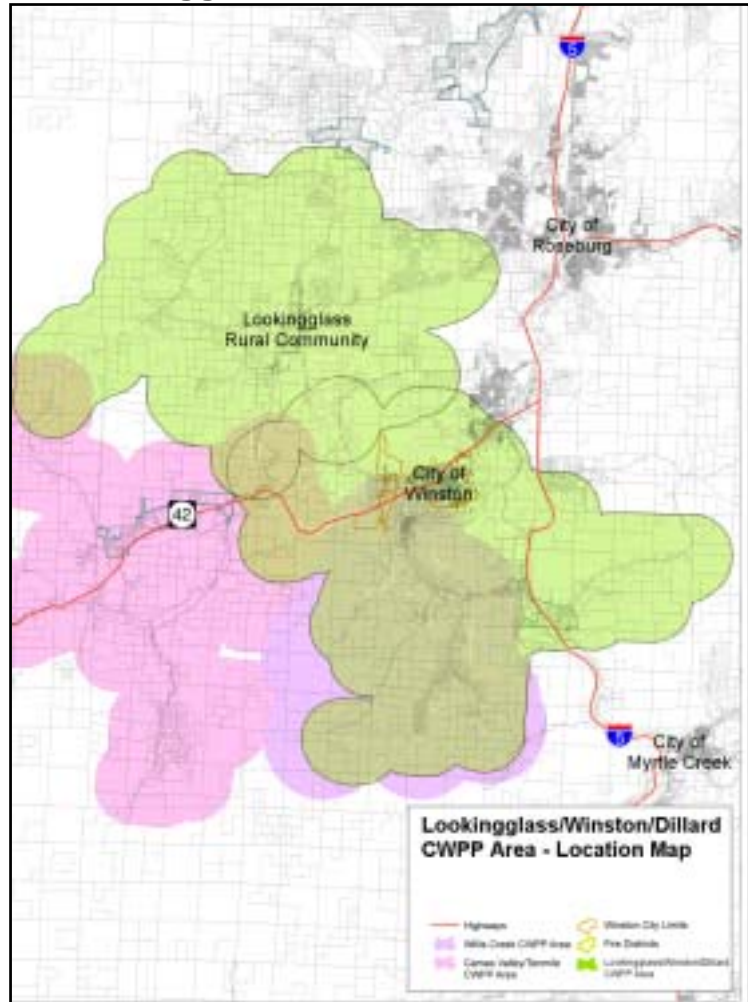


Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP Area

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

The Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP area is located east of Interstate 5 from exit 113 in the south, north almost to Exit 120. The CWPP area extends east of I-5 along Clarks Branch and Roberts Creek Roads. From the City of Winston, the CWPP area goes to the northwest past the Lookingglass Rural Community along Flournoy Valley and Coos Bay Wagon Roads where it connects to the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area. The CWPP Area overlaps portions of the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP area to the west, The Central County West CWPP area to the North, the Central County East CWPP area to the east, The Myrtle Creek CWPP area to the southeast and engulfs the Willis Creek CWPP area to the south. The extent of the CWPP area contains the Rural Fire District Boundaries of the Winston/Dillard and Lookingglass Rural Fire Districts, buffered one mile.



Population

The approximate population of the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard 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 14,600 people. A portion of the population was also included in the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP area, where the two CWPP areas overlap. The entire Willis Creek CWPP areas population is included in the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP area. The City of Winston, which isn't included in this analysis accounts for 4,613 people according to the 2000 census. The Douglas County Rural Communities of Lookingglass, Clarks Branch, the Urban Unincorporated Areas of Dillard and parts of Green are included in the CWPP area.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 5494 addressed structures within the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures. A portion of these structures was also included in the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP area, where the two CWPP areas overlap. The entire Willis Creek CWPP area's structures are included in this CWPP area. 2,580 addressed structures are located within the City of Winston.

The Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) in or near the Rural Community Boundaries of Lookingglass and Clarks Branch, and also in Dillard, in addition, RS (Suburban Residential) zoned properties are in the Green District. Also, some rural residential properties are located along major evacuation routes such as Lookingglass Road and Roberts Mountain Road; these residential areas contain the majority of addressed structures in the CWPP area (outside the Winston City Limits). Surrounding the residential and AW properties, parcels are zoned with

resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource) (located in the hillsides and outside of the agriculturally zoned areas). The majority of the CWPP area is zoned FG (Farm Grazing), FF (Farm Forest) and F1 and F3 (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) throughout and CRC (Rural Community Commercial) in the Lookingglass and Clarks Branch Rural Communities. The City of Winston City Limits falls within the Winston/Dillard Rural Fire District Boundary, however the city zoning information was not included in this analysis. The Willis Creek CWPP Area falls completely within the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP Area, for detailed Land Use information in the Willis Creek Area, please consult that section of the Douglas County CWPPs. (Land use map follows on next page)

Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP area is handled via State Highway 42, which connects the community to Interstate 5 east of the CWPP Area at Exit 119 in Green; also Lookingglass Road, which connects the CWPP Area to the City of Roseburg in the North and connects to State Highway 42 west of the City of Winston; to the west, Flournoy Valley Road and Coos Bay Wagon Road connect to the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area. East of Interstate 5, the community is connected via Clarks Branch Road, and Roberts Creek Road. Willis Creek Road connects to Interstate 5 at the Clarks Branch Rural Community at Exit 112 in the south, and connects to State Highway 42 west of Winston in the north.

