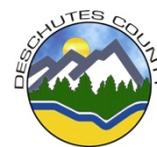




Burgess Road Fire, La Pine, Oregon 2013

Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2015 Update



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Executive Summary

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) are documents that are designed to be developed by local group of stakeholders who are invested in the wildland fire threat to their area. The group of stakeholders typically consists of a representative from the fire department, the state, any governing bodies and especially property owners. Each of these representatives should bring their concerns regarding wildland fire to the discussion and propose solutions to their concerns.

Although reducing the risk of high intensity wildland fire is the primary motivation behind this plan, managing the larger landscape to restore forest health and more resilient conditions and improving fire response by all fire agencies are also discussed and addressed in this plan. Continued efforts have been made by county, state and federal land management agencies to reduce the threat of high intensity wildland fires through education and fuels reduction activities on public lands. In addition, private residents have responded enthusiastically to the defensible space and preparation guidelines and recommendations to reduce hazardous fuels on their own properties by participating in programs such as Firewise and FireFree. All of these activities allow the Greater La Pine Area to become a more Fire Adapted Community.

Wildland fire is a natural and necessary component of ecosystems across the country. Central Oregon is no exception. Historically, wildland fires have shaped the forests and wildlands valued by residents and visitors. These landscapes however, are now significantly altered due to fire prevention efforts, modern suppression activities and a general lack of large scale fires, resulting in overgrown forests with dense fuels that burn more intensely than in the past. In addition, the recent increase in population has led to a swell in residential development into forested land, in the wildland urban interface (WUI).

The 2015 Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan will assist all agencies and La Pine area residents in the identification and prioritization of surrounding lands, including federal and state lands, that are at risk from high intensity wildland fire. The Greater La Pine CWPP identifies priorities and strategies for reducing hazardous wildland fuels while improving forest health, supporting local industry and economy and improving fire protection capabilities.

Addressing these goals in a cooperative, collaborative manner maintains alignment with the goals; outlined in the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy)—resilient landscapes, fire adapted communities and safe and effective wildfire response. For more information on Cohesive Strategy, visit <http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/>.

The Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed by and for the community members to enhance their understanding of their local surroundings and how their landscape determines their risk of wildland fire. Each risk assessment and recommendation in this plan has been made after careful consideration by the Steering Committee. Specific recommendations for homeowners to reduce their risk can be found on pages 35 and 36 of this CWPP. The Steering Committee's recommendations to achieve more fire resilient landscapes can be found on pages 31 and 40 of this CWPP.



Declaration of Agreement

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act requires that the applicable local government, the local fire department, and the state entity responsible for forest management agree to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The Greater La Pine Country Community Wildfire Protection Plan was originally completed and signed on December 13th, 2005. The La Pine City Council accepted a second revision of this plan on May 20th, 2010. As directed by this CWPP, fuels reduction activities have been completed on public and private lands. Recent wildland fires have also impacted the landscape. Combined, these events have changed the priorities outlined in the two previous documents. The Deschutes County Board of Commissioners accepted this plan on .

Mike Supkis, Fire Chief
La Pine Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Kristin Dodd, Unit Forester
Oregon Department of Forestry

Date

Alan Unger, Vice-Chair
Deschutes County Board of Commissioners

Date

Tony DeBone, Chair
Deschutes County Board of Commissioners

Date

Tammy Baney, Commissioner
Deschutes County Board of Commissioners

Date

Ken Mulenex, Mayor
La Pine City Council

Date



Acknowledgements

In the true spirit of collaboration, the following people are acknowledged for their participation and commitment resulting in the 2015 Update of the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

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Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2015 Update



Purpose

Since its creation in December 2005, the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan has been revised twice (2010 and 2015) by a local steering committee to be applied as it was intended by a wide variety of private landowners and public agencies to decrease the risks of high intensity wildland fire in the La Pine Basin.

The mission of the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan is *to protect against loss of life, property and natural resources as the result of wildland fire*. The Plan has met its mission and continues to serve as the leading document providing direction and guidance to those seeking to protect the resources of the La Pine Basin.

The Greater La Pine CWPP Steering Committee reassembled in September 2014 to review events, projects and activities that have occurred in the planning area that may have influenced or otherwise changed the original priorities of the 2005 Plan and the 2010 update.

Although reducing the risk of high intensity wildland fire is the primary motivation behind this plan, managing the forests and wildlands for hazardous fuels reduction and fire resilience is only a part of the larger picture. Residents and visitors desire healthy, fire-resilient forests and wildlands that provide habitat for wildlife, recreational opportunities, and scenic beauty. By establishing a more fire-adapted community through work on private property and a more fire-resilient landscape, the local fire response will be more successful.

The Steering Committee further refined the purpose of the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

- To protect lives and property from wildland fires;
- To instill a sense of personal responsibility and provide steps for taking preventive actions regarding wildland fire;
- To increase public understanding of living in a fire-adapted ecosystem;
- To increase the community's and fire personnel's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from wildland fires;
- To restore fire-adapted ecosystems; and

- To improve the fire resilience of the landscape while protecting other social, economic and ecological values.

This update outlines the revised priorities, strategies and action plans for fuels reduction treatments in the wildland urban interface. The update again addresses special areas of concern such as evacuation routes, and makes recommendations for reducing structural vulnerability in prioritized communities at risk. This update is designed as an addendum to the original 2005 CWPP which remains a living vehicle for fuels reduction, educational, and other projects to decrease overall risks of loss from wildland fire.



Planning Summary

The La Pine City Council adopted the most recent update of the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan on May 20th, 2010. Continued efforts have been made by county, state and federal land management agencies to reduce the threat of high intensity wildland fires through education and fuels reduction activities on public lands. In addition, private residents have responded enthusiastically to the defensible space and preparation guidelines and recommendations to reduce hazardous fuels on their own properties.

In keeping with the strategy of the original Greater La Pine CWPP, the Steering Committee revisited the planning outline in *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities* (Communities Committee, Society of American Foresters, National Association of Counties, and National Association of State Foresters 2005); and Deschutes County Resolution 2004-093.

Eight steps are outlined to help guide Steering Committees through the planning process:

Step one: Convene the decision makers.

The Greater La Pine CWPP Steering Committee reconvened in September 2014 to review the work completed within and adjacent to the WUI boundaries on public and private lands; and reevaluate the priorities for future fuels reduction treatments. The Steering Committee is comprised of the Program Director from Project Wildfire; Fire Chief from La Pine Rural Fire District; representatives from Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF); representatives from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the US Forest Service (USFS), the Deschutes County Forester, other stakeholders and members of the public.

Step two: Involve state and federal agencies.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) directed communities to collaborate with local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties in the development of a CWPP. The Steering Committee recognized the importance of this collaboration and involved not only members from the USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM) but Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and Deschutes County representatives as well. Each agency brought a wealth of information about fuels reduction efforts planned and completed along with educational information based on current research across the nation.

Step three: Engage interested parties.

Representatives from the Communities at Risk participated on the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee also included members of local businesses, road districts, homeowner/neighborhood associations, and other organizations and individuals. The Steering Committee encouraged a collaborative environment for the stakeholders to accomplish the 2015 revision of the Greater La Pine CWPP. Collaboration and coordination between agencies, community members and landowners is the fundamental goal of the Cohesive Strategy.

Step four: Establish a community base map.

The Steering Committee reviewed the previous maps and boundaries from the 2010 CWPP. The group approved the 2015 CWPP boundary, which now has nine (9) rating areas that replaced the previous eight (8). The Steering Committee was able, with this change to the base map, to include, the City of La Pine, additional structures and lands in the risk assessment process.

Step five: Develop a community risk assessment.

The Steering Committee relied on the ODF Assessment of Risk Factors and the Structural Vulnerability factors for each of the nine (9) Communities at Risk.

Step six: Establish community hazard reduction priorities and recommendations to reduce structural ignitability.

Based on the assessments, the Steering Committee produced three groups of priorities for fuels reduction treatments on public and private lands. The Steering Committee also made recommendations to reduce structural ignitability based on information in the assessments and local knowledge.

Step seven: Develop an action plan and assessment strategy.

The Steering Committee identified an action plan for key projects; roles and responsibilities for carrying out the mission of the CWPP; potential funding needs and the evaluation process for the CWPP itself.

Step eight: Finalize the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

A draft of the Greater La Pine CWPP was available for public comment for 30 days prior to the final signing and approval of the plan. The Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan was mutually approved by the La Pine Rural Fire District, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the City of La Pine, and the Deschutes County Board of Commissioners as demonstrated in the Declaration of Agreement.



Collaboration

In 2002, President George Bush established the Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI) to improve regulatory processes to ensure more timely decisions, greater efficiency and better results in reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire.

In 2003, the US Congress passed historical bi-partisan legislation: the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA). This legislation directs federal agencies to collaborate with communities in developing hazardous fuels reduction projects, and in the prioritization of treatment areas as defined by a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). It further provides authorities to expedite the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review and approval process for fuels reduction projects on federal lands. The Act further requires that 50% of funding allocated to HFRA projects be used to protect communities at risk of wildland fire.

Since the enactment of this legislation, communities have had the opportunity to direct where federal agencies place their fuels reduction efforts. HFRA also allows community groups to apply for federal funding to make communities safer against the threat of wildland fire.

Although some of the authorities under HFI and HFRA have been subsequently challenged in federal courts, all have been successfully appealed and the original intent and authorities under each remain the same.

In 2009, Congress passed the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement (FLAME) Act and called for a National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy to address wildland fire related issues across the nation in a collaborative, cohesive manner. The Cohesive Strategy was finalized in 2014 and represents the evolution of national fire policy:

To safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a Nation, live with wildland fire.

The primary, national goals identified as necessary to achieving the vision are:

Resilient landscapes: Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances in accordance with management objectives.

Fire-adapted communities: Human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property.

Wildfire response: All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions.

As a Steering Committee, community members from the Greater La Pine area came together with representatives from La Pine Rural Fire Protection District, the City of La Pine, Oregon Department of Forestry, the USDA Forest Service, the USDI Bureau of Land Management, Deschutes County and Project Wildfire to revise the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan.



Updated Background Information

Incorporated in 2006, the City of La Pine is located approximately 30 miles south of Bend along US Highway 97. The greater La Pine area also includes the unincorporated southern portion of Deschutes County. Situated primarily among thick forests of lodgepole and ponderosa pine, the City of La Pine is home to 1,708 residents with a total estimated population of 6,101 residents in the greater La Pine CWPP area.

Situated in a classic wildland urban interface environment, the La Pine area is also home to abundant wildlife including deer, elk, mountain lion, and many species of birds and fish. Within the planning area there is also a significant amount of public land with developed and dispersed recreation sites, which provide valuable recreation opportunities to both residents and visitors. In the summer months, the County estimates an additional transient population of up to 10,000 people that occupy these areas creating a seasonal challenge for those agencies responsible for fire suppression and evacuation.

Historically, the La Pine basin was predominately meadow with scattered tracts of lodgepole and ponderosa pine. Following logging in the first half of the 1900's many of these stands naturally regenerated to lodgepole pine. Lodgepole pine is a species that lives and dies by high intensity and active crown fires. It is therefore less desirable from a wildland fire standpoint because of the risk these stands pose to the communities of the La Pine basin. Today, with less stand management, logging activity and highly effective wildland fire suppression, the forestland is predominantly dense lodgepole pine with some mixed stands of lodgepole and ponderosa pine. Much of the understory consists of dense Bitterbrush and Manzanita with some areas of native bunchgrasses. Due to the lack of disturbance, these stands continue to become more and more overcrowded.

The Greater La Pine community presents a unique challenge for the wildfire planning process. Not only are the core city business and residential areas at significant risk from wildfire, so too are the many subdivisions outside the city limits that have been developed in the thick of nearby forests. Dense stands of trees, topographical challenges and thick ground vegetation contribute to the overall wildland fire risk in the Greater La Pine planning area.

The climate in La Pine is typical of the east slopes of the Cascade Mountains, with most of the annual precipitation coming as winter snow or fall and spring rains. Summers are dry and prone to frequent thunderstorms. These thunderstorms frequently cause multiple fire ignitions.

The City of La Pine rests along US Highway 97, a major transportation route through the state. As central Oregon grows, more residents and tourists crowd the highway and increase congestion, particularly during the summer months when fire season reaches its peak. As part of the central community, transportation routes are included in the consideration of the WUI boundary due to their critical role as roads and travel corridors that link communities together and serve as evacuation routes.



Public & Private Accomplishments

As part of the ongoing wildland fire risk management of the surrounding public and private forestlands, the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Department of Forestry, Deschutes County and private landowners are engaged in hazardous fuels treatment projects across the planning area.

US Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management



Currently, under the combined management of the Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS), the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are involved in multiple fuels projects in WUI areas that stretch across this planning area to reduce hazardous fuels and the likelihood of high intensity wildfire.

