

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fire Activity Report



2002

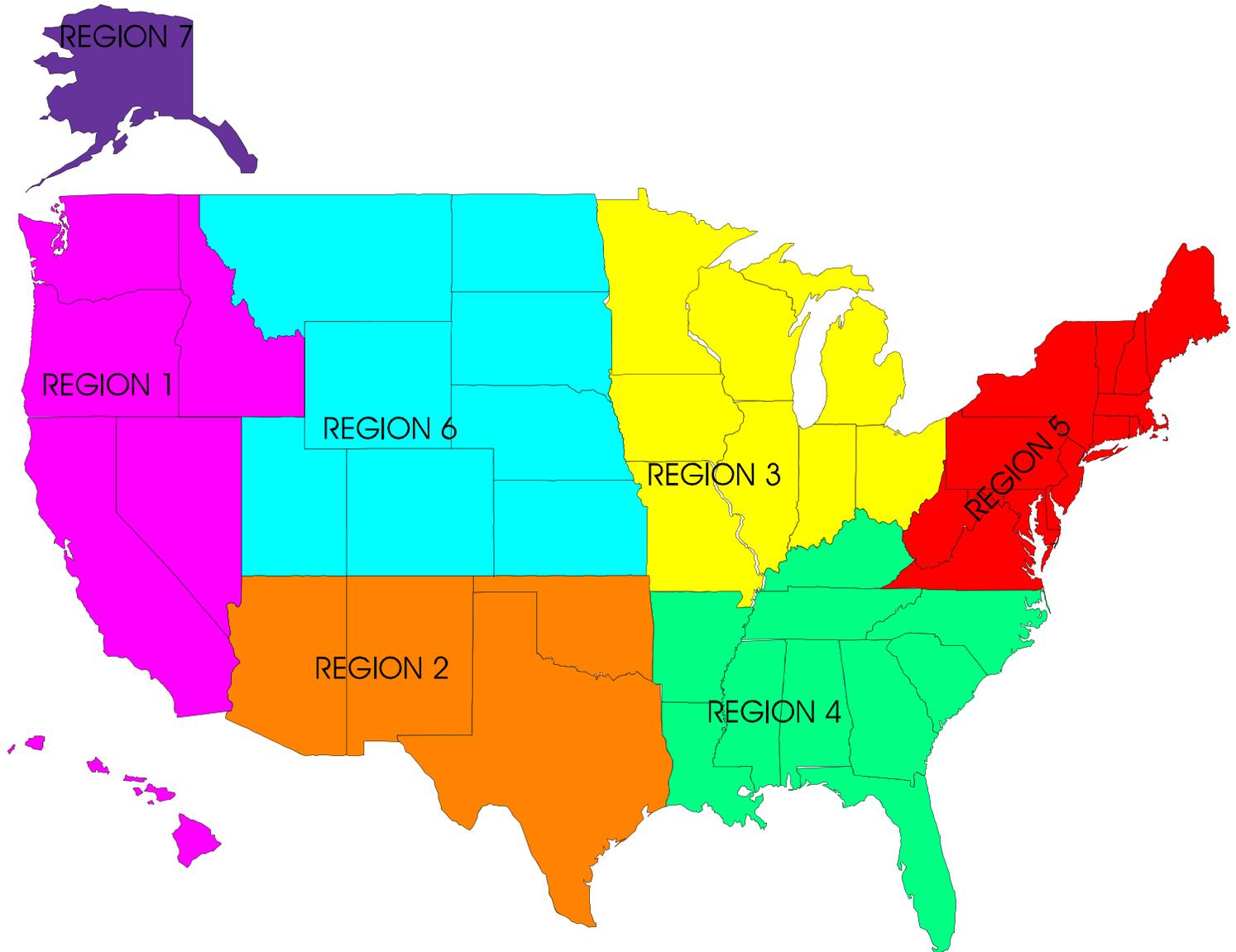
TABLE OF CONTENTS

2002 Fire Statistics

Regional Map	i
Fire Summaries	
Region 1	1
Region 2	3
Region 3	5
Region 4	10
Region 5	12
Region 6	15
Region 7	18
Fire Management Activity Map	20
Wildland Fires	
Number / Acres	21
By State	22
By Refuge	
Region 1	23
Region 2	25
Region 3	26
Region 4	27
Region 5	28
Region 6	29
Region 7	30
By Cause	31
By Size Class	31
10-Day Period	32
Treatments (Non-WUI)	
Number / Acres	33
By State	34
By Refuge	
Region 1	36
Region 2	37

Region 3	38
Region 4	39
Region 5	40
Region 6	41
Region 7	42
Wildland-Urban Interface Treatments	
Number / Acres	43
By State	44
By Refuge	
Region 1	45
Region 2	46
Region 3	47
Region 4	48
Region 5	49
Region 6	50
Region 7	51
1998 - 2002 Statistics	
Region 1	52
Region 2	54
Region 3	56
Region 4	58
Region 5	60
Region 6	62
Region 7	64
Regions 1-7	66
False Alarms	68
Support Actions	68
1993 - 2002 Statistics	
Wildland Fires	69
Treatments	70
Department of the Interior - 2002	
Wildland Fires	71
Prescribed Burns	72

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE Regional Map



REGION



It was the fourth year of drought in the Region. We struggled through with 35% to 75% of normal precipitation and snowpack. It was another extremely busy fire season, and a record amount of time was spent participating in wildland fire suppression. The largest fire in Oregon's recorded history, the Biscuit Fire, burned nearly 500,000 acres. The year was characterized by setting a record for the earliest and longest for National Preparedness Level V. However, throughout the extreme fire activity in the Region, *safety* remained paramount and no serious injuries occurred to FWS personnel.

The Region had a record-breaking fire season in many categories. Numerous personnel traveled across the West to assist other Regions and agencies. Severity requests were received and approved for eight refuge complexes. San Diego finally received sufficient precipitation to end severity December 15, 2002. However, fire season continued in mid-January as the Santa Ana winds continued to blow.

Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation (ESR) was requested for damages resulting from four wildfires. ESR funds continued on seven fires from the previous 2 years. Due to the high cost and number of plans received, Department is currently short of funds to meet all projects within the approved plans. The future is still uncertain if total funding will be available.

The National Fire Plan continued to occupy a great deal of time throughout the Region. Data requests with short deadlines were handled well by field fire staffs. They worked extremely hard and safely in performing both their NFP duties and other fire management obligations.

Staffing recruitment and retention remains a concern throughout Region 1. Loss of key individuals and finding qualified replacements continues to be a challenge. As with other Regions, certain locations are more difficult than others to staff with qualified personnel.

Hazard fuel reduction and habitat management project accomplishment were 40,200+ acres, a 55% increase from 2001. There is a direct correlation between staffing levels and target accomplishment, as the Region was able to fill most of the Hazard Fuels (9263 approved) positions with well-qualified personnel.

Contractor use for NFP activities was greatly expanded throughout the Region. Approximately 90% of all Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) projects and nearly 15% of hazardous fuels work were accomplished with contracts. Region 1 accounted for nearly 75% of the Service's contractor usage. Additional contracts for hazard fuels projects could be awarded with commensurate funding increases for contracted projects.

Air quality and endangered species issues continue to be a growing concern throughout significant portions of the West. Variations in laws and processes between air quality regulators add to the confusion in the field. The use of fire as a habitat management tool remains tenuous.

The Rural Fire Assistance Program (RFA) continues to be a big success, and was well received by rural communities. The Region distributed \$150,000 to rural fire departments in Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho.

Region 1 completed WUI projects for 18,500+ acres, with an additional 6,000 acres under contract in various stages of partial completion. These projects were completed primarily by contractors, but occasionally with refuge personnel. The vast majority of WUI projects were accomplished off refuge lands on or near neighboring communities. Wildland Urban Interface funds were also used throughout the Region to implement prevention and education projects.

Jones & Stokes (consulting firm) was contracted to assist in the development of a “pilot” Fire Monitoring Plan, which utilizes appropriate protocols from the National Park Service Fire Monitoring Handbook. A core working group consisting of Regional Office staff, Refuge Managers, Biologists, and Fire Management Officers was created at the annual FMO meeting. The group will review proposals from Jones & Stokes and assess the practicality of developing Regionwide monitoring standards.

Wrap-Up:

The Regional Director continued with regular NFP briefings. These included the RFMC, Ecological Services, Contracting & General Services, Budget and Finance, Personnel, and Diversity and Human Rights.

The Region served on three different MAC groups. The RFMC chaired the PNW MAC through extreme fire activity.

The Region represents the Service on the Technical Fire Management (TFM) steering committee and has our first Region 1 student enrolled.

The Region participates on several Incident Management Teams (Type I, II and III).

REGION



In Region 2, the 2002 fire season started as usual in January, with wildfire activity continuing through the winter months in the western and southern-most areas of the Region on the Colorado River, Lower Rio Grande and the Gulf Coast of Texas, and ending with our last wildfire occurring in Oklahoma on New Years Eve. Arizona and New Mexico, affected by extended drought and little winter precipitation, set up for and experienced the worst wildfire season on record. In total, State and Federal agencies in Arizona and New Mexico had 4,573 fires with over 974,000 acres burned. Region 2 assisted this effort with over 160 assignments filled by employees from Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico totaling 3,092 person days in wildfire support actions. While support actions were notable, Region 2 refuges were busy with wildfires on Service lands and fires threatening our boundaries; these suppression actions totaled 228 fires for over 22,000 acres.

Region 2 requested 270 days of severity funding through eight requests for Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The first severity requests for the Region were submitted in March for the refuges in Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico; these severity requests were extended through mid July. Both engines and additional management staff were detailed in to cover critical staffing shortages and provide additional suppression support as fires were quickly exceeding the capabilities of initial attack resources. In July a request was made for the Lower Colorado River Refuges, in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, to provide 7-day initial attack within the Colorado River Interagency Fire Groups area of responsibility. The last severity

request was for the South Texas Refuge Complex for August and September to hire additional firefighters to cover daily initial attack on Refuge lands.

Refuges suppressed 21 wildfires fires in Arizona, 23 in New Mexico, 7 in Oklahoma, and 169 in Texas. The largest fires on Fish and Wildlife Service lands were the 1,117-acre Center fire and 5,300-acre City Hall fire on Buenos Aires NWR, 1,890-acre Oil Field fire McFaddin, NWR, 4,028-acre Chocbayou fire Brazoria NWR , and the 424-acre Hippy fire on Cibola NWR. The Region had its first dedicated-use helicopter contract in South Texas in 2002. This resource proved invaluable for initial attack along the Lower Rio Grande River, stopping fires at initial attack and thus not requiring commitment of national resources for extended attack during periods of critical shortages at Planning Level 5.

The hazardous fuels program took a back seat to suppression actions; however, the Region was aggressive in taking every opportunity to complete prescribed burn and mechanical projects on the Refuges; 85 projects were completed, treating 70,234 acres. Considerable progress was also made in the Wildland Urban Interface program, with an additional 28 projects that reduced the fire threat to local communities on 3,951 acres.

Rural fire assistance played a critical role in providing needed training and equipment to local fire departments in 2002. The Region distributed over \$142, 000 to 37 fire departments in four States. Refuges in Region 2 are remotely located, and are dependent on small rural fire departments for wildfire suppression assistance. These departments often have insufficient funds to

provide needed safety equipment and required training, which limits their use on refuge wildfires. Funds granted to the fire departments were prioritized for buying personal protective equipment and providing training, which led to recruitment and hiring opportunities from motivated volunteer firefighters. Funding for this program limited grants to only a small percentage of our cooperators. Future funding increases to the program will improve firefighter safety, increase suppression capabilities, and provide avenues for cooperation and collaboration with our local governments.

Region 2 continues to be a leader in interagency support and cooperation in the Fish and Wildlife Service. We host two positions in the Southwest Area GACC, the Chief of Predictive Services, and a Dispatcher/Training Assistant working the fire season at the Southwest Coordination Center and winters at the Fire Use Training Academy. The Region also hosts a dispatcher at the Texas Interagency Coordination Center, and provides funding for shared dispatch positions in four coordination centers in New Mexico and Arizona.

Training proved to be a great success in Region 2 in 2002. We presented Fire Management Leadership for Agency Administrators to 27 Fish and Wildlife Service managers from across the nation. In Texas, FWS partnered with the Texas Forest Service, USDA Forest Service, National Park Service, and local fire departments to present two fire training academies. Combined, these academies trained more than 1,300 firefighters in 46 subject areas of operational and fire support positions. The Fish and Wildlife Service plays a critical role in providing instructors for operations courses, bringing instructors with the depth of experience in multiple fuel types and geographic areas to provide quality training. Throughout the rest of the Region, FWS fire

staff participated as instructors at zone fire academies and interagency sponsored courses, and provided annual refresher and developmental training to refuge employees.

2002 brought the Federal Interagency Wildland Firefighters Medical Qualifications Standards to the Southwest as the pilot Region. Many difficulties were experienced with implementation from lack of contract medical facilities, extended delays in appointment scheduling, confusion between Refuge Law Enforcement Officer and firefighter requirements, no clear roles and responsibilities for personnel offices or fire managers, and clearance notifications took from 1 to 69 days to clear employees to take the Pack Test. It goes without saying that implementation presented multiple challenges in the midst of a severe fire season. With close coordination between the Medical Program Manager, the Service Fire Management Coordinator, and Regional Fire Management Officer, we overcame the issues encountered and enhanced the effectiveness of the program for 2003.

The Region saw many staffing changes in 2002. These changes brought new ideas, experience and knowledge, enhancing the Regional Fire Management program. These changes included the addition of Lorene Guffey, WUI Coordinator; Tricia Roller, Prescribed Fire Specialist, and Kim Osborn, Training Assistant FUTA/Dispatcher at SWCC, to the Regional office staff. Refuges saw the addition of Mike Davis, FMO; John Thornburg, AFMO; Don Kearney, Prescribed Fire Specialist to New Mexico; Chris Wilcox, AFMO Buenos Aires NWR; James McCray, Fuels Specialist, Lower Colorado Interagency Fire Group to Arizona; Candice Dolbier, FMO Attwater Prairie Chicken NWR, and David Hall, WUI Coordinator, Balcones Canyonlands NWR in Texas.

REGION

Region 3 is known as the Great Lakes and Big Rivers Region. It encompasses 53 National Wildlife Refuges and 13 Wetland Management Districts scattered throughout the eight Midwestern states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The Region is broken into three fire management Zones, each with a Zone FMO overseeing operations.

2002 was a year of growth and accomplishment in the Region's fire management program. The Region continued along the path begun in 2001 of increasing the professionalism of fire management operations through staffing additions, training, and enhanced interagency involvement.

With the advent of the National Fire Plan in 2001, initial steps were taken to increase the professional fire staff in the Region. Six new prescribed fire specialist positions were filled, increasing the total Regional fire FTEs from 14 to 20. 2002 saw this process further expand to meet the requirements of the National Fire Plan, with 20 new permanent and 42 seasonal fire positions added throughout the Region, bringing the total fire FTEs up to 56, and tripling the professional fire funded staff. Also notable -- this was the first year that Region 3 employed temporary firefighters during the fire season.

The additional positions allowed the Region to accomplish more fuels treatment projects for more acres than in any previous year. 2002 was the first year that the Service was required to establish fuels treatment accomplishment targets by the Department of the Interior. Regional fuels treatment targets were established for FY 2001 totaling 40,471 acres and included 10,188

acres of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) projects and 30,283 acres of hazard fuels reduction projects. Although some areas of the Region received poor weather (including the wettest summer on record through much of the Lake States), the Region still managed to complete over 300 projects totaling 66,108 acres during the fiscal year. Accomplishments included WUI projects totaling 13,641 acres and HFR projects for 52,467 acres. The combined acreage resulted in 163% of the Region's target goals for FY 2002.

Fire management planning efforts were also noteworthy this year. At the start of the year, only 40% of the refuges in the Region had completed Fire Management Plans covering 1995 and 2000 planning requirements. By the end of the year, 85% of the units in the Region were covered by an approved plan, and 12 of the 13 remaining plans were completed and in various stages of the public review and final approval process. This included plans for all the National Fish Hatcheries and satellite refuges throughout the Region. The final plan is currently being worked on and should be in place by spring 2003, bringing Region 3 fully in compliance with fire management planning requirements.

Significant increases were also seen in the interagency support arena this year. The number of Service resources dispatched to interagency incidents was more than four times the maximum number in any previous year.

All FTS weather stations in the Region were upgraded to the GOES system this year. The updates should help the stations keep pace with technology, and will be critical for meeting future planning needs. In conjunction with the new fire positions, the

ability to analyze weather data should help us achieve our objectives through better prescription development.

The Rural Fire Assistance Program (RFA) was a big success again this year. More than \$240,000 was distributed in RFA grants to 53 rural fire departments in seven States during the year. Regional Contract Specialist Ken Kaseforth was instrumental in this program, resulting in his winning the 2002 National Fire Plan (NFP) award for Community Assistance, one of only six individual NFP awards given during 2002; the award was presented at a banquet in New Orleans by Interior Secretary Norton in January 2003.

Individual reports from the Region's three Zones follow.

WEST ZONE: Minnesota

The refuges and wetland management districts in Minnesota have been aligned into the West Zone of Region 3, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. The West Zone consists of Agassiz NWR, Big Stone NWR, Crane Meadows NWR, Detroit Lakes WMD, Fergus Falls WMD, Hamden Slough NWR, Litchfield WMD, Minnesota Valley NWR, Morris WMD, Rice Lake NWR, Rydell NWR, Sherburne NWR, Tamarac NWR, and Windom WMD. Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge is the host station for the Zone Fire Management Officer.

In 2002, the West Zone completed 205 fuels treatment projects totaling 32,997 acres, including 910 acres of mechanical treatment WUI projects and 5,423 acres of Rx burn WUI projects. Thirty-five wildfires occurred during the year, burning 739 acres in the Zone.

The Zone fire program is staffed by a Zone FMO, a District FMO, two refuge FMOs (Sherburne, Litchfield), and six Prescribed Fire Specialists. In addition, the program

hired fire program technicians (3), career seasonals, and temporary firefighters in 2002. The Zone also includes the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center (MIFC). The MIFC Center Manager is an FWS employee, and support dispatch staff are partially funded by the Service. In development for 2003 is a fuels module which will be based out of Big Stone NWR in west central Minnesota. The crew will consist of a module leader, an assistant and three to four crew members.

Numerous pieces of fire equipment were added to the Zone this year to further increase our ability to accomplish fuels treatment projects and support interagency suppression operations. New equipment purchased included seven type 6 engines, two tracked vehicles (bombardier style), and a terra torch.

The 2002 wildfire year saw record participation levels from FWS personnel in the West Zone. FWS personnel completed 105 assignments through the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center, accounting for 7.3% of the center's mobilization efforts -- a 420% increase over the 2001 mobilization numbers of 25 (0.83% of resources dispatched through the center).

Zone resources also assisted numerous other refuges and interagency partners on prescribed fire implementation during the year including the US Forest Service and National Park Service on Rx fire assignments at Pipestone NM, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, and Superior NF, and refuges in Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Personnel also participated on FWS severity assignments in Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota and Nebraska.

Detailers from FWS stations in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Texas along with Minnesota BIA, Minnesota DNR, three fuels modules from the National Park Service and

FWS, and smoke jumpers from BLM in Boise, Idaho, were included in the 30 detailers brought in to assist with fuels treatment projects in the Zone this year.

Participation with interagency task forces, working teams, and committees continued during the year. The added depth of the new fire funded positions will allow for increased integration and team building with the interagency community in the future.

The Zone continues to assess needs and provide developmental opportunities for Service employees and staff in fire management. The Zone hosted or assisted with instruction of S-130/190 (multiple locations), annual firefighter refreshers (multiple), two sessions of S-290, S-131, and S-390 during the year. One employee went to the Prescribed Fire Training Center in Tallahassee, Florida, and the Zone continues to participate in the FWS Fire Management Mentoring Program as both mentors and mentees.

EAST ZONE: Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana

The East Zone of Region 3 consists of 11 National Wildlife Refuges and 3 Wetland Management Districts scattered across the four-State area of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. 2002 was a marginal year for the Zone, with winter hanging on longer than usual and a wet spring. However, early April brought some relief and a highlight when Big Oaks NWR and PFS Brian Winters were able to burn over 13,000 acres, 6,000 of which were associated with WUI. The remainder of the Zone continued to struggle with the weather, but by the end of the year had completed 92 burns and treated over 20,000 acres. The Zone also experienced 7 wildfires for 1,466 acres during the year.

These accomplishments were achieved in a large part due to some very committed

people, including many non-fire funded individuals throughout the Zone. Awards from the Zone FMO were presented to Big Oaks PFS Brian Winters, Necedah's Fire Technician Mike Belsky, Leopold WMD's Fire Technician Sean Sallmann, Horicon's Fire Technician Jon Krapfl, Great River's ROS Candy Chambers, Squaw Creek's ROS Rick Speer, and St. Croix WMD's ROS Dave Bolin for their exemplary efforts during the year.

On the down side, we experienced an eye-opening accident on the Fox River NWR when a prescribed fire unexpectedly smoked the adjacent county road for a few minutes. Despite signing, warning lights and assigned personnel on the roadway, two vehicles collided within the smoke and one individual suffered minor injuries. As a result of the accident and investigation, the Region implemented interim policy for traffic control when burning adjacent to or near roadways. A long-term policy will be in place for the 2003 season and may be a model for the rest of the Service to use in the future.

In addition to Rx burns, multiple WUI projects were implemented, including two large projects that made the top 20 projects in the nation for DOI. The first project at Necedah NWR involves the creation of an 18-mile firebreak along the east side of the refuge to allow for a defensible boundary between the refuge and the town of Necedah. The project will consist of removing jack pine fuels that have historically resulted in catastrophic fires. The second project is a similar effort at Seney NWR to protect the communities of Germfask and Seney.

It was also a good year for equipment procurement with the arrival of two new type 6 engines from S&S Equipment for Necedah and Leopold, and an F550 cab/chassis for Big Oaks. Three additional

Model 52 type 6's are on order for St. Croix, Horicon and Seney, and will hopefully arrive in time for the 2003 fire season. In addition to the engines, the Zone acquired three 6x6 Polaris Rangers, a 6x6 Polaris Sportsman, two 4x4 ATVs, four PFS/FPT vehicles, and one crew vehicle.

Large changes came to the Zone this year with the addition of Zone FMO Clifford Berger, who took the Illinois and Missouri stations off FMO Zellmer's plate, along with Iowa from the western Zone. His addition was a welcome one, and should help the fire program do a much better job of addressing the southern part of the Region's needs. Other personnel changes included the addition of PFS Matt Plagenz at Necedah NWR, PFS Gary Lindsay at Seney NWR, and by early 2003 PFS Joel Keem at St. Croix WMD. These positions, along with the timely hiring of seasonal firefighters, are staging the Zone for good things to come.

SOUTH ZONE: Illinois, Iowa, Missouri

The South Zone of Region 3 encompasses 17 National Wildlife Refuge System field units in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri and includes Crab Orchard, Cypress Creek, Illinois River, Mark Twain Complex, Middle Mississippi River, Two Rivers, Upper Missouri Savanna District, DeSoto, Neal Smith, Port Louisa, Upper Missouri Driftless Area, Upper Missouri McGregor District, Union Slough, Iowa WMD, Big Muddy, Great River, Mingo, Squaw Creek, and Swan Lake.

Eighty-five burns were completed in the Zone this year, treating 6,973 acres. In Illinois there were 12 burns completed for a total of 404 acres, in Iowa 47 burns completed for a total of 4,732 acres, and in Missouri there were 26 burns completed for a total of 1,837 acres. Two WUI projects were also completed in the Zone for a total of 26 acres. This was accomplished with much needed assistance from collateral duty

fire staff on the field stations and some assistance from fire crews coming down from other Zones and helping out in Iowa.

There were a total of 11 wildfires that burned 801.8 acres in the South Zone this year. Illinois had 2 for 10.1 acres, Iowa had 6 for 85.7 acres, and Missouri had 7 for a total of 760 acres. The highlight for the wildfire season was the arrest and conviction of an arsonist who lit numerous fires in and around Squaw Creek NWR. This conviction was unprecedented in that the Service received full reimbursement for all costs associated with the fire trespass, a first for the Service nationally. An excellent job of wildfire investigation and interviewing was done by Service Special Agent Jagodzinski.

The South Zone FMO position was filled at the end of August with the hiring of Cliff Berger. He is stationed at the Mark Twain Complex Headquarters in Quincy, Illinois. Currently we have one career seasonal Bio. Tech position, Kim Rawnsley at Crab Orchard. Two new Prescribed Fire Specialist positions were also added at Neal Smith and Port Louisa this year, and additional positions are slated to be added in 2003. These new positions will greatly assist in spreading out the work load in the Zone and will free up some time for the permanent refuge staff, who have been shouldering a large part of this work load. Many refuges in the Zone used AD hires to assist on prescribed burns this year.

The Service contributed to the grand opening of the Missouri-Iowa Interagency Coordination Center (MOCC) in 2002. Having a dispatch center servicing this area resulted in the first-ever interagency hand crew being dispatched from the State of Iowa. Numerous Service personnel from the Zone assisted interagency partners on western wildfire and Homeland Security details.

The Zone received a new Type 6 engine late in the year that will be stationed at Port Louisa. Also with year-end funds, a F-450 chassis/52 unit, F-250, and 4x4 ATV were purchased to assist with fire operations.

