

APPENDIX A5

WIND RIVER FIRE MANAGEMENT UNIT

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1. Wind River Fire Management Unit Guidance

a) FMU Synopsis

Fire Management Unit Identification

Administrative Unit	FMU Name	FMU #	Management Response Zones	Acres
Shoshone National Forest - South Zone	Wind River	1	01 – Suppression	0
			02 – Resource Dependent	189,056
			03 – Wildland Fire Use	357,028

Ownership and Jurisdictions

Owner	Jurisdiction	Acres
US Forest Service	Shoshone National Forest	544,104
Private	Fremont County Fire Protection	1,979
Total		546,083

Dispatch Center

Name	Phone Number
Cody Interagency Dispatch Center	307-578-5140

Radio Frequencies*

Agency	Name	Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Transmit Tone
USFS	South Net	172.3750	172.3750	110.9
USFS	Black Mountain	172.3750	168.7500	131.8
USFS	Lava	172.3750	168.7500	103.5
USFS	Windy	172.3750	168.7500	110.9
USFS	Indian Ridge	172.3750	168.7500	146.2

*See the Shoshone National Forest Radio Guide in Appendix F1 for a complete list of radio frequencies.

NFDRS Weather Stations

Station Number	Station Name & Owner	Fuel Model	Location	NESDIS #	Elevation
481410	Elkhorn USFS	G , H Timber	43° 40.46" 109° 36.39"	323a114e	8,085 ft.
481411	Wind River BIA	H, L Timber	42° 35.24" 109° 42.00"	52117480	9,120 ft.

NFDRS Weather Station Fire Behavior Indicators and Thresholds

Station	ERC		KDBI		1,000 hr Fuel Moisture	
	90th %	97th %	90th %	97th %	90th %	97th %
Elkhorn	80	86	540	555	9	8

General Risk Category

Subjective overall risk relative to values present, fuel hazard and fire frequency is identified for each fire management unit response zone in the table below. Additional risk information related to fire behavior and length of season are described in Section III, Part D.

Response Zone	Risk Rating			
	Values Present	Fuel Hazard	Fire Frequency	Overall Risk
01 - Suppression	NA	NA	NA	NA
02 – Resource Dependent	3	3	2	3
03 – Wildland Fire Use	2	2	1	2

1 – Low; 2 – Low Moderate; 3 – Moderate; 4 - Moderate High; 5– High

Predominate Vegetation Types

Cover Type	Acres
Grassland-Sagebrush	
Forest – conifers	
Forest – aspen & willow	
Barren	

b) Management Guidance

Wildland fire management guidance for the resources associated with the fire management unit is derived from the Shoshone National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Applicable wildland fire management Forest Plan direction, goals, desired conditions, standards, guidelines, and management area prescriptions are detailed in Section III, Part C of the Shoshone Fire Management Plan (FMP). The specific Forest Plan direction that is used to formulate wildland fire benefit and resource protection objectives; initial attack/response actions; and appropriate management response strategies and tactical options that apply to the resources, values and attributes that occur in the fire management unit (FMU) are referenced throughout this section.

Other sources of wildland fire management direction and resource protection measures that originate in other laws, policy, handbooks and guides are also used to provide direction and guidance for wildland fire management activities for this FMU.

c) Safety Considerations**Firefighter and public safety considerations**

Firefighter and public safety is the priority in all fire management activities. Reduce firefighter and public injuries and loss of life, and damage to communities from unwanted wildland fires, by prioritizing firefighter and public safety above other concerns in fire management activities (Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page 4).

History on the Forest indicates that while the annual number of fire starts is not particularly high, the fire environment is complex as high intensity fires with rapid rates of spread are common during active burning years. The fire environment is further complicated by a Forest-wide insect epidemic; mature forest, steep terrain, and frequent wind events that are not always well forecasted. There have been three recorded fire fighter entrapments on the Forest. The most serious occurred in 1937 when ten firefighters lost their lives on the Blackwater Fire. The most recent entrapment occurred in 2006 on the Little Venus Fire where ten firefighters survived an entrapment, fortunately with only minor injuries.

Environmental and Aviation Hazards

Aviation hazards are identified on the Forest Aviation Hazard Map (FMP electronic file). High winds and terrain-influenced winds that affect aviation operations are common. Environmental hazards include steep, rocky and difficult terrain, and grizzly bears.

Travel routes

The Wind River FMU is the most roaded on the Forest. It is bisected by U.S. 287 which is a popular travel route to Jackson, Wyoming, Grand Teton NP and Yellowstone NP. There is a network of Forest Roads open to vehicle travel in the western and north central portion of the FMU. The network of roads corresponds closely to the Forest's timber management base. There are several private and other public roads that provide access to lodges, residences and ranches that are within or adjacent to the Forest boundary. The Union Pass Road passes through the portions of the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton National Forests and connects Dubois with Pinedale, WY. It also provides access to the Union Pass subdivision.

d) Fire Management Unit Resources and ValuesAir Quality

The Fitzpatrick and Washakie Wildernesses are federally designated Class I Airsheds in the FMU. There are no non-attainment areas within or adjacent to the FMU.

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
air quality	Comply with State and Federal air quality standards (Forest Plan 1986, page III-97).

Resource Protection Measures for Fire Management Activities

Resource	Description of Protection Measures
air quality	Implement smoke management actions in accordance with Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations (Regulations) chapter 10, section 4, Smoke Management Requirements.

Vegetation

Forested vegetation varies widely across the FMU due to variations in elevation, aspect, climatic factors, and past disturbances. The uppermost elevation zone is characterized by alpine tundra and the absence of trees. The next lower elevation zone is the subalpine zone, dominated in most places by Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and whitebark pine. Below the subalpine zone lies the montane zone, characterized by Douglas-fir. Other species that occur in the subalpine and montane zones include lodgepole pine, limber pine, and aspen.

Grass, sometimes mixed with sagebrush, regularly occurs in forest openings. In areas where environmental factors do not support tree reproduction, grasslands and shrublands persist. In the foothill zone below the montane zone, grass and shrubs dominate. In the montane and subalpine zones, grass and shrubs persist in areas where site conditions limit moisture, such as well-drained landforms, southern or western exposures, thin or poorly developed soils, and high windswept sites. In the severe environment of the alpine zone, grass and shrubs dominate. In portions of the subalpine and montane zones, lodgepole pine and aspen are common early seral species following fire disturbance. Fire also affects the acres that are dominated by grasses and shrubs.

