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## APPENDIX B

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# STRATEGIES BY FMU

# A

## Fire Management Units

### **Areas where fire is not desired at all.**

#### **General Description:**

This category includes areas where mitigation and suppression is required to prevent direct threats to life or property. It includes areas where; fire never played a large role historically in the development and maintenance of the ecosystem, or because of human development fire can no longer be tolerated without significant loss, or where fire return intervals are very long.

#### **Fire Mitigation considerations:**

Emphasis should be focused on prevention, detection, and rapid suppression response and techniques that will reduce unwanted ignitions and threats to life, property, natural and cultural resources.

#### **Fire Suppression considerations:**

Virtually all wildland fires would be actively suppressed and no fire is prescribed except as required to combat an immediate threat to firefighter or public health and safety.

#### **Fuel Treatment considerations:**

Non-fire fuel treatments employed. Unit costs for prescribed fire would be too prohibitive to implement efficiently. Pile burning of mechanically removed vegetation is acceptable.

<b>A-140-01 - Mount Logan Foothills</b>																									
<b>FMU Description</b>																									
<b>Location</b>	<b>Location</b> - (3,762 acres) Public lands on the south facing slopes of Mount Logan (below 6,000') to the Colorado River from Smith Gulch on the east to the GSFO boundary on the west.																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Exposures of shale rock outcrops and talus slopes in the upper sections. The lower portions consist of colluvial slopes with moderate to shallow, well drained soils that are clayey to loamy and contain visible amounts of gravel and stones.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Salt desert shrublands including greasewood in the bottomlands and sparse pinyon-juniper woodlands and sagebrush on the south facing foothills of Mount Logan.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine along Colorado River.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Severe big game winter range at the lower elevations.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - The Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus (<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>) is found on terraces, alluvial benches and along the rims of the gullies.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Vertical cliffs from the escarpment edge of the Roan Plateau to the talus slopes and mesas below. Many eroded gullies dissect the area.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Access is from the south off I-70 frontage roads. Unmaintained , high clearance roads cross the FMU</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Gas wells, pipelines throughout area.</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protect salt desert shrub plant community.</li> <li>• Prevent the loss of Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus.</li> <li>• Prevent cheatgrass from increasing in dominance and invading into unaffected areas.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td>.3</td> <td>35</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>From 1980-2003, there have been 12 fires, all but one started by lightning. Fires seldom escape initial attack (I.A.), due to the sparse and non-continuous fuels. Fires have occurred between the months of May – September.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	12	10	1	1					Avg. acres	.1	.3	35				
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
12	10	1	1																						
Avg. acres	.1	.3	35																						
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The composition and structure of the plant communities within the unit are considered to be within their natural range of variability (NRV). These communities are in a condition class 1 (CC 1).																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Archaeological and historical sites, Salt desert shrub plant community, Federally listed threatened plant - Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus ( <i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i> )																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.																								
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>																									

<b>A-140-01 - Mount Logan Foothills</b>				
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 90% of the time.</li> <li>• Emphasis on prevention, detection, rapid response, use of appropriate suppression techniques and tools.</li> </ul>			
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the present condition class.			
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Uinta Basin Hookless cactus, Bald eagle winter range and Northern leopard frog (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• Use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to reduce negative effects of suppression (see Appendix E).</li> </ul>			
	<b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b> None			
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not an identified fire management option within this FMU.			
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<b>Goals:</b> No specific goals <b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Non-fire fuel treatments employed in this FMU. <b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009. <b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.			
<b>Priority Ranking</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>

A-140- 02 - New Castle Watershed																									
FMU Description																									
<b>Location</b>	(6,629 acres) The FMU is located 2 miles north of New Castle, Colorado and includes public lands on both sides of the East Elk Creek drainage and the eastern side of the Main Elk Creek drainage.																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Deep well drained soils on mountainsides with a surface layer of loam and various subsoils.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Riparian vegetation and irrigated hay fields in the valley bottom. Vegetation on the upland slopes are a mixture of pinyon-juniper woodlands, small sagebrush parks, thick Gambel's oak and pockets of Douglas fir on the north facing slopes.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine along East Elk Creek.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Severe big game winter range at the lower elevations. Big game birthing areas at higher elevations.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat (see map)</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Narrow, irrigated valley bottom with rugged and rocky upland slopes above.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Access from CR 241 through private property on high clearance and 4x4 roads. Boiler Springs jeep trail is a public access.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. Water ditches along East Elk Creek on both east and west sides. East Elk Creek TV Translator Site @ T5S, R91W, Sec. 13 SESW</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protect water quality and reduce erosion.</li> <li>• Reduce invading pinyon-juniper tree component.</li> <li>• Increase vegetation structure and diversity by increasing perennial grasses and forbs (ground cover).</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>19</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td>.36</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Frequent to infrequent occurrence within this unit. . Of the 22 fires recorded, all but one were lightning caused. Fires have occurred between the months of May – September.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	22	19	3						Avg. acres	.1	.36					
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
22	19	3																							
Avg. acres	.1	.36																							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The vegetative composition of this unit is generally in a late seral stage, with the composition and structure of the pinyon/juniper and mountain shrub communities being moderately departed from their NRV. These communities are considered to be in a CC 2.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Town of New Castle Municipal watershed, Private lands & homes.																								

A-140- 02 - New Castle Watershed	
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU. Private lands in the canyon bottom are agricultural and residential and are adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential.
Fire Management Objectives	
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 90% of the time.</li> <li>• Emphasis on prevention, detection, rapid response, use of appropriate suppression techniques and tools.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing CC, and where possible, return those areas to an early seral stage to create a CC 1.
Fire Management Strategies	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely windy</u> conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not an identified fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce hazardous fuel loading &amp; the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To protect water quality and increase vegetation diversity by increasing perennial grasses and forbs (ground cover)and decreasing canopy cover or area extent of old stands of oakbrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands (Fuches Gulch).</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Non-fire fuel treatments employed in this FMU.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU. The first level of risk assessment, the Garfield County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2006.

<b>A-140- 02 - New Castle Watershed</b>				
<b>Priority Ranking</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<b>A-140- 03 - Glenwood Springs Debris Flow</b>																															
<b>FMU Description</b>																															
<b>Location</b>	(5,933 acres) The scenic hillsides surrounding Glenwood Springs.																														
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Deep, well-drained soils on mountainsides and alluvial fans. Slopes of 10-50+ %. Identified in the GSFO land use plan as an erosion hazard zone.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - The FMU is located in the Western Slope Air Quality Region 11 and 12 of the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division. Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent to public land in GSFO, the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The vegetation is mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak and mountain mahogany. Other associated shrubs include: serviceberry, snowberry and chokecherry. Steep, north facing draws contain solid stands of Douglas fir.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine along Dolan Gulch, Mitchell Creek, Oasis Creek.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Severe big game winter range at the lower elevations.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Steep, rugged but erosive hillsides and canyons surrounding Glenwood Springs.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Access from CR 132 (Mitchell Creek) through private property on high clearance and 4x4 roads. On the northside of I-70. A few high clearance and 4x4 roads on the southside of I-70.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes, subdivisions and commercial businesses along the public land boundary.</li> </ul>																														
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Reduce erosion.</li> </ul>																														
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Total</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">A</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">B</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">C</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">D</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">E</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">F</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fire occurrence infrequent; with the majority of the fires being lightning caused. Two large fires (South Canyon, 1994; and Coal Seam, 2002) have heavily impacted this FMU. Both fires occurred during July.</p>							Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	2	2							Avg. acres	.1						
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																								
2	2																														
Avg. acres	.1																														
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	Due to the recent large fires, the composition and structure of this unit is moderately departed from the NRV. Also, there is a moderate risk of conversion to cheatgrass of the grass/sage/ P-J communities, especially on the south and west aspects. The condition class of this unit is considered to be in a CC 2.																														
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Glenwood Springs Fish Hatchery on Mitchell Creek, Visibility along I-70 and Town of Glenwood Springs																														
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Development has occurred adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. The Town of Glenwood Springs is adjacent to this FMU.																														
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>																															

<b>A-140- 03 - Glenwood Springs Debris Flow</b>	
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 90% of the time.</li> <li>• Emphasis on prevention, detection, rapid response, use of appropriate suppression techniques and tools.</li> <li>• Emphasis on prevention, detection, rapid response, use of appropriate suppression techniques and tools.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing condition class within the mountain shrub communities, and restore the grass communities to a CC 1.
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• Glenwood Springs Debris Flow Hazard Zone ACEC present - wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply (see Chapter III.D.2.4 Restrictions Specific to WSAs and ACECs and map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Colorado River cutthroat trout (Mitchell Creek), Bald eagle winter range, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Non-fire fuel treatments employed in this FMU.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> The Lookout Mountain Project treated 12 acres by hand thinning and herbicide in 2004. An estimated 20 acres are targeted for treatment along Midland Ave. between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation

