

Bridger-Teton National Forest

2012 Annual Fire Report



/s/ TIDC Staff

Date February 14, 2013

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Date February 27, 2013

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Date March 4, 2013

Fire and Aviation Officer

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Introduction

The 2012 Bridger-Teton wildland fire season saw a slightly below number of fire starts with 41 fires, compared with an average of 46 fires over the past 5 year period. There were 12 human-caused fires, 29 lightning caused fires, 21 false alarms, and 47 abandoned campfires. Although fire starts were down, total acreage burned of 89,739 acres was the third highest in the past 50 years.

Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) dispatched 54 wildland fires during the 2012 fire season for 107,339.70 acres. The Bridger-Teton NF had 41 fires, Grand Teton National Park had 11 fires, and Teton County had 2 fires that were handled by TIDC.

The first fire of the season was discovered April 23rd on the Jackson Ranger District; the last fire reported on October 19th on the Pinedale Ranger District.

Acreage and Number of Fires by District

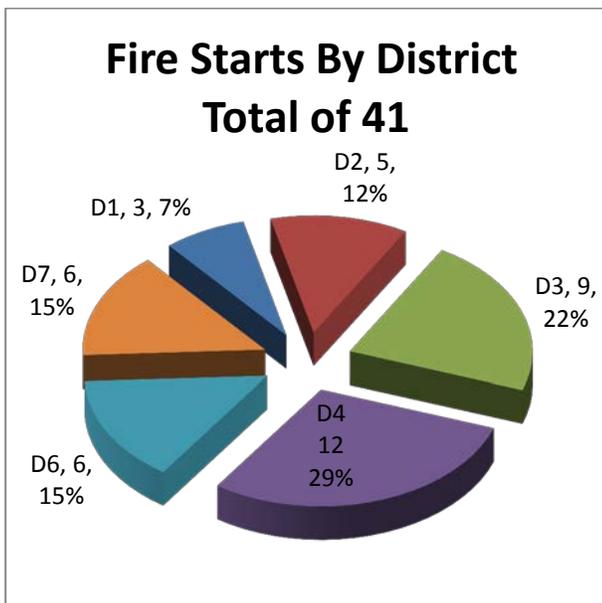
District	Human Fires	Human Acres	Lightning Fires	Lightning Acres
Kemmerer	1	8,373*	2	1.6
Big Piney	1	40,126 *	4	1.8
Greys River	1	1	8	55.5
Jackson	6	3,405.65	6	3.20
Buffalo	1	29,950	5	8008.35
Pinedale	2	0.2	4	2
Total	12	81666.85	29	8072.45
Total BTF Fires/Acres		Fires 41	Acres 89,739.30	

*Fontenelle burned on both Big Piney and Kemmerer; these are the FS acres portion of the fire

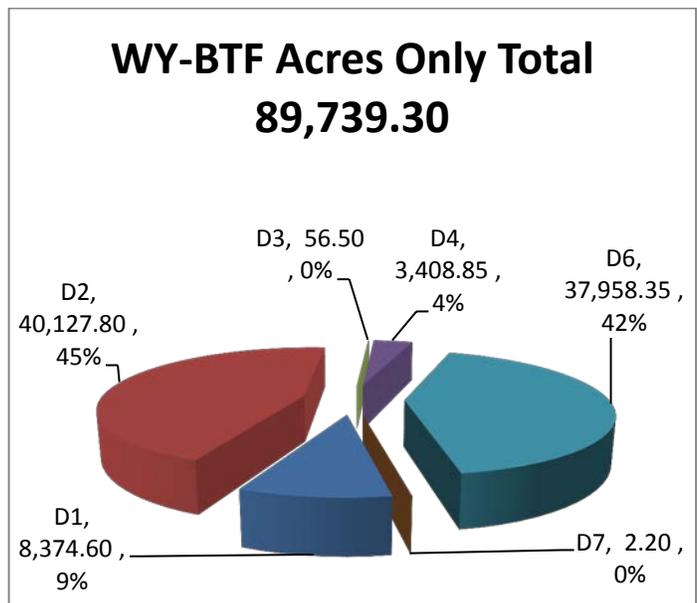
BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST 40-YEAR FIRE HISTORY

	Human Caused	Human Acres	Lightning	Lightning Acres	Total Fires	Total Acres
40yr Average	30	6366.08	38	7103.72	68	13400.38
30yr Average	24	8419.22	39	9338.42	63	17758.65
20yr Average	20	6223.12	42	6173.21	62	
10yr Average	19	11686.50	36	6978.14	55	18664.66
5yr Average	17	20095.76	28	6953.15	46	27048.98
2012	12	81666.85	29	8072.45	41	89739.30

Starts by District

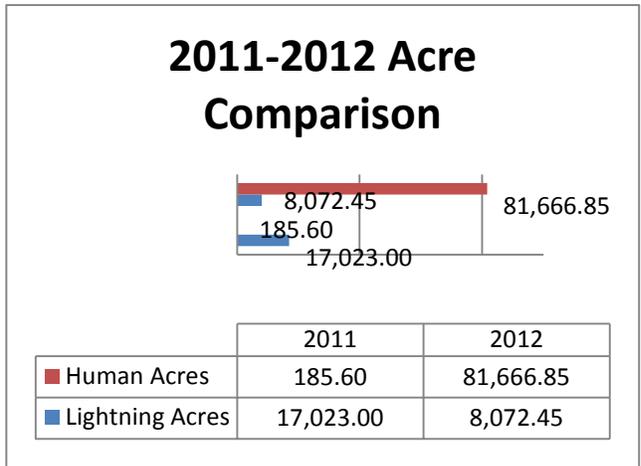
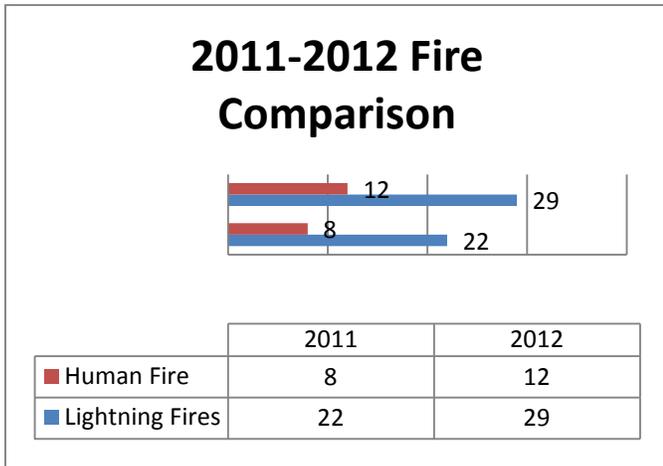


