

Files\BLM_2012_10_Long Draw DM - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

During the summer of 2012, several lightning caused fires burned within the Jordan Resource Area, Vale District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Files\BLM_2015_09_Dark Canyon Salvage CX - § 1 reference coded [1.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.61% Coverage

The Windy Ridge fire is located in the Blue Mountains physiographic province, at the interface of the Columbia Plateau and Northern Great Basin areas. The fire started August 10, 2015 from lightning strikes along Windy Ridge southeast of Baker City, Oregon. The same night, lightning strikes started the Cornet Fire a few miles to the west and 15 miles due south of Baker City. By day three, the fires had burned together and continued to expand for five more days before running out of perimeter fuels. The fires burned 103,791 acres in Baker County. Of these acres 26,885 were BLM administered land; 29,915 are USFS administered land; and 46,991 are private land.

Files\BLM_2015_09_Leslie Gulch ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.24% Coverage

The Leslie Gulch fire burned approximately 7,851 acres on Vale District BLM (see Map 1) lands, approximately 634 acres of privately owned land, and 195 acres of Bureau of Reclamation lands. The Leslie Gulch fire was started by lightning on June 28, 2015. Moderate winds and very dry fuels allowed the fire to escape initial attack. The fire was contained on July 3, 2015. The fire burned portions of the Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Slocum Creek and Honeycombs Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), and the Spring Creek Fenced Federal Range (FFR) pasture which is within the Three Fingers Allotment.

Files\BLM_2015_10_Grizzly Salvage CX - § 1 reference coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.37% Coverage

The Grizzly Complex fire is located in the Columbia Plateau physiographic province. The fire started August 13, 2015, from 18 lightning strikes that grew together about 20 miles SE of Dayton, WA, within the Umatilla National Forest. The fires burned 76,475 acres in the counties of Columbia, WA, Garfield, WA and Wallowa, OR. Of these acres, 583 are on OR Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land; 62,329 are on USFS administered land; 2,265 are on private land; and 663 are on state administered land. The BLM lands are within the Wenaha River and Grande Ronde River watersheds.

Files\BLM_2016_01_Windy Ridge DM - § 1 reference coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

The Windy Ridge Complex Fire was ignited by lightning on August 10, 2015. Thunderstorms and low fuel moistures contributed to conditions that allowed the fire to escape initial attack and consume 103,791 acres.

Files\BLM_2016_02_Bendire Complex ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.46% Coverage

The Bendire Complex was ignited by lightning on Monday, August 10, 2015. The fire began as two small fires, Pole Gulch (450 acres) and Bully Creek (45 acres). On Tuesday, August 11, 2015, the two fires grew together forming one fire and became the Bendire Complex and totaled 49,628 acres. Weather at the time of ignition was hot and dry with temperatures in the area ranging from the mid-80s to 100-degrees Fahrenheit

since August 1, 2015 with no measureable precipitation over the month prior.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Juntura Complex ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.23% Coverage

On August 7th, 2016, lightning ignited fires in multiple areas southeast of Juntura Oregon. Three of these areas were named the Sheep Rock Fire, the Simmons Gulch Fire, and the Rooster Comb Fire, however due to the proximity of these; the fires were combined and named the Juntura Complex (KK97). The Juntura Complex was contained on August 14th, after burning a total of 24,248 acres. Of the total acres burned: 23,141 acres are in the Vale District Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered public lands, 588 acres are state land, and 519 acres are private land.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Juntura Complex Invasives Plan DM - § 1 reference coded [1.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.44% Coverage

On August 7th, 2016, lightning ignited fires in multiple areas southeast of Juntura Oregon. Three of these areas were named the Sheep Rock Fire, the Simmons Gulch Fire, and the Rooster Comb Fire. However due to the proximity of these, the fires were combined and named the Juntura Complex (KK97). The Juntura Complex was contained on August 14th, after burning a total of 24,248 acres. Of the total acres burned: 23,141 acres are in the Vale District Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered public lands, 588 acres are state land, and 519 acres are private land. The discussion in the Environmental Assessment (EA) includes analysis for certain management actions proposed on the BLM administered public lands, however cumulative effects analysis was not limited by the above boundaries.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Owyhee Canyon and Rim ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.76% Coverage

