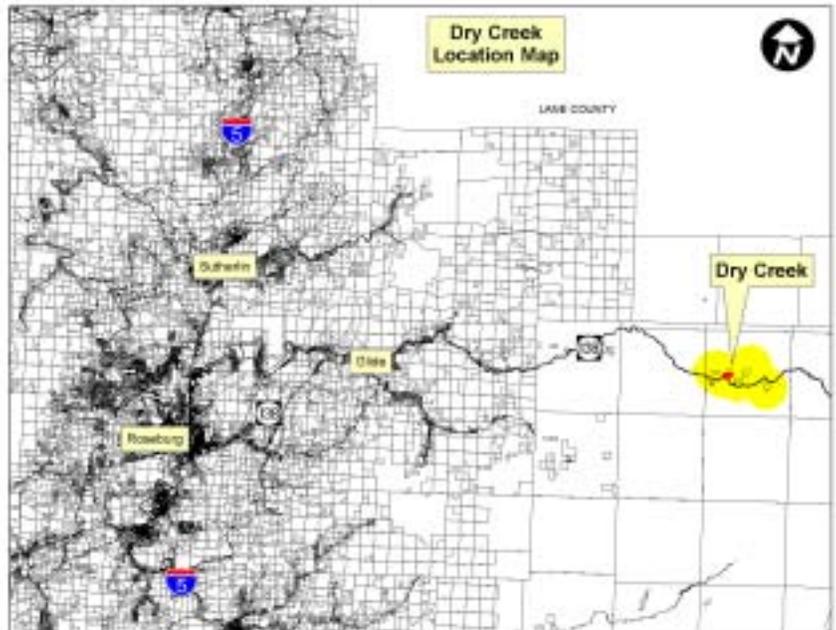


Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Dry Creek

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.