Acres by District

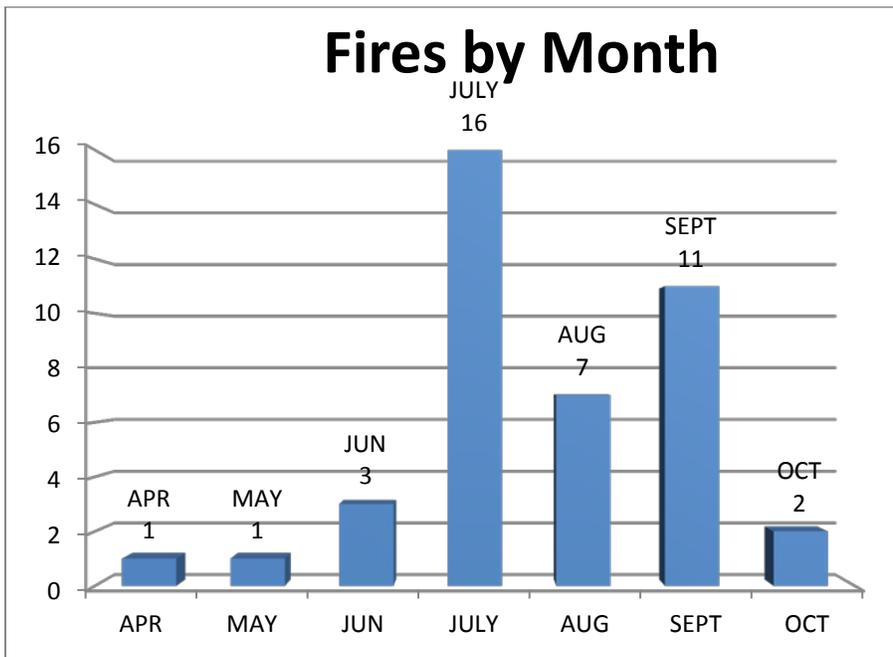


2011 -2012 Fire Comparison

2011- 2012 Acre Comparison

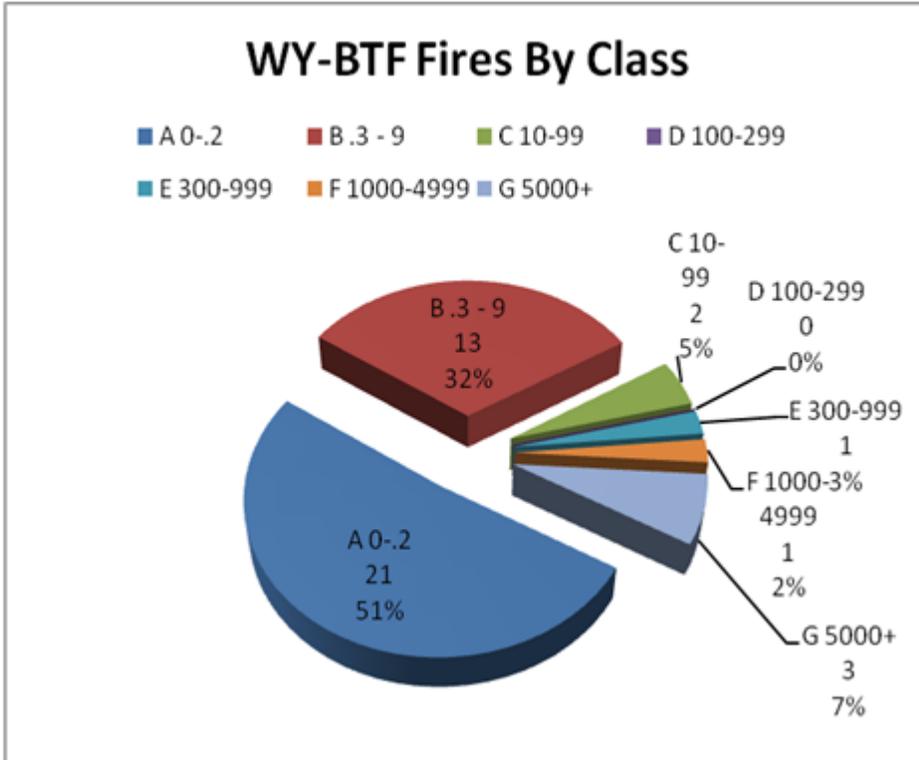


Fires by Month



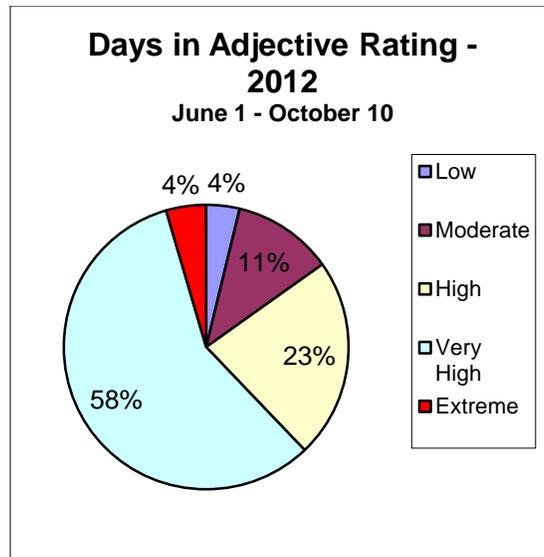
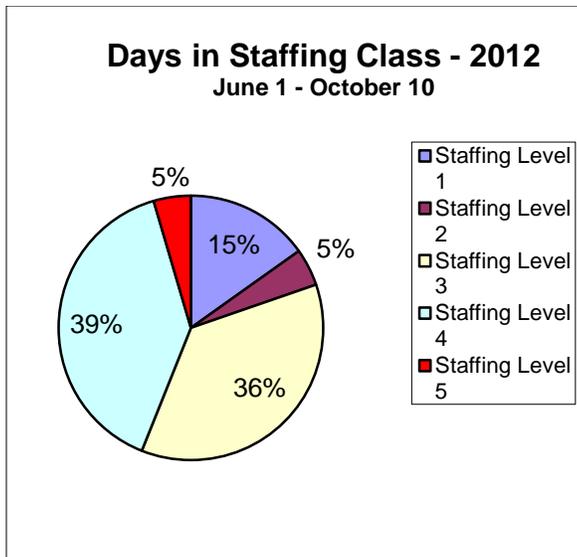
July was the busiest month of the 2012 fire season with 16 fires reported.

Class A fires: Fires that are less than 2/10 acre in size made up 51% of the total starts on Bridger-Teton National Forest.



Much of the summer saw an adjective rating of “High” or “Very High,” and staffing the TIDC area were in staffing level 3 and 4 for a large period of time.

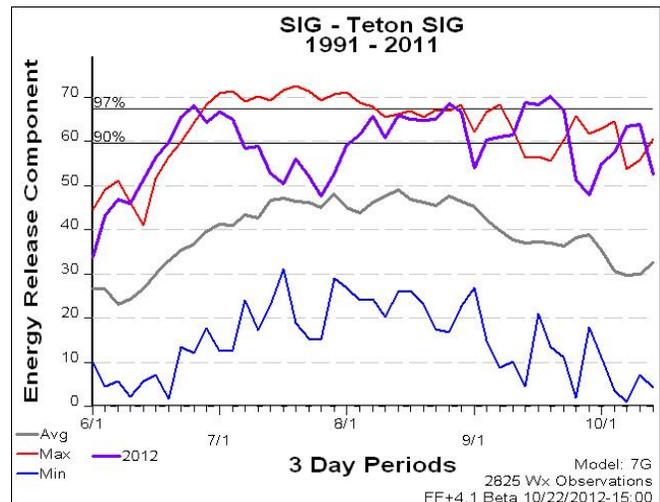
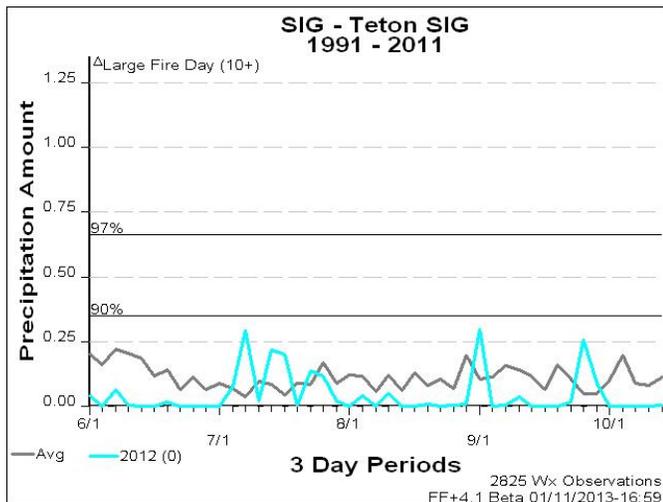
Fire Restrictions were in place from June 29 through October 9, for a total of 102 days.