Wind River FMU Vegetation Types and Acres

Cover Type	Acres	Cover Type	Acres
Grassland		Lodgepole pine	
Sagebrush		Whitebark pine	
Willow		Limber pine	
Spruce/fir		Aspen	
Douglas-fir			

Resource Benefit Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
vegetation	Both unplanned ignitions and prescribed fire are used as tools to achieve and maintain vegetation conditions and desired fuel levels. Fire operates within historical fire regimes appropriate to the vegetation type and management objectives. Prescribed fire plays a role in areas where managing unplanned ignitions for resource benefits is not appropriate because of high values (FPA 2008-1 p. 3). Improve the health and vigor of vegetation types outside wilderness and selected types in wilderness where necessary (Forest Plan 1986, page III-6). Integrate vegetation management with resource management in functional areas – range, recreation, water and wildlife (Forest Plan 1986, page III-7).
aspen	Clearcut, burn or treat aspen mechanically to in order to promote suckering and revegetation of aspen patches (Forest Plan 1986, page III-155)

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
vegetation	Fire management strategies are designed to achieve land management protection or benefit objectives, are cost effective, and meet safety objectives for firefighting and the public(Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page 3).

Wildlife habitats – terrestrial and aquatic

Critical Winter Range: Critical wildlife winter range areas are identified on Map 5.1. Currently, there are no issues with condition of the winter range area that would prevent a fire to be managed for resources benefits or require protection.

Grizzly Bear: This species is a Forest Service Region 2 sensitive species. Grizzlies have variable habitat, and eat everything from carcasses to moths to whitebark pine seeds to garbage. The most important elements needed to stabilize grizzly bear populations are minimizing bear/human conflicts and protecting key food sources, such as whitebark pine and moth sites. Most of the FMU is inside the Crandall Sunlight Bear Management Unit of the Primary Conservation Area.

Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout: Yellowstone cutthroat trout is a subspecies of cutthroat trout that was historically found in the Yellowstone River drainage and reaches of the Snake River drainage. Stream segments containing Yellowstone cutthroat trout are identified on Map 5.1.

Resource Benefit Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
wildlife	Integrate vegetation management with resource management in functional areas – range, recreation, water and wildlife (Forest Plan 1986, page III-7) Maintain fuel conditions that permit fire suppression and prescribed fire to maintain habitat needed for selected species or species population levels (Forest Plan 1986, page III-152).

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
grizzly bear – food storage	Minimize grizzly bear/human conflicts using food storage, information and education, and other management tools (FPA 2006-001).
grizzly bear habitat – food sources	Maintain the productivity, to the extent possible, of the four key grizzly bear food sources as identified in the Conservation Strategy (FPA 2006-001).

Resource Protection Measures for Fire Management Activities

Resource	Description of Protection Measures
grizzly bear	Implement bear safety and food storage mitigation measures as described in the Shoshone National Forest Wildland Fire Management Resource Protection Standards and Guidelines.
Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	Implement protection measures for riparian areas, lakes and streams as described in the Shoshone National Forest Wildland Fire Management Resource Protection Standards and Guidelines.

Special areas

Research Natural Areas: There is one proposed research natural areas in the FMU: Arrow Mountain. This proposed research natural area is located within the Fitzpatrick Wilderness. Research Natural Areas are part of a national network of ecological areas designated in perpetuity for research, education, and to maintain biological diversity on National Forest System lands.

See Map 5.2 for the location of special areas in the FMU.

Resource Benefit Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
special management areas	Allow natural succession to proceed without human intervention in designated wilderness, wilderness study areas, and special management areas (Forest Plan 1986, page III-6). Both unplanned ignitions and prescribed fire are used as tools to achieve and maintain vegetation conditions and desired fuel levels. Fire operates within historical fire regimes appropriate to the vegetation type and management objectives. (Forest Plan Amendment 2008-1 p. 3).

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
research natural areas	Fires within research natural areas (established and proposed) should be suppressed when they threaten the values for which the research natural area was established or threaten other values outside the research natural area. For unwanted wildland fires that threaten to burn into research natural areas, the appropriate management response should consist of strategies and tactics that keep fires from burning into research natural areas (FPA 2008-1 p. 6).

Resource Protection Measures for Fire Management Activities

Resource	Description of Protection Measures
Research Natural Areas	Use minimum impact suppression techniques when suppressing fires within research natural areas area (FPA 2008-1 p. 6).

Water quality

All the 6th level hydrologic unit watersheds in the FMU are rated as being in good condition or better (Map 5.3). At this time there are no concerns with application of fire on the landscape as a means to accomplish resource benefits.

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
water	Improve or maintain water quality to meet state water quality standards (Forest plan 1986, page III-70).

Resource Protection Measures for Fire Management Activities

Resource	Description of Protection Measures
water quality	Implement protection measures for riparian areas, lakes and streams as described in the Shoshone National Forest Wildland Fire Management Resource Protection Standards and Guidelines. Implement practices regarding fire management activities as described in the Forest Service Handbook 2509.25, Watershed Conservation Practices.

Cultural Resources

The general location of known cultural resource sites and not yet surveyed areas that have a high probability of containing sites are located on the Cultural Resources Map for the FMU (Map 5.4). The map with the general locations is part of the FMP electronic file and is also available for use by fire managers and agency administrators. More specific information regarding site locations will be provided by the heritage program manager when needed.

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
cultural	Wildland fire management activities should protect cultural resources when feasible with priority given to sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, sites recommended for selection to the Register and to known unevaluated sites (FPA 2008-1 p. 6).

Resource Protection Measures for Fire Management Activities

Resource	Description of Protection Measures
cultural	<p>Follow procedures for wildland fire management activities as outlined in Appendix G of the Programmatic Agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act on Forest and Grasslands of Wyoming.</p> <p>Implement protection measures for cultural resources as described in the Shoshone National Forest Wildland Fire Management Resource Protection Standards and Guidelines.</p>

Wilderness

There are two designated wildernesses in the FMU (Map 5.0). The Washakie Wilderness comprises a significant portion of the northern portion of the FMU and extends into the South Fork and Greybull FMUs to the north. The Fitzpatrick Wilderness comprises the southern tip of the Wind River FMU. It extends into the Washakie FMU. Also, located in the Wind River FMU is the Dunoir Special Management Unit. Forest Plan Land management emphasis is for maintenance of existing wilderness resource characteristics (Forest Plan 1986, page III-245).

