



Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan



**Douglas County
Emergency Management**



**Douglas Forest Protective
Association**



**Cow Creek Band of
Umpqua Tribe of Indians**



**US Forest Service-
Umpqua National Forest**



**Bureau of Land Management-
Roseburg**



**Douglas County Fire
District No. 2**



**Douglas County
Planning Department**

PHASE I (2004)

**Cavitt Creek
Days Creek
Dry Creek
Fortune Branch
Jackson Creek
Loon Lake
Milo
Nonpareil
North Fork
North Umpqua Village
Susan Creek
Tiller
Upper Olalla
Willis Creek**

PHASE II (2006)

**Calapooya
Camas Valley/Tenmile
Canyonville South Umpqua
Central County East
Central County West
Cow Creek
Elkton/Scottsburg/Kellogg
Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard
Myrtle Creek/Tri City
Riddle
North Douglas
Boulder Creek
Diamond Lake
Lemolo Lake
Steamboat
Toketee**

APPENDIX A (2010)

North Umpqua

APPENDIX B (2011)

South County

APPENDIX C (2012)

Roseburg West

06/20/2012

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

IN THE MATTER OF ADOPTING THE)
DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE) **RESOLUTION**
PROTECTION PLAN 2012 UPDATE BY)
RESOLUTION IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON)

IT APPEARING to the Board of Commissioners of Douglas County, Oregon, that the proposed Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), has been developed collaboratively between Federal, Tribal, State, and Local Government, and has included County citizen involvement; and

IT FURTHER APPEARING that a hearing was held at the Douglas County Courthouse on June 20, 2012 in the matter of adoption of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2012 update; and no objections having been made to the proposed Plan; and

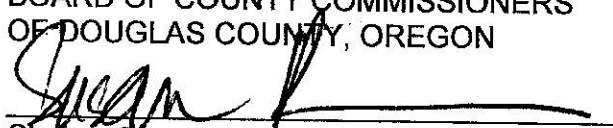
IT FURTHER APPEARING to the Board that the proposed Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan complies with the guidelines for Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan which flows from the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003;

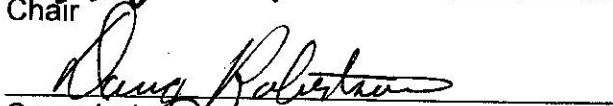
IT FURTHER APPEARING that the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2012 update is in the interest of the citizens of Douglas County;

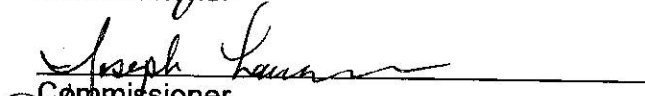
NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Commissioners of Douglas County, Oregon does hereby proclaim and declare the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2012, Introduction and Appendix C updates are adopted by RESOLUTION in Douglas County, Oregon as described in Exhibit A attached. The Planning Department will add the updated introduction and new appendix to the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

DATED this 20th day of June, 2012.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON


Chair

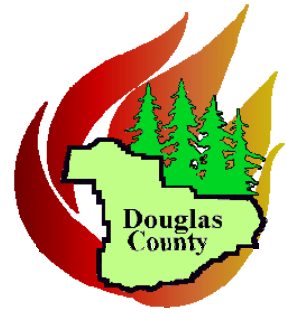

Commissioner


Commissioner

DOUGLAS COUNTY OREGON
FILED

JUN 20 2012

PATRICIA K. HITT, COUNTY CLERK



Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2012

Douglas County Board of Commissioners

Joe Laurance Doug Robertson Susan Morgan

Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Steering Committee (2012)

- Melvin Thorton, DFPA District Manager
- Dennis Sifford, DFPA, Staff Forester
- Pat Skrip, DFPA, Canyonville
- Rick Harvey, DFPA South Unit Forester
- Matthew Brady, DFPA Firewise/CWPP Coordinator
- Joe Laurance, Douglas County Commissioner
- Josep Pedrola, Douglas County Fire District #2 Fire Marshall
- Emily Sands, Roseburg/Coos Bay BLM, Zone Fire Management Officer
- Krisann Kosel, Roseburg/Coos Bay BLM
- Gabe Dumm, United States Forest Service (USFS)
- Joe Linn, United States Forest Service (USFS)
- Jay Walters, Tribal Forester, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
- John Boyd, Senior Planner
- Keith Cubic, Planning Director
- Wayne Stinson, Douglas County Emergency Manager

Project Coordinator

John J. Boyd AICP, Senior Planner

Prepared by the
Douglas County Planning Department
June 2012

Douglas County Community Wildfire Plans

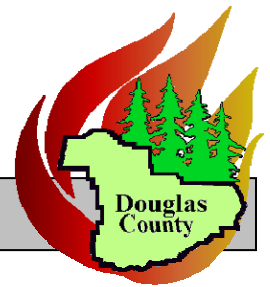


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DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLANS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Some of the region's most catastrophic fire events have taken place in Douglas County. Some years stand out above all others such as 1951 and 1987. In 1951, four large fires burned over 40,000 acres and took one life. The Hubbard Creek Fire accounted for much of the damage, burning 15,574 acres, a fire lookout tower and 19 homes. The most costly fire that year took place near Myrtle Creek on the Russell Creek Fire when a Good Samaritan lost his life while helping put the fire out. The uncanny Bland Mountain Fires of 1987 and 2004 started less than 100 yards apart from one another and followed the same path of destruction. The '87 fire burned 10,300 acres and took two lives, while the 2004 blaze scorched 4,700 acres. An additional 30,000 acres burned in 1987 that resulted from hundreds of lightning strikes during the Douglas Complex. The 1961 Clarks Branch Fire burned 5,000 acres and claimed the life of retired DFPA employee John J. Richards. Other significant fires in Douglas County are listed below.

2002 Tiller Complex:	68,862 acres
2002 Apple Fire:	17,600 acres
1980 Tye Mountain Fire:	1,056 acres
1979 Cougar Ridge Fire:	259 acres, one death.
1973 Doe Creek Fire:	2,300 acres

In addition to past large fires in Douglas County, recent fires in Oregon and across the western United States have increased public awareness to the potential losses to life, property, and natural resources. As a response to this threat to our forests, the President signed into law the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to reduce the threat of destructive wildfires.

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities to develop hazardous fuel reduction projects. In addition, the act provides communities with an opportunity to describe where and how federal agencies implement fuel reduction projects on adjacent Federal Lands and how additional Federal funds may be distributed for projects on non-federal land. The mechanism for identifying these priority fuel reduction areas is the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Priority for fuel treatment areas is given for areas identified by communities in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

In the summers of 2004 and 2005, the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners directed the County Planning Department to work with state and federal agencies, fire protection agencies and the County Emergency Management Director to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans for Douglas County's at-risk communities. This countywide effort was initiated to reduce wildfire risk to citizens, improve forest health, and quality of life within Douglas County.

Since the beginning of the CWPP planning process, wildfire professionals, county staff, emergency responders, state and federal agency representatives and Douglas County Citizens have worked together to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans for thirty Communities at Risk (CARs) located throughout Douglas County. Upon completion of the thirty Community CWPP's, it became apparent that the County needed a cohesive regional CWPP boundary to successfully implement fuels reduction projects, fire prevention education campaigns, and other fire-related programs. The County CWPP helps Douglas County, and Federal, State and Local agencies within the County, stay competitive for federal funding programs such as the Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, PL 106-393, the National Fire Plan and FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program.

The Mission of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

The mission of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan is to reduce the wildfire threat to life, property, and natural resources in Douglas County. The guiding principles of the fire plan are to:

- Engage in community-developed landscape-scale fuels treatment projects that reduce wildfire vulnerability to communities at risk on private and public lands.
- Improve survivability to people, homes, and the environment when wildfire occurs.
- Promote wildfire awareness and public safety;
- Support and enhance the roles and functions of the County's Fire Districts, Douglas Forest Protective Association, Coos Forest Protective Association, Western Lane District: Oregon Department of Forestry and Fire and Emergency Service Providers;
- Provide education and wildfire prevention knowledge to citizens located in wildfire risk areas

CWPP Planning History

Phase One of the Douglas County CWPP adopted (14) CWPP's on September 22, 2004. The (14) plans were for: Cavitt Creek, Days Creek, Dry Creek, Fortune Branch, Jackson Creek, Loon Lake, Milo, North Fork, North Umpqua Village, Nonpareil, Susan Creek, Tiller, Upper Olalla, and Willis Creek.

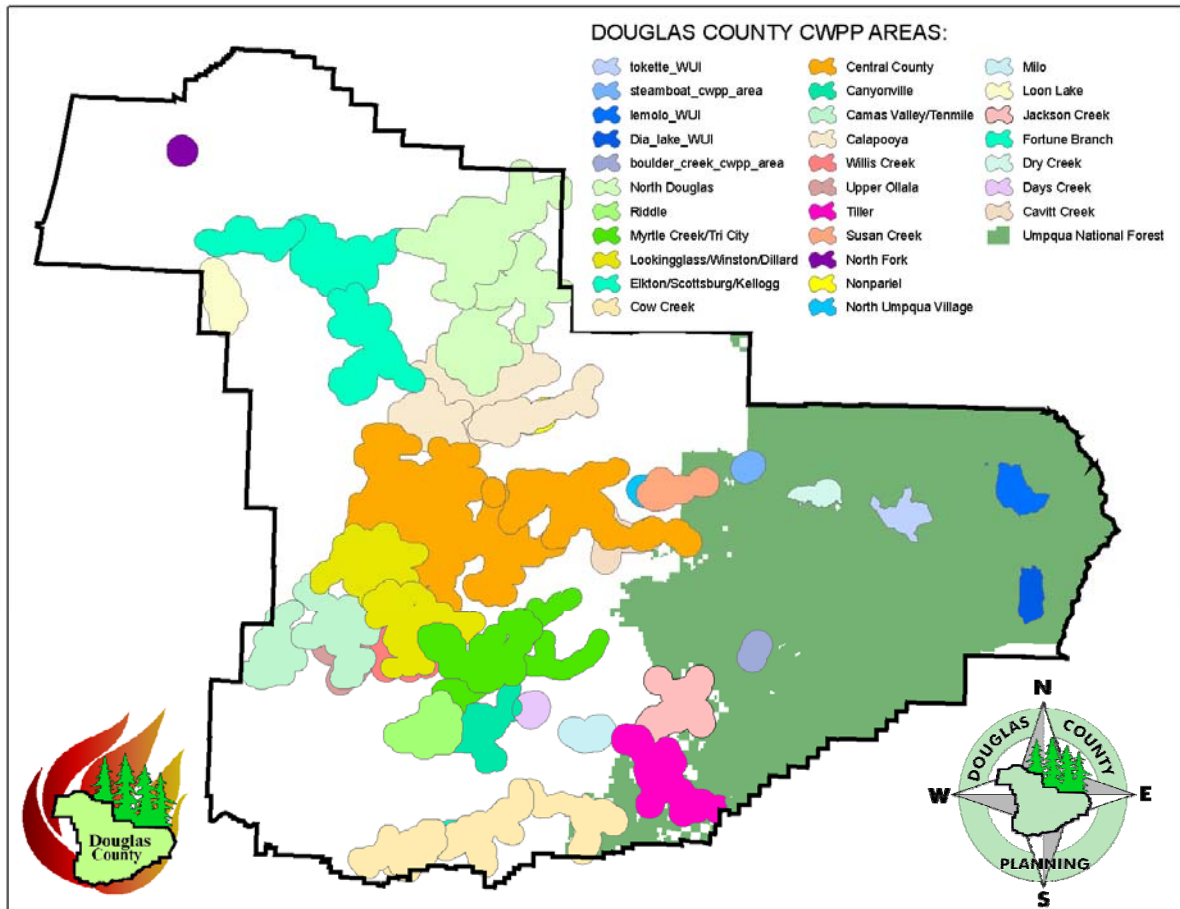
In 2005, Phase Two CWPP's were developed for the remaining rural and at-risk areas in the County. CWPP's were created for Calapooya, Camas Valley/Tenmile, South Umpqua/Canyonville, Central County East and West, Cow Creek, Elkton/Scottsburg/Kellogg, North Douglas (Yoncalla/Drain/Rice Hill), Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard, Myrtle Creek/Tri City, and Riddle. In addition to the Phase Two Communities, the Umpqua National Forest requested the addition of several more CWPP's. The areas added to the Douglas County CWPP included: Steamboat, Diamond Lake, Lemolo Lake, Toketee and Boulder Creek. The new CWPP's were developed, adopted and added to the CWPP's previously adopted in 2004.

For Phase Two, Fire District Boundaries plus a one mile buffer were used to identify the CWPP boundaries. The Steering Committee believed that utilization of the fire district boundaries would be the most efficient way of encompassing structures located in areas of wildfire concern, and also makes for a more easily understandable CWPP boundary.

The Umpqua National Forest also requested that the areas identified in their WUI be added to locations already within completed CWPP's. These areas are: Tiller, Susan Creek, Jackson Creek, Dry Creek, Cow Creek and Central County East CWPP Areas. The result of the addition of the Forest Service CWPP areas, and modification of existing CWPP boundaries adds 148,304.4 acres of Umpqua National Forest Administered lands to the Douglas County CWPP. The Phase Two CWPP areas were adopted by Resolution by the Douglas County Board of Commissioners on January 18, 2006.

Coordination and collaboration with Federal, State, and Local Fire Fighting agencies was completed to create Appendix A, the "North Umpqua CWPP" adopted by resolution on June 23, 2010. The same process was followed to create Appendix B, the "South County CWPP" which was adopted by resolution on June 29, 2011 and to create Appendix C, the "Roseburg West CWPP" which was adopted by resolution on June 20, 2012. These agencies also participated as the 2011 CWPP Steering Committee, which gave direction on how to define the CWPP and CWPPR boundaries.

CWPP Areas in Douglas County:



Chapter 2: HEALTHY FOREST RESTORATION ACT

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, signed into law by President Bush in 2003, calls for the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans. This section describes these requirements.

Healthy Forests Restoration Act / Healthy Forests Initiative

In 2002 the President announced the Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI) designed to identify and remove barriers to the implementation of projects that were developed to restore the health of the nation's forests. HFI was focused on renewed efforts to be more effective and efficient in carrying out restoration projects. Under HFI, new categorical exclusions were developed to allow the agencies to move quickly through NEPA under appropriate circumstances, streamlined administrative review processes for NEPA and created new regulations under the Endangered Species Act for National Fire Plan projects to streamline consultation with federal regulatory agencies. It also set the stage for extensive discussion between the administration and Congress that resulted in new legislation addressing forest health.

Congress enacted the Healthy Forests Restoration Act in November 2003. It provides new tools and additional authorities to treat more acres more quickly to expedite our restoration goal. It strengthens public participation and provides incentives for local communities to develop community protection plans. It limits the complexity of environmental analyses for hazard reduction projects and provides a more effective appeal process and instructs the Courts that are being asked to halt projects, to balance the short-term affects of

implementing the projects against the harm from undue delay and long-term benefits of a restored forest.

Title I of the Act addresses vegetation treatments on certain types of National Forest System and Bureau of Land Management lands that are at risk of wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics.

- Encourages streamlined environmental analysis of HFRA projects;
- Provides for administrative review of proposed HFRA projects on National Forest System lands before decisions are issued;
- Contains requirements governing the maintenance and restoration of old-growth forest stands when the Forest Service and BLM conduct HFRA projects in such stands;
- Requires HFRA projects in the Forest Service and BLM to maximize retention of larger trees in areas other than old-growth stands, consistent with the objective of restoring fire-resilient stands and protecting at-risk communities and Federal lands;
- Encourages collaboration between Federal agencies and local communities when community wildland fire protection plans are prepared;
- Requires using at least 50% of the dollars allocated to HFRA projects to protect communities at risk of wildland fire if identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans;
- Requires performance to be monitored when agencies conduct hazardous-fuel reduction projects and encourages multiparty monitoring that includes communities and other interested parties; and
- Encourages courts that consider a request for an injunction on an HFRA-authorized project to balance environmental effects of undertaking the project against the effects of failing to do so.

National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 requires every national forest managed by the Forest Service to develop and maintain a Land Management Plan (also known as a forest plan). In 1979 the first planning regulations (Planning Rule) were adopted for the NFMA. The Planning Rule requires the Forest Service to develop more specific requirements on how to implement the NFMA.

In 2012, The Department of Agriculture adopted a new National Forest System Land Management Planning rule. This Planning Rule (36 CFR Part 219) guides the development, amendment, and revision of land management plans for the National Forest System (NFS). The Planning Rule is designed to ensure that plans provide for the sustainability of ecosystems and resources; meet the need for forest restoration and conservation, watershed protection, species diversity and conservation. The Rule ensures uses of NFS lands provide jobs and contribute to the economic and social sustainability of communities. The Planning Rule requires approval of new plans, amendments or revisions to take science into account in the planning process and document how the science was considered.

The new Planning Rule that is adaptive and science-based, engages the public, and is designed to be efficient, effective, and implementable. The Planning Rule framework includes three phases: assessment, plan development/ revision, and monitoring. The Planning Rule must address the following purposes and needs:

1. Emphasize restoration of natural resources to make lands more resilient to climate change, protect water resources, and improve forest health.
2. Contribute to ecological, social, and economic sustainability by ensuring that all plans will be responsive and adaptive to issues.
3. Be consistent with NFMA and Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960.
4. Be consistent with Federal policy on the use of scientific information and experience

gained in over thirty years of land management planning.

5. Provide for a collaborative process that allows effective public participation.
6. Ensure planning takes an "all-lands approach."
7. Be within the Agency's capability to implement on all NFS units; provide an efficient framework for planning; and be within the financial capacity of the Agency.
8. Be effective by requiring a consistent approach to ensure that all plans address the issues outlined by the Secretary and allow for land management plans to be implemented that address social, economic, and ecological needs.

The revised rule (§ 219.4(a)), encourages participation by other Federal agencies, Tribes, States, counties, and local governments, including State fish and wildlife agencies, State foresters and other relevant State agencies. The revised rule (Section 219.4(b)) requires opportunities for the unit plan to contribute to joint objectives and opportunities to resolve or reduce conflicts where they exist.

In addition, the assessment phase of the review is required to identify and consider relevant existing information, which may include neighboring land management plans and local knowledge. This information may include State forest assessments and strategies, eco-regional assessments, nongovernmental reports, State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans, *community wildfire protection plans*, public transportation plans, and State wildlife action plans, among others.

The following map identifies the complex relationship between National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, State Forest and the Wildland Urban Interface and the evacuation routes for communities at risk identified in this Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

National Forest System
Land Management Planning
Analysis of Impact within
Wildland Urban Interface Areas

Legend

- CWPP Areas
- EvacuationRoutes
- Major Roads
- Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
- Preliminary WUI Coastal Area
- O&C Lands
- Wilderness Areas
- Oregon Department of Forestry
- Oregon Department of State Lands
- USFS
- National Park Service

April 2012



Community Wildfire Protection Plans

Title I of the HFRA encourages the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans under which communities will designate their Wildland Urban Influences (WUIs), and where HFRA projects may take place. Half of all fuel reduction projects under the HFRA will occur in the community protection zone as defined by HFRA. HFRA also encourages biomass energy production through grants and assistance to local communities to create market incentives for removal of otherwise valueless forest material.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) is linked to the Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, PL 106-393, through funding provisions found in two separate Titles of PL 106-393. Title III provides counties with funds for expenditure on projects that fall within certain categories, one of which is county planning efforts to increase the protection of people and property from wildfire. The CWPP planning process under HFRA is clearly an authorized use of Title III funds under PL 106-393, and Douglas County utilized Title III funds to create its CWPPs. In addition, Title II of PL 106-393 allows counties to direct the expenditure of federal funds on projects recommended by local Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) if projects are conducted on federal lands or affect federal resources. Reducing potential wildfire fuels on federal lands or near federal lands easily meets this standard. The fuel reduction strategies proposed in Douglas County's CWPPs qualify for selection by RACs as Title II projects, and they will be submitted to the appropriate RACs for approval at the next available opportunity.

Chapter 3: Community Wildfire Protection Plan Requirements

Requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

1. Collaboration: A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and with input from the public.

How addressed in the Douglas County CWPPs: A Core Team including wildfire specialists from The Douglas Forest Protective Association, The Roseburg Office of The Bureau of Land Management, the Umpqua National Forest, Douglas County Sheriff Office of Emergency Management and The Douglas County Planning Department was developed to identify fuel reduction areas for each community, develop prioritized fuel reduction strategies and create solutions to reduce dangerous fuel areas and protect life property and natural resources in each community.

The CWPPs were presented to the public in Douglas County through the Douglas County Planning Department's Planning Advisory Committees (PACs). Citizens in the community staff the PACs and their meetings are announced in the local newspaper beforehand. There are nine PACS in Douglas County, with five PACs containing communities identified in CWPPs.

Enclosed in this document is a sign off sheet, which gives official approval to the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans by each of the agencies represented by the Core team.

2. Prioritized Fuel Reduction: A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and method of treatments to protect at-risk communities and essential infrastructure on private and public lands

How addressed in the Douglas County CWPPs: Each of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans contains a section, which identifies the individual communities priority fuel reduction area. The CWPP Core team determined fuel reduction areas for the communities based on a community’s boundary, evacuation routes or unique topographic and physical factors.

Upon identification of the fuel reduction areas of concern, specific areas within the fuel reduction areas were prioritized based on the primary goals of protection of life and property, and secondly determining areas that will have the greatest effect on making the communities more resistant to catastrophic wildfire.

In addition, it was the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team’s conclusion that the most efficient way to identify fuel reduction areas of concern in the Umpqua National Forest was to Utilize Wildland Urban Interface Areas previously mapped by The USFS.

Guidance provided in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy of the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and the Umpqua National Forest’s Land and Resource Management Plan, in addition to the designation of Communities at Risk in the Federal Register, directed the designation of the Wildland Urban Interface Areas included in this CWPP.

On occasion, based on topography, the Priority Fuel Reduction Area may be in excess of the CWPP fuel reduction area, this decision will be made based on fire suppression and resource management tactics and determined in the field, The Core Team identified that the area should be defined as “to ridge top” for resource management and fire fighting.

Finally specific types and methods of fuel reduction activities were discussed for the priority fuel reduction areas for each community.