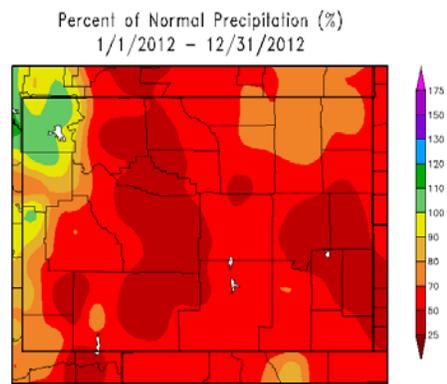
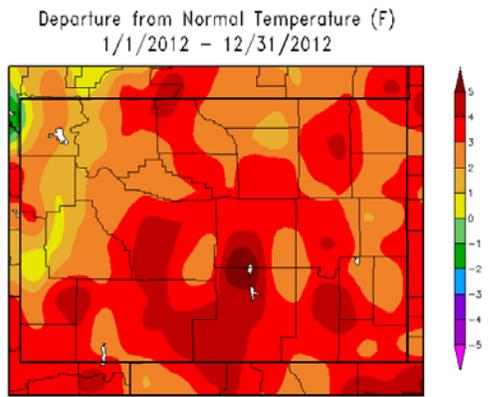
Fire Weather and Fuels

The winter season was dominated by a continuation of a weaker La Nina that evolved into neutral El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions. These changing patterns resulted in a much warmer April and dryer than normal for April and May. June continued very dry with Energy Release Components (ERC) rising to record levels by mid June. The first large fire of the year, Fontenelle, was discovered on June 24, growing to over 65,000 acres by early July. Some precipitation and more moderate weather allowed fire and fuel conditions to moderate through July, but by early August ERCs began to head towards near record indices.

The Bear Cub, Butte, and North Buffalo fires in the Teton Wilderness all started and burned actively during August. Early September saw a short-lived break, but by the second week in September, some of the highest ERCs of the fire season were observed. The sagebrush/grass fuel types were completely cured by this time, and displayed rapid and explosive growth. The Forest experienced two large fires during this time, Horsethief, south of Jackson, and Chall Creek, west of Daniel.



Statewide maps of Wyoming 2012 precipitation and temperature indicate that central and eastern Wyoming was even warmer and drier.



Generated 1/2/2013 at HPRC using provisional data.

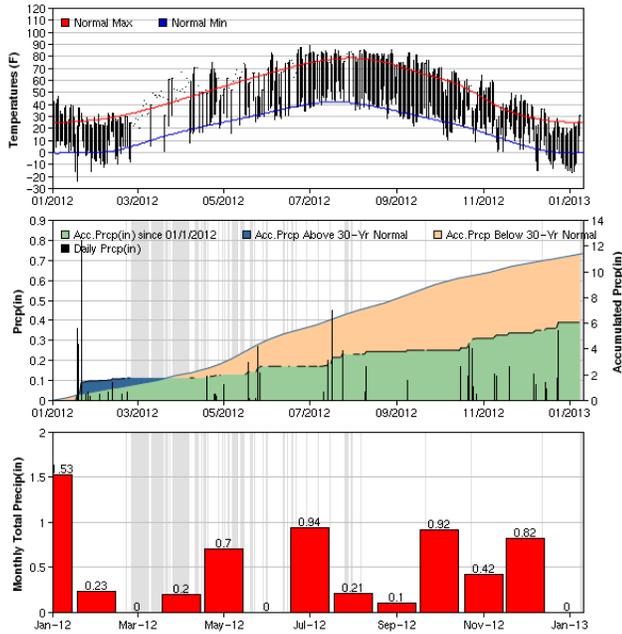
Regional Climate Centers

Generated 1/2/2013 at HPRC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

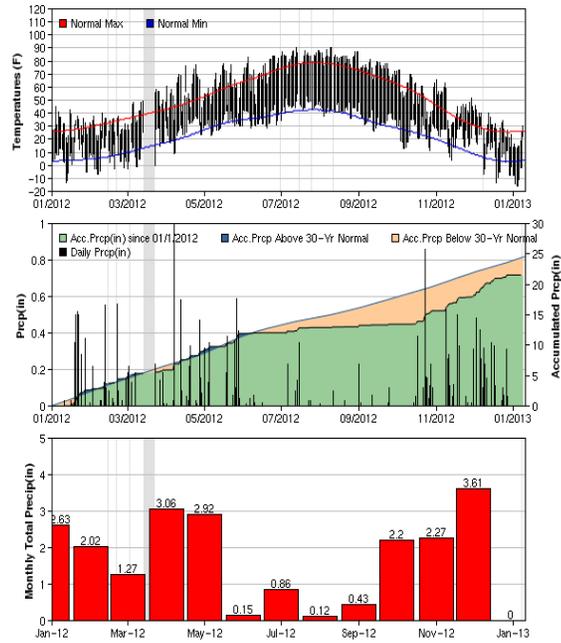
The last three graphs also show that the eastern and southern parts of the Forest were driest; Pinedale showed the greatest precipitation deficit by the end of the year.

PINEDALE, WY



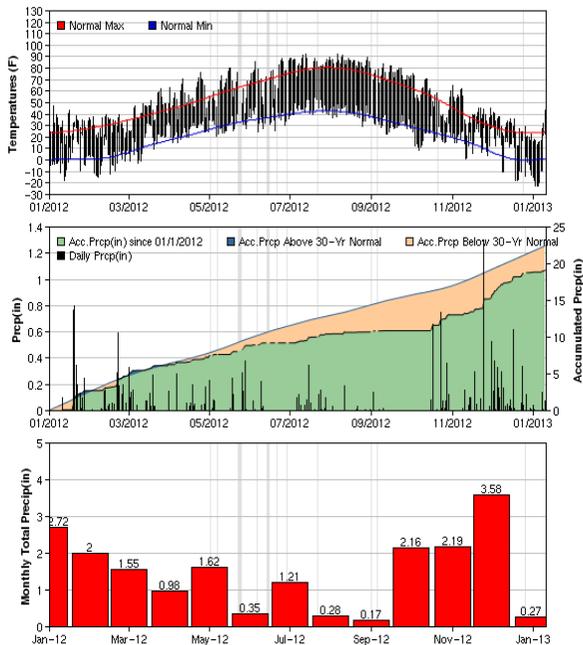
Normals based up 1971-2000 Normals, if available
 Grey Shading indicates where data are flagged as "Missing"
 Accumulated Precip (where available) may not reflect actual deviations from normal if data are missing <http://hprcc.unl.edu>