Resource Benefit Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
wilderness	Permit fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness area (FPA 2008-1 p. 9).
Dunoir Special Management Unit	Allow natural succession to proceed without human intervention in designated wilderness, wilderness study areas, and special management areas (Forest Plan 1986, page III-6).

Resource Protection Measures for Fire Management Activities

Resource	Description of Protection Measures
wilderness	Implement minimum impact suppression and logistic techniques as described in the Shoshone National Forest Wildland Fire Management Resource Protection Standards and Guidelines.
Dunoir Special Management Unit	

Goods and Services

Timber: Lands suitable for timber production are present within the FMU and are primarily located within the resource dependent zone. Lands suitable for timber production are identified on the Values at Risk Map for the FMU (Map 5.5) Lands suitable for timber production are considered high value assets and under most circumstances would not be allowed to burn unless it was determined there would be beneficial effects or no effects. Development of strategies to manage a fire for resource benefits would consist of an assessment of what areas would benefit from fire and what areas should be protected from fire or subject to limited fire intensity.

There may be a few instances where lands suitable for timber production may be allowed to burn and commercial timber products destroyed or damaged while managing a fire as wildland fire use or as an unwanted wildland fire. For example, situations where it is infeasible to protect an isolated stand, or where the value of the timber does not warrant the cost or commitment of resources and a substantial resource benefit may be achieved.

Wind River FMU Active and Planned Timber Sales

Wind River FMU Active and Planned Timber Sales

Sale Name	Location	Status	Purchaser
Bachelor Creek Re-Offer	T41N, R107W Sec. 30	Active	Mt. Man Timber / Zeb Gould
New Sheridan Creek	T42N, R109W	Default	Wyoming Wood / Hickerson
Purdy Salvage	T42N, R109W, Sec. 30	Active	RY Timber, Inc
Rainbow Lake	T43N, R107W, Sec. 11	Active	Frank Cole
Togwotee ROW	T44N, R110W	Active	Wyo Dept Of Transportation
Baker Salvage		Active	Stone Baker

Grazing: There several grazing allotments within the FMU and they are identified on the Values at Risk Map (Map 5.5). Forest-wide Forest Plan direction and desired conditions regarding vegetation is generally consistent with range management objectives. Whether a fire is being managed for resource benefits or protection objectives, coordination with range management specialist and permittees occur.

Special Uses: Permitted outfitter and guide operations occur throughout the FMU. Camp locations are identified on the Values at Risk Map (Map 5.5). Whether a fire is being managed for resource benefits or protection objectives, coordination with special uses managers and outfitters occur.

Minerals: There are no mining, drilling or exploration operations occurring in the FMU.

Resource Benefit Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
timber and grazing	Both unplanned ignitions and prescribed fire are used as tools to achieve and maintain vegetation conditions and desired fuel levels. Fire operates within historical fire regimes appropriate to the vegetation type and management objectives. Prescribed fire plays a role in areas where managing unplanned ignitions for resource benefits is not appropriate because of high values. Fire management strategies are designed to achieve land management protection or benefit objectives, are cost effective, and meet safety objectives for firefighting and the public(Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page 3).

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
goods and services	Wildland fire plays a role within and outside of wilderness where appropriate and desirable, but active suppression of fire occurs where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources. Valuable resources include the wildland urban interface, utility corridors and communication sites. Other valuable resources include public water supply, recreation facilities, administrative sites, range allotments, special management areas, fish and wildlife habitats, and lands suitable for timber production (Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page2).

Developments, Facilities and Infrastructure

Developments, facilities and infrastructures occur within and adjacent to the FMU and are displayed on the Values at Risk Map (Map 5.5). Most of the sites are located within the Resource Dependent Management Zone. There are some facilities and developments in the Wildland Fire Use Management Zone.

Wind River FMU Recreation Sites (developed)

Name	Geographic Location
Dunoir TH	T44N, R110W, Sec. 24
Brooks Lake CG	T44N, R110W, Sec. 24
Brooks Lake TH	T44N, R110W, Sec. 24
Pinnacles TH	T44N, R110W, Sec. 24
Pinnacles CG	T44N, R110W, Sec. 24
Falls CG	T44N, R109W, Sec. 8
Wolf Creek TH	T43N, R109W, Sec. 1
Deacon Lake TH	T44N, R107W, Sec. 35
Double Cabin CG	T44N, R106W, Sec. 3
Bug Creek TH	T44N, R106W, Sec. 3
Horse Creek TH	T43N, R106W, Sec. 19
Horse Creek CG	T43N, R106W, Sec. 30
Bear Basin TH	T44N, R105W, Sec. 27
East Fork TH	T43N, R104W, Sec. 17
Trail Lake TH	T40N, R106W, Sec. 21
Wind River Lake Picnic Area	T44N, R110W, Sec. 28
Bonneville TH	T44N, R110W, Sec. 24

Wind River FMU Backcountry Administrative Sites

Name	Geographic Location
Double Cabin Guard Station	T44N, R106W, Sec. 3
Dunoir Cabin	T44N, R109W, Sec. 26

Wind River FMU Utilities and Communication Sites

Name	Geographic Location
Windy Mountain Cell Towers	T41N, R107W, Sec.22
Lava Mt Repeater	T43N, R110W, Sec. 23
Indian Ridge Repeater	T43N, R106W, Sec. 13
Windy Ridge Repeater	T41N, R107W, Sec.22

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
developments, facilities and infrastructure	<p>Wildland fire plays a role within and outside of wilderness where appropriate and desirable, but active suppression of fire occurs where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources. Valuable resources include the wildland urban interface, utility corridors and communication sites. Other valuable resources include public water supply, recreation facilities, administrative sites, range allotments, special management areas, fish and wildlife habitats, and lands suitable for timber production (Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page2).</p> <p>Fire management strategies are designed to achieve land management protection or benefit objectives, are cost effective, and meet safety objectives for firefighting and the public(Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page 3).</p>

Wildland Urban Interface

Structures occurring within and adjacent to the FMU are primarily located within the Resource Dependent Management Zone (Values at Risk - Map 5.5).

