



CENTRAL OREGON FIRE MANAGEMENT SERVICE - NEWBERRY DIVISION

2009 HAZARDOUS FUEL REDUCTION PROGRAM

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST AND PRINEVILLE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

U.S. Forest Service (FS) indicated by black color
 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) indicated by green
 HFR = Hazard Fuel Reduction

N-1 Little Deschutes Tract: 300 acres, meadow restoration, prescribed fire, underburning

N-2 Foster Road: 300 acres, ponderosa pine resoration, prescribed fire

N-3 La Pine State Park: 308 acres, prescribed fire

N-4 Burgess Road: 180 acres, prescribed fire

N-5 Wagon Trail: 250 acres, prescribed fire

N-6 La Pine State Park: 300 acres of HFR, thin, pile, burn

N-7 Riverview: 360 acres, HFR and biomass utilization, thinning, piling & burning

N-8 Darlene: 1,400 acres hazardous fuels reduction and biomass utilization, thinning, piling, and burning

N-9 PCT: 1,100 acres, HFR, general forest and around community of Two rivers, pile burning

N-10 Wickiup: 300 acres, HFR around community of Wickiup acres

N-11 Sun Forest: 200 acres, HFR, prescribed fire

N-12 Maintenance: 800 Acres, forest health, prescribed fire

N-13 Davis: 300 acres, HFR, handpile

N-14 Lakeside: 200 acres, HFR around the Odell Lake and Crescent Lake summer homes

N-15 Crescent Lake: 1,600 acres, HFR around the community of Crescent Lake Junction.

N-16 Buick: 340 acres of underburning. Crater Buttes area.

N-17 Cross: 710 acres, mowing, thinning, hand piling & burning, 2-3 miles east of La Pine and Wickiup Junction.

N-18 Dog: 380 acres, hand pile burning, NE of Finley Butte

N-19 Flat Top: 1,630 acres, mowing & underburning, between Flat Top Butte & Hole-in-the-Ground

N-20 Fuzzy: 1720 acres, underburning, and hand piling Fuzztail Butte area

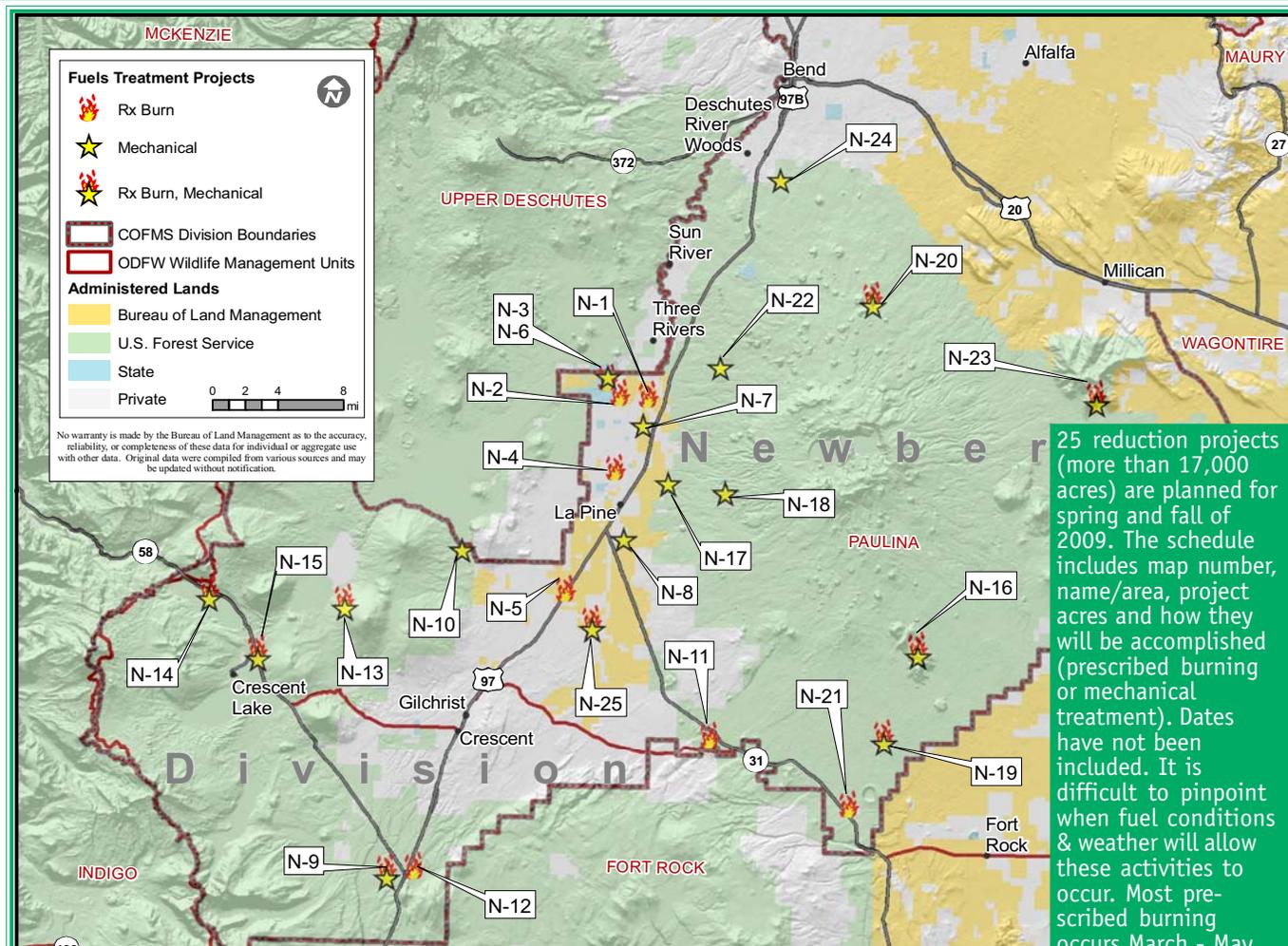
N-21 Hole-in-the-Ground: 315 acres, underburning

