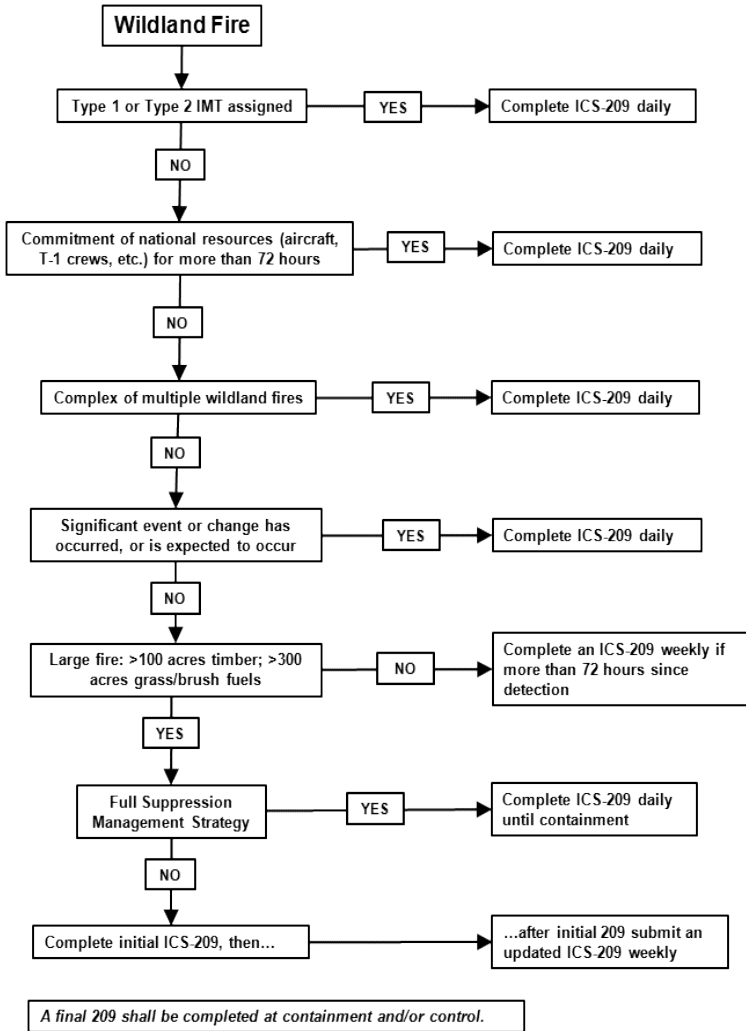
The minimum ICS-209 requirements for these types of fires are:

- Create an initial ICS-209 and complete all required blocks, including block 47 (Remarks).
- Complete blocks 12 through 15, Approval and Routing Information.
- If national resources are committed to the incident, complete blocks 48 to 52, Resource Commitment Summary.
- Additional reporting blocks can be completed to meet the needs of the incident or GACC.
- 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



Definitions:

Significant number of resources is defined as non-local resources that are required to manage an incident that exceed 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 document on the web at:

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

Interagency Situation Report

Daily: At national Preparedness Level 2 and above, whenever significant wildland fire activity occurs, or when the following condition is met: All fires that meet large fire criteria, including prescribed fires, and when an incident or event experiences significant commitment of wildland fire resources.

The Interagency Situation Report is a (FAMWEB) application known as the Sit Report Program. GACCs will ensure that all of their dispatch centers have submitted completed Situation Reports as outlined above, and as outlined in each GACC’s Mobilization Guide. The reporting period for this report is 0001 to 2400. The NICC Intelligence Desk will retrieve situation reports from FAMWEB by 0200 Mountain Time. Fires and acres shall be reported by ownership. Reporting is required for all prescribed fire activity along the same schedule as wildfires. The Interagency Situation Report application is divided into five sections:

- Daily Fire Statistics
- Planned Prescribed Fires
- Remarks
- Year-to-Date Statistics
- Incident Priority

The Sit Report Program shares certain incident information with the 209 Program for summaries and reports. Specific reporting requirements and program instructions are located in the Sit Report User's Guide located at:

http://gacc.nifc.gov/predictive_services/intelligence/niop/programs/sit_209/Help/index.htm

The Sit Report Program is located at: <https://fam.nwccg.gov/fam-web/>

Rocky Mountain Area Interagency Situation Report Guidance (Refer to RMG Chap 60)

The Situation (SIT) Report reporting period is from 0001 to 2400 daily. To allow RMC sufficient time for problem resolution/correction and to prepare the Area-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:

- Wildland fire activity occurs (includes monitor /confine /contain, prescribed fires, pile burning and black-lining) during unstaffed periods see RMG Chap 60
- 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 RMC 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.