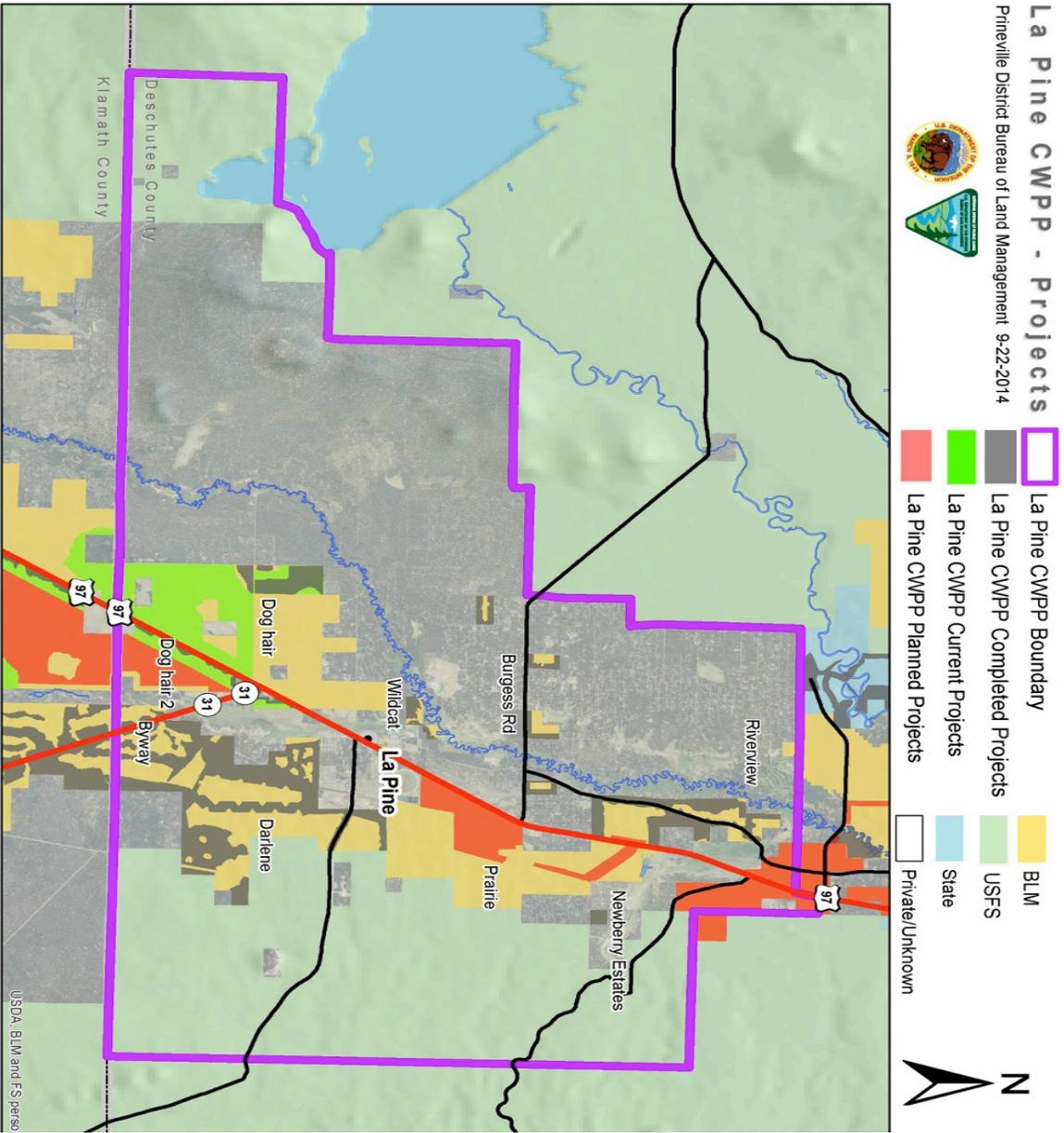
It is important to note that each project area requires multiple types of fuels reduction activities to achieve the desired result including mechanical shrub mowing, tree thinning, hand piling, and under burning. Therefore, multiple entries are required in order to adequately restore forest ecosystem health and reduce hazardous fuels. The ultimate goal for these projects is to reduce the potential for high intensity fire that can spread to tree crowns, requiring costly suppression efforts and causing large losses on the landscape as well as in and around communities.

Table 1 — Current Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Projects on Public Land

Project Name	Total Acres	Treatment Types	Status	Completion Date
Burgess Road			Completed	2009
Riverview	594	Pre-Commercial thinning, hand piling & burning, mowing	Completed	2011
Byway*	2,636	Pre-Commercial thinning, hand piling, burning & Mowing	Completed	2012
Darlene	1,460	Pre-Commercial thinning, hand piling, burning & Mowing	Completed	2010
Wildcat	66	Commercial thinning, biomass utilization, pre- commercial thinning, hand piling & burning	Completed	2013
Doghair	3,018	Commercial thinning, biomass utilization, pre- commercial thinning, hand piling & burning	Active	2015
Prairie 2014*	2,690	Commercial thinning, biomass utilization, pre- commercial thinning, hand piling & burning	Planning	TBD
Total				
	10,464			

*Byway and Prairie both will be implemented in both La Pine & UDRC CWPP boundaries.

The following map shows BLM projects in the La Pine planning area.



The US Forest Service is currently implementing the Ogden Project, which is located in and around the Newberry National Volcanic Monument. The Ogden project area has approximately 4 timber sales in the project area. The Forest Service will be finishing up the Dillman project this fall with prescribed burning. Flat Project Area is now in the planning phase and well as the Upper Deschutes River Coalition Categorical Exclusion (UDRC-CE) Project Area. This project aims to capture many small parcels that have been missed in previous fuel treatments in the area. There is a parcel near Ponderosa Pines that will be treated in the UDRC-CE. Finally, there is project area near Masten Road called Ringo that is now in the planning phase to determine the treatment timeline for that project area.

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)



"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) has been focusing on improving the Highway 97 corridor, which is critical in a large wildfire situation. ODF will continue to work with private landowners to accomplish fuel reduction on lots throughout the Greater La Pine CWPP boundary. In the last five years, there have been many grants that have allowed for chipping of the material removed in fuel reduction projects on private lands. ODF has also conducted many voluntary Senate Bill 360 re-certifications for residents throughout the Greater La Pine CWPP Boundary.

Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997

While not utilized as one of the assessment tools for this update, the Steering Committee offers and promotes the standards for private lands outlined under this legislation so it is noted here for reference.

The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act, also known as Senate Bill 360, enlists the aid of property owners toward the goal of turning fire-vulnerable urban and suburban properties into less volatile zones where firefighters may more safely and effectively defend homes from wildfires. The law requires property owners in identified forestland-urban interface areas to reduce excess vegetation around structures and along driveways. In some cases, it is also necessary to create fuel breaks along property lines and roadsides.

The process of identifying forestland-urban interface areas follows steps and definitions described in Oregon Administrative Rules. Briefly, the identification criteria include:

- Lands within the county that are also inside an Oregon Department of Forestry protection district.
- Lands that meet the state's definition of "forestland."
- Lands that meet the definition of "suburban" or "urban"; in some cases, "rural" lands may be included within a forestland-urban interface area for the purpose of maintaining meaningful, contiguous boundaries.

- Lots that are developed, that are 10 acres in size or smaller, and which are grouped with other lots with similar characteristics in a minimum density of four structures per 40 acres.

A classification committee identifies forestland-urban interface areas in each county. Once areas are identified, a committee applies fire risk classifications to the areas. The classifications range from “low” to “high density extreme,” and the classification is used by a property owner to determine the size of a fuel break that needs to be established around a structure. The classification committee reconvenes every five years to review and recommend any changes to the classifications.

The Oregon Department of Forestry is the agency steward of this program. It supplies information about the Act’s fuel-reduction standards to property owners. ODF also mails each of these property owners a certification card, which may be signed and returned to ODF after the fuel reduction standards have been met. Certification relieves a property owner from the act’s fire cost recovery liability. This takes effect on properties that are within a forestland-urban interface area and for which a certification card has not been received by the Department of Forestry. In these situations, the state of Oregon may seek to recover certain fire suppression costs from a property owner if a fire originates on the owner's property, the fuel reduction standards have not been met, and ODF incurs extraordinary suppression costs. The cost-recovery liability under the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act is capped at \$100,000.

The specific recommendations under Senate Bill 360 for private lands are outlined under Prioritized Hazard Reduction Recommendations and Preferred Treatment Methods in this CWPP.

Deschutes County



Deschutes County offers a Sweat Equity program to private landowners who wish to reduce hazardous fuels on their properties. There have been multiple Sweat Equity projects completed in the Greater La Pine area. Deschutes County has partnered with the Parks District to treat a strategic parcel located near the La Pine High school. Finally, a maintenance mow has been completed near the Crescent Creek neighborhood in the 2014 summer before fire season.

Firewise Communities USA



The Firewise Communities USA program is a national recognition program which highlights communities that have chosen to complete and maintain defensible space; ensure adequate access, water and signage; promote ongoing fire prevention education, and build or retro-fit structures with non-combustible building materials such as siding, decks and roofing. Adequate water availability and

access are also required. Firewise Communities USA now recognizes Ponderosa Pines as a Firewise Community in the La Pine CWPP area.

The Firewise Communities program recognizes communities who have demonstrated their commitment to wildfire preparedness. Through these steps, the Ponderosa Pines neighborhood has effectively lowered their wildfire risk. They have fostered collaboration between neighbors, increased awareness and their communities' ability to respond to wildfire. Their neighborhood provide a safe and effective location for fire professionals to work and Ponderosa Pines residents' have dramatically decreased their odds of losing their homes to wildfire.

Fire Adapted Communities (FAC)

This CWPP contributes to the over-arching framework and goal of the national Fire-Adapted Communities (FAC) program. The FAC program acknowledges that people and nature are increasingly threatened by fire, despite fire's natural, beneficial role. At the same time, firefighting costs are escalating and diverting money away from proactive land management. The solution is to make natural areas and communities more fire-ready so that we can allow fire to play its natural role at a meaningful scale. This program is in direct alignment with the Cohesive Strategy goal of creating fire adapted communities.



The Fire Adapted Communities (FAC) initiative and the FAC Learning Network are also helping homeowners, communities and land managers in fire-prone areas prepare for inevitable fires -- to "live with fire" safely. A fire-adapted community acknowledges and takes responsibility for its wildfire risk, and implements appropriate actions at all levels. Actions address resident safety, homes, neighborhoods, businesses and infrastructure, forests, parks, open spaces and other community assets. There is no end-point in becoming a fire-adapted community. Sustaining, growing and adapting strategies, partnerships and capacity through time are key. Visit www.fireadapted.org for more information.

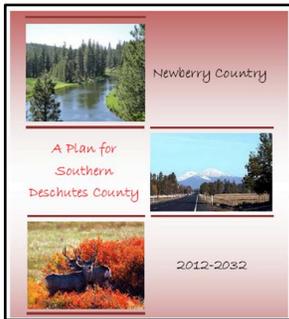
US Forest Service/UDRC Participating Agreement: Collaboration in Action



The Forest Service has recently entered into a participating agreement with the Upper Deschutes River Coalition (UDRC). This is a new concept for both the Forest Service and the UDRC. The Forest Service will provide financial assistance, skilled workforce and specialized equipment the UDRC does not have for activities like brush mowing, prescribed burning, hazard tree falling and ladder fuel reduction thinning. This is an opportunity for everyone

to take measures to reduce wildfire risk regardless of the landownership. This is an excellent example of all stakeholders working across jurisdictional lines to accomplish effective fuel reduction in high risk WUI areas.

Newberry Country: A Plan for Southern Deschutes County



Deschutes County developed an amendment to its Comprehensive Plan in 2012 to formally recognize an area specific plan titled *Newberry Country: A Plan for Southern Deschutes County*. The Plan encompasses the rural areas south of Lava Butte except Sunriver and La Pine, which are governed separately. It addresses the area’s unique assets, local values and preferences for growth and development, the environment, natural hazards, transportation and more.

The plan provides a framework for implementing a vision for building a stronger, more resilient rural community in Southern Deschutes County by managing growth to 2032. It recognizes the realities facing rural Deschutes County, while acknowledging what governments can and cannot influence. It is part of the County’s Comprehensive Plan, but has more geographically specific goals and policies. It also contains a vision statement conveying the expectations of South County residents for the future, an inventory of existing conditions in the area, and the results of the public involvement process. It is being developed with significant public input and calls for collaboration among all sectors: government, businesses, non-profits, and residents to achieve a shared vision. For the copy of the full South Deschutes County Plan, visit [Deschutes South County Plan](#).