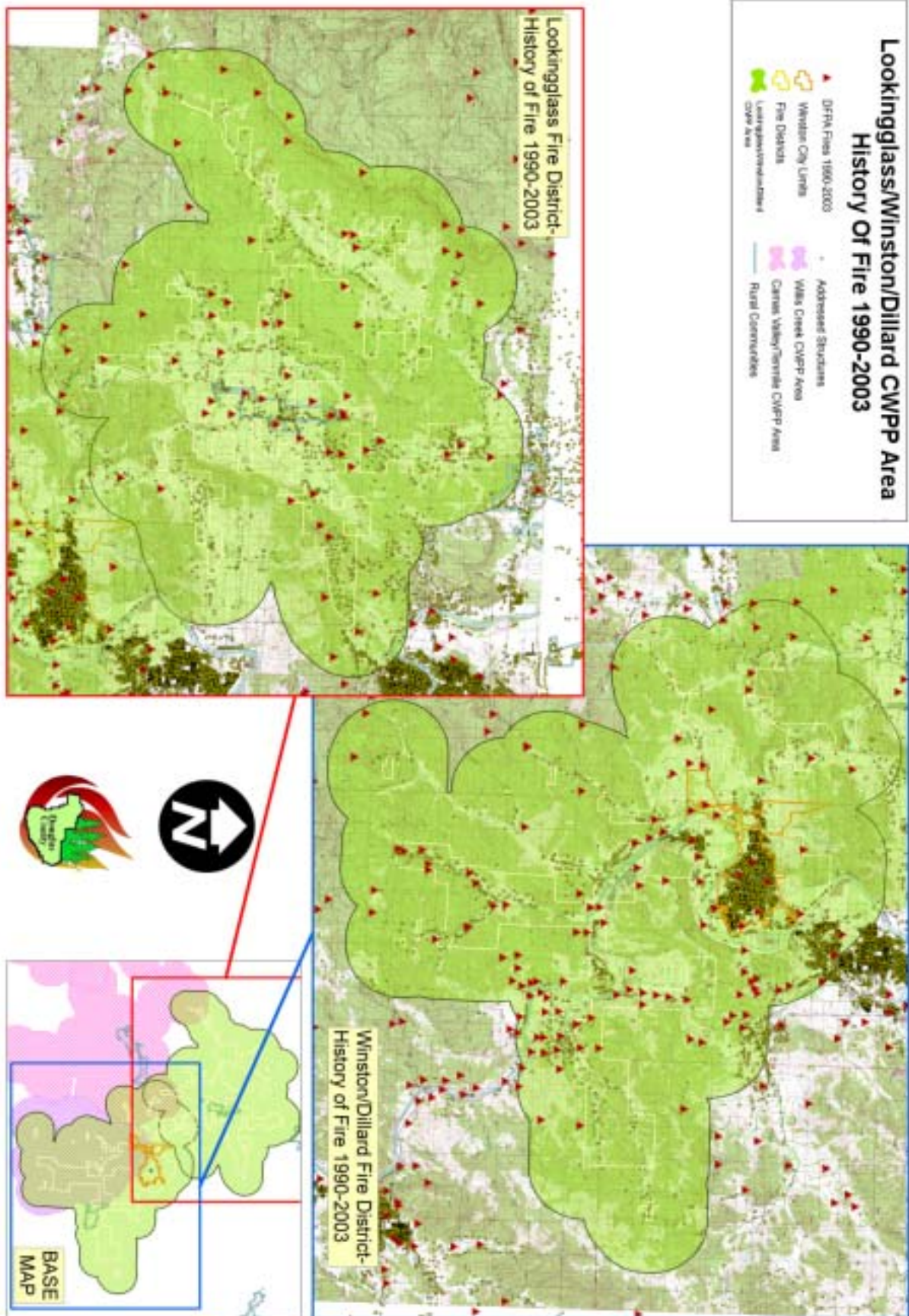
Critical Infrastructure

- Gas/Fiber optic lines

Infrastructure listed as Critical, common to some or all CWPP areas in Douglas County includes:

- Fire, ambulance, and police stations and equipment
- Schools and community centers
- Hospitals
- Power lines
- 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 38,42,138, Old Highway 99, US 101, and any local road deemed critical as a economic route in or out of the communities)

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History This Map indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data.



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

As shown on the maps, the Lookingglass Rural Fire District (RFD), and the Winston/Dillard Fire District serve the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP area. Equipment and staffing inventory for each of the districts is as follows:

LOOKINGGLASS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT:

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

WINSTON/DILLARD FIRE DISTRICT:

- 15 Firefighters
- 2 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 1 Type 1 Water tender
- 2 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 3 ALS Ambulances