Daily reports found on the RMA 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
Multi-Media Fire Potential Briefing	0930 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. Critical information will be followed up with a phone call to Dispatch Centers (e.g. Red Flag info).

No official Close of Business Report is required. However, please keep RMC 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, NIC and the RMA MAC will request an Incident Priority List for each Dispatch Center with significant activity. The Priority List shall be submitted to RMC upon request. (Refer to NMG 10).

Incident Management Situation Report

Daily: At national Preparedness Level 2 and above, or when significant activity occurs.

Weekly: At national Preparedness Level 1.

The Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR) is prepared by NICC Predictive Services from information and data derived from the Interagency Situation Report and 209 Program through the FAMWEB reporting system. A brief national weather/fire potential outlook will be prepared by a NICC meteorologist for inclusion in the Predictive Services Discussion section of the IMSR.

Large full suppression wildland fires are typically reported in the IMSR until the incident is contained. Wildland fires that are managed under a Monitor, Confine, or Point Zone strategy will initially be reported in the IMSR when the event exceeds 100 acres in timber fuel types, 300 acres in grass or brush fuel types, or has a Type 1 or 2 IMT assigned. Such large, long duration fires will be reported in the IMSR until activity diminishes, and thereafter when significant activity occurs (such as acreage increase of 1,000 acres or more, significant resource commitment or resource loss, or significant event occurs) until the incident is contained.

The Other Fires table contains information (number of fires, acres and resources) by GACC on active large fires currently not reported in the large fire section of the IMSR. These are typically long duration fires that are not being managed under a full suppression strategy and do not have an incident management team assigned. This table is updated each Friday throughout the year.

7 Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook

The 7-day Significant Fire Potential Outlook provides a week-long projection of fuels dryness, weather, fire potential and firefighting resources information. It will be issued daily when a Geographic Area is at Preparedness Level 2 or higher (not including support-only periods). Each Geographic Area's Predictive Services unit will determine whether to produce a morning or afternoon routine issuance. The outlook will be produced and disseminated using the 7-day Outlook Preparation System (7 day OPS). This will facilitate producing the routinely issued product as well as unscheduled updates. It will also enable the Predictive Services units to provide service backup to one another. Issuance times for each Area's outlook can be found in the Geographic Area Mobilization Guide and/or in its National Weather Service/Predictive Services Annual Operating Plan.

All the Geographic Area outlooks will be viewable at:

<http://psgeodata.fs.fed.us/7day/>

The outlooks produced by the 11 Geographic Area Predictive Services units will be consolidated into a National 7-day Significant Fire Potential map located at:

<http://psgeodata.fs.fed.us/staticmap.html>

National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook

Monthly: Issued the first day of the month.

The National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook is prepared and distributed by NICC on the first day of each month. The report consists of outlooks for the next four months, divided into one month plus one month plus two month periods. Maps for each period display areas of below normal, normal, and above normal significant fire potential. The second (one month) and third (two months) periods will also show trends of increasing/decreasing to and from above and below normal. A brief synopsis of the current and predicted national situation is included in the report. National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlooks will utilize information from individual GACC Predictive Services units, as well as other sources of climate, weather and fire danger data. This product is updated and produced each month of the year as a collaborative effort by all personnel in the NICC Predictive Service unit. The outlook will be posted on the first day of each month to the NICC Predictive Services webpage.

GACC Monthly Fire Potential Outlooks

GACC monthly are optional but strongly encouraged as they provide greater detail than the national outlook issued by NICC. GACC monthly outlooks will adhere to the following protocols:

GACC and NICC outlooks must be geospatially equivalent.

GACC websites are required to link to the national outlook.

GACCs are required to provide draft forecast maps as well as narrative highlights (bullets) for the outlook period to NICC no later than three business days before the end of each month.

GACC monthly outlooks will be issued and posted to the web on the first business day of each month. A map for the first month of the outlook period will show areas where above normal, normal and below normal significant fire potential are expected. Maps for the remaining months of the outlook will also show trends of increasing/decreasing to and from above and below normal. A discussion of fuel conditions, climate outlooks, and other pertinent information will be included in the outlooks.

