



Greater Bend CWPP

2020 Update

CWPP Version 4

Total Plan Acres

232,675

Wildfires (2008 - 2019)

Acres burned: 7,705

Number of Fires: 627

Human Caused: 82%

Lightning Caused:
18%

Ownership

Private: 51%

USFS: 38%

BLM: 9%

Other Public: 2%

Vegetation Types

Conifer: 44%

Shrubs: 25%

Developed: 12%

Agricultural: 8%

Non-native grass: 4%

Other: 7%

Overall Risk

Very High: 12%

High: 10%

Moderate: 12%

Low: 5%

Resource Benefit:
29%

No data: 32%

Plan Overview

Beginning in the early 2000's, Project Wildfire partnered with local communities to develop seven Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). The plans were collaboratively designed by community members, elected officials, local government representatives, fire resources from local, state and federal agencies, and other interested individuals. Project Wildfire acts as the caretaker of the seven Deschutes County CWPPs and facilitates the collaborative revision of each plan on a 5-year cycle.

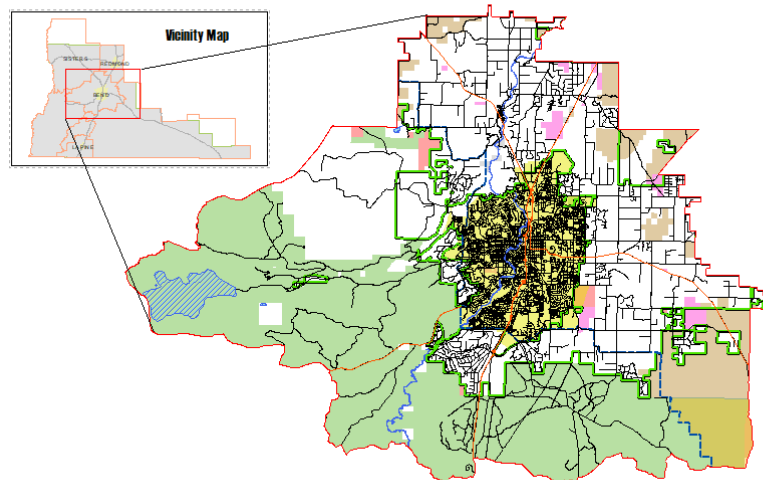
Since its creation in 2006, the Greater Bend CWPP has been revised three times (2011, 2016, 2021) by a local steering committee with the intention of decreasing the risks of high-intensity wildfire in the Greater Bend Area.

The 2021 Greater Bend CWPP will assist agencies and local property owners in the identification and prioritization of wildfire risk on all ownerships. The Greater Bend CWPP identifies priorities and strategies for reducing hazardous wildland fuels while improving forest health, reducing structural vulnerability, and improving fire protection capabilities.

The purpose of the Greater Bend CWPP is to:

- Protect lives and property from the negative impacts of wildland fire;
- Instill a sense of responsibility among residents, visitors, conservation groups and federal, state and local agencies to take preventive actions regarding wildland fire;
- Provide guidance to federal agencies for implementing fuels reduction treatments;
- Prioritize the use of limited funds for the treatment of hazardous fuels;
- Grow and sustain fire-adapted community efforts;
- Increase public understanding of living in a fire-adapted ecosystem;
- Increase the community's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from wildland fires;
- Restore fire-adapted ecosystems;
- Improve the fire resilience of the landscape while protecting other social, economic and ecological values.

Greater Bend Planning Area



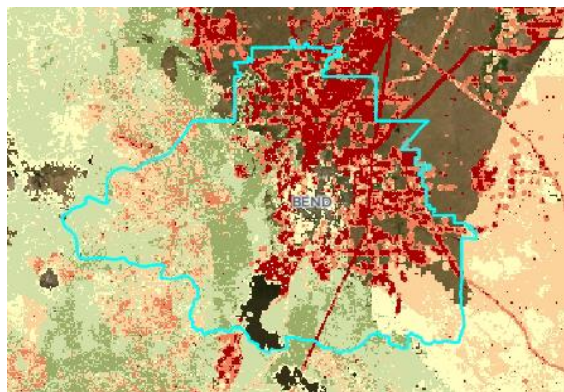
Planning Area Description

The Greater Bend CWPP is multi-jurisdictional and addresses all lands and ownerships within the boundaries of the plan area. The CWPP defines the wildland urban interface (WUI) as any developed area where conditions affecting the combustibility of both wildland and built fuels allow for the ignition and spread of wildfire. For the purposes of this plan, the area considered WUI and the CWPP planning area are coincident. The Greater Bend CWPP boundary is approximately 364 square miles or 232,675 acres.

Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

The CWPP uses the Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer tool that was created in partnership with the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Institute for Natural Resources at Oregon State University to undertake a wildland fire risk assessment to gauge the relative risk and hazard due to wildland fire for the lands and communities within the planning area. This tool is intended to direct the implementation of wildfire mitigation activities to the highest priority areas and promote cross-boundary coordination.

Overall wildfire risk is shown in the map below. Overall risk combines both the likelihood of a wildfire and the expected impacts of a wildfire on highly valued resources and assets. Overall wildfire risk also reflects the susceptibility of resources and assets to wildfire of different intensities, and the likelihood of those intensities. The data values in the overall wildfire risk map and chart reflect a range of impacts from a very high negative value, where wildfire is detrimental to one or more resources or assets, to positive, where wildfire has an overall benefit (e.g., forest health or wildlife habitat). Overall risk will be used to inform and prioritize mitigation work within the CWPP area.



Very High	Wildfire risk is very highly negative (top 5% of values).
High	Wildfire risk is highly negative (80th to 95th percentile).
Moderate	Wildfire risk is moderately negative (50th to 80th percentile).
Low	Wildfire risk is slightly negative (29th to 50th percentile).
Low Benefit	Wildfire is slightly beneficial (14.5 to 29th percentile).
Benefit	Wildfire is beneficial overall (0-14.5th percentile).
Non-burnable	There are no highly valued resources or assets mapped in the area, or it is considered non-burnable (urban, agriculture, etc).

Action Plan and Implementation

The Greater La Pine CWPP is a tool that can be used for multiple outcomes. The plan contains recommendations consistent with the three goals of the Cohesive Strategy (safe and effective response, Fire Adapted Communities and resilient landscapes), as well as prioritized recommendations and preferred treatment methods.

With critical needs assessed and priority areas identified through the risk assessment process, the plan makes the following recommendations meet the purposes of the Greater Bend CWPP:

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

More Information

For a copy of the Greater La Pine CWPP, that includes more details including creating and maintaining defensible space and preparing for evacuations, please visit: <http://www.projectwildfire.org/cwpps/>