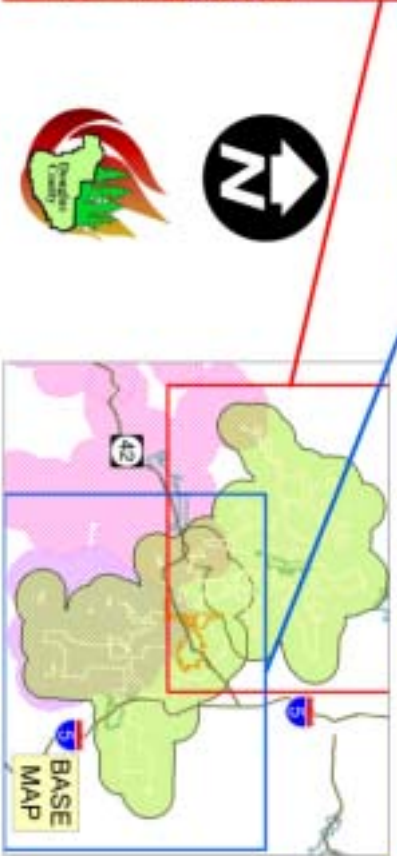
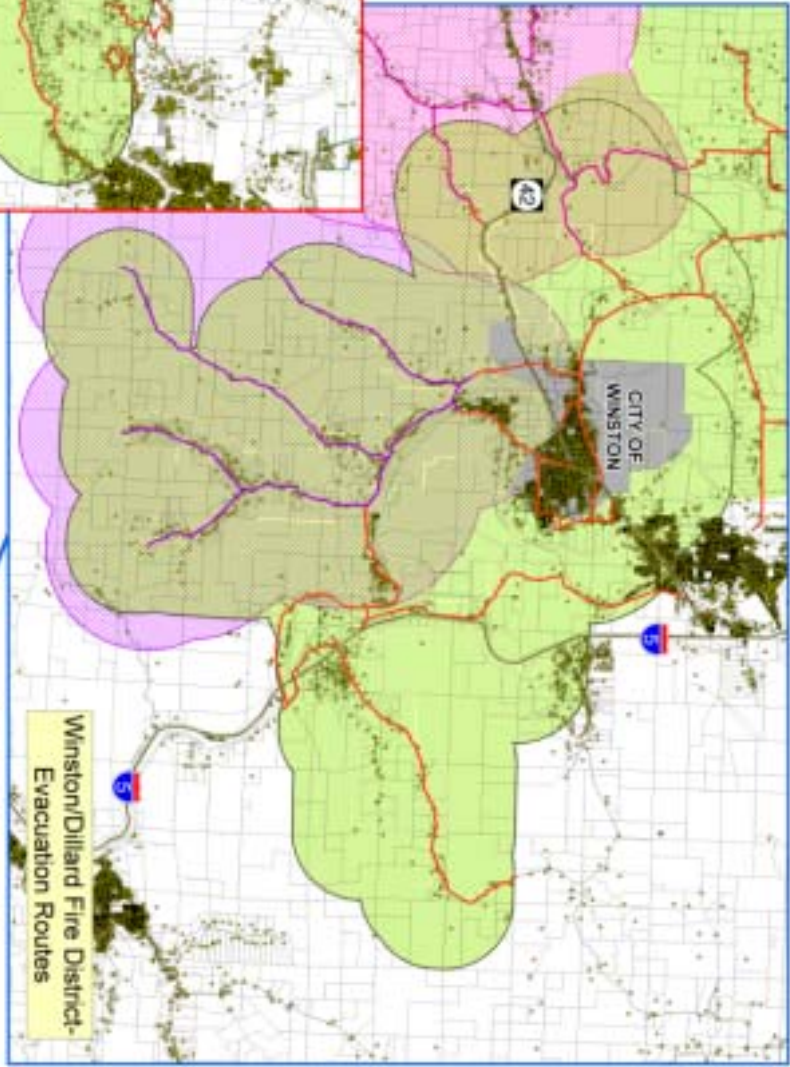
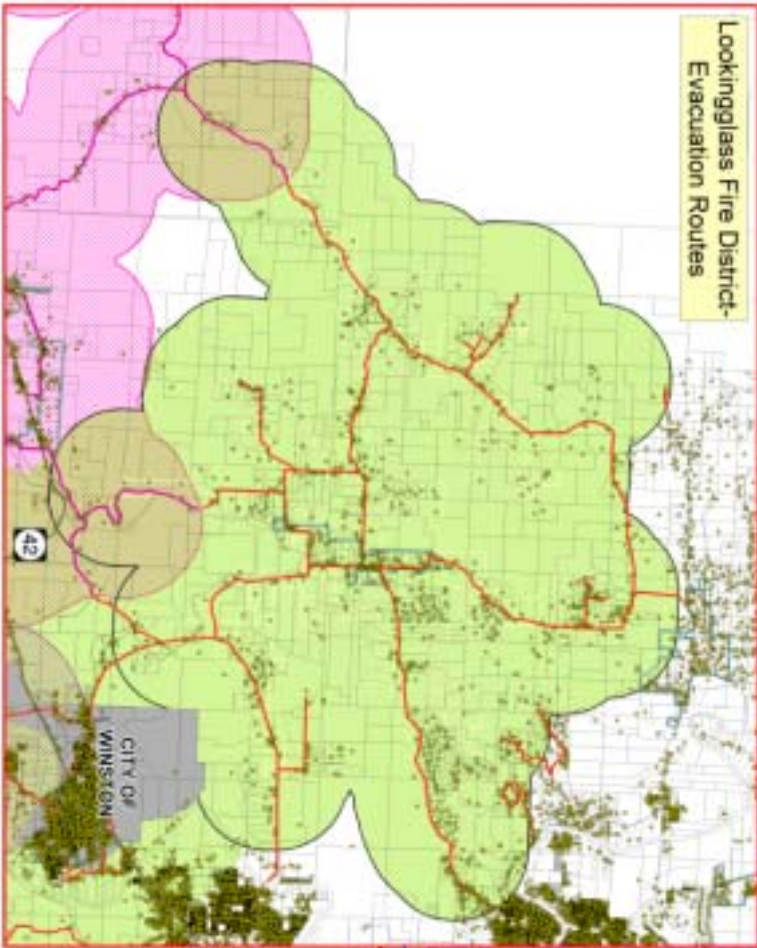
Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry with 10 fire suppression crews, wildland fire engines ranging from 200 to 3,000 gallons, three bulldozers, and a fire suppression helicopter. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by Douglas and Coos 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 State Highway 42, Lookingglass, Roberts Creek, Coos Bay Wagon, Clarks Branch, Willis Creek and Flournoy Valley Roads, and along Secondary Evacuation Routes (roads to home sites leading to the priority evacuation routes.) Evacuation Map follows on next page.

Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP Area - Evacuation Routes

- Carona Valley/Terrilla CWPP Evac Routes
- Villa Creek CWPP Evac Routes
- CWPP Evacuation Routes
- Villa Creek CWPP Area
- Carona Valley/Terrilla CWPP Area
- HIGHWAYS
- Fire District Boundary
- Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP Area
- City of Winston USGS
- 1 Mile Buffer of Fire District Boundaries



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.

