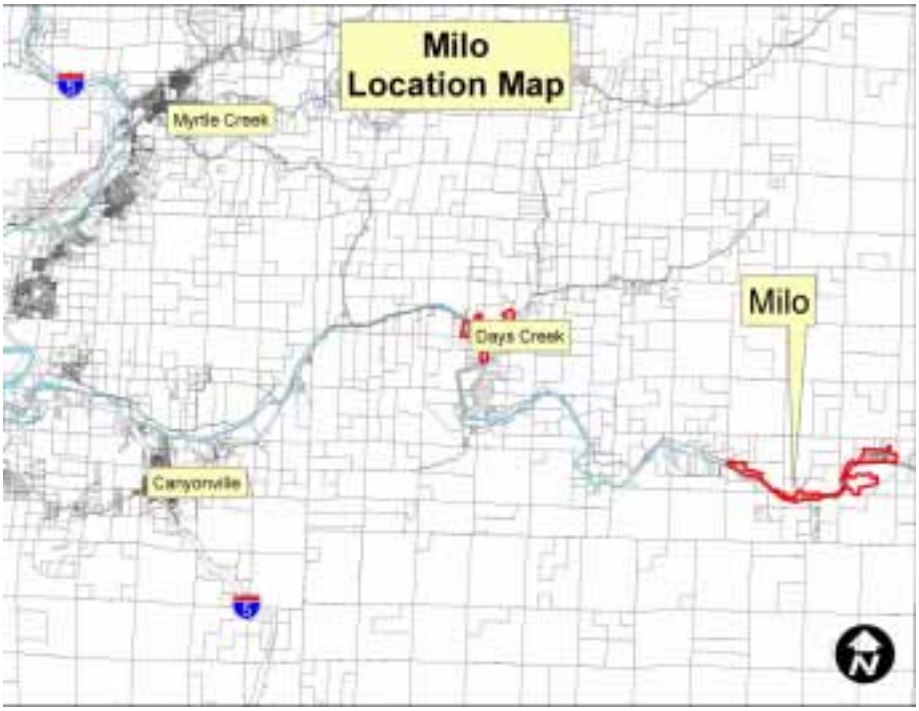
Community Wildfire Protection Plans: **Milo**

COMMUNITY PROFILE:



Location
Milo is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Community by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Milo is located on Tiller Trail Highway, approximately 18 miles east from the intersection of Tiller Trail Highway in Canyonville.

Population
The approximate population of Milo (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Tiller Trail Highway depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 313 people.

Housing/Land Use
Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 163 addressed structures within the Milo Area (including structures to the west, east and south of the Rural Community boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and school structures.

Within the Rural Community Boundary, the majority of Milo has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) on the north side of Tiller Trail Highway, and to the southeast towards the Milo Adventist Academy. There is CRC (Rural Community Commercial) zoned property in the center of the community, south of Tiller Trail Highway. MRC (Rural Community Industrial) zoned properties are located to the southeast towards the Milo Adventist Academy. There are areas