A-140- 03 - Glenwood Springs Debris Flow				
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	The Glenwood Springs community needs a risk assessment and hazard mitigation plan. The first level of risk assessment, the Garfield County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2006.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
<b>High</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>

<b>A-140- 04 - Rifle Municipal Watershed</b>																									
<b>FMU Description</b>																									
<b>Location</b>	(768 acres) The FMU is located 5 miles south of Rifle, Colorado and includes public lands in the upland portion of the Beaver Creek watershed providing water for the City of Rifle.																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Deep, well-drained moderately sloping to moderately steep loam soils on mesas, mountainsides and alluvial fans.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The higher elevations or north-facing slopes are mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak with associated mixed mountain shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Slightly drier sites support big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and numerous grasses and forbs. South and west-facing slopes are made up of pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine along Beaver Creek.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Nothing of note.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Harrington's penstemon</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Gently sloping mesa.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Access from CR 317 (Beaver Creek) via high clearance and 4x4 roads.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - None</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protect water quality and reduce erosion.</li> <li>• Maintain vegetative structure and diversity.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fire occurrence is rare within this unit. All of the recorded fires are lightning caused and occurred between June and August.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	2	2							Avg. acres	.1						
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
2	2																								
Avg. acres	.1																								
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The composition and structure of this unit is within the NRV. It is considered to be in a CC 1.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Municipal watershed, Gas development																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.																								
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>																									

<b>A-140- 04 - Rifle Municipal Watershed</b>	
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 90% of the time.</li> <li>• Emphasis on prevention, detection, rapid response, use of appropriate suppression techniques and tools.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing condition class.
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Northern leopard frog (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To protect water quality and enhance vegetative diversity by increasing perennial grasses and forbs (ground cover)and decreasing canopy coverage of oakbrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Non-fire fuel treatments employed in this FMU.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.
<b>Priority Ranking</b>	

<b>A-140- 04 - Rifle Municipal Watershed</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<b>A-140- 05 - East Eagle</b>																									
<b>FMU Description</b>																									
<b>Location</b>	(1,641 acres) Public lands immediately east of Eagle, Colorado in T4S, R84W, Sections 33, 34 and west half of 35; T5S, R 84W, Sections 2 (west half), 3 and 4.																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Gypsum land consisting of exposed parent material and eroded hills with a fine sandy loam surface layer. The GSFO RMP identified the areas as an erosion hazard area.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The higher elevation vegetation is mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak with associated shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. The drier sites are typically dominated by mountain sagebrush, with some grasses and rabbitbrush. Lower elevations are made up of open (bare ground) pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - No perennial water present. Vernal pools and stock ponds.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Bald eagle winter range.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - General east-west running ridgeline. Western portion has short sections of slopes up to 55%, averaging 28-30%. Eastern portion has 0-25% slopes.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - CR 21 bisects the FMU east to west. OHV routes off CR 21 were rehabilitated in 2003 and 2004.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. East Eagle communication site in T4S, R84W, Sec. 34 SENW.</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protection of penstemon study area from fire and surface disturbances.</li> <li>• Protect water quality and reduce erosion.</li> <li>• Increase vegetation diversity by increasing perennial grasses and forbs (ground cover) and decreasing the area and/or canopy cover of pinyon-juniper woodlands.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fire occurrence in this unit is infrequent. The majority of the fires are lightning caused and have occurred between June – August.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	6	5	1						Avg. acres	.1	3					
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
6	5	1																							
Avg. acres	.1	3																							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	This plant community is generally in a late seral stage, with the composition and structure of the mountain shrub, sage/grass, and pinyon/juniper woodlands being moderately departed from the NRV. It is considered to be in a CC 2.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Rare Plant Study Area- <i>Penstemon harringtonii</i>																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Residential development occurring to the west and south adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. The Town of Eagle is located adjacent to the westside of the FMU.																								

<b>A-140-05 - East Eagle</b>	
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>	
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 90% of the time.</li> <li>• Emphasis on prevention, detection, rapid response, use of appropriate suppression techniques and tools.</li> </ul> <p>(No fires within rare plant study area until 2006. Based on the study results this FMU could be incorporated into the surrounding fire management Unit.)</p>
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the current CC, and where possible, improve those areas to a CC 1.
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• Harrington’s Penstemon Study Area - Establish fire lines and fuel breaks outside study area. Avoid off-route use of motorized vehicles and mechanical equipment.</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range and Northern leopard frog (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• NOTE: Based on the study results this FPU may be incorporated into FMU B-140-05 in 2006.</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To reduce the risks of large-scale fires in critical watershed areas.</li> <li>• To protect water quality, reduce erosion and increase vegetation diversity by increasing sagebrush, perennial grasses and forbs (ground cover) and decreasing old stands of oakbrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Non-fire fuel treatments employed in this FMU.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> An estimated 100 acres will be mechanically treated in 2004 and another 50 acres will be treated between 2004 and 2009.</p>

A-140- 05 - East Eagle				
	<b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Prescribed vegetation treatments should be performed with plant survey and ecologist consultation. Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	The first level of risk assessment, the Eagle County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2004.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
<b>High</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>

A-140- 06 - Blue Hill Area of Critical Environmental Concern																									
FMU Description																									
<b>Location</b>	(3,722 acres) Public lands north of the Colorado River 3 miles northeast of Burns, Colorado.																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Loam surface layer with a clay loam subsoils. The GSFO RMP identified the areas as an erosion hazard area.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The higher elevation vegetation is mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak with associated shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokeberry and snowberry. Typical species in the drier sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of open (bare ground) pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, vernal pools, stock ponds, and intermittent streams.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Bald eagle winter range.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Ridges and drainages running north-south.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - The westside is accessible by high clearance roads from CR 47. The southeast side is accessible by high clearance roads from Highway 301.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and ranches along the public land boundary.</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Reduce erosion.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Avg. acres</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fire occurrence is rare within this unit. The one fire occurred in August.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	1		1						Avg. acres		8					
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
1		1																							
Avg. acres		8																							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The vegetative communities in this unit are generally in a late seral state, and are considered to be in a CC 2.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.																								
Fire Management Objectives																									
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 90% of the time.</li> <li>• Emphasis on prevention, detection, rapid response, use of appropriate suppression techniques and tools.</li> </ul>																								

<b>A-140- 06 - Blue Hill Area of Critical Environmental Concern</b>				
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing CC, and return to a CC 1 where possible.			
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• Blue Hill ACEC present - wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply (see Chapter III.D.2.4 Restrictions Specific to WSAs and ACECs and map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range, Greater sage grouse and Northern leopard frog (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• Resource advisor and/or archaeologist monitor/consultation as soon as possible after initial attack.</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>			
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.			
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> <li>• To reduce the risks of large-scale fires in critical watershed areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Non-fire fuel treatments employed in this FMU.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.			
<b>Priority Ranking</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>

# B

## Fire Management Units

### **Areas where unplanned wildland fire is not desired because of current conditions.**

**General Description:**

Fire plays a natural role in the function of the ecosystem, however these are areas where an unplanned ignition could have negative effects unless/until some form of mitigation takes place. Sagebrush ecosystems, for example, can fall into this category because of encroachment of cheatgrass or a prolonged lack of fire which leads to large monotypic stands of sagebrush that won't burn as they would have historically.

**Fire Mitigation considerations:**

Emphasize prevention/mitigation programs that reduce unplanned ignitions and threats to life, property, natural and cultural resources.

**Fire Suppression/use considerations:**

Fire suppression is usually aggressive.

**Fuel Treatment considerations:**

Fuel hazard reduction as a major means of mitigation potential risks and associated loss are a priority. Fire and non-fire fuels treatments are utilized to reduce the hazardous effects of unplanned wildland fire. Restorative treatments may consist of multiple non-fire treatments before the use of fire will be considered. Unit costs for prescribed fire are high and require stringent mitigation and contingencies. Try to concurrently achieve fire protection and resource benefits, when possible.

