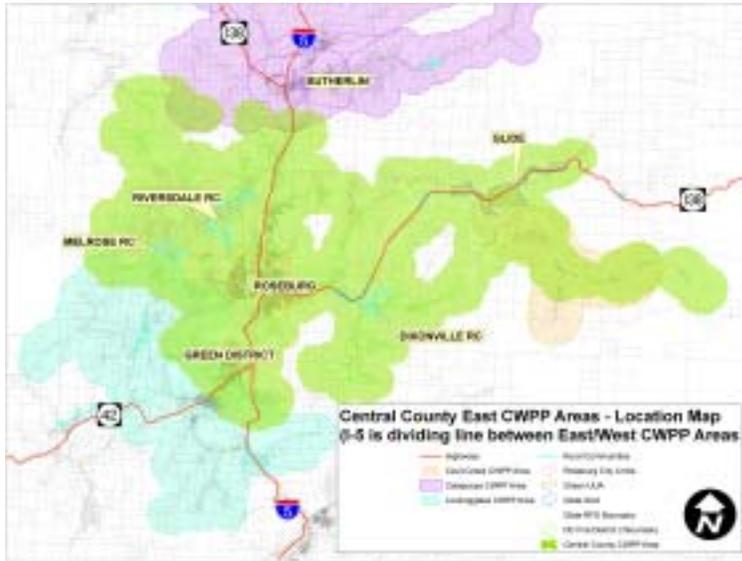


Community Wildfire Protection Plans: **Central County West CWPP Area**

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

The Central County West CWPP area is located west of Interstate 5 approximately between Exits 119 and 135. Interstate 5 divides the Central County CWPP into two regions (Central County East and West CWPP areas). The Western CWPP Area extends west of I-5, following the North Umpqua River to River Forks Park, and then following the main stem of the Umpqua to northeast of the Community of Umpqua, also intersecting with the Calapooya CWPP Area. Also going west, the CWPP Area extends on Melrose Road, through the Community of Melrose, where to the northeast it incorporates many home sites. To the south east of Melrose, the Central County West CWPP Area overlaps with the Lookingglass CWPP Area. To the south, the CWPP Area extends along



Interstate 5, encompassing the Green Urban Unincorporated Area, and heading SW along Lookingglass Road, where the CWPP Area overlaps with the Lookingglass CWPP Area. The extent of the Central County West CWPP area contains the Rural Fire District Boundary of Douglas County Fire District 2 buffered one mile.

Population

The approximate population of the Central County West CWPP area (Which includes portions of Census Blocks whose populations may or may not be in the CWPP Area), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 25,819 people. The City of Roseburg (West of Interstate 5) accounts for 8,862 persons. The Green District UUA's population also accounts for a large amount of the Central County West CWPP Area population. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Calapooya CWPP Areas population as well as the Lookingglass CWPP Areas population.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 11756 addressed structures within the Central County West CWPP area. The City of Roseburg accounts for 4,356 addressed structures located west of I-5. The majority of addressed structures are homes, but there are also commercial and Industrial structures. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the addressed structure total reported here also contains portions of the Lookingglass CWPP Areas addressed structures as well as the Calapooya CWPP areas addressed structures

The Central County West CWPP area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) throughout the Melrose and Riverside Rural Communities and to the northeast of the community. In addition, 5R, RR and AW properties are located along Del Rio Road, and Garden Valley road north, including the Cleveland Rapids Road area. Another cluster of RR and 5R zoned properties is located along Lookingglass Road, Colonial Road, and along Old Melrose Road heading west of Roseburg; these areas along with the City of Roseburg and the Green Urban Unincorporated Area with zoning designations of R1 and R2

(Single & Multiple Family Residential) contain the majority of addressed structures in the CWPP area.