The Owyhee Canyon fire was ignited by lightning on June 05, 2016, ten miles east of Rome, Oregon. The fire was contained on June 08, after burning a total of 22,327 acres. The Rim Reservoir Fire was ignited by lightning on August 17, 2016, 10 miles east of Rome, Oregon and burned approximately 663 acres. The Rim Reservoir Fire started adjacent to the Owyhee Canyon Fire perimeter and burned into the Owyhee Canyon Fire area. Of the total 23,005 acres burned, 21,747 acres are in Vale District BLM administered lands, 701 acres are on private land and 556 acres are on Department of Energy lands. Hereinafter the two fires will be referred to as the Owyhee Canyon fire, project area, or burned area.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Owyhee Canyon and Rim Invasives Plan DM - § 1 reference coded [1.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.25% Coverage

The Owyhee Canyon Fire was ignited by lightning on June 5, 2016, 10 miles east of Rome, Oregon. The fire was contained on June 8th, after burning a total of 22,327 acres. The Rim Reservoir Fire was ignited by lightning on August 17, 2016, 10 miles east of Rome, Oregon and burned approximately 663 acres. The Rim Reservoir Fire started adjacent to the Owyhee Canyon Fire perimeter and burned into the Owyhee Canyon Fire area. Of the total 23,005 acres burned, 21,747 acres are in Vale District BLM administered lands, 701 acres are on private land and 556 acres are on Department of Energy lands. Hereinafter the two fires will be referred to as the Owyhee Canyon Fire, project area, or burned area.

Files\BLM_2017_08_Horse Cross ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.92% Coverage

The Horse Cross fire was ignited by lightning the evening of June 26, 2017. The burn was patchy and low in

intensity with the exception of high intensity in denser areas of brush. The Horse Cross Fire was contained on June 27th, totaling 6,152 acres, all Vale District BLM administered lands, located 11 miles northwest of Burns Junction.

Files\\BLM_2017_09_Bowden ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [2.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.09% Coverage

The Bowden Hills fire was ignited by lightning the evening of July 24, 2017. The majority of the fire was wind driven on ignition through light flashy fuels. Fire intensity was greatest in rocky outcrops and drainage areas where heavier fuel loads of dead brush were present. Lower mortality and less severity burns were in areas where the fire was backing down the northern hillsides, and/or where fire activity took place during nocturnal hours. The areas of greatest intensity appear in drainages, chutes, and chimneys where there was a funneling effect concentrating heat. The Bowden Hills Fire was contained on June 25th, totaling 16,765 acres, 16,742 Vale District BLM administered lands and 23 acres of private land, located approximately 7 miles east of Basque Station.

Files\\BLM_2017_09_Hawk Fire ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.70% Coverage

The Hawk fire was ignited by lightning on July 27, 2017. The fire was wind driven to the northwest. The continuous fuel load provided sufficient conditions for the sagebrush, invasive annual grass, and other vegetation to burn. The burn was patchy and low in intensity with the exception of small areas of higher intensity due to dense Wyoming big sagebrush. The Hawk fire was contained on July 28, 2017. All 1,432 acres of the fire are designated as Priority Habitat for sage-grouse and are within the Cow Lakes Priority Area for Conversation (PAC).