B-140- 01 - East Rifle Creek																									
FMU Description																									
<b>Location</b>	(5,301 acres) Public lands within the East Rifle Creek drainage surrounding the Rifle Falls State Recreation Area																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Shallow well-drained loam soils with a sandy clay loam to a gravelly loam subsoil. Western portion of the FMU is within the Cedar Mountain/Ward Gulch erosion hazard area.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Steep upper elevation hillsides are mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak and serviceberry with mountain mahogany, mountain sagebrush, chokecherry and snowberry as associated shrub species. Typical species in the drier sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of open (bare ground) pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs. Pockets of mature douglas fir are found on steep, north-facing draws.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine along East Rifle Creek and connected gulches.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – Rifle Falls Fish Hatchery uses water from area springs and East Rifle Creek .</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Steep draws, mesas, rock outcroppings</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - The westside is accessible by 4x4 roads from Ward Gulch and through private/state property from Highway 325. The southeast side is accessible by 4x4 roads through private/state property from Highway 325 and Highway 245.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes along the public land boundary.</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protect water quality and increase vegetation diversity by increasing perennial grasses and forbs (ground cover) and decreasing pinyon-juniper woodlands.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td>.4</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fire occurrence is infrequent within this unit. Most of the ignitions have been lightning caused and have occurred between May – July.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	7	4	2	1					Avg. acres	.1	.4	20				
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
7	4	2	1																						
Avg. acres	.1	.4	20																						
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The composition and structure of the plant communities in this unit are moderately departed from the NRV. It is considered to be in a CC 2.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Aesthetic values around Rifle Falls State Recreation Area/ Rifle Falls City Park																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Private lands in the canyon bottom are agricultural and residential and are adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.																								

B-140- 01 - East Rifle Creek	
Fire Management Objectives	
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 80% of the time.</li> <li>• Protect mature Douglas fir stands to maintain vegetation type diversity and protect erosive soils.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Where possible, return the sage/grass areas to a CC 1.
Fire Management Strategies	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in mixed sagebrush and mountain shrublands/oakbrush vegetation types.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU. The first level of risk assessment, the Garfield County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2006.
Priority Ranking	

<b>B-140- 01 - East Rifle Creek</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

B-140- 02 - 1-70 Corridor West of Glenwood Springs	
FMU Description	
<b>Location</b>	(93,116 acres) Generally the lower elevation, non-contiguous blocks of public lands mixed with private lands public lands west of Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Deep well-drained loam or silt loam soils and various loam substrata.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas. The City of Aspen is a non-attainment area for PM 10 (<a href="http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf">http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf</a>). Land-use practices within or adjacent to this non-attainment area are closely scrutinized by local and state regulatory agencies to ensure that violations do not occur.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Shale barrens occupy the uppermost slopes along the Roan Cliffs. Below the cliffs and in the higher elevations throughout the Unit, vegetation is mountain shrublands consisting of Gambel's oak, serviceberry, snowberry, mountain mahogany, sagebrush and chokecherry. Mid-elevation mesas, terraces and alluvial fans are primarily big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. The lower elevations, saline or alkaline soils are mostly salt-desert shrubs such as shadscale and greasewood, with a sparse cover of grasses and forbs. Pinyon-juniper woodlands are found generally on dry, rocky hillsides and mesas. Understory species usually consist of scattered shrubs, grasses, and forbs.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, Big river fishes, rare plants (Debeque phacelia, Debeque milkvetch). The Green River shale formation supports the Candidate plant, Parachute penstemon and the BLM Sensitive plant, Arapien stickleaf.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Broad valley bottom associated with the Colorado River, sloping mesas, high rolling plateaus dissected by steep canyons.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Vehicle access via; State, County, BLM and unmaintained roads.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. Powerlines; gas wells; communication sites including: New Castle @T6S R90W Sec. 1., Anvil Points @T6S, R95W, Sec. 12 SW, Harvey Gap T5S, R91W, Sect 19; Doghead @ T7S, R95W, Sec. 14 NW; and Sunlight Peak @ T7S, R90W, Sec. 24..</li> </ul>

<b>B-140- 02 - 1-70 Corridor West of Glenwood Springs</b>																									
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protect populations of Candidate plants, i.e. Parachute penstemon along the Anvil Points Mine Road in T6S, R95W, Section 12 and Debeque phacelia in the sparsely vegetated footslopes above the Garfield County landfill.</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> <li>• Increase diversity of seral stages within mature mountain shrub communities.</li> <li>• Improve diversity and cover of herbaceous species under sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities and decrease the area and/or canopy cover of pinon-juniper woodlands.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">294</td> <td style="text-align: center;">259</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Avg. acres</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2115</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Most of the ignitions have been lightning caused and have occurred between April – September. Fire is a frequent disturbance within this unit. From 1980-2003, there have been 294 fires within this unit, with 7 of those being human-caused. Large fires within this unit include Coal Seam (12,000 acres), South Canyon, Battlement Mesa #s 1-3, and West Divide. Large fires within this FMU will always include some private land, due to the land-patterns found in this area.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	294	259	29	3	2	0	1	0	Avg. acres	.15	1.4	37	150	0	2115	0
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
294	259	29	3	2	0	1	0																		
Avg. acres	.15	1.4	37	150	0	2115	0																		
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	This FMU has experienced a lot of disturbance, It would be considered in a CC 1, but due to the risk of conversion to cheatgrass, it is in a CC 2, trending towards a CC 3.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Natural gas production, Recreation - high use off-highway vehicle (OHV) and mountain biking in the Hubbard Gulch area																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Private lands are agricultural, residential and commercial and are intermingled with public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. CAR within this FPU include Battlement Mesa, New Castle, Rulison, and Silt.																								
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>																									
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 80% of the time.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the present CC.																								
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>																									

B-140- 02 - 1-70 Corridor West of Glenwood Springs	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• Colorado River ACEC present - wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply (see Chapter III.D.2.4 Restrictions Specific to WSAs and ACECs and map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Parachute penstemon, Debeque phacelia, Bald eagle winter range, Big river fishes, Lynx habitat, Great Basin spade-foot toad (west of Silt), Western yellow-billed cuckoo, and Northern leopard frog (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• Locate pipelines before bulldozing in gas production areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely windy</u> conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands (treatment areas include Porcupine Creek-Battlement Creek-Dry Creek).</li> <li>• Maintain or restore shrublands by reducing the encroachment of pinyon-juniper woodlands on shrub and sagebrush communities.</li> <li>• Improve quality of decadent sagebrush communities with poor herbaceous understory (possible treatment areas include Cook Gulch, Yellowslide Gulch, and Sharrard Park)</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in mixed mountain shrublands/oakbrush vegetation types (treatment areas include Roan Cliffs area).</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are 4 communities that need a risk assessment and hazard mitigation plan. They include: Battlement Mesa, New Castle, Rulison, and Silt. The first level of risk assessment, the Garfield County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2006.
<b>Priority Ranking</b>	

<b>B-140- 02 - 1-70 Corridor West of Glenwood Springs</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>

B-140- 03 - Roaring Fork Valley	
FMU Description	
<b>Location</b>	(46,171 acres) The many small non-contiguous blocks of public lands mixed with private lands between Glenwood Springs and Aspen, Colorado.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Gently sloping to very steep, well-drained, deep loam soils. “The Crown” area, east of Carbondale is identified in the GSFO land use plan as an erosion hazard zone.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas. The City of Aspen is a non-attainment area for PM 10 (<a href="http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf">http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf</a>).. Land-use practices within or adjacent to this non-attainment area are closely scrutinized by local and state regulatory agencies to ensure that violations do not occur.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The dominant community in the higher elevations of this zone is mountain shrublands. Shrub species include Gambel's oak with mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry, snowberry and mountain sagebrush. Typical species in the drier sites include big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of open (bare ground) pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations. Bighorn sheep range in Glenwood Canyon and Crystal River drainage. Black bear fall concentration areas on all public lands east of Carbondale.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, Harrington’s penstemon populations.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Lower reaches consist of a medium valley bottom with steep sloping hillsides. The upper reaches consist of a narrow valley bottom with steep mountainous uplands.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Vehicle access via; State, County, BLM and unmaintained roads.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. Powerlines; communication sites including: Crown Mountain @ T8S, R87W, Sec. 15 SWSE and Williams Hill @ T8S, R86W, Sect 35 SWSE; Transfer Trail passive repeater @T5S, R89W, Sec. 36 SWNWNE.</li> </ul>
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Reduce erosion (Crown area).</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> <li>• Increase the quality of public land forage/cover for elk to lessen impacts on private lands.</li> </ul>

B-140- 03 - Roaring Fork Valley								
<b>Fire History</b>	<b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b>							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>
	39	33	5	1				
	Avg. acres	.07	1.12	50				
	Wildland fires have occurred between April – September. Of these, 6 were human caused ignitions.							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The composition and structure of the mountain shrub and pinyon/juniper communities are generally in a mid to late seral stage, but within the NRV. The sage/grass community is considered to be moderately departed from the NRV. The outbreak within the pinyon pine stands of the Ips beetle is a cause for concern, but the long-term effect is unknown at this time. Generally the unit is a CC 2.							
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Visual aesthetics, Air quality (Aspen area), Red Hill Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)							
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Private lands are agricultural, residential and commercial and are adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. CAR within this FPU include Carbondale and El Jebel.							
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>								
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 80% of the time.</li> </ul>							
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing CC							
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>								
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create extremely windy conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fie behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>							
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.							