Surrounding the residential and AW properties, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), F1, F2 & F3 (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland) and FF (Farm Forest). Industrial zoning of M3 (Heavy Industrial) are located near Exit 129 and in the Green UUA, with M2 (Medium Industrial zoning also in the Green District. Commercial zoning designations of CRE (Rural Commercial) are located in the Melrose Rural Community, along with Commercial designations of C1 (Limited Commercial), C2 (Community Commercial) and C3 (General Commercial) properties located in the Green UUA. The City of Roseburg City Limits falls within the CWPP Area, however the city zoning information was not included in this analysis. The Lookingglass and Calapooya CWPP Plans have further information on land use in the overlapping CWPP Areas. See land use and structure location map on next page for further information.

Transportation

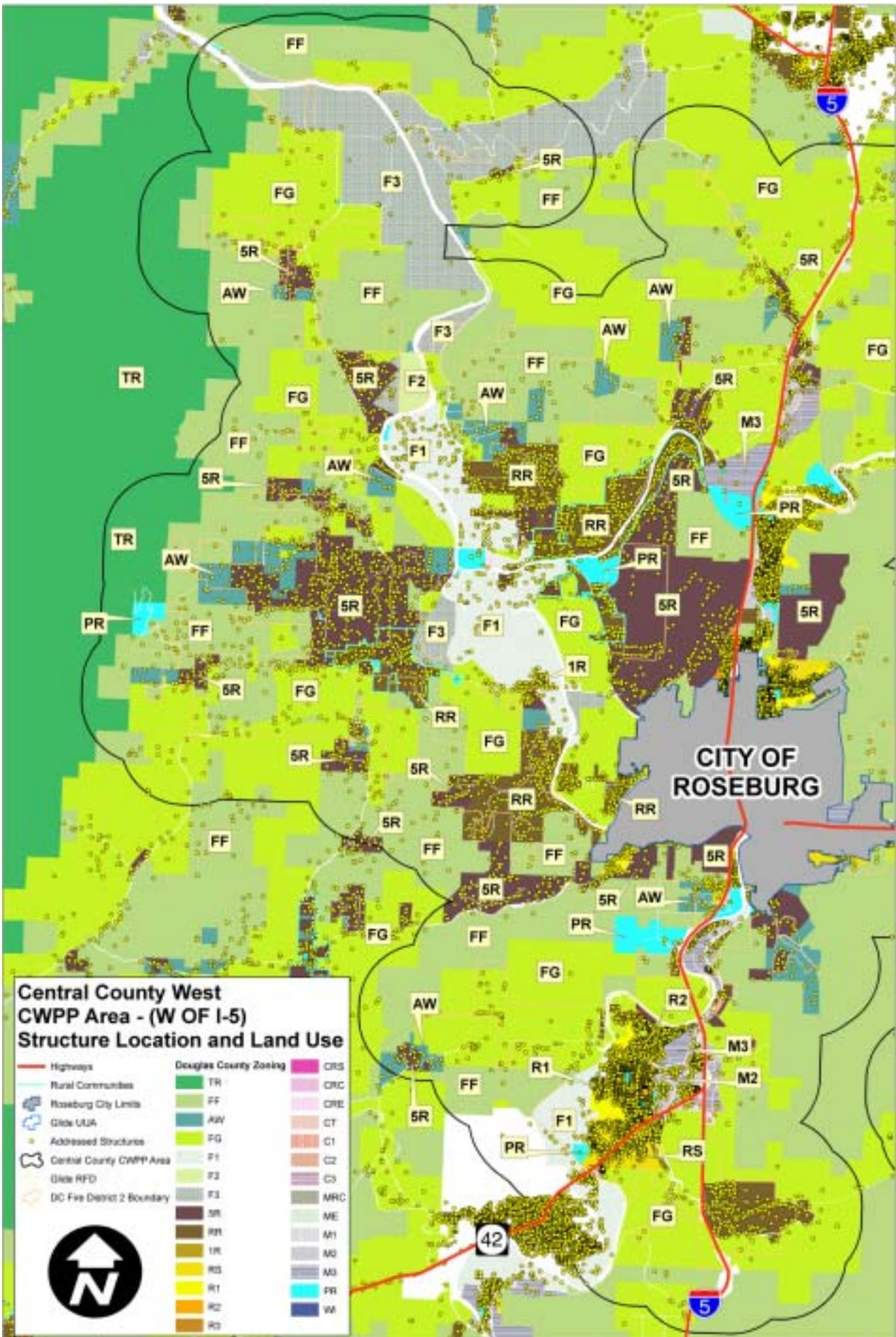
Transportation to and from the Central County West CWPP area is handled primarily via Interstate 5, which at Exit 120, leading west, connects to Highway 42, the Green UUA, City of Winston and the Lookingglass CWPP Area. From Green, Happy Valley Road going west extends to Lookingglass Road. Lookingglass Road connects to the City of Roseburg after looping through the Calapooya CWPP Area, also it connects to the Melrose RC via Colonial Road. From Roseburg, the CWPP Area extends to the Melrose Rural Community (RC) heading west on Old Melrose or Melrose Roads. The CWPP Area continues from Melrose, northward on the West Side of the Umpqua River on Cleveland Hill Road. Garden Valley Road extends the CWPP Area north through the Riversdale RC, intersecting with Del Rio Road. Del Rio Road heads eastward to I-5 Exit 129 and also to Wilbur Road which connects to Wilbur, located E of I-5. Garden Valley Road continues north from the intersection with Del Rio along the eastern side of the Umpqua River to the Community of Umpqua and the intersection with Ft. McKay Road. I-5 Exits serving the Central County West CWPP Area are: 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 129, and 135.