Local fire departments and agencies are responsible for structure protection; management of wildland fires burning on the Shoshone National Forest is the responsibility of the Forest

Resource Protection Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
wildland urban interface	<p>Wildland fire plays a role within and outside of wilderness where appropriate and desirable, but active suppression of fire occurs where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources. Valuable resources include the wildland urban interface, utility corridors and communication sites. Other valuable resources include public water supply, recreation facilities, administrative sites, range allotments, special management areas, fish and wildlife habitats, and lands suitable for timber production (Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page2).</p> <p>Fire management strategies are designed to achieve land management protection or benefit objectives, are cost effective, and meet safety objectives for firefighting and the public(Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page 3).</p>

e) Invasive species

Invasive plants: There are over 20 high priority terrestrial invasive species on the Shoshone with many more invasive species with the potential to spread across large portions of the Forest. Wildfires of any cause can enhance conditions for spread if fires expose soil, reduce native vegetation, and facilitate the introduction or movement of invasive seed sources into an area. Locations of invasive plants are mapped (Map 5.6) and are located in the FMP electronic files.

Invasive aquatics: Aquatic nuisance species occur just inside or adjacent to the Forest (Map 5.7), including whirling disease, New Zealand mudsnails, and didymo. Fire suppression equipment can travel long distances to the Forest, and with them, the potential to introduce other aquatic nuisance species or move them to another area.

Whirling disease has been found adjacent to the FMU in the following locations:

- Jakey's Fork – below hatchery off of the Forest
- East Fork Wind River on Forest - tested and waiting for results

New Zealand mudsnails and didymo have not been documented on or near the forest at this time.

Resource Protection Measures for Fire Management Activities

Resource	Description of Protection Measures
vegetation	<p>Implement protection measures for invasive plants as described in the Shoshone National Forest Wildland Fire Management Resource Protection Standards and Guidelines.</p> <p>Follow practices related to fire management activities described in Forest Service Manual 2080 Noxious Weed Management for Forest Service activities.</p>
aquatic	Implement protection measures for riparian areas, streams and lakes as described in the Shoshone National Forest Wildland Fire Management Resource Protection Standards and Guidelines.

f) Fire Environment

Historic Fire Occurrence and Behavior

Map 5.8 displays the historic fire occurrence and cause for the FMU. Additional information related to fire behavior on the Forest is described in Section III, Part D.

Fire Weather

Historical weather information, patterns influencing fire behavior and fire seasons are described in Section III, Part D. Additional weather and fire behavior related information is located in the Shoshone National Forest Weather Handbook in Appendix J.

Fire Behavior and fuels

Map 5.9 displays the fuel types and relative acres for each type associated with the FMU. GIS data layers are also available in the FMP electronic file. Additional information regarding fuel conditions and topography that influence fire behavior and potential control problems are described in Section III, Part D.

Resource Benefit Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
fuels	<p>Both unplanned ignitions and prescribed fire are used as tools to achieve and maintain vegetation conditions and desired fuel levels (Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page 3).</p> <p>Reduce the accumulation of natural fuels (Forest Plan 1986, page III-8).</p> <p>Prescribed fire will be utilized as a vegetative and fuels management technique where it is the most cost-efficient and acceptable alternative to achieve management objectives (Forest Plan 1986, page III-96).</p> <p>Maintain fuel conditions that permit fire suppression and prescribed fire to maintain habitat needed for selected species or species population levels (Forest Plan 1986, page III-152).</p>

Fire Regime Condition Class

Seventy percent of the FMU is in a fire regime condition class 1. One vegetation conditions is in some jeopardy based on the time since the last disturbance. This consists of approximately 160,646 acres of fire regimes III that is in condition class 2. This represents approximately 30 percent of the FMU. A summary of the number of acres by fire regime condition class are displayed in the table below and on Map 5.10.

Wind River FMU Fire Regimes and Condition Classes

Fire regime	Condition class	Fire return interval	Burn severity	Acres	Percent
II	1	35 – 70 years	Stand replacement	0	0%
	2			0	0%
III	1	35 -100 years	Mixed	3,174	<1%
	2			160,918	30%
IV	1	70 - 150 years	Stand replacement	209,646	38%
V	1	200 – 300 years	Stand replacement	167,716	31%
Barren	None	None	None	4,629	<1%

Resource Benefit Objectives

Resource	Forest Plan Direction (Goal, Desired Condition, Standard, Guideline)
fire regime condition class	Both unplanned ignitions and prescribed fire are used as tools to achieve and maintain vegetation conditions and desired fuel levels. Fire operates within historical fire regimes appropriate to the vegetation type and management objectives. Prescribed fire plays a role in areas where managing unplanned ignitions for resource benefits is not appropriate because of high values (Forest Plan Amendment 2008-01, page 3).

g) FMU Initial Response/Attack Run Card

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Wind River Fire Management Unit Initial Response/Attack Run Card