3. Treatment of Structural Ignitability: A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

How addressed in the Douglas County CWPPs: Each of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans contain action items for reducing structural ignitability, and educating homeowners on the importance of defensible space for their homes. Below is the text from each of the CWPPs:

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as “defensible space”

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners in reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of defensible space adjacent to homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

In addition to addressing structural ignitability in a separate action item, each of the CWPPs contains a section that indicates educational and community outreach action items. Below is the text from each of the CWPPs:

Additional needs:

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

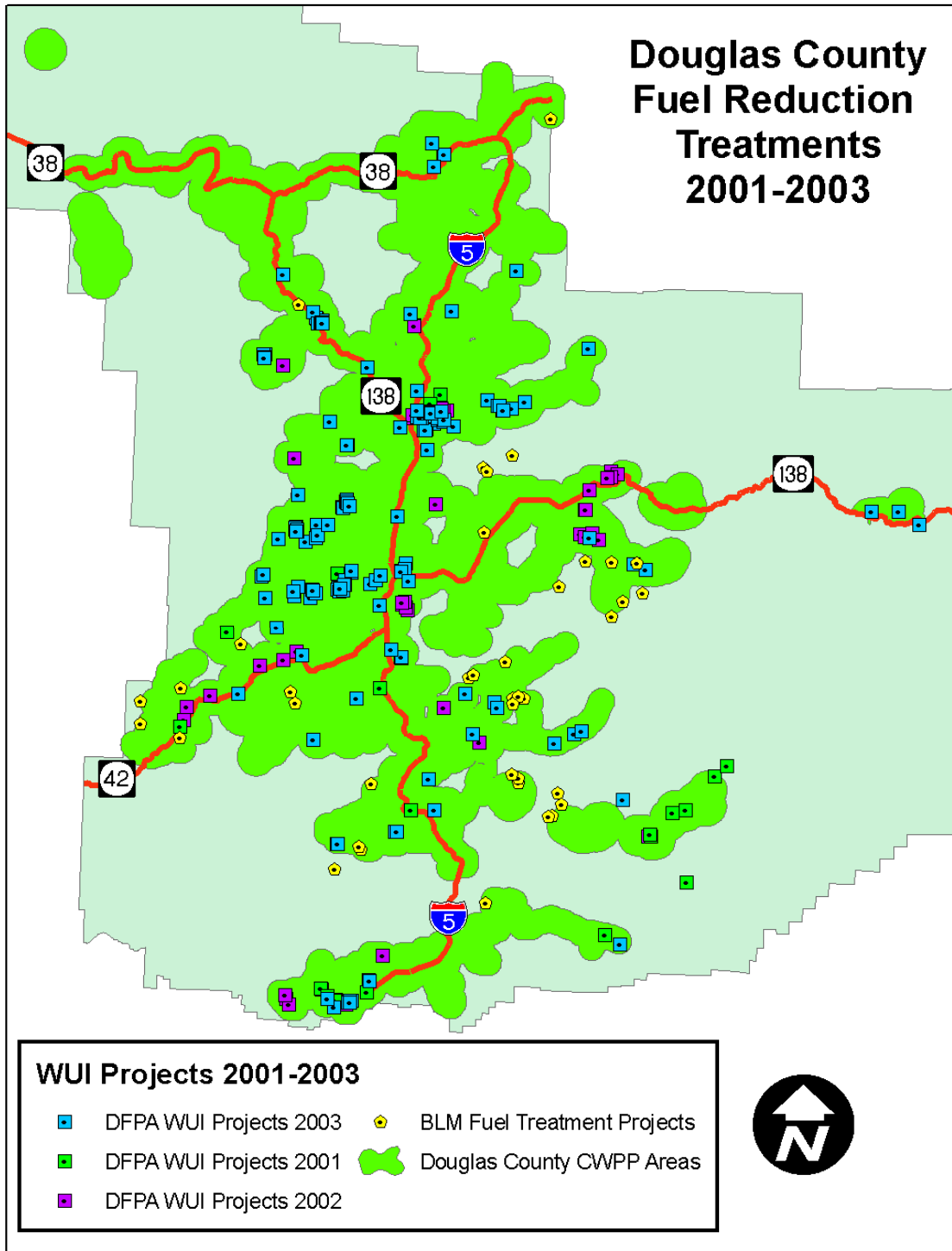
- Use and maintain Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and assistance for replacement of flammable building materials

Training:

Many small rural fire departments would not be in existence today if it were not for community members volunteering their time to keep them afloat. Recognized as volunteer firefighters, the fire fighters must adhere to the same Oregon State training guidelines as career paid firefighters. Constant training refines skills that are necessary to stay prepared for the diversity of calls that fire fighters are summoned to on any given day, at any given time and in all types of weather conditions. Decisions often need to be made in a quick, logical manner in a sometimes hectic and chaotic scene. The needed level of training will be funded through Title III funding from the Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, PL 106-393.

Past Fuel Reduction Efforts:

The following map indicates past fuel treatment projects/WUI (Wildland/Urban Interface) Projects that have been undertaken in Douglas County from 2001-2003. Phase One and Phase Two CWPP areas have been overlaid on the map to give an indication of the prioritization of these areas as CWPP Communities at Risk.



Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Cavitt Creek

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Cavitt Creek is located southeast of the intersection of Little River Road and Buckhorn Road, up Little River Road and southwest on Cavitt Creek Road, approximately 20 Miles east from the intersection of Interstate 5 exit 124 in Roseburg.

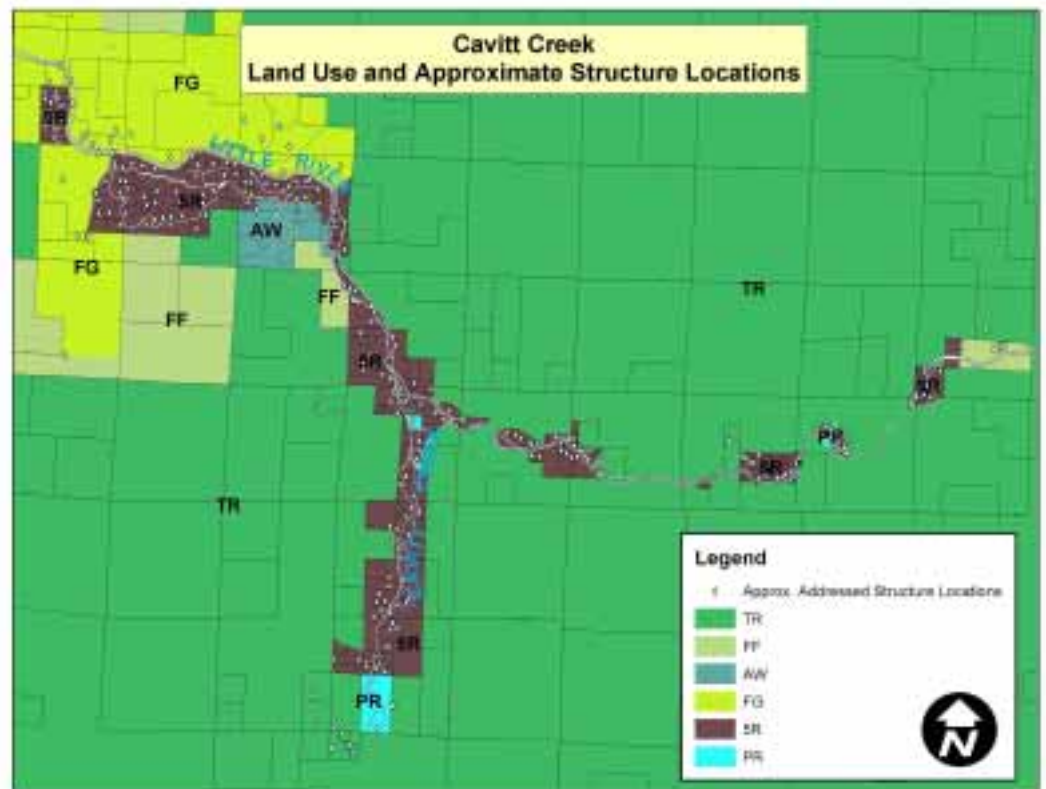
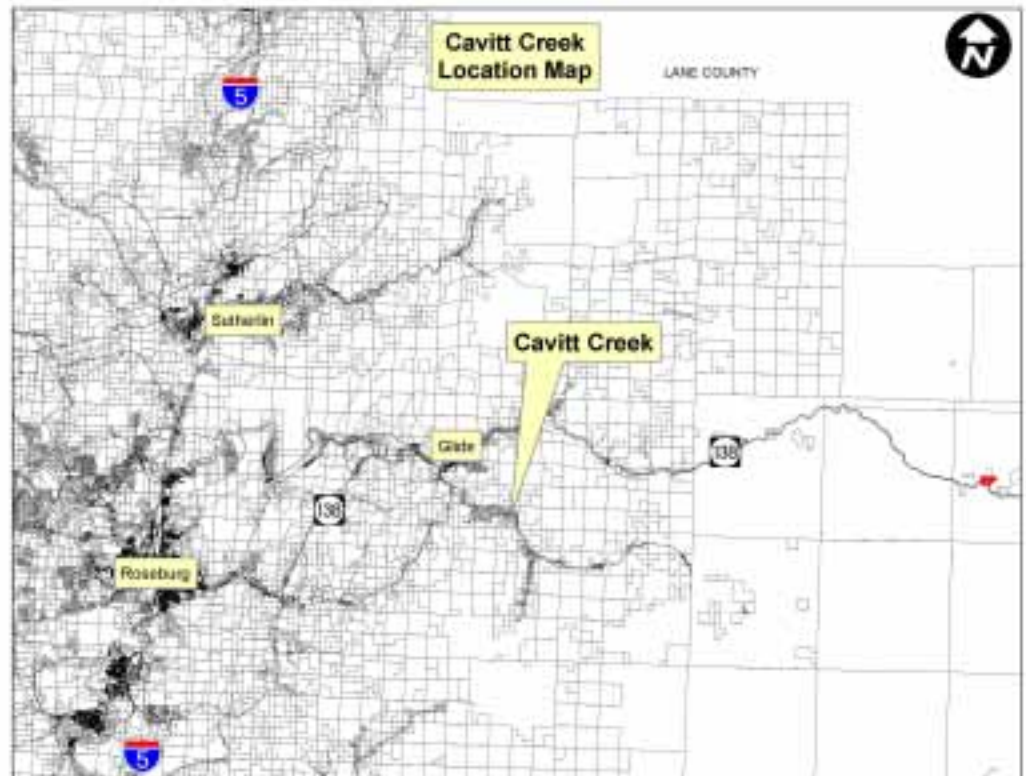
Population

The approximate population of the Cavitt Creek area (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the north and south on Little River Road and Cavitt Creek Road depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 1054 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 352 addressed structures within the Cavitt Creek Area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures.

The Cavitt Creek area has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot along Little River and Cavitt Creek Road. Properties



surrounding the properties along the roads are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) on Cavitt Creek Road and Little River Road

Transportation

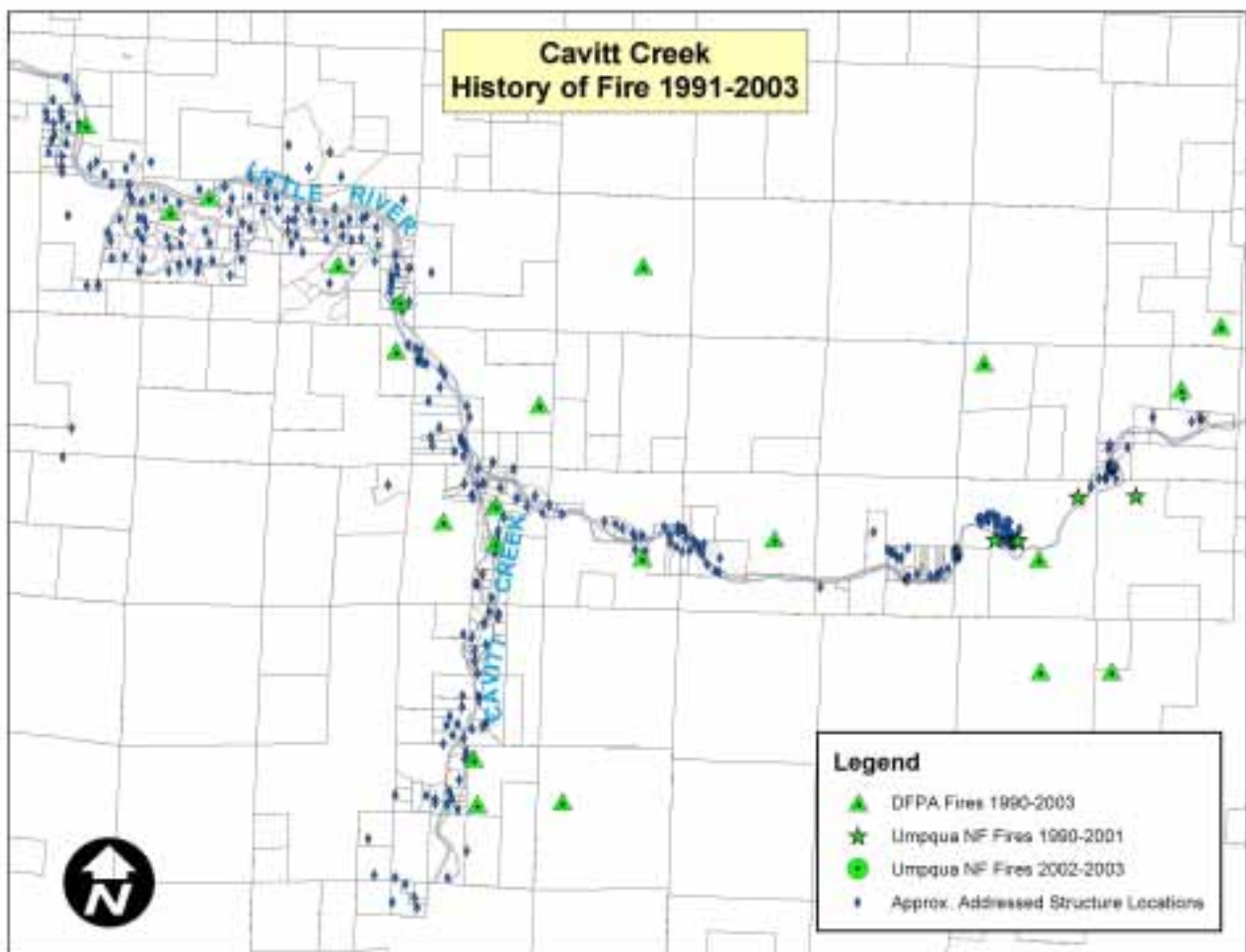
Roads: Transportation to and from Cavitt Creek is handled via Little River Road and Cavitt Creek Road, which intersects State Highway 138, which connects the community to Interstate 5 west of the community at exit 124 in Roseburg.

Critical Infrastructure

There is a powerline, which crosses Little River Road and runs east-west. The Cavitt Creek covered bridge would be another important critical infrastructure point.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Glide Rural Fire District services Cavitt Creek. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

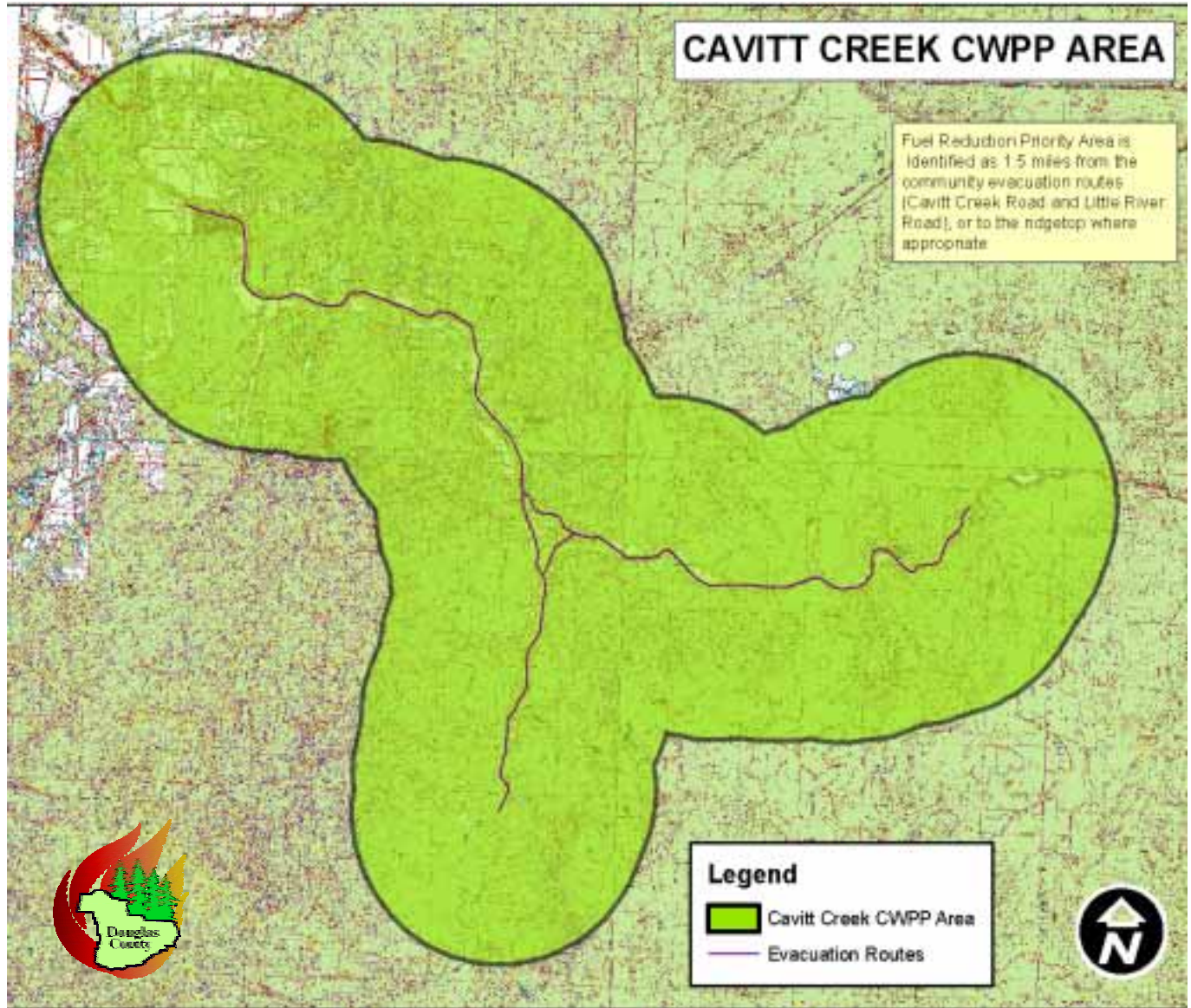
- 30 firefighters
- 2 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 1 Type 6 Wild land engines
- 3 Type 2 water tenders
- 2 BLS ambulance

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Cavitt Creek Road northward towards Little River Road, and Little River Road west towards Glide.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Cavitt Creek area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas- concentrated along the evacuation routes, and home sites located to the west and east on Cavitt Creek Road and Little River Road. Thinning 300' around structures and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Clear and thin escape routes for homes identified in the priority fuel reduction area. Use of prescribed burning as a tool for fuels reduction.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space".



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

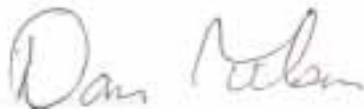
Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Dan Tilson
Chief, Glide Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Days Creek

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

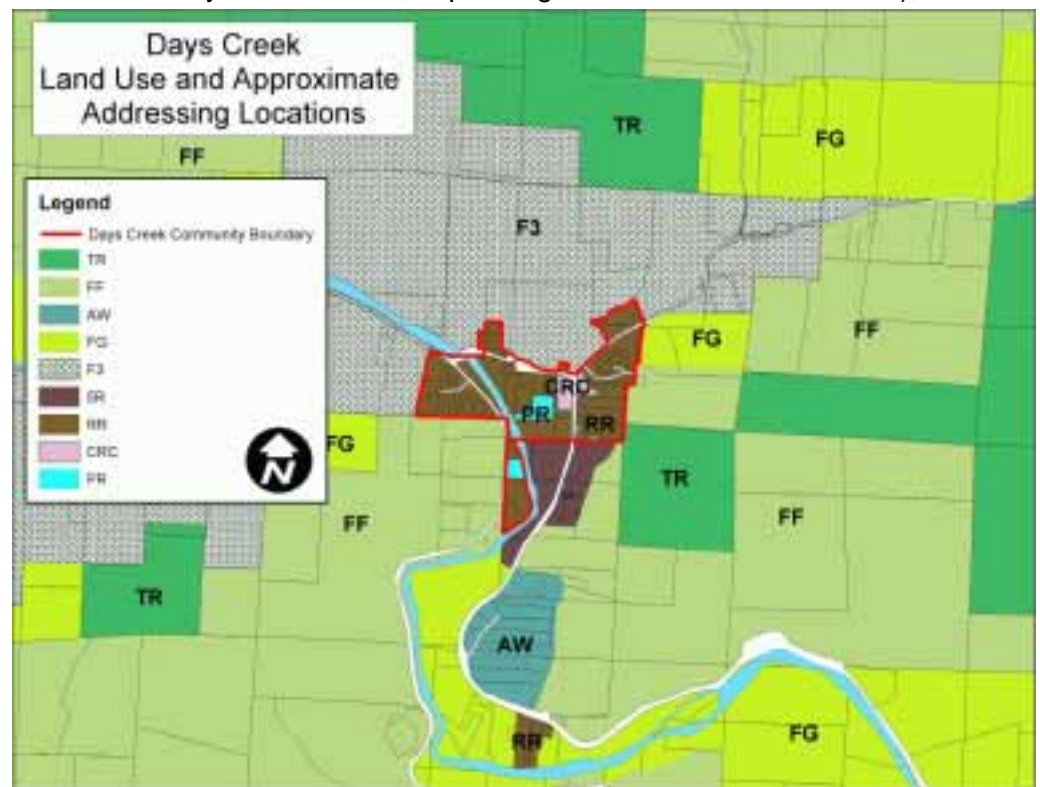
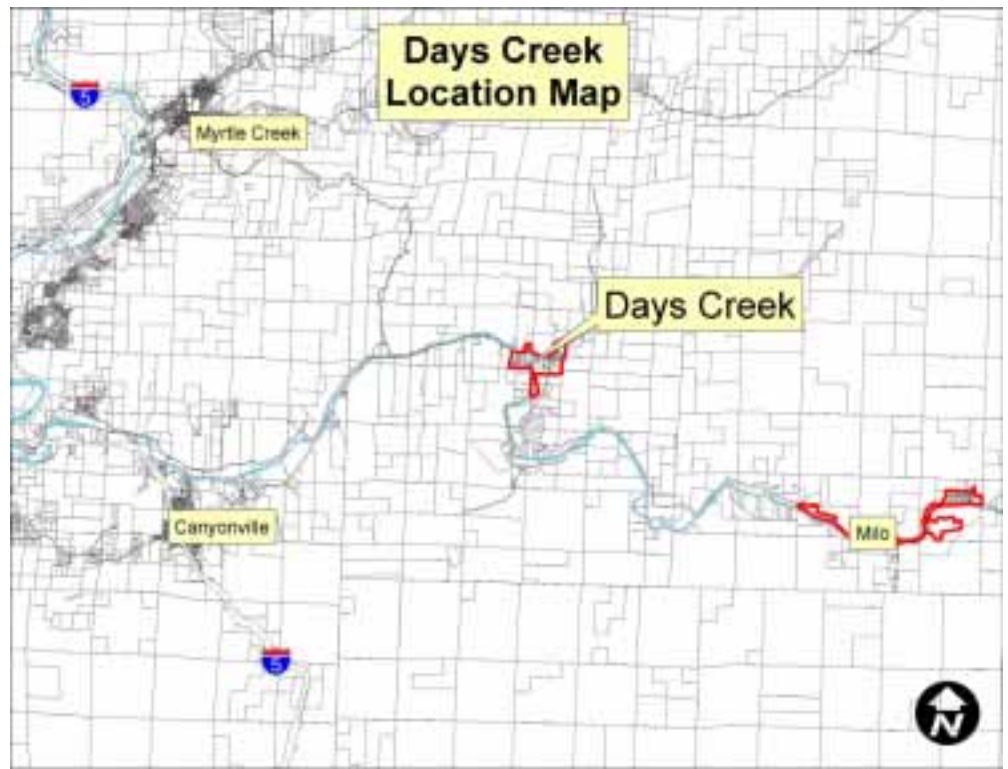
Days Creek is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Community by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Days Creek is located on Tiller Trail Highway, approximately 15 miles east from the intersection of Tiller Trail Highway in Canyonville.

Population

The approximate population of Days Creek (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Tiller Trail Highway, and northeast on Days Creek Road, depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 412 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 195 addressed structures within the Days Creek Area (including structures to the west and southeast of the Rural Community boundary on Tiller Trail Highway, and northeast on Days Creek Road. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and public structures.