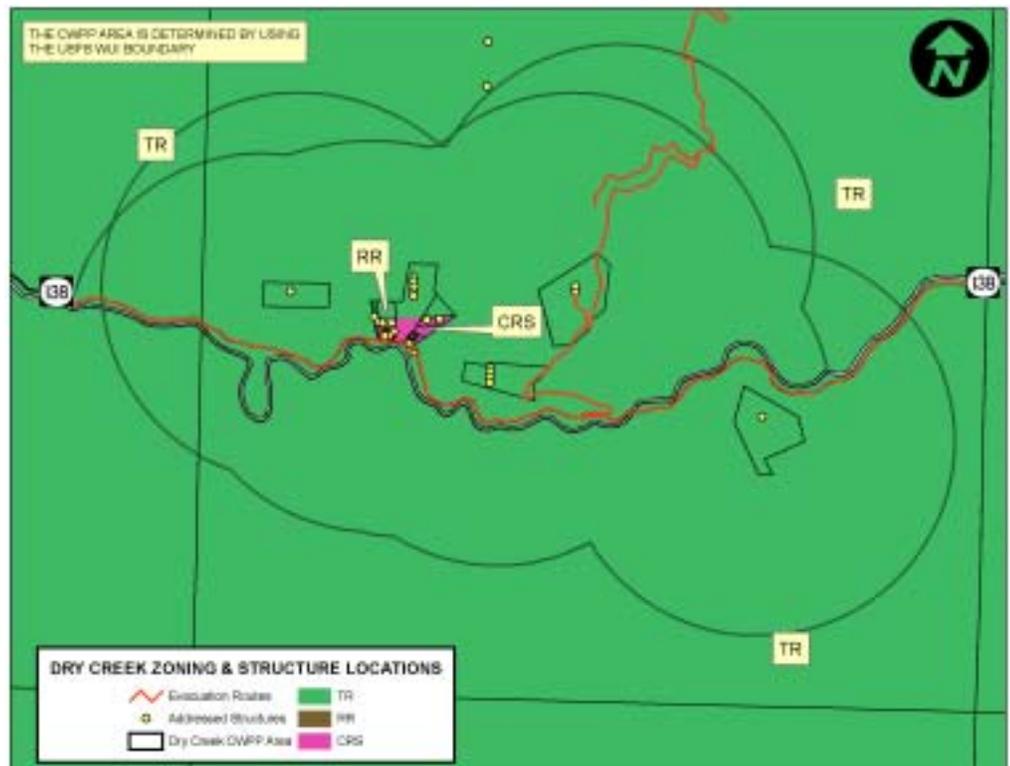


Population

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

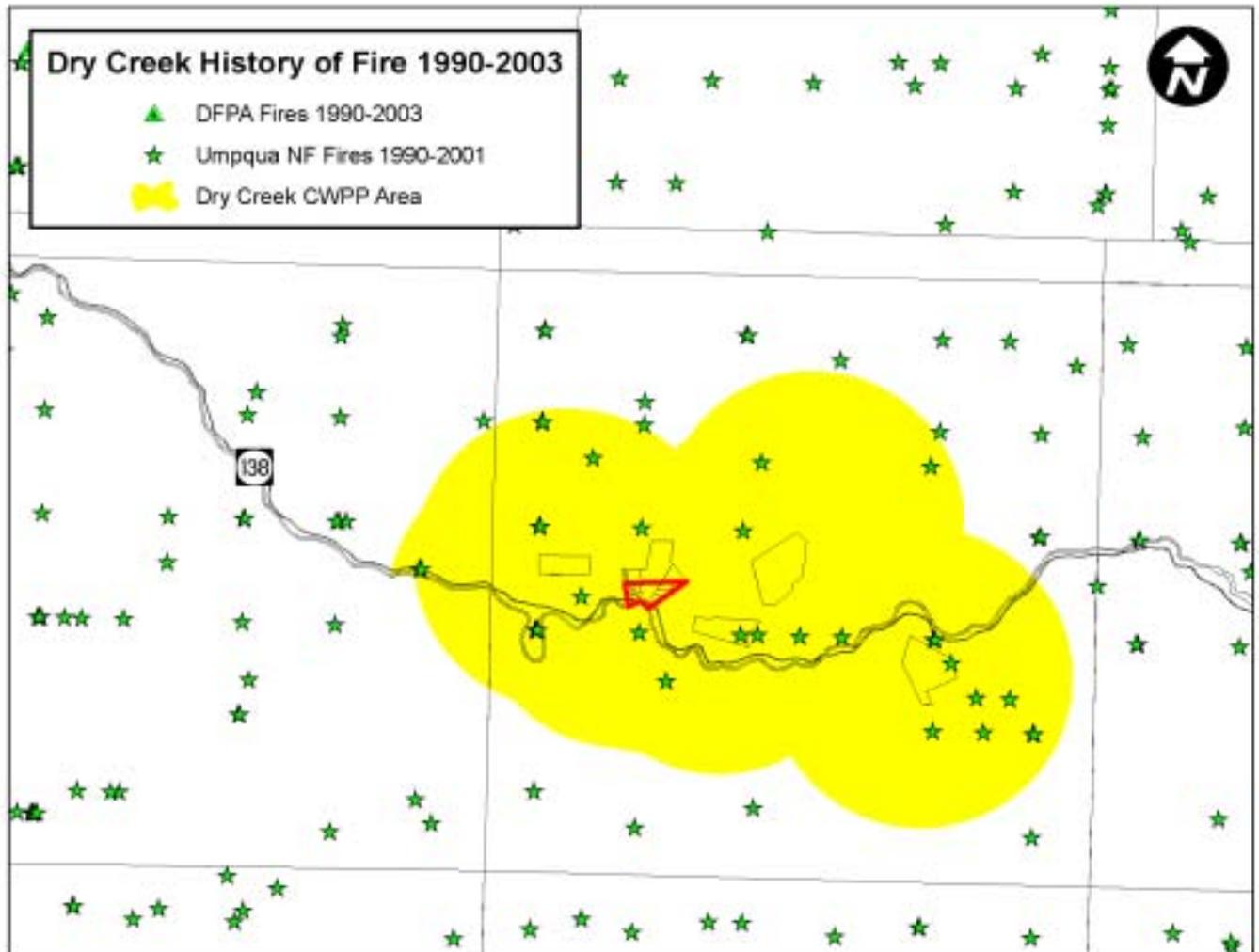
Roads: Transportation to and from Dry Creek is handled via Highway 138, which connects the community to Interstate 5 to the west via Roseburg, and Diamond Lake to the east.