B-140- 03 - Roaring Fork Valley				
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<b>Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands</li> <li>• Maintain or restore shrublands by reducing the encroachment of pinyon-juniper woodlands on shrub and sagebrush communities.</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in sagebrush and mixed mountain shrublands/oakbrush vegetation types (treatment areas include Light Hill, Williams Hill, Arbaney-Kittle area).</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul>			
	<b>Prescribed Fire:</b> 100 acres were treated in 2004. An additional 400 acres are targeted for treatment through 2009.			
	<b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> The El Jebel Thinning Project treated 100 acres by hand thinning combined with herbicide. Twenty acres are targeted for treatment on Transfer Trail/Iron Mountain. An additional 140 acres are targeted for treatment through 2009 in the Carbondale, Cattle Creek and Oak Meadows areas.			
	<b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are 3 communities that need a risk assessment and hazard mitigation plan. They include: Carbondale, Glenwood Springs, and El Jebel. The first level of risk assessment, the Garfield County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2006.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
<b>High</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>

B-140- 04 - Thompson Creek / Eagle Mountain	
FMU Description	
<b>Location</b>	(6,560 total acres: Eagle Mountain - 330 acres; Thompson Cr. - 6,230 acres) Eagle Mountain is a small Wilderness Study Area (WSA) 2 miles west of Snowmass village adjacent to the White River National Forest. Thompson Creek is located 5 miles southwest of Carbondale, Colorado adjacent to the White River National Forest.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Moderate to very steep, well-drained, shallow to moderately deep loam soils with rock outcrops .</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas. The City of Aspen is a non-attainment area for PM 10 (<a href="http://www.cdph.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf">http://www.cdph.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf</a>). Land-use practices within or adjacent to this non-attainment area are closely scrutinized by local and state regulatory agencies to ensure that violations do not occur.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Elevations range from 8,280 feet to 9,937 feet. Eagle Mountain is a steep mountain side-slope with varied vegetation including spruce, fir, Ponderosa pine, aspen, Gambel's oak and some sagebrush. Vegetation in the Thompson Creek area is also varied with Douglas fir stands mixed with Ponderosa pine, mountain shrublands of Gambel's oak, mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Typical species on the flatter sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower slopes are made up of pinyon-juniper woodlands. Fire suppression has increased the average age of the shrublands, making them more susceptible to fires and less valuable as wildlife habitat.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in Thompson Creek.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations. Black bear fall concentration areas on all public lands east of Carbondale and southern portion of Thompson Creek..</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, Harrington's penstemon populations.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Thompson Creek is characterized by ridges, draws and rock outcrops. Eagle Mountain consists of a step sidehill and rock outcrops.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> – CR 11 accesses the east side of Eagle Mountain.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and ranches along the public land boundary.</li> </ul>
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Maintain wilderness characteristics (naturalness &amp; roadlessness) within Eagle Mountain WSA.</li> <li>• Protection of scenic (Class 1 VRM) and geologic values within Thompson Creek ACEC.</li> </ul>

B-140- 04 - Thompson Creek / Eagle Mountain																									
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Avg. acres</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Wildland fires have occurred between May – August. Two of the 6 recorded wildland fires were human-caused. There was one Rx fire conducted within Thompson Crk. in the mid-'80s (approx.300 acres.)</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	6	3	3						Avg. acres	.1	.7					
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
6	3	3																							
Avg. acres	.1	.7																							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The composition and structure of the plant communities are moderately departed from the NRV, and are considered to be in a CC 2																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Erosion hazard area, Visual aesthetics and scenic values, Geologic values, Wilderness characteristics (naturalness and roadlessness), Air quality (Aspen), Visibility, Thompson Creek SRMA																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Private lands are agricultural, residential and commercial and are adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. Snowmass Village is immediately east of Eagle Mountain.																								
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>																									
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 80% of the time.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>																									
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>																									
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>Eagle Mountain WSA and Thompson Creek ACEC present - wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply (see Chapter III.D.2.4 Restrictions Specific to WSAs and ACECs and maps in Appendix A).</li> <li>T&amp;E / special status species present - Colorado River cutthroat trout (North Thompson Creek) and Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely windy</u> conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fie behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>																								
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.																								

B-140- 04 - Thompson Creek / Eagle Mountain				
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<b>Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• Supplement the development of vegetation types that natural events would produce within Eagle Mountain WSA and Thompson Creek ACEC.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul>			
	<b>Prescribed Fire:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.			
	<b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.			
	<b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	The Town of Snowmass needs a risk assessment and hazard mitigation plan. The first level of risk assessment, the Pitkin County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2005.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<b>B-140- 05 - Eagle Valley</b>	
<b>FMU Description</b>	
<b>Location</b>	(81,074 acres) Various size blocks of public lands in the Eagle and upper Colorado River drainages that are adjacent to or in close proximity to resident development or ranch lands.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Varying soil types exist. Gently sloping to very steep, well drained to excessively drained, shallow to moderately deep soils mixed with gypsum lands of exposed parent material. Erosion hazard areas on Red Mountain west of Gypsum and Tenderfoot Gulch east of Gypsum.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The higher elevation vegetation is Spruce-fir-lodgepole forest intermingled with aspen stands. The middle elevations consist of mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak with associated shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Typical species in the drier sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of open (bare ground) pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs. Riparian vegetation is found along perennial streams.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations. Black bear fall concentration areas on public lands along USFS border in the southern portion of the FMU.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout, Sage grouse, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, harrington's penstemon populations.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Lower reaches consist of a medium valley bottom with steep sloping hillsides. The upper reaches consist of a narrow valley bottom with steep mountainous uplands.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Vehicle access via; State, County, BLM and unmaintained roads.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. Powerlines; airport beacons in T5S R85W Sec. 12 SW and T5S, R84W Sec. 6 NWSW; communication sites at; Gypsum Point @ T4S, R86W, Sec. 35 NENW; Bellyache Ridge @ T4s, R83W, Sec. 34 and Gypsum Watertank @ T5S, R85W, Sec. 9.</li> </ul>
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• To support the conservation plan for the Eagle/southern Routt population of Greater sage grouse.</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> </ul>

<b>B-140- 05 - Eagle Valley</b>								
<b>Fire History</b>	<b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b>							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>
	144	112	27	5				
	Avg. acres	.1	1.4	42				
	<p>Wildland fires have occurred between April – October.                      Fires are frequent within this unit. From 1980-2003, there have been 144 fires in the Eagle Valley FMU. Of these, 15 were human caused. There have been several large, landscape size Rx burn projects over the last 20 years within this FMU</p>							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	<p>Generally, the plant communities within this unit are in a late seral stage. Typically, the sage/grass community is either decadent, or being severely encroached upon by pinyon/juniper or Rocky Mountain juniper. These areas are considered to be in a CC 2 or CC3. Some of the other sites of mountain shrub, or old growth pinyon/juniper are in a CC 1, trending toward a CC 2. So far, cheatgrass has not become well-established, although that may be changing if drought conditions persist</p>							
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Visual aesthetics, Eagle River SRMA							
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Private lands are agricultural, residential and commercial and are adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. The Town of Eagle and the community of Cordillera are adjacent to the FMU.							
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>								
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size, especially acres of sagebrush burned.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 80% of the time.</li> </ul>							
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing CC.							
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>								
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Colorado River cutthroat trout (Abrams Creek), Greater sage grouse (Gunnison sage grouse), Bald eagle winter range, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• Erosion control and rehabilitation required on surface disturbances (Old Man Gulch and Hardscrabble areas).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>							

B-140- 05 - Eagle Valley				
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.			
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To reduce the risks of large-scale fires in critical watershed areas.</li> <li>• Maintain or restore shrublands by reducing the encroachment of pinyon-juniper woodlands on shrub and sagebrush communities.</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in vegetation types (sagebrush, mixed mountain shrublands/oakbrush, aspen).</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> 1662 acres were treated in 2004 no further treatments are planned through 2009. Also see Chapter IV.C. Prescribed Fire</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> 130 acres are planned for mechanical treatment on Red Hill in 2004. An additional 400 acres are targeted for mechanical treatment west of Gypsum through 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	Erosion control and rehabilitation required on surface disturbances (Red Hill, Tenderfoot Gulch, Old Man Gulch and Hardscrabble areas). See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	The communities of Eagle and Cordillera need a risk assessment and hazard mitigation plan. The first level of risk assessment, the Eagle County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2004.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
<b>High</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>