Within the Rural Community Boundary, the majority of Days Creek has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2). CRC (Rural Community Commercial) zoned property is located at the intersection of Days Creek Road and Tiller Trail Highway. The Days Creek School is located to the

west of Tiller Trail Highway after the intersection and is zoned PR (Public Reserve). Properties surrounding the community are 5R (Rural Residential 5) immediately to the south; the remainder of the surrounding properties is zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), FC-1 (Exclusive Farm Use-Cropland) and FF (Farm Forest).

Transportation

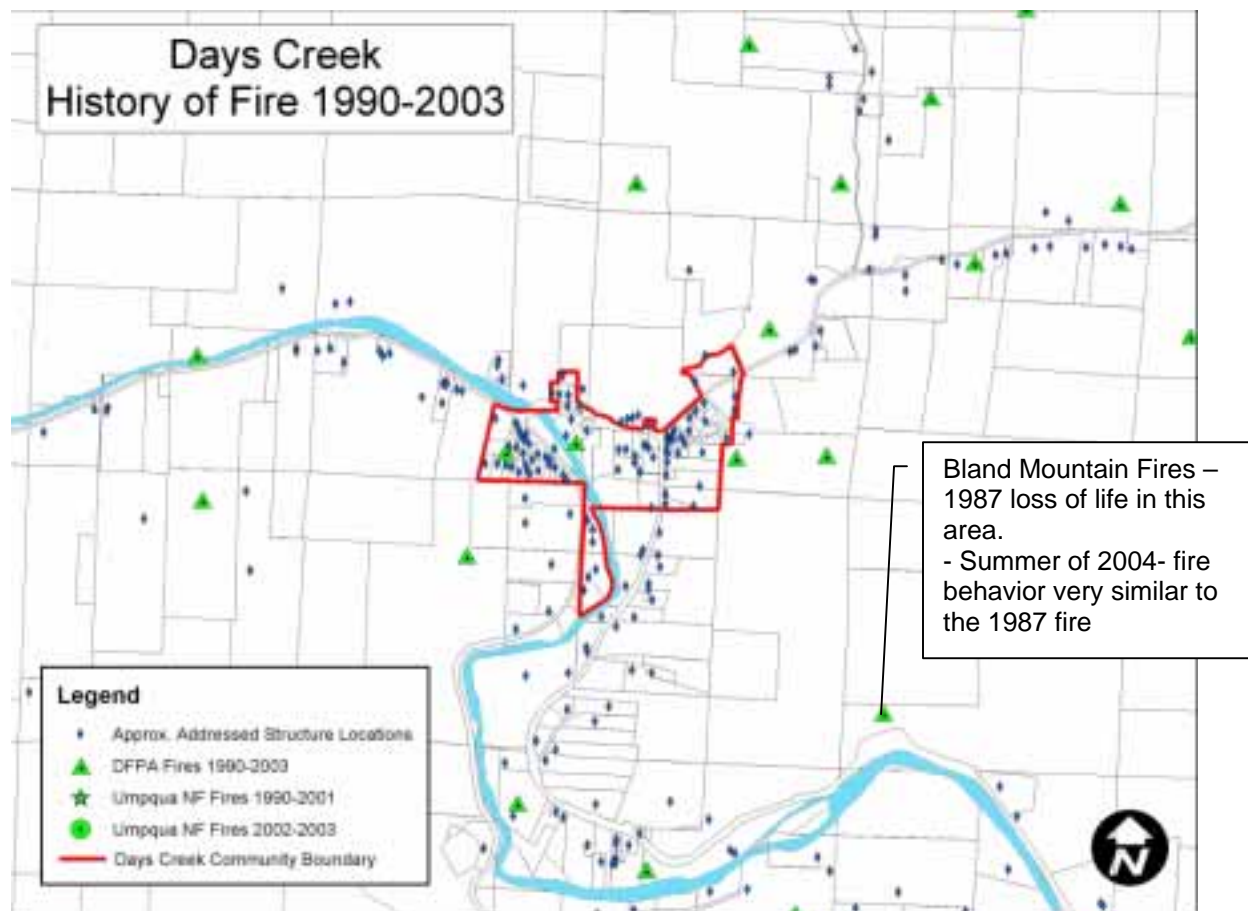
Roads: Transportation to and from Days Creek is handled via Tiller Trail Highway, which intersects The City of Canyonville of the community approximately 15 miles west of Days Creek. Days Creek Road bears to the northeast off Tiller Trail in the community.

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure in Days Creek includes the following:

- Days Creek School
- Days Creek Post Office
- Fire Department Pump located near the bridge entering Days Creek from the west

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Days Creek Rural Fire District services the community of Days Creek. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 20 firefighters
- 2 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 1 Type 6 Wild land engine
- 2 Type 2 water tenders
- 1 Rescue Vehicle

Escape Routes

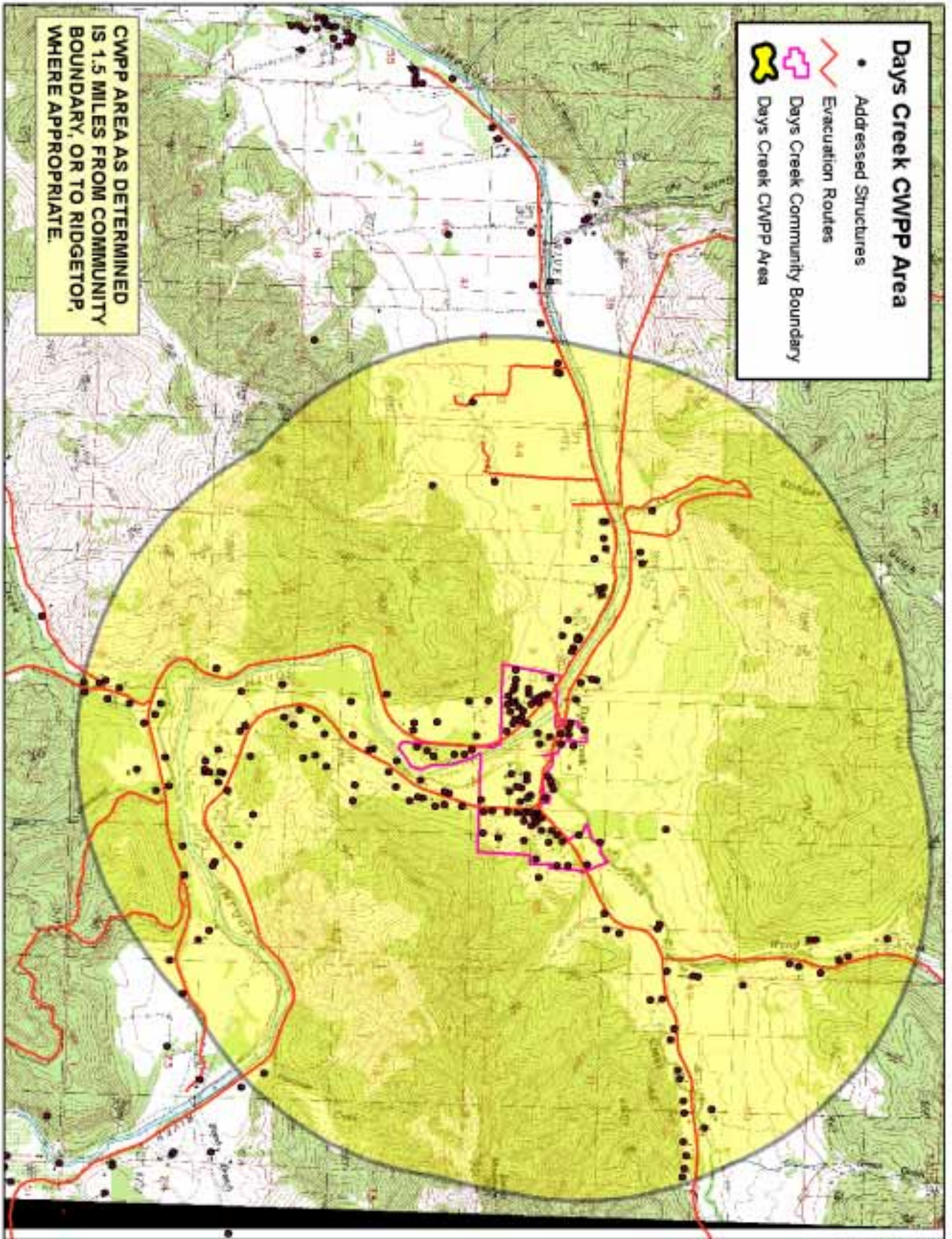
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville, or secondarily use Tiller Trail Highway southeast towards Milo. Alternate routes include: northeast on Days Creek Road, and south on Shively Creek Road.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority treatment areas for the Days Creek area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:



CWPP TREATMENT AREA MAP ON NEXT PAGE



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas- concentrated inside the community boundary, and extending 1.5 miles or to ridge top outside of the Rural Community Boundary. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Escape routes for homes located outside of the rural community to be maintained, enhanced and thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space"

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners in reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and assistance for replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



11-17-04

Chris Masotto,
Chief, Days Creek Rural Fire Protection District

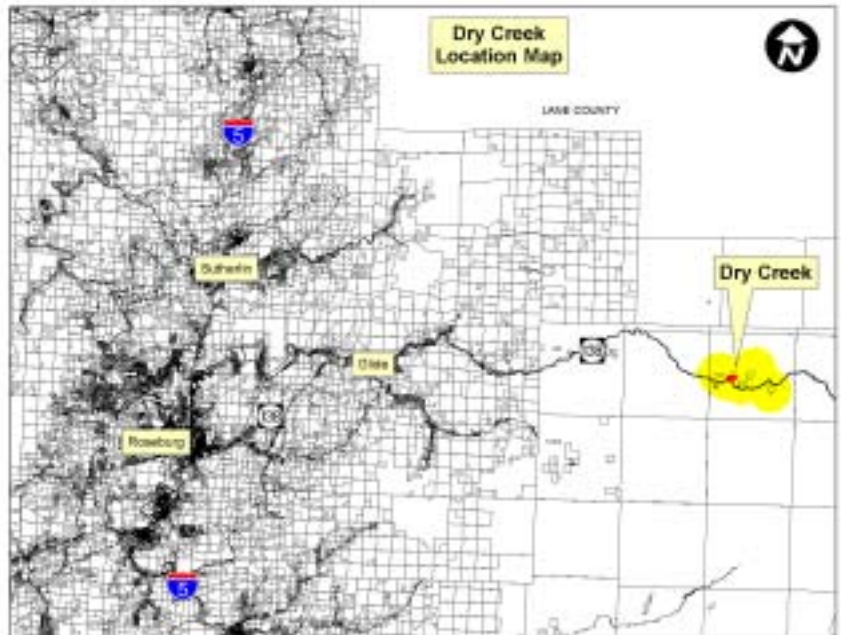
Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Dry Creek

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Dry Creek is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Dry Creek is located on State Highway 138, approximately 46 Miles east of the intersection of Highway 138 in Roseburg.

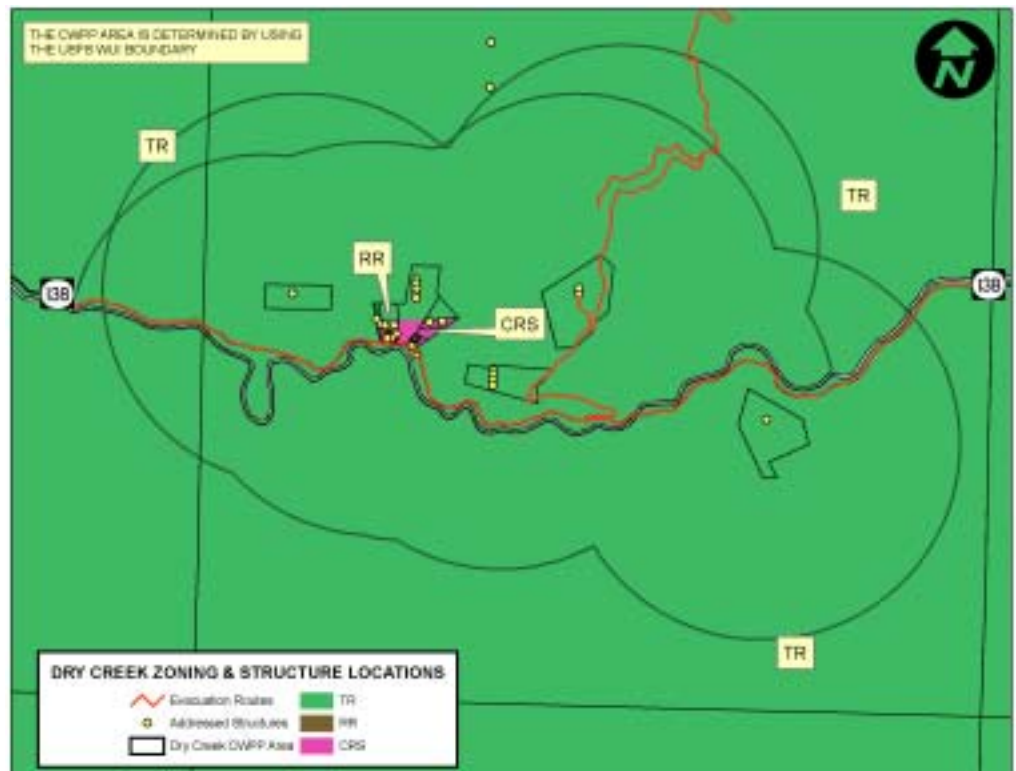


Population

The approximate population of Dry Creek (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the west on Dry Creek Road depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 25 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 24 addressed structures within the Dry Creek Area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures.



Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, the majority of Dry Creek has a zoning designation of CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial). Other lands in the Rural Service Center Boundary are zoned RR (Rural Residential

2), Surrounding lands are zoned entirely with the resource designation of TR (Timberland Resource). The Dry Creek CWPP Area contains a large portion of, and is completely surrounded by lands administered by the Umpqua National Forest.

Transportation

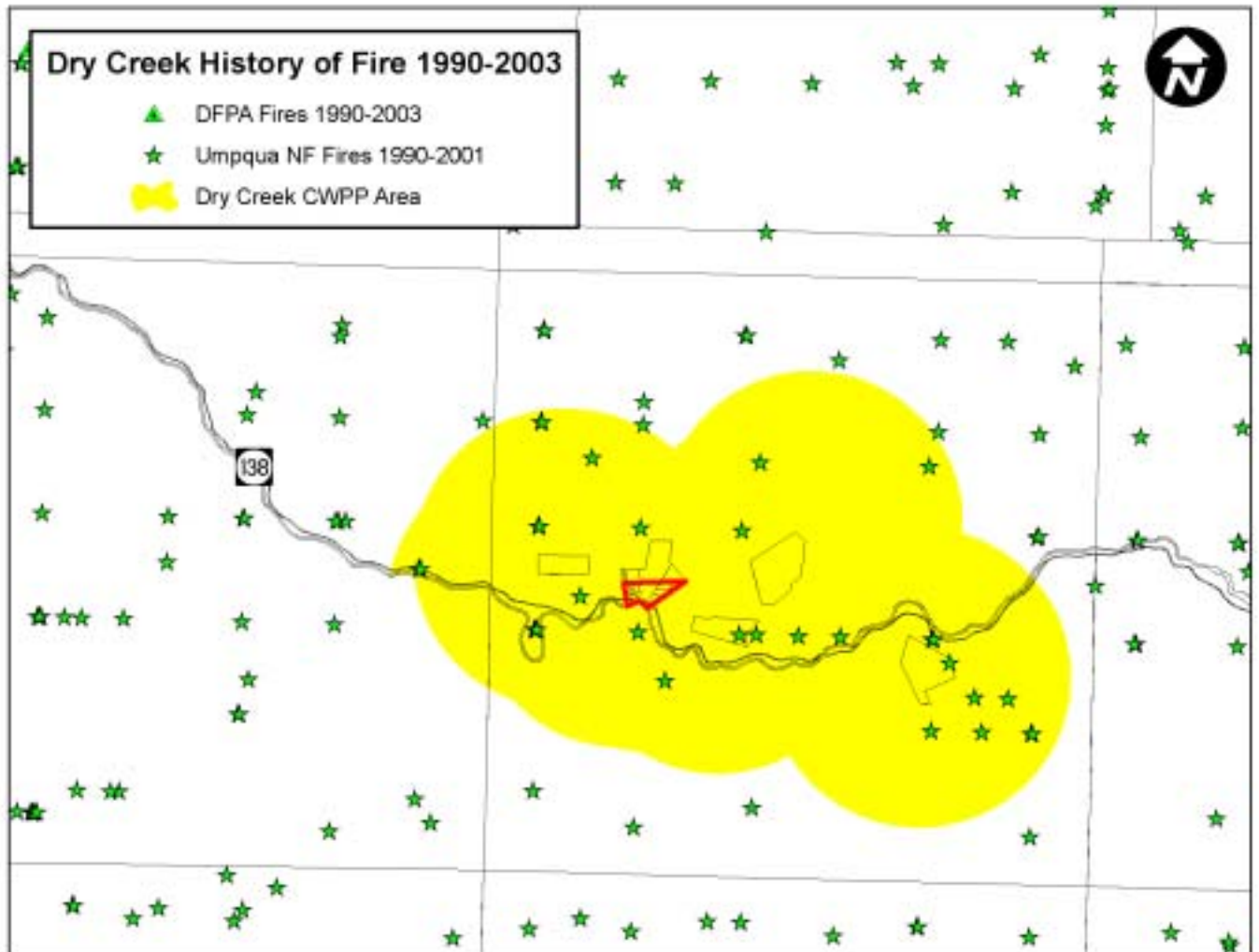
Roads: Transportation to and from Dry Creek is handled via Highway 138, which connects the community to Interstate 5 to the west via Roseburg, and Diamond Lake to the east.

Critical Infrastructure

Located just to the north of the Rural Service Center Boundary, there are power lines. Highway 138 was indicated as a critical infrastructure route as it is the only way in or out of Dry Creek. Highway 138 is also of high economic value for eastern Douglas County.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

There is no Rural Fire District servicing the Dry Creek CWPP Area. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations by mutual aid.

The North Umpqua Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Dry Creek CWPP Area, with the following inventory:

1	20-person hand crew	1	Type 6 Engines	1	Water Tender
2	Type 4 Engines	2	Type 3 Engines		

Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry with 10 fire suppression crews, wildland fire engines ranging from 200 to 3,000 gallons, three bulldozers, and a fire suppression helicopter.

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Highway 138, either west towards Glide, or east towards Diamond Lake.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

It was the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team's conclusion that the most efficient way to identify fuel reduction areas of concern in the Umpqua National Forest was to Utilize Wildland Urban Interface Areas previously mapped by The USFS.

Guidance provided in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy of the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and the Umpqua National Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan, in addition to the designation of Communities at Risk in the Federal Register, directed the designation of the Wildland Urban Interface Areas included in this CWPP.

On occasion, based on topography, the Priority Fuel Reduction Area may be in excess of the CWPP fuel reduction area, this decision will be made based on fire suppression and resource management tactics and determined in the field, The Core Team identified that the area should be defined as "to ridgetop" for resource management and fire fighting. The following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas: The following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

SEE PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION/CWPP AREA MAP ON NEXT PAGE

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas concentrated in the Rural Service Center, and home sites located to the northeast of the Rural Service Center Boundary. Thinning 300' around structures and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Clear and thin escape routes for homes identified in the priority fuel reduction area.

Treatment Areas 3: Clear and thin areas outside of the Rural Service Center Boundary, as identified in the priority fuel reduction area.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space".

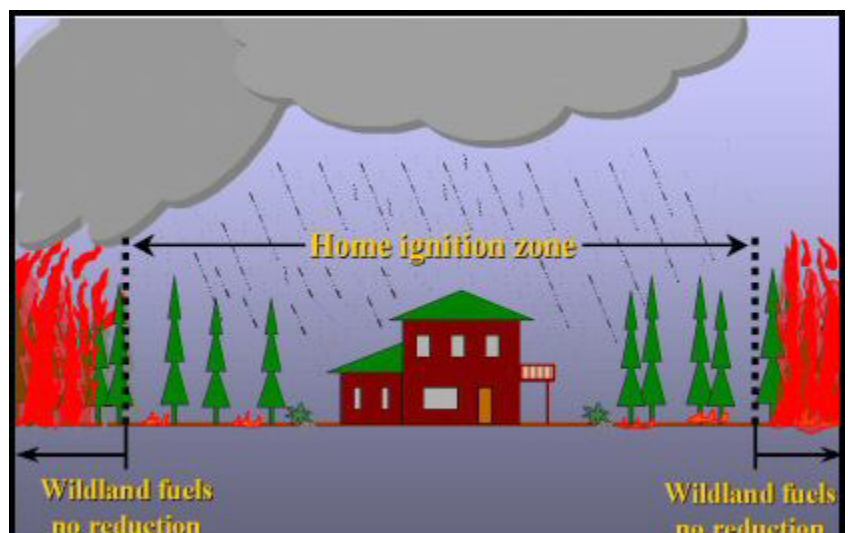


Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Rockv Mountain Research Station Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Douglas Forest Protective Association hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Melvin Thornton

9/17/04

Melvin Thornton
District Manager
Douglas Forest Protective Association

Date

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Umpqua National Forest hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

James Caplan

1/17/06

James Caplan
Forest Supervisor, Umpqua National Forest

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Fortune Branch

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Fortune Branch is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Fortune Branch is located on Azalea-Glen Road, approximately 7 miles Northeast from the City of Glendale on Azalea-Glen Road.

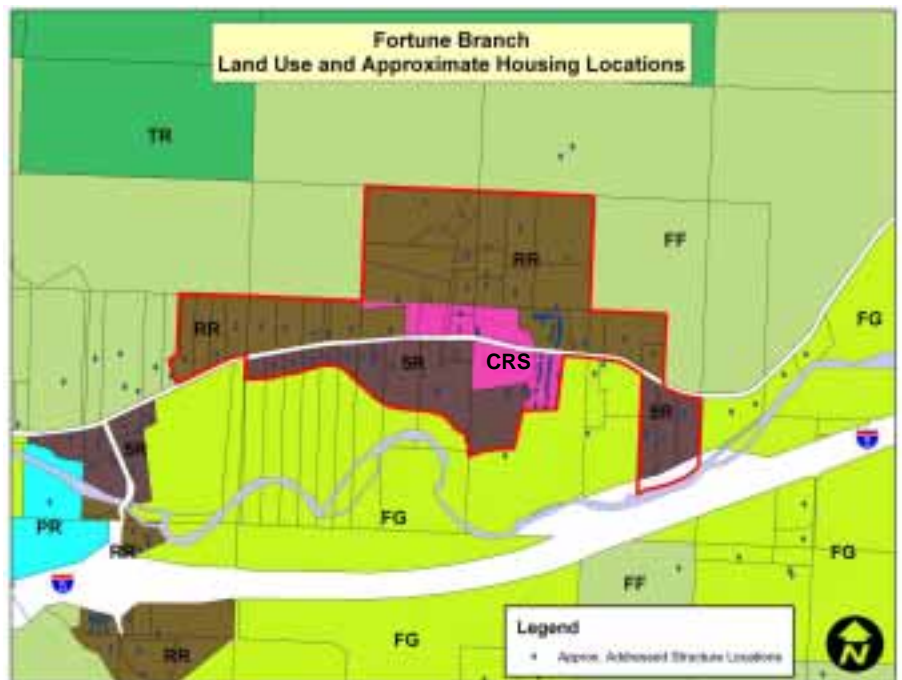


Population

The population of Fortune Branch (Which may also figure into portions of the population of areas to the northeast and southwest on Azalea-Glen Road depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 235 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 109 addressed structures within the Fortune Branch Area (including structures to the immediate northeast and southwest of the Rural Service Center boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures.