Overall, 2002 was a very good year for the Region 3 fire management program. Enhancements in professional fire staff, training, equipment, and planning efforts

were significant and place the Region in position for a bright future. As our team grows, we will continue to improve our fire management operations, interagency cooperation, and overall fire management professionalism. We look forward to the future of fire management in Region 3 of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

REGION



Region 4 had 99 wildland fires covering 143,381 acres in 2002. 114,314 acres were burned by one fire. This large fire, which burned over 100,000 acres, was at the Okefenokee Refuge in Georgia. Refuge fire staff at the ARM Loxahatchee NWR in south Florida assisted their neighbors with one wildland fire for 1,830 acres. Besides wildland fires, there were 295 prescribed fires conducted involving 130,337 acres. 184,337 acres were treated for hazardous fuel reduction projects during FY 2002.

Extreme drought conditions in the Southeastern Region affected the timing of certain prescribed burns, but the Southeastern Region achieved 100% of the target prescribed burns. These drought conditions continue to provide a management challenge to balance prescribed burning and wildland fire suppression programs.

The Southeastern Region was moderately busy during the spring fire season. The majority of the fires took place in Georgia and Florida, then Louisiana and North Carolina. The total number of fires during the spring was 90.

The Southeastern Region is within the Southern Area Geographical Area; during the fall fire season there were 9 weeks of steady, progressive fire activity. The southern area was at a PL 4 for 30 days, and then at PL 5 for 45 days due to the western fire season. There were 16 large fires within the southern area, and numerous smaller fires. The fall fire season was uneventful due to the abundance of precipitation in the southern area.

The southern area had five States with FEMA Fire Suppression Assistance Grants in the fall, and one in the spring. The States

involved were Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, and South Carolina.

Six stations burning over 67,743 acres, even with the extreme drought conditions, accounted for 50% of the Region's Rx acreage and 40% of the number of burns. During the summer we briefed the Regional Director about the out-of-Region fire situation, Regional contributions, and the drought conditions of the Southeastern Region.

Eastern Assist: Support was provided locally to other agencies on approximately 16 fires in various parts of the Region.

Due to the September 11th attack in 2001, terrorist threats were still underhand. There was a call of mainly security law enforcement personnel. FWS assisted Shasta Dam and other parts of the United States by sending 60 law enforcement (SEC1s) and three other positions to help support Homeland Security.

Southwestern and Western Assists: With the active western and southwestern season, there were 147 overhead positions and 42 firefighters that went on 14-day assignments. The Southeastern Region also supplied a few Type VI engines with crews for the fires.

For wildland fires, we supplied 100 individuals and filled 17 overhead team assignment requests. Some individuals went out two or three times during the summer season. Nationally, the preparedness level was at PL V for approximately 65 days. The Southern Area deployed their two Incident Management Teams, as well as their two Area Command Teams to the West for fire assignments.

Howard Poitevint, Regional Wildland Fire Specialist, and Terri Jenkins, District 2 FMO, spent one week in August training the military at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Bob Eaton accepted the position of Assistant Regional Fire Management Coordinator in August.

Sue Grace began service with the Southeastern Region in 2002 as the western Regional Fire Ecologist. She is stationed at the Fire Management Field Office in Tallahassee, Florida.

Dave Cann also began service with the Southeastern Region during 2002 as the Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator for District 7. Dave is stationed at Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR.

Kelley Van Druten transferred from Region 2 (Aransas NWR) to Alligator River NWR, where she serves as Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator for District 1.

Chet Foyle accepted the position of Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator for District 4 in December. He is stationed at St. Marks NWR. He transferred from the South Carolina Forestry Commission.

Heidi Hubbs transferred from Region 2 (Wichita Mountains NWR) in December to fill the District 4 FMO position at St. Marks NWR in Florida.

Jeremy Keller came on board in December as the Regional Wildland Urban Interface Specialist. Jeremy transferred from the USFS in Idaho.

Ken McLaughlin, Regional Prescribed Fire Specialist, retired in December.

Within the Southern Area Geographic boundaries, Region 2 FWS has a new employee stationed at the Texas Interagency

Coordination Center. That individual is Joe Perez.

Pat Boucher, Region 4 FWS Assistant Area Coordinator, works very closely with Regions 2 and 5 to ensure that their individuals are mobilized, their fires and burns are in the situation report, and receive training announcements.

Dusty Dendy of Noxubee NWR hosted S-271, Interagency Helicopters training. He also was Lead instructor for S-211 and S-212, saws, pumps, and water for the National Park Service in Mississippi. He also taught PLDO in Texas for McFaddin NWR in Region 2. Dusty also gave a short course for prescribed burning at Mississippi State University.

The Southeastern Region hosted the NFDRS course at NCTC in the fall. This was the first course taught in the East, after it was rewritten. Pat Boucher was course coordinator.

Pat, the FWS Assistant Area Coordinator, has been the Lead on ROSS application implementation for the Southern Area. She has instructed three ROSS dispatch courses, and to date has four more scheduled for 2003. The Southern Area was the first geographical area to start instructing ROSS to dispatchers.

Three of our District FMOs are now on our Type I (Red) and II (Blue) Overhead Teams. Three of our Regional Office staff are now on these teams as well.

Roger Boykin and Sami Gray were each awarded National Fire Plan Awards in January 2003 for their outstanding accomplishments in carrying out the National Fire Plan during FY 2002.

REGION



Five additional positions, four of which are associated with National Fire Plan funding, joined the Regional Fire Management Office in 2002. Gerald Vickers, formerly with Maryland DNR, and Bob Harris, from Forest Service Region 8 at Cherokee National Forest, filled the Wildland Urban Interface Assistant positions for the South and North Zones of the Region, respectively. Both positions are located at refuges, but are supervised by the Regional Fire Coordinator. Nancy Basta joined the staff in August as Administrative Officer, having worked previously for the Virginia Field Office of Ecological Services. Victor Beach (from Region 5 Division of Realty) and Catherine Hibbard (from the Endangered Species Division of the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office) joined the Regional Office in Hadley to provide additional administrative support to the Regional Fire Management Program. Growth in the Regional Fire Management office necessitated a move in spring 2002 from co-located facilities at Great Dismal Swamp NWR headquarters to a separate office trailer. The new trailer contains four offices and a conference room, and accommodates Regional WUI/RFA Coordinator Steven Hubner, Regional Fire Ecologist Gary Kemp, Administrative Officer Nancy Basta, and RFMC Allen Carter.

Joe Krish was selected as Fire Management Officer at the Chesapeake Marshlands NWR Complex, and arrived in September. Joe had worked for the National Park Service at Grand Canyon National Park as Assistant FMO, and managed helicopter operations at the Park. This is the first time the Complex has had a dedicated FMO, and Joe's knowledge and experience are most welcome at this highly active site.

Tim Craig arrived at Great Dismal Swamp NWR in July as the new FMO; he replaced Gary Kemp, who assumed the Regional Fire Ecologist position. Tim served as Law Enforcement Officer and collateral duty FMO at Patuxent Research Refuge, and prior to that assisted in fire management and law enforcement programs at several National Park Service stations around the country.

If 2001 was a severe drought year in the Northeast, 2002 broke all records in the southern and mid-Atlantic portions of the Region. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware, May-September was the driest summer on record and the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) exceeded 700 in August, the highest ever recorded in that area. Statewide burn bans and water restrictions were imposed in most States from Pennsylvania southward. Moister conditions in the fall relieved the drought in the Northeast.

The summer drought was reflected in the very active wildfire season in Virginia and Maryland. Great Dismal Swamp NWR fire crews responded to 6 lightning-caused fires on the refuge in July and August, but all were controlled at under an acre in size. Blackwater NWR staff responded to 2 large marsh fires on March 10 – a 1,100-acre fire which threatened a local community just south of the refuge, and a 1,200-acre fire at Prime Hook NWR in Delaware which threatened several beach communities adjacent to the refuge boundary. In August, Blackwater staff, engines, and equipment assisted Maryland DNR on a complex of 6 lightning-caused wildfires in Somerset County. Staff responded to the 1,000-acre Oriole fire on August 8 which burned in marsh and woods, threatened homes, and caused evacuation of residents. Fire

behavior at both the Somerset Complex and the Oriole fire was severe and far exceeded “typical” fire behavior. In addition to these large fires, Blackwater staff responded to 7 wildfires on the refuge, fires threatening the refuge, and 18 additional fires on State and private land at the request of the Maryland Forest Service. Fires on 195 acres of refuge land, 850 acres of State land, and 3,275 acres of private land were suppressed with the assistance of Blackwater staff. In the New England District, 5 wildfires involving 11 agency acres occurred on refuges in Maine and Connecticut. Firefighters from Maine refuges also assisted on 4 State fires caused by a lightning bust in early August.

Fire Management Plans were completed, or submitted for signature, for Back Bay, Eastern Virginia Rivers, Canaan Valley, Wallkill River, Erie, Cape May, Great Swamp, and Missisquoi Refuges.

2002 was a record year for prescribed burning in Region 5, in spite of limitations imposed by the summer drought and moist conditions in spring and fall. Several refuges were able to initiate burn programs in 2002 due to Fire Management Plan completion. In the Delmarva District, 16 individual burns totaling 448 acres were completed. Chesapeake Marshlands Complex tallied 10,823 acres of marsh and pine forest burning, including 2,019 acres of aerial ignition. The NJ-PA-NY District accomplished 510 acres of burning on 6 refuges. New England refuges conducted 32 burns for 305 acres. Though the District fell short of assigned targets, the accomplishment was significant given the very narrow windows due to weather conditions. FMOs and Regional Fire Management staff are to be commended for excellent coordination and assistance on these burns.

In the WUI program, 4,427 acres were treated for a cost of \$535,393. In the RFA

program, 23 grants worth a total of \$150,040 were issued to rural fire departments in Northeastern States.

Western suppression details occupied much staff time during the busy 2002 fire season. Gary Kemp and Gerald Vickers each worked numerous details as Task Force Leader and Type 2 Safety Officer, respectively. Blackwater staff provided a Dispatcher detail to the Eastern Interagency Coordination Center and an engine crew severity detail to Buenos Aires NWR. Mike Durfee served on several overhead positions in Colorado, Oregon, and Virginia. Of note was the New England District, where FWS put together two 20-person crews for the first time in the Region and also helped to manifest two NPS crews. Bob Harris served as Support Dispatcher on four separate details to Coordination Centers in Maine, South Dakota, and NICC.

Region 5 continued to provide fair share funding for operation of the Virginia Interagency Coordination Center and the Northeast Coordination Center in Maine. FWS provides the services of a temporary dispatcher at NECC.

District FMOs were involved in course instruction at the New York Fire Academy (Durfee) and 200 level courses for the Northeast Forest Fire Protection Commission (Vollick). Both FMOs also conducted several annual firefighter refresher sessions within their respective Districts.

Regional Fire Biologist Laura Mitchell completed oversight of the second year of the research study *Regional Grassland Breeding Bird Habitat Management Study*, oversight of the first year of the research project *Prescribed Fires in Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain Forests*, and provided project support for *Effects of Prescribed Burning on Marsh Nesting Birds*. Laura also

assisted refuges with literature surveys, technical assistance, review of Fire Management Plans and annual burn plans, and developing monitoring methodologies in conjunction with prescribed fire projects.

A \$494,000 fire equipment and cache building was completed at Great Dismal Swamp NWR in November. This DOI fire facilities project was completed in just 3 months and was purchased directly off GSA schedule, eliminating the need for Regional Office Engineering involvement.

A combination of year-end funds from the Fire Management Branch and Regional Preparedness funds enabled Region 5 to upgrade the 10 remaining FTS fire weather stations to NFDRS standards, including GOES satellite telemetry. All 14 FTS stations in the Region have now been upgraded.

REGION

In 2002, Region 6 experienced a very busy wildfire season, yet managed to have a productive prescribed fire season as well. Some States within the Region experienced drought conditions that led to a reduced amount of prescribed burning for some refuges, as well as an increase in wildfire activity. Region 6 completed a total of 287 prescribed burns, accomplishing 40,334 acres. Suppression action was performed on 87 wildfires totaling 2,618 acres burned on Service lands.

Growing pains continued to be a challenge. Vacancies within the Region have required extensive cooperation among the Zones and at the Regional Office level. The Region 6 fire staff as a whole has worked together to fill in wherever and whenever there has been a need. In June 2002, the Regional Fire Ecologist position was filled by Gale Green. With every position that was filled, it seemed as if another position was vacated. In August 2002, Phil Street left the Region to accept the Fire Management Branch Chief position in Boise. The RFMC position was filled by Jim Kelton in October 2002. Recruitment efforts are currently underway to fill the other vacancies.

Region 6 celebrated the success of completing all Fire Management Plans for burnable land in the Region. The Region distributed \$300,080 to fire departments in all eight States as part of the National Fire Plan's Rural Fire Assistance Program. Rural fire departments primarily used these funds for training, prevention, education, and equipment. The National Interagency Fire Plan Operational Reporting System (NIFPORS) was implemented, and all refuges are utilizing the system to meet project reporting requirements. Due to a very active fire season, numerous Region 6

employees provided assistance to support the national fire suppression effort.

CO/KS/NE ZONE

Organizational vacancies in 2002 plagued the CO/KS/NE Zone. The Eastern Kansas District FMO and the Sandhills District FMO, Prescribed Fire Specialist, and Engine Foreman position positions have been vacant for an extensive period. The Zone welcomed Jess Register, Deon Steinle and Jason Pankratz to the Region 6 fire program in 2002.

All the States in the Zone were in severity at one point or another during the year. Kansas went into severity in late March for several weeks. Northwest Kansas also went back into severity during August and September. The Nebraska Sandhills were in severity for 2 months during August and September. Colorado was in severity for the second year in a row from July 1 through the Labor Day weekend. Conditions in Colorado were extremely bad in 2002. Resources from all over the country supported an increased need for operational resources in the Nebraska and Colorado refuges. These resources were instrumental in reducing wildfire acres at the refuges. The Service developed an agreement with the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management to staff an interagency engine in the Brown's Park area.

Statistically, the Zone experienced a fairly typical wildfire season. Fifty-two wildfires were suppressed in the Zone for a total of 641 FWS burned acres. Fire crews assisted with the suppression of 13,523 non-Service burned mutual aid acres. The Zone was again very active in prescribed fire this year. Ninety-five burns were completed to treat 14,537 acres. The Zone facilitated a great deal of concurrent burning through the use

of a variety of cooperating agencies resources, as well as our own. BLM smokejumpers from Boise, Idaho, were used for planning and implementation this year in the Sandhills District, Western Kansas, and Eastern Kansas Districts.

WUI program accomplishments included the completion of two refuge hazard assessments, enhanced interagency and inter-State coordination and participation, with Rich Sterry taking the lead for FWS in the Zone.

MT/WY/UT ZONE

Two vacancies remain in the MT/WY/UT Zone - the AFMO position at Charles M. Russell and the Range Tech position at Jordan. The Zone welcomed Ben Pratt to the Region 6 fire program in 2002.

Wyoming had fires early in March, and was in severity from June through August. Montana continued into its fourth consecutive year of drought, with extreme fire behavior exhibited in May. Utah was also extremely dry throughout the fire season. Severity crews from across the nation assisted in interagency efforts that kept new starts to a minimum.

Things would have been much worse for the Zone if there had been even normal lightning activity. Nineteen wildfires were reported on Zone refuges, for a total of 958 FWS burned acres. Fire crews assisted with the suppression of 2,432 non-FWS mutual aid acres. The Zone's prescribed fire activity was well below average, primarily because of the drought and severity conditions. Roughly 1,389 acres were treated in 12 burn units in 2002.

WUI program accomplishments included the completion of one hazard assessment at Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery.

ND/SD Zone

North and South Dakota crews conducted 180 projects and treated a total of 24,408 acres in 2002. The Zone reported 26 wildfires for a total of 1,019 FWS acres burned.

2002 will be remembered as an unprecedented year of accidents and escapes, with four major incidents occurring within the Zone. These included: The Long Lake vehicle accident, the Huron engine rollover, the Koch escaped prescribed fire and the H. D. Johnson escaped prescribed fire. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured and no major private property damages occurred in any of these events.

Personnel implemented WUI information and education activities to promote Firewise and the Rangeland Fire Index. They also developed a *Living with Wildland Fire on the Prairie* publication that is related to the Great Plains. This material was distributed to all refuge offices in the Zone, and was made available to other offices in the Region.

Numerous training courses were taught by FWS personnel in the Zone during 2002; these included PFPI, S-390, S-234, S-200, several S-212, S-211, S-131, S-190, and S-130 courses. Zone, refuge and fire staff attended a total of 99 fire-related courses throughout the year.

The operational support provided by the North Dakota Interagency Dispatch Center (NDC) assisted interagency cooperators in conducting 20 prescribed burns totaling 3,499 acres and 738 wildfires that consumed 31,592 acres in the Zone. NDC also dispatched a total of 662 interagency employees, including 15 crews, 80 engines and 238 overhead to 94 interagency fire incidents in 18 States. This represents a 7% decrease from the total number of interagency employees dispatched last year,

but is slightly above the long-term dispatching average of 625 interagency employees. NDC dispatched 143 FWS personnel in 2002. Dispatch Center personnel worked a total of 1,626 person days (which equals approximately 20,000 hours) and provided interagency support in South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Arizona, Nebraska, Missouri and New Mexico.

REGION

2002 was an active year for fire occurrence in Alaska, ranking as the fifth most active since the mid-1950s, which is the extent to which reliable Statewide fire occurrence records have been kept. 543 fires burned over 2,202,688 acres in Alaska. Strong high pressure system development in May, lightning in June, July and August, and multiple cold front passages resulted in extended fire activity from the early human-caused portion of the season before green-up right into the fall.

There were 32 wildland fires that burned over 379,000 acres on Alaska National Wildlife Refuges in 2002. Eight of those fires burned across ownership boundaries. Thus, the 32 fires on refuges actually resulted in over 475,000 acres burned on an interagency basis. Five of the refuge fires were human caused, which accounted for 334 acres; the rest were lightning caused. The first fire of the year occurred on April 6 on Kodiak NWR; it was accidentally started by bear hunters. The last fire of the season occurred on September 23 on Yukon Flats NWR, and was an abandoned warming fire. Fires occurred on Arctic, Innoko, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Yukon Delta and Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuges. The largest fire occurred on Innoko NWR, and burned 108,362 acres on the refuge (152,962 acres total). Twenty-four of the fires were managed under the Limited Management option, receiving surveillance as the primary action. Two of those fires did burn onto private lands, and required additional suppression action for allotment or cabin protection. Six fires burned in Full Management Option areas. One of those only received surveillance action due to a shortage of suppression resources, and the rest were actively suppressed. Two fires were managed under the Modified Management option. One of

those was suppressed, and the other had allotment protection action taken only. Suppression action never went beyond Type 4 on any of the fires that occurred on National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska in 2002.

Interagency fire assignments to incidents in Alaska and the lower 48 by R-7 FWS employees included TFLD (T), SOF2, SITL, STCR (T), CREP, HEMG, HECM, HECM (T), SCKN (T), COMT, IRIN, RADO, ICT5, FFT2, and FFT1.

Prevention efforts were notable on Kenai NWR. Many campground and other contacts were made with recreationists to talk about the high fire danger and safe campfire practices. The refuge cooperated with the State Division of Forestry and the Forest Service in concerted patrol efforts over the Memorial Day and Independence Day holidays. Many unattended campfires were discovered and suppressed, and no significant wildfires resulted during either holiday despite warm, dry weather.

Prescribed burning was impacted by the lack of availability of contingency forces, extended drying trends and regional and national wildland fire activity. Nonetheless, Kenai NWR fire staff did burn two units totaling 1,085 acres for hazard reduction purposes. This required a substantial effort over a 2-week period in late June and early July. Kenai NWR fire staff also accomplished 29 acres of mechanical treatment on an additional unit, when it became evident that a sufficient burn window would not develop after the first two units were successfully burned.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) projects took place at Kenai NWR and Tetlin NWR. Kenai NWR staff and contractors

accomplished 17 acres of mechanical work and 15 acres of pile burning on a project on refuge lands adjacent to the community of Funny River. Tetlin NWR staff and contractors accomplished a WUI project near Northway, Alaska, that included 475 acres of broadcast burning, 60 acres of thinning/piling, and 60 acres of pile burning. A 2-acre project at Tetlin Refuge headquarters was accomplished by refuge YACC employees, and a project at the Port of Alcan was initiated by contractors which will be carried over into 2003. The Northway and Port of Alcan projects alone employed over 46 local residents through a contract with the Northway Village Corporation. Chainsaw safety and operations training was provided to residents of Northway with instructors from FWS, the BLM Alaska Fire Service, and the State of Alaska.

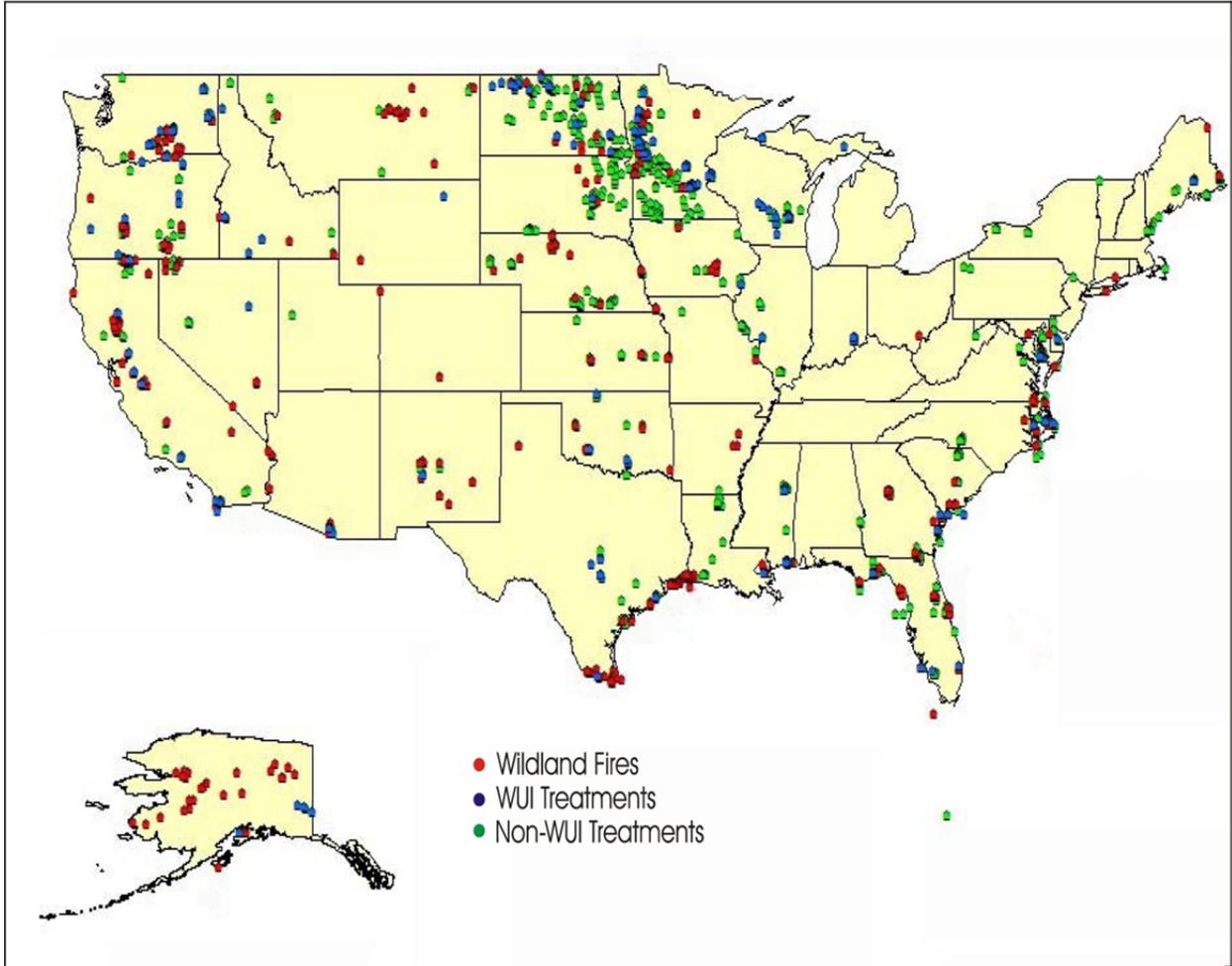
Through the Rural Fire Assistance Program, over \$23,000 was awarded to rural fire departments at Bethel, Ninilchik and Anchor Point. These awards were made in cooperation and coordination with the Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group National Fire Plan Task Group. The award to the Bethel Fire Department included wildland firefighter training for 15 of their firefighters and EMTs, with instructors provided by the State of Alaska.

R-7 employees provided instruction in courses including Aviation Safety Refresher, Firefighter Safety Refresher, Basic Firefighter, Introduction to Fire Behavior, the wildland fire component of a Firefighter 1 Academy, Chainsaw Safety and Operation, and a Fire In Alaska Teacher In-Service Workshop.

R-7 employees represented FWS on the Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group, and several committees and task groups including Research, Fire Effects, National Fire Plan, Training, Prevention and Education, Air Quality and Firefighter Safety. R-7 Fire Management staff also participated on the NWRS "Fulfilling the Promise" team that developed a process to bring population, habitat, and biodiversity goals from the national to the refuge level.

