

APPENDIX C
ROSEBURG WEST



COMMUNITY WILDFIRE
PROTECTION PLAN

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A copy of the full Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection plan may be found online at:

http://www.co.douglas.or.us/planning/Wildfire_Plans/default.asp

Roseburg West Community Wildfire Protection Plan Area

AREA PROFILE

Location

The Roseburg West Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) area stretches from Interstate 5 west to the Coos County border; extends southward to the northwestern Myrtle Creek city limits; and extends northward to the south western sector of the City of Sutherlin. The CWPP area also includes the cities of Roseburg and Winston in their entirety. The Roseburg West CWPP area boundary includes community specific CWPP's for Lookingglass/Winston Dillard, Central County, and Camas Valley/Tenmile. The Roseburg West CWPP includes the communities of Camas Valley, Clarks Branch, Lookingglass, Melrose, Riversdale, and Tenmile/Porter Creek. The Roseburg West CWPP contains several lakes, water impoundments and county parks.

The CWPP area also contains twelve Rural Fire Protection Districts. The boundary follows Hydrologic Unit Code 6 (HUC 6) boundaries. Please see the map on Page 3 for details.

Population

The Roseburg West CWPP area has a population of approximately 47,072 people (including City limit populations).

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 28,823 addressed structures within the CWPP Area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and industrial structures.

The Roseburg West CWPP area includes all County zoning designations, such as RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), FF (Farm Forest), PR (Public Reserve) and CRC (Rural Community Commercial). For specific zoning information, please see the individual Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

Transportation

Transportation to and from the Roseburg West CWPP is predominantly via Highway 42 which connects to I-5 at Exit 119. I-5 in this CWPP area includes Exits 108, 110, 112, 113, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 135 and 136.

Legend

TYPE

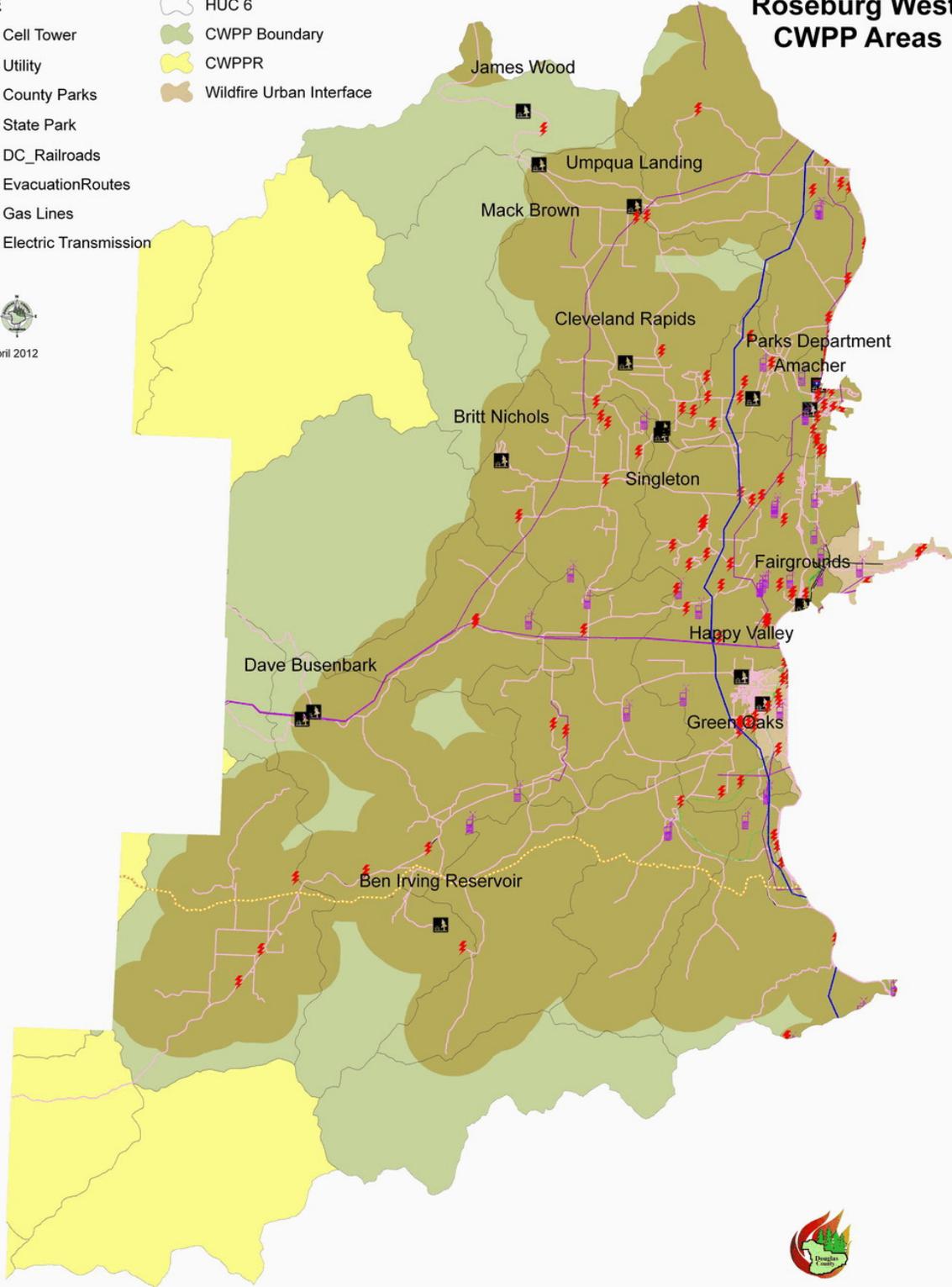
- Cell Tower
- Utility
- County Parks
- State Park
- DC_Railroads
- EvacuationRoutes
- Gas Lines
- Electric Transmission