B-140- 06 - Bocco Mountain / Siloam Springs																									
FMU Description																									
<b>Location</b>	(7,216 total acres: Bocco Mtn. - 1,411 acres; Siloam Springs - 5,805 acres) Bocco Mountain is northwest of the community of Wolcott on the westside of Highway 131. Siloam Springs is northwest of the community of Dotsero on the Westside of Highway 301.																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Gently sloping to very steep, well drained, shallow to deep loam soils.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Bocco Mountain - the higher elevation vegetation consists of Rocky Mountain juniper-mixed mountain shrub community. Dominant shrubs are mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and sagebrush. At lower elevations are sagebrush and rabbitbrush, with grasses and forbs. Riparian areas are dominated by cottonwood/blue spruce. Siloam Springs is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush parks.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in Alkali Creek and the Colorado River.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Big game severe winter range on Bocco Mountain.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Sage grouse habitat, Bald eagle winter range, Harrington's penstemon</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> – Bocco Mountain - Small hill with steep southern and western faces and gently sloping ridges on the north and east. Siloam Springs - East-west running ridge with steep draws descending to the Colorado River.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> – Bocco Mountain can be accessed via CR 4 on the north and by HW 131 on the East through private property. The remainder of the FPU contains only system of single-track motorcycle trails. Siloam Springs – is a non-motorized area. The northern boundary is accessible via CR 140 (Coffee Pot Road). The eastern boundary is accessible via HW 301. The southern boundary is accessible via the north frontage road of I-70.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes along the public land boundary.</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>28</td> <td>22</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>16</td> <td>175</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Wildland fires have occurred between May – October. The largest fire occurred in September. 5 of the ignitions were human caused.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	28	22	3	2	1				Avg. acres	.1	1.6	16	175			
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
28	22	3	2	1																					
Avg. acres	.1	1.6	16	175																					
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	Generally, the plant communities within this unit are in a late seral stage. Typically, the sage/grass community is either decadent, or being severely encroached upon by pinyon/juniper or Rocky Mountain juniper. These areas are considered to be in a CC 2 or CC 3 . Some of the other sites of mountain shrub, or old growth pinyon/juniper are in a CC 1, trending toward a CC 2. So far, cheatgrass has not become well-established, although that may be changing if drought conditions persist																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Bocco Mountain SRMA																								

B-140- 06 - Bocco Mountain / Siloam Springs	
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>	
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 80% of the time.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Where possible, return areas to a CC 1.
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• Glenwood Springs Debris Flow Hazard Zone ACEC present - wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply (see Chapter III.D.2.4 Restrictions Specific to WSAs and ACECs and map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Colorado River cutthroat trout (Mitchell Creek), Bald eagle winter range, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create extremely windy conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>
<b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression restrictions &amp; recommendations apply (see Chapter III.D.3 Wildland Fire Suppression Restrictions and Recommendations).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Greater sage grouse, Northern leopard frog, Bald eagle winter range and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• Resource advisor and/or archaeological monitor/ consultation as soon as possible after initial attack.</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p>

<b>B-140- 06 - Bocco Mountain / Siloam Springs</b>				
	<b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.			
<b>Priority Ranking</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

B-140- 07 - King Mountain / Black Mountain	
FMU Description	
<b>Location</b>	(39,466 acres) Moderate in size, irregular, non-contiguous blocks of public lands somewhat intermingled with private lands that are predominately agricultural/ranching lying north of Burns and McCoy and southwest of Toponas.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Gently sloping to very steep, well drained, shallow to deep loam soils.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The higher elevation vegetation is spruce-fir-lodgepole forest. Aspen groves with large expansive sagebrush shrublands. The mid-elevation mountain shrublands are dominated by Gambel's oak with associated shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Typical species in the drier sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs. Riparian vegetation is found along perennial streams.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations. Bighorn sheep range near Burns.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Sage grouse, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, Harrington's, penstemon.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - The southern portions consists of rugged hillsides sloping south to the Colorado River. The higher elevation northern reaches consist of high mountain valleys with moderately steep mountainous uplands.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Vehicle access via; State, County, BLM and unmaintained roads. Many access roads are through private property. King Mountain has roads that are closed to the public by locked gates but accessible to wildland firefighters.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> – Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. King Mountain Communication Site @ T1N R84W Sec. 27 SW.</li> </ul>
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> <li>• Protect water quality from sediment loading and turbidity in critical watershed areas (Sunnyside Creek, Tepee Creek, Stifel Creek, &amp; Antelope Creek drainages).</li> <li>• Increase the quality and quantity of public land forage for elk to lessen impacts on private lands.</li> <li>• To support the conservation of the Eagle/southern Routt population of Greater sage grouse.</li> </ul>

B-140- 07 - King Mountain / Black Mountain								
<b>Fire History</b>	<b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b>							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>
	13	8	4	1				
	Avg. acres	.1	1.4	15				
	Wildland fires have occurred between May – October.							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	Generally, the plant communities within the FMU are in a late seral stage. The spruce/fir and lodgepole pine communities are within the NRV, while the aspen and mountain shrub communities are moderately departed from their NRV. This unit is considered to be in either a CC 1 to CC 2.							
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Visual aesthetics							
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Adjacent private lands are varied density residential and agricultural and are bordering public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.							
Fire Management Objectives								
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will be high priority and receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances.</li> <li>• Minimize wildland fire size, especially acres of sagebrush burned.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 80% of the time.</li> </ul>							
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain existing CC, and where possible return areas to a CC 1.							
Fire Management Strategies								
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range, Greater sage grouse, Northern goshawk, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>							
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.							

B-140- 07 - King Mountain / Black Mountain				
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<b>Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in vegetation types (sagebrush, lodgepole, aspen).</li> <li>• Maintain or restore shrublands by reducing the encroachment of pinyon-juniper woodlands on shrub and sagebrush communities.</li> <li>• To reduce the risks of large-scale fires in critical watershed areas.</li> </ul>			
	<b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Planned vegetation treatments may include prescriptive fire use.			
	<b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> An estimated 500 acres will be treated in the Rock Creek area between 2005 and 2009. An estimated 500 acres will be treated in the King Mountain area between 2005 and 2009.			
	<b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
<b>Low</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

# C

## Fire Management Units

***Areas where wildland fire is desired, but there are significant constraints that must be considered for its use.***

***General Description:***

Fire is a desirable component of the ecosystem, however, ecological, social or political constraints must be considered. These constraints could include air quality, threatened and endangered species considerations (effect of fire on survival of species), or wildlife habitat considerations.

***Fire Mitigation considerations:***

Programs should mitigate potential threats to values before ignitions occur and reduce unwanted human ignitions.

***Fire Suppression/use considerations:***

Ecological and resource constraints along with human health and safety, etc., are utilized in determining the appropriate suppression response on a case by case basis by the incident commander and sub-unit line officer. Areas in this category would generally receive lower suppression priority in multiple wildland fire situations than would areas in "A" or "B" FMZs.

***Fuel Treatment considerations:***

Fire and non-fire fuels treatments may be utilized to ensure constraints are met or to reduce any hazardous effects of unplanned wildland fire. Significant prescriptive fire activity would be expected to help attain desirable resource/ecological conditions. Prescribed fire for hazard/fuel reduction are of a lower priority than in "B" zones. Prescribed fire unit costs are low to moderate and are generally non-complex. Try to concurrently achieve fire protection and resource benefits, when possible.

