



OUTREACH NOTICE

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USDA FOREST SERVICE
Bridger-Teton National Forest

GW-0401-9/11 - Supervisory Fire Management Specialist (Prescribed Fire and Fuels) (FC5424/FC0274)
-OR-

GW-0456-9/11 - Supervisory Wildland Firefighter (Fire Planning Specialist) (FS4483/FS4484)

This position will be filled during the Non-Centralized Phase 2 R4 Hiring Event.
Vacancy Announcement will be open from January 13th-22nd, 2026 on USA Jobs under

Vacancy Announcements: GW-0401-9/11, 26-FIRE-P2R4-DFUEL-911DH
GW-0465-9/11, 26-FIRE-P2VA-PLNSPC-911DH

ABOUT THE POSITION The Bridger-Teton National Forest (BTNF) is seeking a GW-0401-9/11 - Supervisory Fire Management Specialist (Prescribed Fire and Fuels) or GW-0456-9/11 - Supervisory Wildland Firefighter (Fire Planning Specialist) West Zone (Kemmerer and Greys River Ranger Districts) or East Zone (Big Piney and Pinedale Ranger Districts). Duty station may be at one of these locations Kemmerer, Afton, Big Piney, or Pinedale, WY.

Bridger-Teton National Forest fire management is a fully integrated, Interagency program with wildland fire operations/management, fuels management and prevention. The zone fuels technician will be expected to be an active participant in all areas of the BTNF fire program. This position provides support in planning and implementation of the zone fuels program. The incumbent is responsible for supporting implementation including prescribed burning, mechanical vegetation treatments, effects monitoring of hazardous fuel reduction projects.

Duties and Responsibilities include and are not limited to:

- Preparing and implementing prescribed fire plans, fire effects monitoring plans, manual and mechanical hazardous fuels treatments, and smoke and wildland fire use monitoring plans.
- Fuels sampling across the zone and data collection for the National Fuel Moisture Database.
- Assists in planning, implementing and coordinating all aspects of the prescribed fire and fuels management program.
- Coordinating with multi-disciplinary and interagency partners/cooperators.
- Monitors grants and implementation to ensure data and information are collected.
- May serve as COR
- Skilled with GIS, spatial and tabular fuels reporting (FACTs)
- Provide supervision of the Zone Fuels AFMO and Zone Fuels Tech
- Managing and applying wildland fire planning processes, information, and procedures using highly specialized analytical and technical tools.

This position is categorized as a Zone Fuels Specialist or Fuels Planner position that is subject to the Forest Service Fire Program Management (FS-FPM) Standard and Guide, as designated by the W.O. Fire and Aviation Management. The FS-FPM minimum qualification standards (MQS) for this position must be met prior to entrance into the position as a condition of hire. Refer to the Forest Service FS-FPM Standard Position Description Crosswalk for a full description of the Minimum Qualification Pathway. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/IFPM-FS-FPM-Crosswalk.pdf>

FIREFIGHTER RETIREMENT COVERAGE: This is a secondary firefighter position under 5 USC 8336(c) (CSRS) and 8412(d) (FERS). Ninety (90) days of experience as a primary/rigorous wildland firefighter or equivalent experience outside federal employment as a basic qualification requirement for this position. Approved by USDA 5/17/21, A3

WORK CAPACITY TEST (WCT) for Wildland Firefighters: This position participates in wildland firefighting activities. Based on the type of work performed, TAKING and PASSING the WCT at the ARDUOUS level is a "condition of employment." The Arduous fitness (Pack) Test consists of a three (3) mile hike, within forty-five (45) minutes, while carrying a forty-five (45) pound pack.