BEDFORD 3 SE, WY



Normals based up 1971-2000 Normals, if available
 Grey Shading indicates where data are flagged as "Missing"
 Accumulated Precip (where available) may not reflect actual deviations from normal if data are missing <http://hprcc.unl.edu>

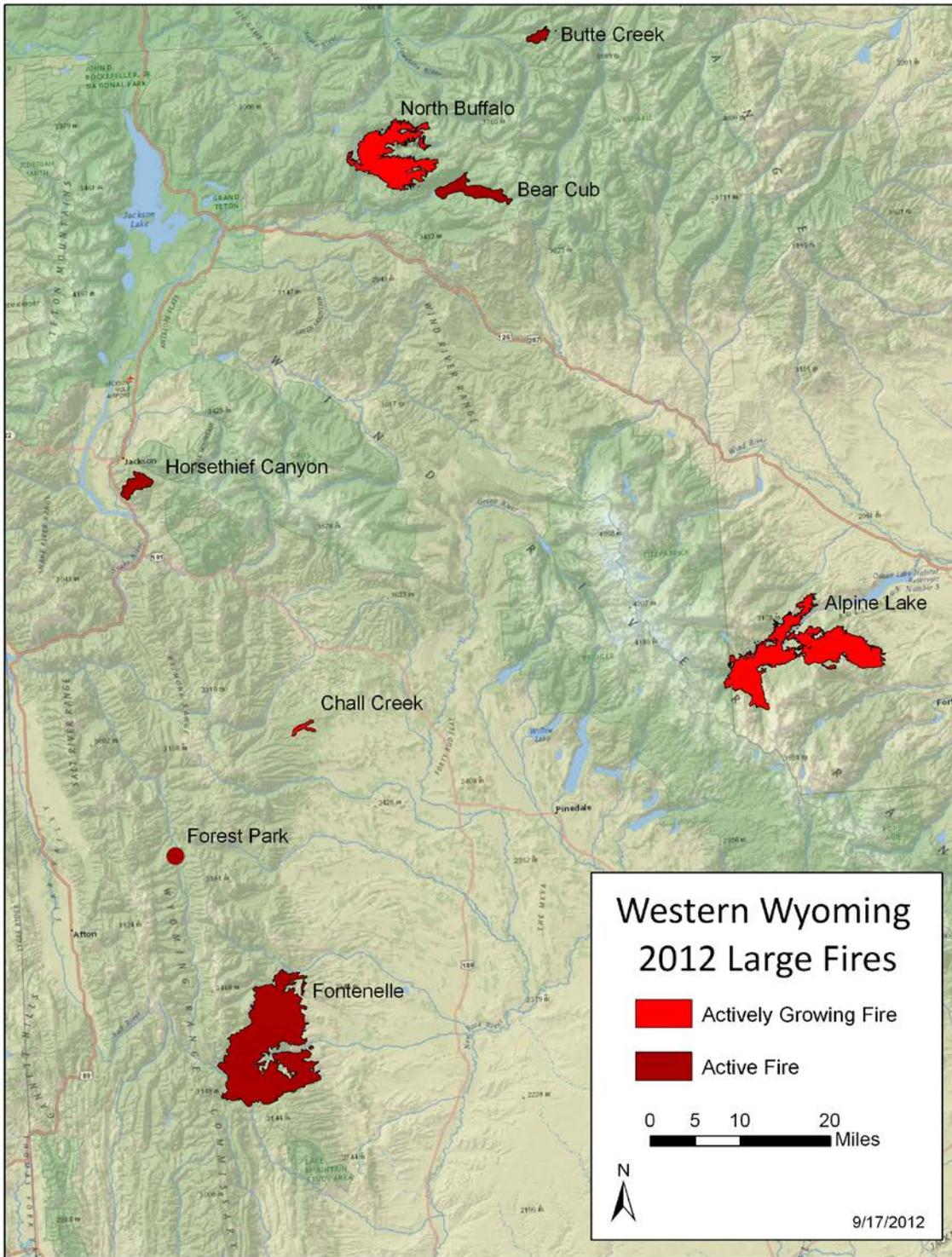
MOOSE, WY



Normals based up 1971-2000 Normals, if available
 Grey Shading indicates where data are flagged as "Missing"
 Accumulated Precip (where available) may not reflect actual deviations from normal if data are missing <http://hprcc.unl.edu>

Large Fires

Western Wyoming Large Fires, including Alpine Lake, Wind River Reservation



The Forest had six wildfires that grew beyond 100 acres.

Fontenelle Fire

The Fontenelle fire was discovered on June 24th, burning in the LaBarge Creek drainage of the Kemmerer Ranger District. A definitive cause of the fire was not determined, but given that no lightning was reported in the general area, the fire was likely human-caused. Initial attack efforts were unsuccessful and a Western Wyoming Interagency Type-3 Team was ordered and assumed command of the fire on June 25th. Efforts by the type-3 team to keep the fire south of the LaBarge creek road were unsuccessful. During the next two days, a surfacing jet stream helped push the fire approximately 45,000 acres to the north and east, threatening oil and gas infrastructure on adjacent BLM and private lands, Middle Piney Summer Homes, Scaler, and Snyder Guard Stations. One Wyoming G&F structure utilized for feeding elk was lost on June 28th. A large scale shut down of industrial oil and gas operations in the Riley Ridge area was ordered in addition to evacuations of forest visitors north of the fire.



Wilde's Great Basin Type-2 Team was ordered on June 27th, followed by the Phoenix NIMO team several days later due to the national significance of the fire.



Firefighting resources were a limiting factor for several days due to many fires burning in the Great Basin, so containment efforts were prioritized in the early stages of the fire. A long-term plan was developed due to the large amount of time left in the fire season. Following a 14 day assignment, the NIMO/type-2 team transitioned to Ourada's GB Type-2 Team for 11 days. Threats to infrastructure were alleviated and containment of the fire was increased to 90% by the second type-2 team. The incident transitioned to a Western Wyoming Interagency Type-3 Team for another 14 day assignment. The team was successful in increasing the containment

objectives and completing most of the fire suppression rehabilitation. The fire was monitored by type-4 IC's until declared out on October 25th. The 65,220 acre fire was contained on 10/18, controlled on 10/23, and declared out on 10/25. Up to 900 personnel were assigned to the incident.

The lightning-caused 6,493 acre **Bear Cub Fire** located on the Buffalo Ranger District in the Teton Wilderness was discovered on July 3rd. Primarily driven by dry weather, arid fuels, and a large dead and dying conifer stand component, favorable winds pushed the fire eastward towards the Continental Divide. This fire was managed using confine/contain and Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST). Use of natural open areas, and past fires, such as the 2011 Nowlin fire, minimized firefighter exposure and impacts to the wilderness while ensuring protection measures were in place to keep the fire from moving toward the values around Brooks Lake.