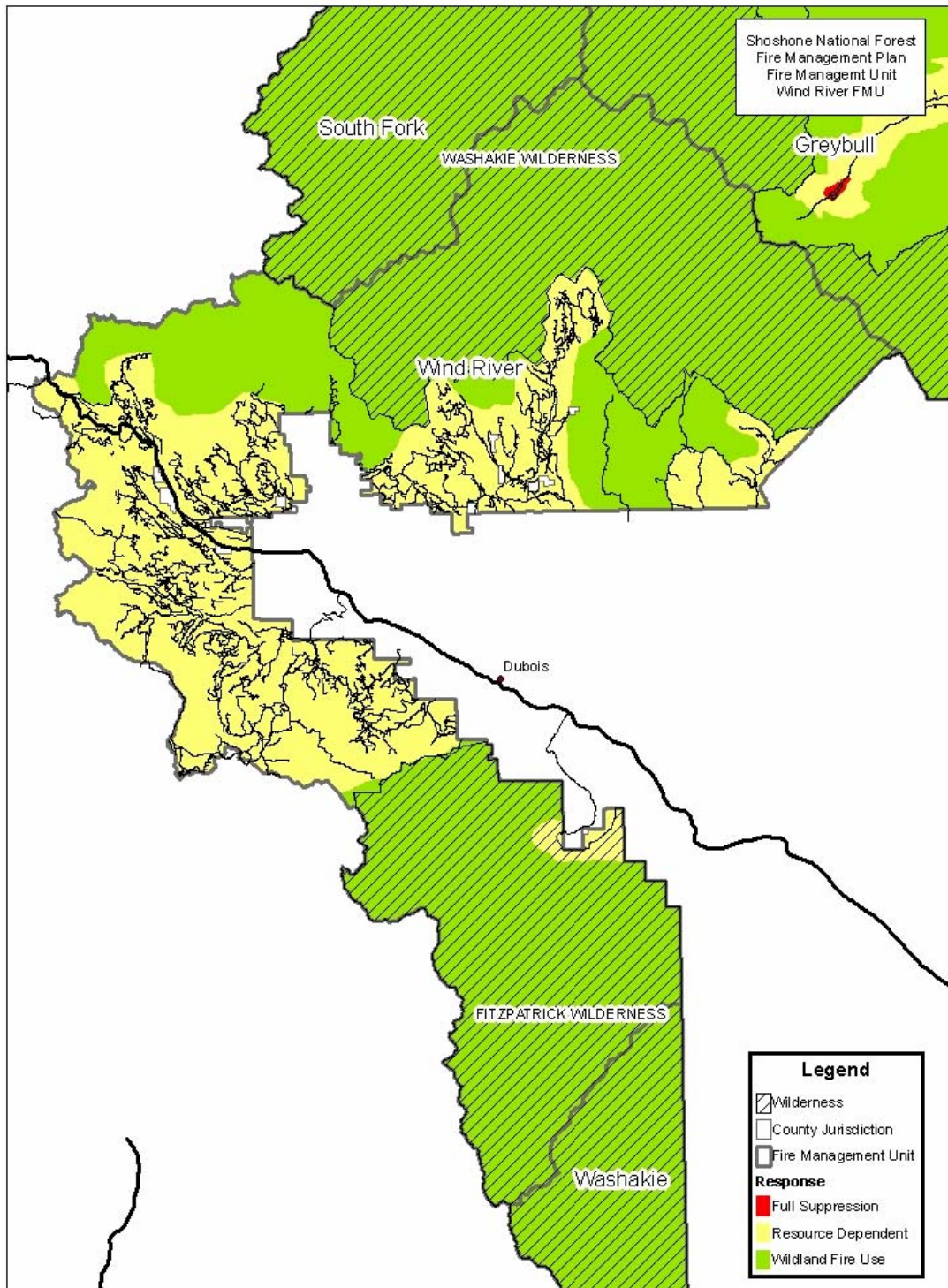
Full Suppression Response Zone					
Dispatch Resource	Fire Danger - Elkhorn RAWS 481410				
	Low	Mod	High	VH	EXT
Engine	1	1	1	1 - 2	1 - 2
Hand Crew (2 - 4 person)	0	0	1	0 - 1	0 - 1
Helicopter/Aerial Recon	0	0	0 - 1	1	1
Duty Officer/AFMO/FMO Notification	X	X	X	X	X
<p>Unplanned ignitions are considered to be unwanted fires and initial attack responses will consist of the safest and most effective and cost efficient actions to contain and control fires as quickly as possible.</p>					

Resource Dependent Response Zone					
Engine (T3, T4, or T6)	1	1	1	1 - 2	1 - 2
Hand Crew (2 - 4 person)	0	0	1	0 - 1	0 - 1
Helicopter/Aerial Recon	0	0	0 - 1	1	1
Duty Officer/AFMO/FMO Notification	X	X	1	1 - 2	1 - 2
Local Jurisdiction Notification (if structures are threatened)	X	X	X	X	X
<p>Initial response to fires within the Resource Dependent Response Zone will require an assessment as to whether or not the fire is a wildland fire use candidate. The Duty Officer/AFMO/FMO begins this assessment immediately by evaluating the probable cause and location of the fire relative to resource values. Commensurate with the assessment, initial attack resources are dispatched to a fire under the assumption that the fire is to receive a suppression response unless directed otherwise. Human caused fires are classed as an unwanted fire and will receive a suppression response.</p>					

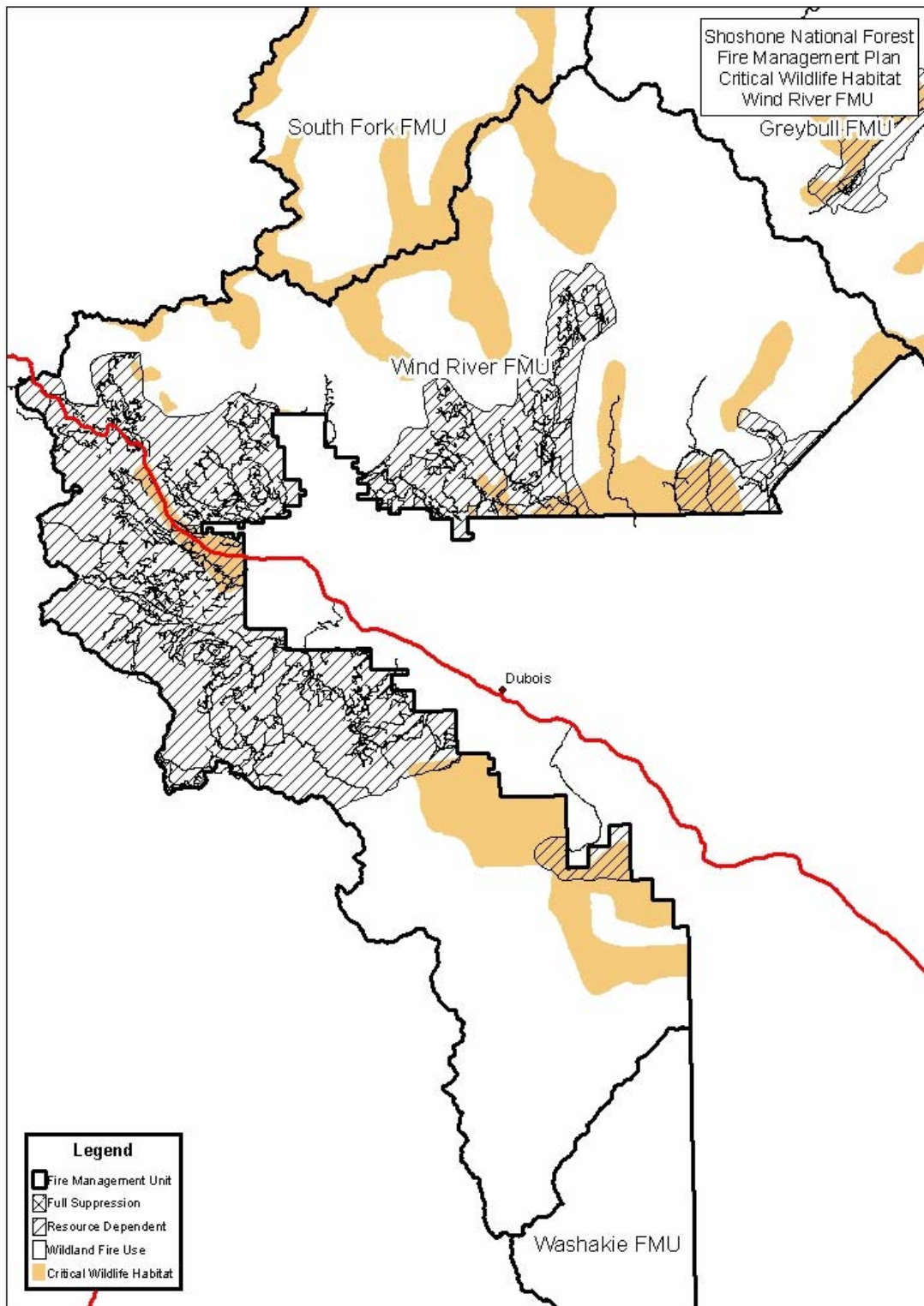
Wildland Fire Use Response Zone					
Engine	0	0	1	1 - 2	1 - 2
Hand Crew (2 - 4 person)	1	1	1	0 - 1	0 - 1
Helicopter/Aerial Recon	0	0	1	1	1
Duty Officer/AFMO/FMO Notification	X	X	X	X	X
<p>Initial response to fires within the Wildland Fire Use Response Zone will require an assessment as to whether or not the fire is a wildland fire use candidate. The Duty Officer/AFMO/FMO begins this assessment immediately by evaluating the probable cause and location of the fire relative to resource values. Human caused fires are classed as an unwanted fire and will receive a suppression response. Initial response resources are dispatched to a fire under the assumption that the fire is a potential wildland fire use candidate and would not begin suppression actions unless directed otherwise.</p>					