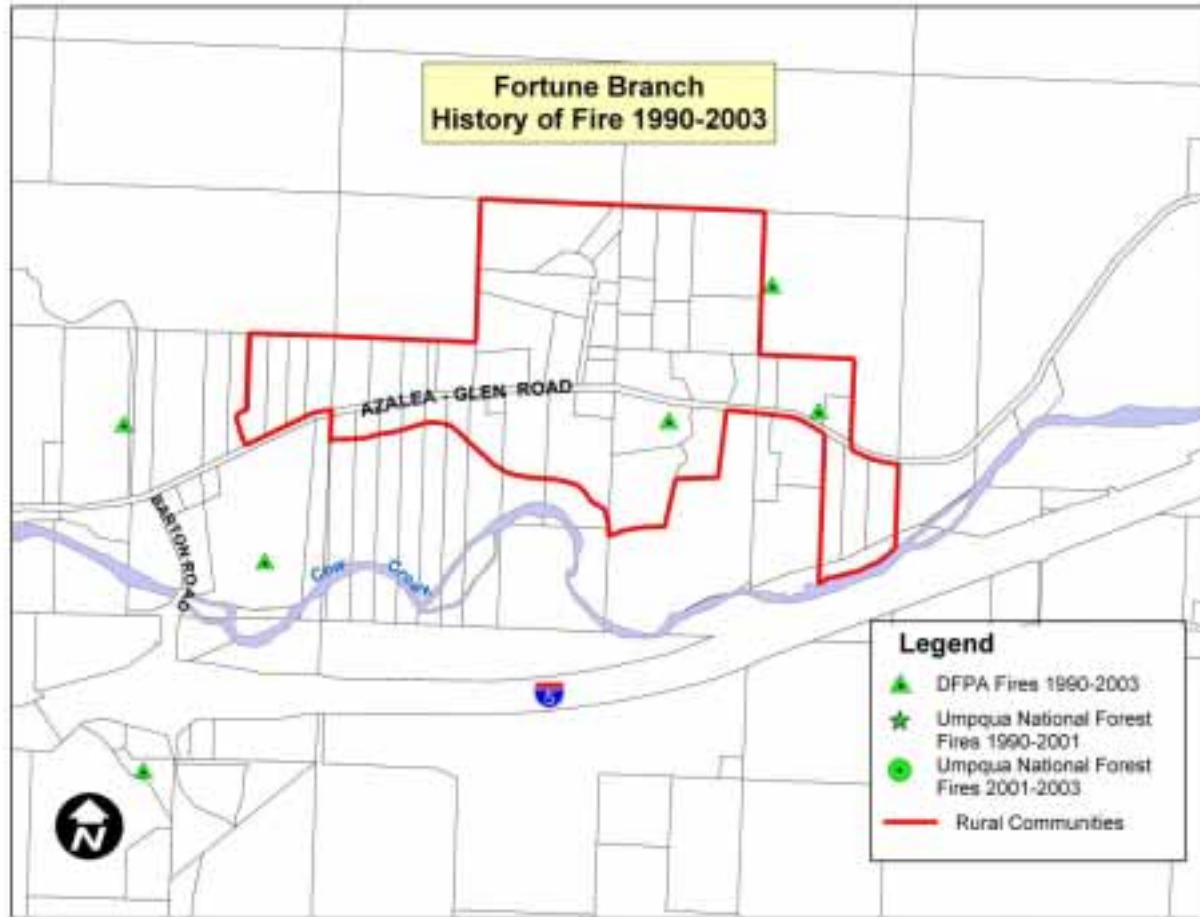
Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, Fortune Branch has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the south side of Azalea-Glen Road. There is CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial) zoned property in the center of the community boundary. Properties to the north of Azalea-Glen Road are zoned RR (Rural Residential -2). The lands surrounding Fortune Branch are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from Fortune Branch is handled via Azalea-Glen Road, which intersects Interstate 5 Southwest of the community at exit 83.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Azalea Rural Fire District services Fortune Branch. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

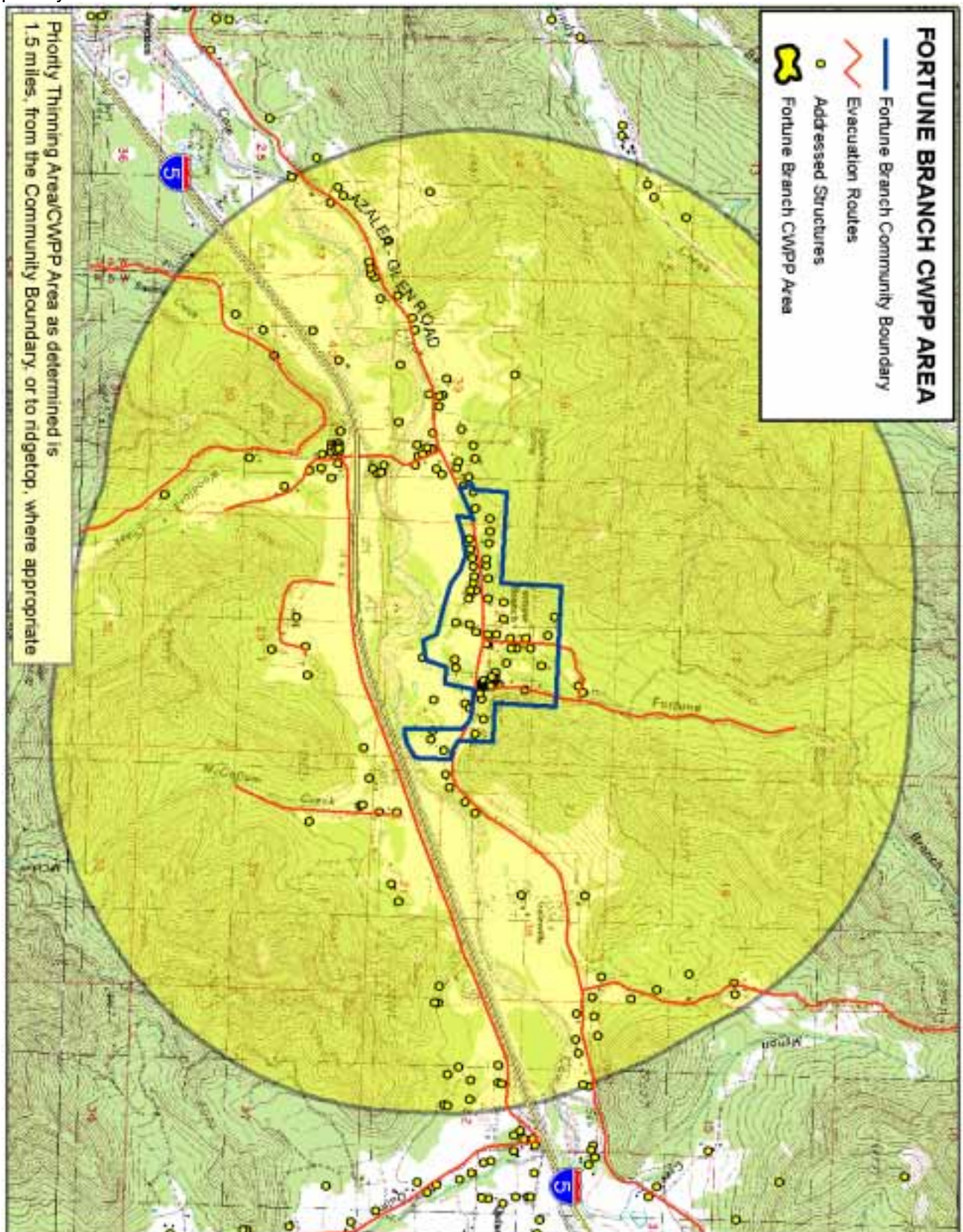
- 11 firefighters
- 1 Type 1 Class A structural engine
- 1 Type 2 Class A structural engine
- 1 Type 6 Wild land engine
- 2 Type 2 water tenders

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Azalea-Glen Road either Southwest towards Glendale, or Northeast towards Azalea.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Fortune Branch area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas concentrated in the rural community and areas adjacent to the east and west, narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary are to be thinned.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as “survivable space”.



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes

- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



2-3-05

Fred Merino
Chief, Azalea Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Jackson Creek

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Jackson Creek is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan Jackson Creek is located on South Umpqua Road, approximately 30 miles East from the intersection of Interstate 5.

Population

The population of Jackson Creek (Which may also figure into portions of the population of Tiller depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 70 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 64 addressed structures within the Jackson Creek Area (including structures to the north and south of the Rural Service Center boundary). The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and industrial structures.

Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, Jackson Creek has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the south side of South Umpqua Road, and southeastern banks of the South Umpqua River, and CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial) on the northern edge of the Road. The lands surrounding Jackson Creek are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), AW (Agriculture & Woodlot) and FF (Farm Forest).

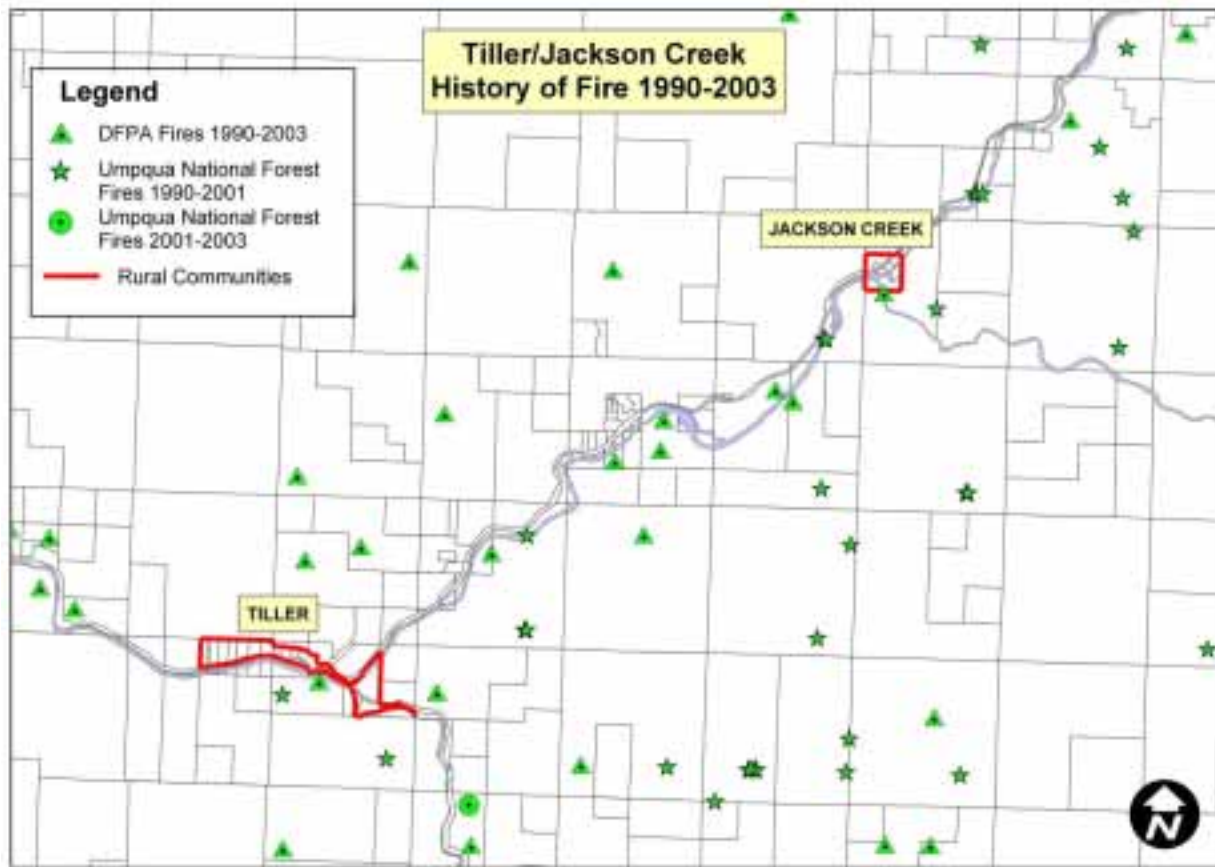
Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from Jackson Creek is handled via South Umpqua Road, which intersects Tiller Trail Highway at Tiller.



WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

Jackson Creek is serviced by Tiller Rural Fire District. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 10 firefighters
- 3 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 1 Type 6 wild land engine
- 1 Type 2 water tender
- 1 Type 3 water tender

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of South Umpqua Road South towards Tiller.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Jackson Creek area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas-in the community boundary, concentrated on north side of river, also east on Jackson Creek Road where homes and structures are located, as well as structures located to the south of the community on South Umpqua Road. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Escape routes for homes located north of South Umpqua Road, Dompier Creek Road and south of Jackson Creek Road to be thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as “survivable space”



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Rockv Mountain Research Station Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools

- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Kevin Kehoe

11-5-04

Kevin Kehoe,
Chief , Tiller Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Loon Lake

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Loon Lake is an unincorporated community undesignated by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Loon Lake is located on Loon Lake Road, approximately 24 miles south from the intersection of State Highway 38.

Population

The population of Loon Lake, according to the 2000 census, was approximately 28 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are 39 addressed structures within the Loon Lake Area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and industrial structures.

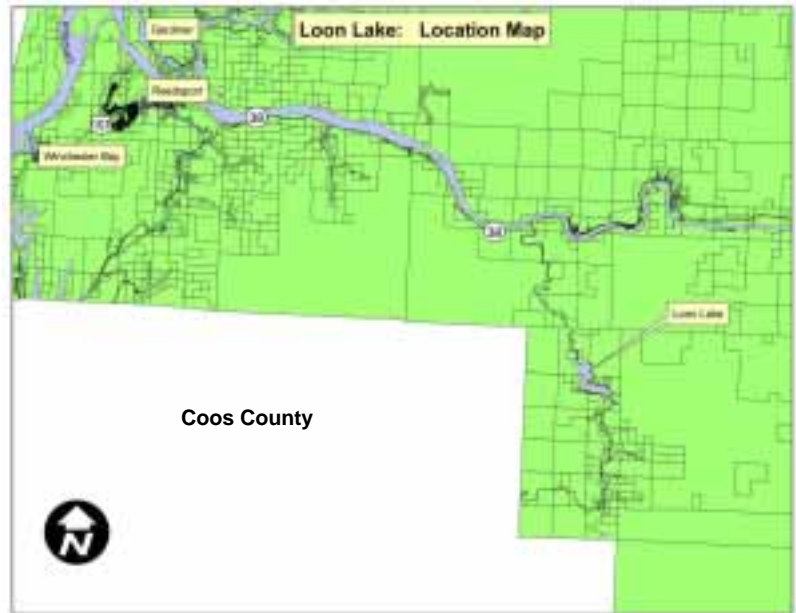
Loon Lake has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the south side of the lake, and CRE (Rural Commercial) on the northern edge of the lake. The lands surrounding Loon Lake are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing) and FF (Farm Forest).

Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from Loon Lake is handled primarily via Loon Lake Road, which intersects State Highway 38. The community is served to the south by Loon Lake Road to a locked gate at the south.

Critical Infrastructure

Because a large amount of Loon Lake Properties have boat-only access, critical infrastructure in Loon Lake includes docks and parking areas located on the Loon Lake Road side of the lake. Other infrastructure includes: a narrow bridge at north end of lake, and a locked gate at south end of gate.



WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History

Fire History information is from the Coos Fire Protection Information and includes all historic fires from the Coos District in the years from 1980-1999. Fires listed may be located outside of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Area.

Hunter Creek	138 acres	1980
Old Diggins	994 acres	1982
Brush Prairie	326 acres	1982
Burnt Mountain	145 acres	1985
Morgan Ridge	222 acres	1987
Brewster Rock	71 acres	1987
Graze Fires	736 acres	1987
Williams River	687 acres	1988
Willow Creek	200 acres	1988
Rock Creek	516 acres	1988
Whiskey Run	225 acres	1991
Humbug #2	177 acres	1991
Hudson Ridge	52 acres	1991
Joe Hall	145 acres	1993
China Creek	570 acres	1993
Myers Creek	110 acres	1993
Goat Rock	123 acres	1993
Tahkenitch	80 acres	1994
Whiskey Run	380 acres	1999

Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

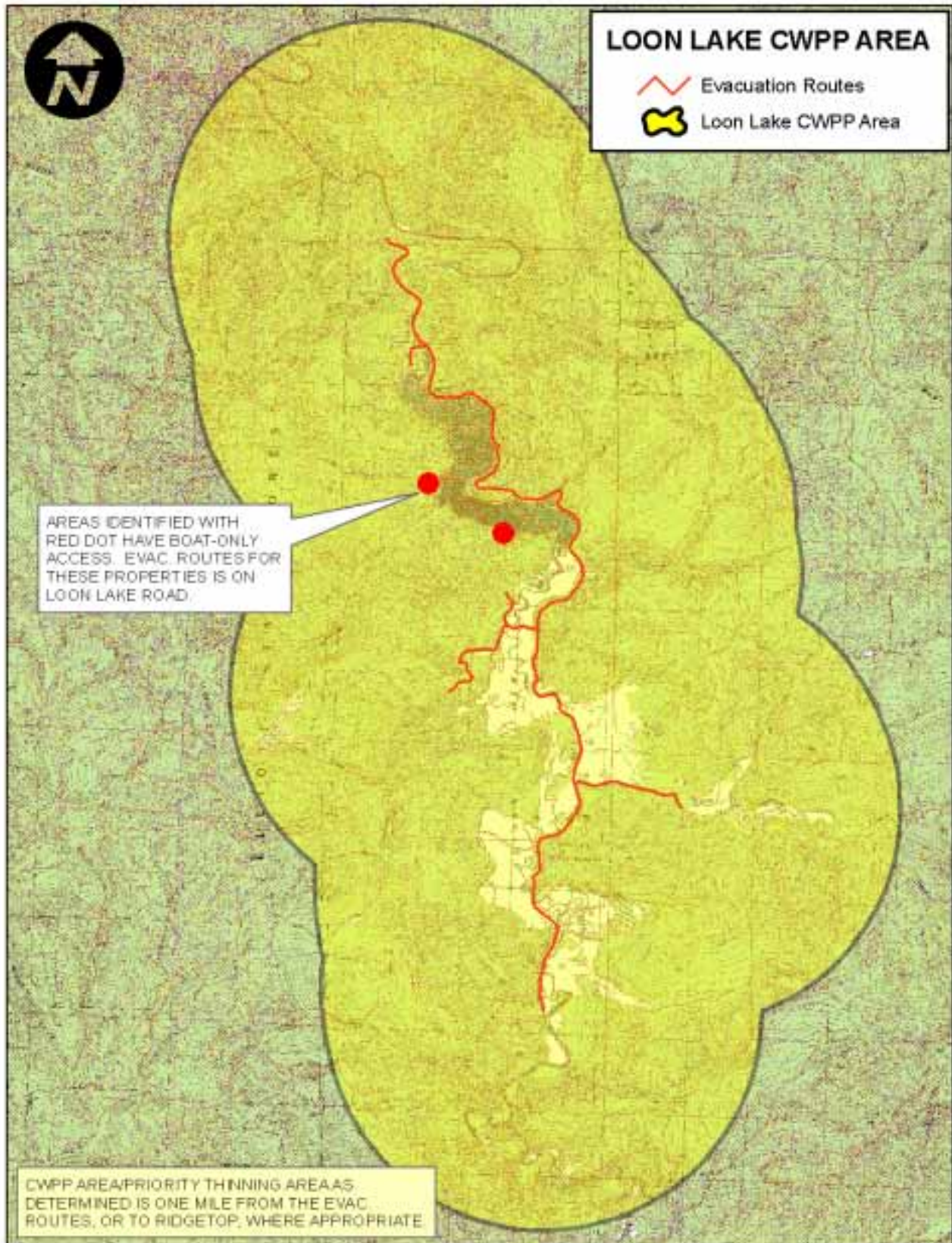
Loon Lake has no structure protection or a rural fire district. For areas outside of the rural fire district, the Coos Forest Patrol provides wildland fire protection, and Lower Umpqua Hospital provides medical assistance.

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Loon Lake Road North to Highway 38. In the event that the northern route was unusable, the evacuation would be southward on Loon Lake Road possible only if gate is unlocked. Departure to east on Soup Creek Road, or to west on Thousand Road into the Elliot State Forest

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Loon Lake area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas concentrated on north side of lake and boat access homes on the south side of Loon Lake. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Escape routes for homes located south of Loon Lake to be thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned where appropriate.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space"



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Rockv Mountain Research Station Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Coos Forest Protection Association hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



9/17/04

Mike Robison
District Manager
Coos Forest Protection Association

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Milo

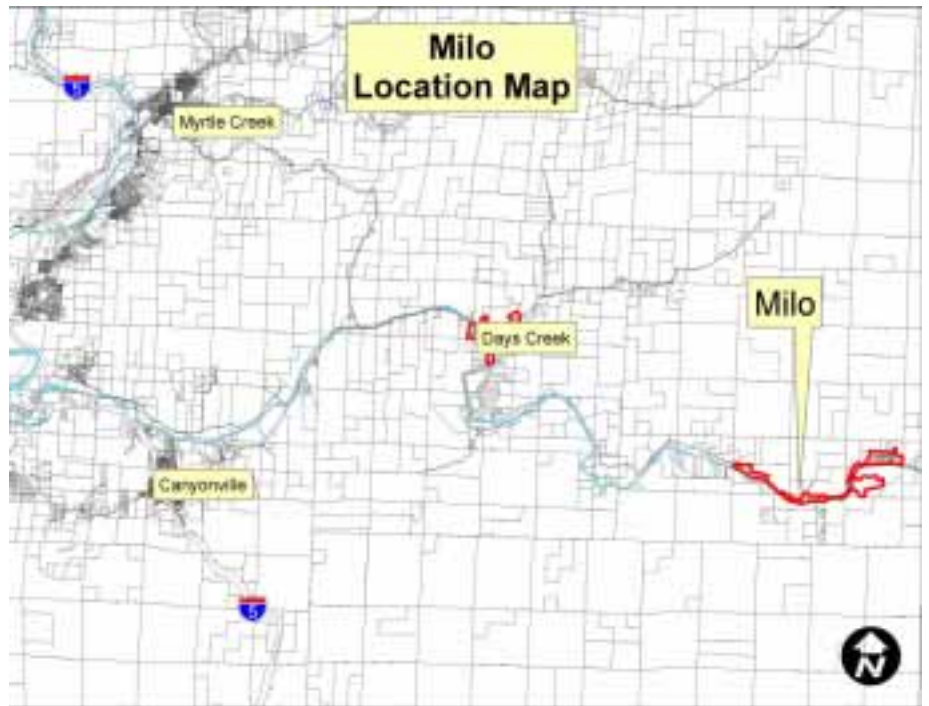
COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Milo is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Community by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Milo is located on Tiller Trail Highway, approximately 18 miles east from the intersection of Tiller Trail Highway in Canyonville.

Population

The approximate population of Milo (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Tiller Trail Highway depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 313 people.



Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 163 addressed structures within the Milo Area (including structures to the west, east and south of the Rural Community boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and school structures.