A strong relationship was maintained with the outfitters in the area and the general public through timely and thorough fire information updates. By keeping the area open, an ebb and flow strategy in trail availability was applied to help minimize the impacts to outfitter guide businesses, trails, and visitors. A remote camera was placed above the fire area allowing fire managers to continuously monitor fire activity from the districts, minimizing costs, flight time, aerial exposure, and fire fighter safety. The fire was quickly confined by July 15th, and cost remained comparatively low at approximately 1 million dollars.

The 1,515 acre lightning-caused **Butte Creek Fire** was successfully managed for resource values. Butte Creek was one of the only fires nationally that had gone through the exception process to be managed for resource benefits during the summer of 2012. The fire was detected on July 25th, and located well within the Teton Wilderness. A key part of successful management was the extensive coordination with the Shoshone National Forest, outfitter guides and the USFS Region 4 and 2 offices.



The fire was managed in accordance with national wilderness policy. The Shoshone was consulted regularly as the eastern fire perimeter approached the divide between the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton. Spot fires that crossed the B TNF/Shoshone Forest boundary were found and a collaborative decision was made to suppress the spots and prevent the fire from continued growth towards the east on the Shoshone Forest. As with the Bear Cub fire, the coordination between the Buffalo Ranger District and the permittees was vital to limit impact to the business for those outfitters. The trails and fire behavior were evaluated daily and relayed to the district office. A strategic plan for public access was applied limiting impacts along the Continental Divide and to the outfitter businesses. Cost for the fire was approximately \$250,000.

The human-caused **North Buffalo Fire** was discovered on August 24th, and located 3 miles within the Teton Wilderness on the Buffalo Ranger District. Burning in continuous stands of dead and down timber with high concentrations of beetle killed trees, the fire's activity ranged from moderate to extreme with several burn periods exhibiting large fire growth. The 29,950 acre suppression fire utilized 1988 fire and natural rock barriers to meet management objectives.



A confine/contain strategy was successfully implemented to minimize exposure to firefighters and to limit negative impacts to the wilderness character. Protection measures were put in place for the Nowlin Patrol Cabin and the residences in Buffalo Valley. The District's strategy for information and communications with the permittees in regards to adjusting trail closures and hunting areas allowed for minimal impact. There was a break in service for some of the businesses and new areas for camps were identified in surrounding burn areas. Feedback from the outfitters and guides has been very positive on how we handled the closures and public information.



The human-caused **Horsethief Fire** was a multijurisdictional fire that started September 8th, on private land within Teton County, and quickly spread to Forest Service land. A full suppression strategy was implemented by Ourada's Great Basin Type-2 Incident Management Team. Federal, state, county, and town officials developed an extensive evacuation and structure protection plan. Following the initial evacuation of the Little Horsethief Canyon Subdivision, the first day, no further evacuations of residences were required. After a two week assignment, the 3,373 acre fire was returned to the Jackson Ranger District as a type-4 incident. A closure order for the fire area was placed for public safety and lifted as soon as the fire was declared out on November 11th

The last large fire of the season, **Chall Creek**, was reported on September 16th at 14:30 hours. Aggressive initial attack was provided by Forest Service and Sublette County Fire resources, but the fire quickly escaped initial actions. The fire quickly progressed to the east burning onto state and private lands threatening structures in the Thunder Road Subdivision. Evacuations and structure defense was performed until approximately 0100 hours on the first operational shift. A local interagency type-3 team was ordered the first evening.



On September the 17th, a unified command between Forest Service and Sublette County was established. The fire was divided into two divisions and one structure protection group. Fire camp was established on a state section off the North Beaver Road. Road closures were formalized and put into effect. Ordered resources began arriving quickly due to demobilization from the Horsethief incident. Up to 280 personnel were assigned to the incident. The 687 acre fire was controlled on September 25th, and declared out on October 25th. The team remained in place until September 25th when it was returned to the local unit.

Prescribed Fires

The **Lava** prescribed burn was one of two landscape projects the fire program implemented during the 2012 season within the North Zone. As a segment of the Buffalo Valley Fuels Reduction Project, the 180 acre project is adjacent to the community of Wilderness Ranches Subdivision on the Buffalo District. This 70 acre unit was the highest complexity unit in the project as it is directly adjacent to private homes. Objectives of the burn were to reduce the potential for a high intensity wildland fire by removing heavy fuel loads along private and federal boundaries and breaking up the continuity of the sagebrush/grass while enhancing aspen. Fire personnel from the Forest Service, National Park Service and Teton County worked together to treat the first phase of the three part project. The project is scheduled to continue in the spring of 2013 with the additional 110 acres west of Lava Creek to be treated with fire.



The large multiyear **Lower Gros Ventre** prescribed burn was the other burn implemented last spring. This was the last entry for the 17000 acre project area bringing the project to a successful completion. Approximately 200 acres of sage, grass, and aspen communities were burned during a warm dry burn window in early April. A combination of aerial ignition (PSD) with a CWN type 3 helicopter and ground resources were used to burn the remainder of this unit. Due to the light winter and low snow pack we were able to get approval to enter the winter closure area to complete this burn.

Pile burning of slash from timber harvest and fuels thinning projects continued after cooler and wetter conditions arrived.

2012 Calendar Year Burning (Based on FACTS database)

RX Acres by District	Acres Landscape Burn	Acres Pile Burn
Kemmerer	0	0
Big Piney	0	15
Greys River	0	0
Jackson	523	371.6
Buffalo	68	3
Pinedale	0	74
Total	591	463.6

Helitack and Aviation

Teton Interagency Helitack and Jenny Lake Rangers provide skilled and qualified personnel for wildland fire initial attack, large fire support, search and rescue, project work assistance, fire management and prescribed fire operations. Two type-3 Astar B3 helicopters are contracted exclusively through the DOI and provided by Helicopter Express. Specialized helicopter techniques are utilized which include helicopter delivery of firefighters for wildland fire management, short-hauling and rescuer insertion for high altitude search and rescue, fire operations and aerial ignition operations for prescribed burning.

The 2012 Teton Interagency Crew was comprised of seventeen total Firefighters with three Senior Firefighter vacancies. Additional shortages resulted in two individuals' absence to support one Zone Fire Management Officer detail and one Forest Fire Planning detail. Much of the staffing shortfall was made up by support from the Fire Effects Module, Fire Module, Engine 3 Module, and general Grand Teton staff. One Region 5 Apprentice was welcomed to the crew for the season and resulted in completion of key required training and experience for the individual. Approximately 70% of permanent and seasonal employees returned from the previous year.