Other Instructions

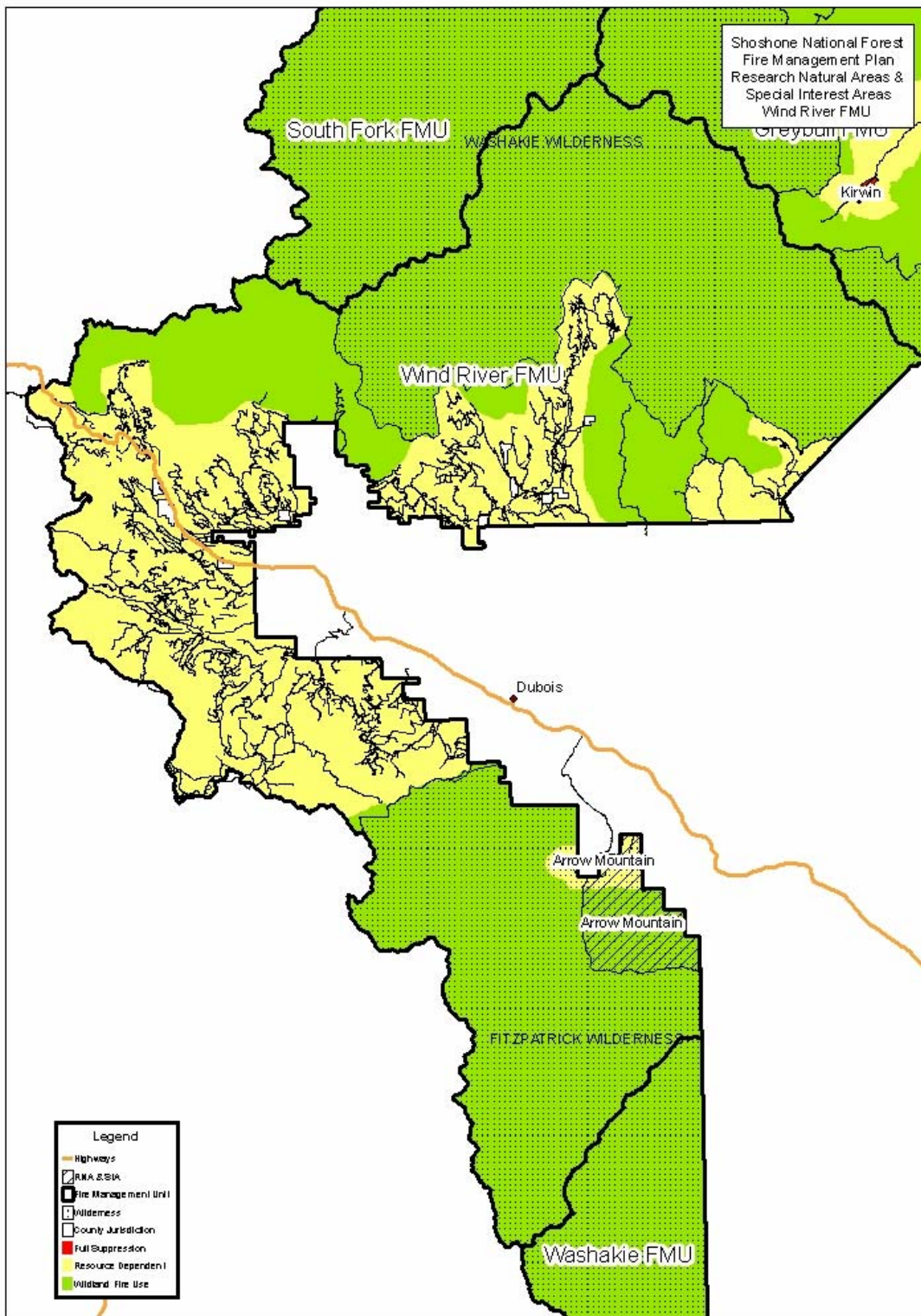
Map 5.0 - Wind River FMU Boundaries and Response Zones