Within the Rural Community Boundary, the majority of Milo has zoning designations

of RR (Rural Residential 2) on the north side of Tiller Trail Highway, and to the southeast towards the Milo Adventist Academy. There is CRC (Rural Community Commercial) zoned property in the center of the community, south of Tiller Trail Highway. MRC (Rural Community Industrial) zoned properties are located to the southeast towards the Milo Adventist Academy. There are areas



zoned PR (Public Reserve) which contain the Milo Adventist Academy. Properties surrounding the community are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

Transportation

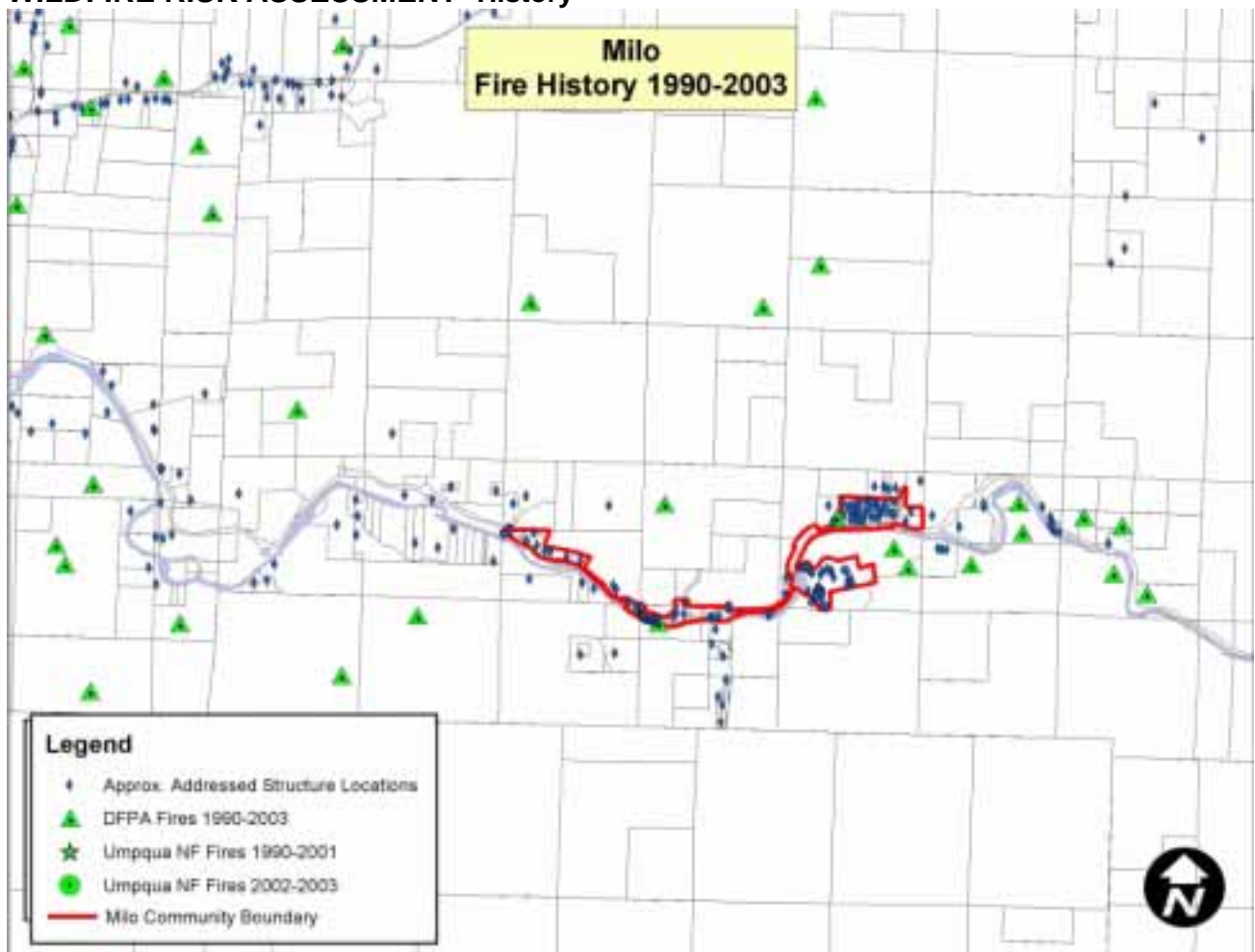
Roads: Transportation to and from Milo is handled via Tiller Trail Highway, which intersects the City of Canyonville of the community approximately 18 miles west of Milo.

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure in Milo includes the following:

- Milo Adventist School
- Wooden bridge over South Umpqua River which connects Tiller Trail Highway to residential properties and to the Milo Adventist School
- Fire station located west of Tiller Trail Highway
- Power line which intersects the community

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Milo Rural Fire District services the community of Milo. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 8 firefighters
- 2 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 2 Type 1 water tenders
- 1 Rescue Vehicle

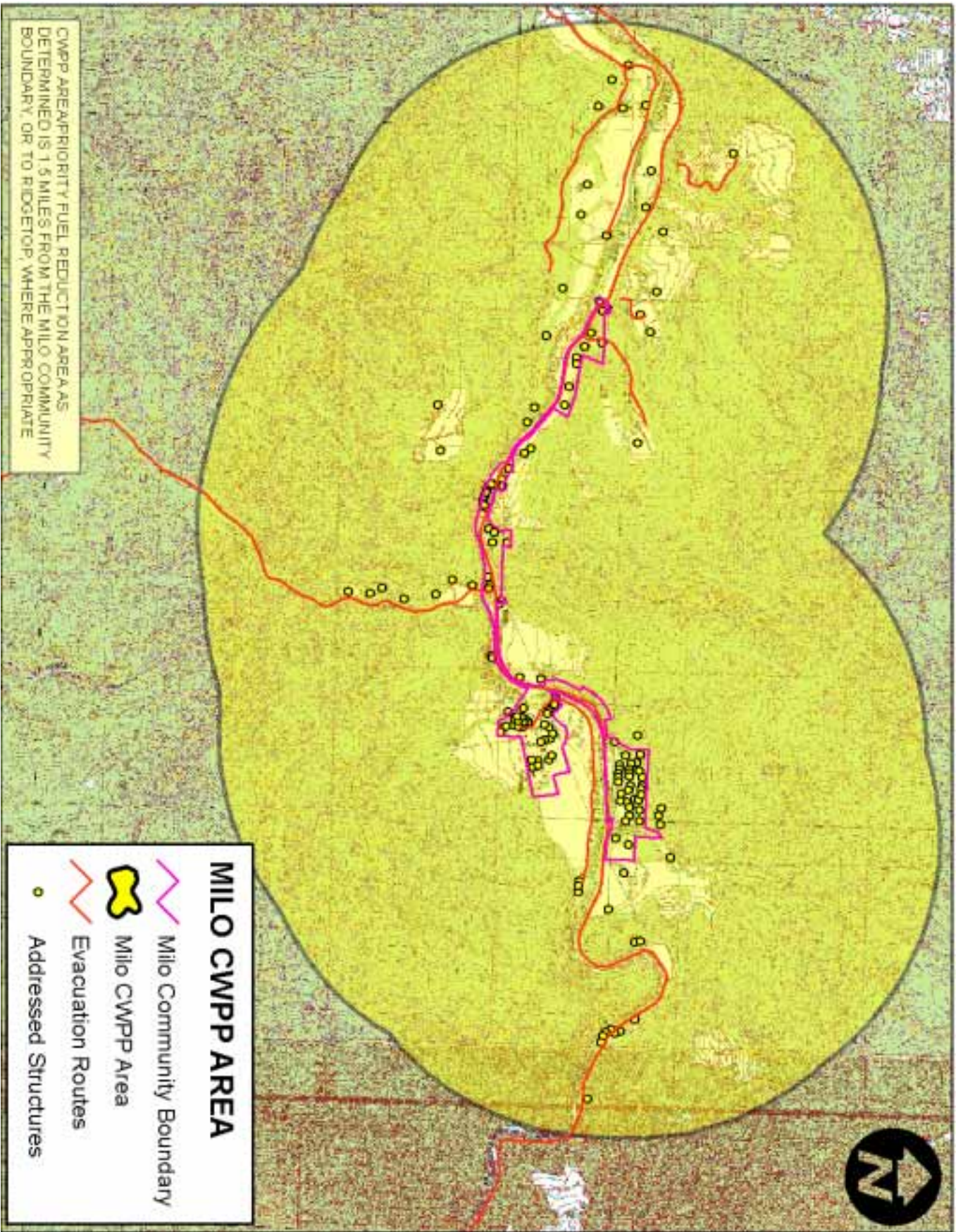
Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville, or secondarily use Tiller Trail Highway eastward towards Tiller.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Milo area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION MAP



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas- concentrated in the Rural Community, as well as homesites located to the south, east and west of the Rural Community boundary. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Maintain and enhance escape routes for homes located south, east and west of the Community Boundary to be thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space"



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

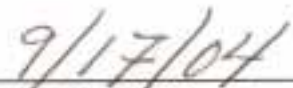
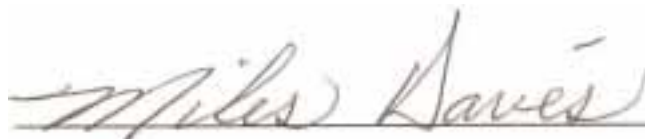
Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Miles Davis
Chief
Milo Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: **Nonpareil**

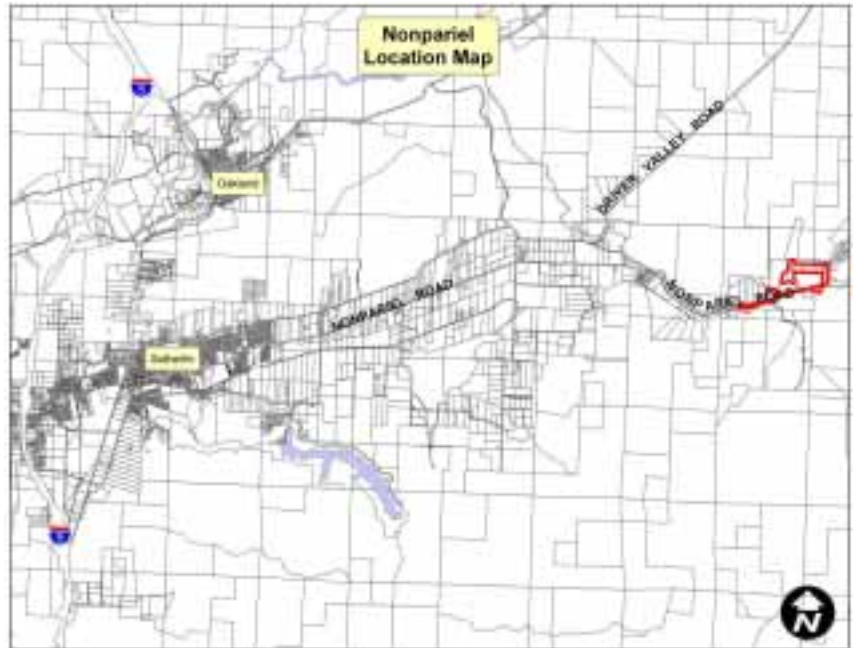
COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Nonpareil is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Nonpareil is located on Nonpareil Road, approximately 9 Miles east from the intersection of Interstate 5 exit 136.

Population

The approximate population of Nonpareil (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the west on Nonpareil Road depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 202 people.



Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 160 addressed structures within the Nonpareil Area (including structures to the west of the Rural Service Center boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures.

Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, the majority of Nonpareil has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the north side of Nonpareil Road. There is CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial) zoned property south of the road. Properties surrounding the community and to the west are 5R (Rural Residential 5), and are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).



Transportation

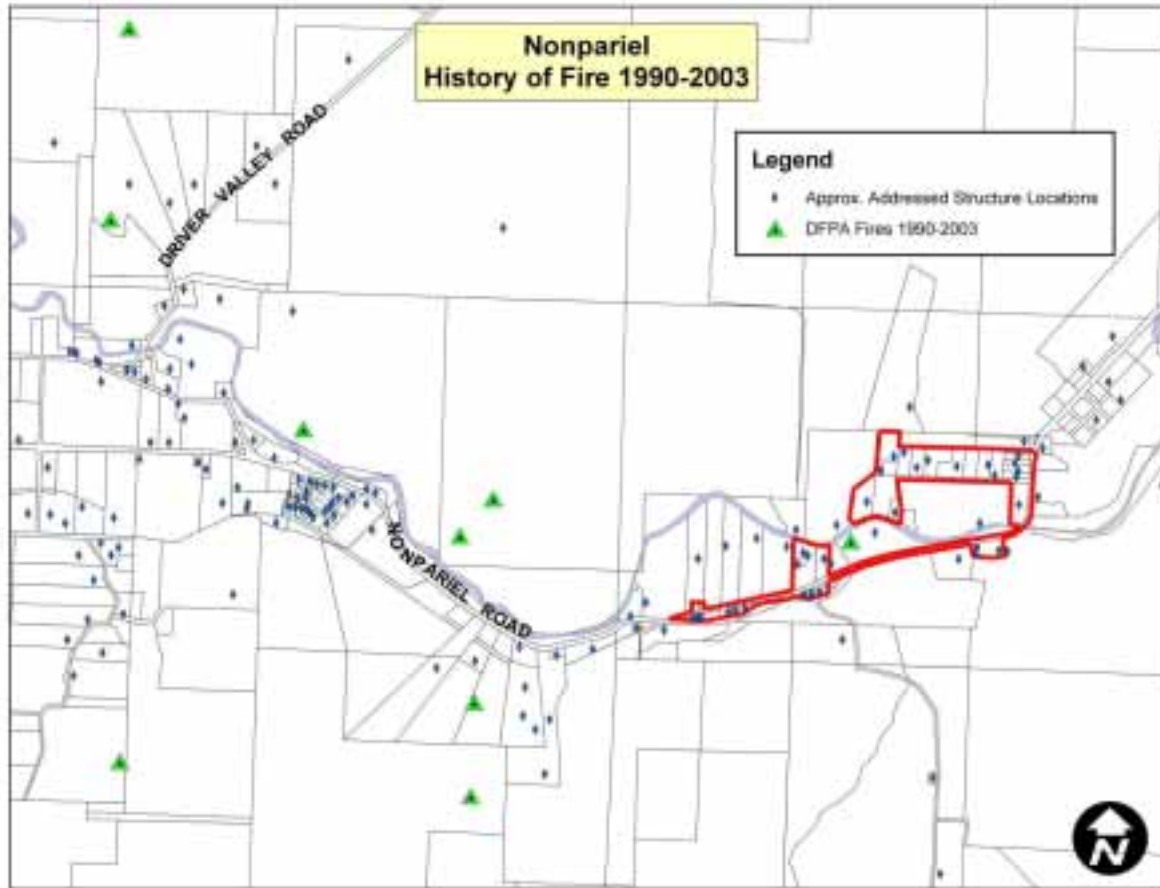
Roads: Transportation to and from Nonpareil is handled via Nonpareil Road, which intersects Interstate 5 west of the community at exit 136 in Sutherlin.

Critical Infrastructure

Located just outside the Rural Service Center Boundary, there is a water facility for the City of Sutherlin, as well as the Fair Oaks Rural Fire District Station. Another critical infrastructure point is the bridge over Calapooya Creek near the western boundary on Nonpareil Road.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Fair Oaks Rural Fire District services Nonpareil. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

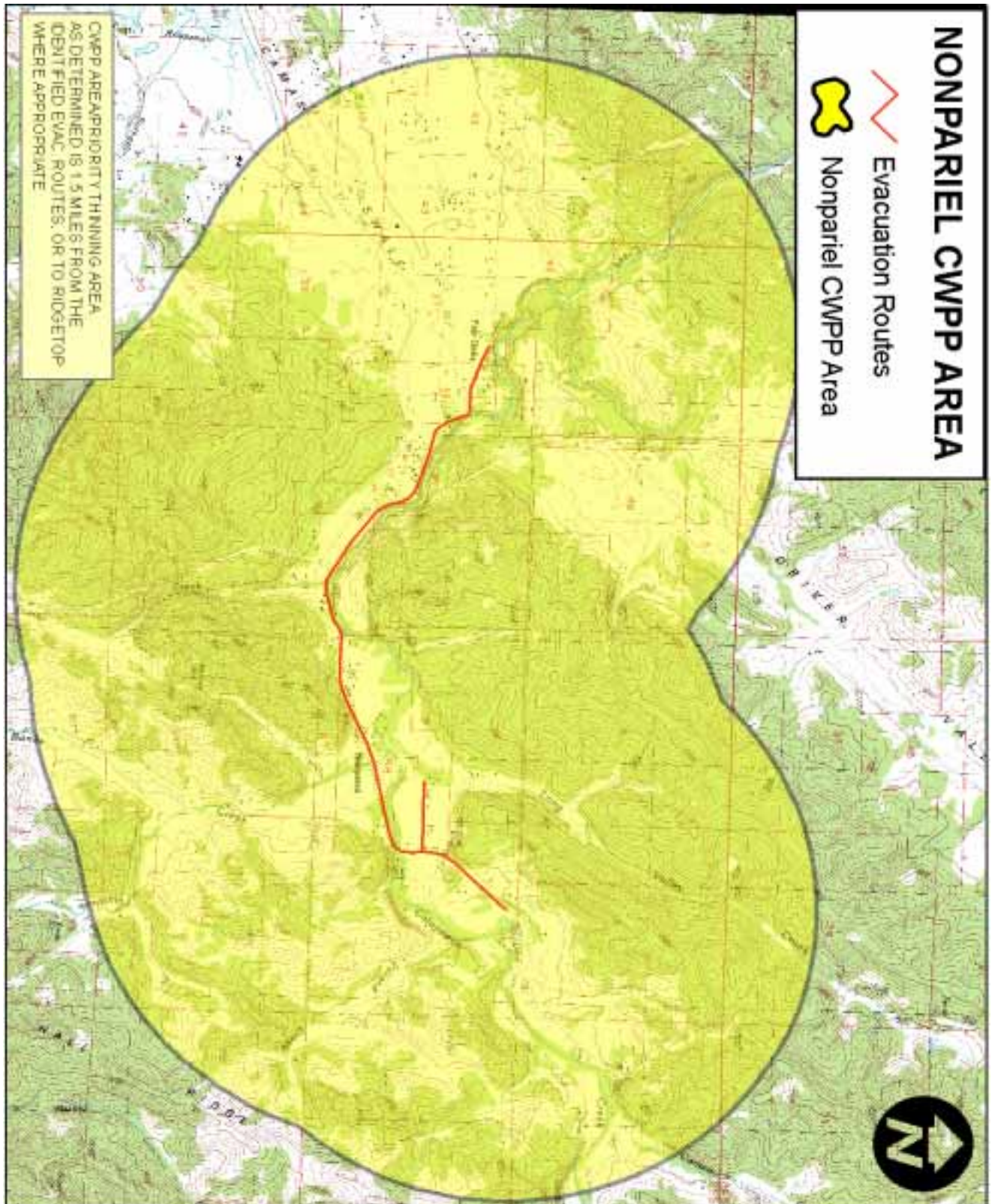
- 22 firefighters
- 3 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 3 Type 6 Wild land engines
- 2 Type 1 water tenders
- 1 Rescue vehicle

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Nonpareil Road westward towards Sutherlin, or secondarily Nonpareil Road west.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Nonpareil area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas- concentrated in the rural community, and home sites located to the west and east on Nonpareil Road. Thinning 300' around structures and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Clear and thin escape routes for homes identified in the priority fuel reduction area.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space".



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Rocky Mountain Research Station. Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes

- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

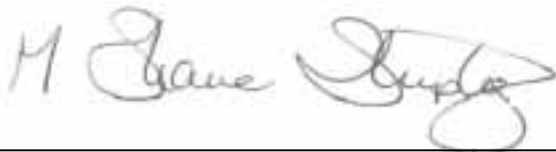
Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



11-04-04

Shane Shipley
Chief, Fair Oaks Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: North Fork

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

North Fork Location Map:

Location

North Fork is an unincorporated community designated as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. North Fork is located approximately 50 miles west on Lower Smith River Road from the intersection of Highway 101.



Population

The population of North Fork, according to the 2000 census, was approximately 37 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are 12 structures within the North Fork Community.

The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and industrial structures within the rural community. Outside of the community, there are 9 addressed structures, primarily houses.

North Fork is split almost in half with a land use designation of CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial),



which contains a mobile home park and a restaurant/bar/ service station. The rest of the rural community is zoned M2 (Medium Industrial). The lands surrounding North Fork are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing) and FF (Farm Forest).

Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from North Fork is handled primarily via Lower Smith River Road. Secondary entrance/egress is available on the west side of the community via Upper Smith River Road, which is primarily dirt/gravel until you exit the road in north of Drain. North Fork Smith River Road continues to Mapleton on USFS gravel roads.

Critical Infrastructure

The bridge across North Fork of Smith River on Lower Smith River Road was identified by the CWPP Core team as an important infrastructure point for ingress and egress of the community in an emergency.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History

Fire History information is from the Coos Fire Protection Information and includes all historic fires from the Coos District in the years from 1980-1999. Fires listed may be located outside of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Area.

- 1938 Smith River Fire - 28,239 acres
- 1951 Vincent Creek Fire - 28,165 acres
- 1966 Oxbow Fire - 43,000 acres

Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

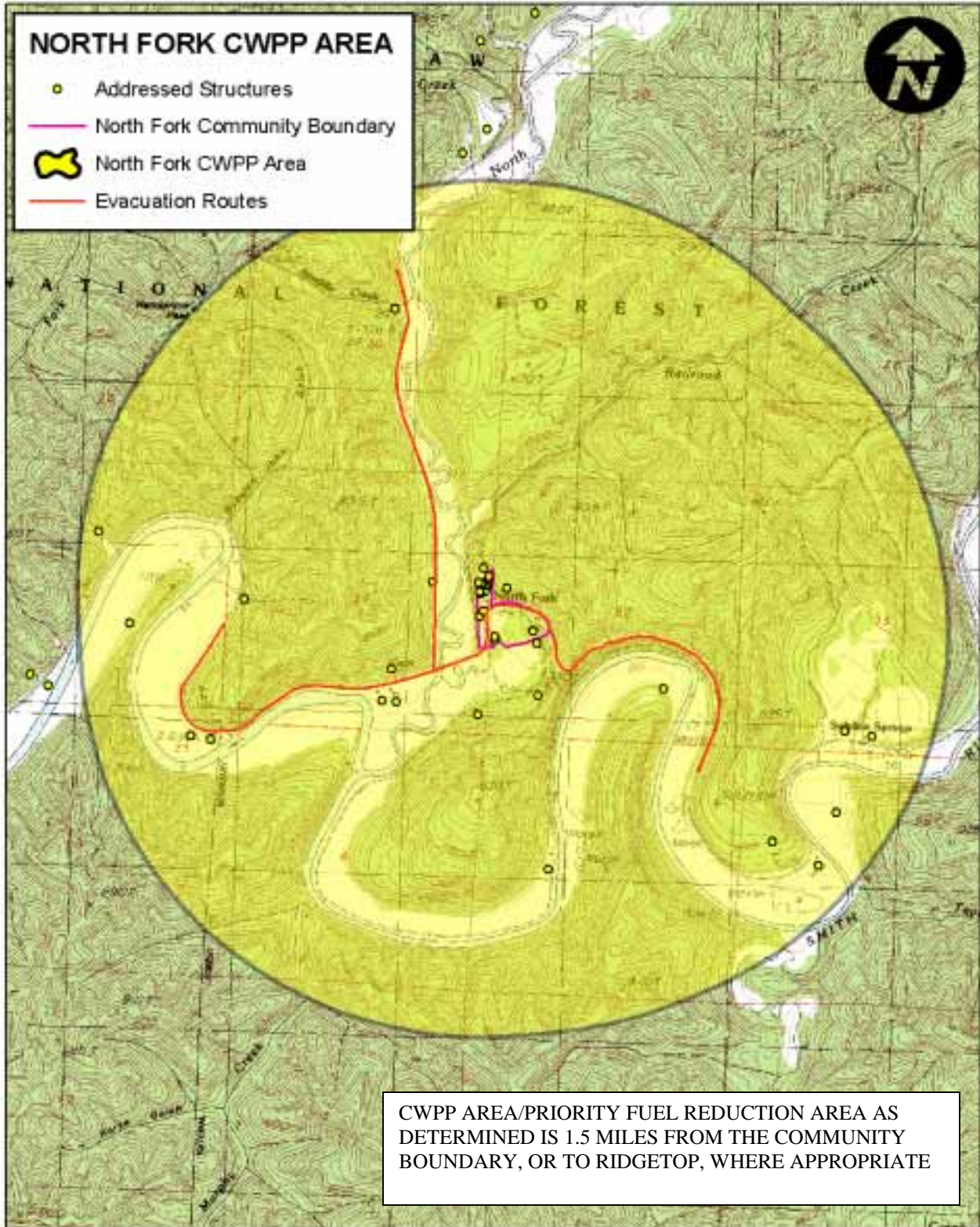
North Fork has no rural fire district. The West Lane District of the Oregon Department of Forestry provides wildland fire protection.