- HUC 6
- CWPP Boundary
- CWPPR
- Wildfire Urban Interface



April 2012

Douglas County Roseburg West CWPP Areas



Critical Infrastructure

Unique critical infrastructure to the Roseburg West CWPP area includes:

1. Gas pipeline going to Coos Bay
2. Main Bonneville Power line going to Coos Bay
3. Ben Irving Reservoir.
4. South Umpqua River and Berry Creek Watershed (Winston municipal water supply)
5. Marion Mooney Scout Ranch (Camp Mooney)
6. Lumber Mills.
7. Roseburg Airport.
8. Oak Creek Industrial Park.
9. Wilbur/Winchester Industrial Park.

Infrastructure generally listed as critical to the Roseburg West CWPP area includes:

Fire, ambulance, and police stations and equipment.

Schools and community centers.

Power lines/substations.

Industrial sites.

Water treatment/reservoirs/well head areas/water pumping and supply areas.

Dams.

Railroads and railroad tunnels.

Emergency communication towers.

Historical and cultural sites.

Commercial areas of economic value to the communities.

Gas and fuel pipelines.

Interstate 5, State Highways 38, 42, 138, Old Highway 99 and local roads deemed critical as economic routes.

Evacuation routes.

In the event of a wildfire, the communities would utilize the evacuation routes found on the Roseburg West Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Due to the number of evacuation routes, they are not listed separately by name in this plan. Please review the Roseburg West CWPP map on page 3 for details.

Wildfire History

Fires are a natural part of the ecosystem in Oregon. Although a natural part of the ecosystem, wildfire can be a hazard to life and property. This potential hazard to life is significant to Douglas County residents where life, property, and the economy blend together forming a way a life. Douglas County's forests play an important role in the economy, surround residents' homes and businesses, and provide a setting for recreation and other activities which affect the quality of life County residents enjoy.

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan is an example of how Douglas County is implementing the Wildfire section of the County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (Section 8.) Additional information on the history and impacts of wildfire are available online at:

http://www.co.douglas.or.us/planning/Natural_Hazard/PDFs/wildfire.pdf

Douglas County Fires

Recent fire seasons have been the most severe in the history of Oregon. In the past 10 years, Douglas County has seen approximately 800 fires, an average of 80 fires a year. An example of the wildfire threat Douglas County experiences was the Tiller Complex fire. The Tiller Complex fire in the Umpqua National Forest was a 65,824-acre fire, which consisted of eight large and many small fires. The fire was on the Tiller Ranger District and in the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness Area, 25 miles east of Canyonville. Sixty-seven residences where approximately 170 people live were threatened by the fire. In addition, the fire also threatened the lives of tourists enjoying camping and other National Forest and Wilderness Area activities.

The Bland Mountain Fires of 1987 and 2004 started less than 100 yards apart from one another and followed the same path of destruction. The 1987 fire burned 10,300 acres and took two lives, while the 2004 blaze scorched 4,700 acres.

“All Lands” Approach

Douglas County faces significant challenges in protecting the Community from the threat of wildfire. Douglas County’s experience over the years in working with wildfire and planning to reduce the effects of wildfire through Community Wildfire Protection Plans has also been significant. This level of experience provides Douglas County with an understanding which is supportive of what USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack has expressed as an “All Lands” approach. The “All Lands” approach restores forest health through landscape-scale conservation which is landscape-wide across ownerships. The “All Lands” approach breaks with parochial habits of thinking and acting, and stretches across boundaries to restore forest health on landscapes we all share.