Files\\BLM_2018_01_Little Fire ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.31% Coverage

The 1,613 acre Little Fire was ignited by lightning on August 28, 2017. The fire area covers 1,613 acres of the Louse Canyon Priority Area of Concern (PAC), 483 acres of the Owyhee River Canyon WSA, and 1,575 acres of the SE Oregon/NC Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area (SFA). The fire area is completely within designated Sage-grouse Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA). There is one occupied pending sage-grouse lek within one mile of the Little Fir

Files\\BLM_2018_10_Big Grassy DM - § 1 reference coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.06% Coverage

The Big Grassy fire was ignited by lightning on July 24, 2018 and contained on July 27, 2018. The fire burned 5,313 acres of BLM managed land within Malheur County, OR. The majority of the fire was wind driven from the west to the northeast through light flashy fuels of cheatgrass patches with small-intermixed intact islands/stringers of native Wyoming big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass.

Files\\BLM_2018_10_Currey Canyon ESR DM - § 1 reference coded [2.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.13% Coverage

The Currey Canyon Fire was human caused and ignited on the morning of July 14, 2018. The majority of the fire was wind and steep terrain driven through dry fine flashy fuels. Fire intensity was greatest immediately around dead and down juniper and strips of grass/herbaceous fuels. The areas of greatest intensity appear in drainages, chutes, and chimneys where there was a funneling effect concentrating heat. The fire burned into steep, rocky topography with drainages and ridgelines leading into the Malheur River Canyon. The fire was

contained the evening of July 17. The Currey Canyon Fire burned 2,805 acres of BLM, 228 acres of Department of Energy, and 178 acres of private for a total of 3,211 acres.

Files\\BLM_2018_10_Jackies Butte DM - § 1 reference coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.94% Coverage

The Jackies Butte fire was ignited by lightning on the morning of June 15, 2018 and contained the same day, totaling 2,230 acres of BLM managed land. The majority of the fire was wind driven on ignition through light flashy fuels with little to no shrub component and low fire severity. Approximately 2,230 acres (3%) of the Jackies Butte Wild Horse Herd Management Area (HMA) (that is within the Dry Creek Native Pasture) and 1% of the Jackies Butte Summer allotment were burned in this fire. The fire was entirely within an area that burned in the 2012 Long Draw Fire. The area is considered big game winter range.

Files\\Buckskin Heights_2014_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

Causes – The primary cause of fires in this community has been lightning. However, as human dwellings and activities increase, the likelihood of accidental ignition by people is increasing.

Files\\Cherokee Meadows_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

Risk of Wildfire Occurrence – An evaluation of the probability of fire ignition within the community and surrounding lands.

Files\\Crystal Lakes_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

Risk of Wildfire Occurrence – An evaluation of the probability of fire ignition within the community and surrounding lands.

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Reservoir Road Fire weather crews battle looking very good - § 1 reference coded [3.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.45% Coverage

The two residents believed responsible for the blaze have been interviewed by sheriff's deputies, and charges are being weighed by the Larimer County district attorney, office spokeswoman Linda Jensen said. Their names have not been released.

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Reservoir blaze began as slash fire - § 2 references coded [5.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.37% Coverage

The Reservoir Road fire, which has now burned more than 900 acres in Larimer County, started when two residents were burning a slash pile and it got out of control, fire officials said Monday.

Reference 2 - 3.10% Coverage

The two residents, whose names and address were not released, did not have a permit for the fire and have been cooperating with investigators, "and are very sorry for what has happened," said Maj. Justin Smith of the Larimer County Sheriff's Office.

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Update on fire all evacuation orders are lifted - § 2 references coded [8.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.70% Coverage

The residents of fire-ravaged communities returned home Wednesday as firefighters continued mopping up and authorities considered whether to prosecute those who accidentally started the fires.

Reference 2 - 4.95% Coverage

Investigators believe two people who were burning brush and other debris started the Reservoir Road fire. The Larimer County Sheriff's Office has turned the results of its investigation over to the Larimer County district attorney. The suspects haven't been named.