Teton Helitack provided key leadership and overhead positions while supporting the Teton Interagency Hand Crew and the Western Wyoming Type 3 Teams. In 2012 Helitack provided numerous positions qualified as CRWB, FFT1, ICT5, FALB, TFLD, HEB2, and ICT3. Aerial Ignition projects and wildfires were supported with Helitack helitorch modules on the Bighorn, Wasatch-Cache, Bridger-Teton, and Arapaho/Roosevelt National Forests with great success and commendation. The following table represents the helicopter work that was completed in 2012 by the Teton interagency aviation branch and helicopters. Most figures fall above the ten year average as a result of a busy local and national fire season. Three parameters far exceed the ten year average and can possibly be attributed to the full suppression direction that was policy for this fire season. These include increased numbers for passengers, cargo, and water transported:

Helitack Statistics	25HX	20HX
Days on Contract	120	140
Initial Attack Responses	28	21
Large Fires Supported	10	8
SAR Hours Flown	13.3	13.2
Passengers Transported	1,010	863
Total Gallons Water	88,334	148,2833
Hours Fire / Non-fire	56.4 / 216.2	32.6 / 198.7
Total Flight Hours	272.6	231.3
Total Contract Cost	\$718,744.16	\$596,289.60



Teton Helitack assisted with pre-season training by supporting and taking lead in the following courses and events:

- S300 Extended Attack IC: Lead instructor, Riverton, WY
- S200 Initial Attack IC: Course facilitation and lead/unit instructors, Jackson, WY
- S234 Firing Methods: Course facilitation and lead/unit instructors, Jackson, WY
- S130/190 Basic Fire School: unit instructors, Jackson, WY
- RT130/190 Fire Refreshers: unit instructors, Jackson, WY
- WCT Work Capacity Test Administration, Jackson, WY
- R4 Fire Hire: Subject Matter Expert and Selecting Official, Ogden, UT
- BTF West Zone Safety Journeys: Unit instructor, Kemmerer and Afton, WY

Medical response within Teton Helitack was bolstered in 2012 with eight medical responders qualified as EMTA, EMTB, WEMT, WFR, or a combination of the three qualifications. The medical responders had medical direction and oversight from the GTP/BTF/Teton County Medical Directors which expanded scope of practice, continuing education, and advanced agency EMS credentials. The helicopters flew a

total of 26.5 hours for SAR to support the Grand Teton Jenney Lake Rangers and surrounding Wyoming counties. Stronger relationships were built between the Helitack Crew and Jenney Lake Ranger staff by allowing three Helitack members the opportunity to train in the NPS Short-haul Program, which resulted in an additional qualified short-haul spotter and two short-haulers functioning from Teton Interagency Helitack.



We attribute much of the success of our crew to the “top-down” reporting of accidents, errors, and mistakes which promotes learning, prevents future accidents, and limits the effects of unintended outcomes. Our crew will continue to reach for the goal of being a high reliability organization through acknowledging both our successes and learning from our mistakes. Open communication and relationship building are two more standards which we strive for to obtain our goal.



Horsethief Helibase

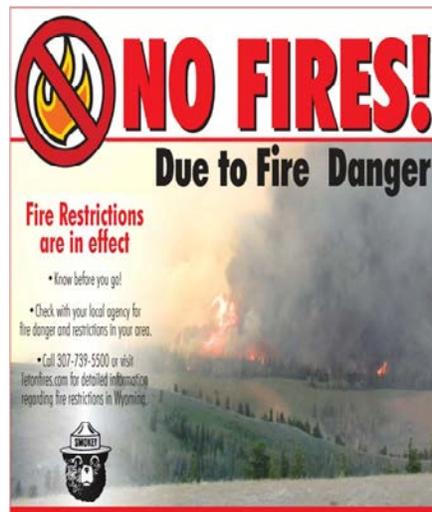
Fire Prevention, Education and Information

The priorities and focus of the Teton area fire prevention programs are fourfold in scope:

1. The prevention of human-caused wildfires.
2. Working with communities at risk of fire both within and adjacent to the national forest.
3. Education on fire's role in ecological processes.
4. Incident support primarily through public information.

Due to lower precipitation and higher temperatures over the fire area, fire restrictions implemented in June through late September made for a very busy season regarding fire information, education, and fire prevention patrols. Communications and coordination with neighboring agencies throughout the area was imperative for the success of the 2012 "Know before You Go" education campaign. Early within the fire season interagency fire prevention staff worked together to draft, develop and implement consistent fire messages.

Fire Severity funding proved vital towards the support and aid in getting messages out to the public through media resources and public service announcements. Multiple large fires burning on the forest throughout the season called for a strong commitment from fire prevention staff to provide timely and effective communications to the media, public, permittees, cooperative partners, incoming fire management teams, and forest staff. Four wildland fires requiring precautionary evacuation notices provided an opportunity for continued wildland urban interface education and the necessity of defensible space instruction, which will be captured and used for the coming fire seasons. Fire ecology education remained a high priority in teaching efforts and required a strategic approach with the 2012 national direction towards wildland fires.



Training Support

- S-203 Fire Information Cadre member at the Wyoming State Fire Academy in Riverton Wyoming.
- S130- S190 Fire School Cadre member in Jackson
- P-310 Fire Prevention Team Member Cadre at Texas A&M, Bastrop TX

Outreach Education Programs

Public Information on wildfires, prescribed burns, and fire education was provided through the tetonfires.com website. The Prevention/Education Specialists also conducted numerous public education outreach activities, defensible space workshops and home assessments, community events, and public contacts. Off forest prevention assignments this year include a return International Programs assignment to Malawi Africa. Forest protection and patrol education efforts include: forest regulations, campfire and fire safety, bear safety and food storage, travel plan implementation and restricted motorized vehicle regulations.



Program of Work

The Fire Prevention Education Specialists on the Forest are each responsible for one of the three fire management zones. Each program is a little different based on the needs of the Districts and staff. The West Zone position works an 18/8 schedule, while the North and East are year round employees.

Actual time spent on prevention and education duties varies greatly depending on seasonal fire activity and Public Information needs. For 2012 fire season estimated break out of time is as follows:

Zone	Patrols	Public Info	Programs	District	Other
West Zone	15%	45%	25%	10%	5%
East Zone	15%	45%	30%	5%	5%
North Zone	20%	60%	15%	5%	0%