<b>C-140- 01 - West Of Glenwood Springs</b>	
<b>FMU Description</b>	
<b>Location</b>	(86,567 acres) Generally the higher elevation BLM managed public lands west of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. They tend to be moderate in size, irregular, non-contiguous blocks of public lands somewhat intermingled with private lands that are predominately agricultural/ranching.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Dominantly shallow to deep, well drained, sloping to extremely steep loam soils and Rock outcrop. FMU has three erosion hazard areas: Cedar Mountain/Ward Gulch, Gibson Gulch and Center Mountain.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas. The City of Aspen is a non-attainment area for PM 10 (<a href="http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf">http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf</a>). Land-use practices within or adjacent to this non-attainment area are closely scrutinized by local and state regulatory agencies to ensure that violations do not occur.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - At higher elevations vegetation is mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak with associated shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Typical species in the drier sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of open pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs. North facing slopes include stands of Douglas fir.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations. Bighorn Sheep range in Smith Gulch. Black bear fall concentration areas on higher elevation public lands south of I-70.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, Big River fishes, Southwestern willow flycatcher.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Generally broad foothill valleys, narrow mountain valleys, sloping mesas, high rolling plateaus dissected by steep canyons and gulches.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Generally access is provided by a mixture of: paved roads, maintained county and BLM roads, high clearance and 4x4 routes, and ATV routes.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. Monument Peak Communication Site @ T4S R94W Sec. 11 NW.</li> </ul>
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> <li>• Protect water quality from sediment loading and turbidity in water quality management areas (East and West Divide Creeks).</li> <li>• Reduce erosion in erosion hazard areas (Center Mtn./East Divide Cr. area, Reservoir Gulch area, north of Rifle Gap Res.).</li> <li>• Work cooperatively with the Division of Wildlife in the Garfield Creek area to meet area vegetation goals as outlined in the <i>Garfield Creek State Wildlife Area Master Management Plan (May 2001)</i>.</li> </ul>

C-140- 01 - West Of Glenwood Springs								
<b>Fire History</b>	<b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b>							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>
	130	101	23	3	2	0	1	0
	Avg. acres	.1	1.2	34	128	0	1472	0
	Wildland fires have occurred between April – October. Of these 130 fires, 5 were human caused ignitions. There have been several large Rx burn projects in this FMU, predominantly in the mountain shrub stands at the upper elevations.							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	Generally, the plant communities within this unit are in a late seral stage. Typically, the sage/grass community is either decadent, or being severely encroached upon by pinyon/juniper. These areas are considered to be in a CC 2 or CC3 . Some of the other sites of mountain shrub, or old growth pinyon/juniper are in a CC 1, trending toward a CC 2. So far, cheatgrass has not become well-established, although that may be changing if drought conditions persist							
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Visual aesthetics							
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Adjacent private lands are varied density residential and agricultural and are bordering public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.							
Fire Management Objectives								
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower suppression priority in multiple wildland fire situations than “A” or “B” FMUs.</li> <li>• Managed using the appropriate management response commensurate with pre-determined constraints (negative affects to values and zone goals).</li> <li>• Ensure that wildland fire is contained within natural or man-made barriers/firebreaks.</li> <li>• No more than 50% of this area should burn over a 10 year period.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 60% of the time.</li> </ul>							
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain existing CC, and in the sage/grass communities, return to a CC 1.							
Fire Management Strategies								
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range and Lynx habitat, Big River fishes, Northern Goshawk, Northern leopard frog and Southwestern willow flycatcher (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fie behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety</li> </ul>							

C-140- 01 - West Of Glenwood Springs				
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.			
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in aspen stands (treatment areas include Center Mountain/Gibson Gulch) and mixed mountain shrublands (treatment areas include Wallace Gulch-Smith Gulch, Cedar Mountain, Hogback, West Elk and Main Elk areas, Pete and Bill Gulch, Reservoir Gulch).</li> <li>• Maintain or restore shrublands by reducing the encroachment of pinyon-juniper woodlands on shrub and sagebrush communities.</li> <li>• Improve quality of decadent sagebrush communities with poor herbaceous understory (treatment areas include Alkali Creek, Little Alkali Creek, East Divide Cr area).</li> <li>• To reduce the risks of large-scale fires in critical watershed areas.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Planned vegetation treatments may include prescriptive fire use.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> 400 acres in the Reservoir Gulch area are targeted for treatment through 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
Moderate	No	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

<b>C-140- 02 - Roan Cliffs &amp; Plateau</b>	
<b>FMU Description</b>	
<b>Location</b>	(39,130 acres) The top of the Roan Plateau is the western end of this zone. The rolling plateau is above the scenic shale cliffs northwest of Rifle, dissected by east-west running drainages. The Roan Cliffs are the eastern end of this zone. The cliffs and foothills of the eastern edge of the Roan Plateau form the visual backdrop for the City of Rifle.

**C-140- 02 - Roan Cliffs & Plateau**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> – Green River shale barrens occur along the rim and on steep slopes above the canyons. Exposures of shale rock outcrops and talus slopes in the upper sections. The lower portions consist of colluvial slopes with moderate to shallow, well drained soils that are clayey to loamy and contain visible amounts of gravel and stones.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas. The City of Aspen is a non-attainment area for PM 10 (<a href="http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf">http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/SIPaspenPM.pdf</a>). Land-use practices within or adjacent to this non-attainment area are closely scrutinized by local and state regulatory agencies to ensure that violations do not occur.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vegetation</b> - The top of the plateau is a botanically diverse area with a mixture of aspen and conifer forests, sagebrush and mixed mountain shrublands, mountain grasslands, riparian vegetation and shale barrens. The scattered aspen stands have very diverse understory of grasses, forbs and shrubs. Conifers (Douglas fir, subalpine fir, Englemann's spruce, lodgepole pine) are located on northern aspects with an understory of low growing shrubs. Mixed mountain shrublands (oakbrush, serviceberry, chokecherry, snowberry, mountain mahogany, sagebrush) usually have a well developed understory of grasses, forbs, and sedges. Mountain grasslands are generally found on knolls and near the rim and are dominated by grasses and a mixture of forbs. Riparian/wetland vegetation is found along the perennial streams and consist of; cottonwood, willow, red osier dogwood alder, sedges, and rushes. Shale barrens occur along the rim and on steep slopes above the canyons. These areas are sparsely vegetated but support a population of the Candidate plant, Parachute penstemon, as well as the BLM Sensitive plant, Arapien stickleaf. Several significant natural plant communities are found on the Roan Plateau, including several high quality riparian communities, and several rare shrubland and grassland communities. The East Fork and East Middle Fork of Parachute Creek have carved deep canyons on the western side of the Roan Plateau. Private lands are generally undeveloped rangeland.</p> <p>The cliffs have two rare and endemic plant species, the Arapien stickleaf (<i>Nuttallia argillosa</i>) and Debeque milkvetch (<i>Astragalus debequeaus</i>), are found along the footslopes of the cliffs. Several stands of douglas fir are present along the upper slopes of these cliffs. Shale barrens transition to mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak with associated shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Typical species in the drier sites include Wyoming and Basin sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of open pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs. Fire suppression has likely caused an increase in the number of acres of pinon-juniper stands and increased the average age of the oakbrush/shrublands, making them more susceptible to fires and less valuable as wildlife habitat. Private lands are generally agricultural with a couple home sites. Cheatgrass is also present at many areas of this zone at lower elevations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – Big game summer range and birthing areas.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Colorado River cutthroat trout live in Northwater, Trapper, and East Fork of Parachute Creeks, and JQS Gulch. Special status plant species (Parachute penstemon, Arapien stickleaf) grow in the sparsely vegetated shale barrens located along Trapper Creek, Northwater Creek, East Fork of Parachute Creek, Ben Good Creek, Anvil Points rim and Northeast Cliffs rim. Also, Debeque milkvetch grows in the Roan Cliffs area.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - High rolling plateaus dissected by steep canyons (East Fork and East Middle Fork of Parachute Creek). Also rugged foothills ascending to steep shale cliffs below.</li> </ul>
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C-140- 02 - Roan Cliffs & Plateau																									
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Maintain wilderness characteristics (naturalness &amp; remoteness) within Northeast and Southeast Cliff Units as identified in the Roan Plateau Wilderness Inventory Findings (2000).</li> <li>• Protect the old growth douglas-fir community to the north of the JQS Road.</li> <li>• Prevent irreversible and irretrievable impacts to naturalness in non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics.</li> <li>• Protection of visual aesthetics and scenic values of the Roan Cliffs.</li> <li>• Increase seral stages within mature mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper vegetation types.</li> <li>• Conservation of SSS and plant communities (along Trapper Creek, Northwater Creek, East Fork of Parachute Creek, Ben Good Creek, Anvil Points rim and Northeast cliffs rim).</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> <li>• Protect watershed values.</li> <li>• Rejuvenate aspen stands.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Avg. acres</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Wildland fires have occurred between June - September. Two fires were determined to be human caused. There have been 2 Rx burns within this unit, treating approximately 500 acres.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	50	45	5						Avg. acres	.1	.6					
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
50	45	5																							
Avg. acres	.1	.6																							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	Generally, the plant communities are in a late seral stage, and are considered to be in a CC 2.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands, cabins & homes (several homes on private south of Yellow Slide), Natural gas facilities and infrastructure, Archaeological and historical sites, Visual aesthetics and scenic values, Wilderness characteristics, Rare plants (Arapien stickleaf and Debeque milkvetch), Old growth douglas fir community. Special status wildlife species - Colorado River cutthroat trout in Northwater, Trapper, and East Fork of Parachute Creeks, and JQS Gulch, Special status plant species and significant plant communities located along Trapper Creek, Northwater Creek, East Fork of Parachute Creek, Ben Good Creek, Anvil Points rim and Northeast Cliffs rim.																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Adjacent private lands are agricultural. There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.																								
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>																									
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower suppression priority in multiple wildland fire situations than “A” or “B” FMUs</li> <li>• Managed using the appropriate management response commensurate with pre-determined constraints (negative affects to values and zone goals).</li> <li>• Ensure that wildland fire is contained within natural or man-made barriers/firebreaks.</li> <li>• No more than 50% of this area should burn over a 10 year period.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 60% of the time.</li> </ul>																								