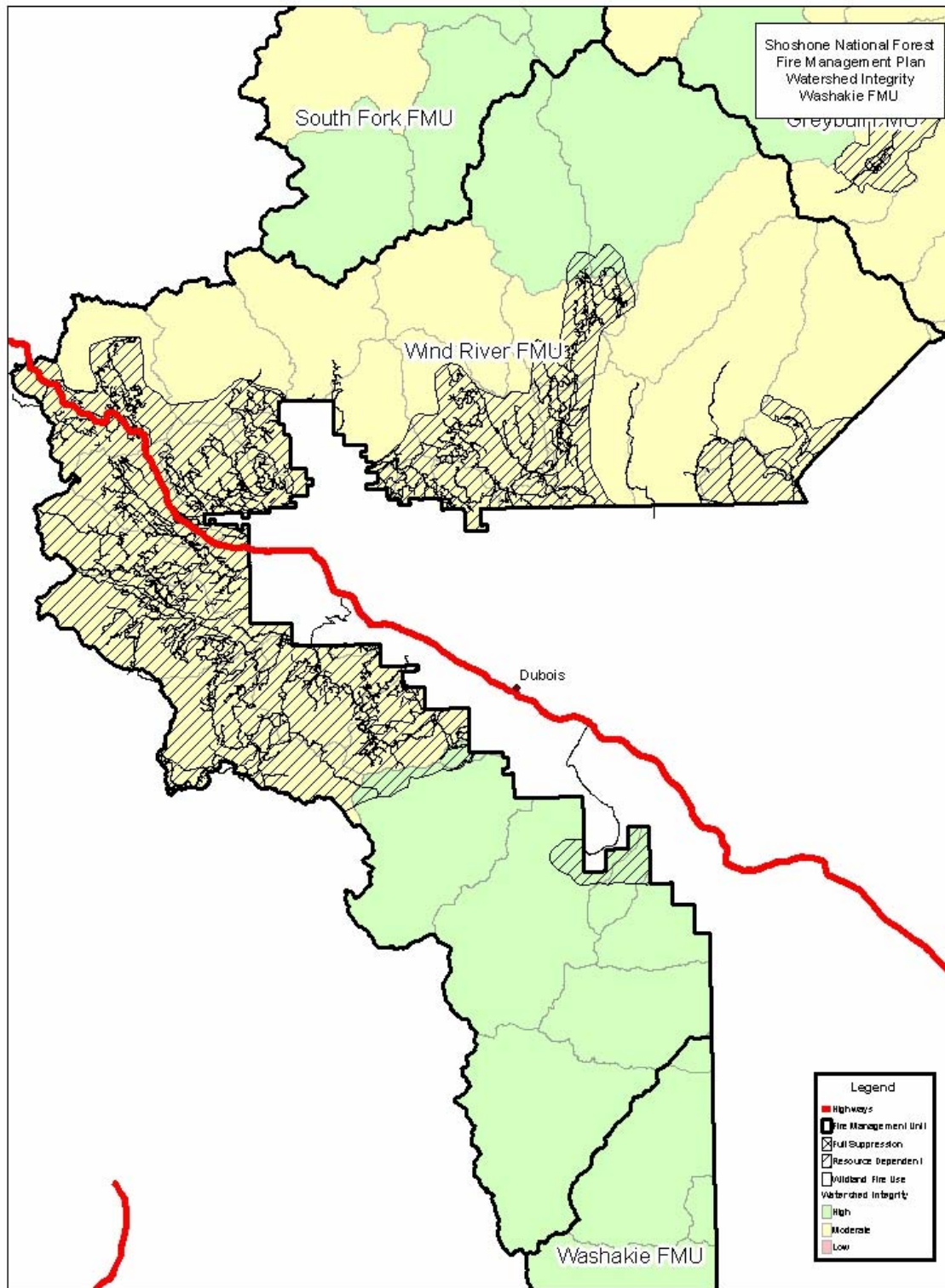
Map 5.1 - Wind River FMU Wildlife Critical Winter Range and Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout Locations



Map 5.2 - Wind River FMU Special Areas



Map 5.3 - Wind River FMU Watershed Condition



Map 5.4 - Wind River FMU Cultural Resources

A hard copy map of the approximate location of known cultural sites and not yet surveyed areas that have high probability of containing sites have been distributed to the zone FMOs. Detailed site-specific information is held by the Forest heritage program manager and can be obtained when needed. The information is stored in a GIS database as well.

Map 5.5 - Wind River FMU Values at Risk

A comprehensive map displaying the values in the FMU that may be at risk is available in hardcopy and can be printed from the FMP electronic file. The associated data is also stored in a GIS data format that can be accessed from the Forest's GIS fire files at anytime when needed.