Community Base Maps

The Steering Committee agreed to utilize the best available information and data from the US Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Fire Learning Network and Deschutes County databases. Using this data, the Steering Committee relied on the following maps and GIS data (Appendix A) to complete the updated risk assessment process:

- Greater La Pine WUI and CWPP boundaries with Communities at Risk;
- 2014 Deschutes County tax lot and population data;
- Fire starts in the last ten years

Wildland Urban Interface Description

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act defines wildland urban interface (WUI) as an area within or adjacent to an at risk community that has been identified by a community in its wildfire protection plan or, for areas that do not have such a plan, as an area:

- extending ½ mile from the boundary of an at risk community,
- extending 1½ miles from the boundary of an at risk community when other criteria are met such as a sustained steep slope or a geographic feature that creates an effective firebreak, or is classified as fire condition class 3 land,
- or that is adjacent to an evacuation route.

The WUI was refined and adjusted to better reflect the definition of community as outlined in this document and included considerations of community growth, seasonal recreation areas, and access and egress corridors that were not identified in the initial plan.

The committee then expanded the definition of the WUI based on the three categories of community as defined in the 2001 Federal Register. Those categories include:

Category 1. Interface Community

The Interface Community exists where structures directly abut wildland fuels. There is a clear line of demarcation between residential, business, and public structures and wildland fuels. Wildland fuels do not generally continue into the developed area. The development density for an Interface Community is usually three or more structures per acre, with shared municipal services. Fire protection is generally provided by a local government fire department with the responsibility to protect the structure from both an interior fire and an advancing wildland fire. An alternative definition of the Interface Community emphasizes a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.

Category 2. Intermix Community

The Intermix Community exists where structures are scattered throughout a wildland area. There is no clear line of demarcation; wildland fuels are continuous outside of and within the developed area. The development density in the Intermix ranges from structures very close together to one structure per 40 acres. Fire protection districts funded by various taxing authorities normally provide life and property fire protection and may also have wildland fire protection responsibilities. An alternative definition of Intermix Community emphasizes a population density of between 28-250 people per square mile.

Category 3. Occluded Community

The Occluded Community generally exists in a situation, often within a city, where structures abut an island of wildland fuels (e.g., park or open space). There is a clear line of demarcation between structures and wildland fuels. The development density for an Occluded Community is usually similar to those found in the Interface Community,

but the occluded area is usually less than 1,000 acres in size. Fire protection is normally provided by local government fire departments.

For planning purposes in the 2015 Greater La Pine CWPP, the Steering Committee agreed that the defined wildland urban interface boundary will include all three categories of community as defined above.

The Steering Committee reviewed and approved the WUI boundaries of the 2010 CWPP. The Deschutes County line marks the southern edge of the WUI and the Upper Deschutes River Coalition CWPP borders the WUI to the north. The vast majority of land adjacent to the identified communities is federal land. The Greater La Pine wildland urban interface boundary is approximately 100 square miles. See maps in Appendix A.

Fuel Hazards and Ecotypes

The Greater La Pine area is a mosaic of vegetation types including:

- Ponderosa pine
- Lodgepole pine
- Manzanita
- Bitterbrush
- Riparian areas

Ponderosa pine is currently found in meadows and in scattered tracts of lodgepole pine stands. There are relatively few pure stands of ponderosa pine remaining in the La Pine basin.

Historically, ponderosa pine forests contained more understory grasses and shrubs than are present today. These plants combined with fallen pine needles, formed fast-burning fuels that led to recurrent widespread burning. Frequent low-intensity ground fires that occurred every 11-15 years characterize the fire regime for ponderosa pine. The pattern of low ground fires and stand dynamics resulted in the open park-like conditions that early inhabitants and visitors found in the region.



Less stand management, logging activity and highly effective wildland fire suppression, have significantly altered the ponderosa pine forest type. Removal of the larger “yellow belly” pines has dramatically decreased clumpy open forests, replacing them with more evenly spaced and smaller “black-bark” forests. Similar to other species of conifer forest types, the suppression of fire has greatly increased the stocking levels (number of trees) and density of trees, creating ladder fuels and putting the stands at risk of attack from insects and disease. These factors have contributed to more intense fires in ponderosa pine forests in recent years.

Mature **lodgepole pine** in central Oregon is characterized by dense, uniform stands, an absence of other species, and a general lack of understory shrub or herbs (although bitterbrush is often found with mature lodgepole pine). Lodgepole pine forests exhibit a moderate severity fire regime with a fire return interval between 60 and 80 years. Fire in lodgepole pine stands can be low, moderate, or severe over time and often result in full stand replacement.



In addition to fire, mountain pine beetles are worth noting as a significant disturbance agent as the two processes are linked. The fire cycle in lodgepole pine is 60-80 years and occurs as follows: a stand replacement fire leads to stand regeneration → Dead snags from the fire fall to the forest floor and fuels begin to accumulate → Windstorms blow more trees to the ground → Forest fires burn some of the downed logs and lead to heart rot in the standing trees → The heart rot stresses the stands and makes it vulnerable to attack by the mountain pine beetle → A major outbreak of the mountain pine beetle causes significant mortality and soon the conditions are ripe for another stand replacement fire. In recent years, the mountain pine beetle has moved from at risk forests in the northern part of Deschutes County near Sisters and Black Butte Ranch to those in the southern parts including Sunriver, La Pine and area in between.

Manzanita is a shrub that occurs throughout the Greater La Pine area, usually mixed with other shrub species such as bitterbrush. Manzanita is established both through sprouts and seeds that are stimulated by fire. Fires in Manzanita are conducive to rapid and extensive fire spread due to both physical and chemical characteristics. Manzanita is particularly susceptible to fire due to its stand density, presence of volatile materials in the leaves, low moisture content of the foliage and persistence of dead branches and stems.



Bitterbrush occurs throughout the Greater La Pine area on all aspects and elevations. Fire severely damages bitterbrush, especially if rain is not received shortly after a burn. Bitterbrush is fire dependent, but not fire resistant. It regenerates mostly from seed after a fire and is often from caches of seeds made by rodents. Bitterbrush will sprout after burning regardless of the severity of the burn and matures relatively quickly. Consequently, the greater La Pine wildland-urban interface area is rich with patches of bitterbrush that provide fire-ready ladder fuels for taller tree stands.



A **riparian area** is defined as the strip of moisture-loving vegetation growing along the edge of a natural water body. The exact boundary of the riparian area is often difficult to determine because it is a zone of transition between the water body and the upland vegetation. The Little Deschutes River and Paulina Creek flow through the greater La Pine WUI boundary creating large riparian areas along the middle and northeastern portions of the planning area. Vegetation types in these riparian areas vary from grasses, forbs and willows. The primary concern from a wildland fire perspective is during the spring and autumn when the vegetation has either cured or “greenup” has not begun.



The result of the fuel hazards and forest types in the greater La Pine area is an overgrowth of trees, forest floor fuels and an abundance of dead or dying vegetation that contribute to a substantially elevated risk of wildland fires that are difficult to control. These overly dense conditions lead to fire behavior that produce flame lengths over eight feet with crowning and torching that can result in stand replacement severity fires.

Not only have large, stand replacement fires not occurred, but also the more frequent low intensity fires have not been allowed to burn either. This practice of fire exclusion along with insufficient vegetation/fuels reduction has resulted in the buildup of excessive live and dead fuels.

Fires too, have significantly impacted the La Pine landscape. The table below recognizes the large fires that have endangered the Greater La Pine area since 2000. All of these large wildfires have threatened residents and prompted evacuations within multiple neighborhoods and La Pine State Park.

Fire Name	Fire Size (acres)	Year Occurred
Crane Complex	713	2001
Pine Forest	120	2001
Davis Lake	21,181	2003
Park Fire	139	2005
Burgess Road	168	2013

Communities at Risk

The Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) define a “community at risk” from wildland fire as one that:

- is a group of homes and other structures with basic infrastructure and services (such as utilities and collectively maintained transportation routes) in or adjacent to federal land;
- has conditions conducive to large-scale wildland fire; and
- faces a significant threat to human life or property as a result of a wildland fire.

The Steering Committee revised the base map to identify the following nine (9) Communities at Risk, which incorporate several neighborhoods within the Greater La Pine's Planning Area. The Steering Committee defined these Communities at Risk by using major roadways, county boundaries and city limit distinctions.

- **Day Road Corridor** – 5,181 acres with 1,988 structures including named developments: Deschutes River Recreation Sites, Terra De Oro Estates, Parkway Acres, Meadowcrest Acres, Tall Pines, Ammon Estates, Crane Prairie, Pine Meadows Tracts, Bieler Boys Estates, Danielle's Acres, Los Pinos, Alpine Meadows, Jacobsen's North Addition, Forest View, CW Reeve Resort, Lynne Acres, Anderson Acres, Jacobsen's South Addition, Evergreen Park, and Ahern Acres.
- **6th & Dorrance Meadow** – 5,540 acres with 887 structures including named developments: Conifer Acres, Lechner Acres, Sand Lilly Estates, Woodland Park Homesites, Safari Acres, Glenwood Acres, Newberry Neighborhood, Timber Haven, Rosland Vacation Plat, Ponderosa Pines East, Deschutes River Acres, Rio Land, Bluewood, CL & D Ranch, Singing Pines, South Park, Pierce Tracts, and Dora's Acres.
- **Finley Butte** – 17,794 acres with 62 structures limited structural fire protection and Oregon Department of Forestry provides wildland protection to the private lands in this rating area. Includes named neighborhoods Roan Park and Darlene Way.
- **Newberry** – 9,147 acres with 209 structures including the named development Newberry Estates.
- **City of La Pine** – 4,502 acres with 826 structures this rating area includes the incorporated City of La Pine and immediately surrounding neighborhoods within city limits.
- **Ponderosa Pines** – 5,430 acres with 374 structures including the named development Ponderosa Pines.
- **Masten** – 8,968 acres with 146 structures including named developments: Wagon Trail North, Hockman, The South Forty, and Deer Forest Acres.
- **Wickiup** – 11,126 acres with 26 structures – no fire protection from La Pine RFPD, the private lands within this rating area have wildland fire protection provided by Oregon Department of Forestry.
- **Little Deschutes River** – 4,830 acres with 380 structures including named developments: Summit Acres, Lazy River, Pine Crest Ranchettes, Holmes Acres, Bradcomb, Potters Estates, Cagle Subdivision, La Pine Meadows, Sundown Park, and Wickiup Commercial.

Although the above rating areas are located within the overall WUI acreage, they are also assessed separately under this CWPP.



Community Assessment of Risk

For the 2015 Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan the Steering Committee used the Oregon Department of Forestry Assessment of Risk Factors to determine numerical value for the nine (9) Communities at Risk.

ODF Assessment of Risk Factors

The ODF Assessment of Risk Factors is based on five categories of evaluation that include a variety of information designed to identify and evaluate wildland fire risk across Oregon: risk of wildfire occurrence, hazard, protection capability, human and economic values protected and structural vulnerability.

Risk of Wildfire Occurrence

The risk of wildfire occurrence refers to the likelihood of a fire occurring based on historical fire occurrence, home density and ignition sources. The risk is based on historical evidence of fire starts as well as ready ignition sources like abundant dry lightning storms, debris burning, equipment use, juveniles, widespread camping, and arson.

The current condition of the vegetation on the federal and private lands within the greater La Pine WUI poses an extreme risk of high intensity wildland fire. La Pine is also threatened by the likely possibility of a crown fire sweeping into the community, or by embers falling on the community from an adjacent wildland fire.

Hazard

The hazard rating describes resistance to control once a fire starts based on weather, topography (including slope, aspect and elevation), vegetation and crown fire potential. As stated earlier, less logging activity and effective wildland fire suppression has led to a forestland of dense lodgepole pine with some mixed stands of lodgepole and ponderosa pine. Much of the understory consists of dense bitterbrush and manzanita with some areas of native bunchgrasses. Due to the lack of disturbance these stands continue to become more and more overcrowded.

A wildland fire could start within the communities or in any of the forested areas adjacent to and/or surrounding the communities. With a fire of any significance, it could be difficult to assemble the resources necessary to adequately address all of the fire and life safety issues that could arise in the early stages of emergency operations.

Values Protected

The human and economic values protected in the Greater La Pine planning area are based on home density per ten acres and community infrastructure such as power substations, transportation corridors, water and fuel storage, etc.

There are approximately 4,900 homes in the unincorporated area of La Pine, with an appraised value of \$331 million. In addition, there are approximately 29,430 acres of private land with an appraised value of \$402 million. The essential infrastructure includes utilities, roads, water and sewer systems and has an approximate replacement value of \$275,000 per mile for electrical transmission lines; \$150,000 per mile of electrical distribution lines; and \$2 million per electrical sub-station. Loss to roads, water and sewer systems would be minimal because most are underground or otherwise not flammable.