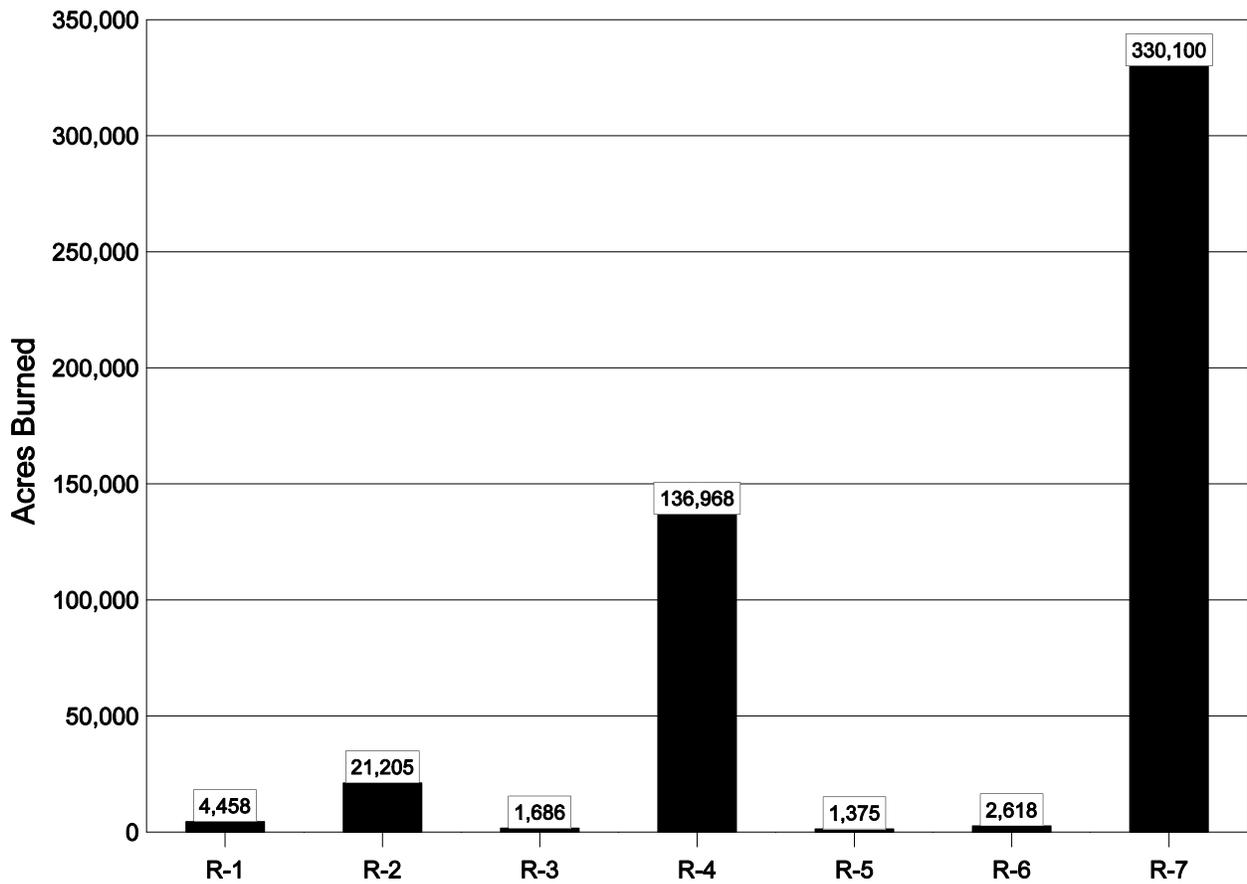
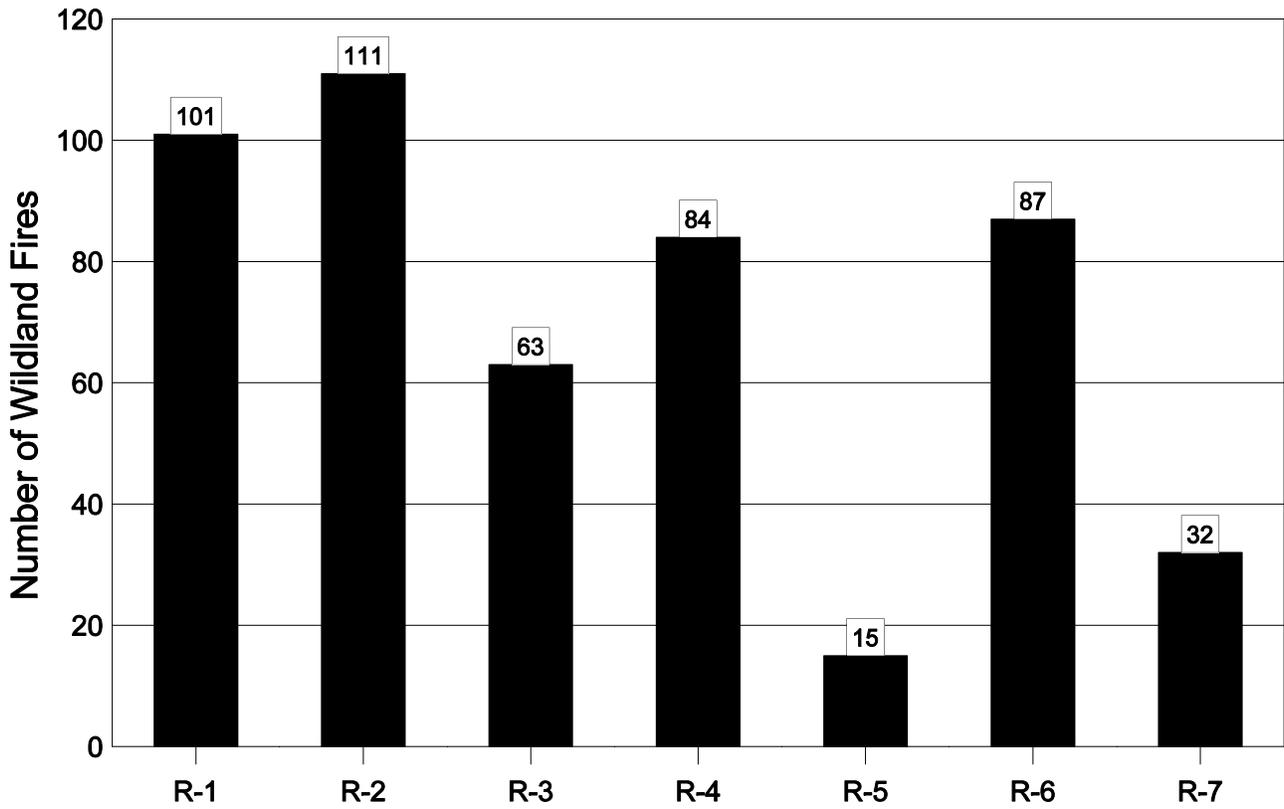
Region 7 welcomed two new FMOs in 2002. Sam Patten assumed FMO responsibilities for Yukon Flats, Kanuti and Arctic National Wildlife Refuges, and Robert Lambrecht assumed FMO responsibilities for Koyukuk/Nowitna, Innoko and Selawik National Wildlife Refuges.

Fire Management Activity 2002



FWS

WILDLAND FIRES - 2002



WILDLAND FIRES

by State

2002

STATE	# FIRES	# FWS ACRES
Alabama	1	12.7
Alaska	32	330,099.5
Arizona	14	6,374.3
Arkansas	5	86.6
California	45	1,105.8
Colorado	2	17.4
Connecticut	1	0.3
Delaware	1	1,250.0
Florida	18	389.4
Georgia	8	117,821.9
Idaho	5	773.0
Iowa	6	24.8
Kansas	11	336.2
Louisiana	28	14,634.3
Maine	4	11.2
Maryland	5	111.1
Minnesota	47	564.0
Mississippi	3	220.0
Missouri	3	716.0
Montana	17	934.7
Nebraska	30	287.2
Nevada	10	459.5
New Mexico	12	70.1
New York	1	1.5
North Carolina	18	3,764.3
North Dakota	20	736.8
Oklahoma	21	870.6
Oregon	18	1,144.1
South Carolina	5	39.1
South Dakota	7	283.2
Texas	63	13,890.2
Virginia	1	0.2
Washington	24	975.6
Wisconsin	6	380.8
Wyoming	1	22.8
Total	493	498,409.2

WILDLAND FIRES

by Refuge - R1

<u>REFUGE</u>	<u># FIRES</u>	<u>FWS ACRES</u>
Antioch Dunes NWR	1	20.0
Ash Meadows NWR	2	70.1
Bear Lake NWR	1	3.0
Cold Springs NWR	2	5.9
Columbia NWR	3	60.0
Colusa NWR	5	0.8
Conboy Lake NWR	1	0.6
Deer Flat NWR	3	3.0
Delevan NWR	1	3.0
Hanford Reach NM/Saddle Mtn NWR	7	299.2
Hart Mtn Natl Antelope Refuge	3	2.2
Humboldt Bay NWR	1	0.1
Kern NWR	1	1.3
Klamath Marsh NWR	2	2.2
Lower Klamath NWR	1	5.0
Malheur NWR	4	1,112.8
McNary NWR	9	30.1
Merced NWR	1	0.4
Minidoka NWR	1	767.0
Modoc NWR	2	0.2
Pahrnagat NWR	2	10.2
Sacramento NWR Complex	3	794.1
Sacramento River NWR	8	75.9
San Diego NWR	5	8.1
San Francisco Bay NWR Complex	1	0.5
San Joaquin River NWR	4	3.6
San Luis NWR	1	1.0
San Luis NWR Complex	3	8.0
Sheldon NWR	5	373.2
Sheldon-Hart Mtn NWR Complex	1	6.0
Stone Lakes NWR	2	0.4
Sweetwater Marsh NWR	1	3.0

Tijuana Slough NWR	1	80.0
Toppenish NWR	1	0.0
Tule Lake NWR	7	101.8
Turnbull NWR	2	0.6
Umatilla NWR	2	600.1
William L Finley NWR	1	4.4
Total	101	4,457.8

WILDLAND FIRES

by Refuge - R2

<u>REFUGE</u>	<u># FIRES</u>	<u>FWS ACRES</u>
Anahuac NWR	7	2,616.2
Aransas/Matagorda Island NWR Complex	1	441.0
Bitter Lake NWR	2	5.0
Bosque Del Apache NWR	2	5.5
Brazoria NWR	2	4,033.0
Buenos Aires NWR	11	6,364.1
Buffalo Lake NWR	2	2.0
Deep Fork NWR	3	800.0
Havasu NWR	4	10.4
Little River NWR	3	11.1
McFaddin NWR	20	5,663.1
South Texas Refuges Complex	28	306.9
San Bernard NWR	3	828.0
Sevilleta NWR	8	59.6
Washita NWR	1	0.2
Wichita Mtns Wildlife Refuge	14	59.3
Total	111	21,205.4

WILDLAND FIRES

by Refuge - R3

<u>REFUGE</u>	<u># FIRES</u>	<u>FWS ACRES</u>
Big Stone NWR	2	0.2
Desoto NWR	1	0.0
Detroit Lakes WMD	8	278.5
Fergus Falls WMD	5	22.5
Great River NWR	1	150.0
Horicon NWR	2	340.0
Leopold WMD	1	4.0
Litchfield WMD	1	29.0
Minnesota Valley NWR	16	81.6
Morris WMD	4	101.2
Necedah NWR	2	0.8
Port Louisa NWR	3	14.0
Sherburne NWR	10	1.0
Squaw Creek NWR	2	566.0
St Croix WMD	1	36.0
Tamarac NWR	1	50.0
Union Slough NWR	1	0.7
Upper Mississippi River-Savanna District	2	10.1
Total	63	1,685.6

WILDLAND FIRES

by Refuge - R4

<u>REFUGE</u>	<u># FIRES</u>	<u>FWS ACRES</u>
Ace Basin NWR	2	0.6
Alligator River NWR	6	1,011.7
Arthur R Marshall Loxahatchee NWR	2	40.1
Bayou Sauvage NWR	2	0.2
Big Branch Marsh NWR	2	0.2
Bon Secour NWR	1	12.7
Cache River NWR	2	0.3
Cedar Island NWR	1	1,001.0
Central AR Refuges	2	85.3
Florida Panther NWR	1	10.0
Grand Bay NWR	1	70.0
Handy Brake NWR	1	57.0
Harris Neck NWR	1	0.5
J N Ding Darling NWR	1	0.5
Lake Woodruff NWR	2	250.1
Lower Suwannee NWR	4	3.7
Mackay Island NWR	4	155.0
Merritt Island NWR	5	6.0
MS Sandhill Crane NWR	1	84.0
Noxubee NWR	1	66.0
Okefenokee NWR	4	117,816.2
Piedmont NWR	3	5.2
Pocosin Lakes NWR	3	96.0
Roanoke River NWR	1	0.4
Sabine NWR	23	14,576.9
Santee NWR	1	35.0
Savannah NWR	2	3.5
St Marks NWR	2	25.0
St Vincent NWR	1	54.0
Swanquarter NWR	1	1,500.0
White River NWR	1	1.0
Total	84	136,968.1

WILDLAND FIRES

by Refuge - R5

<u>REFUGE</u>	<u># FIRES</u>	<u>FWS ACRES</u>
Aroostook NWR	1	0.1
Chesapeake Marshlands NWR Complex	5	111.1
Great Dismal Swamp NWR	3	0.4
Long Island NWR Complex	1	1.5
Moosehorn NWR	2	11.0
Prime Hook NWR	1	1,250.0
Stewart B McKinney NWR	1	0.3
Sunkhaze Meadows NWR	1	0.1
Total	15	1,374.5

WILDLAND FIRES

by Refuge - R6

<u>REFUGE</u>	<u># FIRES</u>	<u>FWS ACRES</u>
Arapaho NWR	1	0.2
Arrowwood NWR	1	68.0
Bowdoin NWR	1	0.3
Boyer Chute NWR	1	1.0
Browns Park NWR	1	17.2
Charles M Russell NWR	14	919.9
Crescent Lake NWR	1	0.3
Crosby WMD	1	6.0
Devils Lake WMD	8	363.8
Flint Hills NWR	3	13.4
Fort Niobrara NWR	20	82.5
Huron WMD	4	31.2
J Clark Salyer NWR	3	64.0
Kulm WMD	2	13.0
Long Lake NWR	1	6.0
Marais Des Cygnes NWR	5	247.7
Medicine Lake NWR	1	1.0
North Platte NWR	2	4.0
National Bison Range	1	13.5
Quivira NWR	3	75.1
Rainwater Basin WMD	5	199.4
Sand Lake NWR	2	250.0
Seedskafee NWR	1	22.8
Tewaukon NWR	2	71.0
Upper Souris NWR	2	145.0
Waubay NWR	1	2.0
Total	87	2,618.3

WILDLAND FIRES

by Refuge - R7

<u>REFUGE</u>	<u># FIRES</u>	<u>FWS ACRES</u>
Arctic NWR	1	6,248.0
Innoko NWR	6	197,220.0
Kanuti NWR	1	19,610.0
Kenai NWR	2	1.1
Kodiak NWR	1	200.0
Koyukuk NWR	5	22,748.0
Koyukuk/Nowitna NWR	2	43,417.0
Selawik NWR	5	1,799.0
Yukon Delta NWR	4	20,905.0
Yukon Flats NWR	5	17,951.4
Total	32	330,099.5

WILDLAND FIRES by CAUSE 2002

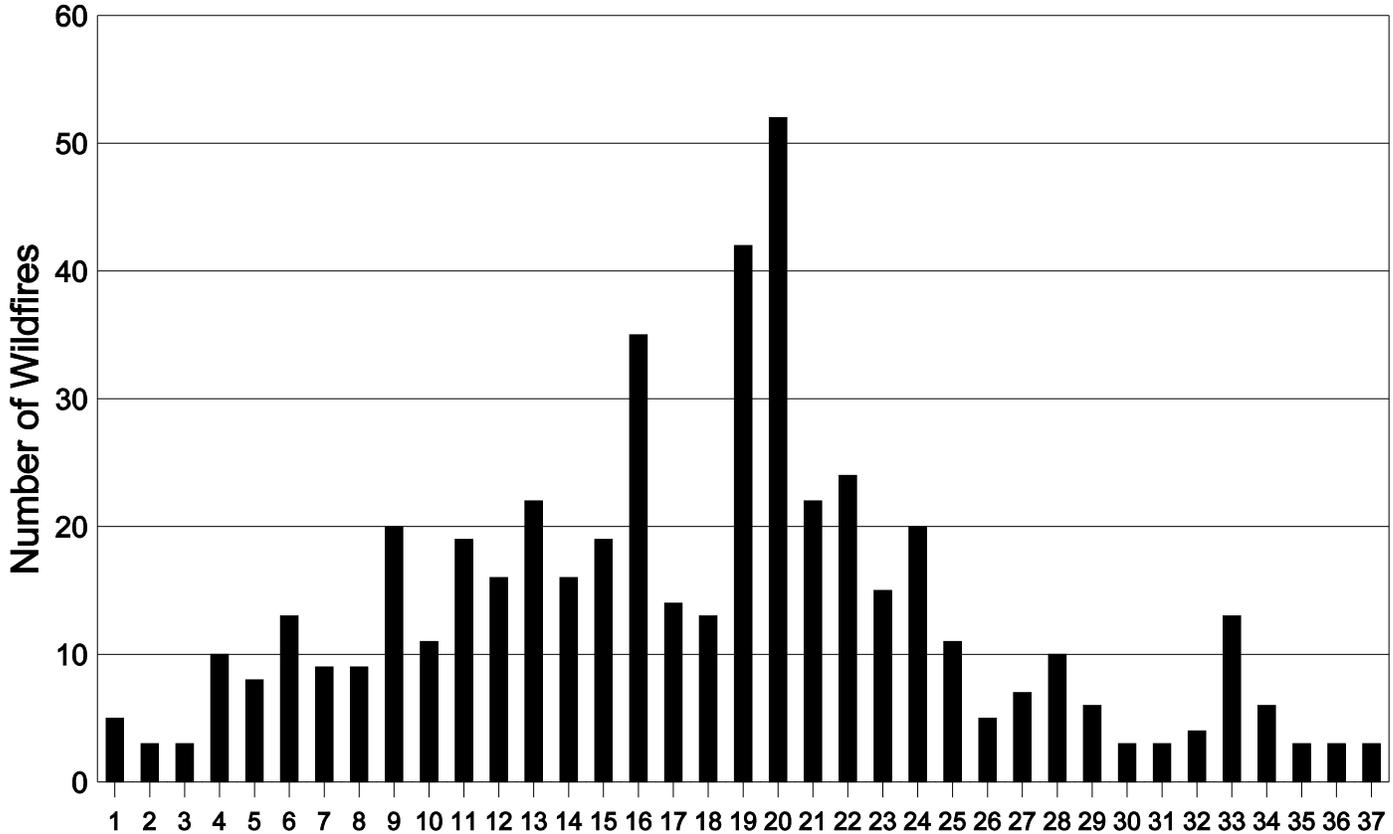
CAUSE	# FIRES	# ACRES
Natural	151	463,550.5
Debris/Vegetation Burn	66	10,795.4
Equipment Use	51	2,086.1
Exceeded RX (prescription)	1	68.0
Incendiary	53	2,946.0
Misuse of Fire	11	785.2
Open or Outdoor Fire	49	6,806.9
Smoking	15	728.4
Structure	1	0.1
Other Causes	25	967.7
Undetermined	70	9,674.9
TOTAL	493	498,409.2

WILDLAND FIRES by SIZE CLASS 2002

SIZE	# FIRES	# ACRES
A (0 - .2)	153	17.6
B (.3 - 9.9)	170	400.4
C (10 - 99.9)	92	3,467.2
D (100 - 299.9)	26	4,271.3
E (300 - 999.9)	25	13,054.4
F (1000 - 4999.9)	14	27,828.3
G (5000 +)	13	449,370.0
TOTAL	493	498,409.2

WILDLAND FIRES - 2002

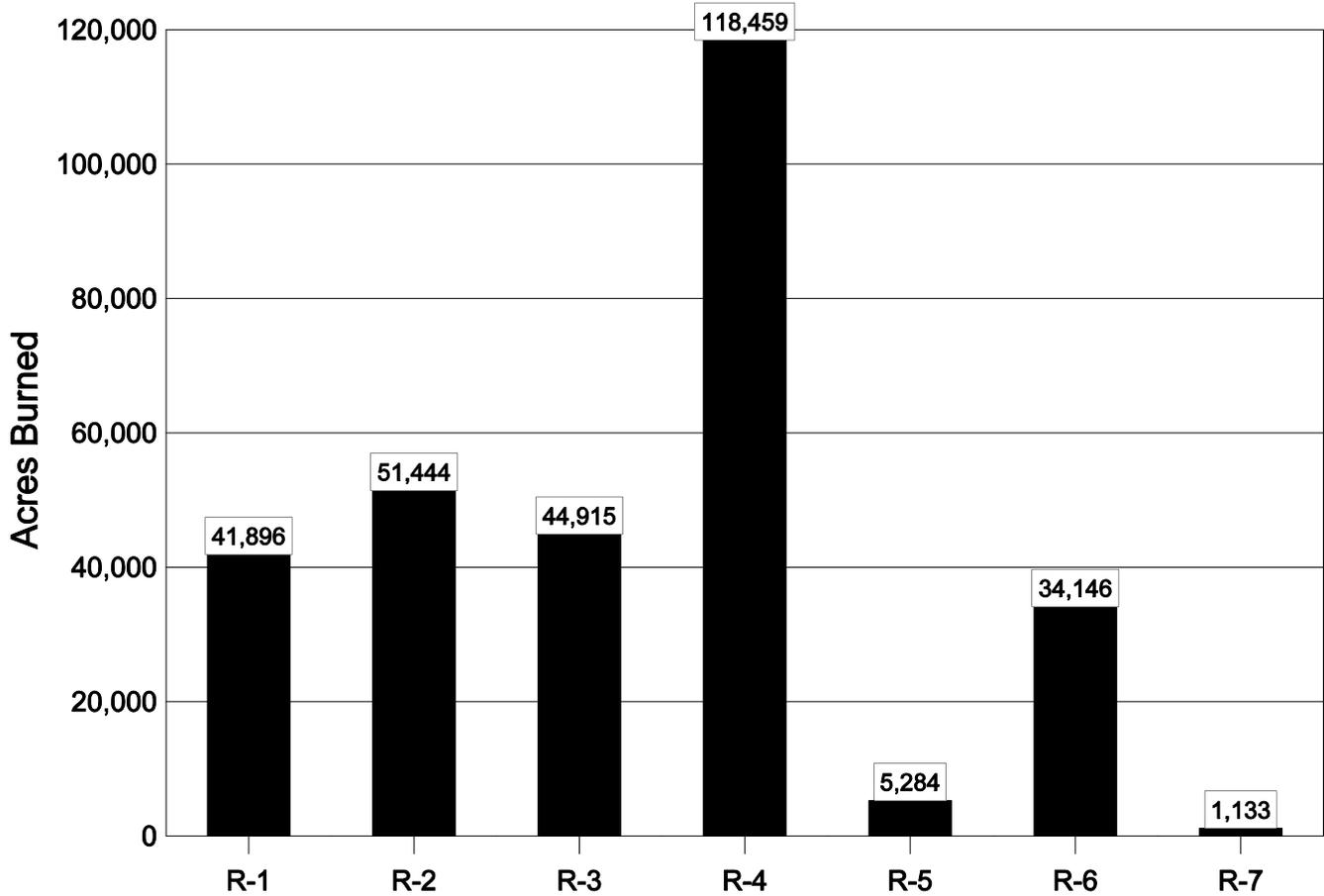
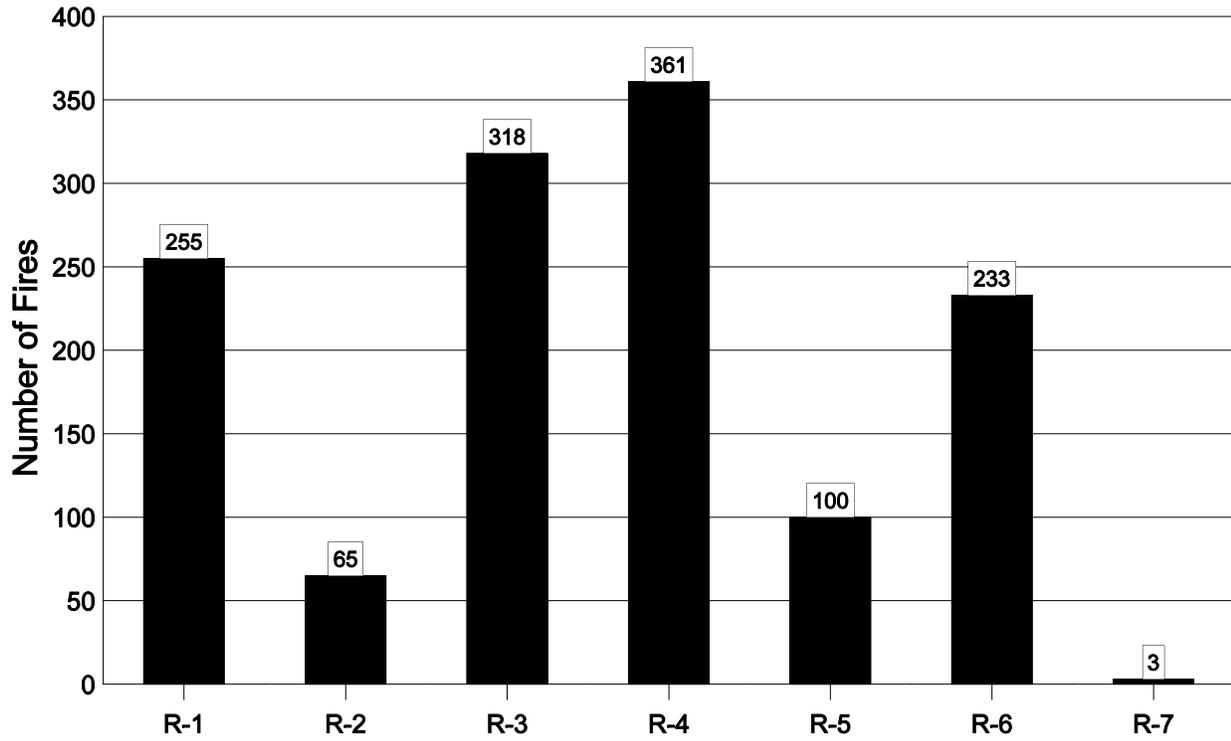
10-Day Period