Files\\Denver Post_2010_10_Park cites benefits of slow fire - § 1 reference coded [2.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.95% Coverage

In the first few days after a lightning strike started Cow Creek on June 24, officials worried they were dealing with a major threat to life and property

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Blazes environmental damage being assessed - § 1 reference coded [2.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.06% Coverage

The Hewlett fire started May 14 after camper James Weber's alcohol-fueled camping stove accidentally sparked the flames.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Evacuations eased for blaze near Fort Collins - § 1 reference coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.19% Coverage

The fire is believed to be human-caused and remains under investigation

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Ticket issued over stove - § 2 references coded [10.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.39% Coverage

A camper whose cookstove authorities allege started the 7,600-acre Hewlett fire northwest of Fort Collins could be on the hook for millions of dollars in restitution to the government.

Reference 2 - 7.41% Coverage

The U.S. Attorney's Office in Colorado on Friday announced that Fort Collins resident James J. Weber, 56, has been cited for causing timber to burn without a permit. According to a news release from the office, Weber is accused of starting the fire on Monday, when a stove he was using while camping along the Hewlett Gulch Trail lit the blaze. The stove was a small, backpacking-style stove that burns alcohol.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Wider evacuation alert issued for Hewlett Fire near Fort Collins - § 1 reference coded [2.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.53% Coverage

While the fire is still under investigation, officials said Tuesday that the blaze was human-caused.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_112 homes were lost in early days - § 1 reference coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.40% Coverage

About 195 firefighters and heavy helicopters were trying to contain the fire, which was sparked by wind-driven embers Thursday afternoon

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Attack plan leans on 1910 technique new technologies - § 2 references coded [6.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.51% Coverage

Crews are trying to establish several anchor points, including where lightning ignited the fire Saturday morning. The idea is to use natural barriers such as roads, creeks or cliffs so the squirrely fire can't hook around and trap firefighters as they move forward, he said.

Reference 2 - 2.72% Coverage

Hahnenberg said his greatest concern over the next few days is if another red-flag warning day occurs -- where winds and hot temperatures combine to blow up the fire, which already is burning in parched vegetation.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Colorado Wildfire More homes burn in High Park Fire - § 1 reference coded [1.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.63% Coverage

Lightning started the blaze June 9. It is burning on land that is 30 percent privately owned and 70 percent federal forest. Linda Steadman, 62, died when her home on Old Flowers Road burned.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Evacuees persevere as battle rages on - § 1 reference coded [4.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.57% Coverage

Since lightning struck in Paradise Park on June 9, the fire has scorched 83,205 acres and destroyed at least 248 homes. Rancher Linda Steadman was killed when flames swept over her Old Flowers Road home the first day of the fire.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fires burning across the state - § 1 reference coded [4.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.67% Coverage

The Little Sand fire in the San Juan National Forest northwest of Pagosa Springs, has consumed 13,180 acres since it began with lightning in remote terrain May 13. The fire was 30 percent contained Thursday.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fresh fire crews sought as new arrival ship out fast - § 3 references coded [9.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.08% Coverage

Dry winds, rising temperatures and overly dense forests across Colorado have combined to create ideal conditions for catastrophic conflagrations. Lightning rolled into western Colorado -worsening the overall risk.

Reference 2 - 2.01% Coverage

Meanwhile, fire meteorologist Tim Mathewson was in the command center tracking lightning and anticipated many more small fires breaking out.

Reference 3 - 4.19% Coverage

Beyond lightning, people are playing a greater role in igniting wildfires. So far this year, Colorado has had 61 fires on National Forest land caused by people, command-center data show. Another 120 human-caused wildfires burned on county lands, the data show, with three more in state-owned forests.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Grief with some relief death destruction - § 1 reference coded [1.34%

Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.34% Coverage

Christensen said a U.S. Forest Service investigator had confirmed that the fire began with a lightning strike early Saturday. By Monday evening, it was the third-largest wildfire in Colorado history.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire grows to 81190 acres - § 1 reference coded [6.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.55% Coverage

A spot fire in Glacier View Meadows that was ignited Friday by wind-blown embers from the main blaze is estimated at 10,000 acres. At least 10 homes were burned as it made its run from the area of Poudre Canyon known as the Narrows northwest across 15.6 square miles toward the area charred last month by the Hewlett fire.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High winds stymie efforts - § 1 reference coded [1.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.56% Coverage