If a large wildland fire occurs in this area which resulted in the closure of US Highway 97, the economic loss to local businesses and central Oregon in general would amount to more than \$3 million each day for multiple areas throughout central Oregon including Sunriver, Bend and Sisters. The medical needs of the local residents would be significantly impacted with the closure of Highway 97; there are limited local medical services in the Greater La Pine area. Currently, the City of La Pine only houses one medical clinic that could be quickly overwhelmed in the event of a large wildfire.

Other Community Values

Of high importance to residents and business owners in La Pine is the value placed on scenic beauty and recreational opportunities that exist on public lands both within and adjacent to the planning area.

The loss of recreational use by visitors to the area as a result of scenic quality, specifically large “burn over” areas, will have an unknown economic impact not only to the La Pine area, but to the remainder of Deschutes County and neighboring cities like Bend, Redmond and Sisters. If a large wildland fire occurs in this area, the result will be catastrophic loss to both the developed and dispersed recreational opportunities in the greater La Pine area.

Protection capability

Fire protection capability in the Greater La Pine planning area ranges from low to high with an average ranking of moderate. The ratings are based on fire protection capability and resources to control and suppress wildland and structural fires. The ratings also consider response times and community preparedness.

La Pine Rural Fire Protection District

The La Pine Rural Fire Protection District provides first response structural and wildland fire coverage within its 115 square mile fire service district supported by local taxpayers. The District provides Emergency Medical Services, including Advanced Life Support paramedic transport, within a 1,000 square mile service area.

A five-member elected board of directors manages La Pine Rural Fire Protection District. The District consists of 23 career and 21 volunteer reserve and student scholarship positions involved directly in fire and EMS Operations. The resident students participate in the Fire/EMS program at Central Oregon Community College. There are two administrative personnel and 12 support volunteers who provide off-line support services. All firefighting personnel receive training in wildland urban interface firefighting practices, structural fire protection and suppression techniques, and other related topics. The District uses the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Incident Command System and all personnel have received training and continue to train in its use. The District works out of three fire stations located on Huntington Road (downtown La Pine), Burgess and Day Road, and South Century Drive. It maintains a fleet of three structural fire engines, three Advanced Life Support paramedic ambulances, three heavy brush engines, three water tenders, two light brush engines, and three staff/utility vehicles.

The District is a party to the Central Oregon Fire Department Mutual Aid Agreement. In the event of a major fire the department may request assistance from all other fire departments that are signatory to the agreement. In addition to Central Oregon Fire Departments, the District cooperates with wildland fire protection agencies in the area including Oregon Department of Forestry, Walker Range Fire Protection Association, the US Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Oregon Department of Forestry

Within the Greater La Pine planning area, private forestland is protected by the Central Oregon District of the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). ODF provides wildland fire response for fires burning on, or threatening private forestlands paying a Forest Patrol Assessment. There are some areas within the Greater La Pine WUI that receive dual protection from ODF and the Fire Districts because they are located within the rural fire protection district and are also classified as private forestland within the ODF district. In those cases the fire district provides initial response and transfers fire command to ODF upon their arrival.

During fire season, typically June through October, ODF provides ten engines, one five-person hand crew and one dozer, all are available for initial attack response in the Prineville-Sisters unit. Statewide resources are also available to ODF including initial attack hand crews, dozers, water tenders, helicopters, air tankers, and overhead staff positions, depending on statewide needs. During fire season these resources are in high demand and may not always be available. In addition to Oregon Department of Forestry suppression capabilities, ODF cooperates with wildland fire protection agencies in the

area including La Pine Rural Fire Protection District, Walker Range Fire Protection Association, the US Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) provide wildland fire protection on the federal lands within the Greater La Pine planning area. Together, they are identified as the Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS). COFMS includes the Deschutes National Forest, the Ochoco National Forest, the Crooked River National Grassland, and the Prineville District of the BLM. These four units are managed cooperatively under combined leadership, with an Interagency Fire Management Officer, two Deputy Fire Management Officers, and a Board of Directors including decision makers from both agencies, with Forest Service District Rangers and BLM Field Managers. COFMS has a central dispatching facility in partnership with the Oregon Department of Forestry that serves as a Coordination Center for fire and fuels operations, as well as safety and training issues for COFMS.

In total, COFMS provides the following resources: 26 engines, six initial attack hand crews, six prevention units, two dozers, two water tenders, one Type 3 helicopter, 35 smoke jumpers, two interagency Hotshot Crews (Redmond & Prineville), one Type 2 helicopter with 20 rappellers, one Type 1 helicopter, Central Oregon Dispatch Center (COIDC), Redmond Air Center, an air tanker base, a regional fire cache and required overhead staff positions. During fire season these resources are in high demand and may not always be available. Anytime an incident grows beyond the capability of the local resources a request may be made to ODF and to the Pacific Northwest Coordination Center for additional wildland fire fighting resources.

Law Enforcement

Police services are provided by Deschutes County Sheriff in the La Pine basin. The Sheriff's Office has responsibility for ensuring the safe and orderly evacuation of the community in the event of a major emergency. A number of resources have been allocated to accomplish this task including hi/lo sirens on vehicles; emergency notification via radio and television; reverse 9-1-1 capability; Sheriff's Office staff; La Pine Rural Fire Protection District staff and community-wide volunteers. Any other issues relative to a major emergency are addressed by the Countywide Disaster Plan and the County Department of Emergency Services.

Oregon State Police assists the federal agency law enforcement efforts and cooperates with Deschutes County for protection in the greater La Pine area.

Community Preparedness

Also under the category of Protection Capabilities, the ODF Assessment of Risk examines a community's level of organization and preparedness to respond in an emergency situation. The assessment looks at whether the area has an organized stakeholder group that looks out for its own area through mitigation efforts, a phone tree, etc. Or, does the area only receive outside efforts such as newsletters, mailings or

FireFree information from other groups? In the Greater La Pine WUI, the Communities at Risk varied from having a high level of organization to not having any. The Steering Committee used local knowledge to determine the level of preparedness.

The **American Red Cross** offers a gamut of tools to boost community preparedness such as community presentations on emergency preparedness kits. The Red Cross gives presentations to church groups, HOAs, citizen groups, etc. Red Cross plays a vital in emergency response during large wildfire events. At any time of day or night, trained Red Cross volunteers respond to the scene of structural or wildland fires and provide food, shelter, and emotional support to those affected.

The following table is an updated summary of the nine Communities at Risk, the value ratings and total score for each community in each category. The higher the total score in this assessment, the higher the overall risk. The specific definitions for the point values in the ODF risk ratings are below.

Risk: Describes the likelihood of a fire occurring based on historical fire occurrence and ignition sources.

Hazard: Describes resistance to control once a fire starts based on weather, topography and fuel.

Protection capability: Describes fire protection capability and resources based on type of protection, response times and community preparedness.

Values protected: Describes the human and economic values in the community based on home density per ten acres and community infrastructure such as power substations, transportation corridors, water and fuel storage, etc.

Structural vulnerability: Describes the likelihood that structures will be destroyed by wildfire based on roofing and building materials, defensible space, separation of homes, fire department access and street signage.

Total score: A sum of all the points from each category surveyed.

Rank: An ordered numerical ranking based on the total points.

Table 1 – ODF Assessment of Risk

	6th & Dorrance	Day Road Corridor	City of La Pine	Wickiup	Masten	Finley Butte	Little Deschutes	Newberry	Ponderosa Pines
Likelihood of fire occurring									
Fire occurrence	20	20	20	10	20	10	20	20	20
Ignition risk - home density	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
Ignition risk - other factors	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	35	35	35	20	30	20	30	35	35
Rating	High	High	High	Mod	High	Mod	High	High	High
Hazards									
Weather	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Slope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aspect	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Elevation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vegetation	18	18	10	15	15	18	5	10	10
Crown fire potential	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	5
Total	67	67	54	64	64	67	49	49	59
Rating	Extreme	Extreme	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	High	High	High
Protection capabilities									
Fire response	8	8	0	15	10	10	8	8	8
Community preparedness	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	0
Total	12	12	4	19	12	14	12	10	8
Rating	Mod	Mod	Low	High	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low
Values protected									
Home density	15	15	15	2	2	2	2	15	15
Community infrastructure	10	20	20	0	0	15	0	10	10
Total	25	35	35	2	2	17	2	25	25
Rating	Mod	High	High	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod

Table 1 –ODF Assessment of Risk, continued.

Structural vulnerability	6th & Dorrance	Day Road Corridor	City of La Pine	Wickiup	Masten	Finley Butte	Little Deschutes	Newberry	Ponderosa Pines
Flammable roofing									
non wood - 0			0						
wood - 30	2	2		5	5	5	2	2	5
Defensible space									
Meets SB 360 - 0									
Non compliant - 30	24	24	15	15	15	24	15	18	10
Ingress - egress									
Two or more roads - 0	0	0	0	0				0	
One road - 7					4	4	7		4
Road width									
Greater than 24 feet - 0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0
20 - 24 feet - 2				2		2			
Less than 20 feet - 4									
All season road condition									
surfaced, < 10% grade - 0									
surfaced, > 10% grade - 1			2				2		
Non surfaced, <10% grade - 1								1	1
Non surfaced, >10% grade - 3	3	3		3	3	3			
Other than all season - 4									
Street signs									
Present - 4" reflective letters - 0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0
Absent - 5				5		2			
Fire Service Access									
< 300 ft. with turnaround - 0				0				0	0
> 300 ft. with turnaround - 2					2				
< 300 ft. w/o turnaround - 4	4	4	4			4	4		
> 300 ft. w/o turnaround - 5									
Total	33	33	21	30	29	44	30	21	20
Rating	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low	Low

Table 2 provides a summary of the ODF Assessment of Risk and the total score for each rating area.

Table 2 – ODF Assessment of Risk Summary with Ranking

	Likelihood of fire occurring	Hazard	Protection capability	Values Protected	Structural Vulnerability	Total	Rank
Day Road Corridor	35 High	67 Extreme	12 Moderate	35 High	33 Moderate	182	1
6th & Dorrance	35 High	67 Extreme	12 Moderate	25 Moderate	33 Moderate	172	2
Finley Butte	20 Moderate	67 Extreme	14 Moderate	17 Moderate	44 Moderate	162	3
Newberry	35 High	59 High	10 Low	25 Moderate	21 Low	150	4
City of La Pine	35 High	54 High	4 Low	35 High	21 Low	149	5
Ponderosa Pines	35 High	59 High	8 Low	25 Moderate	20 Low	147	6
Masten	30 High	64 Extreme	12 Moderate	2 Low	29 Low	137	7
Wickiup	20 Moderate	64 Extreme	19 High	2 Low	30 Low	135	8
Little Deschutes	30 High	49 High	12 Moderate	2 Low	30 Low	123	9

The Steering Committee presents the following groups of priorities for consideration under this CWPP:

Highest Priority Areas:

Day Road Corridor
6th & Dorrance
Finely Butte

Next Highest Priority (Higher) Areas:

Newberry
City of La Pine
Ponderosa Pines

High Priority Areas:

Masten
Wickiup
Little Deschutes

Areas of special concern

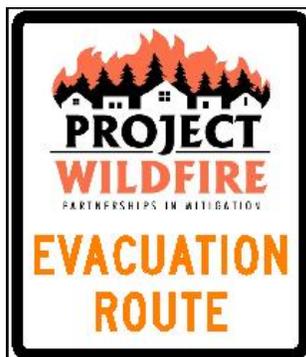
Critical transportation routes

Critical Transportation Routes do not have a standard definition in Deschutes County. For purposes of the Greater La Pine CWPP, the Steering Committee defines Critical Transportation Routes as:

- all routes necessary for the support of routine flow of commerce to and/or through the greater La Pine area,
- all routes that could be used for potential evacuation of citizens and/or visitors from a wildland fire threat to public safety,
- routes needed for emergency ingress and egress to a wildland fire incident, not including unimproved or “two-track” roads,
- and, all routes needed to protect and support critical infrastructure (power substations, communication transmission lines, water and fuel storage, public service facilities, recreation facilities, etc).

As noted in previous revisions of this CWPP, the Steering Committee is concerned with the lack of maintained roads leading in and out of the high risk areas in the WUI boundary. Should an evacuation be necessary, the Steering Committee expressed great concern over the quality of the evacuation routes. Many of the egress routes in the La Pine area are dirt roads that contribute to substantial dust and debris clouds as vehicles attempt to use them. During the summer months, after a few cars travel the road, the dust is so dense that it is not safe for vehicles to continue using the road until the dust settles. Lack of maintenance has led to deteriorated road surfaces with large potholes, ruts and washboards that slow evacuation efforts and cause some vehicles to break down, further complicating a mass departure from the area. The current condition of the evacuation routes is a life safety issue.

Working with Deschutes County and Project Wildfire, the Ponderosa Pines and Newberry Estates Communities at Risk have taken advantage of a signage program to increase visibility of evacuation route signs along roads. The signs are made from high intensity reflective material and indicate proper exit routes from these neighborhoods.