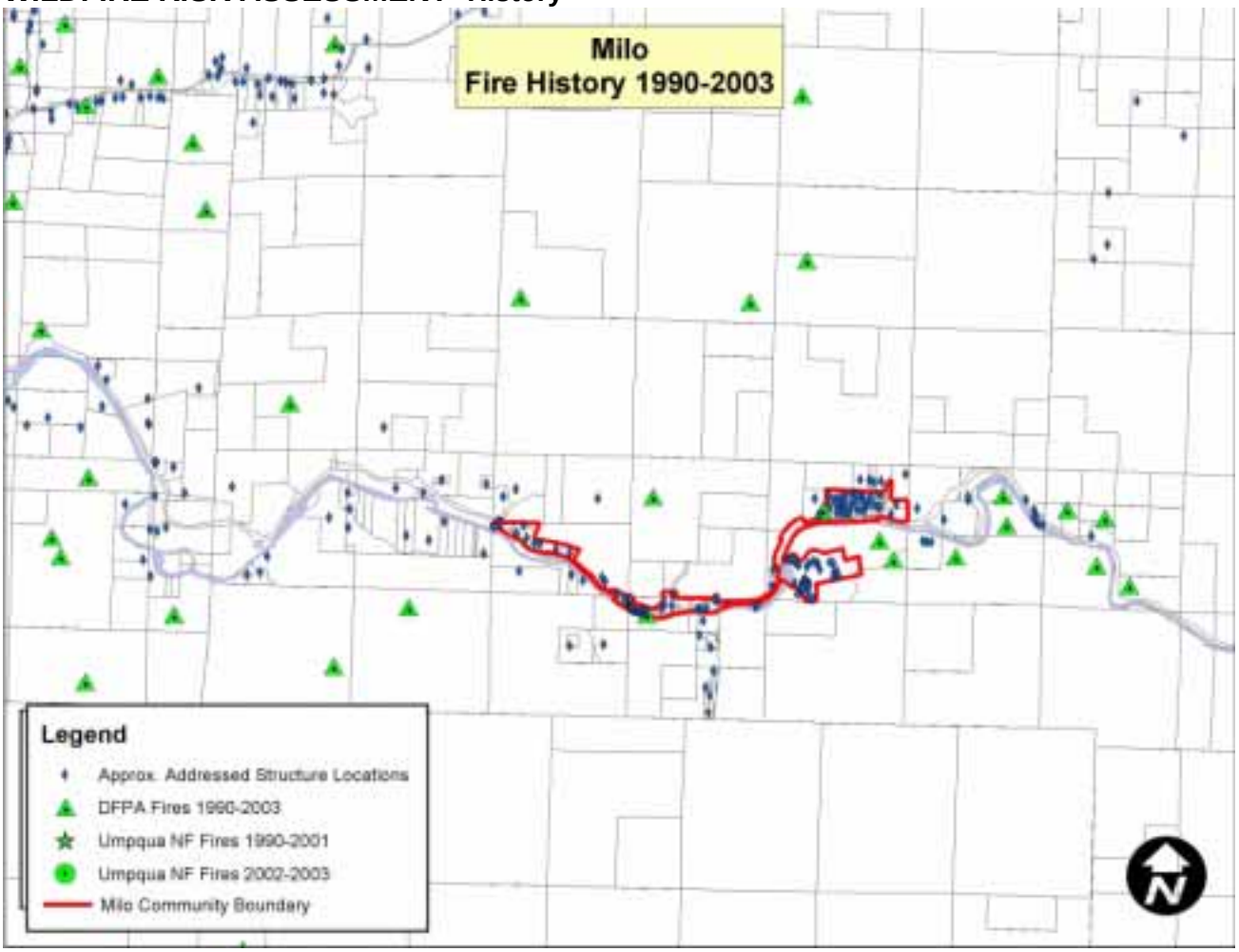
zoned PR (Public Reserve) which contain the Milo Adventist Academy. Properties surrounding the community are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

Transportation
Roads: Transportation to and from Milo is handled via Tiller Trail Highway, which intersects the City of Canyonville of the community approximately 18 miles west of Milo.

Critical Infrastructure
Critical infrastructure in Milo includes the following:

- Milo Adventist School
- Wooden bridge over South Umpqua River which connects Tiller Trail Highway to residential properties and to the Milo Adventist School
- Fire station located west of Tiller Trail Highway
- Power line which intersects the community