The choppers -- 18 are fighting the fire -- are down until further notice. Winds blowing at 30 to 50 mph across the blaze, helped the fire grow on Sunday to 56,480 acres.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Highpark Fire Homesick about Homes - § 1 reference coded [2.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.16% Coverage

The High Park fire is the third-largest in recorded Colorado history. About 70 percent of the fire zone is private land and 30 percent is national-forest land. The fire started Saturday with a lightning strike.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Larimer County blaze 45 percent contained - § 1 reference coded [6.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.97% Coverage

A lightning-sparked wildfire that's burned 227 acres in northern Colorado is 45 percent contained, and officials have allowed evacuees to return home.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_More homes burn - § 2 references coded [4.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.63% Coverage

The homes were lost between Buckhorn and Redstone Canyon, after winds pushed the fire into previously unburned fuel within the fire's perimeter. The fire has burned an estimated 58,770 acres.

Reference 2 - 1.85% Coverage

The lightning-sparked fire has been burning west of Fort Collins since June 9 and remained at 50 percent containment Monday afternoon.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Record 181 homes destroyed - § 2 references coded [3.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.42% Coverage

The fire, sparked by lightning June 9, has charred more than 85 square miles west of Fort Collins and destroyed at least 181 homes, Larimer County Sheriff's executive officer Nick Christensen said Saturday.

Reference 2 - 1.46% Coverage

During an afternoon briefing, Hickenlooper held up a photo of the tree that ignited the fire after being struck

by lightning.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Residents back crews diligent in mop up stage - § 1 reference coded [2.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.88% Coverage

The fire, sparked by lightning June 9, has scorched 87,284 acres and destroyed 257 homes . One woman died in her Old Flowers Road home on the first day of the fire.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Spot Blaze slips past boundary - § 1 reference coded [4.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.24% Coverage

The 59,845-acre High Park fire, the most damaging, at 189, in the state's history in terms of homes destroyed, has been burning since June 9 when it was started by lightning. It is 55 percent contained and so far has cost \$17.2 million to fight.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_07_Muddy waters river walls shores left reeling in wake of massive blaze - § 1 reference coded [0.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.99% Coverage

"It's just nature doing what nature does," Smith said of the lightning-ignited blaze. "You have to go along with it, or you don't belong here. We all take the risk."

Files\\Denver Post_2012_08_CSU takes 3D look at cause and restoration of High Park Fire - § 1 reference coded [6.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.37% Coverage

The High Park fire began June 9 with a lightning strike west of Fort Collins and grew to be one of the largest and most destructive in Colorado history, killing one person and consuming 87,284 acres and 259 homes.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_09_Disastrous wildfire era set to continue - § 1 reference coded [1.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.83% Coverage

Everywhere, it's a race against time. With each passing year, forests with 10 times the number of trees they once held are ready to burn with devastating fury in the event of a lightning strike or careless campfire. Residential development is pushing higher and deeper into the woods. The record-breaking summer heat of 2012 left foresters pondering an unanswerable question.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_10_Briefs - § 1 reference coded [6.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.01% Coverage

Man arrested in blaze sparked by trash fire. A 53-year-old Dolores man accused of starting a wildfire has been identified.

The Cortez Journal reported that Roger Stratton, identified as the suspect by the Montezuma County Court, was arrested Thursday on a warrant for felony fourth-degree arson.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Evacuation orders eased in Larimer County fire zone - § 1 reference coded [10.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 10.48% Coverage

The fire began Oct. 9 , caused by an illegal campfire that remains under investigation. It has burned in rugged,

steep terrain feeding off beetle-killed trees, lodgepole and ponderosa pines and other winter-dried and drought-parched fuels in an area that has not burned in centuries, authorities have said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Hi Country Snow Skiers Firefighters welcome storm - § 1 reference coded [1.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.55% Coverage