The Steering Committee expressed great concern over the need to identify, develop and protect critical transportation routes as part of this planning process. A detailed look at specific ingress/egress issues for each Community at Risk is included under Recommendations to Reduce Structural Vulnerability. This issue is also highlighted under Action Plan and Implementation.

Vacant lots

Within the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan boundary, approximately one third of the private lands are vacant lots. Many of those are owned by “absentee owners”. In general, vacant lots owned by absentee owners present a specific threat to neighborhoods in that owners have no connections to the neighborhoods and in most cases do not recognize their responsibility to contribute to the safety of the entire neighborhood by reducing the hazardous vegetation on their properties. The risk of destructive wildland fires is thereby greater inside these neighborhoods due to the lack of owner attention on vacant lots. A detailed look at plans for vacant lots in the Greater La Pine CWPP boundary are highlighted under Action Plan and Implementation.

Deschutes County is the property owner for approximately 700 acres of half-acre or larger lots. Deschutes County has worked diligently to reduce hazardous fuels on these lots. Deschutes County will continue to pursue fuels reduction projects with the goal of treating and maintaining all the county owned lands in the greater La Pine area.

Crown Fire Potential

The potential for a fire to reach tree crowns and travel rapidly through canopies is recognized in each of the nine Communities at Risk due to the lodgepole pine component throughout the Greater La Pine WUI. Crown fires in lodgepole pine are usually stand replacement fires and are considered high intensity events that can cause catastrophic results to homes and property located within those stands.



Prioritized Hazard Reduction Recommendations and Preferred Treatment Methods

The Steering Committee agreed that the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan and this Update to the Plan are tools that can be used for many outcomes. The following is an outline of the priorities and preferred treatments under the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Prioritized Communities at Risk

Based on the combined assessment as shown in Table 2 and group consensus the Steering Committee has identified the following prioritized Communities at Risk for hazardous fuels reduction treatments on public and private lands in the Greater La Pine WUI:

Highest Priority Areas:

Day Road Corridor
6th & Dorrance
Finely Butte

Next Highest Priority (Higher) Areas:

Newberry
City of La Pine
Ponderosa Pines

High Priority Areas:

Masten
Wickiup
Little Deschutes

Priorities and goals

With critical needs assessed and priority areas listed, the Steering Committee identified the following goals to meet the purpose of the Greater La Pine CWPP:

- Reduce hazardous fuels on public lands
- Reduce hazardous fuels on private lands (both vacant and occupied)
- Reduce structural vulnerability
- Increase education and awareness of wildfire threat
- Identify, improve and protect critical transportation routes

Federal and State owned lands

Federal lands make up a majority of the Greater La Pine CWPP and each of the nine Communities at Risk is adjacent to public land managed by either the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management. State owned lands represent only a small percentage of the lands within the plan area.

The state also bears fire protection responsibility for the La Pine State Park which borders the Greater La Pine WUI boundary. Although it is outside the greater La Pine WUI, the Steering Committee expresses great concern over the significant threat to adjacent neighborhoods and recommends that it be recognized as a priority area for fuels treatment.

It is the intent of the Steering Committee that the Greater La Pine WUI is subject to expedited measures for hazardous fuels treatment and allocation of funds to protect the communities and neighborhoods as stipulated by the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

The Steering Committee recognizes the effectiveness and value of maximizing treatment efforts in areas that are adjacent to federal, state, or private projects and recommends that future projects consider these benefits when selecting areas for treatment.

The standard of the Greater La Pine CWPP is to decrease the risk of high intensity wildland fire behavior by reducing and maintaining fuel loads to that which can produce flame lengths of less than four feet in the areas within the ¼ mile buffer of each community at risk. This enables safe and effective initial attack. This standard will be achieved by the federal and state landowners through a variety of treatment methodologies such as prescribed burning and mechanical treatments.

Based on the combined risk assessments shown in Table 3, the priorities of the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan with regard to federal and state owned lands within the WUI are as follows:

- Within ¼ mile of each Community at Risk of the WUI utilizing the most current risk assessment priorities.
- Within 300 feet of any evacuation route from each Community at Risk. Specific treatment should address fuels issues on a landscape scale rather than acre by acre.
- All areas beyond ¼ mile of each prioritized community at risk, in ¼ mile increments until the WUI boundary is reached.
- For mixed conifer, Ponderosa Pine and Lodgepole stands which have missed typical fire cycles and still pose threats of potential crown fires to communities, specific fuels treatments shall be accomplished on federal and state lands to reduce and maintain fuel loads to that which can produce flame lengths of less

than four feet to provide for effective initial attack and minimize the resistance to control.

- Although the treatments should focus on the highest priority areas, maintenance of previously treated lands is also a top priority where treatment is critical to maintain this status within the CWPP area. Treatment and maintenance of previously treated lands before treatment begins again in other places is an important component of keeping communities safe.

In general, the dominant strategy in all areas should be thinning from below, in an effort to restore large tree, open park-like ponderosa pine dominated forests. In exclusively lodgepole pine stands where site conditions are favorable to ponderosa pine, a strategy to restore a proper ratio, of lodgepole to ponderosa pine, as determined by the agency prescription. Excessive dead/down fuels should be removed followed by understory maintenance.

The Steering Committee also encourages federal land managers to work with local landowners to minimize road closures that could be used as alternate evacuation routes from Communities at Risk.

Industrial and non-industrial private timberlands

The Steering Committee recommends continued partnerships with private timberland owners that encourage the following standard and treatments.

The standard of the Greater La Pine CWPP is to decrease the risk of uncharacteristic wildland fire behavior by reducing and maintaining fuel loads to that which can produce flame lengths of less than four feet in the areas within the ¼ mile buffer of each identified Community at Risk. This enables safe and effective initial attack. This standard will be achieved by the industrial and non-industrial timberland owners through a variety of treatment methodologies such as prescribed burning and mechanical treatments.

The priorities of the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan with regard to industrial and non-industrial timberlands within the WUI are as follows:

- Within ¼ mile of each Community at Risk of the WUI utilizing the most current risk assessment priorities.
- Within 300 feet of any evacuation route from each Community at Risk. Specific treatment should address fuels issues on a landscape scale rather than acre by acre.
- All areas beyond ¼ mile of each prioritized community at risk, in ¼ mile increments until the WUI boundary is reached.
- For mixed conifer, Ponderosa Pine and Lodgepole stands which have missed typical fire cycles and still pose threats of potential crown fires to communities,

specific fuels treatments shall be accomplished on federal and state lands to reduce and maintain fuel loads to that which can produce flame lengths of less than four feet to provide for effective initial attack and minimize the resistance to control.

- Although the treatments should focus on the highest priority areas, maintenance of previously treated lands is also a top priority where treatment is critical to maintain this status within the CWPP area. Treatment and maintenance of previously treated lands before treatment begins again in other places is an important component of keeping communities safe.

In general, the dominant strategy in all areas should be thinning from below, in an effort to restore large tree, open park-like ponderosa pine dominated forests. In exclusively lodgepole pine stands where site conditions are favorable to ponderosa pine, a strategy to restore a proper ratio, of lodgepole to ponderosa pine, as determined by the landowner. Excessive dead/down fuels should be removed followed by understory maintenance.

Private and County owned lands

The Steering Committee recommends that County owned lands be treated in the same manner as privately owned lands.

Private lands with structural improvements

On private lands with structural improvements, the goal is for each structure to meet the specific standards for classified lands as identified in the Oregon Forestland – Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997, also known as Senate Bill 360. This statute outlines standards and requirements for defensible space on private property that receives fire protection from Oregon Department of Forestry.

The Oregon Department of Forestry provides wildland fire protection in the Greater La Pine planning area and the Steering Committee supports the goals and standards of Senate Bill 360. Five classifications are possible under the Act – Low, Moderate, High, Extreme and High Density Extreme. East of the Cascades however, only three are possible due to an automatic rating for weather. The Steering Committee agreed that the required standards under each classification from Senate Bill 360 are the goal to achieve on private and county owned lands throughout the Greater La Pine WUI.

A detailed description of the standards is available from the Oregon Department of Forestry in the handbook for the Oregon Forestland – Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997. This information is also available at www.oregon.gov/ODF/fire/SB360.

The minimum Default Standards under the Oregon Forestland – Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997 are:

- Establish a primary fuel break of 30 feet around structures;
- Create fuel breaks around driveways longer than 150 feet;
- Remove tree branches within 10 feet of chimneys;
- Remove any dead vegetation that overhangs a roof;
- Remove flammable materials from under decks and stairways;
- Move firewood 20 feet away from structures;

If a property is classified as High, the standard includes the above requirements and a secondary fuel break around structures up to 20 feet if the structure has a flammable roof. For properties rated Extreme or High Density Extreme, secondary fuel breaks around structures up to an additional 70 feet are required if the structure has a flammable roof. The Steering Committee strongly encourages property owners to identify their own property classifications and follow defensible space guidelines for High, Extreme and High Density Extreme.

Property owners can also achieve the Senate Bill 360 standards by taking advantage of FireFree and Firewise suggestions to create and/or maintain defensible space, a fire-resistant buffer that allows for effective first-response firefighting and a significantly reduced risk of the spread of fire. These national education programs promote a variety of fire safe actions to help prevent the spread of fire to protect individual homes and neighborhoods. Information about these programs can be found at www.firefree.org and www.firewise.org. More information is also listed in this plan under Recommendations to Reduce Structural Vulnerability.

Vacant lots

Within the Greater La Pine WUI, approximately one third of the private land is considered vacant, or lots with no structural improvements. Many of those are owned by “absentee owners”. In general, vacant lots owned by absentee owners present a specific threat to neighborhoods in that owners have little to no connections to the neighborhoods and in most cases do not recognize their responsibility to contribute to the safety of the entire neighborhood by reducing the hazardous vegetation on their properties. The risk of destructive wildland fires is thereby greater inside these neighborhoods due to the lack of owner attention on vacant lots.

The Steering Committee recommends that those vacant lots and acreages that are dominated by hazardous wildland fuels follow the guidelines under Senate Bill 360 for “High Density Extreme” which includes the standard of a 20-foot fuel break around each vacant lot. On private and County owned lands that are vacant lots, the goal is for each lot to have an established and maintained 20-foot fuel break along property lines and the sides of every road, or adhere to any subsequent county ordinance that addresses vacant lots.



Recommendations to Reduce Structural Vulnerability

Structural Vulnerability

Since the adoption of the 2005 Greater La Pine CWPP, many neighborhoods have taken steps to decrease the vulnerability of structures to wildland fire. It is a goal of this CWPP that all structures within the plan area are as fire safe as possible; and that all neighborhoods and structures survive in the event of a wildland fire.

The Steering Committee utilized the Structural Vulnerability risk assessment based on the NFPA 1144 survey. The following updated table identifies the main hazards for structures and communities at risk in Greater La Pine. For each hazard or risk listed, an action is recommended to address the threat or decrease the risk. The communities are listed in priority order from Table 2.

Table 5 summarizes recommendations to reduce structural vulnerability in the nine (9) Communities at Risk.

Table 5 – Structural Vulnerability Hazards & Recommendations

Priority	Rating Area	Primary Hazards	Recommended Actions
1	Day Road Corridor	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Some high structural density	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		No water supply	Develop water supply
		Poor condition of interior roads	Identify, upgrade and maintain
2	6 th & Dorrance	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Some high structural density	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		No water supply	Develop water supply
3	Finley Butte	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		No water supply	Develop water supply
		Insufficient evacuation routes	Establish route(s), sign and maintain
		Absent reflective road signs	Upgrade address & road signs to reflective material.
		Poor condition of roads	Identify, upgrade and maintain
4	Newberry	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	Continue FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance educational outreach
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		No water supply	Develop water supply
		Poor condition of interior roads	Identify, upgrade and maintain
5	City of La Pine	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance surrounding values protected
		High structural density	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Insufficient evacuation routes	Establish route(s), sign and maintain
		Fire service access	Identify, upgrade and maintain
6	Ponderosa Pines	Maintain Firewise Status	Reapply annually, FireFree activities
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		High structural density	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Insufficient water system	Upgrade to support structural fire flow
		Poor condition of interior roads	Identify, upgrade and maintain
7	Masten	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		No water supply	Develop water supply
		Insufficient evacuation routes	Establish route(s), sign and maintain
		Poor condition of interior roads	Identify, upgrade and maintain
8	Wickiup	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		No water supply	Develop water supply
		Absent reflective road signs	Upgrade road & address signs to reflective material
		Poor condition of interior roads	Identify, upgrade and maintain
9	Little Deschutes	Defensible space – hazardous vegetation	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Structural composition	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		High structural density	FireFree, Fire Wise, SB 360 compliance
		Insufficient water supply	Develop draft sites
		Insufficient evacuation routes	Establish route(s), sign and maintain

Table 6 provides a checklist for residents seeking to reduce the risk of major losses to their homes and properties. The list is compiled from tips and suggestions from the FireFree and Firewise programs, which promote homeowner responsibility for reducing fire hazards on their property. The Steering Committee approves this combined checklist. More information about these programs can be found at www.firefree.org and www.firewise.org.