C-140- 02 - Roan Cliffs & Plateau				
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Return areas to a CC 1 where possible, especially in the sage/grass communities with P/J encroachment.			
Fire Management Strategies				
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• WSA, ACEC, and/or non-WSA lands with wilderness characteristics present, wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply.</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Northern leopard frog (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety.</li> </ul>			
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.			
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• Allow for the development of vegetation types that natural events would produce within WSAs and ACECs.</li> <li>• Perform rehabilitation of fire suppression impacts as defined by the resource advisor to restore wilderness characteristics.</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in mixed mountain shrublands/oakbrush vegetation types.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.			
Priority Ranking				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>

<b>C-140- 02 - Roan Cliffs &amp; Plateau</b>				
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

C-140- 03 - Upper Colorado	
FMU Description	
<b>Location</b>	(100,355 total acres) Generally the larger, irregular, non-contiguous blocks of public lands lying along the Colorado river between Dotsero and State Bridge that are somewhat intermingled with private lands that are predominately agricultural/ranching
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Varying soil types exist. Gently sloping to very steep, well drained to excessively drained, shallow to moderately deep soils mixed with gypsum lands of exposed parent material.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - The higher elevation vegetation is mountain shrublands dominated by Gambel's oak with associated shrubs that include mountain mahogany, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Typical species in the drier sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Lower elevations are made up of open pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs. North facing slopes include stands of Douglas fir. Riparian vegetation is found along perennial streams.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations. Bighorn Sheep range along the Colorado River drainage.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Sage grouse, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, Harrington's penstemon habitat</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Lower elevations are generally rugged canyons descending to the Colorado River. The upper reaches consist of a mountainous uplands.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - Access is some what restricted in the southwest (Blowout Hill) by the Colorado River. Generally access is provided by a mixture of: maintained county and BLM roads, high clearance and 4x4 routes, and ATV routes.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Individual homes and subdivisions along the public land boundary. Blowout communication site @ T4S, R86W Sec. 21 SE.</li> </ul>
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protect water quality from sediment loading and turbidity (Big Alkali Creek east to State Bridge).</li> <li>• Increase the quality of public land forage/cover for elk to lessen impacts on private lands.</li> <li>• To support the conservation of the Eagle/southern Routt population of Greater sage grouse.</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> <li>• Provision of recreation in Gypsum Hills SRMA and in Upper Colo. River SRMA.</li> </ul>

C-140- 03 - Upper Colorado								
<b>Fire History</b>	<b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b>							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>
	120	91	22	5	0	2	0	0
	Avg. acres	.1	2.5	24	0	720	0	0
	Wildland fires have occurred between February – October. Of these, 25 were determined to be human caused.							
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The composition and structure of the sage/grass communities are moderately departed from the NRV, primarily due to the encroachment of pinyon/juniper, and Rocky Mtn. juniper. The mountain shrub and P/J plant communities are generally in a late seral stage, and the unit is considered to be generally in a CC 2.							
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Visual aesthetics and scenic values, Upper Colorado River and Gypsum Hills SRMAs							
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Adjacent private lands are generally agricultural and are bordering public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.							
Fire Management Objectives								
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower suppression priority in multiple wildland fire situations than “A” or “B” FMUs</li> <li>• Managed using the appropriate management response commensurate with pre-determined constraints (negative affects to values and zone goals).</li> <li>• Ensure that wildland fire is contained within natural or man-made barriers/firebreaks.</li> <li>• I-70 viewshed fires may require aggressive containment actions because people burden emergency management services with calls.</li> <li>• No more than 50% of this area should burn over a 10 year period.</li> <li>• Minimize acres of sagebrush burned.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 60% of the time.</li> </ul>							
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Enhance the existing CC within the sage/grass communities where P/J encroachment is occurring.							
Fire Management Strategies								
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range, Greater sage grouse, Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely windy</u> conditions , often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fie behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety.</li> </ul>							

C-140- 03 - Upper Colorado				
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.			
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• To maintain or create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in mixed mountain shrublands/oakbrush vegetation types</li> <li>• To maintain a diversity of vegetation types and vegetation cover.</li> <li>• Maintain or restore shrublands by reducing the encroachment of pinyon-juniper woodlands on shrub and sagebrush communities.</li> <li>• To reduce the risks of large-scale fires in critical watershed areas.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> An estimated 2,000 acres are targeted for treatment through 2009.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> Non-fire treatments may be used to support prescribed fire treatments between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	The community of Bond, Colorado needs a risk assessment and hazard mitigation plan. The first level of risk assessment, the Eagle County Fire Plan, is due to be completed in 2004.			
Priority Ranking				
Suppression	WFU	Emphasis on Fuels Treatments	Emphasis on ESR	Community Assistance & Protection
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

C-140- 04 - Deep Creek																									
FMU Description																									
<b>Location</b>	(4,531 acres) Scenic canyon with Onion Ridge to the East, Coffee Pot Road on the south, the forest boundary on the west and private lands on the north.																								
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Rock outcrops. Moderately steep to very steep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, shallow and moderately deep soils: on mountainsides, ridges, hills and mesa side slopes.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Cottonwoods, Colorado blue spruce and Douglas fir dominate the entire canyon bottom. The arid hillsides are scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands and sagebrush parks. Deeper soils and flatter sites are dominated by mountain shrublands consisting of Gambel's oak mixed with serviceberry, chokecherry, and mountain mahogany.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in Deep Creek and related drainages.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – Deep Creek canyon is Bighorn sheep range. Eastern portion of FMU is severe big game winter range.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Lynx habitat, and Harrington's penstemon populations</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - Deep Creek has carved a rugged and remote limestone gorge.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> – Access on the south east via CR 14 (Coffee Pot Road). Access on the east and north via the Onion Ridge Road (high-clearance) through private property. No vehicle access to interior of FMU.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Irrigation ditches.</li> </ul>																								
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protection of scenic (Class 1 VRM) values within Deep Creek ACEC.</li> <li>• Protection of riparian/canyon corridor.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avg. acres</td> <td>.1</td> <td>0</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Wildland fires have occurred between July – August.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	3	2	0	1					Avg. acres	.1	0	14				
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
3	2	0	1																						
Avg. acres	.1	0	14																						
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	The plant communities of the unit are considered to be within the NRV, and a CC 1.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Visual aesthetics and scenic values of canyon corridor, Caves, Characteristics of naturalness and roadlessness																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Private lands are generally agricultural and are adjacent to public lands that have vegetation with a high fire spread and intensity potential. There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.																								
Fire Management Objectives																									

<b>C-140- 04 - Deep Creek</b>	
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower suppression priority in multiple wildland fire situations than “A” or “B” FMUs</li> <li>• Managed using the appropriate management response commensurate with pre-determined constraints (negative affects to values and zone goals).</li> <li>• Ensure that wildland fire is contained within natural or man-made barriers/firebreaks.</li> <li>• No more than 50% of this area should burn over a 10 year period.</li> <li>• Minimize the size of wildland fires in canyon corridor.</li> <li>• FILs 1-6 will be suppressed at &lt; 10 acres 60% of the time.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing CC.
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>	
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• Deep Creek ACEC present - wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply (see Chapter III.D.2.4 Restrictions Specific to WSAs and ACECs and map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Northern leopard frog and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fie behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety.</li> </ul>
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	Wildland fire use for resource benefit is not a fire management option within this FMU.
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• Complement the development of vegetation types that natural events would produce within Deep Creek ACEC.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.
<b>Priority Ranking</b>	

<b>C-140- 04 - Deep Creek</b>				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>

# D

## Fire Management Units

***Areas where wildland fire is desired, and there are few or no constraints for its use.***

***General Description:***

Areas where unplanned and planned wildland fire may be used to achieve desired objectives such as to improve vegetation, wildlife habitat or watershed conditions.

***Fire Mitigation considerations:***

Implement programs that reduce unwanted human-caused ignitions, as needed.

***Fire Suppression/use considerations:***

These areas offer the greatest opportunity to take advantage of the full range of options available for managing wildland fire under the appropriate management response. Health and safety constraints will apply. Resource use considerations similar to those described for Category C may be identified if needed to achieve resource objectives. Areas in this category would be the lowest suppression priority in a multiple fire situation.