Fuel

Fuel is the material that feeds a fire, and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is classified by volume and by type. Volume is described in terms of “fuel loading,” or the amount of available vegetative fuel. Oregon, a western state with prevalent conifer, brush, and rangeland fuel types, is subject to more frequent wildfires than other regions of the nation. An important element in understanding the danger of wildfire is the availability of diverse fuels in the landscape, such as natural vegetation, manmade structures, and combustible materials. A house surrounded by brushy growth rather than cleared space allows for greater continuity of fuel and increases the fire’s ability to spread to, and damage, the structure.

After decades of fire suppression, dog-hair thickets of trees and invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry and Scotch Broom have accumulated. Because of these abundant fuel loads, firefighters are faced with more intense burning fires, making suppression more difficult, dangerous, and expensive.

Fire Behavior in High Fuel Loading Area



Fire behavior in a small area that was thinned. Fire burns low and on the ground.



Fire behavior in unthinned forests. Fires burn at high temperatures and reach tops of trees.

Source: Healthy Forests Initiative, <http://www.fs.fed.us/projects/hfi/>

Topography

Topography influences the movement of air, thereby directing a fire's course. For example, if the percentage of uphill slope doubles, the rate of spread in wildfire will likely double. Gulches and canyons can funnel air and act as chimneys, which intensify fire behavior and cause the fire to spread faster. Solar heating of dry, south-facing slopes produces upslope drafts that can complicate fire behavior. Unfortunately, hillsides with hazardous topographic characteristics are also desirable residential areas in many communities. This underscores the need for wildfire hazard mitigation and increased education and outreach to homeowners living in interface areas.

Weather

Weather patterns combined with certain geographic locations can create a favorable climate for wildfire activity. Areas where annual precipitation is less than 30 inches per year are extremely fire susceptible. High-risk areas in Oregon share a hot, dry season in late summer and early fall when high temperatures and low humidity favor fire activity. Predominant wind directions and speed may guide a fire's path.

Drought

Recent concerns about the effects of climate change, particularly drought, are contributing to concerns about wildfire vulnerability. The term *drought* is applied to a period in which an unusual scarcity of rain causes a serious hydrological imbalance. Unusually dry winters, or significantly less rainfall than normal, can lead to relatively drier conditions, and leave reservoirs and water tables lower. Drought leads to problems with irrigation, and may contribute to additional fires, or additional difficulties in fighting fires.

Development

Growth and development in forested areas is increasing the number of human-made structures in the interface in Oregon. Wildfire has an effect on development, yet development can also influence wildfire. Owners often prefer homes that are private, have scenic views, are nestled in vegetation, and use natural materials. A private setting may be far from public roads, or hidden behind a narrow, curving driveway. These conditions, however, make fuel reduction activities, evacuation and firefighting difficult. The scenic views found along mountain ridges can also mean areas of dangerous topography. Natural vegetation contributes to scenic beauty, but it may also provide a ready trail of fuel, leading a fire directly to the combustible fuels of the home itself.

Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

Within the Roseburg West CWPP area boundary there are twelve Rural Fire Protection Districts, State and Federal Agencies. The following is a staff and equipment inventory of resources available from each entity.

(CFPA) COOS FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION:

The CFPA provides wildland fire protection on private, County, State, Tribal, and BLM lands in the Roseburg West CWPP area. During fire season the CFPA has the following equipment staffed.

- 14 Type 6 Engine
- 7 Type 3 Engine
- 5 Type 2 Water Tender
- 2 Type 2 Dozer W/ Transport

CALAPOOYA FIRE DISTRICT: District Served by Fire District No. 2

CAMAS VALLEY RURAL FIRE DISTRICT:

- 10 Firefighters
- 2 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 3 Type 2 Water tenders
- 2 Type 6 Wild land engines
- 1 First Responder Vehicle

DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #2:

- 88 Firefighters (47 Paid 41 Volunteer)
- 11 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 5 Type 1 Water tenders
- 9 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 4 First Response Engines

KELLOGG RURAL FIRE DISTRICT:

- 12 Firefighters
- 1 Type 2 structural engines
- 1 Type 1 water tender
- 1 Type 5 Wildland engine
- 2 Type 6 Wildland Engine

LOOKINGGLASS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT:

- 15 Firefighters
- 1 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 1 Type 2 Class A Structural engine
- 1 Type 2 Water tenders
- 1 Type 6 Wildland engines

MYRTLE CREEK FIRE DISTRICT:

- 35 Firefighters
- 3 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 1 Type 2 Class A Structural engine
- 2 Type 2 Water tenders
- 4 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 1 First Response Vehicle
- 1 Rescue-Salvage unit
- 1 Portable SCBA air van
- 1 Mobile ICP unit

ROSEBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT:

- 33 Firefighters
- 5 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 2 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 3 First Response Engines

SUTHERLIN FIRE DEPARTMENT (City served by DCFD#2)