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Lower Smith River Road to flee to the west. In the event that the western route was unusable, the evacuation would be eastward on Upper Smith River Road and northward on North Fork Smith River Road.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the community of North Fork. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas concentrated in the Rural Community Boundary and west on Lower Smith River Road, where homes and structures are located. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Escape routes for homes located west of the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space"



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Western Lane District, Oregon Department of Forestry hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Rick Rogers

Western Lane District, Oregon Department of Forestry



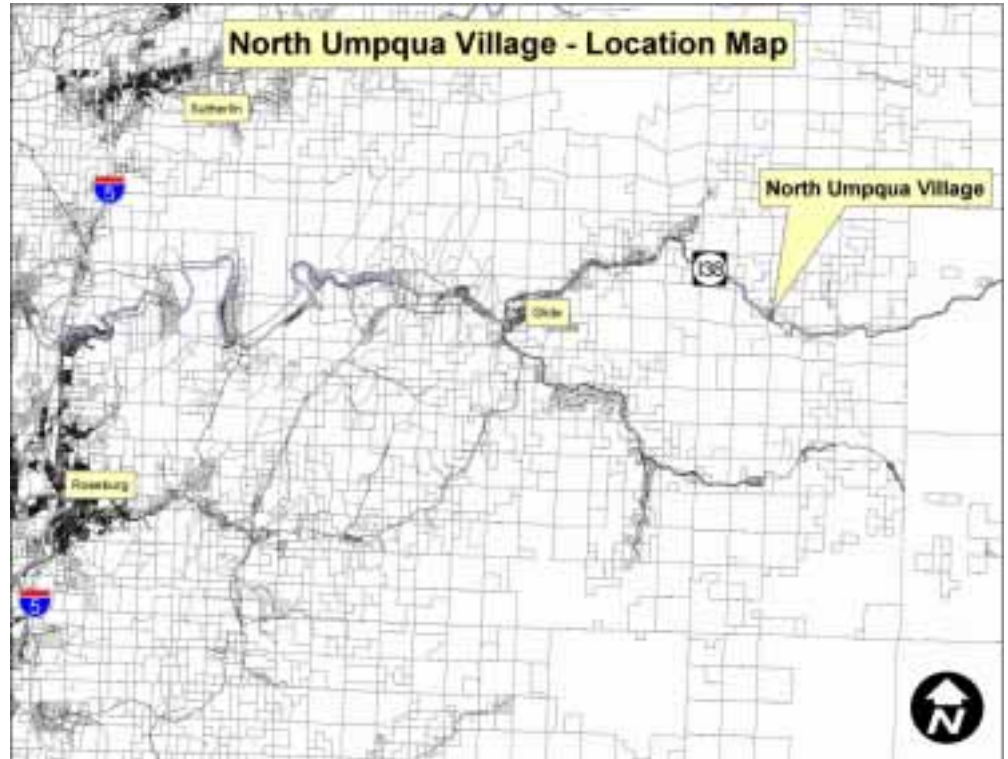
Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: North Umpqua Village

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

North Umpqua Village is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. North Umpqua Village is located on Highway 138, approximately 28 Miles east from the intersection of Interstate 5 exit 124 in Roseburg.



Population

The approximate population of North Umpqua Village (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Highway 138 depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 42 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 35 addressed structures within the North Umpqua Village Area (including structures to the east and west of the Rural Service Center boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures.



Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, the majority of North Umpqua Village has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5). There is CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial)

zoned property adjacent to Highway 138. Before the loop of Evergreen Lane there are some RR (Rural Residential 2) zoned properties. Other 5R Residential properties are located outside of the community boundary, eastward on Highway 138. Properties surrounding the community primarily zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), with some PR (Public Reserve) zoning on parks along the North Umpqua Corridor.

Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from North Umpqua Village is handled via Highway 138, which to the west intersects Interstate 5 west of the community at exit 124 in Roseburg and to the east heads towards Diamond Lake.

Critical Infrastructure

Powerlines intersect the Rural Service Center Boundary, which provide power to communities in the Umpqua Valley. Another critical infrastructure point is the escape route of Evergreen Lane, which would carry the majority of residential evacuees in the event of a wildfire. State Highway 138 is considered critical infrastructure for the economic value to Douglas County the east-west route provides.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

There is no structural fire protection servicing North Umpqua Village. Wildland Fire Protection is Through the Douglas Forest Protective Association and support by mutual aid agreements with the Umpqua National Forest and rural fire districts.

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route Evergreen Lane to Highway 138 and then either west towards Glide or east towards Diamond Lake.

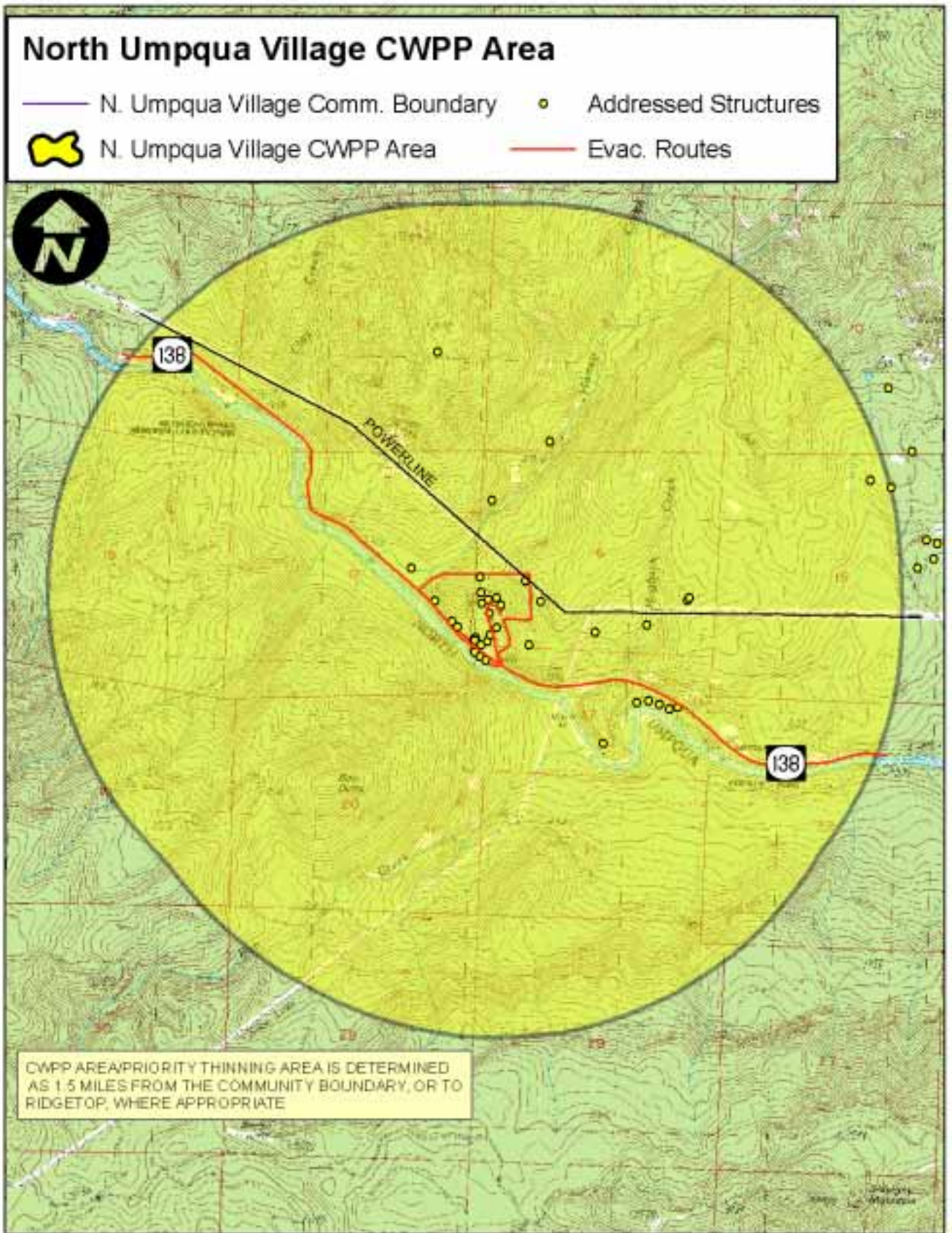
Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the North Umpqua Village area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

PRIORITY THINNING AREA/CWPP AREA MAP ON NEXT PAGE

North Umpqua Village CWPP Area

- N. Umpqua Village Comm. Boundary
- Addressed Structures
- 🐞 N. Umpqua Village CWPP Area
- Evac. Routes



CWPP AREA/PRIORITY THINNING AREA IS DETERMINED AS 1.5 MILES FROM THE COMMUNITY BOUNDARY, OR TO RIDGETOP, WHERE APPROPRIATE

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas concentrated in the Rural Service Center, and home sites located to the northeast of the Rural Service Center Boundary. Thinning 300' around structures and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Clear and thin escape routes for homes identified in the priority fuel reduction area. Maintain width and travel-ability of Evergreen Lane

Treatment Areas 3: Clear and thin areas outside of the Rural Service Center Boundary, as identified in the priority fuel reduction area.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space".



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes

- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Douglas Forest Protective Association hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Melvin Thornton

9/17/08

Melvin Thornton
District Manager
Douglas Forest Protective Association

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Susan Creek

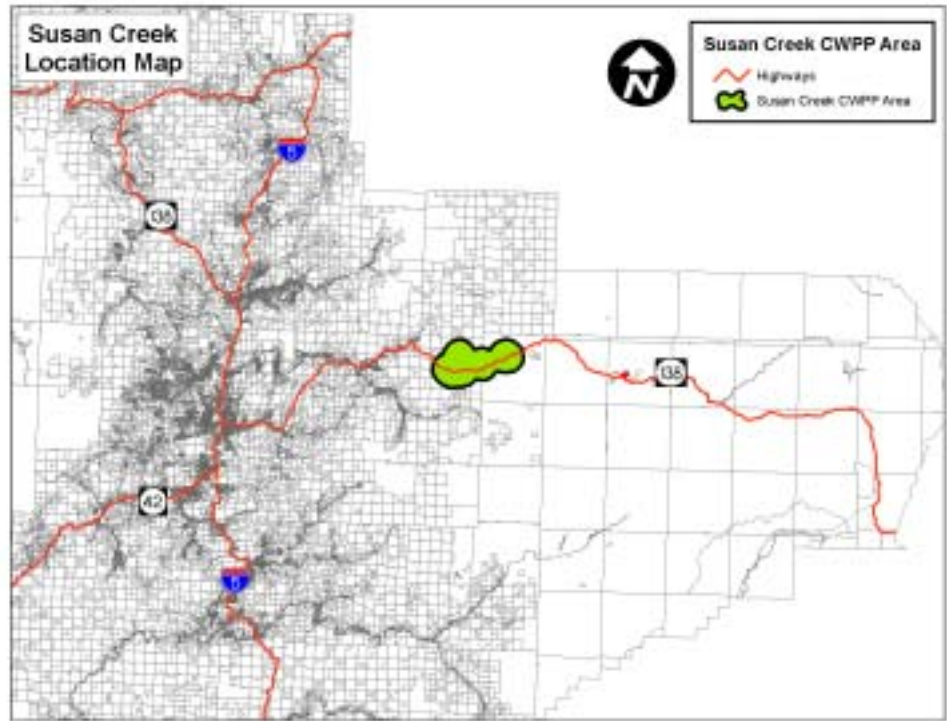
COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Susan Creek is a rural community in eastern Douglas County. Susan Creek is located on Highway 138; approximately 30 Miles east from the intersection of Interstate 5 exit 124 in Roseburg.

Population

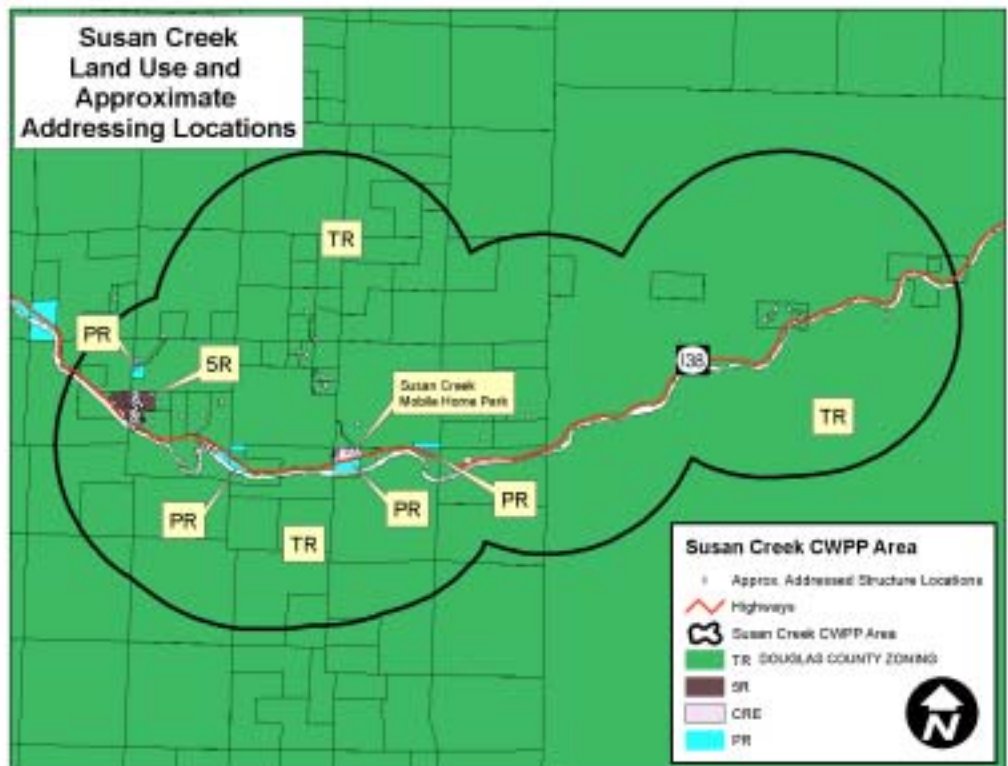
The approximate population of Susan Creek (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Highway 138 depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 88 people.



Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 27 addressed structures within the Susan Creek Area (including structures to the east and west on Highway 138 and homesites to the north. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures.

Within the Susan Creek Area, the majority of Susan Creek has the primary zoning designation of CRE (Rural Commercial), where the Susan Creek Mobile Home Park



is located. 5R Residential properties are located outside of the community boundary, westward on Highway 138. Properties surrounding the community primarily zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), which contains homesites north of Highway 138 and some PR (Public Reserve) zoning on parks along the North Umpqua Corridor. The majority of land in the Susan Creek CWPP Area is managed by the Umpqua National Forest.

Transportation

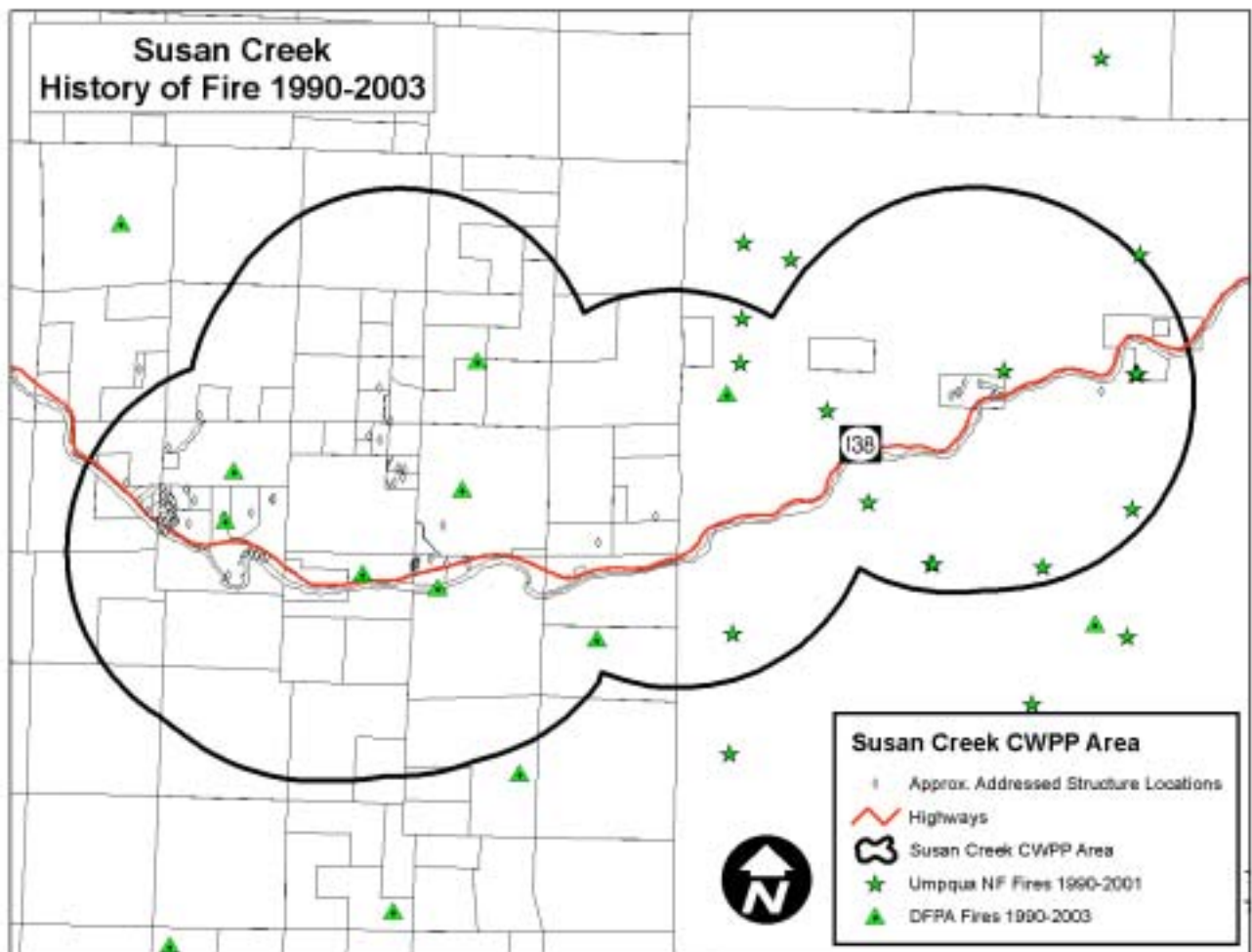
Roads: Transportation to and from Susan Creek is handled via Highway 138, which to the west intersects Interstate 5 west of the community at exit 124 in Roseburg and to the east heads towards Diamond Lake.

Critical Infrastructure

Powerlines run north on the community, which provide power to communities in the Umpqua Valley. Another critical infrastructure point is the southern escape route, which would carry residential evacuees from rural properties to the north in the event of a wildfire. Highway 138 was also identified as critical infrastructure because it is the only highway out of the area, as well as having high economic value for Douglas County.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

History



Emergency Equipment and Manpower Inventory

There is no Rural Fire District servicing the Susan Creek CWPP Area. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations by mutual aid.

The North Umpqua Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Susan Creek CWPP Area, with the following inventory:

1	20-person hand crew	1	Type 6 Engines
2	Type 4 Engines	2	Type 3 Engines
1	Water Tender		

Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry with 10 fire suppression crews, wildland fire engines ranging from 200 to 3,000 gallons, three bulldozers, and a fire suppression helicopter.

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Highway 138 and then west towards Glide. Homes to the north of Highway 138 would utilize Susan Creek Road and Star Mountain Road to Highway 138.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Susan Creek area based on the following criteria: using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types.

For areas falling outside of the community boundary, it was the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team's conclusion that the most efficient way to identify fuel reduction areas of concern in the Umpqua National Forest was to Utilize Wildland Urban Interface Areas previously mapped by The USFS.

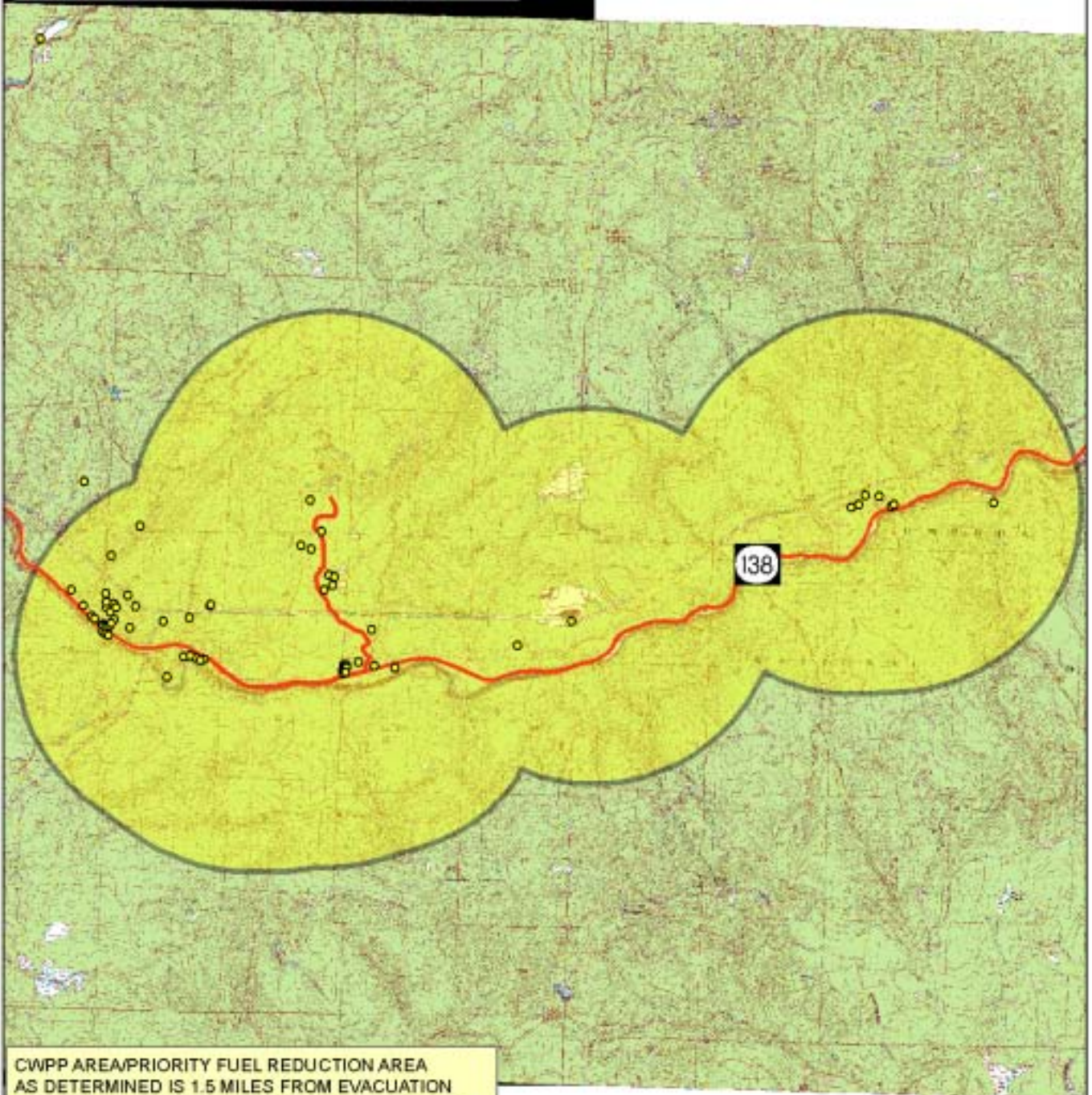
Guidance provided in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy of the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and the Umpqua National Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan, in addition to the designation of Communities at Risk in the Federal Register, directed the designation of the Wildland Urban Interface Areas included in this CWPP.