Fuel and Fire Behavior Advisories

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 their Geographic Area(s) so that they can carefully consider both the content and intended audience of the messages. When a situation arises that warrants an advisory message:

Advisories will be valid for only up to 14 days. If the conditions that warranted the advisory persist beyond 14 days or change significantly at any time, the advisory should be updated with the latest available information. If conditions

no longer warrant an advisory, it should be discontinued. In either case, NICC should be notified to update the national web page and map.

RMA 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 Rocky Mountain Area. 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 GACC action needed.

If geographic in scope (multiple units, counties, or significant portion of geographic area):

Involve and coordinate with RMA 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 at http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/fuels_fire-danger/fuels_fire-danger.htm).

Send completed advisory to RMA 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.

NICC will post to a national map and archive messages.

It is recommended that URLs and email messages posted or sent out by the RMA GACC 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).

RMA GACC web pages should link to the NICC page for both advisory text and national map.

RMA Predictive Services will determine when the advisory message is no longer valid and contact NICC to remove the advisory link off the webpage and map.

Resource Status Reports: (Refer to RMG 20)

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

RMC 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.

Area 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).

RMC Intelligence Unit will pull a Planned Prescribed Fire Report daily at 1100, post it to the RMA website and fax it to the FAA. If a center enters a report

after 1100 for the same day, the center will notify RMC to allow for updating of the report.

Planned prescribed fire project information is included in data input to the Interagency Situation Report. This information provides notification of planned ignitions to cooperator agencies, and adjacent dispatch centers.

The Agency responsible for the Burn activity will submit the Burn Form to GPC in advance preferably at least one day prior to project ignition. GPC will input planned prescribed fire data into the SIT Report, using information reported by GPC agencies. Prescribed fire information will be updated on the SIT Report by 1000 daily.

Daily Resource Status

Resources will status with GPC no later than 0900 by using the web based resource status link on the GPC web site. Resources will be required to go into service with GPC via radio to ensure that GPC knows units are in service and available and that the radios are functioning. Resources that do not call GPC via radio will not be put on the board and status as available. Resources who are in service but are in PT status should indicate so to dispatch when calling in-service. If for some reason the internet site is down or cannot be accessed GPC can status available resources.

RMA Annual Fire Report

The RMC 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 RMC on January 15 annually and should

include resources tracked in ROSS and on non-ROSS incidents within their area. Contact RMC Intelligence Section for the specific information requirements.

Resource Availability Tracking

Resources shall ensure they are statused appropriately in ROSS for out of zone assignments. GPC's default is "Local" and all resources will be set to available Local each Thursday morning. Resource shall re-status themselves in ROSS after 1300 to be considered for out of zone assignments.

Reports, Due Dates, and Times

Below is a quick reference list of reports due, usually during fire season, and their due dates and times. Core fire season is considered May through October. Dates will vary according to fire activity and potential.

REPORTS DUE

TIME FRAMES

Daily Resource Status

Updated in ROSS by 1000 (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 RMC by January 15.

Annual Fire Report Refer to RMG page132

A GPC Annual Report will be submitted to RMA by January 15th annually. The report will include the following: Narrative, zone fire statistics including prescribed fire and resource order statistics.

Reports, Due Dates and Times Refer to RMG page133

Below is a list of reports due, usually during fire season, and their due dates and times. Fire season is considered May through October. Dates will vary according to fire activity and potential.

Reports Due	Time Frames
Weekly Resource Status	Updated in ROSS by 1300 Thursday
Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)	Due time is 1700 to GPC unless a later time is negotiated. Required for wildfires in Timber 100+ ac., Grass 300+ ac.
Prescribed Fire Report	Due 0900 prior to the day of the burn

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.

Requests 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, Long Term Analyst, Geospatial Analyst, or Strategic Operations Planner), 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 (NFDC) at 208-473-8107.

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

WFDSS Decision Approval and Publication

Decisions in WFDSS are approved and published by the appropriate agency administrator as defined in the current version of the “Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations”.

Additional decision support can be obtained through each agency’s WFDSS POC.

Agency	Name	Number
USFS	Mark Nelson	970-295-6685
BLM CO/BLM WY	Gwenan Poirier	303-239-3689
NPS	Nate Williamson	970-227-7708
	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

Additional contact information such as emails and cell phone numbers can be found in Chapter 70 of this mobilization guide.