Critical Infrastructure

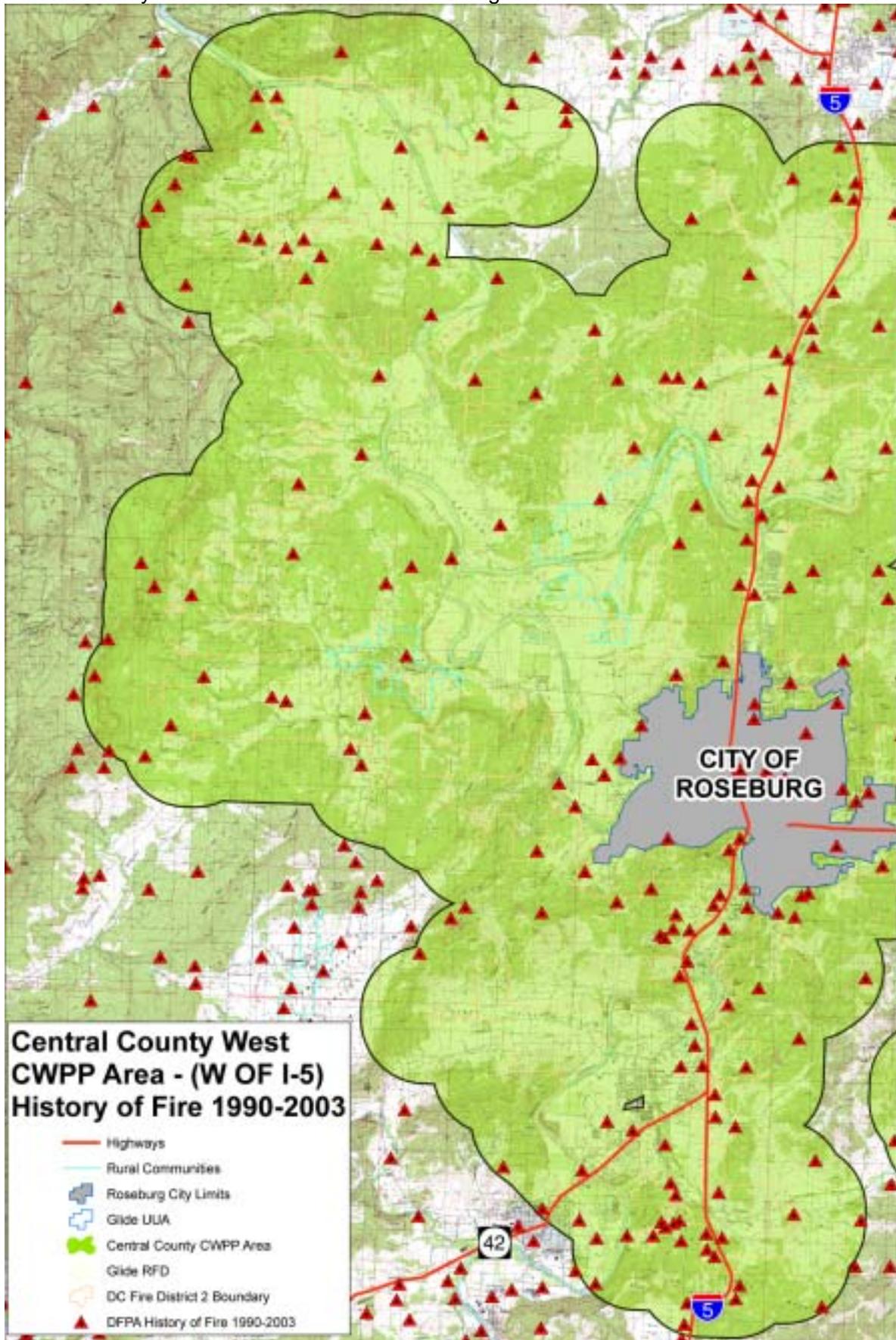
Unique critical infrastructure to the Central County West CWPP area includes:

- Fire, ambulance, and police stations and equipment
- Schools and community centers
- Hospitals
- 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
- Main highways for transit (Interstate 5, State Highways 42, and 138, Old Highway 99, any local road deemed critical as a economic route in or out of the communities)

CENTRAL COUNTY WEST CWPP AREA - LANDUSE AND STRUCTURE LOCATION MAP



WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History Map indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Central County West CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data.



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

As shown on the maps, Douglas County Fire District 2 serves the Central County West CWPP area. Equipment and staffing inventory for the district is as follows:

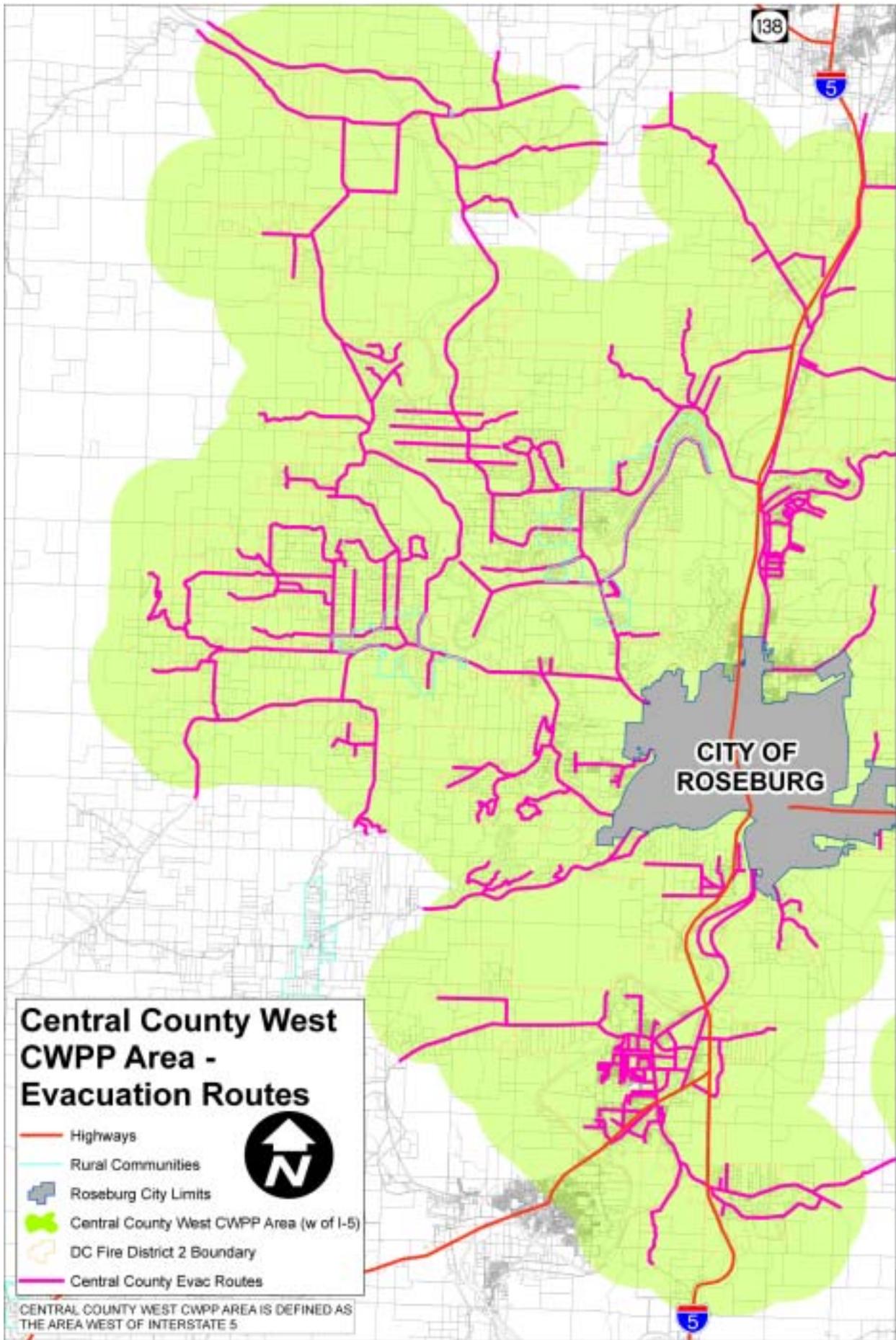
DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT 2

- 36 Firefighters
- 6 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 3 Type 2 Water tenders
- 1 Type 1 Water tender
- 6 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 4 First response vehicles

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. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations and supported by mutual aid agreements by neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry Districts.

Evacuation Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of Melrose Road, Del Rio Road, Garden Valley Road, Lookingglass Road, Happy Valley Road, Colonial Road, Fort Mc Kay Road, Tyee Road, Oak Hill Road and Wilbur Road, which feed towards the Interstate and out of the CWPP Area. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes. See evacuation map on next page for further information.



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 near rural home sites in the communities identified was to utilize the Rural Fire District Boundaries, which already encompass the majority of home sites in the area.