<u>Period</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Dates</u>
1	Jan 01 - Jan 10	13	May 01 - May 10	25	Aug 29 - Sep 07
2	Jan 11 - Jan 20	14	May 11 - May 20	26	Sep 08 - Sep 17
3	Jan 21 - Jan 30	15	May 21 - May 30	27	Sep 18 - Sep 27
4	Jan 31 - Feb 09	16	May 31 - June 09	28	Sep 28 - Oct 07
5	Feb 10 - Feb 19	17	June 10 - June 19	29	Oct 08 - Oct 17
6	Feb 20 - Mar 01	18	June 20 - June 29	30	Oct 18 - Oct 27
7	Mar 02 - Mar 11	19	June 30 - July 09	31	Oct 28 - Nov 06
8	Mar 12 - Mar 21	20	July 10 - July 19	32	Nov 07 - Nov 16
9	Mar 22 - Mar 31	21	July 20 - July 29	33	Nov 17 - Nov 26
10	Apr 01 - Apr 10	22	July 30 - Aug 08	34	Nov 27 - Dec 06
11	Apr 11 - Apr 20	23	Aug 09 - Aug 18	35	Dec 07 - Dec 16
12	Apr 21 - Apr 30	24	Aug 19 - Aug 28	36	Dec 17 - Dec 26
				37	Dec 27 - Dec 31

TREATMENTS - 2002

Non-WUI



Treatments (Non-WUI) by State 2002

State	Number	RX Acres	Mech Acres	Other Acres	Total
Alabama	2	89.0			89.0
Alaska	3	1,085.0	48.0		1,133.0
Arizona	5	5,418.1			5,418.1
Arkansas	1	320.0			320.0
California	131	25,663.2			25,663.2
Delaware	5	250.0			250.0
Florida	155	46,408.8			46,408.8
Georgia	53	9,324.0			9,324.0
Idaho	3	25.0	62.0		87.0
Illinois	22	887.6			887.6
Indiana	9	5,423.0			5,423.0
Iowa	41	4,485.0			4,485.0
Kansas	25	5,230.7			5,230.7
Louisiana	24	21,468.3			21,468.3
Maine	27	267.1			267.1
Maryland	41	3,765.5			3,765.5
Massachusetts	1	0.5			0.5
Minnesota	190	28,234.3			28,234.3
Mississippi	35	6,864.0			6,864.0
Missouri	14	1,352.7			1,352.7
Montana	10	963.6			963.6
Nebraska	54	7,719.1			7,719.1
Nevada	18	3,812.2			3,812.2
New Hampshire	2	9.0			9.0
New Jersey	2	80.0			80.0
New Mexico	9	5,691.3	121.0		5,812.3
New York	12	293.4			293.4
North Carolina	42	17,262.0			17,262.0

North Dakota	99	13,623.3		65.0	13,688.3
Oklahoma	12	2,321.3			2,321.3
Oregon	50	8,249.4	110.0		8,359.4
Pennsylvania	2	98.0			98.0
South Carolina	49	16,723.0			16,723.0
South Dakota	50	6,366.0			6,366.0
Texas	39	37,473.5	418.3		37,891.8
Utah	1	425.0			425.0
Vermont	1	32.0			32.0
Virginia	5	308.1			308.1
Washington	53	3,332.4	642.0		3,974.4
West Virginia	2	180.0			180.0
Wisconsin	36	4,285.4			4,285.4
Total	1,335	295,809.8	1,401.3	65.0	297,276.1

TREATMENTS (Non-WUI) by Refuge - R1

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baskett Slough NWR	1	36.0			36.0
Bear Lake NWR	1	20.0			20.0
Bear Valley NWR	2	40.0	110.0		150.0
Cold Springs NWR	2	20.0			20.0
Columbia NWR	13	1,006.5			1,006.5
Colusa NWR	1	115.0			115.0
Deer Flat NWR	1		62.0		62.0
Delevan NWR	2	155.0			155.0
Grays Lake NWR	1	5.0			5.0
Hanford Reach NM/Saddle Mtn	3	10.5			10.5
Hart Mtn Natl Antelope Refuge	4	3,575.0			3,575.0
Kern NWR	2	210.0			210.0
Klamath Basin NWR Complex	1	62.0			62.0
Little Pend Oreille NWR	5	176.0			176.0
Lower Klamath NWR	35	13,021.1			13,021.1
Malheur NWR	3	895.0			895.0
McKay Creek NWR	1	0.2			0.2
McNary NWR	4	62.1			62.1
Pahranagat NWR	2	505.0			505.0
Sacramento NWR Complex	1	1.0			1.0
Sacramento River NWR	1	1.0			1.0
Salton Sea NWR Complex	1	97.0			97.0
San Luis NWR	1	9.0			9.0
Sheldon NWR	12	1,209.2			1,209.2
Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR	1	50.0			50.0
Stillwater NWR	4	2,098.0			2,098.0
Sutter NWR	3	54.0			54.0
Toppenish NWR	5	274.3			274.3
Tule Lake NWR	104	14,685.2			14,685.2
Turnbull NWR	23	1,803.0	642.0		2,445.0
Umatilla NWR	5	355.1			355.1
William L Finley NWR	10	531.0			531.0
Total	255	41,082.2	814.0	0	41,896.2

TREATMENTS (Non-WUI) by Refuge - R2

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Anahuac NWR	11	13,398.5			13,398.5
Aransas/Matagorda Island	8	4,335.0	418.3		4,753.3
Attwater Prairie Chicken	1	357.0			357.0
Balcones Canyonlands NWR	8	1,227.0			1,227.0
Bitter Lake NWR	1	238.0			238.0
Bosque Del Apache NWR	6	1,158.3	121.0		1,279.3
Brazoria NWR	3	4,859.0			4,859.0
Buenos Aires NWR	5	5,418.1			5,418.1
Hagerman NWR	2	343.0			343.0
McFaddin NWR	3	12,125.0			12,125.0
Salt Plains NWR	3	1,351.0			1,351.0
San Bernard NWR	2	438.0			438.0
Sevilleta NWR	2	4,295.0			4,295.0
Tishomingo NWR	3	300.0			300.0
Texas Midcoast Refuges Complex	1	391.0			391.0
Washita NWR	4	670.0			670.0
Wichita Mtns Wildlife Refuge	2	0.3			0.3
Total	65	50,904.2	539.3	0	51,443.5

TREATMENTS (Non-WUI) by Refuge - R3

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agassiz NWR	5	3,330.0			3,330.0
Big Oaks NWR	9	5,423.0			5,423.0
Big Stone NWR	22	1,218.1			1,218.1
Crab Orchard NWR	5	225.6			225.6
Desoto NWR	10	307.3			307.3
Detroit Lakes WMD	22	4,193.0			4,193.0
Driftless Area NWR	2	18.6			18.6
Fergus Falls WMD	32	3,084.0			3,084.0
Great River NWR	16	629.0			629.0
Hamden Slough NWR	8	666.0			666.0
Horicon NWR	11	720.0			720.0
IL River Natl Wildlife and Fishery	3	91.0			91.0
Leopold WMD	12	655.0			655.0
Litchfield WMD	17	3,379.0			3,379.0
MN Valley NWR	19	300.5			300.5
Morris WMD	25	4,250.0			4,250.0
Neal Smith NWR	8	1,126.0			1,126.0
Necedah NWR	12	2,874.0			2,874.0
Port Louisa NWR	19	2,553.0			2,553.0
Rydell NWR	3	59.0			59.0
Sherburne NWR	3	3,151.0			3,151.0
Squaw Crk NWR	9	1,207.7			1,207.7
St Croix WMD	1	36.4			36.4
Tamarac NWR	5	1,026.5			1,026.5
Two Rivers NWR	3	87.0			87.0
Union Slough NWR	8	727.1			727.1
Windom WMD	29	3,577.2			3,577.2
Total	318	44,915.0	0	0	44,915.0

TREATMENTS (Non-WUI) by Refuge - R4

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ace Basin NWR	3	1,551.0			1,551.0
Alligator River NWR	12	3,548.0			3,548.0
Black Bayou Lake NWR	1	16.0			16.0
Blackbeard Island NWR	1	800.0			800.0
Cameron Prairie NWR	1	1,920.0			1,920.0
Carolina Sandhills NWR	31	13,657.0			13,657.0
Cedar Island NWR	5	3,455.0			3,455.0
Chassahowitzka NWR	2	250.0			250.0
Darbonne NWR	9	438.2			438.2
Eufaula NWR	2	89.0			89.0
Florida Panther NWR	11	5,475.0			5,475.0
Grand Bay NWR	1	9.0			9.0
Harris Neck NWR	4	600.0			600.0
J N Ding Darling NWR	6	12.0			12.0
Lacassine NWR	6	15,005.0			15,005.0
Lake Ophelia NWR	1	740.0			740.0
Lake Woodruff NWR	21	4,203.0			4,203.0
Lower Suwannee NWR	9	2,682.0			2,682.0
Makay Island NWR	6	1,090.0			1,090.0
Merritt Island NWR	25	19,342.0			19,342.0
MS Sandhill Crane NWR	2	605.0			605.0
Noxubee NWR	32	6,250.0			6,250.0
Okefenokee NWR	16	1,155.4			1,155.4
Pee Dee NWR	9	1,413.0			1,413.0
Piedmont NWR	31	6,748.6			6,748.6
Pocosin Lakes NWR	1	50.0			50.0
South AR Refuges Complex	1	320.0			320.0
Sabine NWR	3	3,055.0			3,055.0
Santee NWR	10	490.0			490.0
Savannah NWR	6	1,045.0			1,045.0
St Marks NWR	77	13,409.8			13,409.8
St Vincent NWR	4	1,035.0			1,035.0
Swanquarter NWR	9	7,706.0			7,706.0
Upper Ouachita NWR	3	294.1			294.1
Total	361	118,459.1	0	0	118,459.1

TREATMENTS (Non-WUI) by Refuge - R5

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bombay Hook NWR	2	110.0			110.0
Canaan Valley NWR	1	90.0			90.0
Chesapeake Marshlands NWR	42	4,028.5			4,028.5
Chincoteague NWR	1	0.1			0.1
Erie NWR	2	98.0			98.0
Eastern MA NWR Complex	1	0.5			0.5
Eastern Neck NWR	1	25.0			25.0
Eastern VA Rivers NWR Complex	1	113.0			113.0
Great Bay NWR	2	9.0			9.0
Iroquois NWR	8	175.4			175.4
Maine Coastal Islands NWR Complex	4	46.1			46.1
Missisquoi NWR	1	32.0			32.0
Montezuma NWR	4	118.0			118.0
Moosehorn NWR	13	127.0			127.0
Patuxent Research Refuge	3	22.0			22.0
Potomac River NWR Complex	1	75.0			75.0
Prime Hook NWR	1	40.0			40.0
Rachel Carson NWR	6	19.0			19.0
Sunkhaze Meadows NWR	4	75.0			75.0
Supawna Meadows NWR	1	40.0			40.0
Wallkill River NWR	1	40.0			40.0
Total	100	5,283.6	0	0	5,283.6

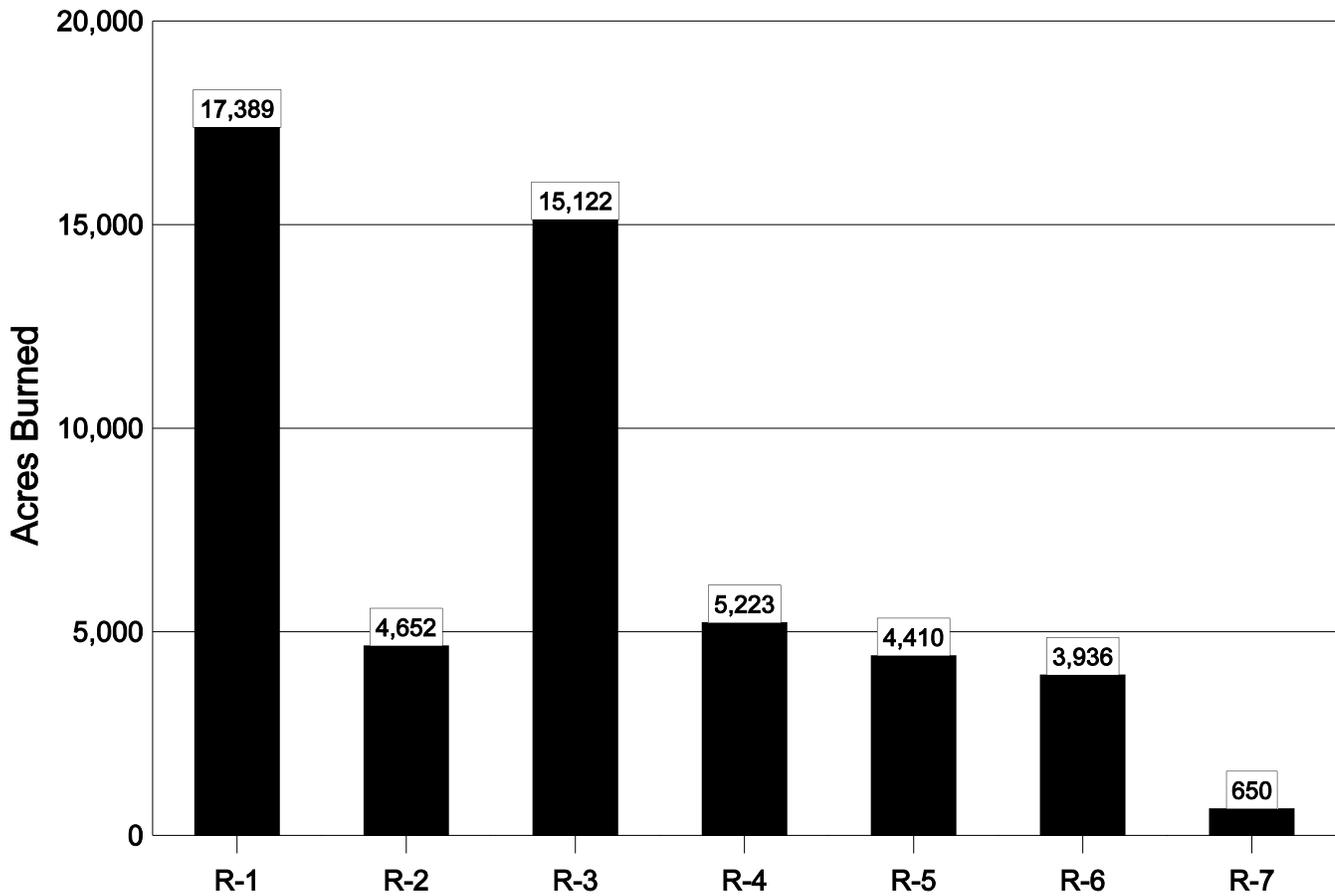
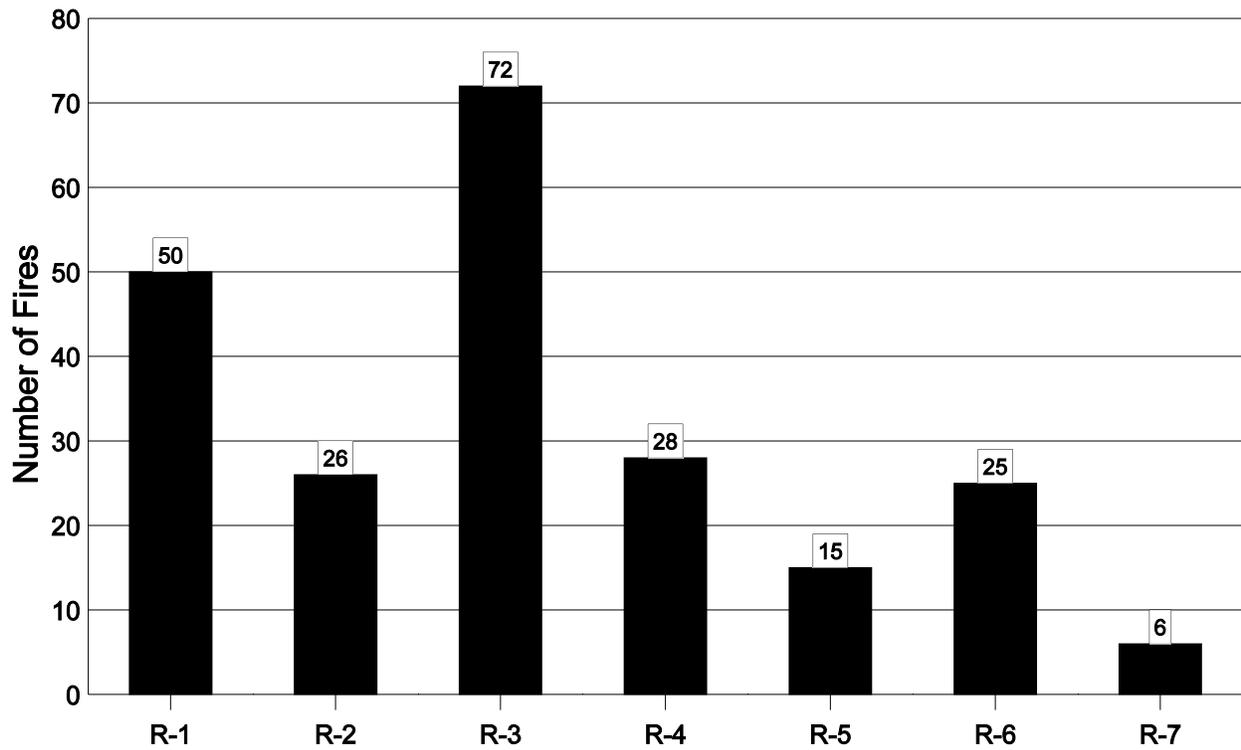
TREATMENTS (Non-WUI) by Refuge - R6

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arrowwood NWR	23	4,491.0			4,491.0
Audubon NWR	6	645.0			645.0
Boyer Chute NWR	5	272.0			272.0
Charles M Russell NWR	2	0.6			0.6
Crescent Lake NWR	11	946.0			946.0
Des Lacs NWR	10	696.2		65.0	761.2
Devils Lake WMD	15	1,283.0			1,283.0
Fish Springs NWR	1	425.0			425.0
Flint Hills NWR	12	518.7			518.7
Fort Niobrara NWR	3	101.0			101.0
Huron WMD	19	2,163.0			2,163.0
J Clark Salyer NWR	11	1,183.0			1,183.0
Kirwin NWR	2	95.0			95.0
Kulm WMD	1	80.0			80.0
Lacreek NWR	10	1,558.0			1,558.0
Lake Andes NWR	4	798.0			798.0
Lake Ilo NWR	3	376.0			376.0
Long Lake NWR	1	170.0			170.0
Lostwood NWR	2	1,110.0			1,110.0
Lostwood WMD	1	230.0			230.0
Madison WMD	4	136.0			136.0
Marais Des Cygnes NWR	3	84.0			84.0
Medicine Lake NWR	4	723.0			723.0
North Platte NWR	3	146.0			146.0
National Bison Range	4	240.0			240.0
Quivira NWR	8	4,533.0			4,533.0
Rainwater Basin WMD	26	6,007.1			6,007.1
Sand Lake NWR	3	147.0			147.0
Tewaukon NWR	20	2,664.1			2,664.1
Upper Souris NWR	6	695.0			695.0
Waubay NWR	10	1,564.0			1,564.0
Total	233	34,080.7	0	65.0	34,145.7

**TREATMENTS (Non-WUI)
by Refuge - R7**

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kenai NWR	3	1,085.0	48.0		1,133.0
Total	3	1,085.0	48.0	0	1,133.0

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE TREATMENTS - 2002



Wildland Urban Interface Treatments by State 2002

State	Number	RX Acres	Mech Acres	Other Acres	Total
Alaska	6	552.0	98.0		650.0
Arizona	2	31.2			31.2
California	14	548.0	240.0	665.0	1,453.0
Delaware	1			4,000.0	4,000.0
Florida	3	81.9			81.9
Georgia	3	30.0			30.0
Idaho	5	1.0	569.0		570.0
Illinois	1	15.0			15.0
Indiana	8	7,184.0			7,184.0
Iowa	1	11.0			11.0
Maine	3	0.3	8.0		8.3
Maryland	11	402.0			402.0
Michigan	1	10.0			10.0
Minnesota	41	6,149.0	407.0		6,556.0
Mississippi	12	3,991.0			3,991.0
Nevada	2		27.0		27.0
New Mexico	2	175.0			175.0
North Carolina	2	20.0			20.0
North Dakota	22	3,612.0			3,612.0
Oklahoma	5	2,516.0			2,516.0
Oregon	10	1,026.0	12,079.0		13,105.0
South Carolina	8	1,100.0			1,100.0
South Dakota	3	320.0	4.0		324.0
Texas	16	1,283.0	457.6	139.0	1,879.6
Washington	19	1,519.0	715.0		2,234.0
Wisconsin	21	1,392.2		4.0	1,396.2
Total	222	31,969.6	14,604.6	4,808.0	51,382.2

WUI TREATMENTS

by Refuge - R1

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bandon Marsh NWR	1		500.0		500.0
Bear Valley NWR	3	1,000.0	1,510.0		2,510.0
Columbia NWR	2	671.0			671.0
Deer Flat NWR	2	1.0	6.0		7.0
Hagerman NFH	2		363.0		363.0
Hopper Mtn NWR Complex	3	61.0			61.0
Klamath Marsh NWR	1		60.0		60.0
Kootenai NWR	1		200.0		200.0
Little Pend Oreille NWR	4	141.0			141.0
Malheur NWR	2		10,000.0		10,000.0
Mckay Creek NWR	1	11.0			11.0
Mcnary NWR	1		35.0		35.0
Ruby Lake NWR	2		27.0		27.0
Sacramento River NWR	1	1.0			1.0
San Diego NWR	1	3.0			3.0
San Diego NWR Complex	5	478.0			478.0
San Joaquin Riv NWR	1		70.0	190.0	260.0
San Luis NWR	1		170.0	430.0	600.0
Stone Lakes NWR	1	5.0			5.0
Tijuana Slough NWR	1			45.0	45.0
Toppenish NWR	2	80.0	500.0		580.0
Turnbull NWR	10	627.0	180.0		807.0
Umatilla NWR	1	15.0			15.0
William L Finley NWR	1		9.0		9.0
Total	50	3,094.0	13,630.0	665.0	17,389.0

WUI TREATMENTS by Refuge - R2

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aransas/Matagorda Island	1	5.0			5.0
Balcones Canyonlands NWR	7	1,128.0	323.0	139.0	1,590.0
Bosque Del Apache NWR	3	175.0	50.0		225.0
Brazoria NWR	1	150.0			150.0
Buenos Aires NWR	2	31.2			31.2
South Texas Refuges Complex	5		39.6		39.6
Salt Plains NWR	1	1,433.0			1,433.0
San Marcos NFHTC	2		95.0		95.0
Tishomingo NFH	1	3.0			3.0
Tishomingo NWR	2	200.0			200.0
Wichita Mtns Wildlife Refuge	1	880.0			880.0
Total	26	4,005.2	507.6	139.0	4,651.8

WUI TREATMENTS by Refuge - R3

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agassiz NWR	1		185.0		185.0
Big Oaks NWR	8	7,184.0			7,184.0
Detroit Lakes WMD	7	409.0	8.0		417.0
Driftless Area NWR	1	11.0			11.0
Fergus Falls WMD	14	687.0	14.0		701.0
Horicon NWR	2	100.0		4.0	104.0
IL Riv Natl Wildlife and Fishery	1	15.0			15.0
Leopold WMD	4	20.0			20.0
MN Valley NWR	10	227.0			227.0
Necedah NWR	11	1,051.0	150.0		1,201.0
Rydell NWR	2	20.0			20.0
Seney NWR	1	10.0			10.0
Sherburne NWR	5	4,806.0			4,806.0
St Croix WMD	5	221.2			221.2
Total	72	14,761.2	357.0	4.0	15,122.2

WUI TREATMENTS by Refuge - R4

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ace Basin NWR	1	10.0			10.0
Alligator River NWR	2	20.0			20.0
Arthur R Marshall Loxahatchee	1	45.9			45.9
Florida Panther NWR	1	35.0			35.0
Harris Neck NWR	3	30.0			30.0
MS Sandhill Crane NWR	12	3,991.0			3,991.0
Pinckney Island NWR	5	1,070.0			1,070.0
Savannah NWR	2	20.0			20.0
St Marks NWR	1	1.0			1.0
Total	28	5,222.9	0	0	5,222.9

WUI TREATMENTS by Refuge - R5

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chesapeake Marshlands NWR	11	402.0			402.0
Prime Hook NWR	1			4,000.0	4,000.0
Sunkhaze Meadows NWR	3	0.3	8.0		8.3
Total	15	402.3	8.0	4,000.0	4,410.3

