

DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

LAST REVISED 2023



A collaborative project created with assistance from the following agencies:



**Douglas County Emergency
Management**



**Douglas Forest Protective
Association**



**Cow Creek Band of Umpqua
Tribe of Indians**



**US Forest Service
Umpqua National Forest**



**Bureau of Land Management -
Roseburg**



**Douglas County
Fire Chiefs Association**



**Confederated Tribes of
Siletz Indians**



**Coos Forest Protective
Association**



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Prepared by the Douglas County Planning Department
2023

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INTRODUCTION

Fire is a natural occurrence in many wildland ecosystems. In Douglas County, fire creates habitat for a host of wildlife species, enhances recreational activities, and reduces fuel for future fire events. Some plant species are dependent on fire to reproduce and thrive. For centuries, Native Americans in the area used fire as a tool to manage the land for food, shelter, and other needs. The settlement of Douglas County by European Americans ultimately disrupted these natural regimens and human practices.

Since the early 1900s, the primary goal of fire policy in the mixed conifer forests of Douglas County has been fire suppression. Traditionally known as the “Timber Capital of the World”, Douglas County has experienced changes in timber production due to environmental restrictions and evolving forest management practices. A significant consequence of these alterations in forest and wildfire management has been an increase in fuel loading and a shift in composition toward shade-tolerant species. Such conditions contribute to more frequent and intense wildfires. Frequent and severe fire events have become increasingly dangerous and costly, threatening human safety while costing millions annually in taxpayer money, who ultimately shoulder the expense of fire suppression efforts.

As recent catastrophic fires in the American West have demonstrated, the human cost of wildfire is felt most acutely in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), where residential and commercial development has encroached into forest landscapes. In the WUI, homes, pets, crops, livestock, critical infrastructure, and human lives are vulnerable. Long term changes to the environment and damage to critical infrastructure is also a danger.

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) outlines a course of action that will reduce the wildfire threat to life, property, and natural resources in Douglas County through the implementation of collaborative and effective projects.

MISSION

The mission of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan is to reduce the wildfire threat to life, property, and natural resources in Douglas County.

OBJECTIVES

- Improve survivability for people, homes, and landscapes when wildfire occurs.
- Improve access for fire fighters along roads and driveways.
- Create safe and defensible landscapes by reducing fuels on private and public lands.
- Promote wildfire awareness and public safety by providing opportunities in wildfire preparedness, defensible space, and wildfire mitigation.
- Support and enhance the roles and functions of the County’s Fire Districts, Douglas Forest Protective Association, Coos Forest Protective Association, Western Lane District: Oregon Department of Forestry and Fire and Emergency Service Providers.
- Promote fire resistant building materials and construction techniques, as well as creation and maintenance of defensible space and neighborhoods through community programs.

PRINCIPLES

Social: Public safety is a priority. Preparing communities for wildfire events through education, mitigation projects, and post-fire restoration work is essential. Evacuation routes and protocols must be communicated to affected residents on a continual basis before, during and after wildfire events.

Economic: The estimated costs for fire protection in Oregon in 2021-23 is \$183 million, and for 2023-25 roughly \$195 million.¹ The destruction caused by wildfires depends on the size and intensity of the fire, the terrain, the amount of fuel—such as trees and structures—in the path of the fire, and the direction and intensity of the wind.

Ecological: Developing fuel breaks within WUIs and at strategic locations across the county based on topography, natural and manmade structures, and management goals will help combat wildfire. Reduction of target hazardous fuels is based on fuel load present and potential threat to valued ecological commodities.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE HISTORY

Some of Oregon’s most catastrophic fire events have taken place in Douglas County. In 1951, four large fires burned over 40,000 acres and took one life. The Hubbard Creek Fire burned 15,574 acres, a fire lookout tower, and 19 homes. The Russell Creek Fire took place near Riddle where a county resident lost his life while helping to extinguish the fire. The 1961 Clarks Branch Fire burned 5,000 acres and claimed the life of retired DFPA employee John J. Richards. The Bland Mountain Fires of 1987 and 2004 started less than 100 yards apart from one another and followed a similar path of destruction. The 1987 fire burned 9,641 acres, fourteen homes, and took two lives, while the 2004 blaze scorched 4,662 acres, two homes and three outbuildings. An additional 30,000 acres burned in 1987 after hundreds of lightning strikes ignited the Douglas Complex.

The 2002 Tiller Complex Fire in the Umpqua National Forest was a 65,824-acre fire and consisted of eight large and multiple small fires. The fire was in the Tiller Ranger District and in the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness Area, 25 miles east of Canyonville. 67 residences, occupied by approximately 170 people, were threatened by the fire.

The lightning-caused Douglas Complex Fire began in July 2013, three miles north of Glendale, and burned 48,679 acres of private timberland owned by Roseburg Forest Products and Plum Creek Timber Co., as well as public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Crews with the Douglas Forest Protective Association and Oregon Department of Forestry Southwest Oregon District responded and contained the fire by early September.