Table 6 – Defensible Space Checklist

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>What can I do to help prevent losses to my property and my neighborhood?</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	If you are interested in a free home assessment – call La Pine Fire Department or ODF
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post easy-to-read address signs so emergency crews can find your home.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reduce the density of nearby trees.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clear wood piles and building materials at least 30 feet away from your home.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove low tree branches and shrubs. Trim up trees at least 4 feet from the ground. Remove “ladder fuels” among trees.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep grass and weeds cut low.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove all branches and limbs that overhang roofs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove leaves & needles from gutters, roofs and decks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove dead plants and brush.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintain 30-100 feet of defensible space around your home.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Screen vents and areas under decks with 1/8” metal mesh or fire resistant siding.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep decks free of flammable lawn furniture, toys, doormats, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Choose fire-resistant roofing materials like metal, tile or composition shingles.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trim vegetation along driveways a minimum distance of 14’ wide x 14’ high for fire trucks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Choose fire resistant plants. Visit www.extension.oregonstate.edu/deschutes to view <i>Fire-Resistant Plants for the Home Landscape</i> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use alternatives to burning debris like composting or chipping.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Burning debris (dry vegetation only allowed; no garbage or man made materials) requires a permit. Obtain from the La Pine Fire District or online at www.lapine.org . Call the Burn Line (541) 536-9056 to see if burning is allowed.



Other Recommendations

Education

As stated in the Purpose of the Greater La Pine CWPP, three of the goals for this planning effort are to:

- Instill a sense of personal responsibility for taking preventative actions regarding wildland fire,
- Increase public understanding of living in a fire-adapted ecosystem, and
- Increase the community's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from wildland fires.

With these goals in mind, education and outreach are top priorities for the Greater La Pine CWPP. The rapid influx of new residents is just one reason the Steering Committee places high value on the education of La Pine area residents and landowners. Many new residents are unfamiliar with wildland fire and have limited experience with issues like defensible space. Residents and visitors will continue to benefit from clear examples of what a fire resilient forest and community look like as well as easy access to resources that help them take action.

The La Pine Rural Fire Protection District maintains active membership in the Central Oregon Fire Prevention Cooperative, the Central Oregon FireFree Program and routinely partners with Project Wildfire for educational efforts in each area. The Steering Committee for the Greater La Pine CWPP is committed to maintaining and enhancing these partnerships.

Some neighborhoods in the greater La Pine area are well organized through homeowners associations, road districts and other organized groups. These groups provide valuable ongoing education to their populations about the risks of catastrophic wildland fire and ways to reduce those risks. The Steering Committee supports these groups and encourages the formation of them in the greater La Pine area to address the educational needs of current and incoming residents about living in a fire adapted environment and increasing personal responsibility for creating defensible space.

Local residents are encouraged to contact the La Pine Rural Protection Fire District for information. Residents may also find additional information on how they can reduce hazards and protect themselves from loss due to wildland fires at www.firefree.org and www.firewise.org.



Action Plan and Implementation

The Steering Committee recognizes that the Greater La Pine CWPP is a living tool with multiple applications. The following priority actions are intended to assist individuals and agencies in the implementation of this CWPP across the Greater La Pine area.

Priorities

The Greater La Pine CWPP identifies priorities and strategies for reducing hazardous wildland fuels while improving forest health, supporting local industry and economy and improving fire protection capabilities. Addressing all three of these goals maintains local resident's commitment to aligning with national goals, which are outlined in the Cohesive Strategy.

Improving Fire Protection Capabilities

The Steering Committee is again charged with the task of engaging community members to review the Structural Vulnerability Assessment in this CWPP and identify projects that will strengthen the potential for the neighborhoods to survive a high intensity wildland fire within the Greater La Pine WUI. Homeowners can utilize tables 5 and 6 as a resource to improve the fire resistance of their homes on an individual basis.

The Steering Committee is also charged with the task of working with the La Pine Rural Fire Protection District to identify and assess the water resources available for fire suppression in the Communities at Risk. The Steering Committee will make recommendations for projects to ensure adequate water resources are available for fire suppression.

The Steering Committee will work with the La Pine Rural Fire Protection District, Deschutes County, and Oregon Department of Transportation to identify and map existing transportation and evacuation routes in each Community at Risk. The Steering Committee will assist in conducting further assessments to determine the evacuation needs of each Community at Risk and identify potential projects developing new routes and/or improving existing routes.

The Steering Committee will continue to encourage federal land managers to work with local landowners to minimize closures of roads that could be used as alternate evacuation routes from Communities at Risk.

Oregon Department of Forestry is currently in the planning phase of installing smoke detection cameras in the La Pine Basin. The smoke detection camera should be installed by the next revision of this plan. These cameras will aid in effective

suppression response by the wildland agency resources by allowing for more accurate reporting on smoke size and location. The hope is that local fire lookouts and Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center (COIDC) can use multiple perspectives provided by the camera to effectively communicate smoke locations to resources.

Working Toward a More Fire-Adapted Community

The intention of the Steering Committee is to engage in continued discussions with landowners to facilitate fuels reduction projects on private lands utilizing the list of prioritized Communities at Risk. These actions can be accomplished through education activities or grants for specific projects on private lands. Members of the Steering Committee listed some specific locations for fuel reduction on private lands they would like to see accomplished before the next revision:

- Treatment of lands surrounding the schools in the City of La Pine. The group especially focused on any lands that are located near the Burgess Road Fire scar.
- Strategic fuel breaks in a parcel that has been newly acquired by the City of La Pine from the BLM. The parcel is almost 800 acres and borders the Newberry rating area.
- Strategic fuels break in a parcel that has been newly acquired by La Pine Park & Recreation from the BLM. The parcel is approximately 300 acres and located in the 6th & Dorrance rating area.
- A Sweat Equity project in the Cagle Subdivision, which is, located the Day Road Corridor.
- Identify and recognize two (2) new Firewise Communities in the Greater La Pine area by the next revision of this plan. The group encourages any residents who may be interested in Firewise to contact Project Wildfire or Oregon Department of Forestry for more information.

The Steering Committee has expressed the vital role of educating vacant lot owners in the Greater La Pine CWPP Boundary. The group will work on strengthening the relationships between residents and local leadership so that they can collaboratively develop an educational campaign that will target out-of-area owners. The Steering Committee will also partner with La Pine Parks & Recreation to establish a volunteer pool or local resource list for absentee owners to utilize for fuel reduction. Education was an overarching theme highlight as a paramount priority throughout the revision process. The Steering Committee suggested some specific educational opportunities for the local agencies to feature with specific outreach in the Greater La Pine Community:

- Partner with local schools, the senior centers and La Pine Parks and Recreation to include defensible space messaging in their newsletters.
- Contact Rosland Elementary School to reserve space at the annual Environmental Week to provide education to students and their parents.
- Partner with a local program named Project Ponderosa to further the educational reach to more local children and families.

- Reserve space at the local back to school nights at all schools to extend the educational reach to all age groups and their parents.
- Partner with the Chamber of Commerce to plan wildfire preparedness presentations to local business owners.
- Partner with ODF to conduct a Senate Bill 360 re-certification the Greater La Pine Area. With the neighborhoods needing a central point of contact, ODF could act as the unified educational entity for the surrounding rural areas within the CWPP Boundary. Having a common educational thread for wildfire preparedness, the impact on the call to action participation could be substantial.

The Steering Committee will pursue funding for demonstration lots for local residents to use as examples in visible, strategic locations throughout the CWPP boundary. An area that was suggested as an ideal parcel for a demonstration area is a 10-acre parcel adjacent to La Pine High School. The Steering Committee will encourage and assist community groups in seeking funding for fuels reduction, educational, and other projects to decrease overall risks of loss from wildland fire.

Restoring Resilient Landscapes

Immediately following the acceptance and signed approval of this plan, the Steering Committee will make copies of the 2015 Update to the Greater La Pine CWPP available to all federal and state land managers including the Deschutes National Forest, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Oregon Department of Forestry. The intention of the Steering Committee is to engage in continued discussions with the La Pine community and adjacent landowners to implement the CWPP and accomplish hazardous fuels reduction projects that address the prioritized Communities at Risk in the most expeditious manner possible.

The Steering Committee recognizes the effectiveness and value of maximizing treatment efforts in areas that are adjacent to federal, state or private projects and recommends that future projects consider these benefits when selecting areas for treatment.

Fire Regime - Condition Class

Fire Regime - Condition Class considers the type of vegetation and the departure from its natural fire return interval. Fire Regime-Condition Class can be used on a landscape scale to evaluate land managers progress in restoration efforts.

Five natural (historical) fire regimes are classified based on the average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity of the fire on dominant overstory vegetation. Fire regimes I through IV are each represented on the landscape in the greater La Pine planning area. Lodgepole pine for example has a 60-80 year fire interval with the potential for full stand replacement fires. Lodgepole pine therefore falls within Fire Regime IV which describes species with fire return intervals between 35 – 100 years. Ponderosa pine has an 11-15 year natural fire interval with a low potential for stand replacement fires. Therefore, ponderosa pine falls under Fire Regime I which describes species with fire return intervals between 0-35 years.

Table 3 summarizes Fire Regimes.

Table 3 – Fire Regimes

Fire Regime Group	Fire Frequency	Fire Severity	Plant Association Group
I	0 – 35 years	Low severity	Ponderosa pine, manzanita, bitterbrush
II	0 – 35 years	Stand replacement	Western juniper
III	35 – 100+ years	Mixed severity	Mixed conifer dry
IV	35 – 100+ years	Stand replacement	Lodgepole pine
V	> 200 years	Stand replacement	Western hemlock, mixed conifer wet

Condition Class categorizes a departure from the natural fire frequency based on ecosystem attributes. In Condition Class 1, the historical ecosystem attributes are largely intact and functioning as defined by the historical natural fire regime. In other words, the stand has not missed a fire cycle. In Condition Class 2, the historical ecosystem attributes have been moderately altered. Generally, at least one fire cycle has been missed. In Condition Class 3, historical ecosystem attributes have been significantly altered. Multiple fire cycles have been missed. The risk of losing key ecosystem components (e.g. native species, large trees, soil) is low for Class 1, moderate for Class 2, and high for Class 3.

Table 4 summarizes Condition Class.

Table 4 – Condition Class

Condition Class	Attributes
Condition Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire regimes are within or near an historical range. ▪ The risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. ▪ Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies (either increased or decreased) by no more than one return interval. ▪ Vegetation attributes are intact and functioning within an historical range.
Condition Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range. ▪ The risk of losing key ecosystem components has increased to moderate. ▪ Fire frequencies have departed (either increased or decreased) from historical frequencies by more than one return interval. This change results in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, frequency, intensity, severity or landscape patterns. ▪ Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historic ranges.
Condition Class 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range. ▪ The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. ▪ Fire frequencies have departed (either increased or decreased) by multiple return intervals. This change results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, frequency, intensity, severity, or landscape patterns. ▪ Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historic ranges.



Evaluation and Monitoring

The Steering Committee faced a complex task in the comprehensive update of the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Implementing and sustaining these efforts will require a significant commitment. Building a collaborative and cooperative environment with La Pine Rural Fire Protection District, community-based organizations, local government and the public land management agencies has been the first step in reducing the risk of loss from wildland fire. The Steering Committee pledges to maintain this cooperation with the public over the long-term with the commitment of all the partners involved. Maintaining and cultivating new cooperative relationships will be vital to this plans success in the future.

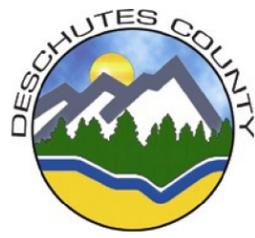
At a minimum, the Steering Committee shall include: the Program Director from Project Wildfire; a Chief Officer from La Pine Rural Fire Protection District; a representative from Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF); a representative from Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS), the City of La Pine and Deschutes County along with members of the La Pine area public.

The Steering Committee agrees that the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan will be a living document, intended to promote fuels reduction, educational, and other projects to decrease overall risks of loss from wildland fire; updated and revisited at least annually to address its Purpose.

La Pine Fire Protection District will work with Project Wildfire to convene the Steering Committee as often as the Steering Committee deems necessary to implement and review the Greater La Pine Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Topics for discussion can include:

- Identification and assessment of new or treated risks.
- Evaluation and tracking of progress toward goals.
- Updating of maps.
- Adoption of new and/or revised priorities.
- Identification of specific projects.
- Discussion of grant opportunities and determination of projects eligible for funding.
- Writing of grants.
- Identification of appropriate projects to address additional items as outlined in the Action Plan for Structural Vulnerability, Education and Critical Transportation Routes.
- Coordination of additional items, projects and assessments.