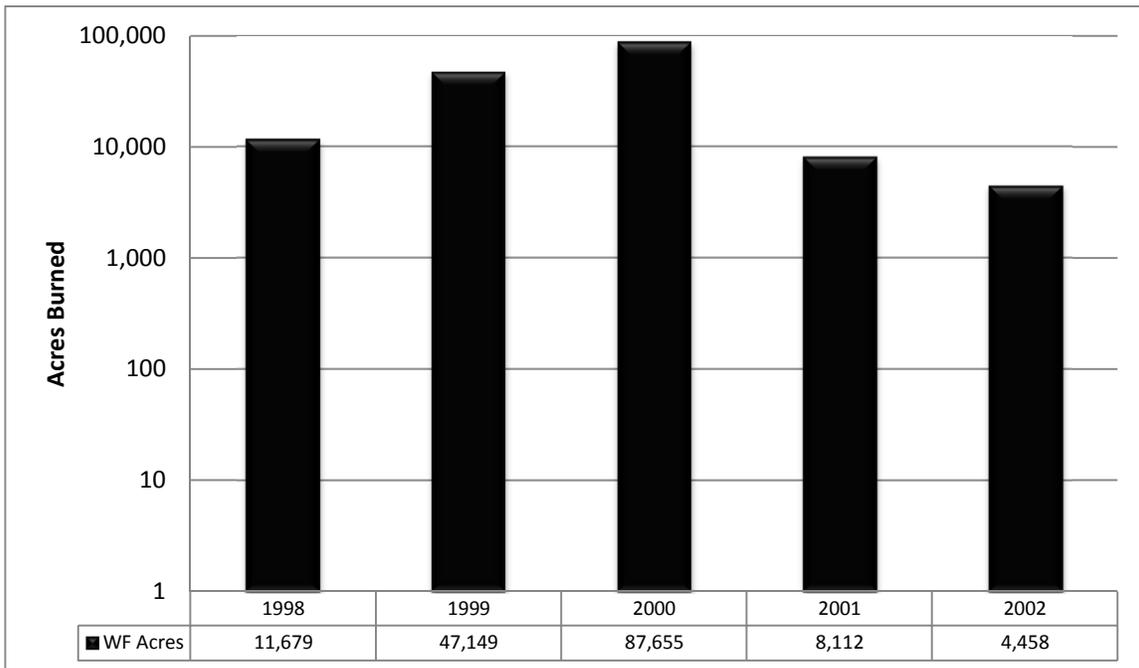
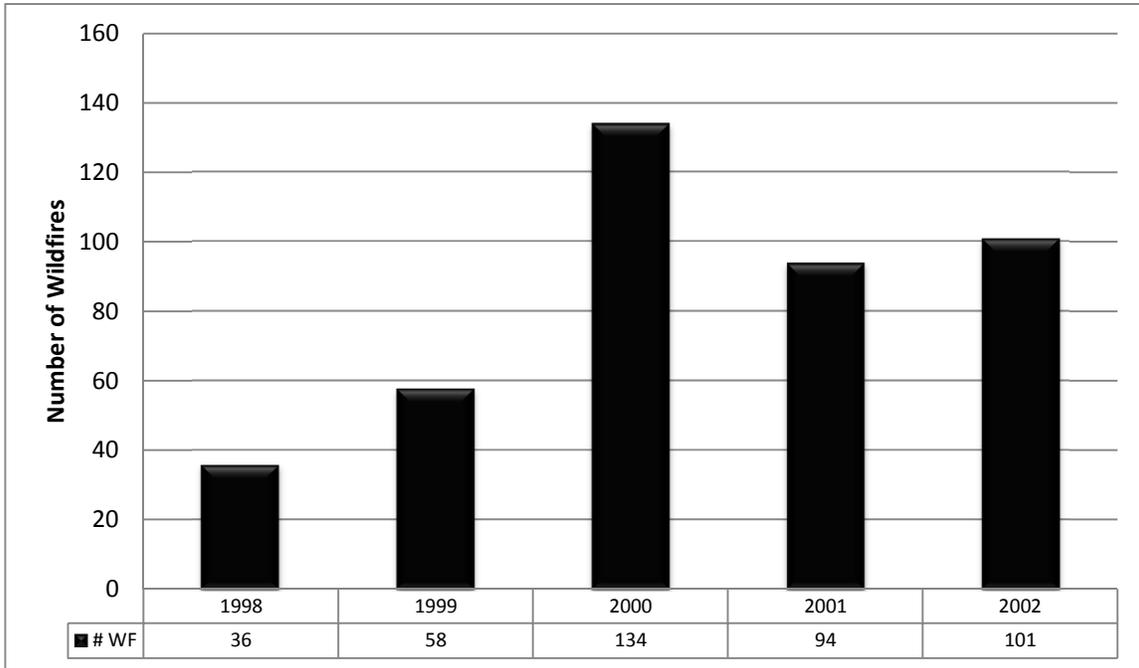
WUI TREATMENTS by Refuge - R6

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arrowwood NWR	4	530.0			530.0
Crosby WMD	2	460.0			460.0
Des Lacs NWR	2	265.0			265.0
Devils Lake WMD	2	271.0			271.0
Huron WMD	3	320.0	4.0		324.0
J Clark Salyer NWR	4	1,015.0			1,015.0
Kulm WMD	1	160.0			160.0
Long Lake NWR	1	12.0			12.0
Lostwood NWR	1	33.0			33.0
Lostwood WMD	2	436.0			436.0
Tewaukon NWR	1	250.0			250.0
Upper Souris NWR	2	180.0			180.0
Total	25	3,932.0	4.0	0	3,936.0

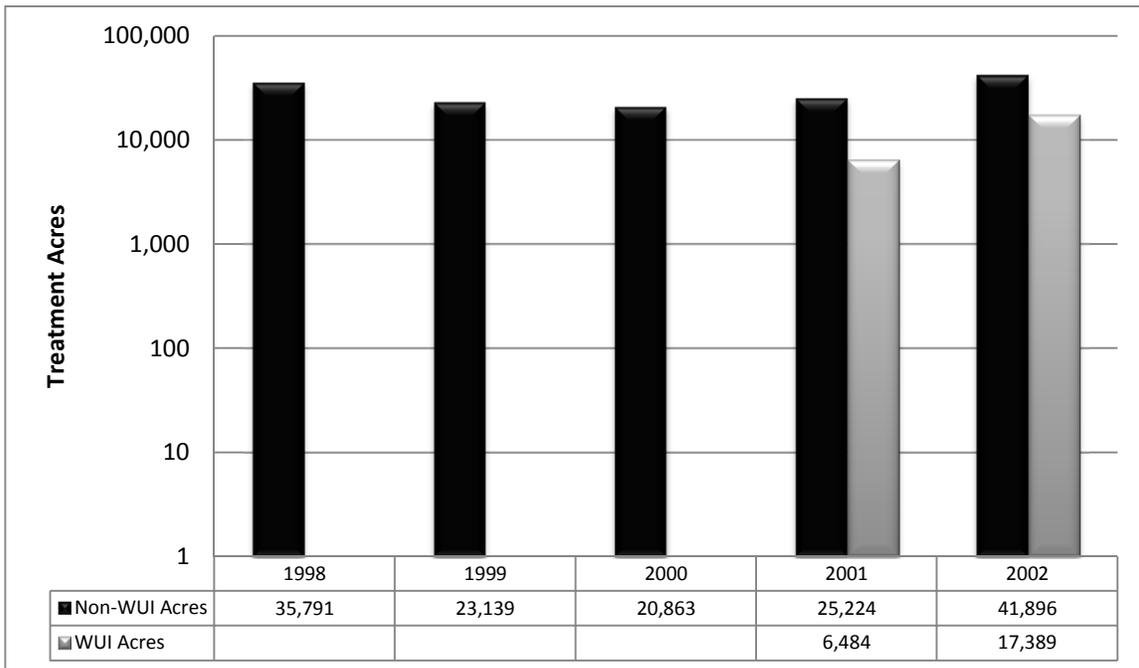
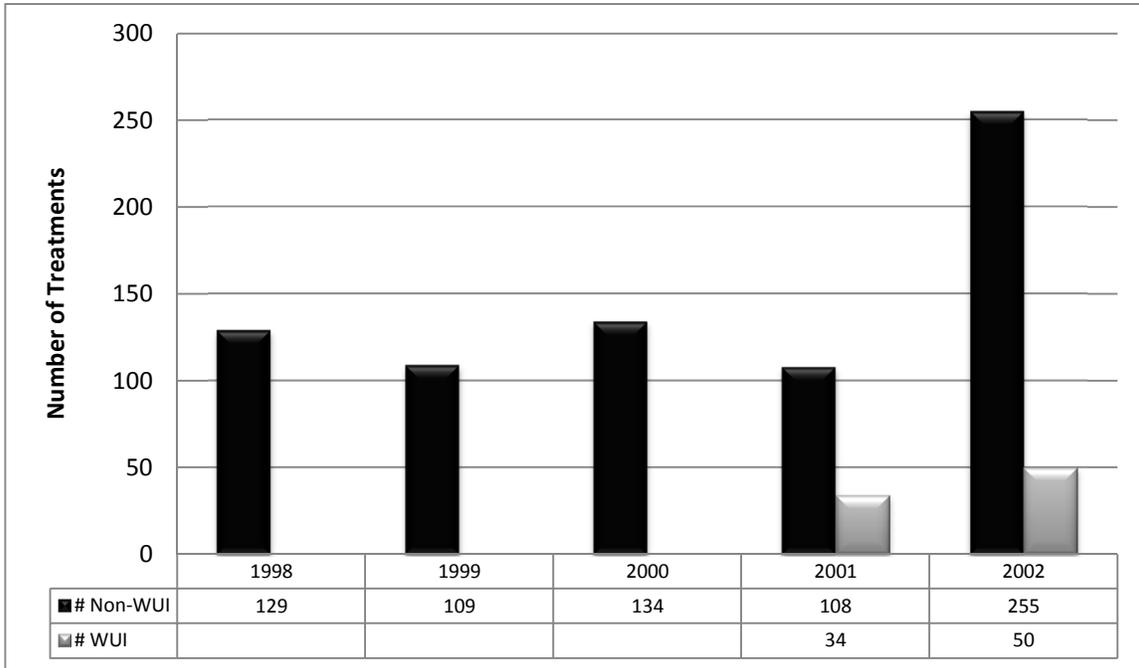
WUI TREATMENTS by Refuge - R7

<u>Refuge</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>RX</u>	<u>Mech</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kenai NWR	2	15.0	26.0		41.0
Tetlin NWR	4	537.0	72.0		609.0
Total	6	552.0	98.0	0	650.0

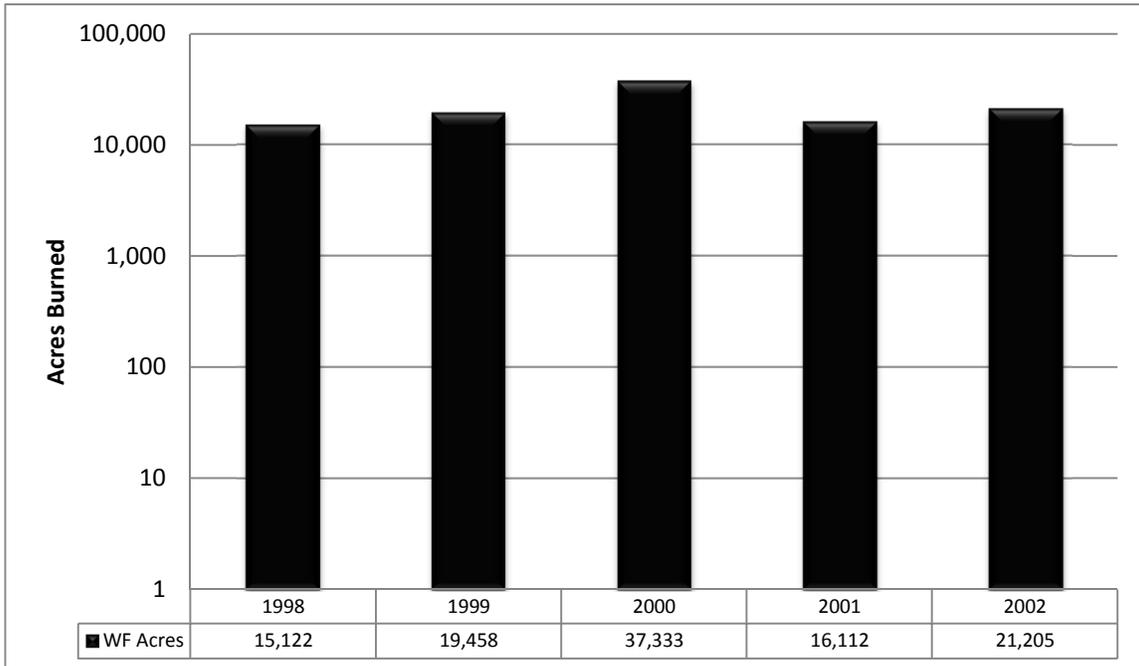
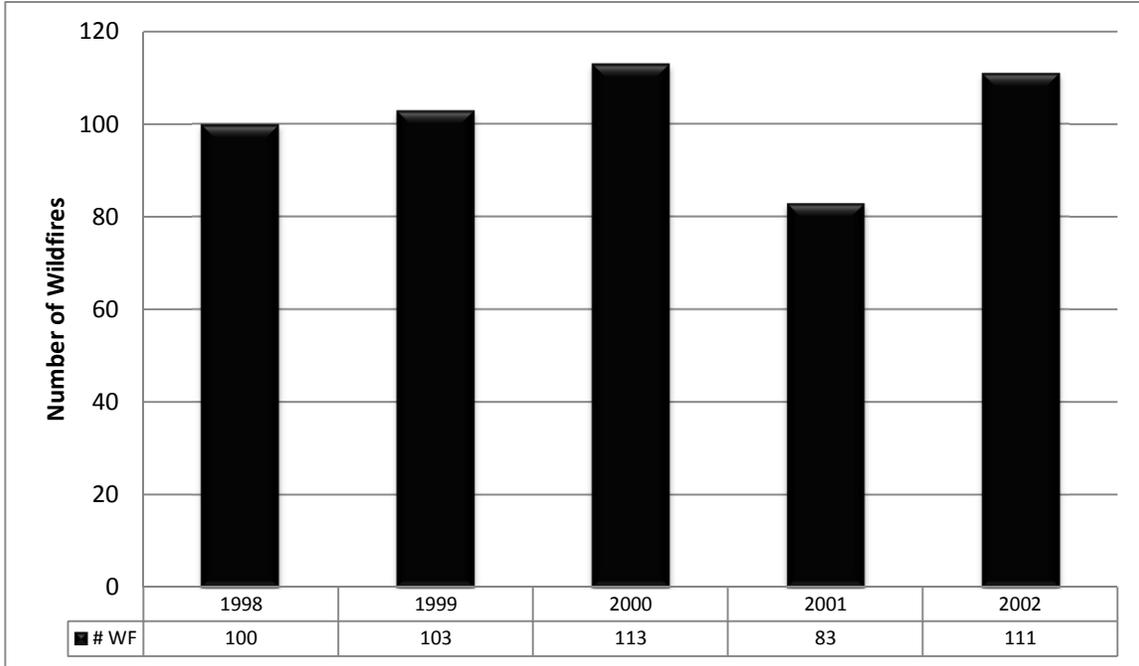
REGION 1 WILDLAND FIRES 1998-2002



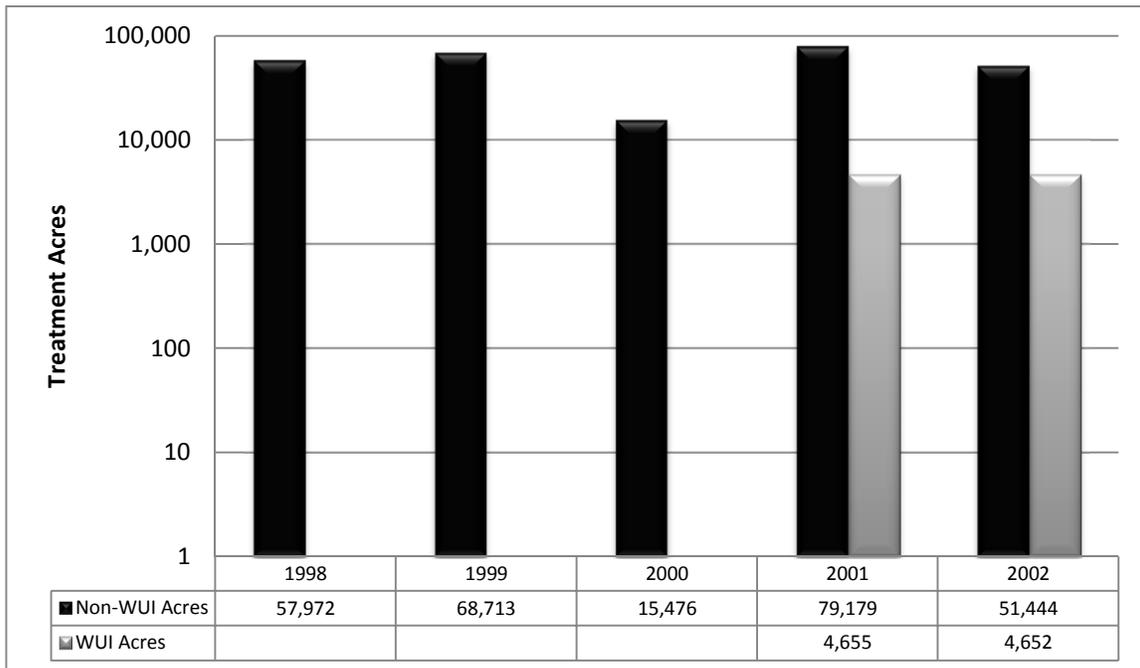
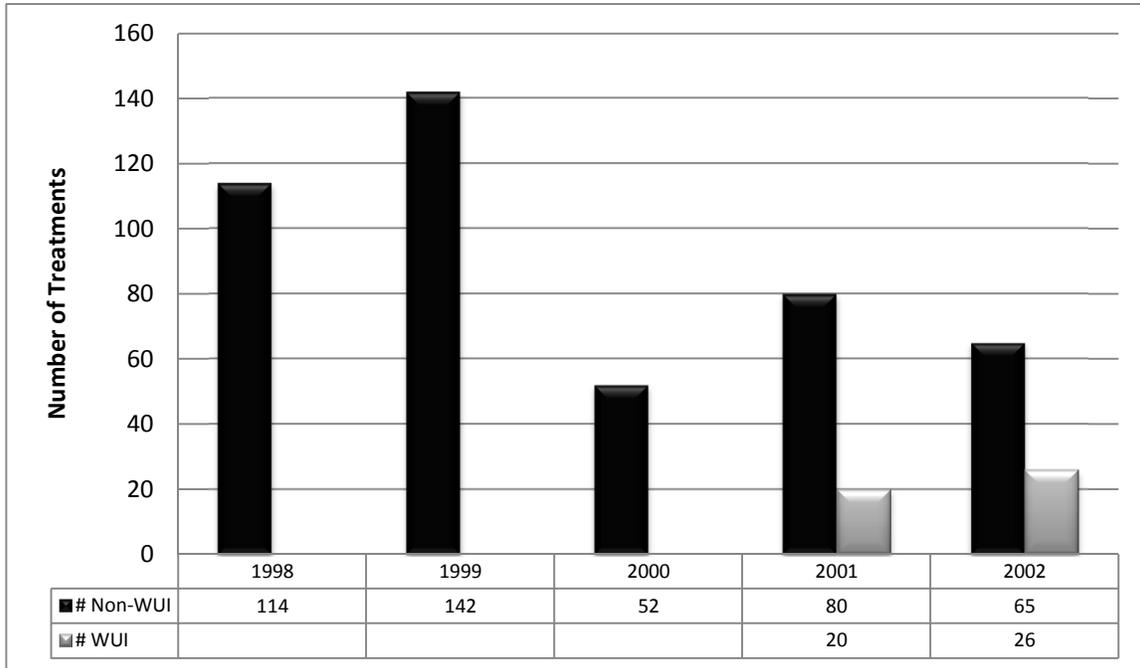
REGION 1 TREATMENTS 1998-2002



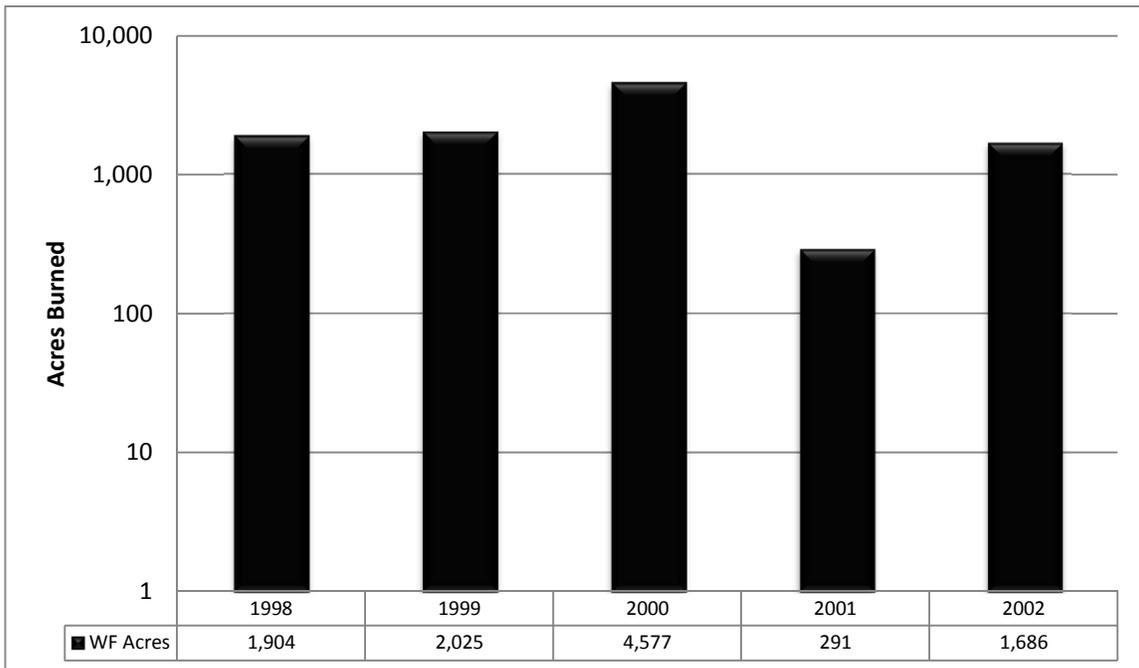
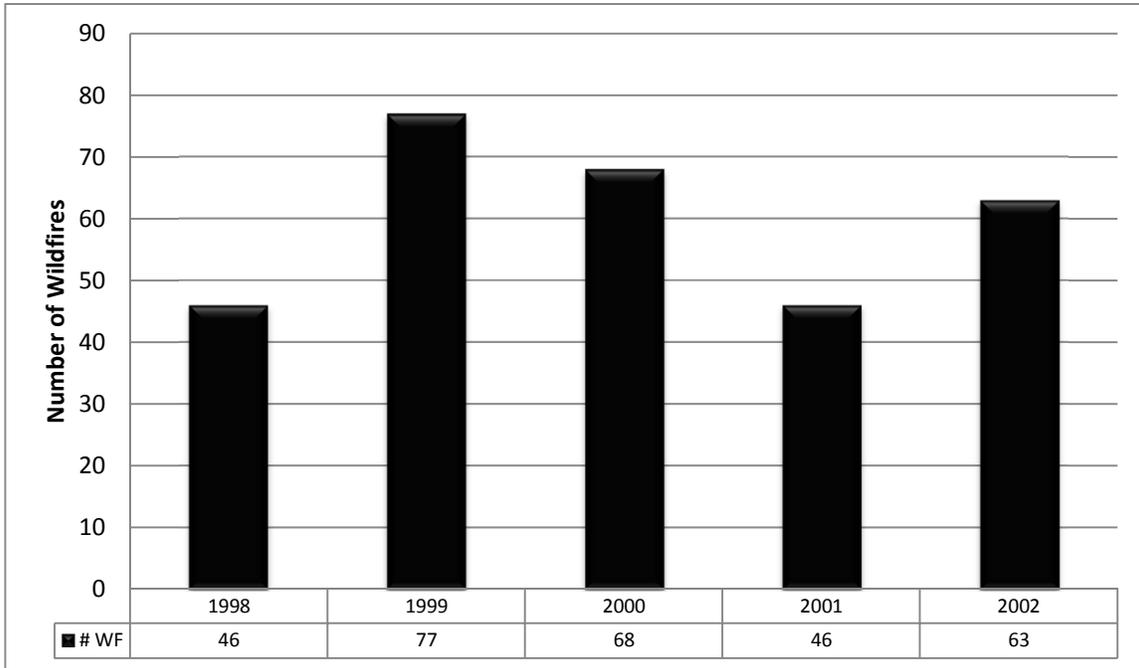
REGION 2 WILDLAND FIRES 1998-2002