Prolonged drought conditions leading into the 2015 fire season resulted in extreme fire conditions for much of southwest Oregon. On July 28th, the Cable Crossing Fire ignited five miles east of Glide and went on to burn 1,845 acres of private and BLM-managed lands. Two days later, an individual mowing dry grass near Milo sparked the Stouts Creek Fire, which went on to burn 26,452 acres of private, BLM, and National Forest lands. 2017 was a particularly severe fire season across Oregon and other Western states. In Northern California,

¹[ODF 2019-21 Governor’s Budget Narrative FINAL Fire Protection.pdf](#)

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wildfire contributed to at least 43 deaths and destroyed approximately 14,000 homes. Many urban areas in Oregon and California saw extremely smoky conditions and poor air quality for prolonged periods of time. Nearly every community in Douglas County faced these conditions to some extent. In Douglas County, the Umpqua North Complex fires in the Diamond Lake and North Umpqua Ranger Districts of the Umpqua National Forest burned 43,158 acres. In the Tiller Ranger District, 18,838 acres burned in the Falcon and High Cascades West Zone complex fires. The Horse Prairie fire burned 16,436 acres of private and BLM land near the Cow Creek Canyon.

In 2018, the Milepost 163 Fire near Curtain burned 98 acres. The Miles Fire also occurred in 2018 which started in the Umpqua National Forest and moved south into Jackson County. The fire burned a total of 54,334 acres with most of those acres occurring in Jackson County.

The Milepost 97 fire, started by an illegal, abandoned campfire, began in July 2019, and burned 13,119 acres. The Days-Coffee Fire burned 170 acres, 6 miles northwest of Tiller. Strong, gusty winds combined with steep slopes and limited access challenged firefighters on both fires, as is often the case in Douglas County.

Table 1.1 NOTABLE HISTORIC WILDFIRE EVENTS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

YEAR	EVENT	ACRES BURNED	HOMES LOST	CASUALTIES	EVACUATION	COST OF FIRE
1938	Smith River Fire	28,239			Yes	
1951	Four Major Fires	40,000	14	1 Death	Yes	
1961	Clarks Branch Fire	5,000		1 Death	Yes	
1966	Oxbow Fire	42,274		1 Death	Yes	\$560,000
1973	Doe Creek Fire	2,332	NA	NA	No	\$133,995
1979	Cougar Ridge Fire	259	NA	1 Death	No	\$695,256
1980	Tyee Mountain Fire	1,056	NA	NA	No	\$377,272
1987	Bland Mountain	9,641	14 Homes	2 Deaths	Yes	\$3,451,674
1987	Douglas Complex	30,000	NA	NA	Yes	\$7,816,000
2002	Apple Fire	17,600	NA	NA		
2002	Tiller Complex	68,862	NA	NA	Yes	
2004	Bland Mountain #2	4,662	2 Homes	NA	Yes	\$7,028,164
2013	Douglas Complex	48,679	NA	NA	Yes	\$54,000,000
2013	Whiskey Complex	17,891	NA	NA	Yes	
2015	Cable Crossing Fire	1,845	NA	NA	No	\$7,510,485
2015	Stouts Creek Fire	26,452	NA	NA	Yes	\$44,435,103
2017	Horse Prairie	16,434	NA	NA	Yes	\$16,178,504
2017	Umpqua North Complex	43,158	NA	NA	Yes	
2019	Milepost 97 Fire	13,119	NA	NA	Yes	\$21,364,374
2020	Archie Creek Fire	131,542	111	NA	Yes	
2020	Thielsen Fire	9,975	NA	NA	Yes	
2021	Jack Creek	24,165	NA	NA	Yes	
2021	Skyline Ridge	5,760	1	NA	No	

