# CODY PUBLIC MEETING





## EARLY HISTORY AND MISSION

Formed following the **1988** wildfires and subsequent fire management policy review initiated by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior.

- Initial purpose was to improve interagency wildfire coordination
- Emphasis was on Wilderness and National Park wildfires
- First Greater Yellowstone Planning and Coordination Guide was published in 1990
- Comprised of forest and park Fire Management Officers
- Membership was USFS and NPS

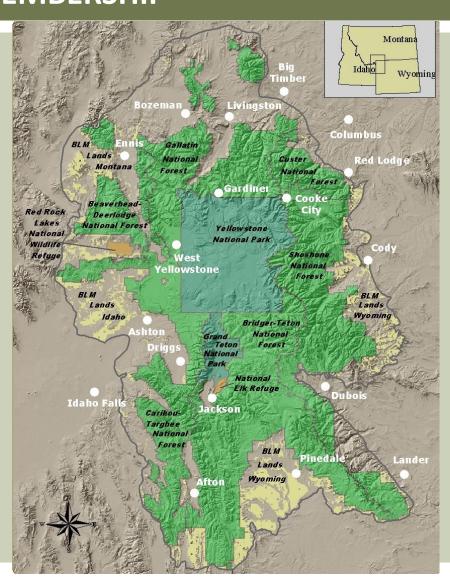
## Modern History and Mission

- Expanded purpose to include all fire management activities with a continued emphasis on wildfire coordination
  - Hazardous Fuels
  - Prevention and education
  - Science and research
- Included fire ecologists, dispatchers, fire planners, aviation experts, scientists, etc. to promote integration
- Expanded membership to Fish and Wildlife Service in 1999 and BLM in 2012

# **CURRENT MEMBERSHIP**

Fire Management Officers and other fire professionals from:

- ID Falls, Wind River/Bighorn Basin, WY High Desert and Western MT Districts BLM
- Mountain-Prairie Region FWS
- Grand Teton and Yellowstone
  NPs
- Beaverhead-Deerlodge, Custer Gallatin, Shoshone, Bridger-Teton and Caribou-Targhee NFs



### **CURRENT PROJECTS**

#### Remote Cameras

- Microwave and cellular based cameras on several units
- Reduces firefighter and pilot exposure on remote incidents
- Real time footage available for planning and public meetings
- Cross discipline use (wildlife monitoring)

# CURRENT PROJECTS

Remote Camera mountaintop delivery



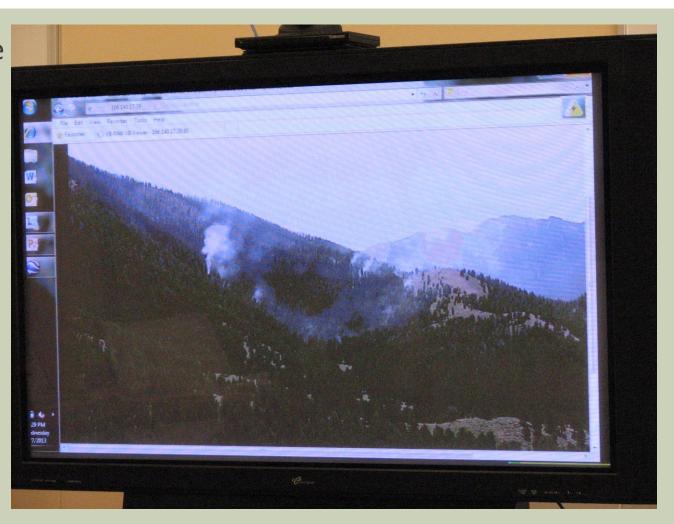
# **CURRENT PROJECTS**

Monitoring backcountry wildfire



# **CURRENT PROJECTS**

Real time footage at a community meeting



## **CURRENT PROJECTS**

#### Aquatic and Terrestrial Invasives Mitigation

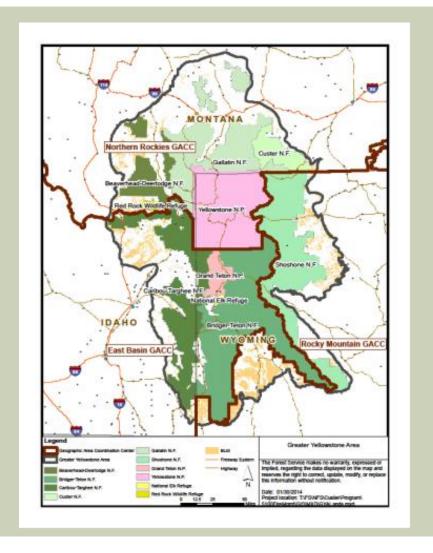
- Working with the AIS and Weeds subcommittees on mitigation and education
- Successful "Hotsy" proposal
- Initial stages of developing early deployment weed wash stations