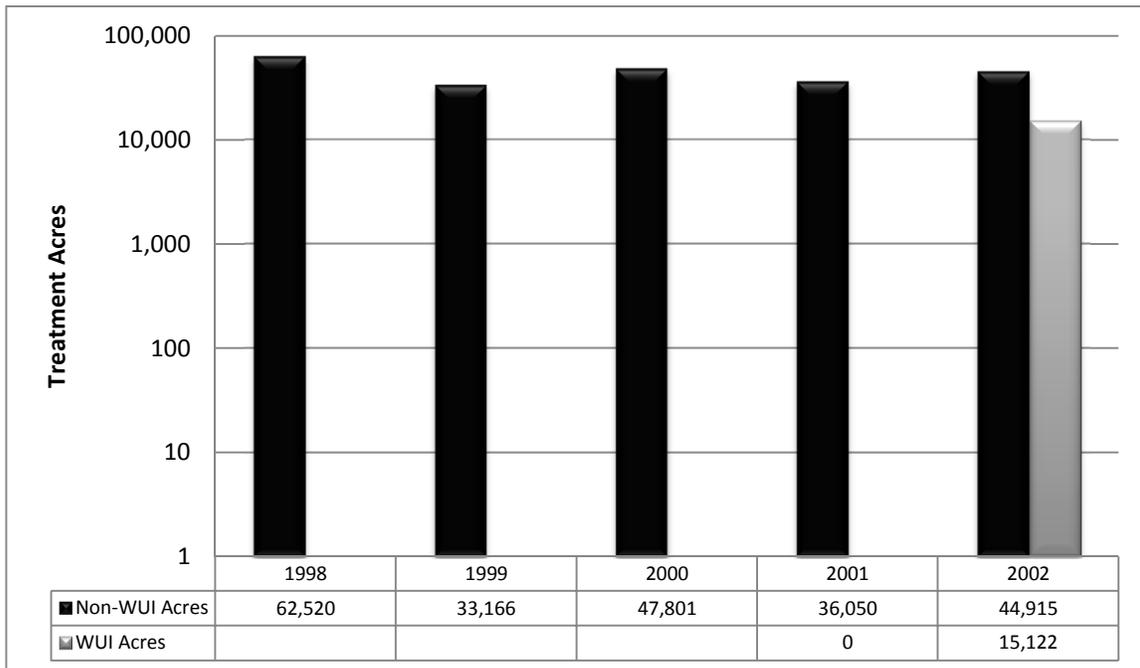
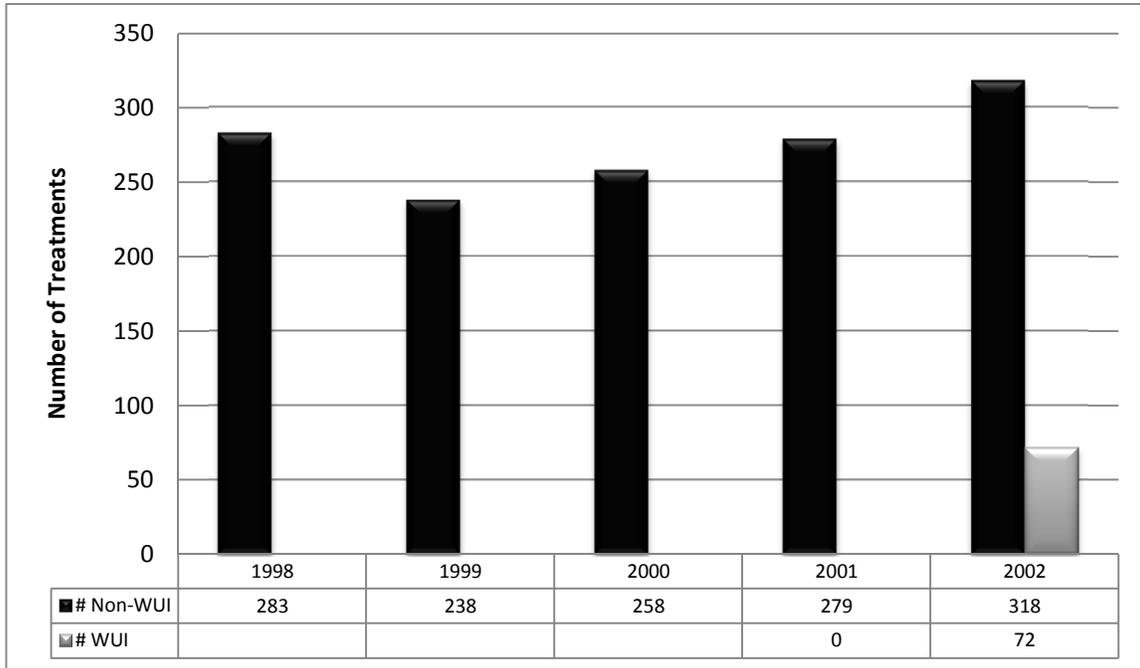
REGION 2 TREATMENTS 1998-2002



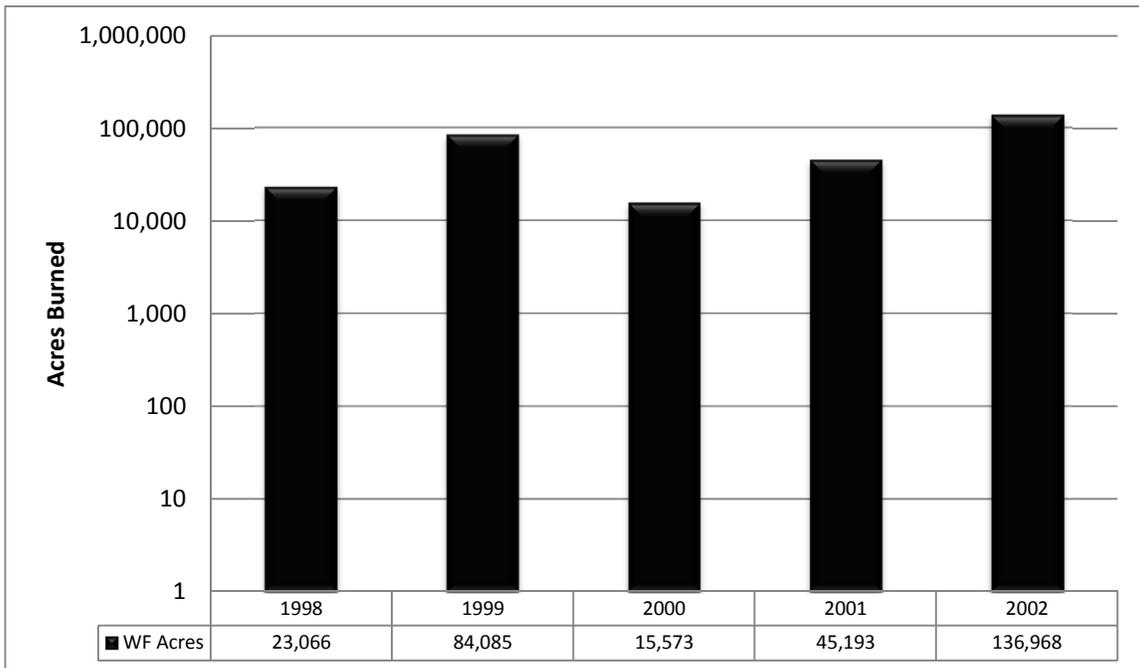
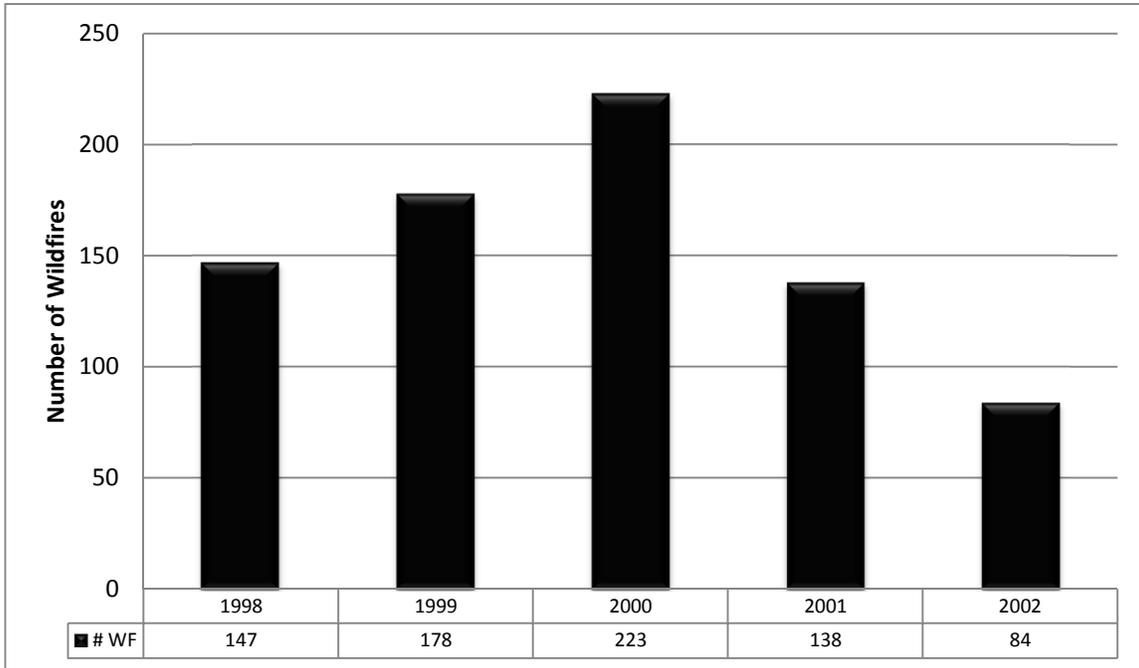
REGION 3 WILDLAND FIRES 1998-2002



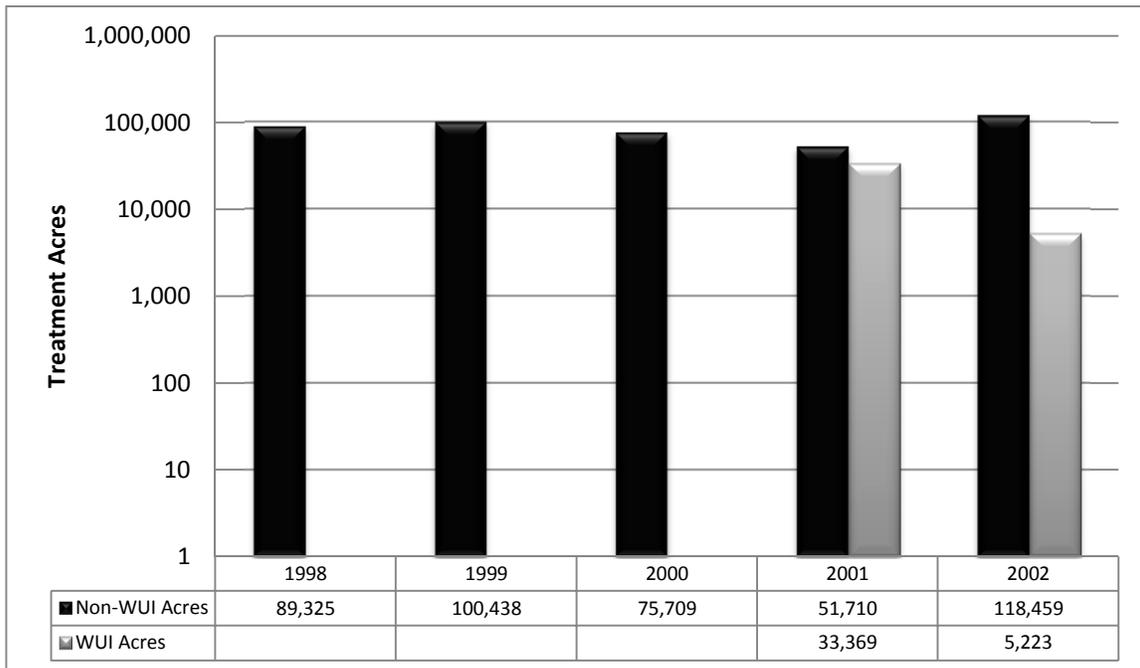
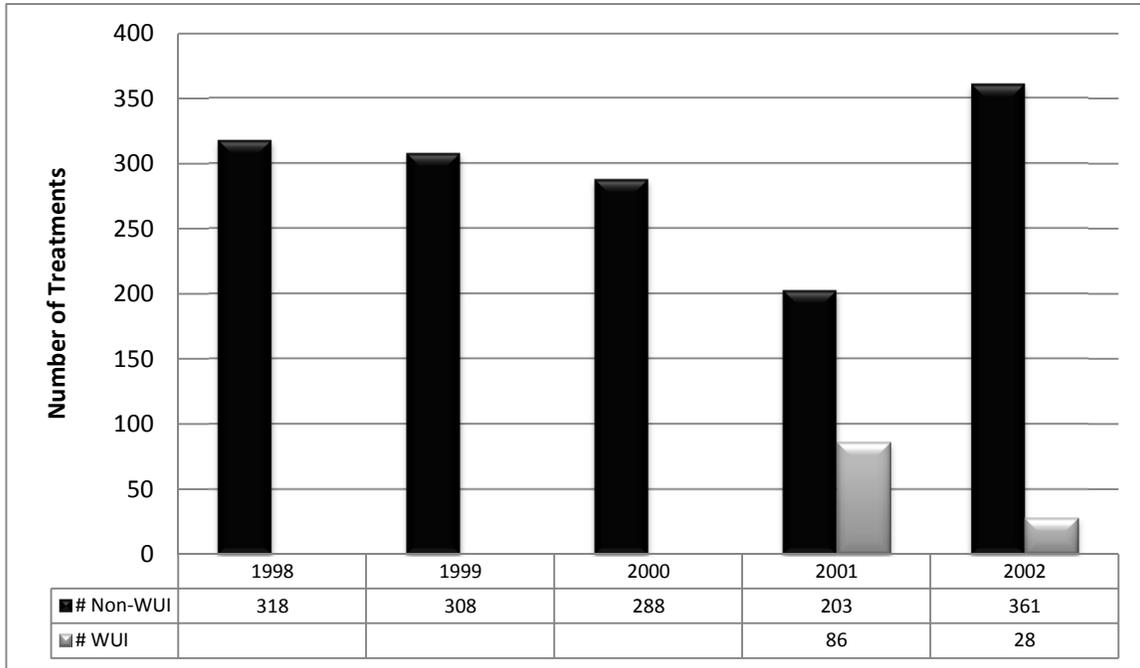
REGION 3 TREATMENTS 1998-2002



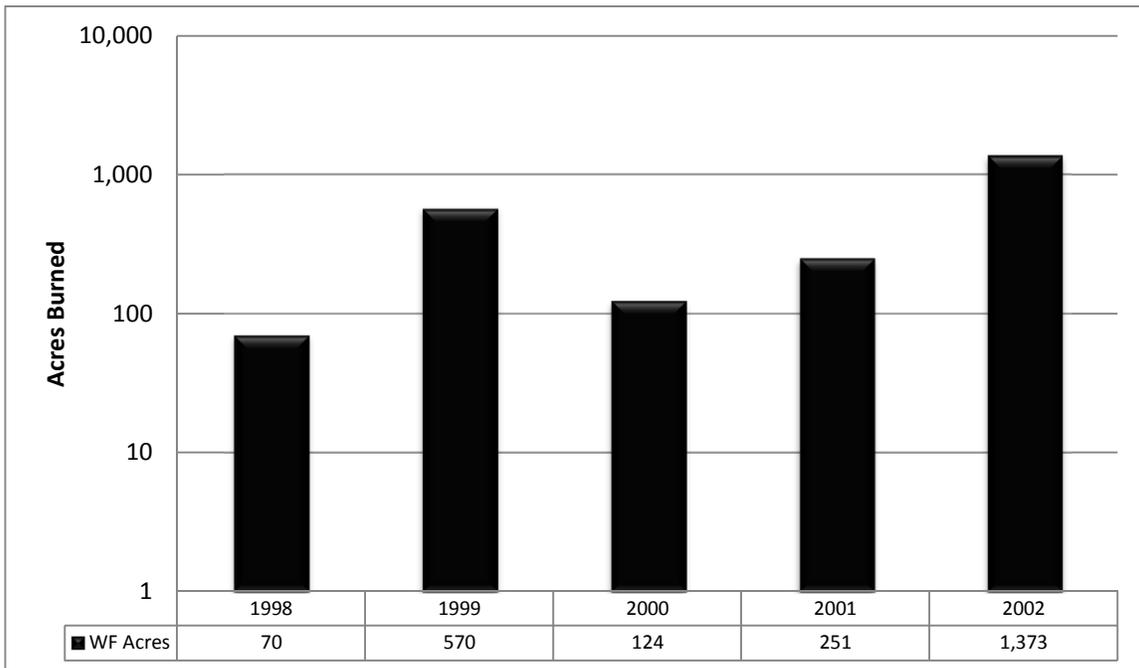
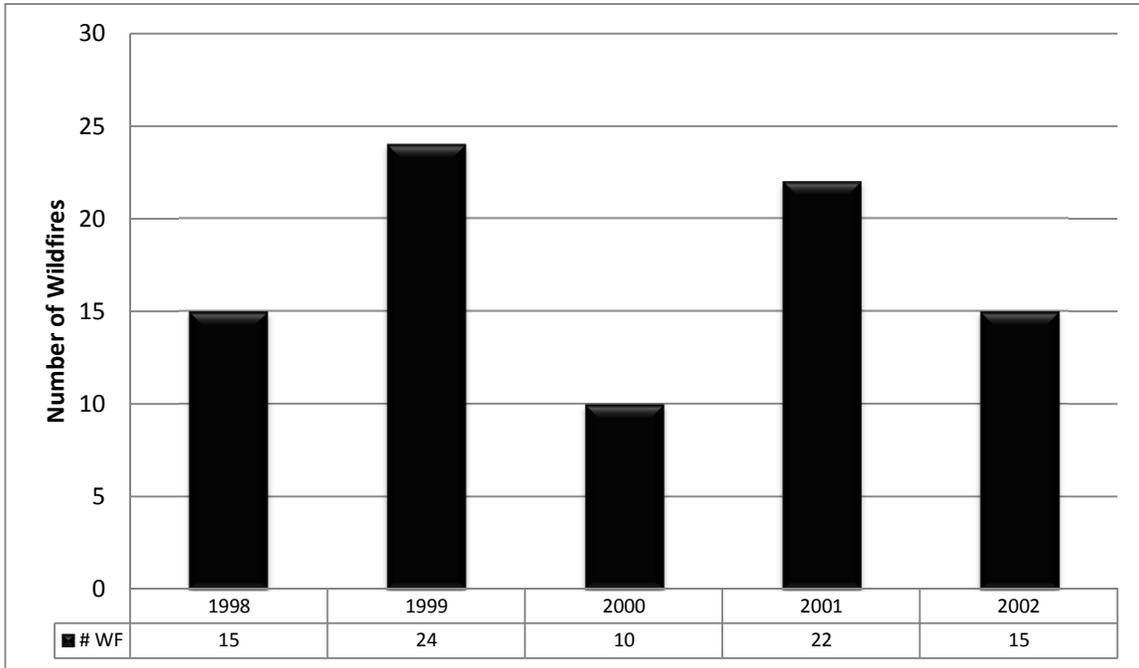
REGION 4 WILDLAND FIRES 1998-2002



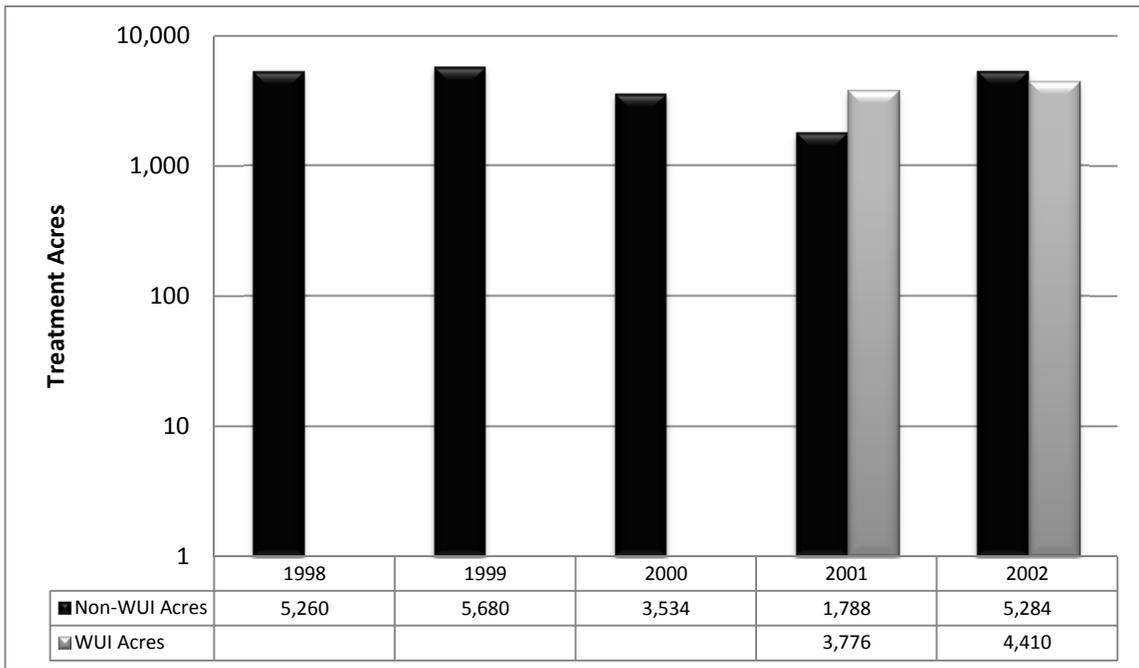
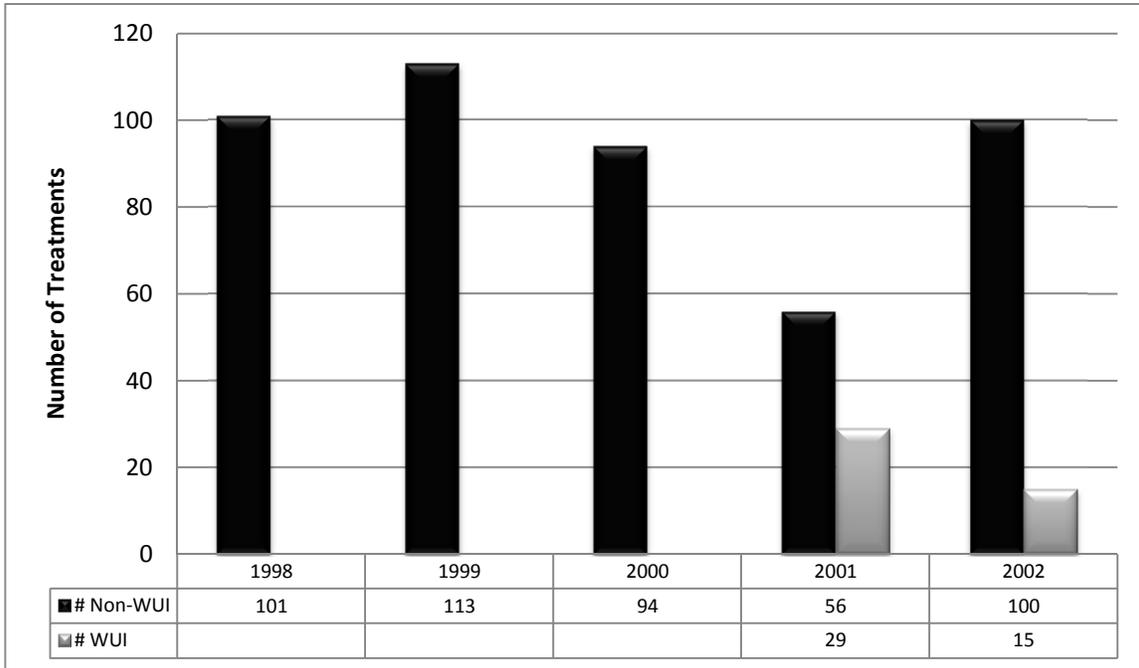
REGION 4 TREATMENTS 1998-2002



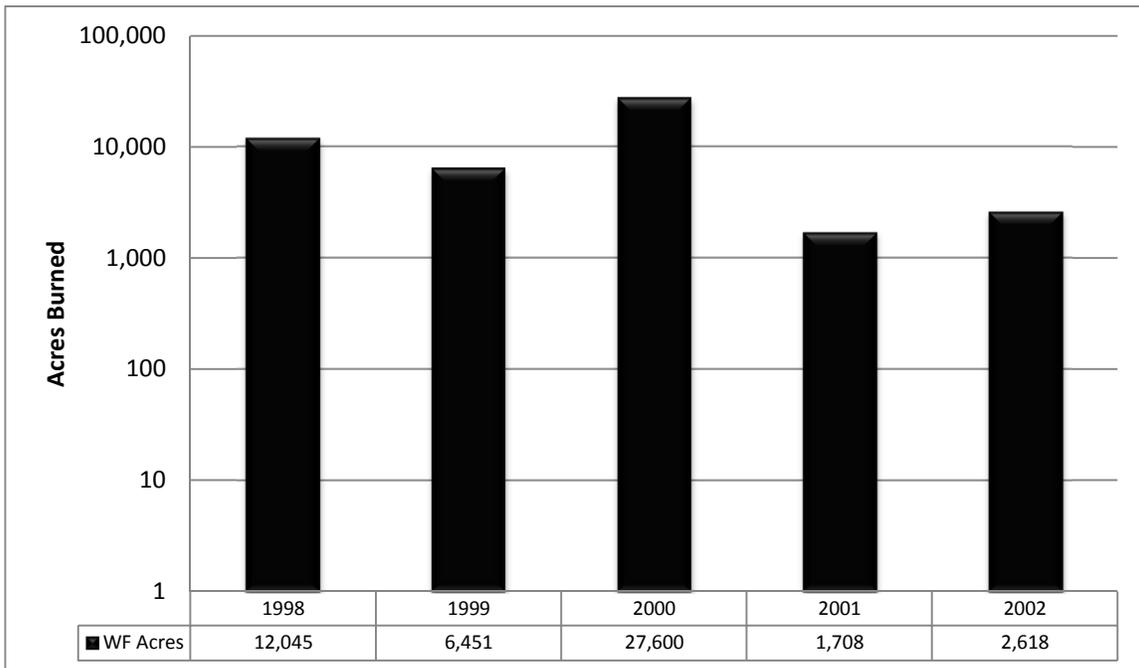
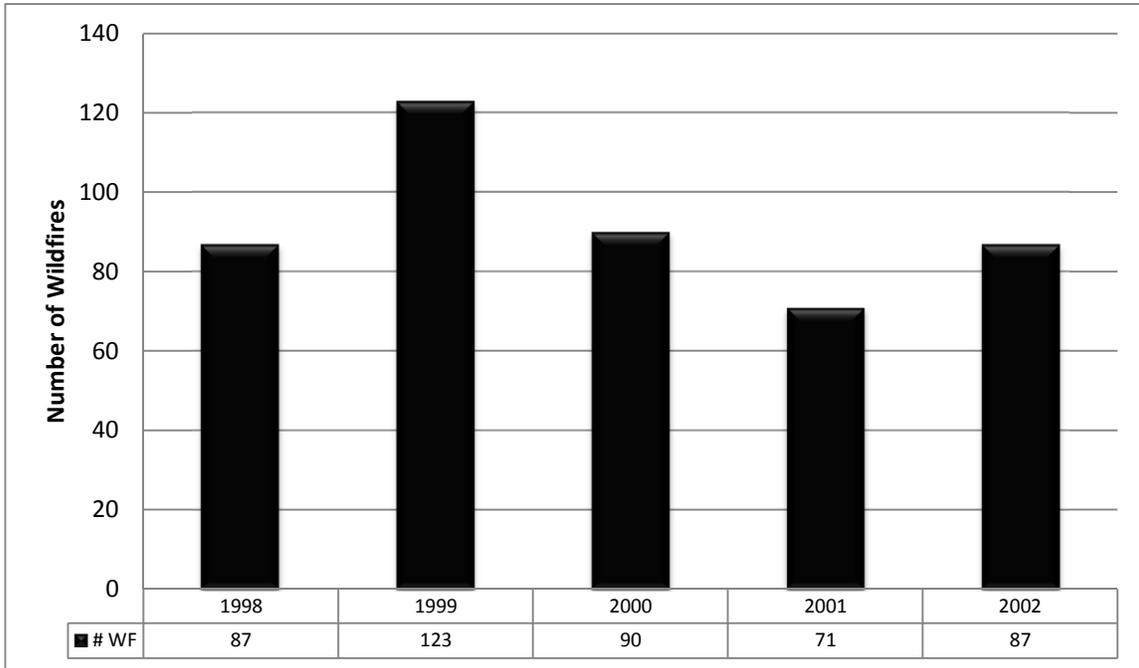
REGION 5 WILDLAND FIRES 1998-2002