ABOUT THE FOREST

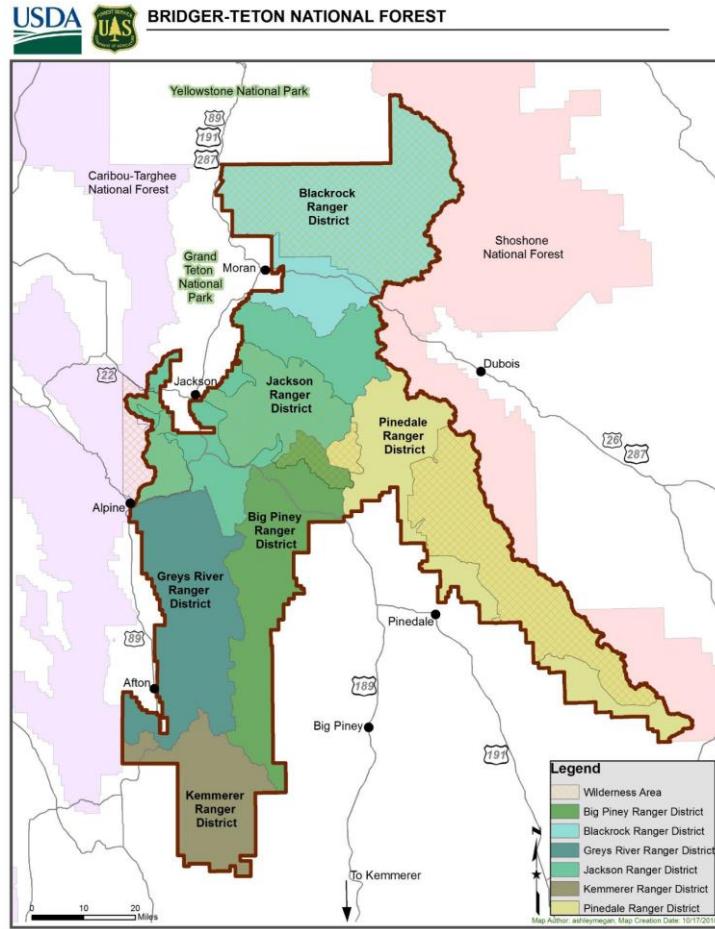
The Bridger-Teton National Forest (BTNF) is part of the largest intact ecosystem in the lower 48 states. The 3.4 million acres stretch from the southern border of Yellowstone National Park, covering the entire eastern flank of Grand Teton National Park, wrapping around Jackson Hole valley, to the sagebrush prairies of southwest-central Wyoming.

The Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is a loosely defined area characterized by high elevation coniferous forests, sage/grass steppes, mountain ranges and deep valleys, large expanses of wild lands and three wilderness areas, abundant wildlife, and internationally recognized scenic and natural features.

The Forest includes headwaters of three nationally significant rivers (Yellowstone, Snake and Green). Tributaries to these rivers are considered exceptional in trout habitat and home to native strains of cutthroat trout.

Some of the largest and most diverse populations of mammals in North America exist here. This ecosystem still includes all of the major carnivores, an indication of its ecological completeness. The BTNF includes undisturbed habitat for threatened and endangered species including the grizzly bear. The Forest's wild lands are large and relatively unaltered by human activity, making them valuable for scientific study and determining baseline conditions for comparison elsewhere.

Recreation opportunities and scenic quality are internationally renowned. The BTNF attracts over 2.2 million visitors each year. The three wilderness areas cover over 1.3 million acres; the Bridger, the Teton and the Gros Ventre totaling more than one-third of the BTNF acreage and containing major migration routes for wildlife. There are 315 miles of designated Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Forest. The Forest offers some of the nation's best opportunities for winter sports including Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, Snow King, and White Pine ski areas. The backcountry landscape contains a multitude of cross-country skiing trails and miles of trails for snowmobiling. Summer recreation contains a trail system of some 3000 miles and a network of scenic roads stretching more than 2500 miles. The Forest also offers unique features such as the scenic and challenging Snake River Canyon, where more than 150 thousand visitors float through its whitewater each year; the Gros Ventre Slide, one of the largest natural landslides in the country; Periodic Springs on Swift Creek near Afton, which is one of the few coldwater geysers in the world; Fremont Lake, the second largest lake in the State of Wyoming, and one of the deepest in the U.S.; Kendall Warm Springs known as the only home for the Kendall Warm Springs Dace; and Gannett Peak (elev. 13,804) the highest point in Wyoming.



For additional questions or interest, contact Timothy Sherwin, BTNF Fire Management Specialist (Fuels),
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