On occasion, based on topography, the Priority Fuel Reduction Area may be in excess of the CWPP fuel reduction area, this decision will be made based on fire suppression and resource management tactics and determined in the field, The Core Team identified that the area should be defined as "to ridgetop" for resource management and fire fighting. The following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

SEE PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION/CWPP AREA MAP ON NEXT PAGE

SUSAN CREEK CWPP AREA

- Addressed Structures
- Evacuation Routes
- ☞ Susan Creek CWPP Area



CWPP AREA/PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA AS DETERMINED IS 1.5 MILES FROM EVACUATION ROUTES, OR TO RIDGETOP, WHERE APPROPRIATE. CWPP AREA FOLLOWS USFS WUI AREA ON WESTERN EDGE OF CWPP AREA

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas. Thinning 300' around structures and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Clear and thin escape routes for homes identified in the priority fuel reduction area. Maintain width and travel-ability of Susan Creek Road and Star Mountain Road

Treatment Areas 3: Thinning in areas identified in the priority fuel reduction area.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core Team, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space".



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Rockv Mountain Research Station Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes

- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Douglas Forest Protective Association hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Melvin Thornton *9/17/04*

Melvin Thornton Date
 District Manager
 Douglas Forest Protective Association

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Umpqua National Forest hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

James Caplan *1/17/06*

James Caplan Date
 Forest Supervisor, Umpqua National Forest

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Tiller

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Tiller is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Community by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Tiller is located on Tiller Trail Highway, approximately 25 miles east from the intersection of Tiller Trail Highway in Canyonville.

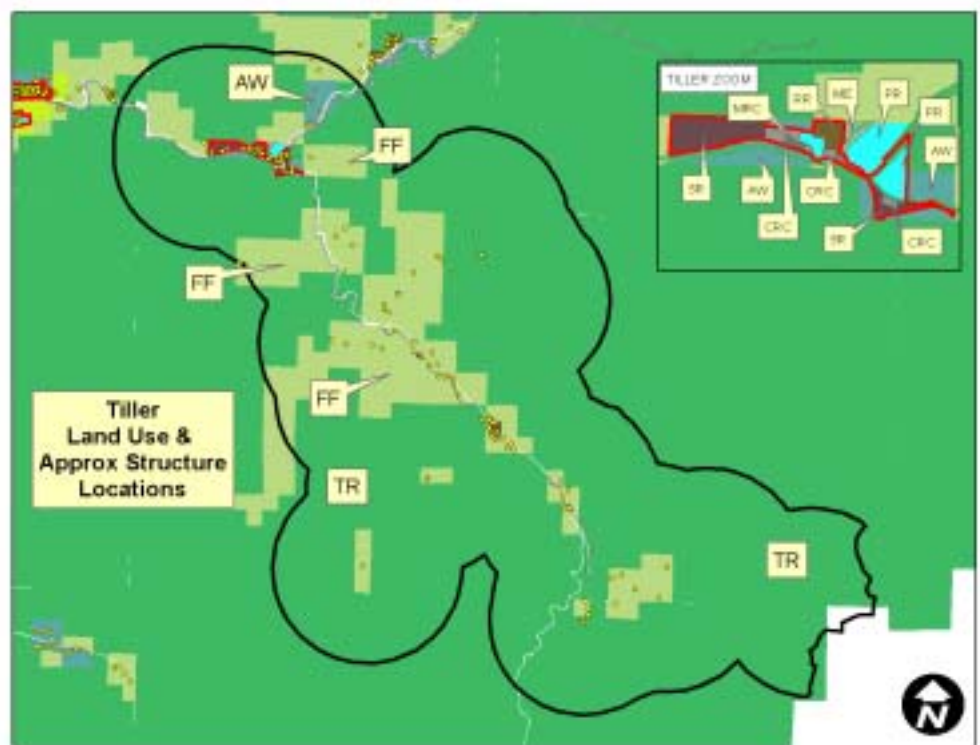
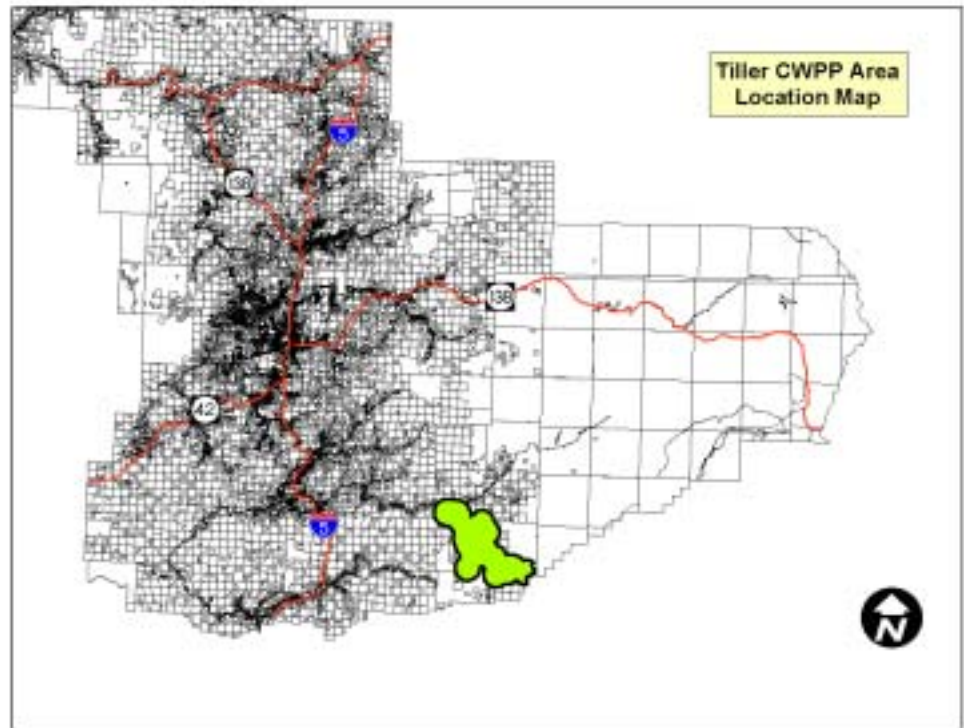
Population

The approximate population of Tiller (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Tiller Trail Highway depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 57 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 52 addressed structures within the Tiller Area (including structures to the west and northeast of the Rural Community boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and US Forest Service structures.

Within the Rural Community Boundary, the majority of Tiller has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the north side of Tiller Trail Highway, and to the southeast on Tiller Trail Highway as you cross the South Umpqua River. There is CRC (Rural



Community Commercial) zoned property in the north and southeast areas of the community. MRC (Rural Community Industrial) zoned properties are located north of Tiller Trail Highway in the Rural Community. There are areas zoned PR (Public Reserve) which contain the US Forest Service Ranger Station in the community also. Properties surrounding the community and to the west are RR (Rural Residential 2), and are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). Much of the area surrounding Tiller to the northeast and southeast is Umpqua National Forest managed property.

Transportation

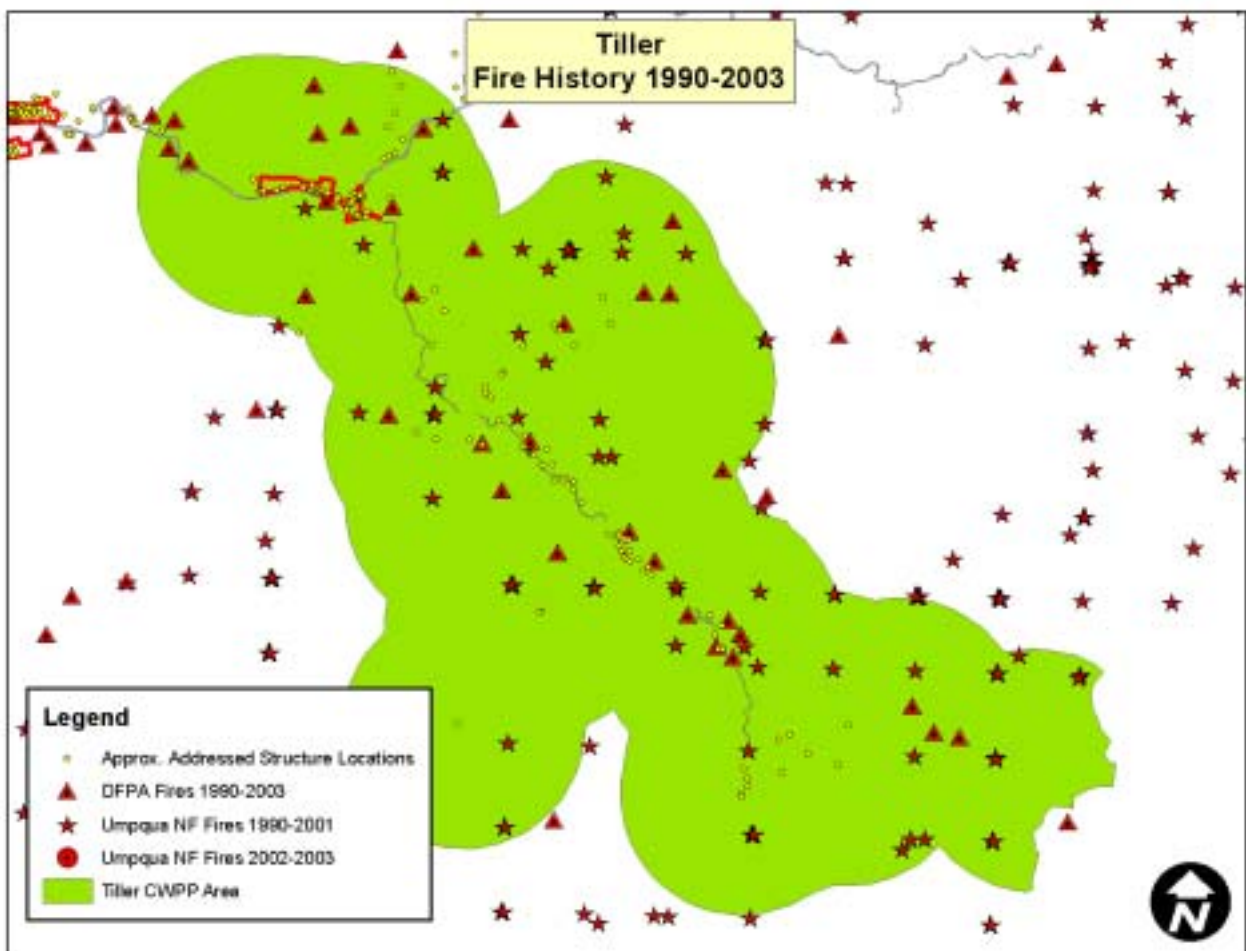
Roads: Transportation to and from Tiller is handled via Tiller Trail Highway, which intersects The City of Canyonville of the community approximately 25 miles west of Tiller. South Umpqua Road bears to the northeast and goes to the Rural Community of Jackson Creek a short distance away.

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure in Tiller includes the following:

- Tiller Rural Fire District Station
- Tiller Ranger District and other USFS Buildings
- Water Tower
- Bridge crossing South Umpqua River to the Ranger District and homes to the southeast
- Douglas County Repeater site located to the southeast of the Rural Community

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Tiller Rural Fire District services the community of Tiller. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 10 firefighters
- 3 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 1 Type 6 Wild land engine
- 1 Type 2 water tenders
- 1 Type 3 water tenders

Wildland Fire Protection outside of the fire district boundary is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations by mutual aid.

The Tiller Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Tiller CWPP Area, with the following inventory:

1	20-person hand crew	1	Type 6 Engines
4	Type 4 Engines	1	Water Tender

Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry with 10 fire suppression crews, wildland fire engines ranging from 200 to 3,000 gallons, three bulldozers, and a fire suppression helicopter.

Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville, or secondarily use Tiller Trail Highway southeast towards Jackson County.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

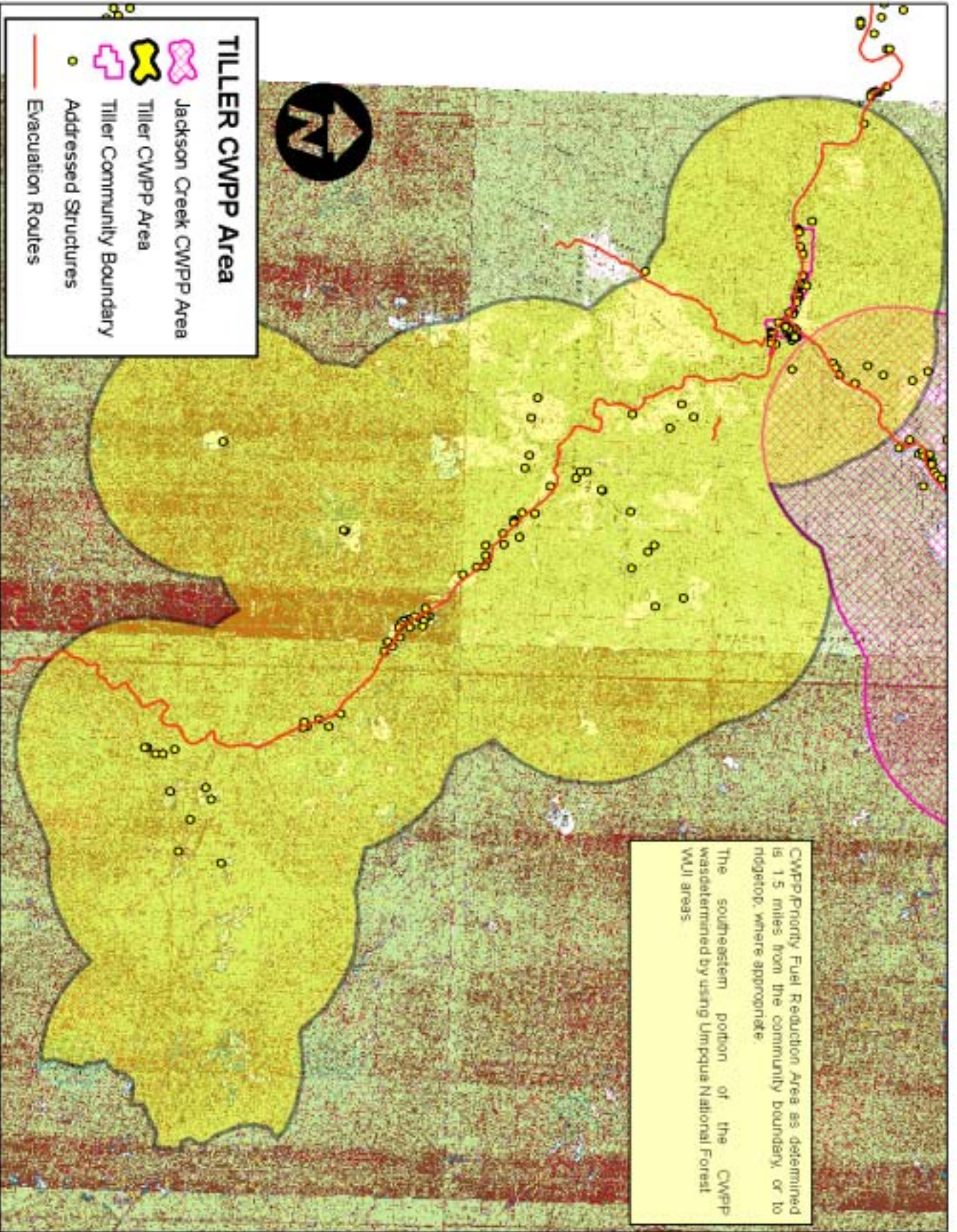
The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Tiller area based on the following criteria: using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types.

For areas falling outside of the community boundary, It was the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team’s conclusion that the most efficient way to identify fuel reduction areas of concern in the Umpqua National Forest was to Utilize Wildland Urban Interface Areas previously mapped by The USFS.

Guidance provided in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy of the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and the Umpqua National Forest’s Land and Resource Management Plan, in addition to the designation of Communities at Risk in the Federal Register, directed the designation of the Wildland Urban Interface Areas included in this CWPP.

On occasion, based on topography, the Priority Fuel Reduction Area may be in excess of the CWPP fuel reduction area, this decision will be made based on fire suppression and resource management tactics and determined in the field, The Core Team identified that the area should be defined as “to ridgetop” for resource management and fire fighting. The following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

SEE PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION/CWPP AREA MAP ON NEXT PAGE



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas- concentrated on north side of river and south of Tiller Trail Highway over the bridge, where majority of homes and structures are located. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Escape routes for homes located south of Tiller Ranger District south of Tiller Trail Highway over the bridge to be thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned towards the powerline to the north.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space"



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Kevin Kehoe

11-5-04

Kevin Kehoe
Chief of the Tiller Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Umpqua National Forest hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

James Caplan

1/17/06

James Caplan
Forest Supervisor, Umpqua National Forest

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Upper Olalla

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

Upper Olalla is a rural community in Douglas County. Upper Olalla is located on Olalla Road, Benedict Road, Ben Irving Road and Ireland Road, approximately 3 miles south of Tenmile on Benedict Road.

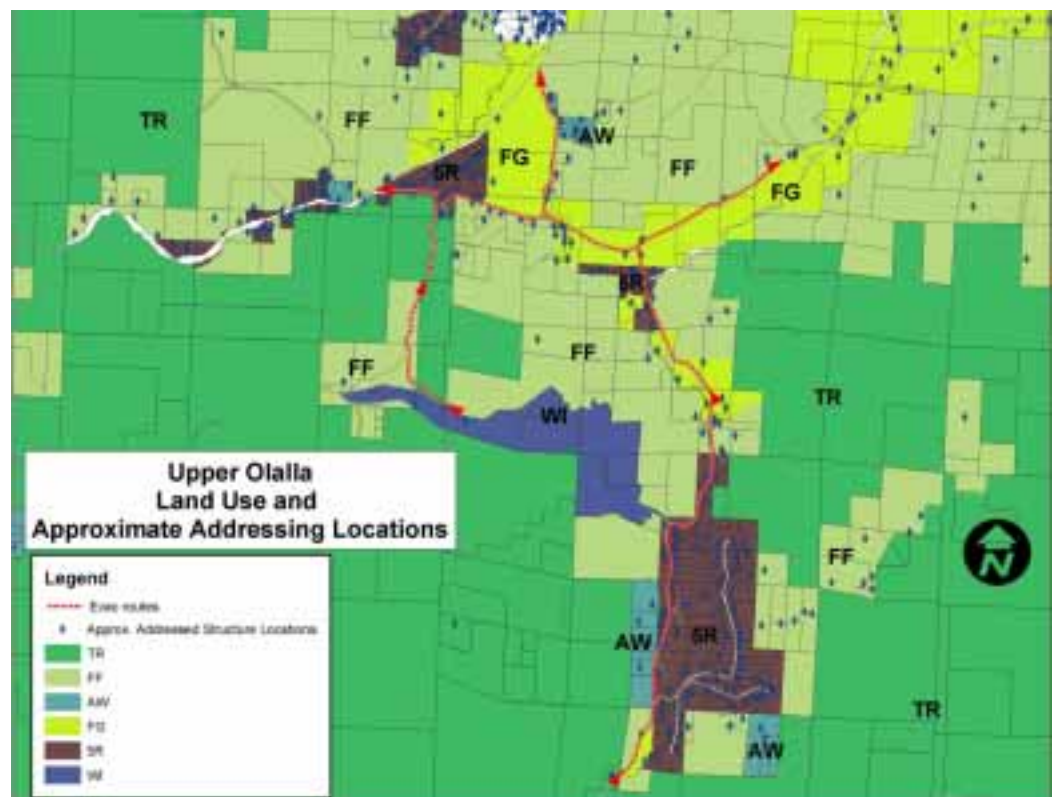
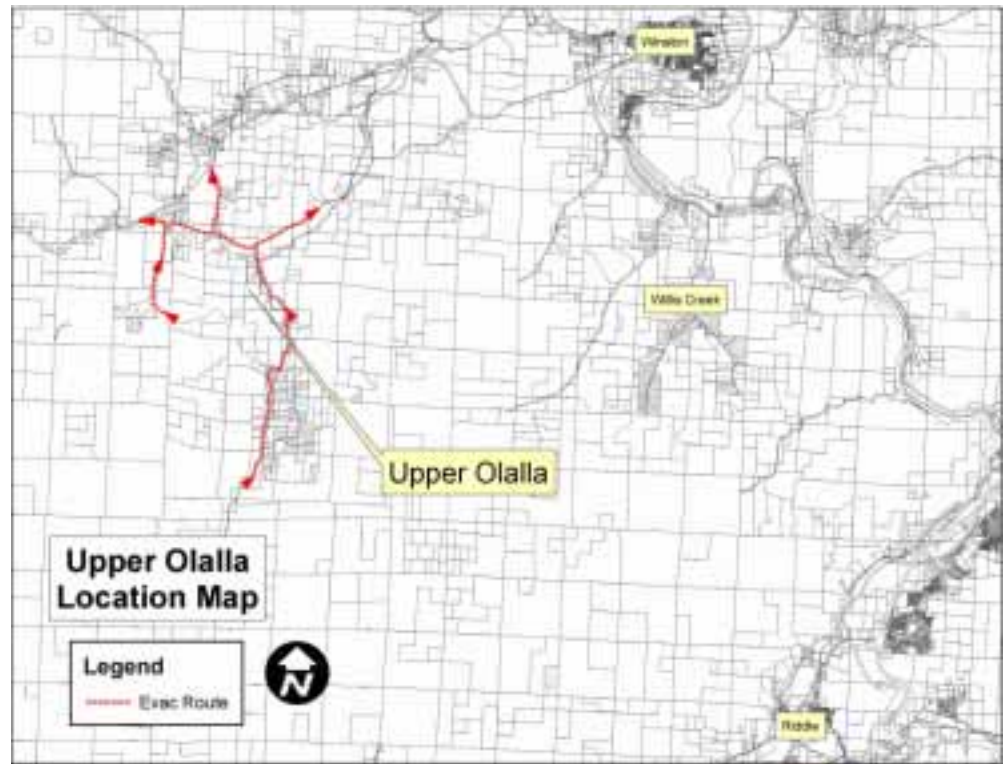
Population

The approximate population of Upper Olalla (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the north, south, east and west of the depicted evacuation routes depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 602 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 334 addressed structures within the Upper Olalla Area (including structures on Ireland and Benedict Road

and to the north and south on Olalla Road, towards Byron Creek Estates (the most populous area in Upper Olalla). The majority of these are homes.



Upper Olalla has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) along the lower parts of Olalla Road (Byron Creek Estates), and continuing up Olalla road to the intersection of Ireland Road and at the intersection of Benedict Road and Highway 42. Properties adjacent to the three roadways are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). The Ben Irving Reservoir area is zoned WI (Water Impoundment).