Believed to have been sparked from an illegal campfire, the Fern Lake fire destroyed one cabin while burning about 3,500 acres in the national park.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Size blowing up 583 homes evacuated - § 1 reference coded [1.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.41% Coverage

The 3,584-acre fire, sparked by an illegal campfire in the park, exploded early Saturday when it was pushed by strong winds, with gusts up to 75 mph.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Wind fuels worry Strong gusts could create explosive mix in Marys Lake area - § 1 reference coded [5.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.10% Coverage

Firefighting helicopters and air tankers were grounded Sunday afternoon because of winds, as ground crews shored up the perimeter. The Fern Lake fire started from an illegal campfire Oct. 9 in remote terrain and has spread to 3,580 acres, but as of Sunday evening, only a privately owned cabin has been lost. No firefighters have been injured in the steep, rough terrain of Rocky Mountain National Park.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_03_Crews make gains on Galena fire - § 1 reference coded [6.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.06% Coverage

The fire is burning near the High Park fire zone, where 87,284 acres burned last June. That blaze was caused by a lightning strike and grew to become the second-largest and second-most destructive fire in Colorado history, consuming 259 homes and causing one death.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_03_Galena fire in Larimer County 100 percent contained - § 1 reference coded [12.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 12.27% Coverage

The fire happened near the High Park fire zone, where 87,284 acres burned last June. That blaze was caused by a lightning strike and grew to eventually become the second-largest and second-most destructive fire in Colorado history.

Files\\Denver Post_2016_09_Briefs - § 1 reference coded [1.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.74% Coverage

The Starwood fire, which burned 304 acres, was caused by a lightning strike and was first reported on Sunday.

Files\\Denver Post_2016_09_Larimer fire grows to 350 acres - § 1 reference coded [1.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.66% Coverage

Investigators say the fire was caused by a lightning strike.

Files\\Estes Park Uplands_n.d._CWPP - § 2 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

There is a lot of dead fall on the Outlots and some standing trees that have been killed by the mountain pine beetle. Given this, the possibility of a lightning caused fire is probably high.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

According to views of Board members and confirmed by Greg and Kyle the risk for wildfire within the subdivision will most likely originate from human intervention along Fish Creek Road.

Files\\Glen Haven Retreat Communities_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [1.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.57% Coverage

The entire area is heavily forested with Lodgepole, Ponderosa and Spruce stands. Historically, the entire area has been considered a “High Risk” Wildfire area, along with much of the Front Range of the Rockies. Its susceptibility to heavy lightning activity during the Spring and Summer months, as well as being a hugely popular tourist destination create a challenge for Wildfire management. The Urban-Wildland Interface has grown over a period of almost 100 years. The increase in year-round residents, tourist activity and wildfire activity has prompted the creation of the Glen Haven/Retreat Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Files\\HCRC_2018_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.08% Coverage

When there are more big trees • When we are not afraid of stand replacing fires • When we hear from the public that they can recreate and economy is more stable • When we are confident about managing a lightning strike • Restoration is never ending • When we have sustainable timber harvests • When we don’t get too excited about insect outbreak • When there is aspen all along the riparian areas • When the streams are proper functioning • When there are no invasive species • When we reach historic range of variability for tree species (2) • When we have a stable, sustainable local economy that includes people that live here (3) • When there are more log trucks on the road

Files\\HCRC_2018_09_Rx ZOA - § 1 reference coded [4.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.20% Coverage

Time is of the essence. Because our forests are so full of fuels, and because we see so many lightning strikes, slow, methodical progress will eventually result in a stand replacing wildfire, insect kill or drought kill.

