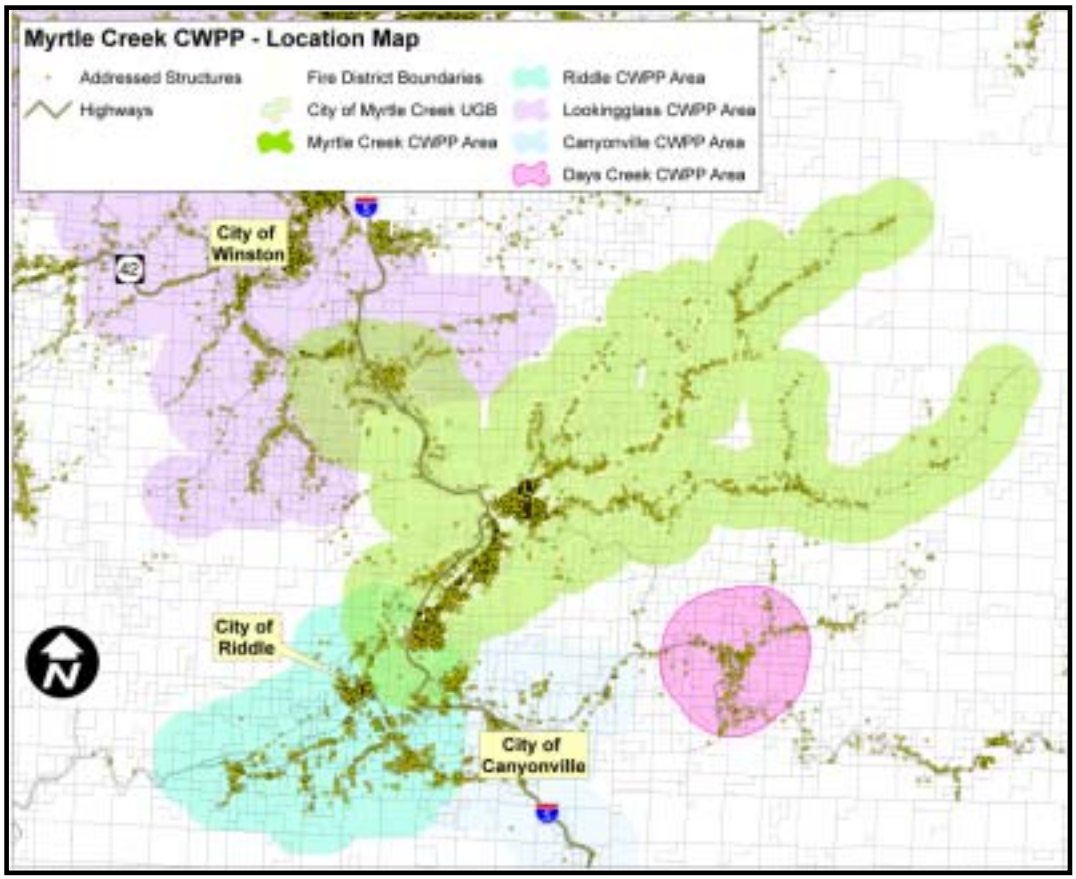
Community Wildfire Protection Plans: **Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP Area**

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location



The Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area is located along Interstate 5 between Exit 103 and northward, beyond Exit 113 The CWPP Area extends west of I-5, 1 mile from the Myrtle Creek and Tri City Fire District boundaries. To the south, the CWPP Area extends through Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area and along both sides of Interstate 5, again buffering the Fire District Boundary by one mile. To the North it follows I-5 on the west side of the South Umpqua River, and Dole Road on the east side of the river. To the northeast, the CWPP Area follows North Myrtle, Bilger Creek and Frozen Creek Roads. Eastward, the CWPP Area extends along South Myrtle Road, and Louis Creek Road. The extent of the CWPP area contains the Fire District Boundary of the Myrtle Creek and Tri City Fire Districts.