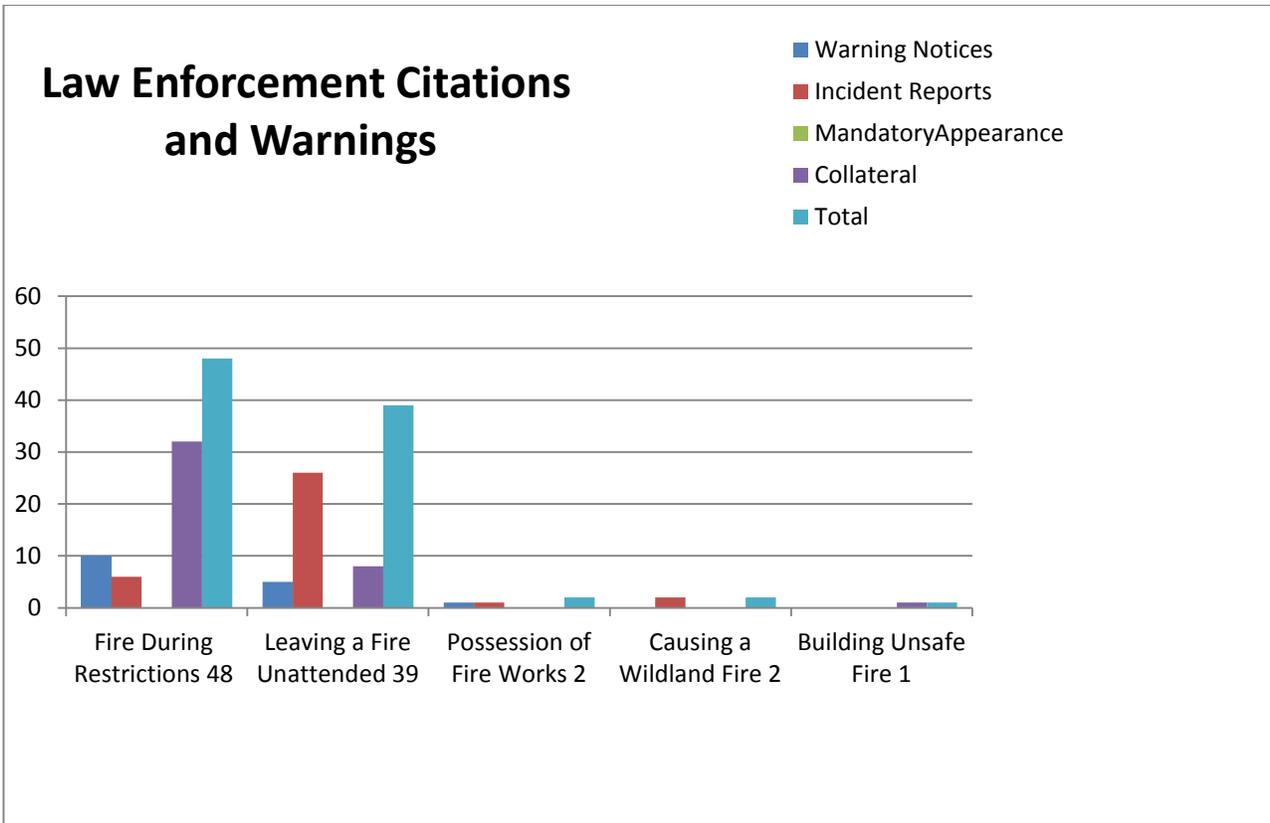
Programs Attended

Wyoming Land Trust Nature Camp
 Children’s Discovery Center
 Green River Mountain Man Rendezvous
 Mountain Man Rendezvous Pinedale Nature Camp
 Science Fair Student Project
 Volunteer Days for Recreation
 Fire Ecology and Prevention for Scouts
 Lincoln County Fair
 Kendall, Wilson, and Hoback VFD Fundraiser Picnics
 Wyoming Hunting & Fishing Heritage Expo
 Oyster Ridge Music Festival

Wind River Discovery
 Sublette County Fair Booth

 JH Home & Garden Show
 Career Fairs D2, D3 and D4
 Public Meetings for Large Fire
 Rural Living Workshop

 4th of July Parades
 Lander Children’s Museum



Teton Interagency Fire Ecology program

The Teton Interagency Fire Ecology program provides fuels planning support, fire effects monitoring, fire season outlooks, and fire ecology education for both the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park. Program staff includes Diane Abendroth, interagency Fire Ecologist, Jon Freeman, Lead Fire Effects Monitor, Ron Steffens, seasonal Fire Monitor, three seasonal Fire Effects Crew Members, and one Fire Effects Intern.

In 2012, the crew accomplished 582 different plots on the three zones of the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park (See Table 1). Each year fire effects data is analyzed and individualized reports are written for each project. These are presented at Zone and Park level meetings in the spring, so that fire managers can review the results of monitoring, ask questions, and consider making adjustments to improve future treatments.

Fire Effects Plot Workload (2012) and Total Plots Installed

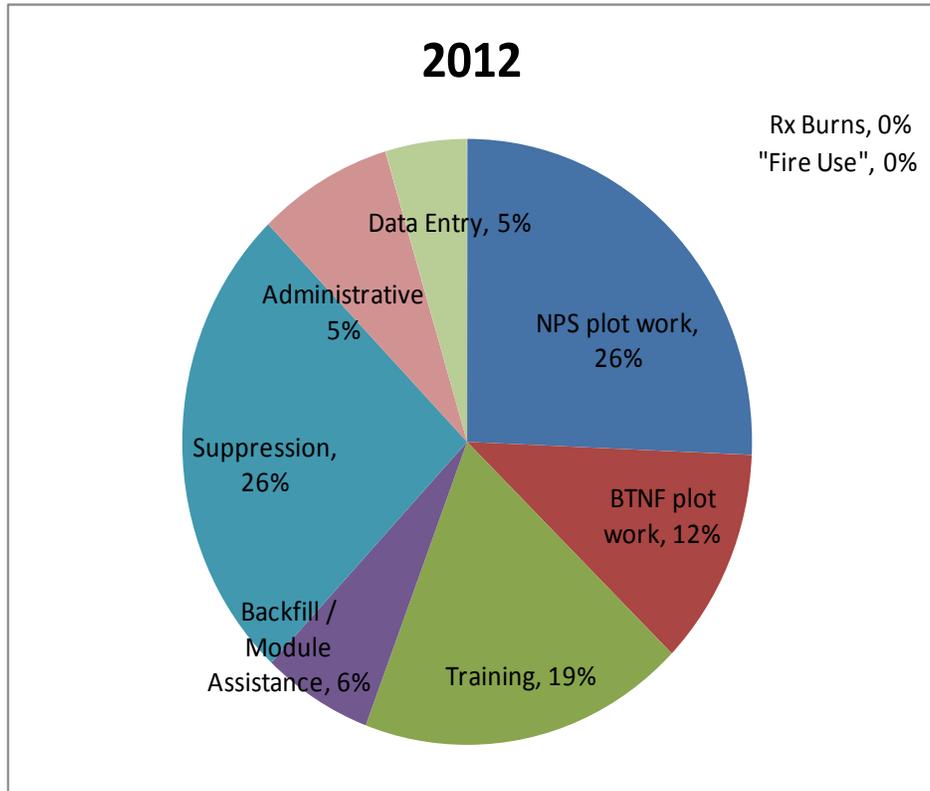
Park/Forest	Monitoring Unit	Plot Type	Pre-Burn 2012	Immediate Post 2012	Post (1-20 yrs.) 2012	Annual Total 2012	Total Plots
Grand Teton National Park	Bar BC Rx	Photo Points			3	3	3
		Invasive Plant Survey			1	1	1
	Bearpaw Fire	Photo Points			5	5	5
		PSME Mortality Plots			30	30	30
	Granite Creek Rx	Photo Points			5	5	5
		Invasive Plant Survey			1	1	1
	Jackson Lake Lodge Rx	Photo Points			3	3	3
	Phelps Moraine Rx	Photo Points			3	3	4
		Stand Exams			5	5	13
	Kelly Rx	Photo Points			5	5	5
Shrub Line Intercept Plots				46	46	46	
Lower Spread Creek Rx	Photo Points			6	6	6	
	Willow Exclosure Plots			6	6	6	
Airport Sage Strips Monitoring	Photo Points			2	2	2	