N-22 Lavacast: 150 acres, mowing, east of Sunriver and Highway 97

N-23 Opine: 1,535 acres, prescribed burn & mechanical, Pine Mountain area.

N-24 South Bend: 2,500 acres of mowing, 520 acres of thinning, 200 acres of hand piling and burning, south of Woodside Ranch and Deschutes River Woods subdivisions.

N-25 - Babb: 325 acres, HFR and biomass utilization, thinning, piling and burning



25 reduction projects (more than 17,000 acres) are planned for spring and fall of 2009. The schedule includes map number, name/area, project acres and how they will be accomplished (prescribed burning or mechanical treatment). Dates have not been included. It is difficult to pinpoint when fuel conditions & weather will allow these activities to occur. Most prescribed burning occurs March - May and September - December.

Need More Information?

Contact: BLM-Dennis Fiore, 541-416-6698 FS-Steve Burns 541-383-4764

GENERAL FIRE INFORMATION: Visit the Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center Website at: www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon/fire

To Report a Wildfire call 911 or 1-800 314-2560

Who plans hazard fuel reduction projects?

Hazard fuel reduction projects reduce the unnatural build-up of fuel in the forest. Fuels can be *natural fuels*, (forest vegetation or debris) *activity fuels* (debris left over from woodcutters or forest thinning projects) or *ladder fuels* (small trees or brush that carry a ground fire up into the canopy).



Resource specialists and fire managers from the US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Oregon State Department of Forestry work closely together planning, implementing and monitoring hazard fuel reduction projects. Project locations and treatment methods are chosen carefully, with specific objectives. Land management agencies coordinate prescribed burning with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to ensure compliance with national clean air standards.



Why burn?

- ✓ **Reduce** hazard fuels which lessens wildfire intensity making them easier to control and reduces suppression costs.
- ✓ **Maintain and improve** forest health by recycling nutrients, decreasing competition for water and sunlight and increasing resistance to bugs and disease.
- ✓ **Improve** wildlife habitat by increasing food supplies such as native grasses, forbs and shrubs.

What about the smoke it creates?

Smoke from prescribed burning is a short-term effect of restoring healthy forests and is a mere fraction of the amount of smoke generated by high-intensity wildfires.

Most smoke from prescribed fires disperses quickly. Fire managers monitor the smoke from their burns, and try to avoid burning during poor smoke dispersal conditions.

The goal is always to have prescribed fires burn quickly, cleanly, under control and for smoke to be carried up and away from the area. Conditions are watched constantly and many times, scheduled burns are cancelled at the last minute if things aren't right for meeting that goal. Weather and winds are unpredictable and there is always a chance that smoke will end up in the valleys.

Does prescribed fire protect private property?

Private property may benefit from a nearby hazard fuels reduction project, though there are no guarantees. Reducing forest fuels reduces flame lengths, increasing the ability of firefighters to safely protect a home. Prescribed fire also reduces potential for long-distance spotting from a wildfire.

Homeowners can increase the chances of their homes surviving wildfire by creating *survivable* space around their property. For more information visit: www.firefree.org.

How long will it take to reduce hazardous fuels?

It is safe to assume that prescribed burning and mechanical treatments such as thinning and mowing will continue to be important tools for improving and maintaining forest and grassland health for years to come. With the assistance of new administrative processes and funding made available through legislation such as the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the Healthy Forest Initiative, land management agencies will continually look for ways to accomplish the work to be done.

American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects – In March of 2009, the Deschutes & Ochoco National Forests were awarded approximately \$5 million of economic stimulus dollars to complete hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest administered lands in Central Oregon. The stimulus-funded fuels reduction work is being done in addition to the fuels treatment projects described in this flyer. The money received was distributed between Deschutes County (\$1.9 million), Jefferson County (\$1.9 million) and Crook County (\$.9 million).

The primary objective of the stimulus dollars was to create new jobs in the private sector. Local contract crews are completing important hazardous fuels reduction work in various locations, thinning the overcrowded trees and piling the woody debris. This work helps create healthier forests that are more resilient and resistant to the spread of catastrophic wildfires.



The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.