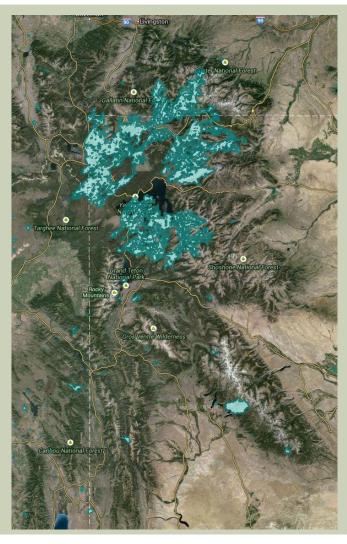
## **CORE MISSION EFFORTS**

Continually working to improve resource sharing and boundary fire coordination

- More efficient dispatching
- Shared local incident management
- Coordinated public information efforts
- Coordinated wildfire management strategies

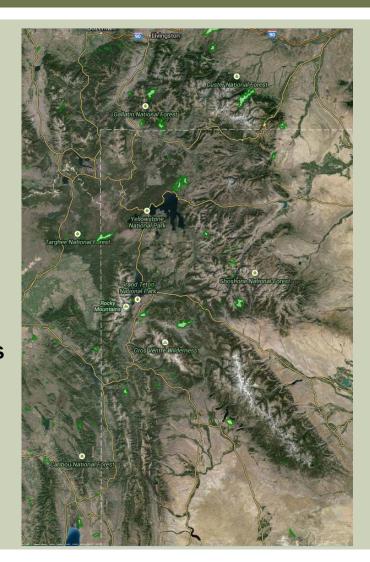


# FIRE HISTORY 1980 - PRESENT



1980s

1990s

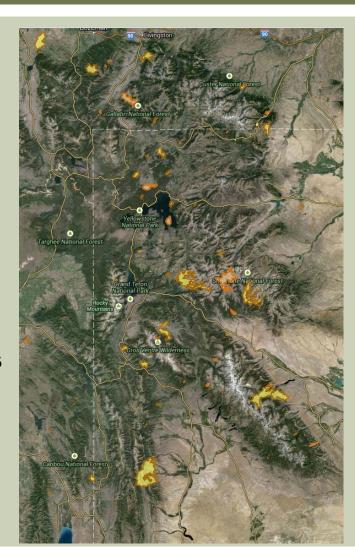


# FIRE HISTORY 1980 - PRESENT

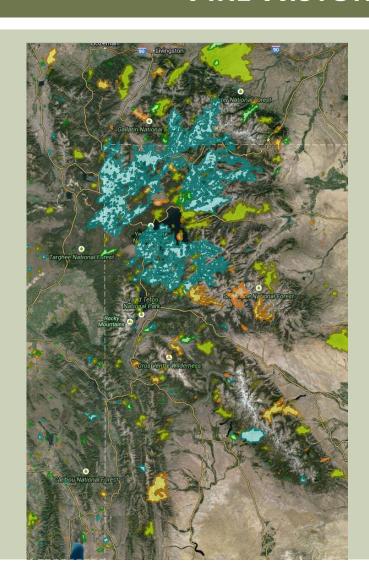


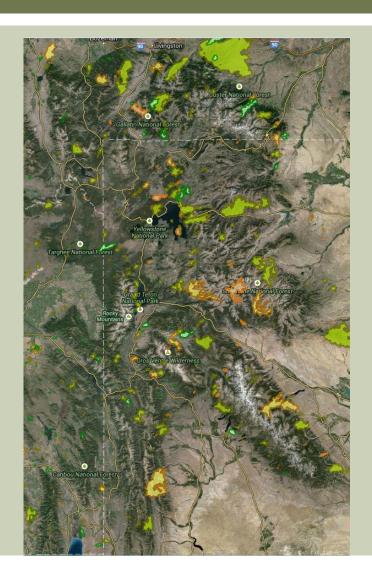
2000s

2010s



# FIRE HISTORY 1980 - PRESENT





# VEGETATION CONDITIONS

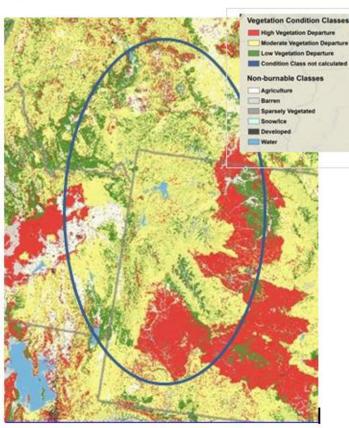
#### Vegetation

The Landfire Vegetation Condition Class (VCC) quantifies the amount that current vegetation has departed from the simulated historical vegetation reference conditions based on changes to species composition, structural stage, and canopy closure. Three condition classes describe:

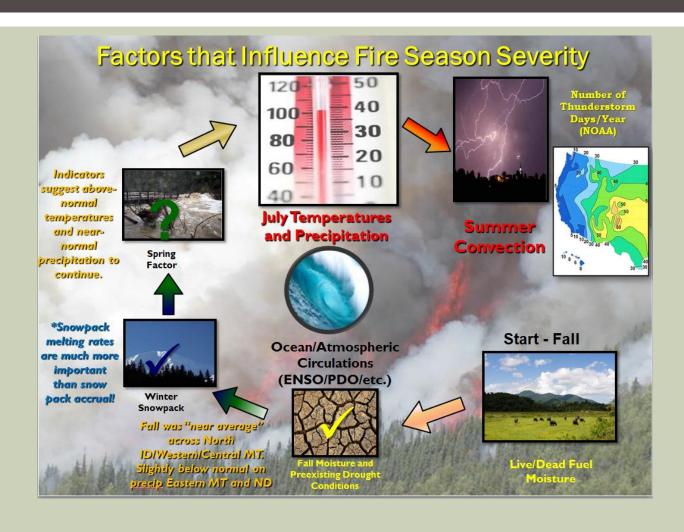
- -low departure (VCC 1- green),
- moderate departure (VCC 2 yellow), and
   high departure (VCC 3 red).

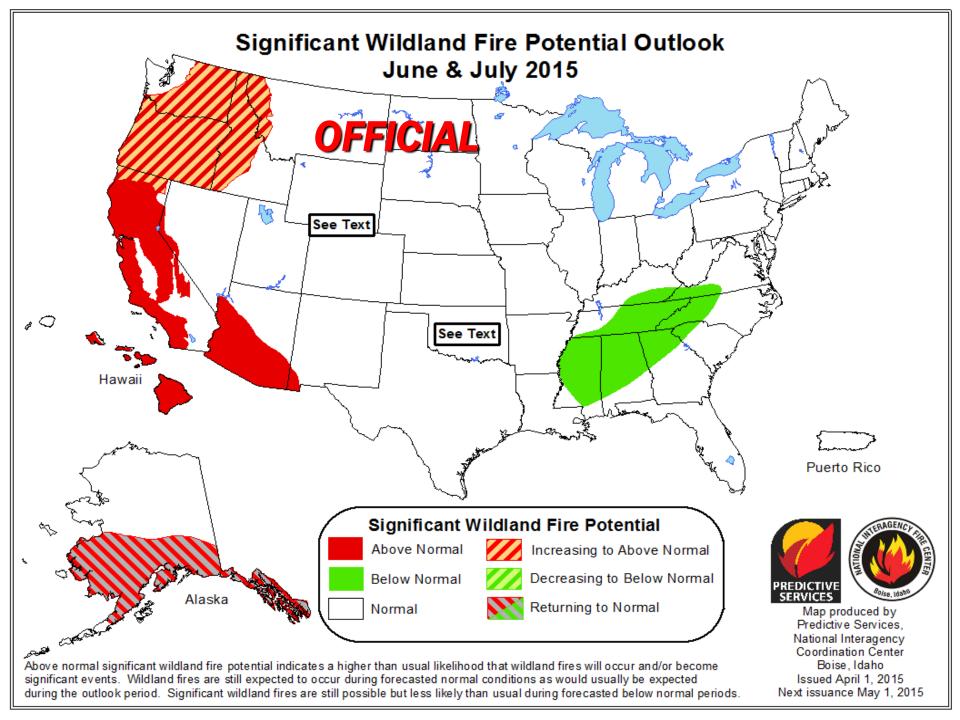
Most of the GYA is portrayed as either low or moderate departure from reference conditions. Areas with low departure are typically at the higher elevations, with the lower elevation Wyoming high desert lands on the southern and eastern sides of the GYA rated as a high departure.

Map Source: Land Fire



# 2015 FIRE SEASON???





## **Q**UESTIONS

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