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.

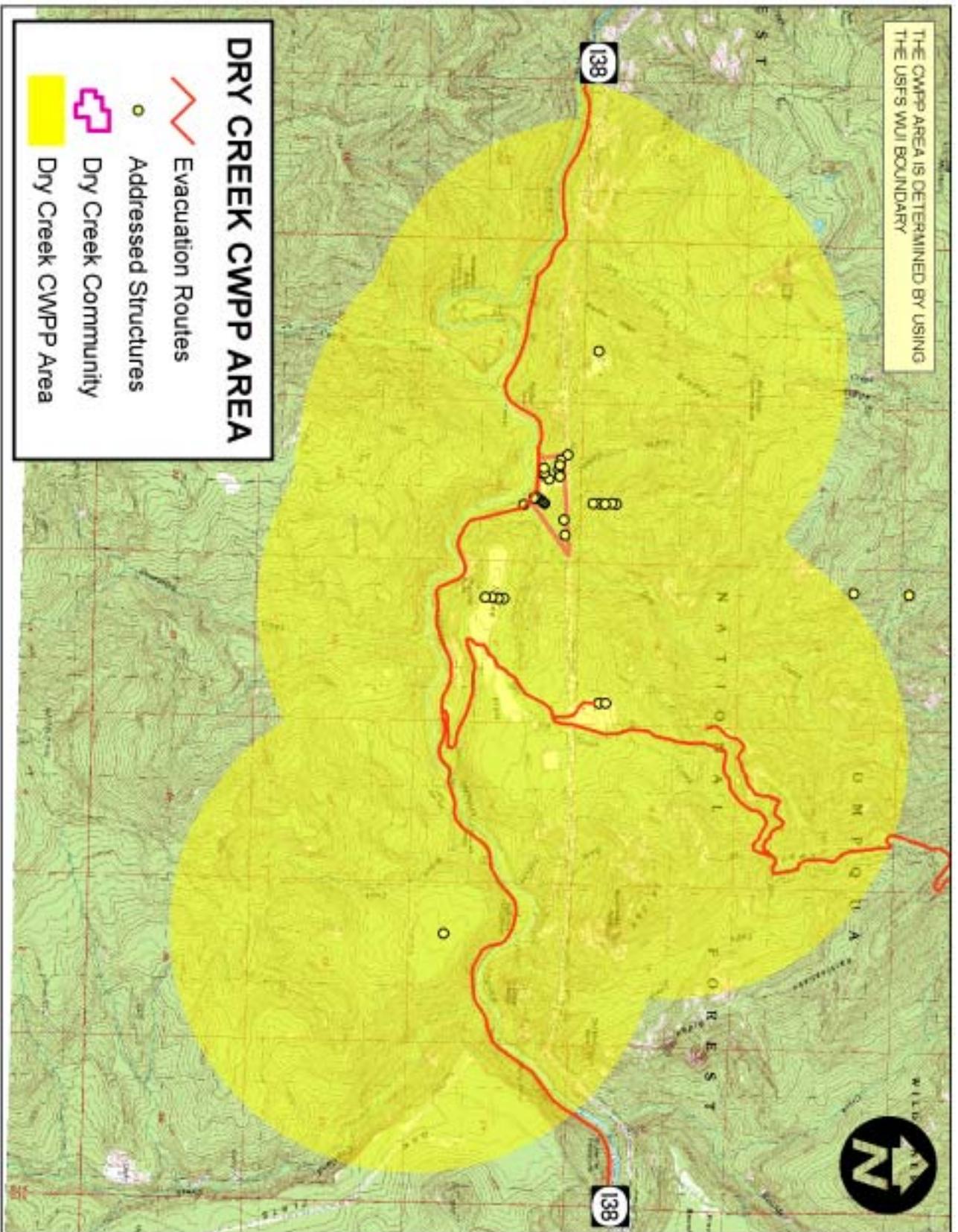
Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

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