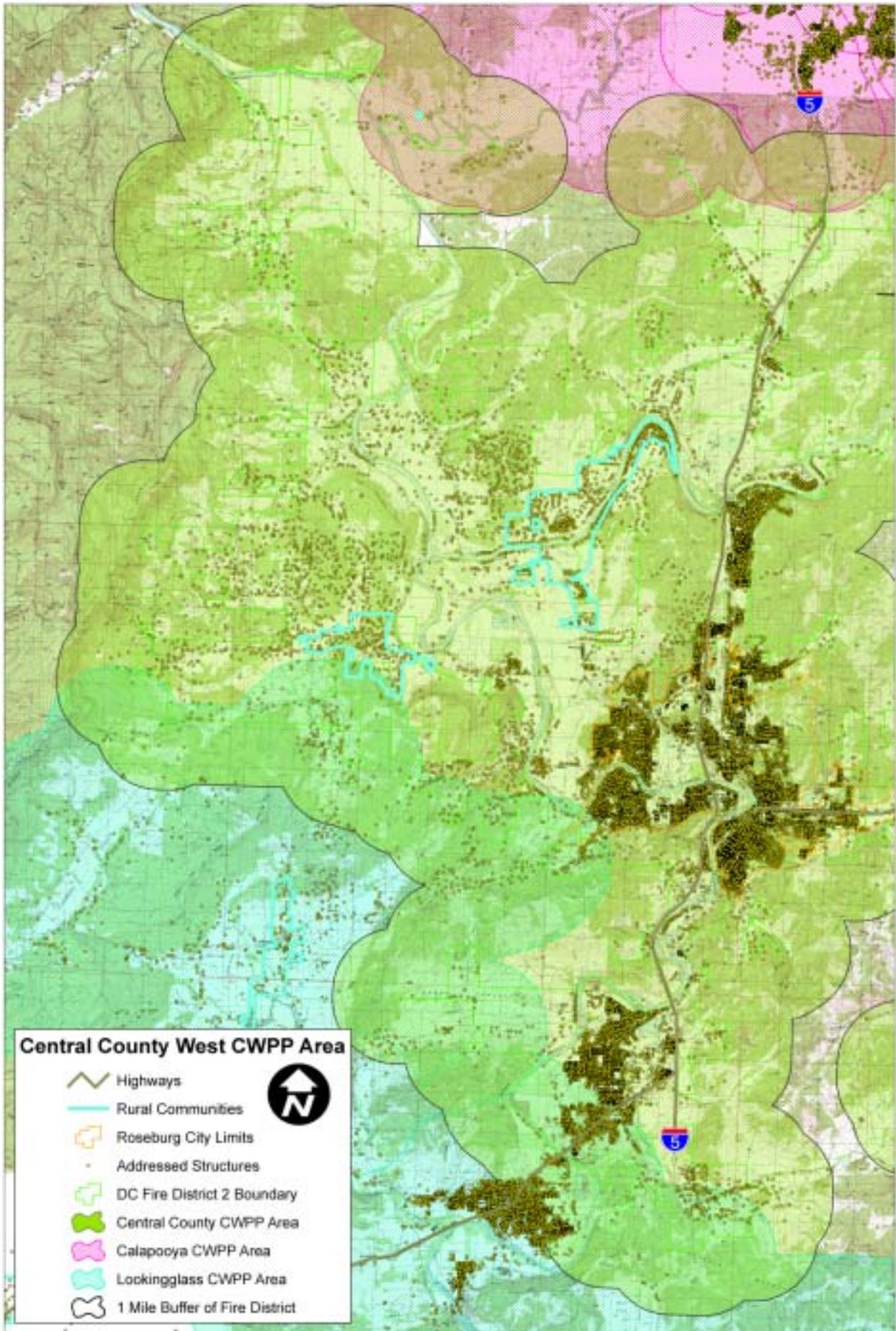
In order to identify areas of concern, a decision was made by the Core Team to buffer the Fire District Boundaries by one mile. Further analysis of the one mile buffer showed that by using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the Fire District Boundaries one mile buffer met the fuel reduction and public safety goals of the fire professionals on the Core Team.

While the Priority Fuel Reduction Area map contains farm, residential and some urban land, which would have small or no value in a fuel reduction program, it was decided that buffering the Fire District Boundaries would be the most efficient way of incorporating the areas/home sites of the highest danger, identify areas of the highest potential for a fuel mitigation program, and provide an easily recognizable and definable area to identify the Priority Fuel Reduction Area.

On occasion, based on topography, the Priority Fuel Reduction Area may be in excess, of one mile, as 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:

PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA MAP IS ON THE 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 along the evacuation routes, and alongside roads to home sites leading to evacuation routes. 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.

Treatment Areas 3: Clear and thin 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, 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(s) hereby agree to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Chief, Douglas County Fire District 2

Date