Population

The approximate population of the Myrtle Creek/Tri City 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 9,997 people. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Canyonville CWPP Areas population as well as the Riddle CWPP Areas population. The City of Myrtle Creek population accounts for 3,419 persons.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 4575 addressed structures within the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area. The majority of these 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 Canyonville CWPP Areas addressed structures as well as the Riddle CWPP areas addressed structures. The City of Myrtle Creek and the Tri City UUA account for the majority of addressed structures in the CWPP Area.

The Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) along areas near North Myrtle, South

Myrtle, Bilger Creek, Frozen Creek, Louis Creek, and Dole Roads; these areas along with the City of Myrtle Creek and the Tri City 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 ME (Rural Industrial), M1 (Light Industrial) and M3 (Heavy Industrial) are located near the South Umpqua Industrial Park, and in the Tri City UUA. Commercial zoning designations of CT (Tourist Commercial), C2 (Community Commercial), and C3 (General Commercial) are located at Exit 103, and throughout Tri City. The City of Myrtle Creek City Limits falls within the CWPP Area, however the city zoning information was not included in this analysis. The Canyonville and Riddle 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

Roads: Transportation to and from the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area is handled primarily via Interstate 5, which at Interstate 5, Exit 112, connects to Old Highway 99 N, eventually looping to the Dillard UUA. At I-5 Exit 108, the City of Myrtle Creek is connected to the interstate, and east of the city to North Myrtle and South Myrtle Roads. Dole Road runs between the City of Myrtle Creek and Exit 112. The CWPP Area is connected by Old Highway 99 through the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area at Exit 103 to Riddle By-Pass Road and the City of Riddle.

Critical Infrastructure

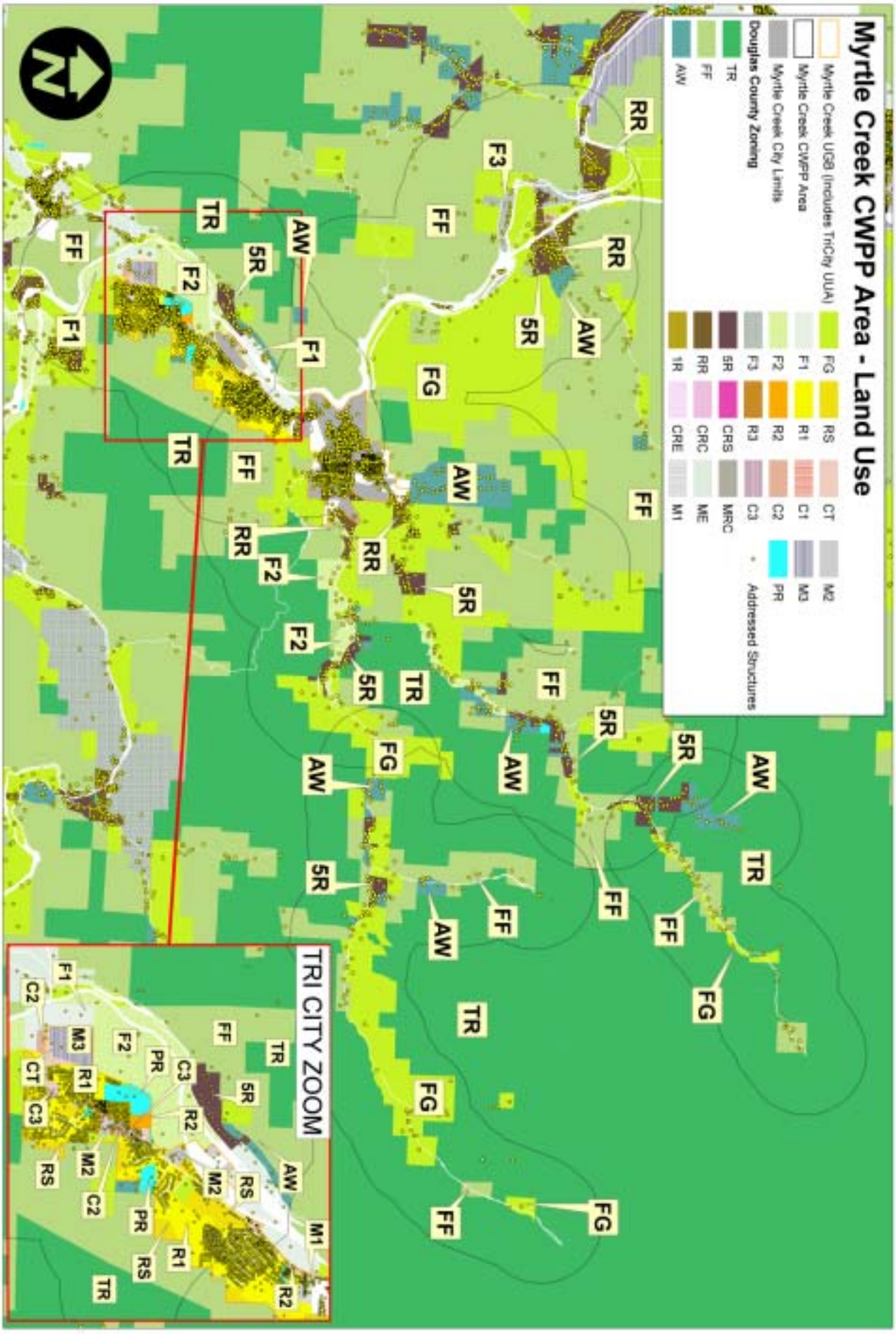
Unique critical infrastructure to the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area includes:

- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- Myrtle Creek Airport
- Watershed Area
- Water Tower in Tri City

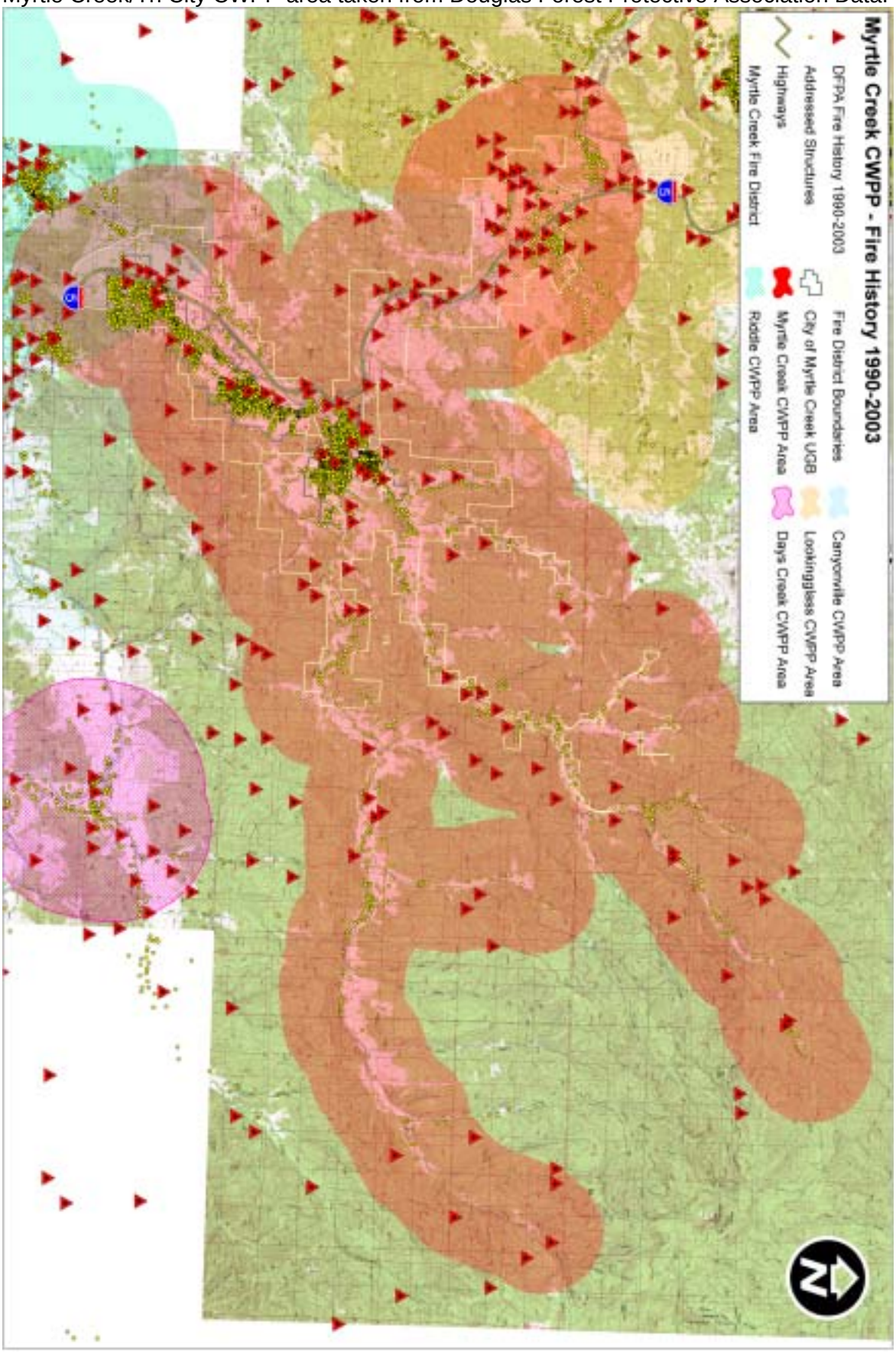
Infrastructure listed as Critical, common to some or all CWPP areas in Douglas County includes:

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

MYRTLE CREEK CWPP AREA - LANDUSE AND STRUCTURE LOCATION MAP



WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History Map indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data.



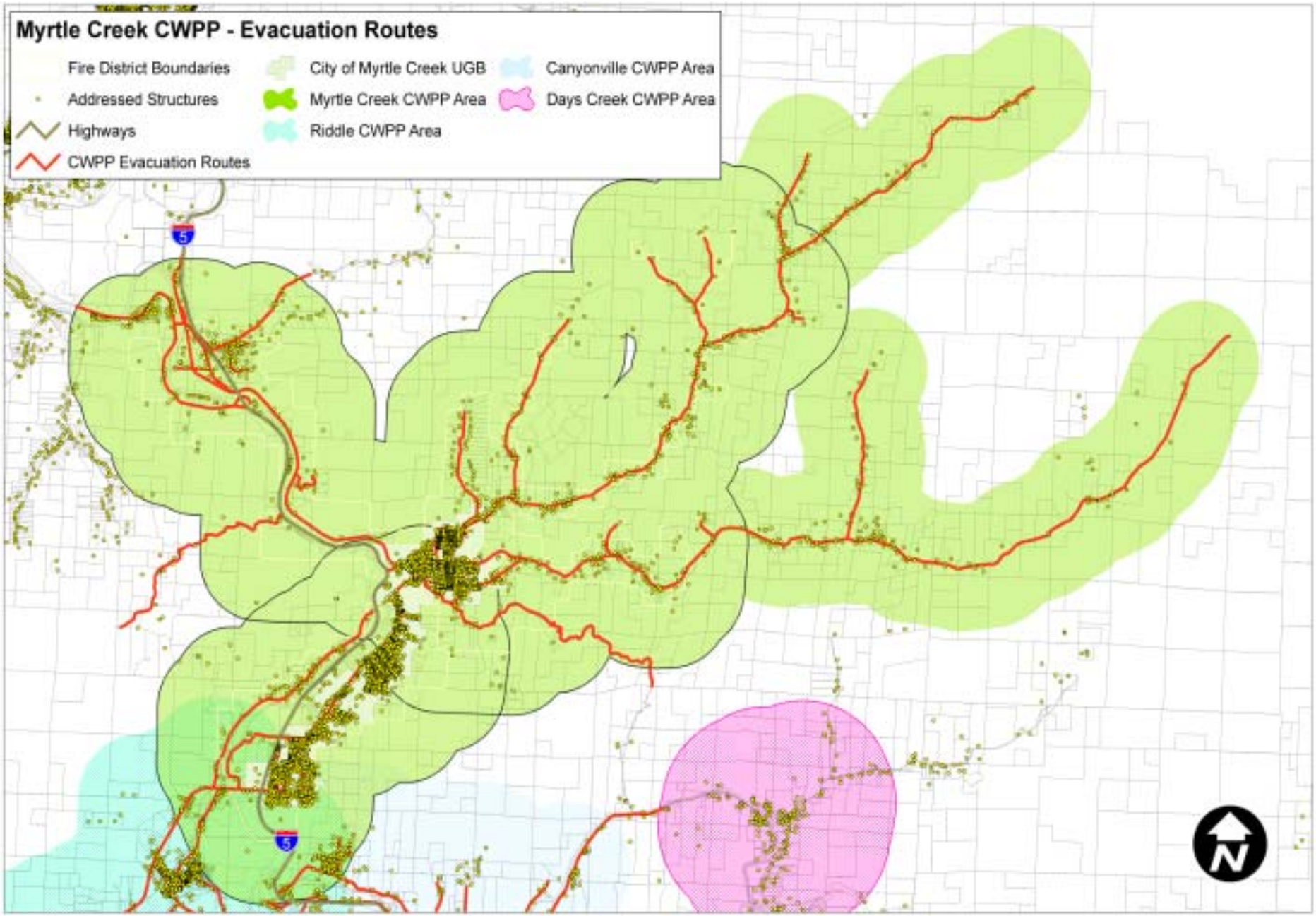
Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory
As shown on the maps, the Myrtle Creek and Tri City Fire Districts serve the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area. Equipment and staffing inventory the districts is as follows:

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

TRI CITY RFD
- 30 Firefighters
- 3 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 1 Type 2 Water tender
- 3 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 1 Rescue-Salvage unit

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 Dole Road, North Myrtle, South Myrtle, and Old Highway 99, which feed towards the Interstate. 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.


Myrtle Creek CWPP - Evacuation Routes
Fire District Boundaries
Addressed Structures
Highways
CWPP Evacuation Routes
City of Myrtle Creek UGB
Myrtle Creek CWPP Area
Riddle CWPP Area
Canyonville CWPP Area
Days Creek CWPP Area
5
5
N

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.

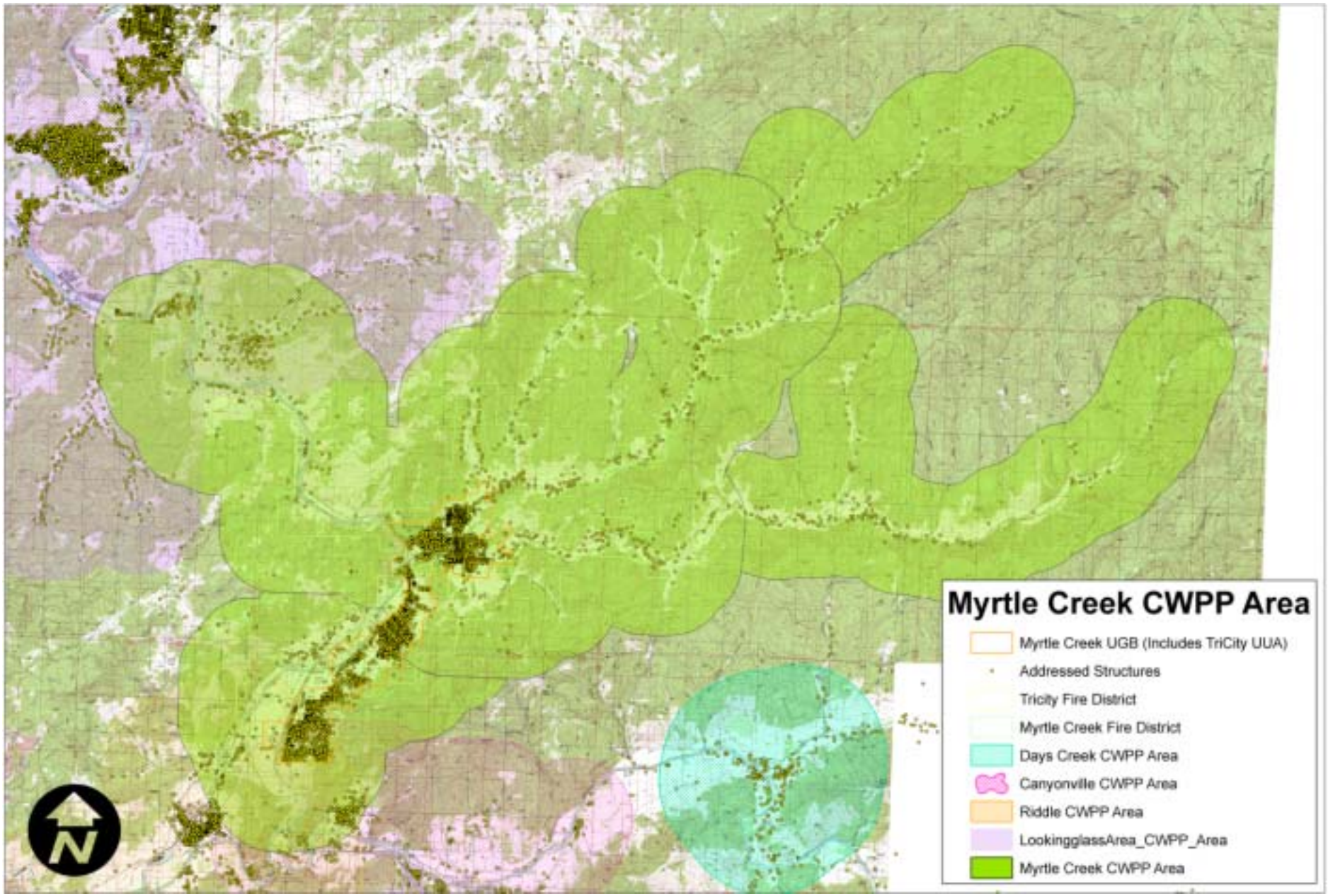