2021	Devils Knob Complex	70,110	1
2021	Rough Patch Complex	50,563	

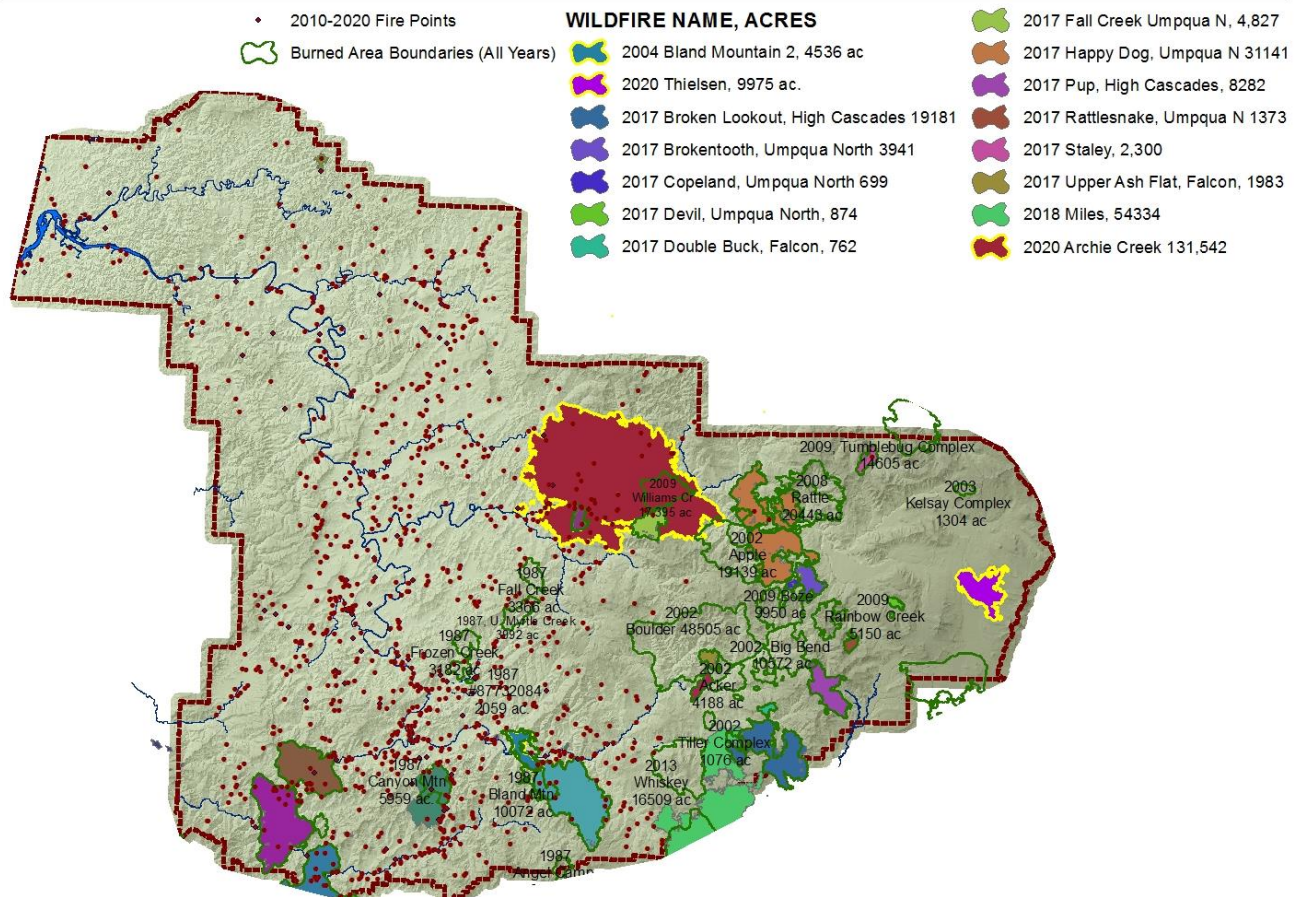
The 2020 Archie Creek Fire east of Roseburg in the North Umpqua corridor has burned 131,542 acres on state, private and federal land. Similarly, the Thielsen Fire, located five miles north of Crater Lake National Park near Diamond Lake Resort, has burned 9,975 acres. It is estimated that over one hundred homes have burned in these Douglas County fires. The Archie Creek Fire is the largest wildfire in Douglas County’s recorded history.

In 2021, Douglas County had four major fires: Jack Creek, Devils Knob Complex, Skyline Ridge Complex and the Rough Patch Complex.

In addition to past fires in Douglas County, recent fires in Oregon and across the Western United States have increased public awareness to the potential losses to life, property, and natural resources. Projects proposed in this CWPP’s action plan reduce the countywide threat of wildfire.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE HISTORY 1987-2020

Figure 1.1



HEALTHY FOREST RESTORATION ACT

The Douglas County CWPP meets the requirements of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA). The HFRA was signed into law by President George W. Bush in 2003 in response to the threat of destructive wildfires to our forests. The HFRA was designed to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire events while upholding environmental standards. The HFRA emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities to develop hazardous fuel reduction projects.

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Among the most important provisions of the HFRA is an incentive for communities to create a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). A CWPP can influence and prioritize future funding for hazardous fuel reduction projects, including where and how federal agencies implement fuel reduction projects on federal lands. Projects identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan are given priority.

Title I of the Act addresses vegetation treatments on certain types of National Forest System and Bureau of Land Management lands that are at risk of wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics.

- Encourages streamlined environmental analysis of HFRA projects.
- Provides for administrative review of proposed HFRA projects on National Forest System lands before decisions are issued.
- Contains requirements governing the maintenance and restoration of old-growth forest stands when the Forest Service and BLM conduct HFRA projects in such stands.
- Requires HFRA projects in the Forest Service and BLM to maximize retention of larger trees in areas other than old-growth stands, consistent with the objective of restoring fire-resilient stands and protecting at-risk communities and Federal lands.
- Encourages collaboration between Federal agencies and local communities when community wildland fire protection plans are prepared.
- Requires using at least 50% of the dollars allocated to HFRA projects to protect communities at risk of wildland fire if identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans.
- Requires performance to be monitored when agencies conduct hazardous-fuel reduction projects and encourages multiparty monitoring that includes communities and other interested parties; and
- Encourages courts to consider a request for an injunction on an HFRA-authorized project to balance environmental effects of undertaking the project against the effects of failing to do so.