Files\\Hermit Park Open Space_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

Risk of Wildfire Occurrence – An evaluation of the probability of fire ignition within the community and surrounding lands

Files\\Larimer County_2009_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

Records provided by the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest show that 55% of all wildland fires are human-caused. The remaining 45% are lightning-ignited. Historically, on state and private lands in Colorado, 49% of all wildland fires are human-caused and 11% are started by lightning. Though the cause of the remaining 40% is unknown, most of these are probably human-caused. It is interesting to note that 1% of the fires account for 90% of the total acres burned (Farmer 1998)

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Eastern Oregon fires grow as residents cattle evacuate - § 3 references coded

[9.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.28% Coverage

he U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the Harney County Sheriff's Office told residents of about 10 homes near Harney Lake that they might be ordered to evacuate. The fire, fueled by hot, dry and windy weather, also threatens Frenchglen, a hamlet at the base of Steens Mountain. Late Wednesday, BLM and sheriff's officials told Frenchglen residents to prepare for a possible evacuation.

Reference 2 - 2.26% Coverage

"It's very, very hot, and it's really dry," said Tara Martinak, a BLM spokeswoman. "People are working really hard, but they're having a lot of trouble with the wind."

Reference 3 - 1.86% Coverage

Witzel blamed the BLM for the spread of the fire, saying crews could have snuffed the blaze Monday. It was started by lightning on Sunday.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Massive Oregon wildfires under control - § 2 references coded [6.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.23% Coverage

The Long Draw fire south of Burns Junction, the largest fire in the state in nearly 150 years, was 100 percent contained after burning through 582,313 acres of grass and sagebrush. Fire bosses said higher humidity and light winds played a role.

Reference 2 - 2.83% Coverage

Meanwhile, fire officials issued a red-flag warning for portions of the Oregon Cascades and points east after forecasters predicted additional thunderstorms that could start new fires across eastern Oregon.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Summary Miller Homestead Fire - § 2 references coded [5.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.09% Coverage

Pushed by 23 mph winds, the flames took out power lines, leaving the hotel and her home temporarily without electricity, she said.

Reference 2 - 2.97% Coverage

Stearly, the Forest Service spokesman, said the fire may be reeling from Friday's tanker drop but it isn't finished. "It's still active and conditions are prime for ignition," he said.

Files\\Oregonian_2014_07_Weather prompts higher wildfire alert - § 3 references coded [5.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.27% Coverage

Forecasters issued a red flag warning on Monday for parts of central Oregon, putting crews on alert for the threat of new starts that could spread rapidly amid hot, dry and windy conditions.

Reference 2 - 1.68% Coverage

The area could be hit by thunderstorms as well Tuesday, with a chance of precipitation and lightning along with the continued strong winds.

Reference 3 - 1.92% Coverage

- The Saddle Mountain fire east of Ellensburg has charred 25,000 acres but is 90 percent contained. Caused by human activity, the fire has destroyed five homes.

Files\\Pinewood Reservoir_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

Risk of Wildfire Occurrence – An evaluation of the probability of fire ignition within the community and surrounding lands

Files\\Pinewood Springs_2010_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

Many wildfires in the area are started by lightning, while some are caused by humans. Colorado State Highway 36 runs directly through the community of Pinewood Springs, increasing the probability of human-caused wildfires.

Files\\USFS_2008_09_Egley Fire Restoration DN - § 1 reference coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

This Decision Notice (DN) documents my decision and rationale for the Egley Fire Restoration Project. In July 2007 the Egley complex began as a series of lightning events over the northwest portion of the Harney basin. These lightning strikes ignited close to 30 confirmed fires on the Burns Interagency Fire Zone. Over the course of the next few days' high winds, high temperatures, low humidity's and inaccessible terrain combined to restrict control efforts on these fires. Out of the initial starts three large fires emerged to form the Egley complex. Within the complex 140,100 acres were consumed of which 98,500 acres were on National Forest lands, 34,200 acres on Bureau of Land Management lands and 7,400 acres of private ground involved. The Egley Fire resulted in a high severity burn in most of the drainages of Emigrant, Blue, Stinger, and Dodson Creeks.

Files\\Upper Cherokee Park_2011_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

Risk of Wildfire Occurrence – An evaluation of the probability of fire ignition within the community and surrounding lands. Reference: Fire Hazard Map from CSFS