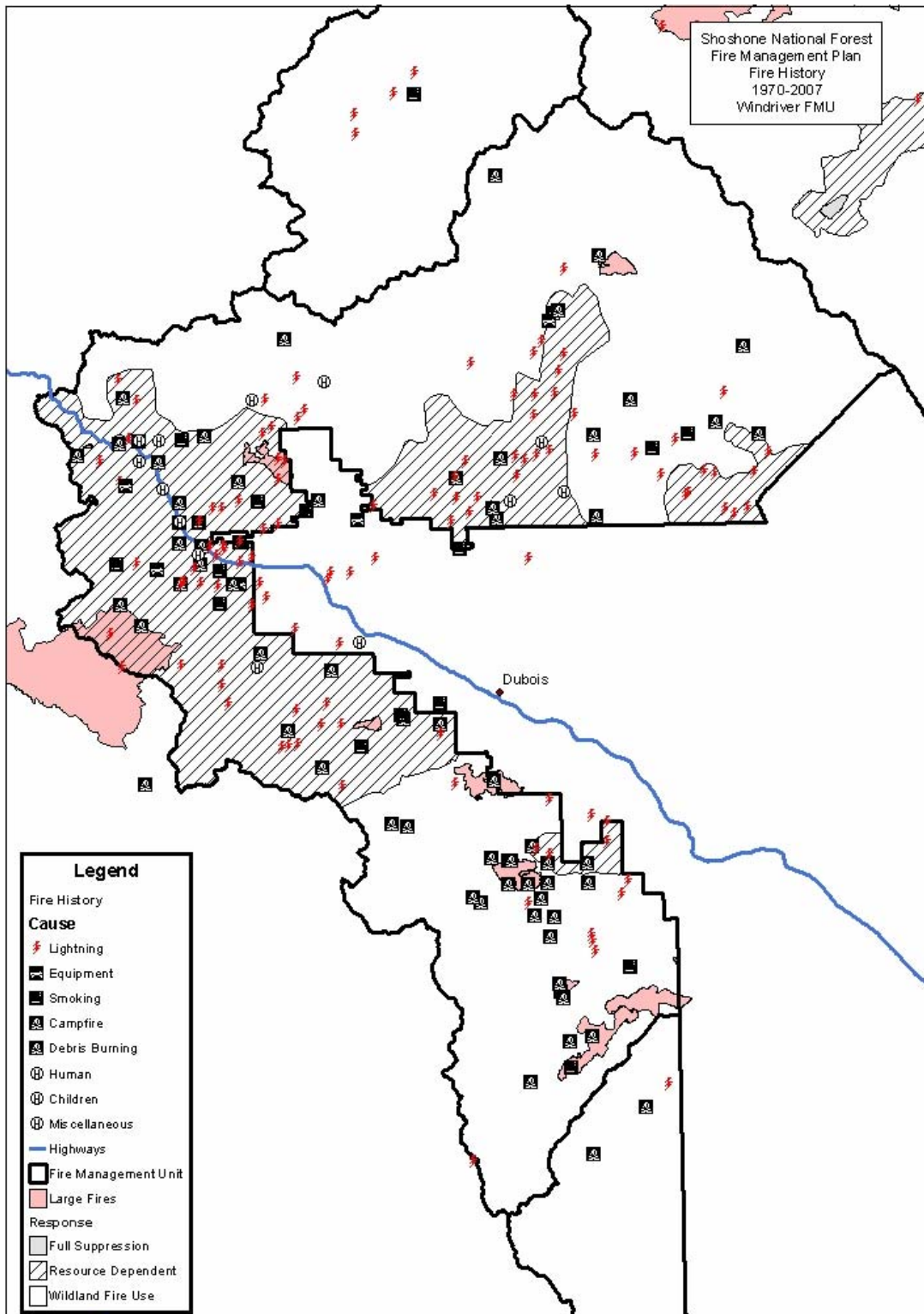
Map 5.6 - Wind River FMU Invasive Plants

Invasive plant locations are mapped and available from the Forest's GIS corporate database.

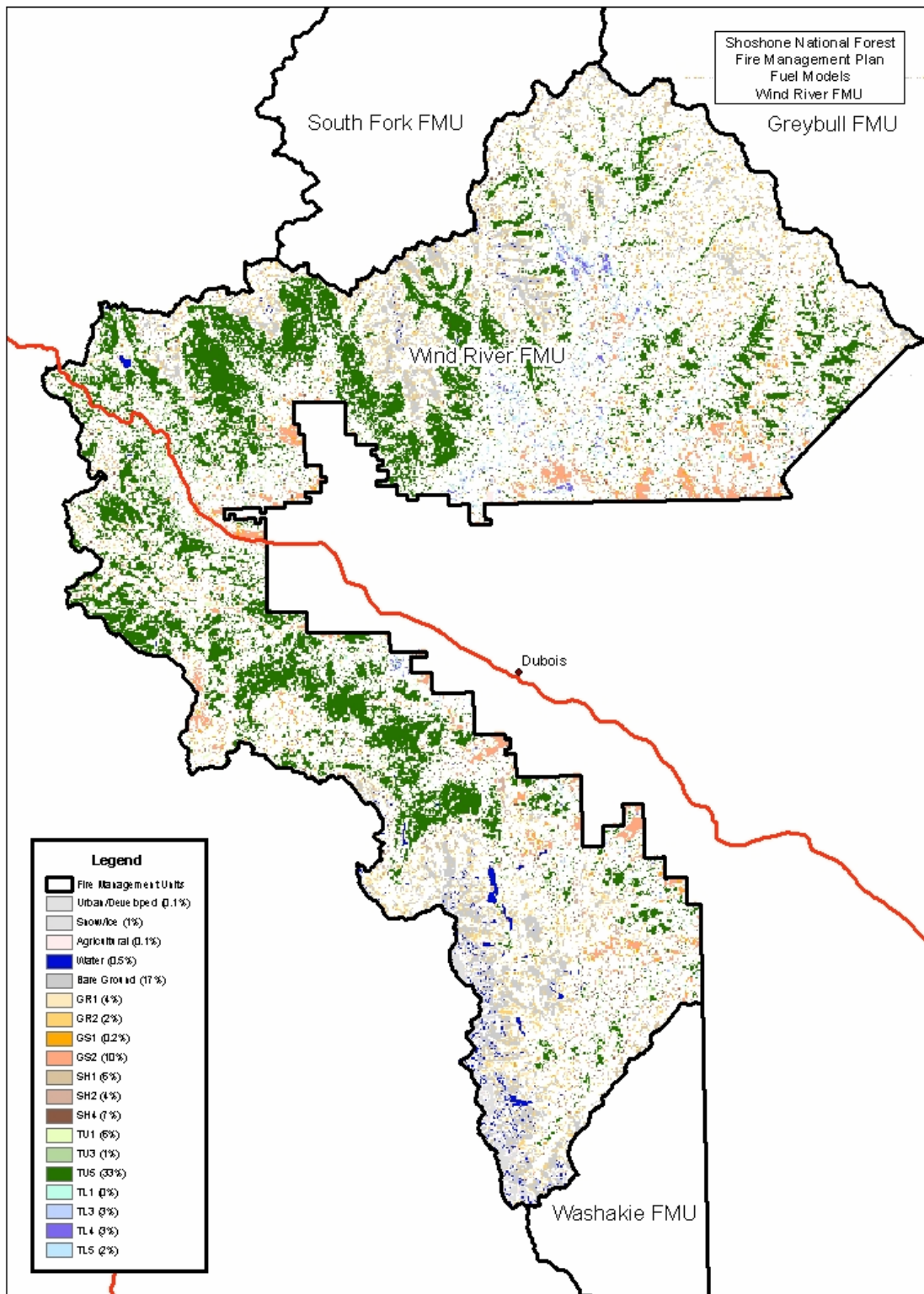
Map 5.7 - Wind River FMU Invasive Aquatics

To be developed

Map 5.8 - Wind River FMU Historical Fire Occurrence



Map 5.9 - Wind River FMU Fuel Type



Map 5.10 - Wind River FMU Fire Regimes and Condition Classes