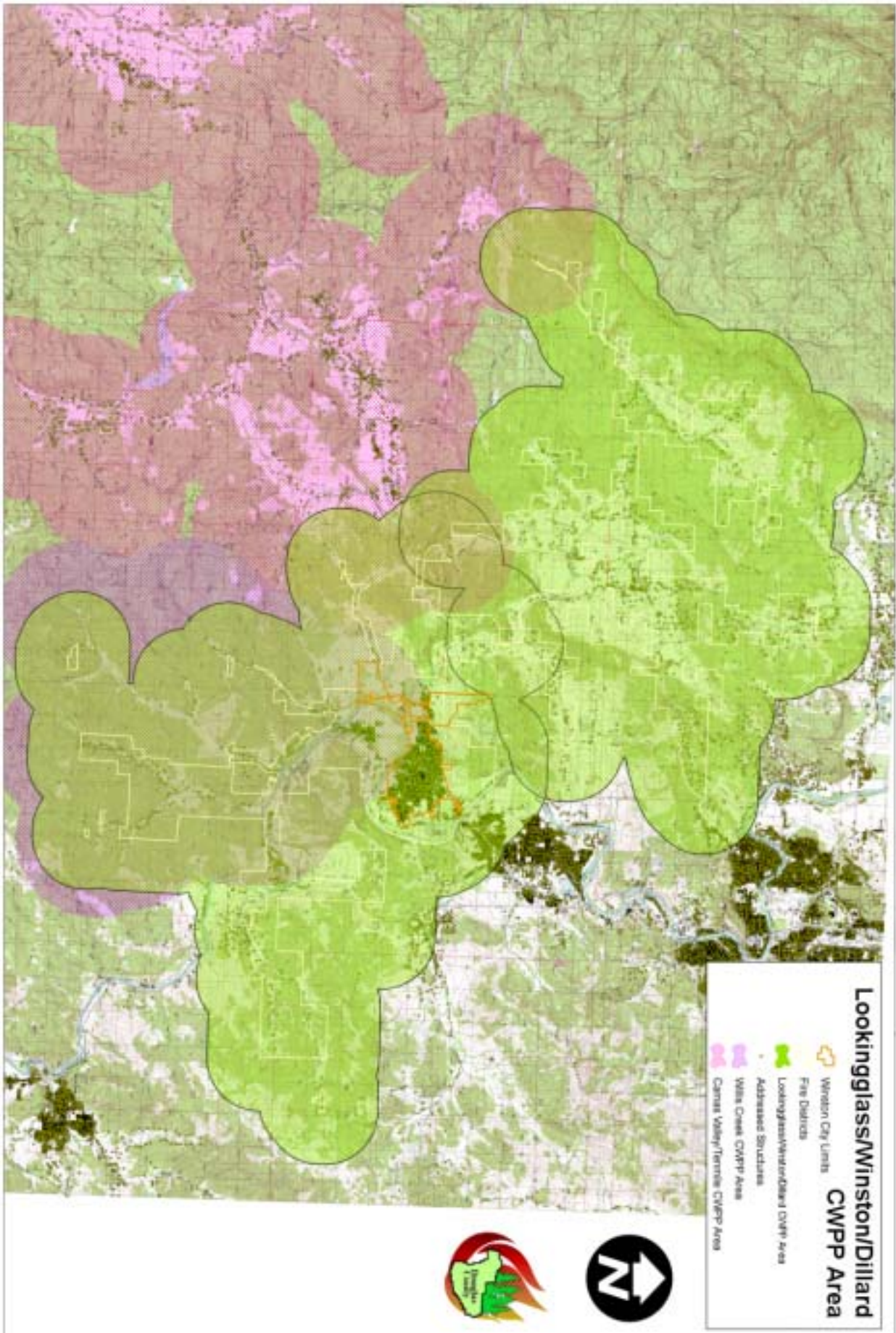
In order to identify areas of concern, a decision was made by the Core Team to buffer the Fire District Boundaries by one mile. Further analysis of the one mile buffer showed that by using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the Fire District Boundaries 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 home sites located along State Highway 42, Lookingglass, Roberts Creek, Coos Bay Wagon, Clarks Branch, Willis Creek and Flourney Valley Roads, and along Secondary Evacuation Routes (roads to home sites leading to the priority 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 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

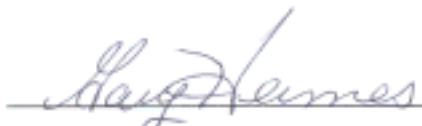
Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District(s) hereby agree to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:



Chief, Winston/Dillard Fire District

12-21-05

Date



Chief, Lookingglass Rural Fire District

11-26-05

Date