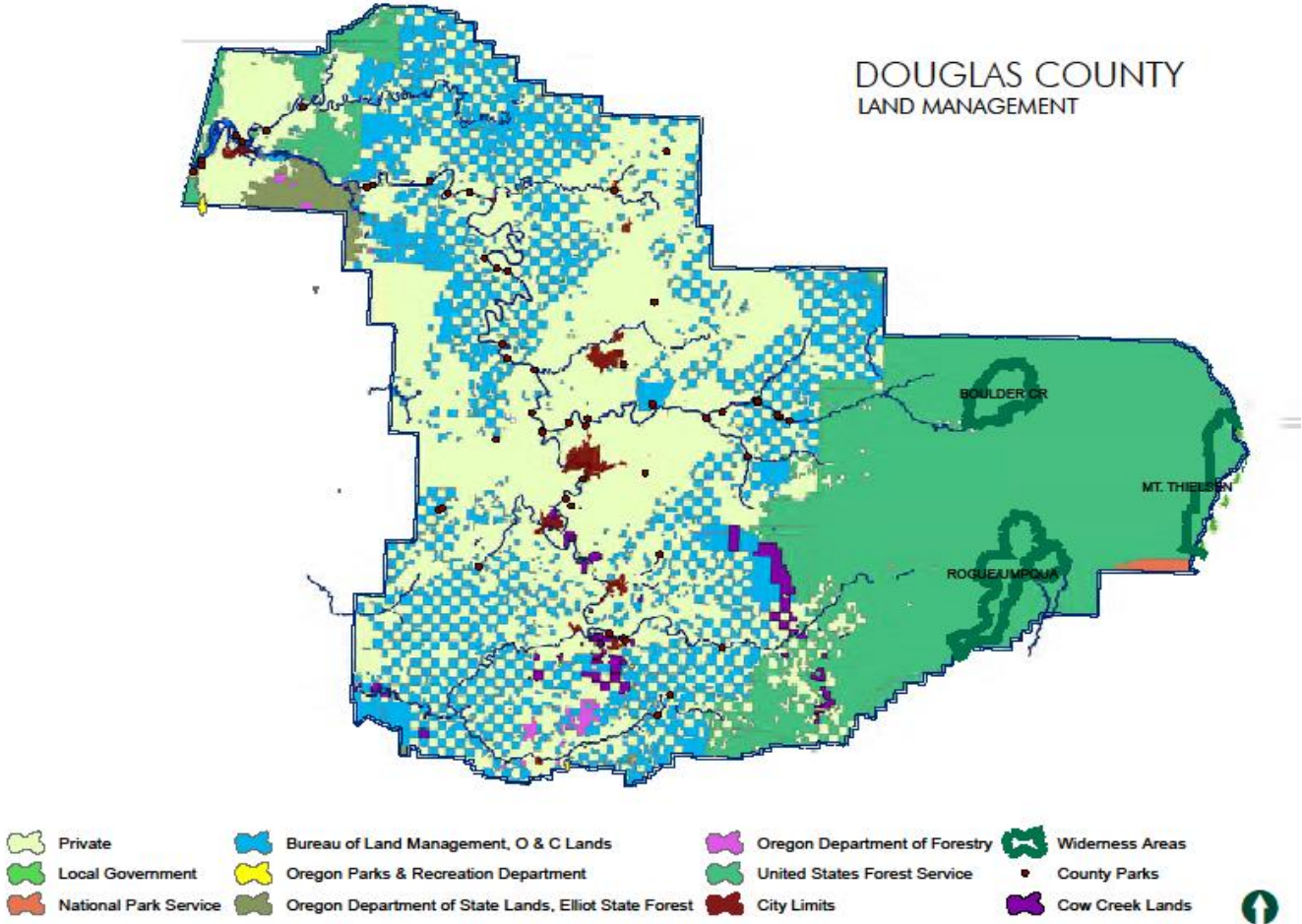


Figure 1.2

DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Title I of the HFRA encourages communities to develop CWPPs and designate Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, where HFRA projects may take place. HFRA also encourages biomass energy production through grants and assistance to local communities to create market incentives for removal of otherwise valueless forest material or biomass. These zones are defined in Chapter Two and projects are recommended in Chapter Three of this plan.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) is linked to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, PL 106-393, through funding provisions found in two separate Titles of PL 106-393. The CWPP planning process under HFRA is an authorized use of Title III funds under PL 106-393, and Douglas County utilized Title III funds to create, update, and maintain its' CWPP. In addition, Title II of PL 106-393 allows counties to direct the expenditure of federal funds on projects recommended by local Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) if projects are conducted on federal lands or affect federal resources. Reducing potential wildfire fuels on federal lands or near federal lands easily meets this standard. The fuel reduction strategies proposed in Douglas County's CWPP qualify for selection by RACs as Title II projects.

CWPP PLANNING HISTORY

The development of the Douglas County CWPP became a priority of the Douglas County Board of Commissioners following the enactment of the HFRA and other landmark state and federal legislation, which encouraged communities to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans. In 2004 and 2005, the initial CWPPs were developed with input from local, state and federal and local agencies, community organizations, and interested individuals. The plan identified wildfire risks and priority treatment areas, and developed action items to reduce the risk of wildfires to citizens and communities in Douglas County. All recommendations were viewed through the lens of personal responsibility and collaboration between governmental officials, community leaders and citizens.

Since its initial development, Douglas County's CWPP has been periodically refined and updated. The 2023 update represents a comprehensive revision, including a more robust Action Plan and countywide wildfire planning structure, while increasing the protection of people and property from wildfire.

CWPP development has been partially supported by funds allocated under Title III of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, which provides support to counties for projects that fall within certain categories, including planning efforts to increase the protection of people and property from wildfire.