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History



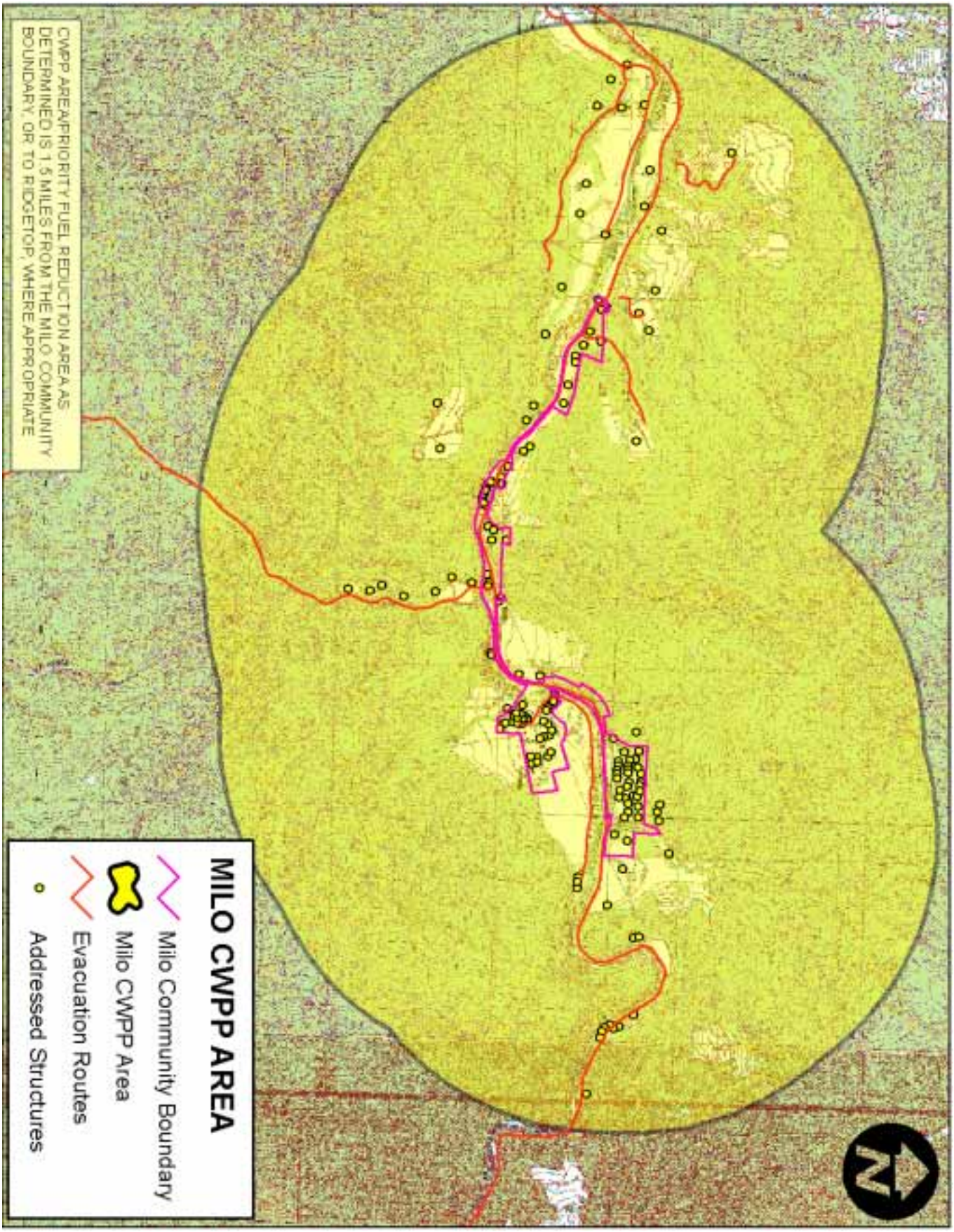
Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory
The Milo Rural Fire District services the community of Milo. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 8 firefighters
- 2 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 2 Type 1 water tenders
- 1 Rescue Vehicle

Escape Routes
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville, or secondarily use Tiller Trail Highway eastward towards Tiller.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification
The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Milo area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION MAP


MILO CWPP AREA
Milo Community Boundary
Milo CWPP Area
Evacuation Routes
Addressed Structures
CWPP AREA/PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA AS DETERMINED IS 1.5 MILES FROM THE MILO COMMUNITY BOUNDARY, OR TO RIDGETOP, WHERE APPROPRIATE

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 Community, as well as homesites located to the south, east and west of the Rural Community boundary. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Maintain and enhance escape routes for homes located south, east and west of the Community Boundary to be thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned.

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"

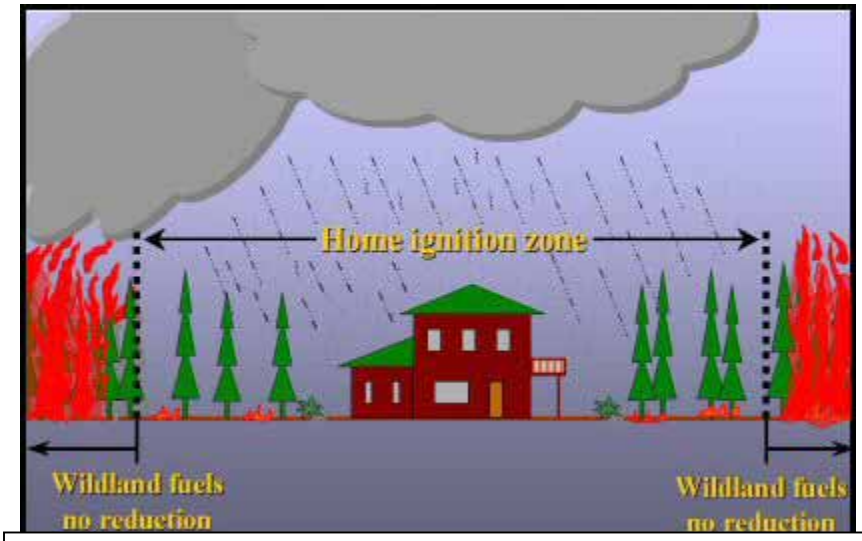


Image and Text Source: *Emerging Knowledge about Wildland-Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential;* Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory

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 hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Miles Davis 9/17/04

Miles Davis Date
Chief
Milo Rural Fire Protection District