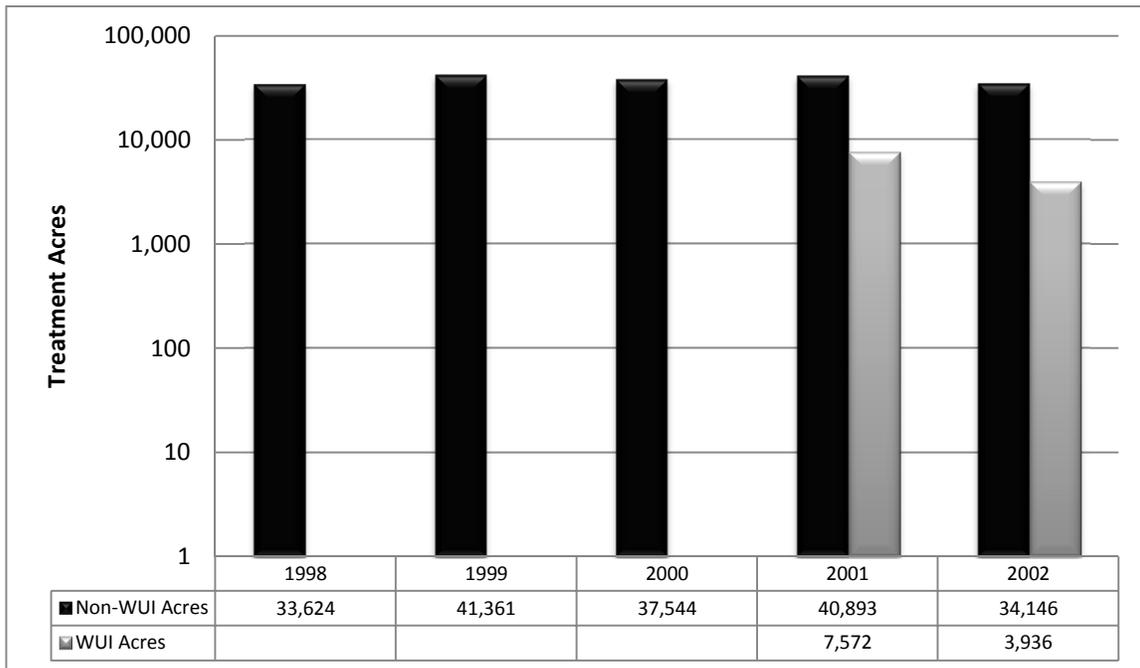
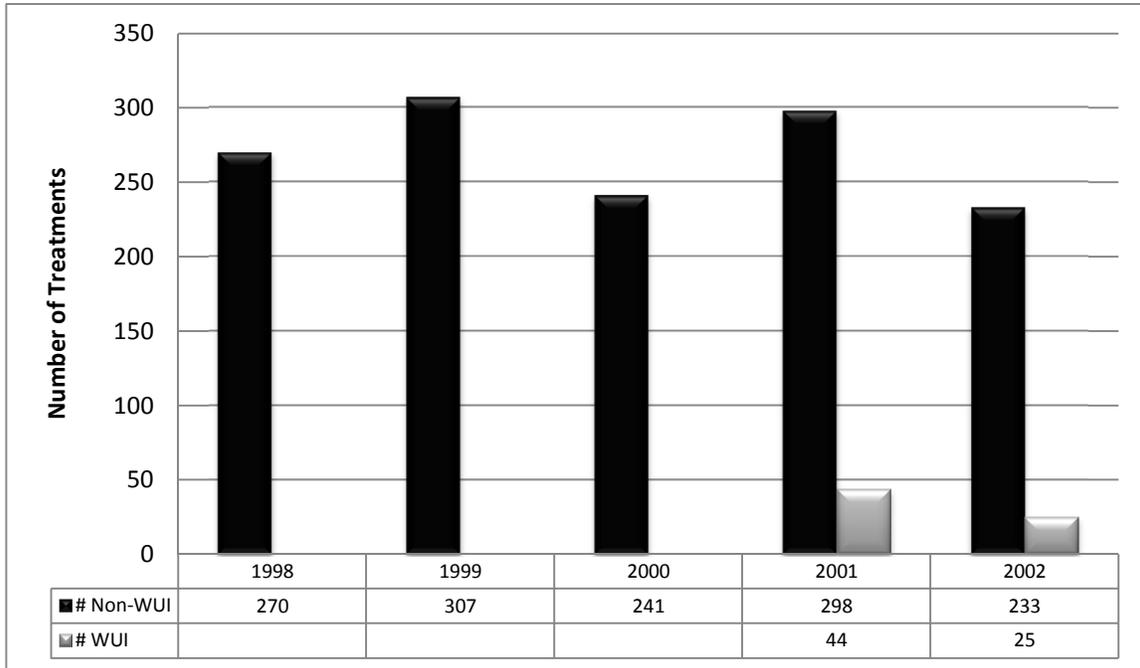
REGION 5 PRESCRIBED FIRES 1998-2002



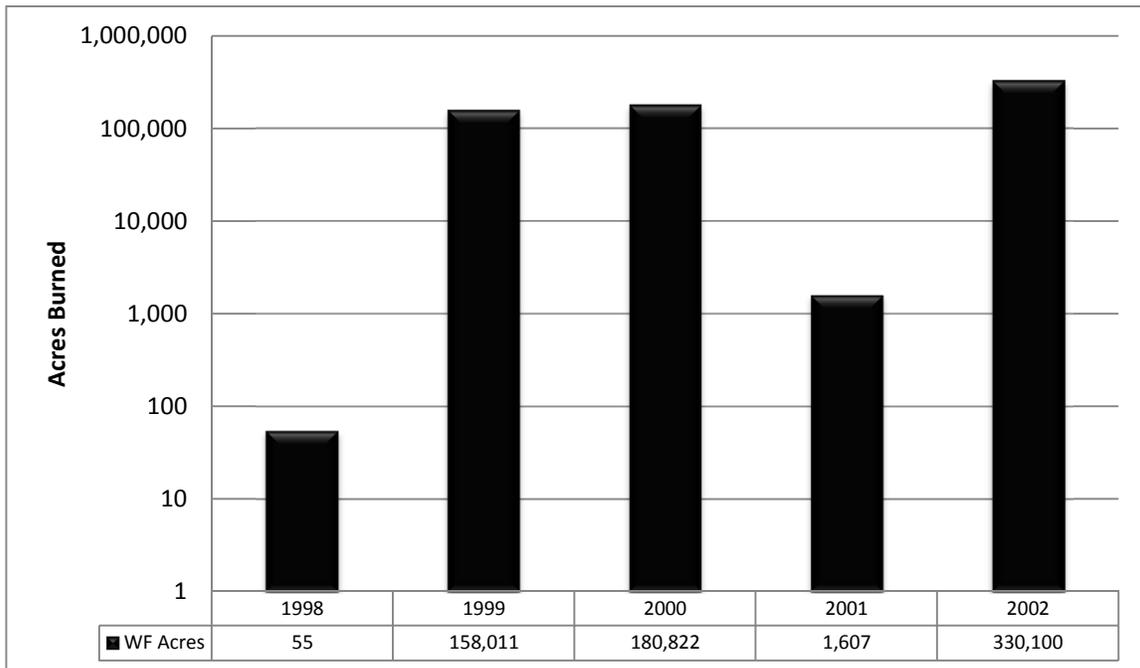
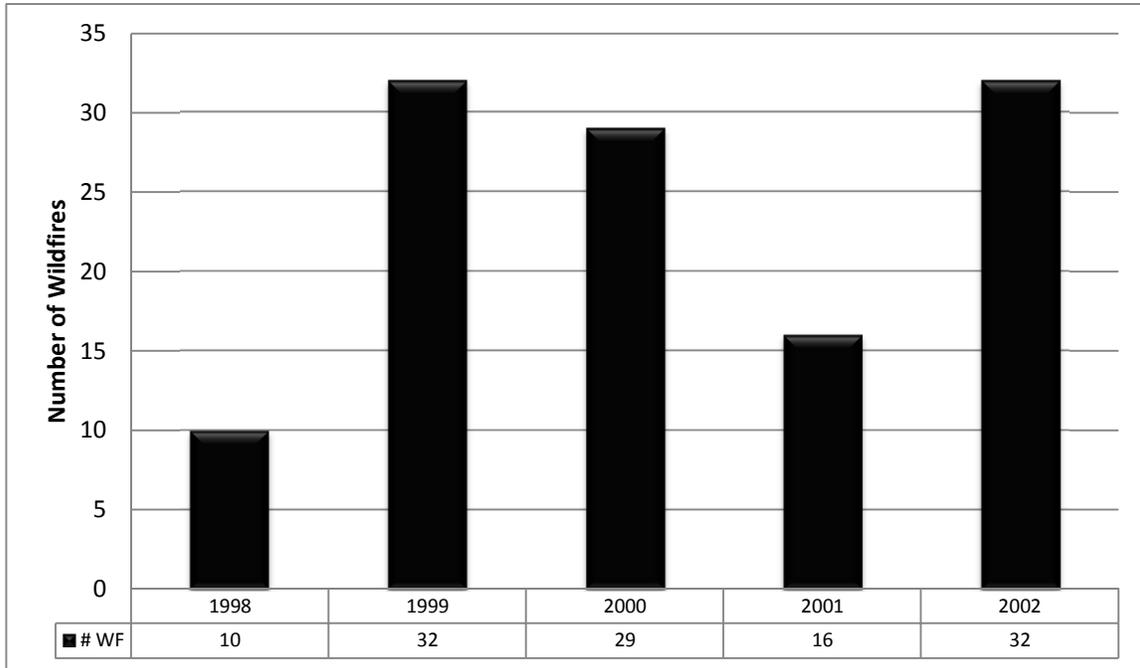
REGION 6 WILDLAND FIRES 1998-2002



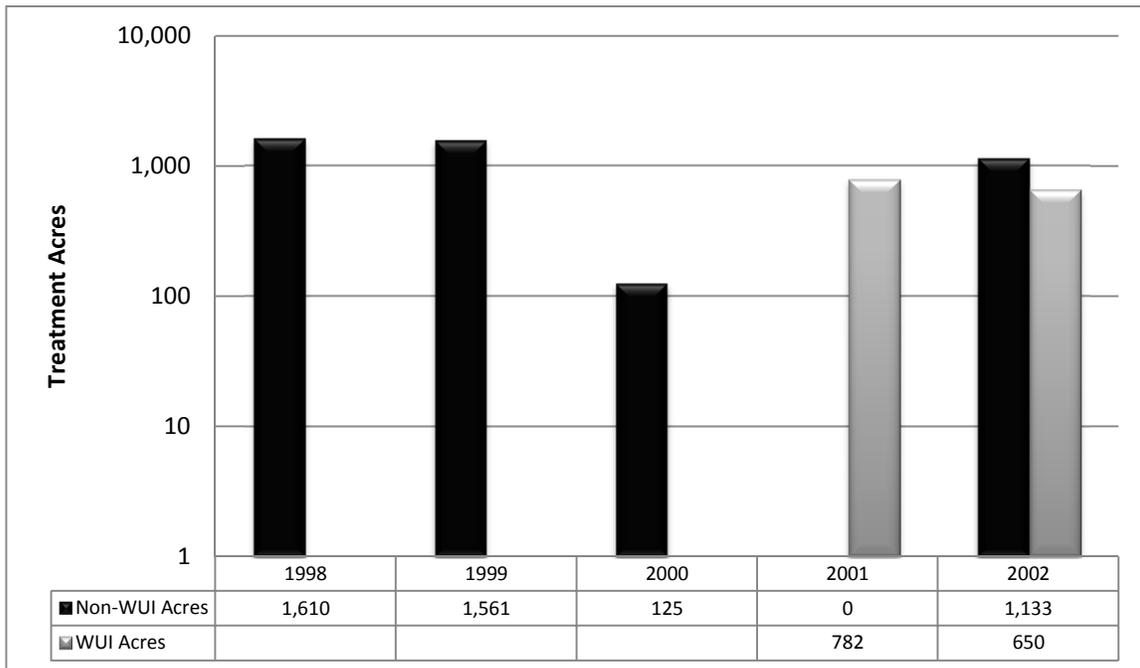
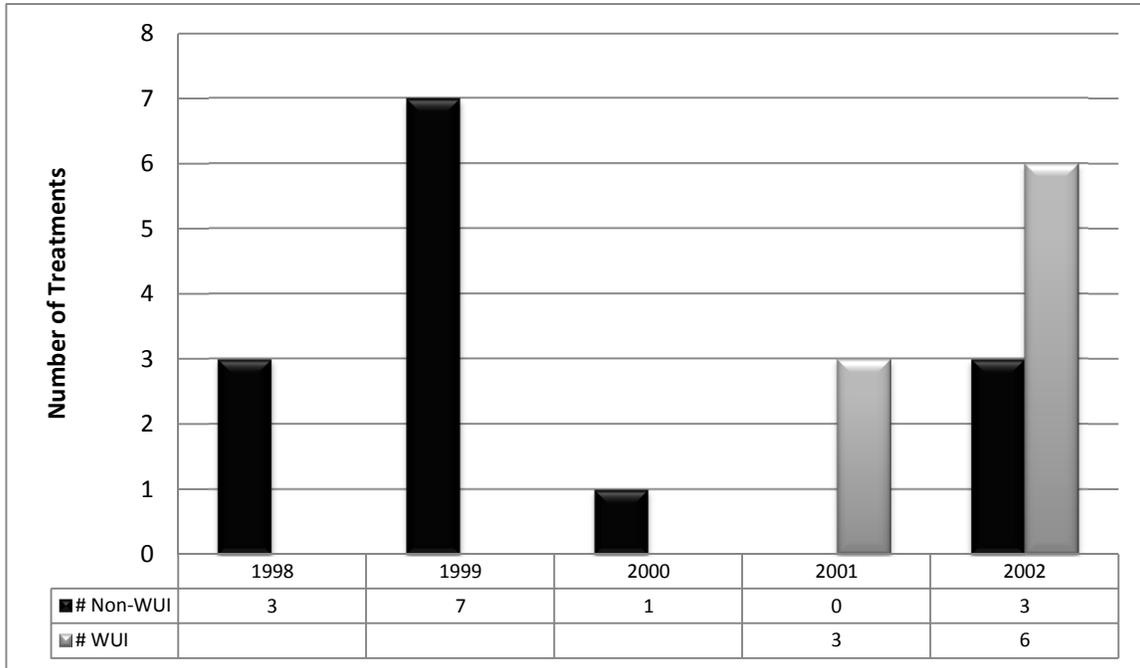
REGION 6 PRESCRIBED FIRES 1998-2002