Figure 1.3 Courtesy DFPA

TABLE 1.2 CWPP PLANNING HISTORY IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

YEAR	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
2004	Phase I CWPPs	Fourteen (14) CWPPs were adopted by resolution for: Cavitt Creek, Days Creek, Dry Creek, Fortune Branch, Jackson Creek, Loon Lake, Milo, Nonpareil, North Fork, North Umpqua Village, Susan Creek, Tiller, Upper Olalla, and Willis Creek.
2006	Phase II CWPPs	Sixteen (16) CWPPs were adopted by resolution for: Calapooya, Camas Valley/Tenmile, Canyonville/South Umpqua, Central County East, Central County West, Cow Creek, Elkton/Scottsburg/Kellogg, Lookingglass/ Winston/ Dillard, Myrtle Creek/Tri City, North Douglas (Yoncalla/Drain/Rice Hill), and Riddle. CWPPs were adopted for Boulder Creek, Diamond Lake, Lemolo Lake, Steamboat, and Toketee WUI areas at the request of USFS.
2010	Appendix A	North Umpqua CWPP adopted by resolution.
2011	Appendix B	South County CWPP adopted by resolution.
2012	Appendix C	Roseburg West CWPP adopted by resolution.
2013	Appendix D	North County CWPP adopted by resolution.
2017	Update	Consolidated Phase I and Phase II CWPPs, and Appendices A, B, C and D into 4 geographic CWPP regions based on Appendices A, B, C, and D from previous versions. Adopted by resolution.
2022	Action Plan Addendum	Adopted updated and expanded 2022 Action Plan Addendum to expand access to USDA grant funding for local fire agencies.
2023	Update	Comprehensive revision of the Douglas County CWPP, strengthening the Action Plan and county wide wildfire planning. Adopted by resolution.

Table 1.2, describes the history of the CWPP planning processes undertaken by Douglas County.

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Several planning and management documents were reviewed during the development of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan for consistency, including:

- Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2016)
- Douglas County Land Use and Development Ordinance (LUDO)
- Douglas County Comprehensive Plan
- Douglas Forest Protective Association – Douglas District Fire Operations Plan (2017)
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians –Tribal Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2012)
- Oregon State Fire Marshall – Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan
- Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines – Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards
- US Department of the Interior – Pacific Northwest Operating Plan (2014)

The relationship between the Douglas County CWPP and the Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) is particularly important. The wildfire chapter assessed the vulnerability of residents to wildfire. It also outlined actions to reduce risk, including the implementation of education and outreach programs, the utilization of partnerships, and the employment of preventative activities. The actions described in the NHMP are implemented through existing plans and programs governing unincorporated Douglas County and the incorporated cities of the county, including the county CWPP.

CWPP REQUIREMENTS

The HFRA requires that a CWPP contain the following specific components.

1. **Collaboration:** A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and with input from the public.

The Douglas County CWPP was developed in collaboration with the Douglas Forest Protective Association, the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Forest Service, the Douglas County Sheriff's Office, the Douglas County Office of Emergency Management, rural and urban fire districts, Coos Forest Protective Association, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Oregon State Fire Marshal and the Douglas County Planning Department.

During the 2020 update, a series of five CWPP Open Houses were conducted throughout the county to inform and gain feedback from the public concerning wildfire preparedness and public safety. A public survey was also developed and made available during the Open Houses and online through the Planning Department's CWPP project webpage. Historically and upon completion of the 2020 update, the CWPPs are presented to the public in Douglas County through the Douglas County Planning Department's Planning Advisory Committees (PACs). Community members serve on the PACs and their meetings are announced in the local newspaper beforehand. There are six PACs in Douglas County, with each PAC representing individual communities identified in the CWPP.

A signature sheet, providing official approval to the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan by each Steering Committee member, is located on page 1.13.

2. **Prioritized Fuel Reduction:** A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and method of treatments to protect at-risk communities and essential infrastructure on private and public lands.

The Douglas County CWPP Action Plan identifies priority fuel reduction areas and recommends types and methods of treatments. The Steering Committee selected projects for the Action Plan based on wildfire risk to life and property, with public safety as priority. Proposed projects take into consideration each community's WUI boundaries, evacuation routes, and unique topography and physical factors. These projects also have the greatest potential to improve Douglas County community resistance to catastrophic wildfire.

The CWPP Action Plan prioritizes Firewise Communities to effectively administer fuel reduction treatments on private lands to protect at-risk communities and essential infrastructure. Fuel reduction efforts on a landscape scale are also a high priority on the CWPP Action Plan with the support of the Steering Committee.

Priority fuel reduction projects are conducive to natural landscapes and occasionally pass outside of CWPP fuel reduction boundaries. Treatment boundaries will be based on fire suppression and resource management tactics and determined in the field. The Steering Committee identified that the area should be defined as "to ridge top" for resource management and firefighting.

Residents living outside of WUI areas rely heavily on landscape fuel reduction projects to slow a potential wildfire. Landscape projects prioritized in the action plan will help to ensure the safety of these residents.

3. Treatment of Structural Ignitability: A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The Douglas County CWPP Action Plan contains projects for reducing structural ignitability and educating homeowners on the importance of defensible space for their homes.

The Action Plan prioritizes Firewise Communities to reduce structural ignitability more efficiently and effectively on private lands through education, maintenance of defensible space, home hardening, and structural evaluations by fire professionals. Reduction of structural ignitability is also high priority to owners of private land outside WUI areas as well as public land managers in charge of public facilities and critical infrastructure.