- 30 Firefighters
- 4 Type 1 Structural engines
- 1 Type 3 Water tender
- 1 Type 6 Wildland engine

TENMILE RURAL FIRE DISTRICT:

- 23 Firefighters
- 2 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 2 Type 2 Water tenders
- 2 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 1 Rescue Vehicle

WINSTON DILLARD FIRE DISTRICT #5:

- 15 Firefighters
- 3 Type 1 Class A structural engines
- 2 Type 6 Wild land engine
- 1 Type 2 water tenders
- 3 ALS Ambulances

(DFPA) DOUGLAS FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION:

The DFPA provides wildland fire protection on private, Municipal, County, State, Tribal, and BLM lands in the Roseburg West CWPP area. During fire season the DFPA has the following equipment staffed.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 16 | Type 6 Engine | 2 Reserve |
| 3 | Type 3 Engine | 4 Reserve |
| 1 | Type 2 Water Tender | |
| 2 | Type 2 Dozer W/ Transport | 1 Reserve |
| 1 | Type 2 Helicopter, 300 gal. Bucket | |

Evacuation Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the communities would utilize the evacuation routes found on the Roseburg West Community Wildfire Protection Plan map. Due to the number of evacuation routes, they are not listed by name in this plan. Please review the Roseburg West CWPP map on page 3 for details on evacuation routes.

CWPP Area Identification

The 2012 County CWPP steering committee concluded that the most efficient way to identify the Roseburg West CWPP area boundary was to utilize the Hydrologic Unit Code 6 (HUC 6) boundaries, because they delineate major drainages which are logical firefighting control points.

The CWPP boundary identified in the Roseburg West CWPP area is defined as the HUC 6 units that encompass previously identified Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, the evacuation routes servicing those areas, as well as recreational areas where large groups congregate during high fire danger periods. Within the CWPP area the previously identified WUI areas are the Priority Fuel Reduction Areas. In these WUI areas there exists the greatest potential for loss of life and property because of the density of human habitation.

In addition to the CWPP boundary, there is also a Community Wildfire Protection Plan Resource (CWPPR) boundary. This boundary also uses the HUC 6 boundaries to delineate it and includes all lands within the county not included in the CWPP boundary. The CWPPR areas located within the boundaries of national forest or wilderness area and are subject to applicable Federal law. There are no national forests or wilderness areas within the Roseburg West CWPP area boundary.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Within the CWPP (WUI-CWPP-HUC 6 boundary)

This is the priority fuel reduction area.

Action Items:

- Clear hazardous fuels within 100' of homes, structures, and critical infrastructure areas.
- Thin and treat active fuels 300' from structures, alongside roads, evacuation routes, and critical infrastructure. This larger road buffer area is intended to give firefighters adequate time to respond when a fire starts. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.
- Clear hazardous fuels along escape routes within the CWPP.
- Quickly respond after a wildfire.
- Immediately begin restoration and recovery.
- Restore Oak woodlands.
- Reduce fuel loads to fire resilient levels, similar to precontact conditions.
- Prioritize projects from WUI boundaries outward.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

- Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 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). Source: Emerging Knowledge about Wildland immediately adjacent to homes and Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Rocky Mountain referred to this as “survivable space”.

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 in the Roseburg West CWPP Area.

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (example: 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.
- Increase structural ignitability awareness and encourage replacement of flammable building materials.

Within CWPPR area boundary

Action Items:

- Clear hazardous fuels 100' from critical infrastructure area and access/egress routes.
- Maintain all access/egress routes for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.
- Thin 300' from structures, alongside roads, evacuation routes, and critical infrastructure. This larger road buffer area is intended to give firefighters adequate time to respond when a fire starts.
- Clear hazardous fuels along escape routes.
- Quickly respond after a wildfire.
- Immediately begin restoration and recovery.
- Restore Oak woodlands.
- Reduce fuel loads to fire resilient levels, similar to precontact conditions.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

- Mechanical clearing and thinning, 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.

The Local Rural Fire Protection District(s) hereby agree to the final contents of the Roseburg West Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Clayton Caldwell
Chief, Camas Valley Rural Fire District

5-31-12
Date

[Signature]
Chief, Douglas County Fire District #2

4/18/12
Date

Mark T. Bejant
Chief, Kellogg Rural Fire District

15 MAY 2012
Date

[Signature]
Chief, Lookingglass Rural Fire District

4-18-12
Date

Bill Leming
Chief, Myrtle Creek Rural Fire District

04-18-12
Date

Mike Lane
Chief, Roseburg Fire Department

4-25-12
Date

[Signature]
Chief, Sutherlin Fire Department

4/18/12
Date

X [Signature]
Chief, Tenmile Rural Fire District

4/18/12
Date

[Signature]
Chief, Winston Dillard Fire District #5

4-26-12
Date