REGION 7 WILDLAND FIRES 1998-2002



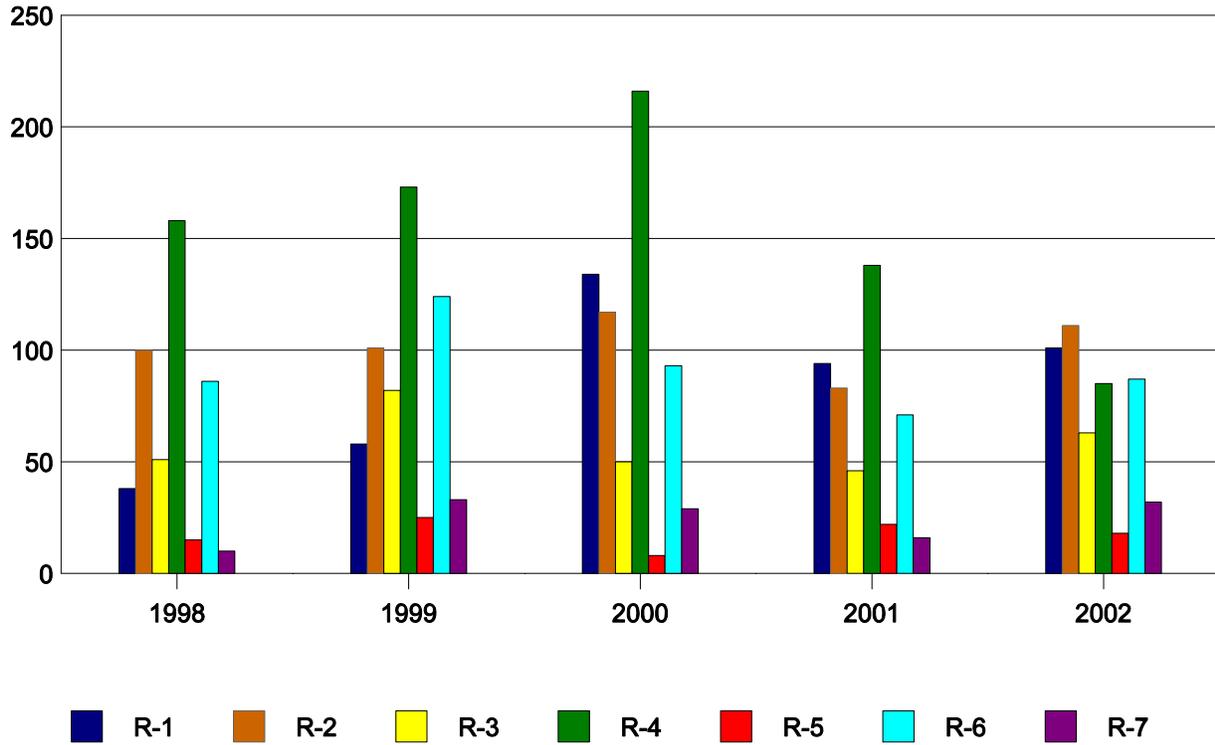
REGION 7 PRESCRIBED FIRES 1998-2002



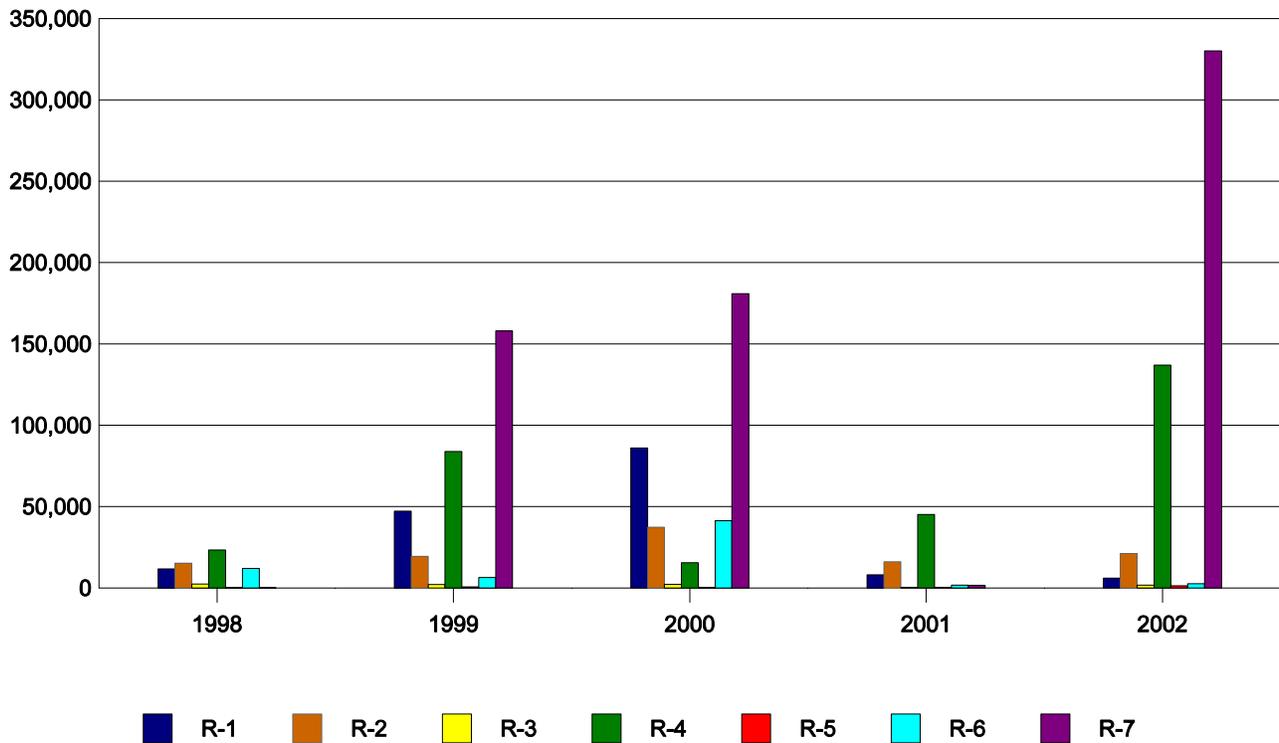
WUI = Wildland Urban Interface

WILDLAND FIRES 1998 - 2002

Number of Wildland Fires

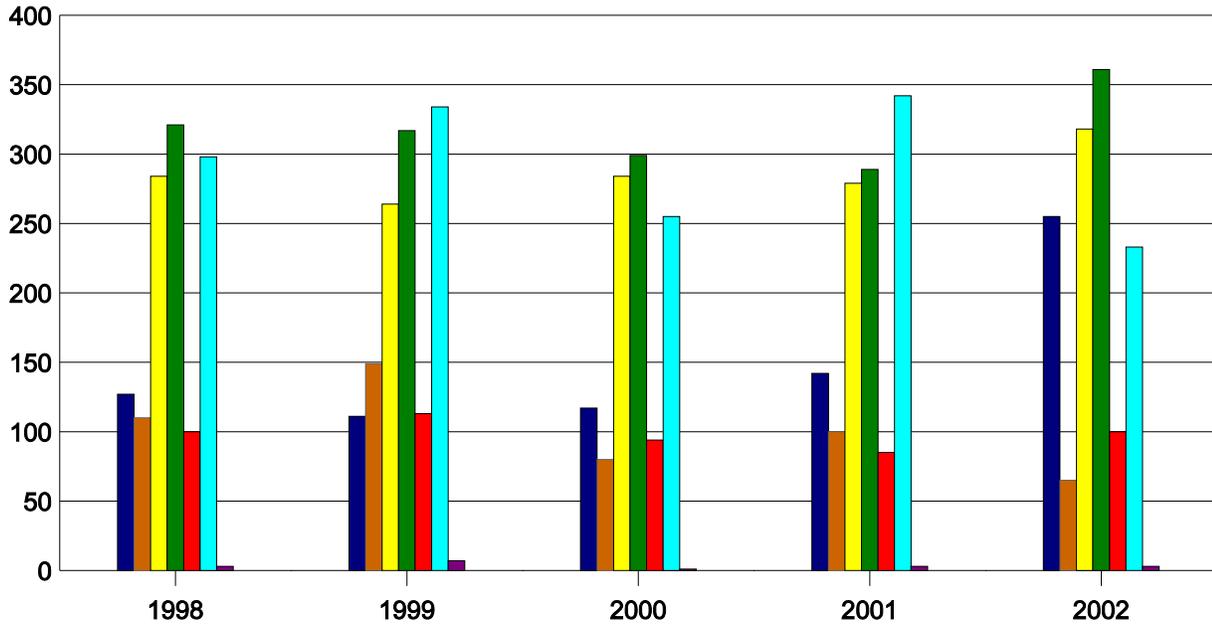


Number of Acres Burned

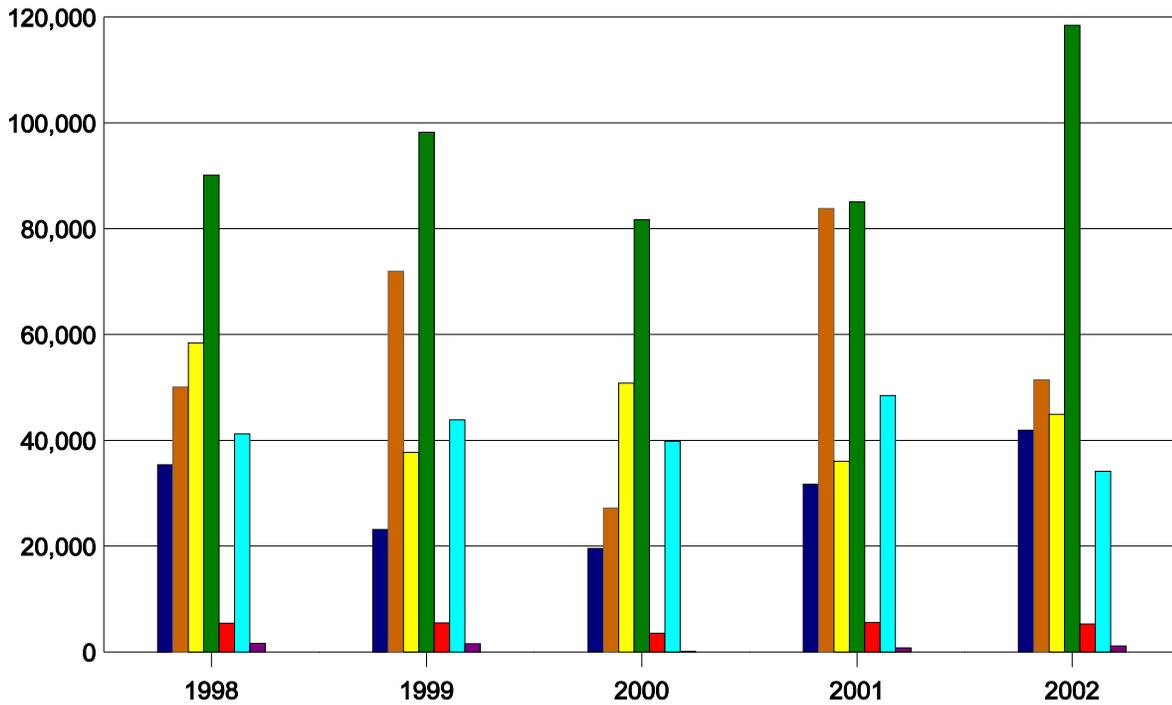


TREATMENTS (Non-WUI) 1998 - 2002

Number of Fires

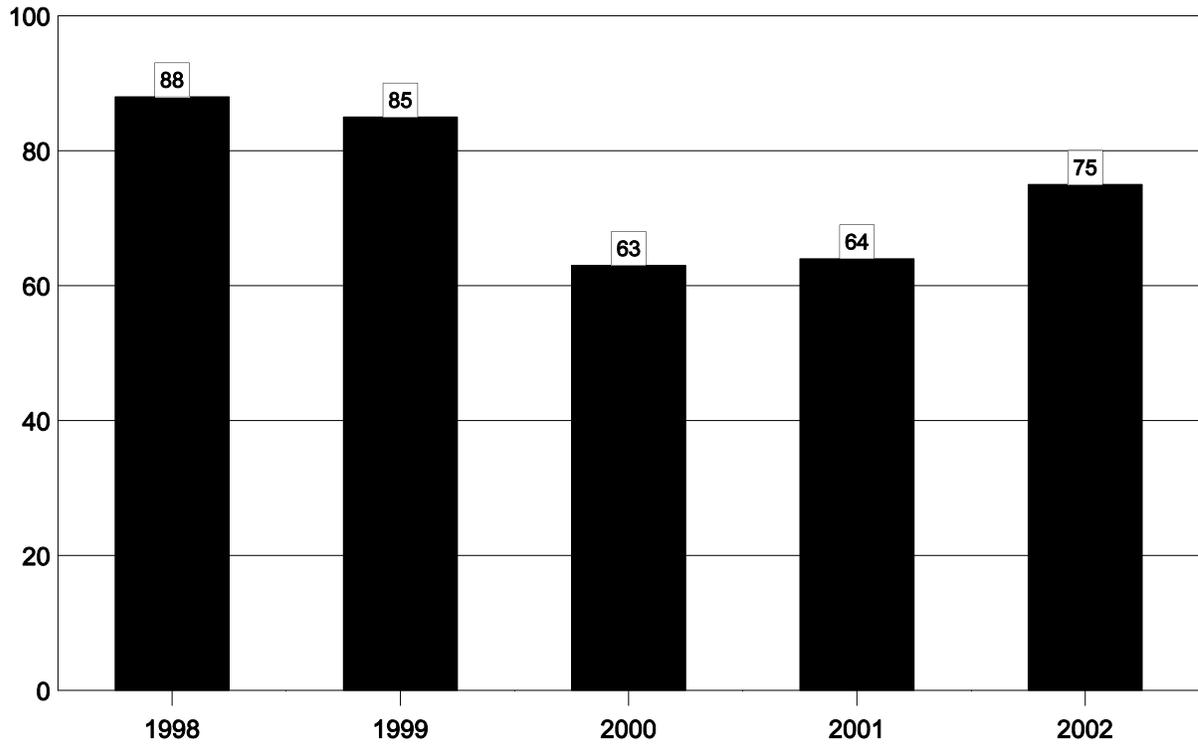


Number of Acres Burned

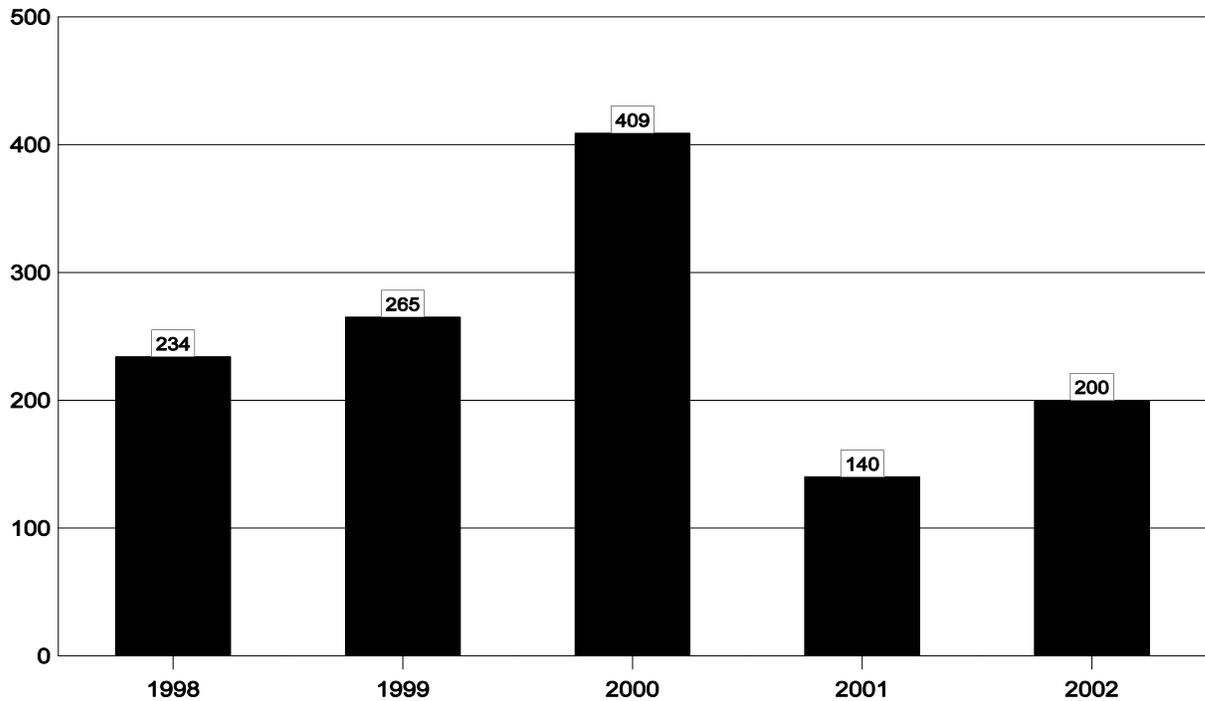


REGIONS 1 - 7

FALSE ALARMS 1998 - 2002

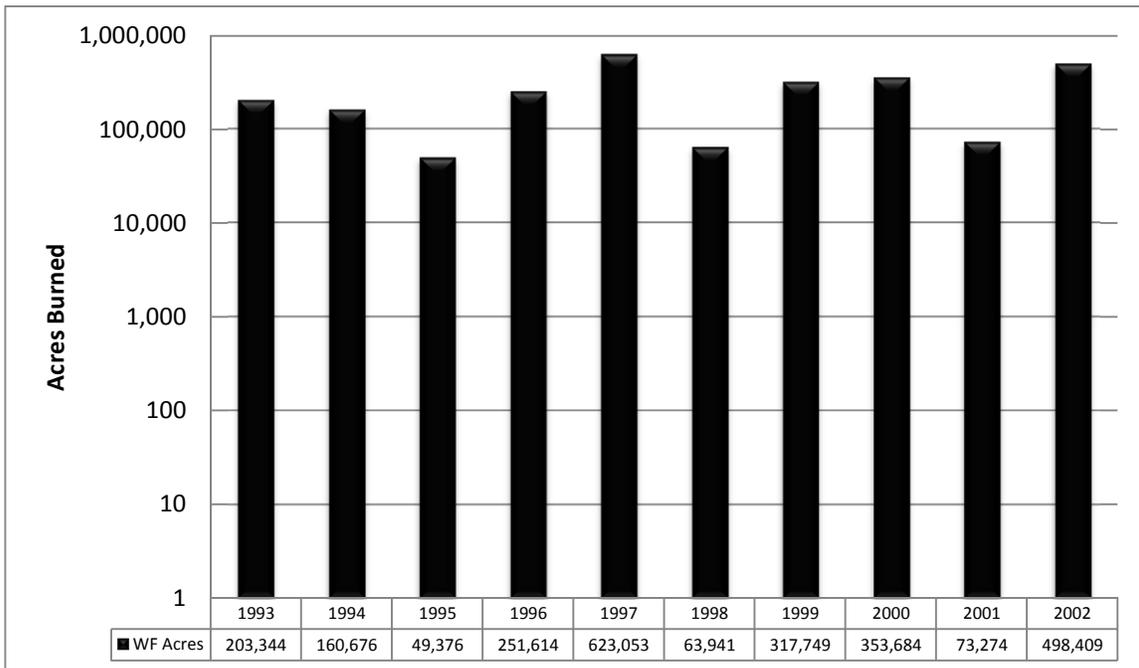
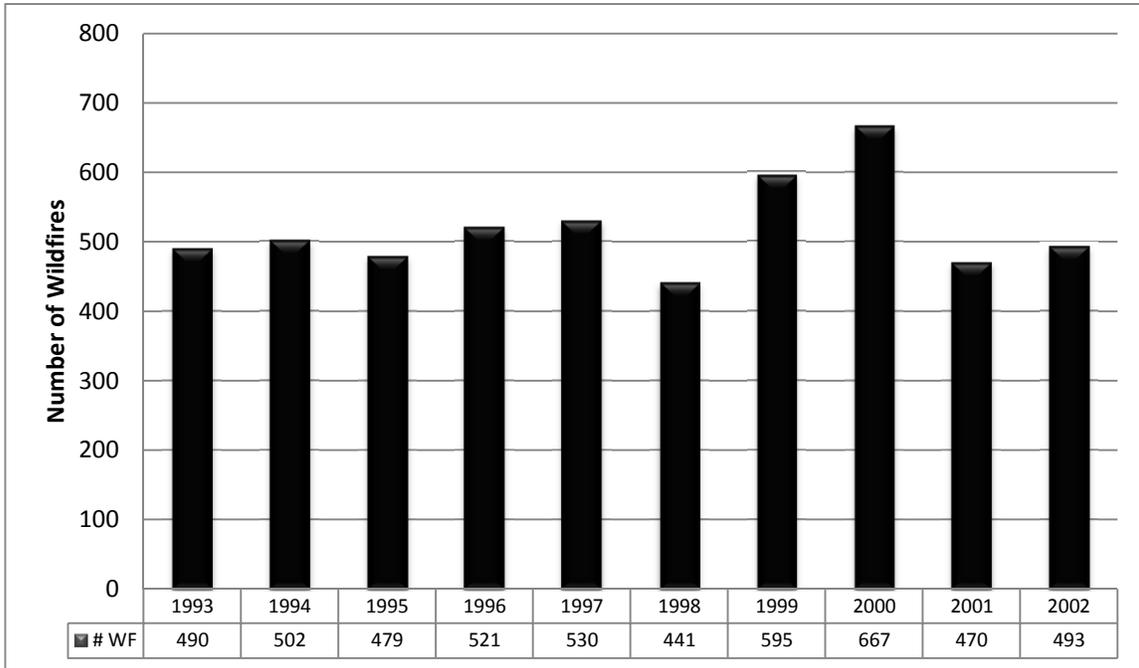


SUPPORT ACTIONS



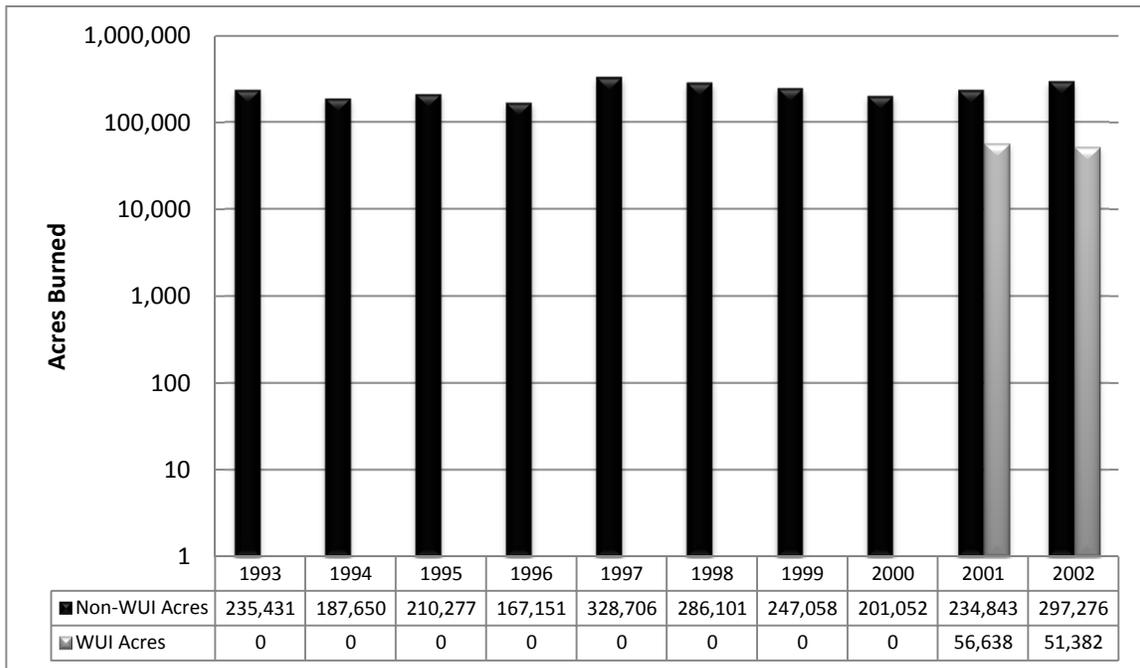
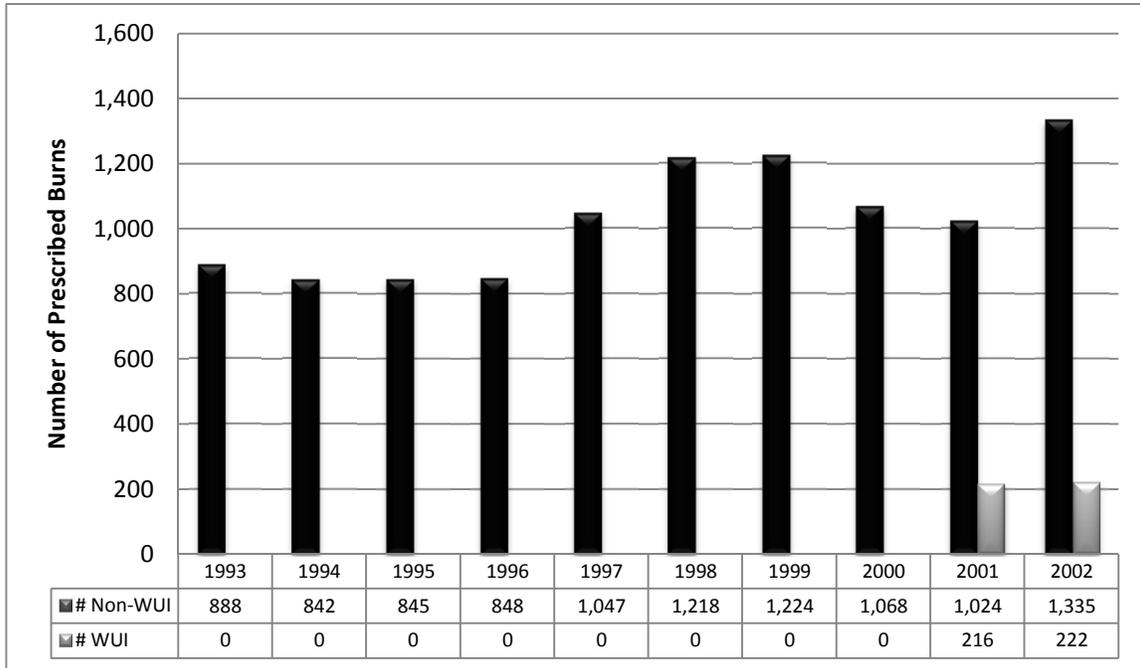
WILDFIRES

1993 - 2002



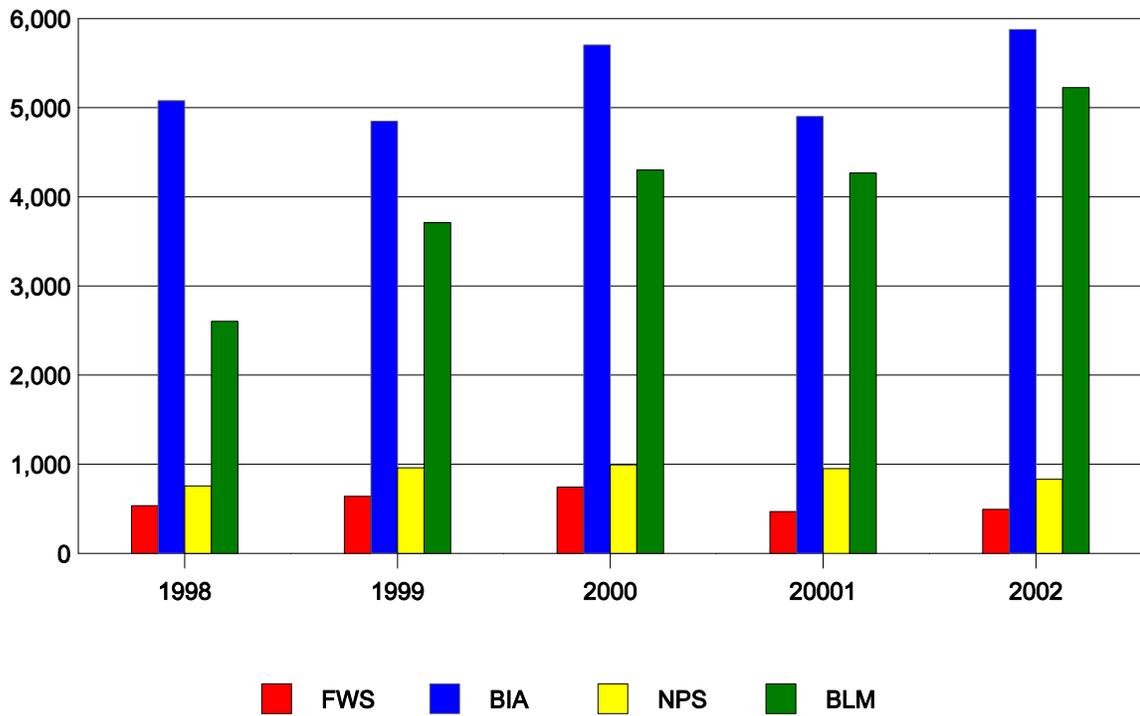
TREATMENTS

1993 - 2002

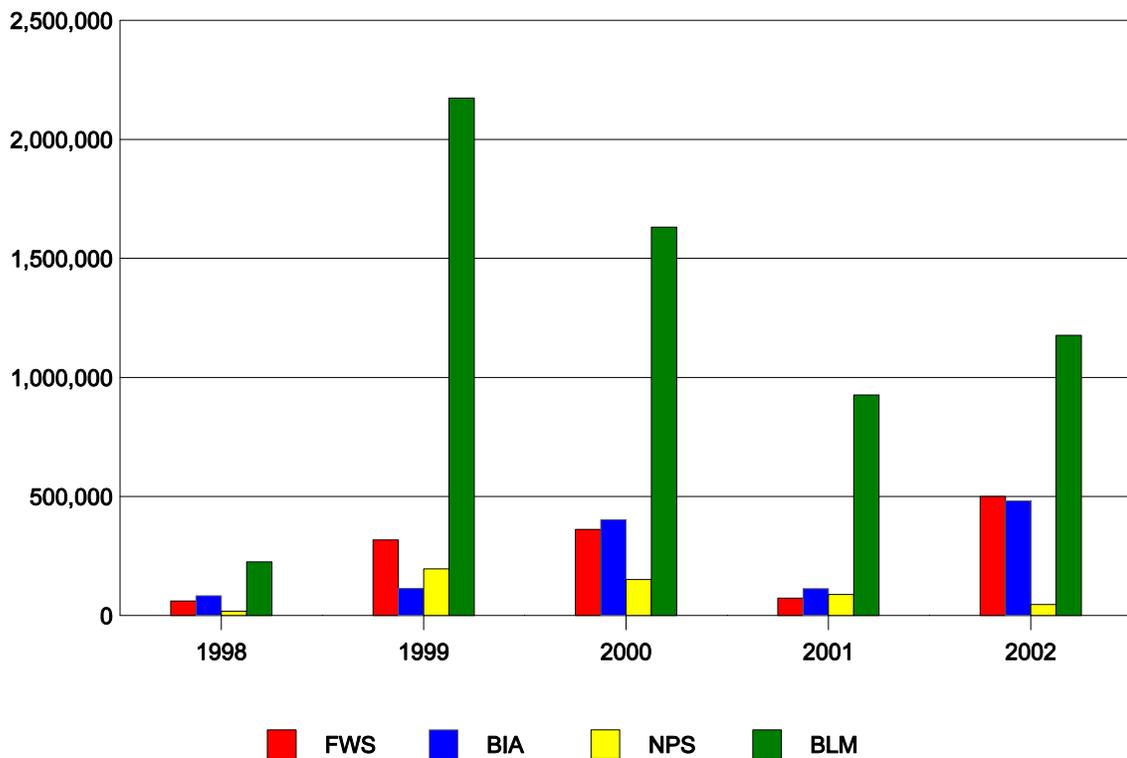


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 1998 - 2002

Number of Wildland Fires

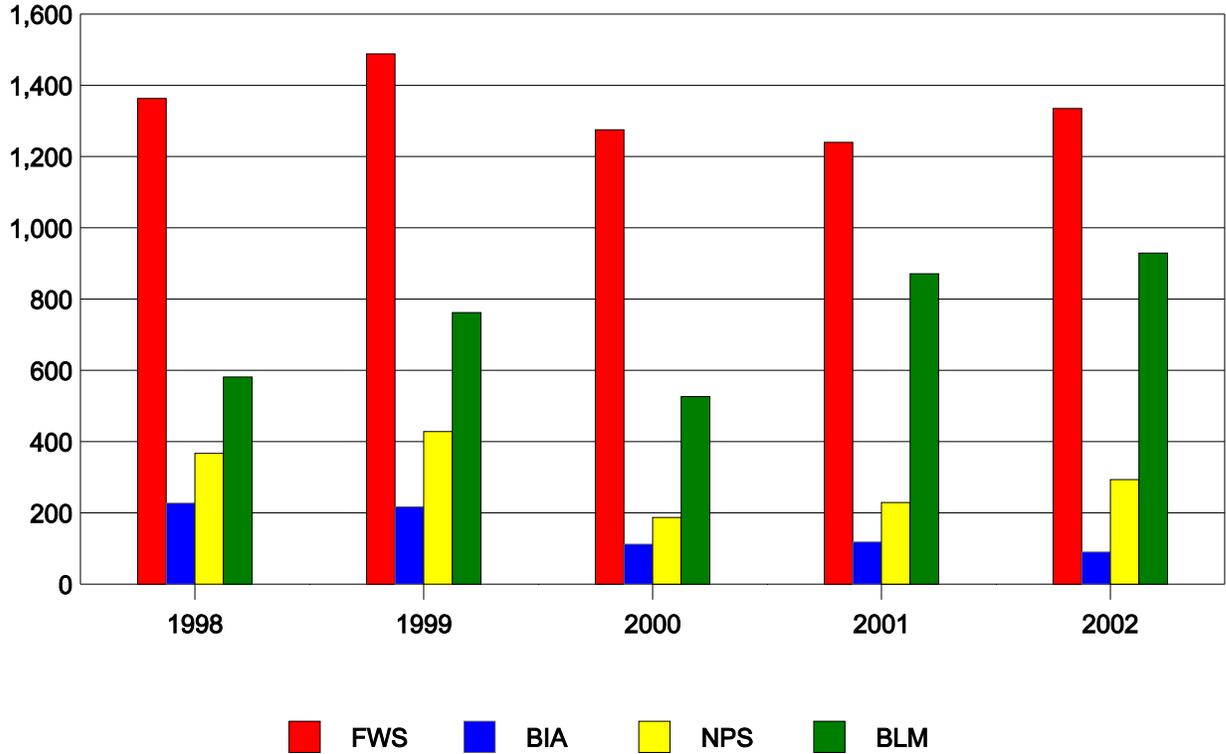


Number of Acres Burned



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 1998 - 2002

Number of Treatments



Acres Treated