ALL LANDS APPROACH

An All-Lands approach to forest management proposes to restore forest health through landscape-scale conservation across ownerships and jurisdictions. Initially introduced by former United States Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack in 2009, this management strategy breaks with parochial habits of thinking and acting and stretches across boundaries to restore forest health on landscapes we all share.

The projects and actions proposed in this CWPP’s Action Plan are supportive of an All-Lands approach to forest management.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Protecting critical infrastructure is a priority of this CWPP. Critical infrastructure includes assets that are essential for the functioning of the society and economy of the community including: transportation facilities, utilities and civic institutions. These assets are essential to our community’s security, public health and safety, economic vitality, and way of life. Each CWPP Region and CWPP area contains unique infrastructure. The following is a list of typical critical infrastructure that may be at risk during a wildfire.

Transportation Systems:

- Airports
- Bridges
- Railroad
- Roads

Utilities:

- Communication facilities
- Dams
- Gas and fuel pipelines
- Natural gas lines
- Propane tanks
- Power transmission lines & substations
- Wastewater treatment facilities
- Water treatment, reservoirs, well heads, water pumping and supply areas

Other Facilities/Services:

- Churches
- Commercial areas of economic value to communities
- Community centers
- Fire, ambulance, police stations and equipment
- Gas Stations
- Government offices
- Grocery stores
- Historical and cultural sites and structures
- Libraries
- Post Offices
- Recreational facilities/amenities
- Schools/colleges

FIRE BEHAVIOR AND CONDITIONS

FUEL

In Douglas County, as in other locations, vegetation is the primary material that feeds a wildfire and is classified by volume and type. Volume is described in terms of fuel loading or the amount of available fuel per unit area. A small fuel load will cause a fire to burn and spread slowly, with a low intensity. With large fuel loads, fire will burn more intensely and spread faster. Douglas County's conifer, brush, and oak savannah landscapes are subject to fire. After decades of fire suppression, dog-hair tree thickets and invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry and Scotch Broom have accumulated. These shrubs can create tall thickets that burn readily and carry fire to tree canopies, increasing the intensity of fires. Because of abundant fuel loads, firefighters are faced with more intense burning fires, making suppression more difficult, dangerous, and expensive.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography influences the movement of air, affecting a fire's course. As slope steepens, the rate at which a wildfire spreads often changes. Gulches and canyons can funnel air and act as chimneys, intensifying fire behavior and its rate of expansion. Solar heating of dry, south-facing slopes produces upslope drafts that can change fire behavior. Hillsides with steep topographical characteristics are also desirable residential areas in the CWPP land base. This underscores the need for wildfire hazard mitigation, education, and outreach to homeowners.

WEATHER

Weather patterns combined with geographic locations with high fuel loads can increase wildfire activity. High-risk areas in Oregon share a hot, dry late summer and early fall when high temperatures and low humidity favor fires. Predominant wind direction and speed may guide a fire's path.

DROUGHT

The term *drought* is applied to a period in which low levels of precipitation cause a hydrological imbalance. Unusually dry winters, or significantly less precipitation than normal, can lead to relatively drier conditions and lowered water tables. Drought conditions typically contribute to an earlier, longer, and more severe fire season due to lower fuels moisture levels. Drought conditions can also challenge firefighters as the water tables drops, resulting in fewer pump chances for both ground and aerial resources to fill from.

DEVELOPMENT

Community development in forested areas increases the number of structures in the WUI. Wildfire influences development, yet development can also influence wildfire. Owners often prefer homes that are private, have scenic views, are nestled in vegetation, and use natural materials. A private setting may be far from public roads, or hidden behind a narrow, curving driveway. These conditions can make fuel reduction activities, evacuation and firefighting difficult. The scenic views found along mountain ridges can also mean areas of steep topography. Natural vegetation contributes to scenic beauty, but may also provide a ready trail of fuel, leading a fire directly to the combustible fuels of the home itself. Structural ignitability can be reduced by using fire resistant building materials and construction techniques, as well as creating and maintaining a defensible space around homes and throughout neighborhoods.

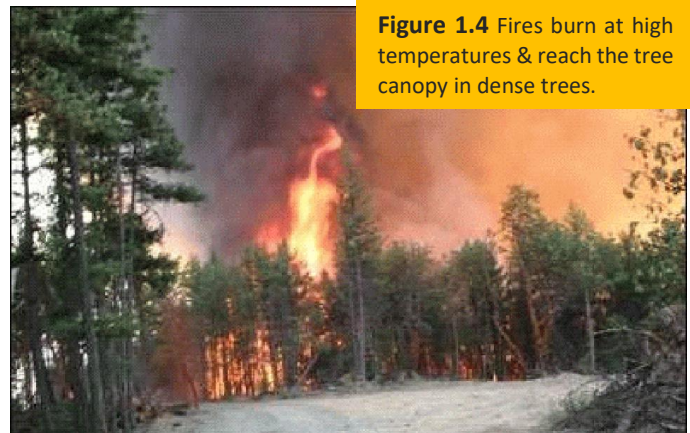


Figure 1.4 Fires burn at high temperatures & reach the tree canopy in dense trees.



DOUGLAS COUNTY CWPP REGIONS

Because of the size of Douglas County, the CWPP has been parceled into four regions for evaluation and management purposes. Areas within each region are broken out for project and action plan development. This chapter provides a description each of the four regions and their sub-areas.