In order to identify areas of concern, a decision was made by the Core Team to buffer the Fire District Boundaries by one mile. Further analysis of the one mile buffer showed that by using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the Fire District Boundaries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


Myrtle Creek CWPP Area
Myrtle Creek UGB (Includes TriCity UUA)
Addressed Structures
Tricity Fire District
Myrtle Creek Fire District
Days Creek CWPP Area
Canyonville CWPP Area
Riddle CWPP Area
LookingglassArea_CWPP_Area
Myrtle Creek CWPP Area
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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".

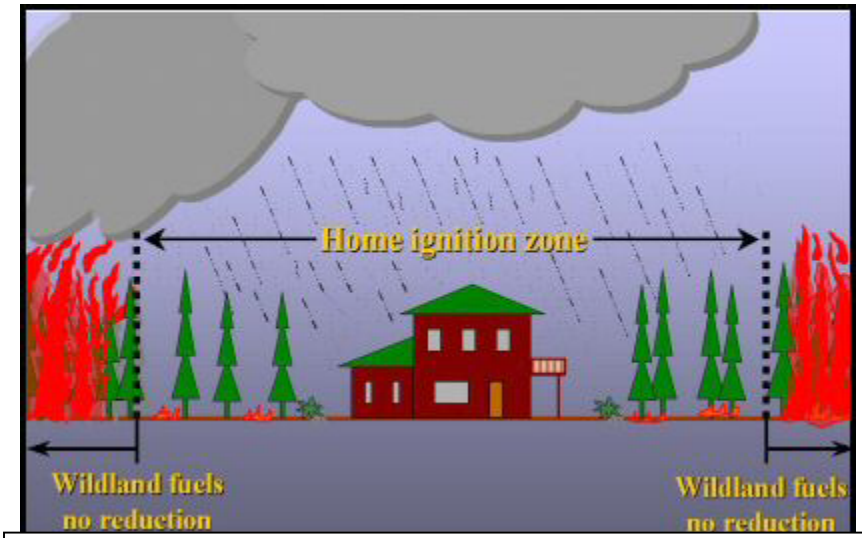

Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential;* Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

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, Myrtle Creek Fire District — Date 1/10/06

Chief, Tri City Fire District — Date 1/10/05