Transportation

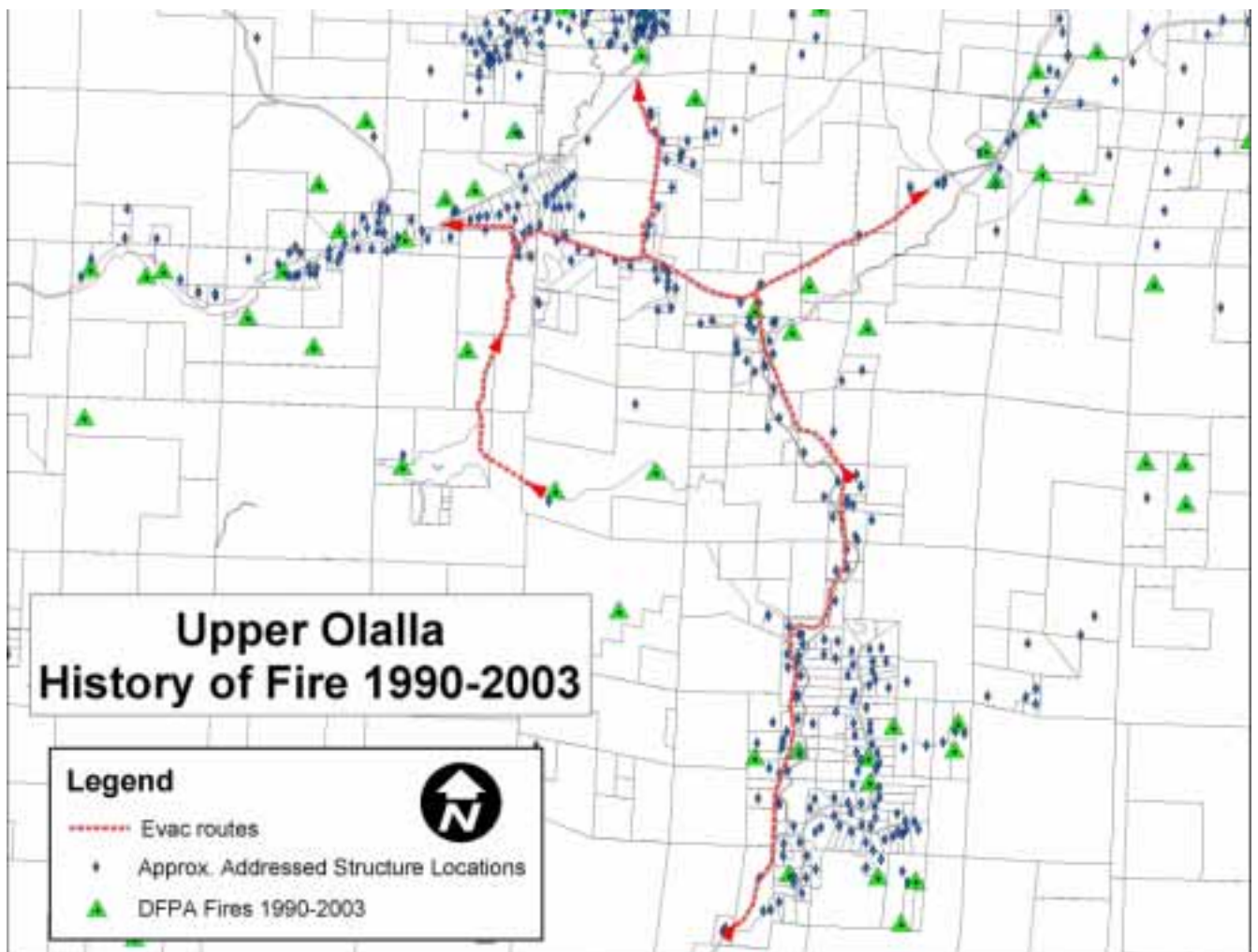
Roads: Transportation to and from Upper Olalla is handled via Highway 42 West from Winston to Ireland and Benedict Roads, and also on Olalla Road, which intersects Highway 42 closer to Winston.

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure in Upper Olalla includes the following identified by the Douglas Planning Advisory Committee and the CWPP Core Team:

- Critical bridge locations on Olalla Road (3) which would carry the mass of evacuees in a wildfire event
- Fire Station located near Byron Creek Estates
- Areas along evacuation routes that could be used as effective “safe zones” on evacuation routes in the event of wildfire

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Tenmile Rural Fire District services the community of Upper Olalla. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 23 firefighters
- 2 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 2 Type 6 Wild land engines
- 2 Type 2 water tenders
- 1 Rescue vehicle

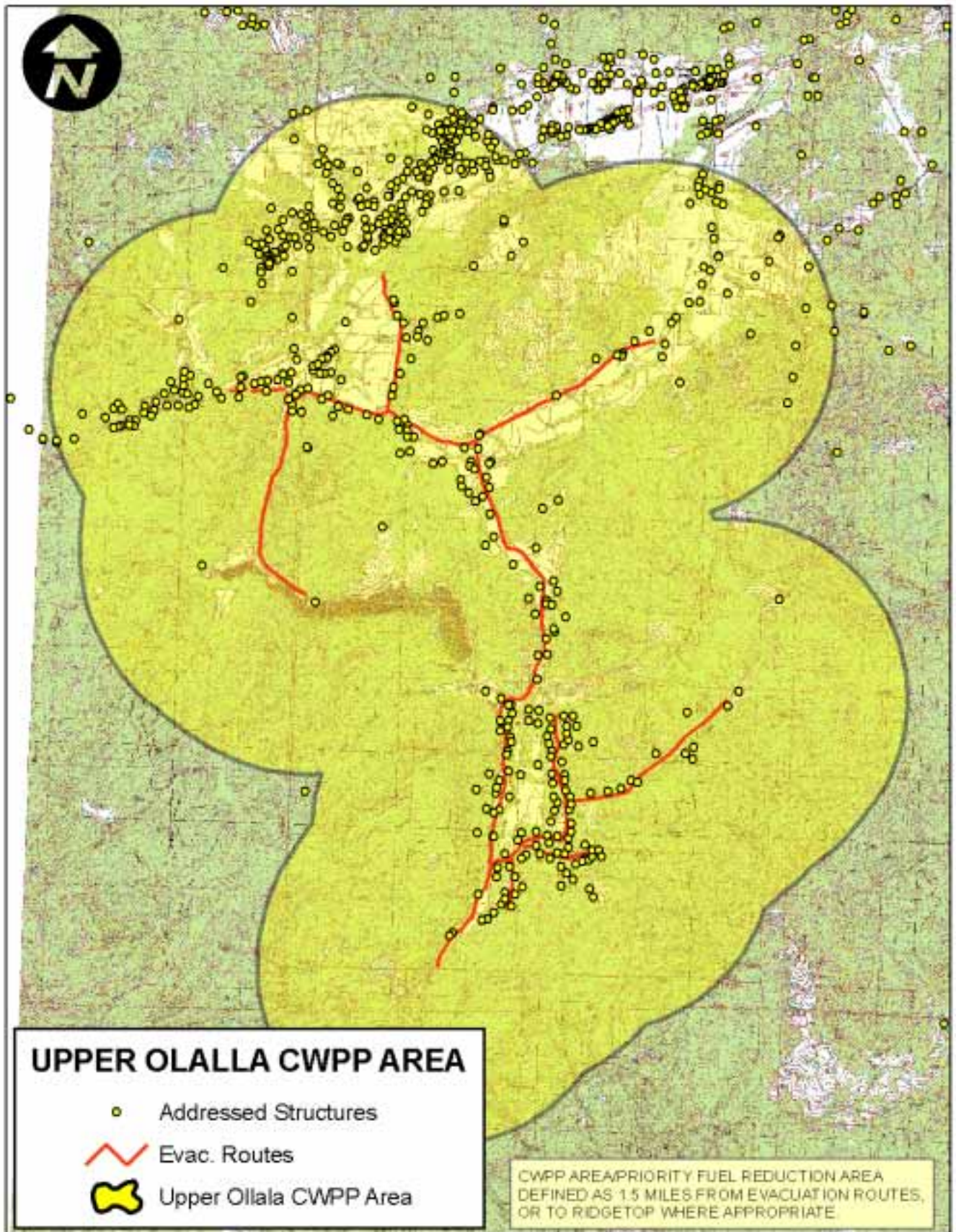
Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of Olalla Road north either towards Winston, or to Ireland Road towards Tenmile. Evacuees near Ben Irving Road would evacuate north on Ben Irving Road and towards Ireland Road.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Upper Olalla area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

SEE CWPP AREA/PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION MAP ON NEXT PAGE



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas- concentrated in the priority fuel reduction areas. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Maintain and enhance escape routes for homes to be thinned 300'. Develop cleared safe areas along escape routes

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space"



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



11-5-04

Mike Coffel
Chief, Tenmile Rural Fire Protection District

Date

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Willis Creek

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

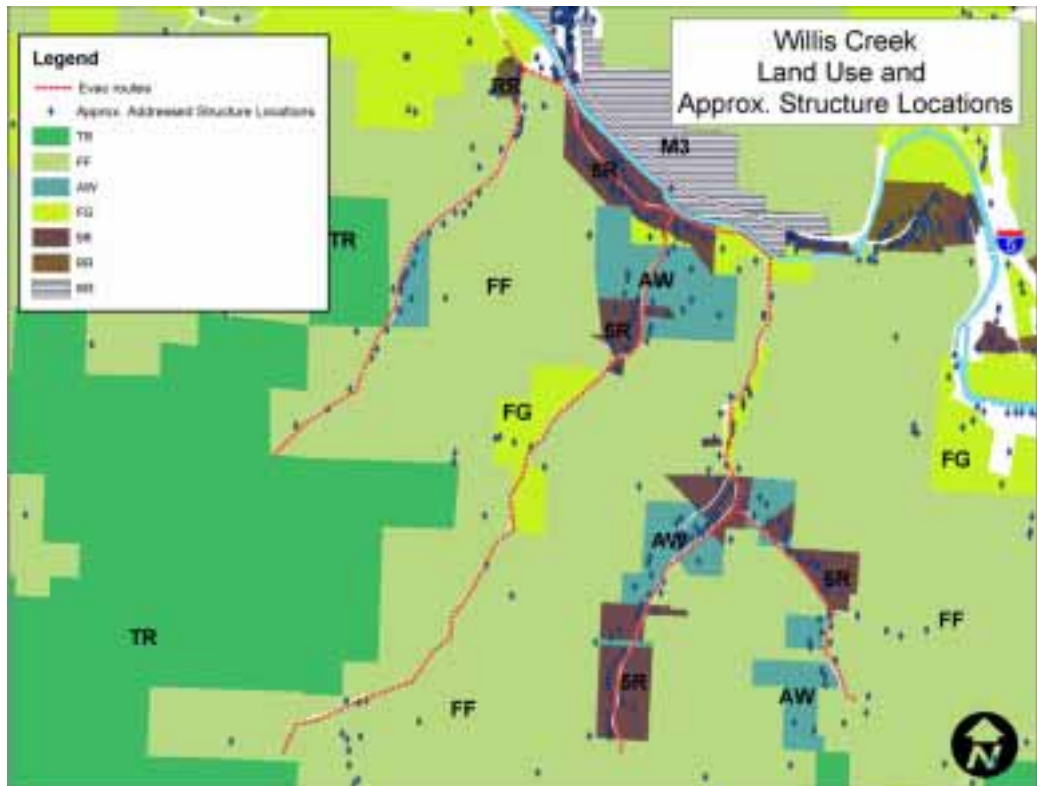
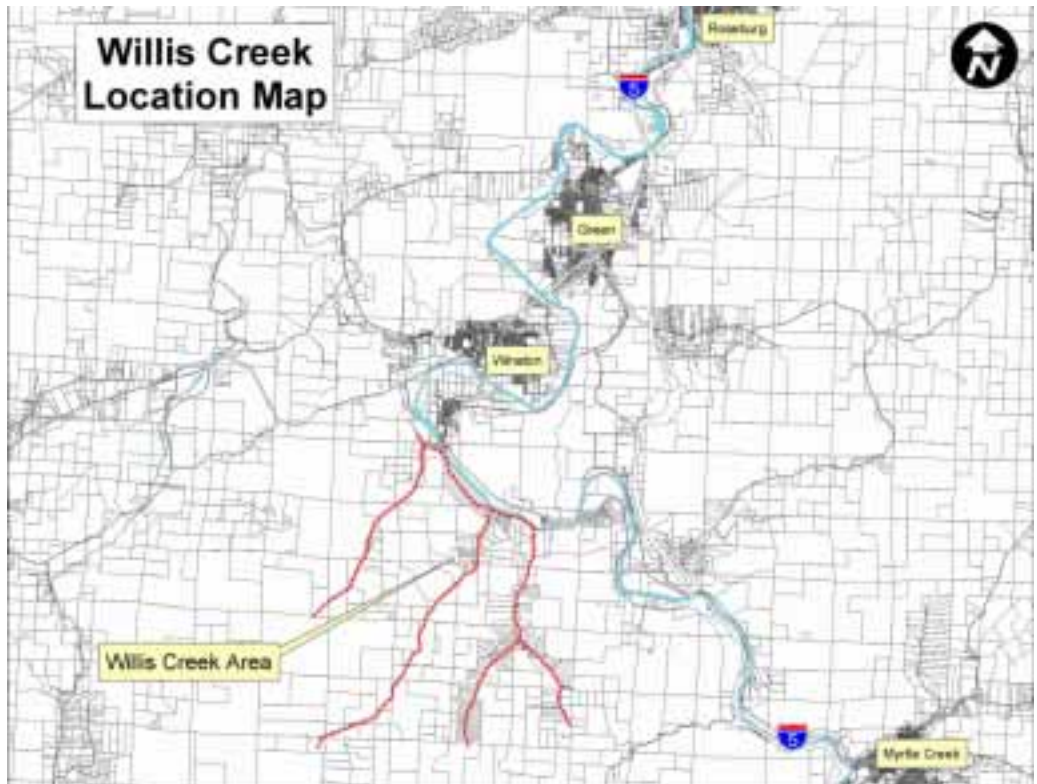
Willis Creek is a rural community located in Douglas County. Willis Creek is located on Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road and Kent Creek Road, approximately 1 mile south of Dillard on Old Highway 99 South and 3 miles west of Interstate 5 exit 113.

Population

The approximate population of Willis Creek (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the south, east and west of Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road and Kent Creek Road, depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 766 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 332 addressed structures within the Willis Creek Area (including structures to the west, east and south of Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road and Kent Creek Road. The majority of these are homes.



Willis Creek has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) on the northwest side of Kent Creek Road, 5R (Rural Residential 5) along the lower parts of Willis Creek Road, and continuing up

Willis Creek (where the majority of homes are located) and Rice Creek Road. Properties adjacent to the three roadways are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

Transportation

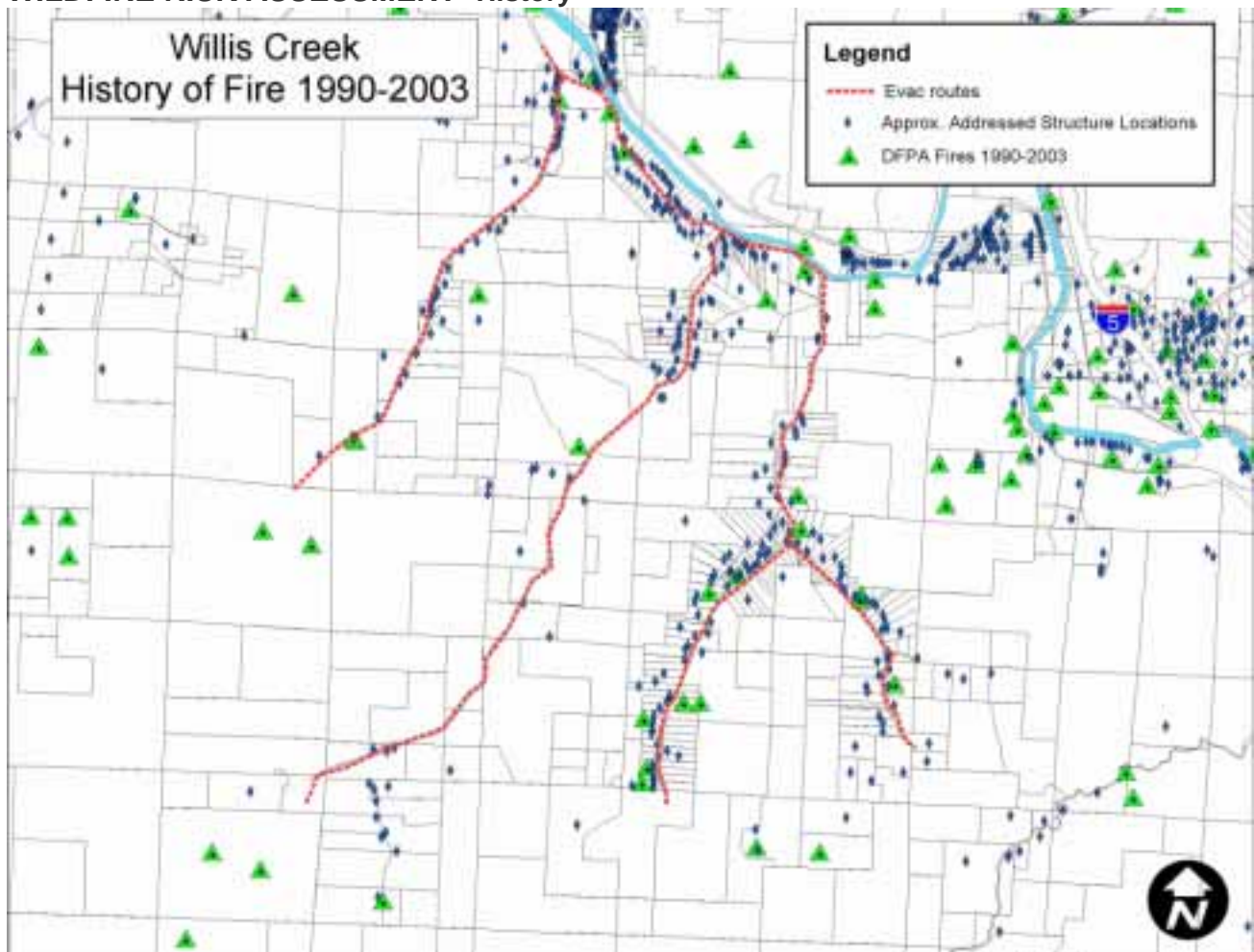
Roads: Transportation to and from Willis Creek is handled via Old Highway 99 South from Winston and Dillard, approximately 1 mile to the north of Willis Creek, Willis Creek Road from Brockway, or from Interstate 5, exit 113, to Old Highway 99, located approximately 3 miles to the east of Willis Creek.

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure in Willis Creek includes the following identified by the Douglas Planning Advisory Committee:

- Critical bridge located between Rice Creek Road and Upper Willis Creek Road which would carry the mass of evacuees in a wildfire event
- Water towers located on Willis Creek Road and Rice Creek Road
- Pump facilities located off Willis Creek Road on a private landowners property
- Areas along evacuation routes that could be used as effective “safe zones” on evacuation routes in the event of wildfire

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

The Winston/Dillard Rural Fire District services the community of Willis Creek. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 15 firefighters
- 3 Type 1 Class A structural engines
- 1 Type 2 Class A structural engine
- 1 Type 6 Wild land engine
- 1 Type 2 water tender
- 3 ALS ambulances

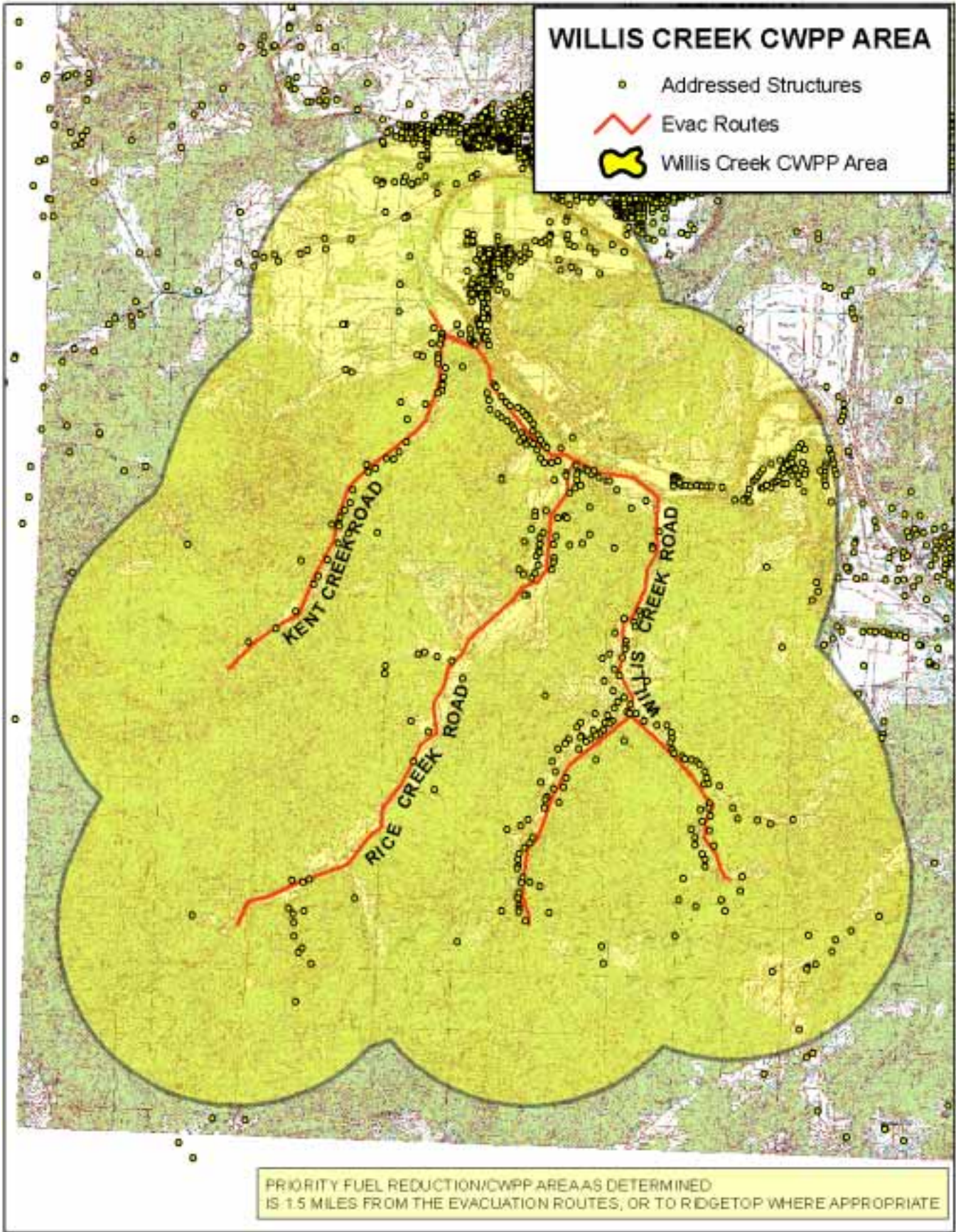
Escape Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road and Kent Creek Road towards the river, then either across the river towards Dillard, or north on Willis Creek Road towards Brockway.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Willis Creek area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

SEE CWPP AREA/PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION MAP ON NEXT PAGE



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas concentrated in the priority fuel reduction areas. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Maintain and enhance escape routes for homes located on Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road and Kent Creek Road to be thinned 300'. Develop cleared safe areas along escape routes

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other landscape-scale fire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as "survivable space"



Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential*; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes

- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (an example would be the Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans (<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes
- Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools
- Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Robert Nicholls
Chief , Winston-Dillard Rural Fire Protection District

Signed 2/3/2005