***Fuel Treatment considerations:***

There is generally less need for hazard fuel treatment in this category. Prescribed fire for fuel hazard reduction is not a priority except where there is an immediate threat to public health and safety. If treatment is necessary, both fire and non-fire treatments may be utilized, as allowed by the land use plan. Prescribed fire to obtain desired resource/ecological condition is appropriate.

D-140- 01 - Bull Gulch/Castle Peak/Hack Lake	
FMU Description	
<b>Location</b>	(22,794 total acres: Bull Gulch -16,412 acres; Castle Peak - 16,577 acres; Hack Lake - 3,562 acres). Separate units lying on the east flank of the Flat Tops north and northeast of Dotsero.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soil</b> - Varying soil types exist. Gently sloping to very steep, well drained to excessively drained, shallow to moderately deep loam soils.</li> <li>• <b>Air</b> - Three Class I air quality areas are adjacent/near to public lands: the Flat Tops, Eagles Nest, and the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Vegetation</b> - Higher elevation vegetation is spruce-fir-lodgepole forest intermingled with aspen stands with large expansive sagebrush shrublands. Mid-elevation mountain shrublands include mountain mahogany, Gambel's oak, serviceberry, chokecherry and snowberry. Lower elevations are pinyon-juniper woodlands that can include; sagebrush, oak, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany, mixed with grasses and forbs. Typical species in the drier sites include mountain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Riparian vegetation is found along perennial streams and seeps.</li> <li>• <b>Aquatic Resources</b> - Springs, seeps, wet meadows, vernal pools, stock ponds, reservoirs, intermittent streams on the uplands, and riparian/riverine in gulches, draws and valley bottoms.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> - Important for sagebrush dependent species. Big game severe winter range at the lower elevations. Bighorn sheep range in Bull Gulch WSA.</li> <li>• <b>Special Status Species</b> - Sage Grouse, Bald eagle winter range, Lynx habitat, Boreal Toads</li> <li>• <b>Cultural/Historical Resources</b> - Archaeological and historical sites may be affected by wildland fire and suppression activities. Contact the resource advisor or archeologist for specifics.</li> <li>• <b>Topography</b> - <u>Bull Gulch</u>; Dropping precipitously from a forested rim at 9,700 feet, Bull Gulch contains rugged, colorful, sandstone canyons and cliffs. <u>Castle Peak</u>; Castle Peak contains a wide variety of topography and vegetation, from gently rolling slopes at lower elevations to rocky vertical cliffs of Castle Peak. Elevation ranges from 8,000' near upper Alkali Creek to 11,275' at Castle Peak in the west central part of the unit. <u>Hack Lake</u>; Hack Lake contains a mixture of rolling hills, cliffs and steep terrain. Elevation ranges from 7,700' near Sweetwater to 11,000' at the northwest corner.</li> <li>• <b>Vehicle Access</b> - <u>Bull Gulch</u> - Unmaintained routes and rough 4x4 roads provide access to the southern boundary. Road access through private property provides access to the eastside. The Colorado River restricts vehicle access from the west. <u>Castle Peak</u> - BLM maintained routes provide access from the north and east. Road access through private property provides access to the west (radio towers) and southwest side. No vehicle access exists to the interior of the area. <u>Hack Lake</u> - The Sheep Creek (East Fork) Road from Eagle County Road 40, provides the main access to the Hack Lake Trailhead and the Hack Lake area. No vehicle routes beyond the trailhead. A road across private property accesses the Hack Creek drainage.</li> <li>• <b>Real Property</b> - Communication site located @ T3S R84W Sec. 19 SW.</li> </ul>

<b>D-140- 01 - Bull Gulch/Castle Peak/Hack Lake</b>																									
<b>FPU Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSFO Resource Area-wide management goals (see III.B. GSFO Resource Area-wide Fire Management Goals).</li> <li>• Protection of scenic (Class 1 VRM) values within Bull Gulch ACEC.</li> <li>• Maintain wilderness characteristics (naturalness &amp; roadlessness) within WSAs.</li> <li>• To support the conservation of the Eagle/southern Routt population of Greater sage grouse.</li> <li>• Increase the quantity and quality of sagebrush shrublands for sagebrush-dependent species.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Fire History</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Number of Fire Starts from 1980 to 2003 by Size Class</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">22</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Avg. acres</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Wildland fires have occurred between May - September.</p>	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	22	11	10	1					Avg. acres	.1	2	26				
Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G																		
22	11	10	1																						
Avg. acres	.1	2	26																						
<b>Fire Regime /Condition Class</b>	Generally, the plant communities within the unit are considered to be in a CC 1.																								
<b>Values at Risk</b>	Private lands & homes, Visual aesthetics and scenic values, wilderness characteristics, Upper Colorado River/Bull Gulch/Hack Lake SRMAs																								
<b>Communities at Risk</b>	Surrounding private lands are generally agricultural. There are no identified communities at risk within this FMU.																								
<b>Fire Management Objectives</b>																									
<b>Fire Suppression Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowest priority for suppression in a multiple fire situation.</li> <li>• Wildland fires under a suppression strategy will be managed using the appropriate management response commensurate with pre-determined constraints (negative affects to values and zone goals).</li> <li>• Ensure that wildland fires under a suppression strategy are contained within natural or man-made barriers/firebreaks.</li> <li>• Fires at FILs 1-6, not managed for WFU, will be will be suppressed at &lt; 25 acres 60% of the time.</li> <li>• No more than 50% of each area should burn over a 10 year period.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: A portion of Hack Lake (generally above the rim in T. 3 S., R. 87 W., Sections 2 and 3) is included within the Turret Fire Management Unit - 1504-5 of the <i>Flat Tops Fire Management Area Guidebook for Prescribed Natural Fire Planning and Implementation (1995)</i>.</p>																								
<b>Fire Regime Condition Class Objectives</b>	Maintain the existing CC.																								
<b>Fire Management Strategies</b>																									

D-140- 01 - Bull Gulch/Castle Peak/Hack Lake				
<b>Suppression</b>	<p><b>Suppression Constraints and Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildland fire suppression protocols (restrictions &amp; recommendations) apply (see Chapter III.D.2).</li> <li>• Bull Gulch ACEC, Bull Gulch WSA, Castle Peak WSA and Hack Lake WSA present - wildland fire suppression restrictions for special management areas apply (see Chapter III.D.2.4 Restrictions Specific to WSAs and ACECs and map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• T&amp;E / special status species present - Bald eagle winter range, Northern goshawk, Northern leopard frog, Boreal toad and Lynx habitat (see Chapter III.D.3 Threatened &amp; Endangered / Special Status Species Wildland Fire Suppression Guidelines and Map in Appendix A).</li> <li>• Use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to reduce negative effects of suppression (see Appendix E).</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Conditions that Result in Extreme Fire Behavior, Resistance to Control or Safety</b></p> <p>Killing frost that occur post-greenup in the spring can result in top-kill in the mountain shrub community, especially Gambels Oak. This large component of dead material in the crowns can contribute to extreme fire behavior in those years, and is a major cause for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the spring and early summer (mid-April to early July), pre-frontal or dry cold fronts can create <u>extremely</u> windy conditions, often exceeding 45-50 mph. This can result in large, wind driven fires, with extreme fire behavior and great concern for firefighter and public safety.</li> </ul>			
<b>Wildland Fire Use</b>	If pre-determined Decision Criteria for Wildland Fire Use in Chapter IV.B. are met, fires may be managed under a Wildland Fire Use strategy.			
<b>Prescriptive Vegetation Treatments</b>	<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce hazardous fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire escaping public lands.</li> <li>• Reduce to an acceptable level, the risks and consequences of unwanted wildland fires within “D” FMUs or wildland fires escaping from “D” FMUs.</li> <li>• Complement the development of vegetation types that natural events would produce within WSAs and ACECs.</li> <li>• Create diverse seral stages and improve herbaceous understory in sagebrush, mixed mountain shrublands/aspen vegetation types.</li> <li>• To reduce fuels around significant cultural sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Non-fire Fuels Treatments:</b> No treatments planned between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p><b>Vegetation Treatment Guidelines:</b> Vegetation treatment guidelines found in Chapter IV.C.1.3 General Vegetation Treatment Guidelines and Chapter IV.C.1.4 Species Specific Vegetation Treatment Guidelines apply to site-specific projects.</p>			
<b>Post Fire Restoration / Rehabilitation</b>	See Chapter IV.E. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation			
<b>Community Protection &amp; Assistance</b>	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.			
Priority Ranking				
<b>Suppression</b>	<b>WFU</b>	<b>Emphasis on Fuels Treatments</b>	<b>Emphasis on ESR</b>	<b>Community Assistance &amp; Protection</b>

<b>D-140- 01 - Bull Gulch/Castle Peak/Hack Lake</b>				
<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>