La Pine Rural Fire Protection District and Project Wildfire will ensure that the evaluation and monitoring activities listed above are addressed by the Steering Committee each year. As members of the Steering Committee change, La Pine Rural Fire Protection District and Project Wildfire will ensure that it maintains a balanced representation of agency and public members, with a continued focus on inviting interested parties to participate in the review and planning process.



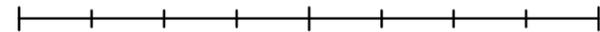
Map Prepared by Deschutes County
Forestry
Ed Keith
61150 SW 27th St.
Bend, OR 97702
541-322-7117

La Pine CWPP Boundary

NAME

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| | Little Deschutes |
| | Masten |
| | 6th & Dorrance |
| | City of La Pine |
| | Day Road Corridor |
| | Ponderosa Pines |
| | Finley Butte |
| | Wickiup |

0 1 2 4 Miles

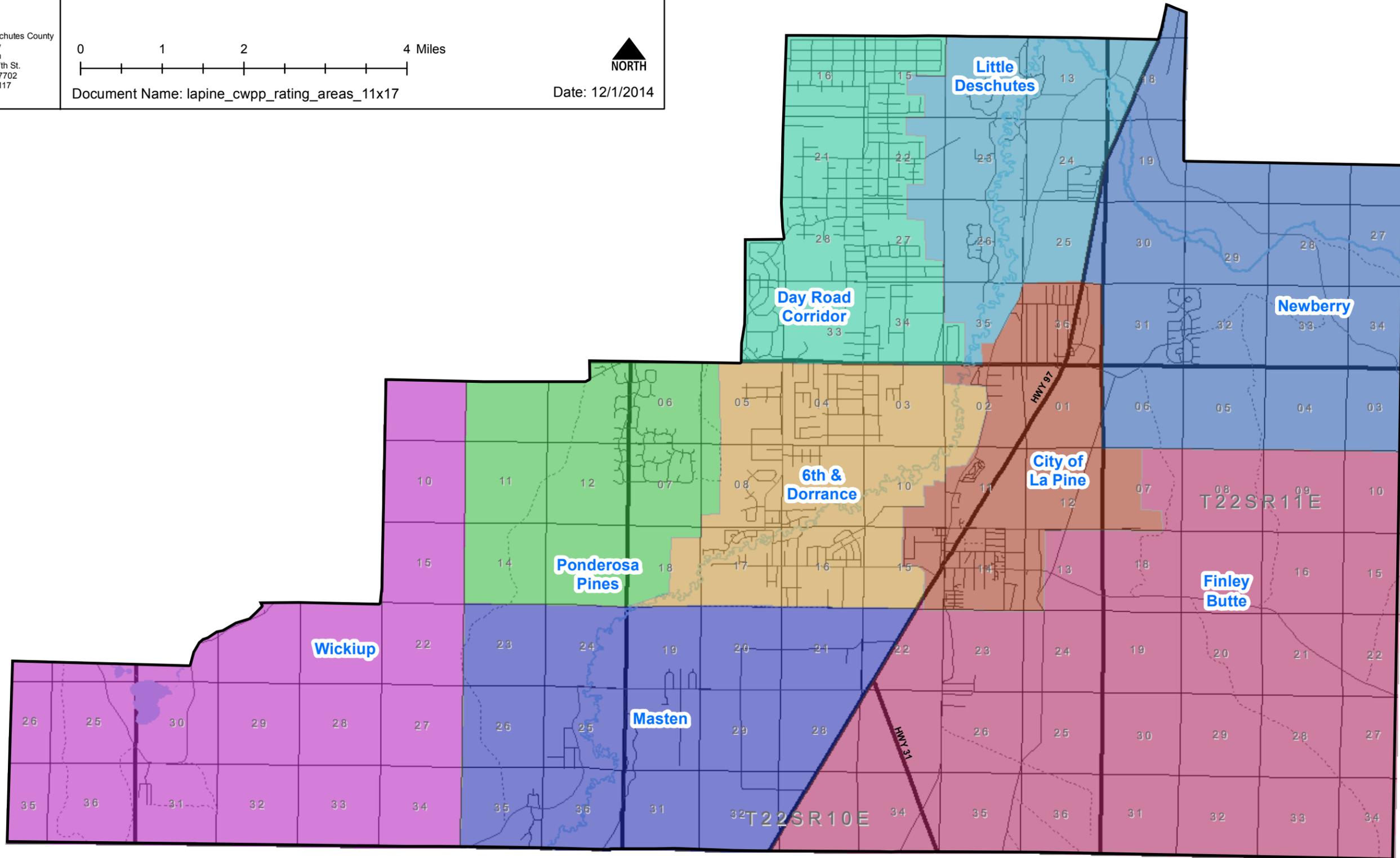


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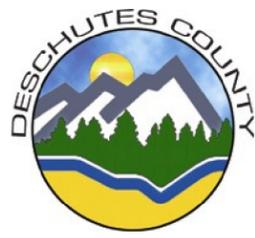


NORTH

Date: 12/1/2014



LA PINE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



Map Prepared by Deschutes County
Forestry
Ed Keith
61150 SW 27th St.
Bend, OR 97702
541-322-7117

La Pine CWPP Boundary

La Pine Subdivisions
City Limit
fires 2004-2013

LARGE FIRES BY DECADE

- 1900
- 1910
- 1920
- 1980
- 1990
- 2000
- 2010

Public Ownership

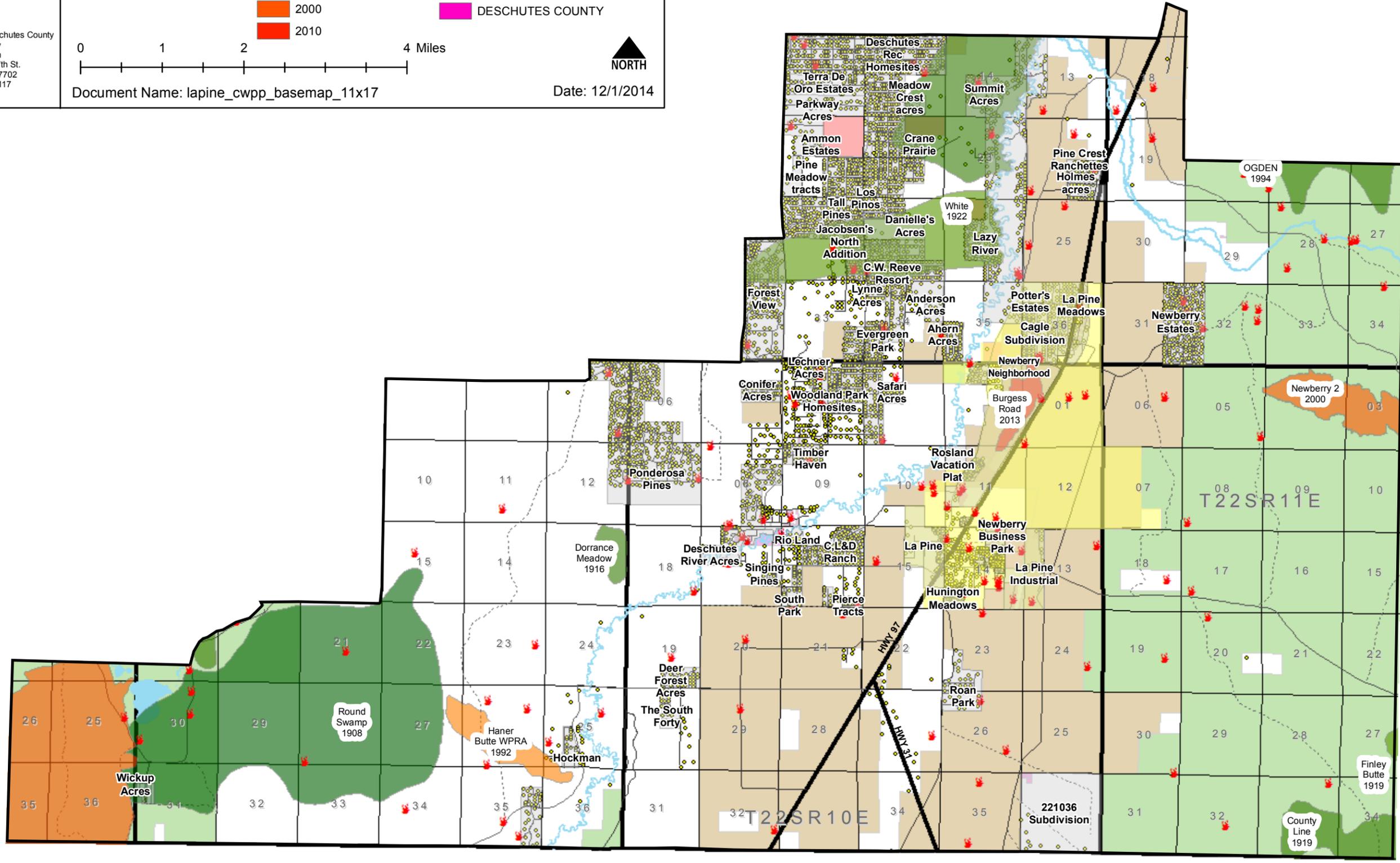
- BLM
- ODSL
- OPRD
- PRIVATE
- USFS
- DESCHUTES COUNTY

0 1 2 4 Miles

NORTH

Document Name: lapine_cwpp_basemap_11x17

Date: 12/1/2014



Day Road Corridor

5,181 acres 1,988 structures 4,970 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	20 (2.3)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	5 (3.84)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	35
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	High

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, mining, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, military training, arson, cultural activities, railroad, highways, county or public access road, camps/resorts/stables, schools, business, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

Day Road Corridor

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	18
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	0
Total points:	67
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	Extreme

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

Day Road Corridor

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	8
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	4
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		12
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

4. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	15 (3.84)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	20
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		35
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		High

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 update:

- Day Road Corridor was given an 18 out of the 20 points for the vegetation component by the group because of some high fuel loading but also due to the lack of area coordination.
- For fire response this area was given an 8 since La Pine Fire response would be longer than 10 minutes.
- For the community preparedness component the group gave this area a 4, which dictates that there has not been a community wide effort to be prepared for wildfire.
- The Day Road Corridor has many churches, community buildings and a store. The group gave the area a 20 in the values protected component.

6th & Dorrance

5,540 acres 887 structures 2,218 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	20 (4.0)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	5 (1.60)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	35
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	High

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, highways, county or public access road, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

6th & Dorrance

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	18
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	5
Total points:	67
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	Extreme

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

6th & Dorrance

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	8
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	4
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		12
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

4. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	15 (4.0)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	10
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		25
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- 6th & Dorrance was given an 18 out of the 20 points for the vegetation component by the group because of some high fuel loading but also due to the lack of area coordination.
- For fire response this area was given an 8 since La Pine Fire response would be longer than 10 minutes.
- For the community preparedness component the group gave this area a 4, which dictates that there has not been a community wide effort to be prepared for wildfire.
- 6th & Dorrance received a 10 for the existence of churches in the values protected category.

Finely Butte

17,794 acres 62 structures 155 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	10 (0.9)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	0 (0.03)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	20
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	Moderate

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, county or public access road, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

Finley Butte

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	18
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	5
Total points:	67
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	Extreme

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

Finley Butte

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	10
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	4
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		14
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

3. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	2 (0.03)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	15
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		17
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- Finley Butte has quite a bit of private property that could benefit from fuel reduction and there is limited structural protection in this rating area. The group felt an 18 was appropriate.
- Finley Butte also received a 10 and this is due to limited structural response in this area.
- For the community preparedness component the group gave this area a 4, which dictates that there has not been a community wide effort to be prepared for wildfire.
- Even though this area is sparsely populated in some areas, the group felt that this area should score at least a 15 due to the water storage, major highway (Highway 31) and many communication sites that would be vital in a large wildfire situation.

Newberry

9,147 acres 209 structures 523 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	20 (2.1)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	5 (0.23)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	35
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	High

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, county or public access road, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

Newberry

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	10
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	5
Total points:	49
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	High

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.

HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.

HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

Newberry

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	8
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	2
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		10
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		Low

4. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	15 (0.23)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	10
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		25
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- In the Newberry Rating Area there has been significant work and reduction within the Newberry Estates subdivision but there is large amounts of federal lands do have fuel that require maintenance.
- This area was given an 8 since La Pine Fire response would be longer than 10 minutes.
- This rating area received a 2 in Community Preparedness, most of the outreach has occurred in the Newberry Estates subdivision.
- This area has a unique situation with the recreational site near it and major power lines that run through the rating area. The group gave Newberry a 10 in this category.