The Douglas County CWPP utilizes Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) boundaries, as developed by the US Geologic Survey, to define the extent of the county's four CWPP *regions*. A hydrologic unit is defined as the extent of a hydrological feature like a river, lake, or water drainage known as a watershed. HUCs are organized into increasingly smaller sub-units, from the headwaters of small stream to the oceans. The 6-digit HUC boundaries or HUC 6 regions delineated in this CWPP align with large water drainages such as the North Umpqua and South Umpqua Rivers as much as possible. However, there are sections of the county where this is not feasible due to geopolitical boundaries such as fire districts. The amount of WUI landscape and associated residents within a CWPP region was considered in terms of evacuation routes and protection of critical infrastructure.

Due to its' size and biological features, hundreds of thousands of Douglas County acres that are prone to wildfire, are located outside of the WUI. Residents that live in these rural and often forested areas will benefit from landscape fuel reduction and fuel break projects proposed in this CWPP's Action Plan as well as the development of Firewise Communities.

OTHER GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

CWPP areas within the boundaries of the Boulder Creek Wilderness, the Mount Thielsen Wilderness, and the Umpqua- Rogue Divide Wilderness are subject to applicable federal regulation. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas referenced in this plan are defined as any area within 1 mile of rural fire district boundaries.

**All Maps listed throughout this CWPP are current through 2020. The maps will be updated in 2024 after convening of the CWPP steering committee and approval of the CWPP by the Douglas County Board of Commissioners.

DECLARATION OF AGREEMENT

Under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the CWPP shall be approved by applicable government, fire departments, and the state entity responsible for forest management in Douglas County. This plan is not legally binding, as it does not create or place mandates or requirements on individual jurisdictions. It is intended to serve as a planning tool for fire and land managers and residents to assess risks associated with wildland fire and identify strategies and recommendations for reducing those risks. The CWPP was developed in close cooperation with the participating entities below.

DOUGLAS FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION



Pat Skrip, District Manager
Rory Collins *Acting District Manager on behalf of Pat Skrip

9/15/23
Date

COOS FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION



Mike Robison, District Manager

9/24/2023
Date

DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION



Rob Bullock, Fire Defense Board Chief

9/18/2023
Date

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT: ROSEBURG DISTRICT OFFICE

HEATHER WHITMAN

Digitally signed by HEATHER WHITMAN
Date: 2023.08.16 16:19:21 -07'00'

Heather Whitman, District Manager

Date

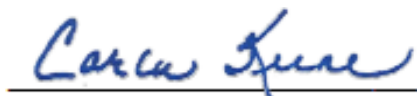
UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE: UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

* BRIAN SPRADLIN Digitally signed by BRIAN SPRADLIN
Date: 2023.09.19 09:28:03 -07'00'

Alice Carlton, Forest Supervisor *Acting Deputy Forest Supervisor on behalf of Alice Carlton

Date

COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA TRIBE OF INDIANS



Carla Keene, Chairman of the Tribal Board of Directors

08.24.23
Date

CONFERATED TRIBES OF SILETZ INDIANS

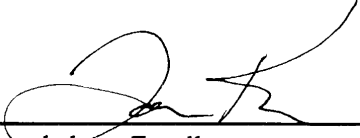


Delores Pigsley, Chairman of the Tribal Council

08/11/2023
Date

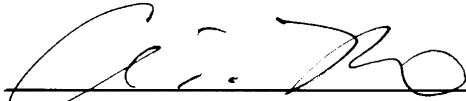
DECLARATION OF AGREEMENT (continued)

DOUGLAS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS




Commissioner Tom Kress

10-4-23
Date



Commissioner Chris Boice

10-4-23
Date



Commissioner Tim Freeman

10-4-23
Date

A photograph of a wildfire. In the foreground, a large, dark green tree with dense foliage is partially obscured by bright orange and red flames. The fire is intense, with thick white and grey smoke rising from the base of the tree. In the background, a paved road curves through a hilly landscape. The sky is a pale blue, suggesting a clear day. The overall scene is dramatic and captures the power of a wildfire.

CHAPTER 2

CWPP ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Updated 2023

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COMMUNITIES AT RISK

The mission of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan is to reduce the wildfire threat to life, property, and natural resources in Douglas County. Specific actions proposed in this chapter will reduce wildfire risk to communities in Douglas County.

According to the *2015 Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*, a community at risk is a geographic area within and surrounding permanent dwellings with basic infrastructure and services, under a common fire protection jurisdiction, government, or tribal trust or allotment, for which there is a significant threat due to wildfire¹.

The Oregon Department of Forestry's *2020 Communities at Risk Report* identified communities in Douglas County vulnerable to wildfire using several data inputs combined with Department of Land Conservation & Development (DLCD) 2017 land use zoning data. This report identified 45 communities in Douglas County that are at various levels of risk of wildfire: 22 communities are considered high risk, 12 are considered moderate risk, and 11 are low risk.

Table 2.1 Douglas County Communities at Risk for Wildfire.