Shadow Mountain Rx	Photo Points			4	4	4
	Invasive Plant Survey			1	1	1
	Shrub Line Intercept Plots			90	90	90
Wolff Ridge Rx	Photo Points					
	Aspen Circles			30	30	30
	Shrub Line Intercept Plots			5	5	5
	FMH Shrub Belts			5	5	5
Beaver Creek Housing Mechanical	Photo Points	2			2	2
	Stand Exams	10			10	10
Colter Bay Hazard Trees Mechanical	Photo Points	13				13
Colter Bay Log Cabins Mechanical	Photo Points	2			2	2
	Stand Exams	10			10	10
Colter Bay Marina Mechanical	Photo Points	2			2	2
	Stand Exams	10			10	10
Powerline Corridors Mechanical	Photo Points	4				4
Colter Bay Housing Mechanical	Photo Points			2		2
Leeks Marina Mechanical	Photo Points			2		2
Flagg Ranch Block 2 Mechanical	Photo Points		1		1	1
	Stand Exams		10		10	10
Shadow Mountain Mechanical	Photo Points			1	1	1
	Stand Exams			10	10	10
Signal Mountain Mechanical	Photo Points			3	3	3
	Stand Exams			10	10	10
Matilda Mechanical	Photo Points	11			11	11
	Stand Exams	20			20	20
	Invasive Plant Survey	1			1	1

North Zone Bridger-Teton NF	Red Rock Complex	Photo Points			20	20	20
	Lower Gros Ventre Rx	Photo Points		1	11	12	16
		Aspen Circles			60	60	60
	South Burro Hill Rx	Photo Points			2	2	2
	Willow Creek Rx	Photo Points	5			5	5
		Aspen Circles	30			30	30
	Rec Trails Mechanical	Photo Points	2			2	2
		Stand Exams	10			10	10
	Heart Six Rx	Photo Points					
Stand Exams							
Lava Creek Rx	Photo Points		3		3	6	
Red Top Mechanical	Photo Points	2			2	2	
	Stand Exams	10			10	10	
West Zone Bridger-Teton NF	Pole Creek Rx	Photo Points		4		4	8
East Zone Bridger-Teton NF	Horse Creek Fire	Photo Points			2	2	2
		Aspen Circles			15	15	15
		Ground Cover Plots			15	15	15
	Fremont 2 Rx	Photo Points			1	1	5
		Aspen Circles			30	30	30
						TOTAL: 582	

In addition to this planned workload, the crew assisted other modules with project work and responded to several wildfires and prescribed burns. The crew gained valuable fire experience and expertise in fire ecology.

Fire Effects Crew Hours Breakdowns for the 2012 Fire Season



Teton Interagency Dispatch Center

Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) provides dispatch support to multiple all-risk functional areas, including fire, aviation, prescribed fire, law enforcement, search-and-rescue, and medical emergencies. TIDC was staffed 24 hours per day from June through September. Following is an overview of the 2012 incidents as well as Fire Management personnel from the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park supported by TIDC:

<p>Fire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fire personnel for BTNF & GTNP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 Permanent Positions – BTNF 20 Seasonal Positions – BTNF 12 Permanent Positions – GTNP 19 Seasonal Positions – GTNP <input type="checkbox"/> Wildland Fires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 BTNF 2 Counties 11 GTNP <input type="checkbox"/> Acres Burned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89,739.30 acres BTNF 1.9 acres GTNP <input type="checkbox"/> Acres Prescribed Fire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1387 acres BTNF 187 acres GTNP <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Attack Dispatch Support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 IADP -Initial Attack Dispatcher <input type="checkbox"/> Expanded Dispatch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TIDC Expanded dispatch was open from June 25 – October 10, 2012, It opened with the Fontenelle Fire and closed with the Rock Creek Fire. Over the course of the 3 month period there were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 EDSP -Supervisory Dispatcher 17 EDSD -Support Dispatcher 2 EDRC -Dispatch Recorder <p>Aviation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Supported 2 exclusive-use helicopters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 414.9 fire mission flight hours 89 non-fire mission flight hours <input type="checkbox"/> Flight Following Operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 116 flights 211.30 hours flown 	<p>CASE INCIDENTS for 2012:</p> <p>Medical Emergencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch 3 ambulances for GTNP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 207 Emergency Medical Service responses <p>Search-and-Rescue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Supported 50 SAR personnel during mountain, lake, and river rescues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 SAR responses 28 Major SAR responses <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinated with 4 counties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teton, Fremont, Sublette, & Park Co, MT <p>Law Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Supported 37 LE personnel for GTNP and 2 for BTNF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,330 Case Incidents 46 Arrests 966 Citations 752 Warnings 149 documented Visitor Assists <p><input type="checkbox"/> Support Outside Agencies on Request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teton County Sheriff's Office Other area County Sheriff's Offices Jackson Police Department Wyoming Highway Patrol Wyoming Game & Fish National Elk Refuge </p> <p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> TIDC staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Permanent positions (Dual function: All-Risk & Fire). 4 Seasonal positions (3 All-Risk & 1 Wildland Fire)
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Personnel Employee on Wildfire Presuppression and Suppression Activities

USDA-Forest Service		UNIT	
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON WILDFIRE PRESUPPRESSION AND SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES		Bridger-Teton National Forest	
		CALENDAR YEAR 2012	
<p>INSTRUCTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data for items 1a, 1b, and 2b should be taken from planning and budget records in the Supervisor's Office. 2. Items 1c, 1d, 2b, and 2c may be obtained from actual records in the S.O. or from the Ranger District. If obtained from the Ranger having intimate knowledge on use of his personnel, these items may be estimated. Complete accuracy is not required. 3. Item 3 may be estimated where large numbers of casuals are employed. Since each reemployment counts as a new employment, sufficient accuracy can be obtained by sample counts and measurement of time slips. 			
ITEM NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	
		SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
1.	Regular appointed personnel		
	a. Full-time fire management (<i>20 pay periods or more</i>)	20	
	b. Part-time fire management	29	
	c. Others used on presuppression sometime during year	3	
	d. Others used on suppression (<i>exclude those reported under a, b, or c</i>)	21	
	e. Total (<i>a + b + c + d</i>)		73
2.	Seasonal or short-term personnel		
	a. Regular fire control (<i>crews, firefighters, patrol, lookouts, etc.</i>)	24	
	b. Others (<i>BD, KV, BR, R&T, etc.</i>) who spent time on fire control work	25	
	c. Emergency firefighters (<i>exclude those reported under a or b</i>)	0	
	d. Total (<i>a + b + c</i>)		59
3.	Total number of casuals employed on fire suppression (<i>Each reemployment counts as an employment</i>)	3	3
4.	Number of casuals (<i>included in Item 3</i>) employed for first time (<i>Ranger's estimate is adequate</i>)	0	
5.	GRAND TOTAL (<i>1e + 2d + 3</i>)		135
SUBMITTED BY (<i>Signature</i>) /ss/ Andy Norman		Assistant Forest Fire Management Officer February 12, 2013	

Land Ownership Report

USDA Forest Service, calendar year 2012, Region 04 Forest 03, BTNF
 Summary of acres by state, reference FSM 5186.8
 Inside Forest Service Protection Boundaries protected by the Forest Service

Form FS-5100-9 Land Ownership Protection Report

USDA-FOREST SERVICE						Calendar Year 2010			
LAND OWNERSHIP PROTECTION REPORT (Summary of acres by states)						Region 4 NF Bridger-Teton			
STATE	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE							S&P LAND PROTECTED by STATE and FS	National Forest Land Protected Others
	State and Private Land				Other Federal	N F Land	Total		
	Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimburse Suppression	Without Reimbursement					
Wyoming						3,465,196	3,465,196		