City of La Pine

4,502 acres 826 structures 2,065 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	20 (5.6)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	5 (1.83)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	35
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	High

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, highways, county or public access road, camps/resorts/stables, business, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

City of La Pine

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	10
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	0
Total points:	54
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	High

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

City of La Pine

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	0
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	4
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		4
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		Low

3. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	15 (1.83)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	20
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		35
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		High

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- The rating area for the city, the group agreed that flame lengths and intensity would not be very high but some of the land south & north of Burgess Road has some fuel that could contribute to higher flame lengths within the City of La Pine
- The response time would be within 10 minutes; the City of La Pine did not receive any points in this category.
- The group gave this area a 4, which dictates that there has not been a community wide effort to be prepared for wildfire.
- Due to the nature of this rating area the City of La Pine, received the full 20 points.

Ponderosa Pines

5,430 acres 374 structures 935 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	20 (1.1)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	5 (0.69)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	35
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	High

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, highways, county or public access road, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

Ponderosa Pines

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	10
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	5
Total points:	59
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	High

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.

HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.

HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

Ponderosa Pines

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	8
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	0
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		8
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		Low

4. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	15 (0.69)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	10
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		25
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- This rating area was similar to Newberry; There has been significant work and reduction within the subdivision but there is large amounts of federal lands do have fuel that require maintenance.
- This area was given an 8 since La Pine Fire response would be longer than 10 minutes.
- This area was given a 0 due to the heavy community involvement.
- Ponderosa Pines neighborhood has a water storage plant that could be important during a wildfire. This area was given a 10 in the values protected category.

Masten

8,968 acres 146 structures 365 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	20 (1.6)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	0 (0.16)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	30
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	High

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, highways, county or public access road, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

Masten

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	15
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	5
Total points:	64
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	Extreme

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

Masten

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	10
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	2
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		12
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		Moderate

4. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	2 (0.16)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	0
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		2
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		Low

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- There has been some defensible space work in Wagon Wheel subdivision and on BLM land but the majority of the area has fuel that dictated a 15 in the vegetation category.
- The group gave Masten a 10 due to the high response time of La Pine Fire Department.
- This rating area received a 2 for Community Preparedness, which shows there has been some communication mostly in the Wagon Wheel area in the Masten rating area.
- With no established infrastructure this rating area received a 0 for values protected.

Wickiup

11,126 acres 26 structures 65 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	10 (0.9)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	0 (0.02)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	20
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	Moderate

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, highways, county or public access road, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

Wickiup
2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	15
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	5
Total points:	64
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	Extreme

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

Wickiup

2015

Fire response		
Organized structural response < 10 minutes	0 points	15
Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes	8 points	
No structural protection, only wildland response	15 points	
No structural or wildland protection	36 points	
Community Preparedness		
Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts	0 points	4
Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.)	2 points	
No efforts	4 points	
Total points:		19
Protection Capability Category Rating:		
0 – 9 points = Low		
10 – 16 points = Moderate		
17 – 40 points = High		
Rating:		High

4. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres)		
0.1 – 0.9 (rural)	2 points	2 (0.02)
1 – 5 (suburban)	15 points	
5.1 + (urban)	30 points	
Community Infrastructure		
None	0 points	0
One present	10 points	
More than one present	20 points	
Total points:		2
Values Protected Category Rating:		
0 – 15 points = Low		
16 – 30 points = Moderate		
31 – 50 points = High		
Rating:		Low

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- There has been quite a bit of Forest Service fuel reduction completed in the Wickiup area but the group gave them a higher score in the vegetation component due to the lack of structural protection in this area.
- This area received a 15 due to no structural response. The Wickiup rating area only has wildland fire response.
- The group gave this area a 4, which dictates that there has not been a community wide effort to be prepared for wildfire.
- With no established infrastructure this rating area received a 0 for values protected.

Little Deschutes

4,830 acres 380 structures 950 population

1. What is the likelihood of a fire occurring?

2015

Fire occurrence (per 1000 acres per 10 years) 0 – 0.1 (low) 5 points 0.1 – 1.1 (moderate) 10 points 1.1+ (high) 20 points	20 (2.5)
Ignition Risk – Home Density (homes per 10 acres) 0 - 0.9 (rural) 0 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 5 points 5.1+ (urban) 10 points	0 (0.79)
Ignition Risk – Other Factors Present < 1/3 present 0 points 1/3 – 2/3 present 5 points > 2/3 present 10 points	10
Total points:	30
Risk category rating: 0 – 13 points = Low 13 – 27 points = Moderate 27 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	High

Other factors: power lines or stations, logging, construction, debris burning, dispersed or developed camping, off-road vehicle use, flammables, fireworks, dry grass mowing, woodcutting, equipment use, target shooting, arson, cultural activities, highways, county or public access road, ranch or farm, lightning prone, dumping

2. Hazards

Little Deschutes

2015

Weather Zone 3	40
Topography - Slope 0 – 25% 0 points 26 – 40% 3 points 41% + 5 points	0
Topography - Aspect N, NW, NE 0 points W, E 3 points S, SW, SE 5 points	3
Topography - Elevation 5001 feet + 0 points 3501 – 5000 feet 1 point 0 – 3500 feet 2 points	1
Vegetation (SB 360 definition) Non-forest 0 points HV 1 5 points HV 2 15 points HV 3 20 points	5
Crown Fire Potential Passive - Low 0 points Active – Moderate 5 points Independent – High 10 points	0
Total points:	49
Risk category rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 40 points = Moderate 41 – 60 points = High 61 – 80 points = Extreme	
Rating:	High

HV 1 – produces flame lengths up to 5 feet with very little spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 2 – produces flame lengths 5-8 feet high with sporadic spotting, torching or crowning.
HV 3 – produces flame lengths over 8 feet with frequent spotting, torching and crowning.

3. Protection Capabilities

Little Deschutes

2015

Fire response Organized structural response < 10 minutes 0 points Inside fire district, response > 10 minutes 8 points No structural protection, only wildland response 15 points No structural or wildland protection 36 points	8
Community Preparedness Organized stakeholder group, community fire plan, phone tree, or mitigation efforts 0 points Primarily agency efforts (mailings, FireFree, etc.) 2 points No efforts 4 points	4
Total points:	12
Protection Capability Category Rating: 0 – 9 points = Low 10 – 16 points = Moderate 17 – 40 points = High	
Rating:	Moderate

4. Values Protected: Human and economic

Homes (density per 10 acres) 0.1 – 0.9 (rural) 2 points 1 – 5 (suburban) 15 points 5.1 + (urban) 30 points	2 (0.79)
Community Infrastructure None 0 points One present 10 points More than one present 20 points	0
Total points:	2
Values Protected Category Rating: 0 – 15 points = Low 16 – 30 points = Moderate 31 – 50 points = High	
Rating:	Low

Community infrastructure – Power substations and corridors, transportation corridors, municipal watersheds, water storage and distribution, fuel storage, health care facilities, landfills and waste treatment, schools, churches, community centers, and stores.

2015 Update:

- Little Deschutes rating area was given a lower number than the other rating areas due to the high number of riparian areas in this rating area and there is a low brush component in the Little Deschutes Corridor.
- This area was given an 8 since La Pine Fire response would be longer than 10 minutes.
- The group gave the Little Deschutes area a 4, which dictates that there has not been a community wide effort to be prepared for wildfire.
- With no established infrastructure this rating area received a 0 for values protected.

Detailed Structural Vulnerability Risk Assessment

Structural Vulnerability: In regards to flammable roofing the group mentioned that there are a few wood shake roofs in each rating area and they scored the areas accordingly. However, due to the weather in the Greater La Pine CWPP area most homes have some other roofing that can accommodate high snow levels instead. For the table with the numerical values please see page 24 in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

- **Day Road Corridor:**

- Flammable Roofing:
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 2.
- Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 20% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 24 out of 30.
- Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has multiple roads in and out, so it was given a 0 out of 7.
- Road Width
 - All roads were determined to be greater than 24 feet wide, so it was given a 0 out of 4.
- All season road condition:
 - This area received a 3 due to the roads not being surfaced throughout. However, the grade is less than 10%.
- Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 0 out of 5 for the presence of reflective road signs.
- Fire Service Access:
 - The group gave this area a 4 due to a large majority of short driveways lacking turnarounds.

- **6th & Dorrance:**

- Flammable Roofing:
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 2.
- Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 20% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 24 out of 30.
- Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has multiple roads in and out, so it was given a 0 out of 7.

- Road Width
 - All roads were determined to be greater than 24 feet wide, so it was given a 0 out of 4.
 - All season road condition:
 - This area received a 3 due to the roads not being surfaced throughout. However, the grade is less than 10%.
 - Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 0 out of 5 for the presence of reflective road signs.
 - Fire Service Access:
 - The group gave this area a 4 due to a large majority of short driveways lacking turnarounds.

- **Finley Butte:**
 - Flammable Roofing
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 5.
 - Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 20% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 24 out of 30.
 - Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has one main road for access, however other roads that might be needed for access are small and unmaintained. This rating area received a 4 out of 7 points.
 - Road Width
 - Some of the roads in this area are under 24 feet wide. This rating area received a 2 out of 4.
 - All season road condition:
 - This area received a 3 due to the roads not being surfaced throughout. However, the grade is less than 10%.
 - Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 2 out of 5 points due to some reflective signs present in the rating area.
 - Fire Service Access:
 - The group gave this area a 4 out of 5 points due to long driveways (longer than 300 feet) that lack a turnaround for large fire apparatus.

- **Newberry:**
 - Flammable Roofing:
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 2.

- Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 40% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given an 18 out of 30.
- Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has multiple roads for access. The Newberry rating area was given a 0 out of 7 points.
- Road Width
 - All roads were determined to be greater than 24 feet wide, so it was given a 0 out of 4.
- All season road condition:
 - This area received a 1 due to some roads not being surfaced.
- Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 0 out of 5 points due to the presence of reflective signs in the rating area.
- Fire Service Access:
 - The group gave this area a 0 out of 5 points due to short driveways with adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus.

- **City of La Pine:**

- Flammable Roofing
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 0.
- Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 50% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 15 out of 30.
- Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has multiple roads in and out, so it was given a 0 out of 7.
- Road Width
 - All roads were determined to be greater than 24 feet wide, so it was given a 0 out of 4.
- All season road condition
 - This area received a 2 due to some roads having a steeper grade but the roads are maintained.
- Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 0 out of 5 for the presence of reflective road signs.
- Fire Service Access
 - The group gave this area a 4 due to a large majority of short driveways lacking turnarounds.

- **Ponderosa Pines:**

- Flammable Roofing:
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 5.
- Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 30% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 10 out of 30.
- Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has one main road for access, however other roads that might be needed for access are small and unmaintained. This rating area received a 4 out of 7 points.
- Road Width
 - All roads were determined to be greater than 24 feet wide, so it was given a 0 out of 4.
- All season road condition
 - This area received a 1 due to some roads not being surfaced.
- Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 0 out of 5 points due to the presence of reflective signs in the rating area.
- Fire Service Access
 - The group gave this area a 0 out of 5 points due to short driveways with adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus.

- **Masten:**

- Flammable Roofing:
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 5.
- Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 50% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 15 out of 30.
- Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has one main road for access, however other roads that might be needed for access are small and unmaintained. This rating area received a 4 out of 7 points.
- Road Width
 - All roads were determined to be greater than 24 feet wide, so it was given a 0 out of 4.
- All season road condition
 - This area received a 3 due to the roads not being surfaced throughout. However, the grade is less than 10%.
- Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 0 out of 5 point due to the presence of reflective road signs.
- Fire Service Access:
 - The group gave this area a 2 out of 5 points due to long driveways (longer than 300 feet) with turnaround available for large fire

apparatus.

- **Wickiup:**
 - Flammable Roofing
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 5.
 - Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 50% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 15 out of 30.
 - Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has multiple roads in and out, so it was given a 0 out of 7.
 - Road Width
 - Some of the roads in this area are less than 24 feet wide. This rating area received a 2 out of 4.
 - All season road condition
 - This area received a 3 due to the roads not being surfaced throughout. However, the grade is less than 10%.
 - Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 5 out of 5 point due to the absence of reflective road signs.
 - Fire Service Access
 - The group gave this area a 0 out of 5 points due to short driveways with turnaround available for large fire apparatus.

- **Little Deschutes Corridor:**
 - Flammable Roofing:
 - Out of 30 points this rating area received a 2.
 - Defensible Space
 - The group suggested that about 50% were complaint according to Senate Bill 360. So the area was given a 15 out of 30.
 - Ingress – Egress
 - This rating area has only one road for access to the community. This rating area received a 7 out of 7 points.
 - Road Width
 - All roads were determined to be greater than 24 feet wide, so it was given a 0 out of 4.
 - All season road condition:
 - This area received a 2 due to some roads having a steeper grade but the roads are maintained.
 - Street Signs (this does not address property address signs)
 - This area was given a 0 out of 5 points due to the presence of reflective signs in the rating area.

- Fire Service Access:
 - The group gave this area a 4 out of 5 points due to long driveways (longer than 300 feet) that lack a turnaround for large fire apparatus.