Community	Rating	Community	Rating
Azalea	High	Camas Valley	Moderate
Canyonville	High	Dillard	Moderate
Cavitt Creek	High	Fair Oaks	Moderate
Cow Creek	High	Glide	Moderate
Days Creek	High	Kellogg	Moderate
Drew	High	Lookingglass	Moderate
Fortune Branch/Cow Creek	High	Loon Lake	Moderate
Freezeout Creek	High	Myrtle Creek	Moderate
Glendale	High	Rice Hill	Moderate
Lemolo	High	Riddle/Canyonville	Moderate
Lemolo Lake	High	Tri-City	Moderate
Little River	High	Winston	Moderate
Milo	High	Diamond Lake	Low
North Umpqua Village	High	Drain	Low
Riddle	High	Elkton	Low
South Umpqua	High	Gardiner	Low
Steamboat	High	North Umpqua	Low
Susan Creek	High	Oakland	Low
Tenmile	High	Reedsport	Low
Tiller	High	Roseburg	Low
Toketee	High	Scottsburg	Low
Upper Ollala/Camas/Tenmile	High	Winchester Bay	Low
		Yoncalla	Low

¹ https://www.oregon.gov/LCD/NH/Documents/2015_or_nhmp_annual_report.pdf

The report further states that a community can reduce risk by achieving at least one of the following:

- (1) Be recognized as a Firewise Community or equivalent;
- (2) Enact a mitigation/fire prevention ordinance;
- (3) Reduce or appropriately maintain hazardous fuels on lands identified as high priority in its CWPP or equivalent plan².

Implementation of the CWPP Action Plan will reduce wildfire risk to communities and residents in Douglas County. Site specific and community-wide mitigation activities should encourage residents to prepare themselves, their families, and their surroundings. As more people build homes, operate businesses, and recreate in areas where forests border urban areas, wildfire threats to properties and lives increase. Enacting the projects and strategies suggested in this document will reduce risk associated with these developments.

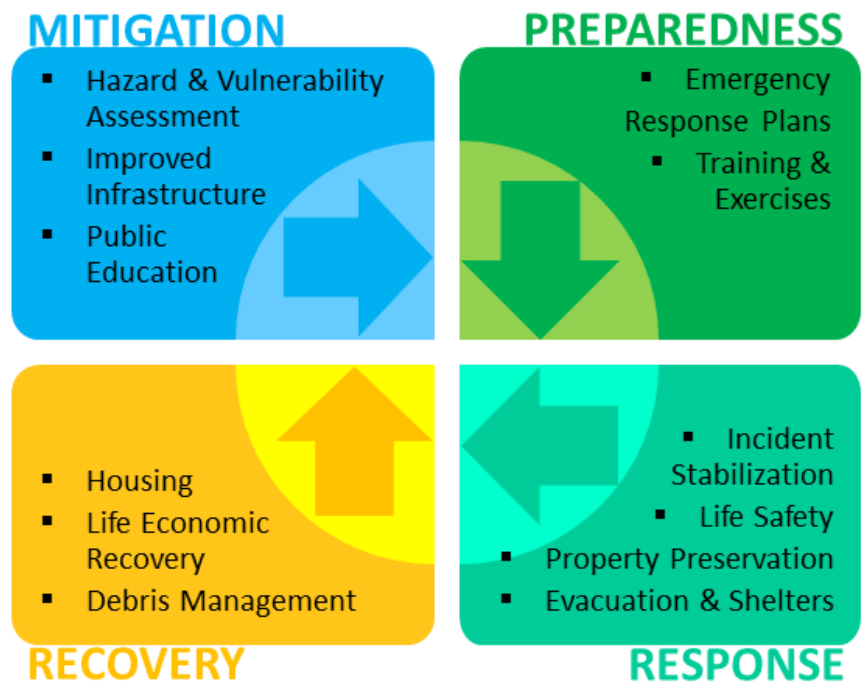
Actions proposed in this CWPP will take place according to the phases of emergency management described below.

THE FOUR PHASES OF WILDFIRE AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Wildfire and emergency management is divided into four distinct phases: mitigation, preparedness, recovery, and response. The phases are interconnected and the outcome of one influence the outcome of another.

The four phases are described in more detail below.

- **Mitigation:** Mitigation activities occur before a wildfire event and involve preventing future wildfires and lessening their effects when they occur. Activities include public education about local hazards, assessment of hazards and a community’s vulnerability, and making infrastructure more disaster resilient.
- **Preparedness:** Preparedness also occurs before a wildfire and is the state of being ready for a major disaster or emergency. Preparedness involves making plans and arranging for equipment and supplies to be used in the event of a wildfire. Training of emergency personnel and volunteers for operations during and following a major disaster is another critical component of preparedness. Preparedness is one of the most time-consuming phases of wildfire management but is critically important.
- **Response:** Response takes place during and in the immediate aftermath of a wildfire, and involves direct actions taken by both professional emergency services and prepared citizens. The primary goal is to minimize the loss of life and economic impact of a wildfire. Response also involves the evacuation of citizens and the establishment of shelters. Plans composed in the preparedness phase greatly influence the outcome of the response phase.
- **Recovery:** Recovery activities take place after a wildfire and include actions that restore a community to its pre-disaster state. Recovery can take anywhere from a few days to years and includes both social and economic elements.



The four phases of emergency management are essential, guiding actions proposed in the CWPP Action Plan.

² <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Documents/Fire/Communities-at-risk-report.pdf>

CWPP ACTION PLAN

The following CWPP Action Plan was developed collaboratively by the Steering Committee and the Douglas County Planning Department. It proposes specific projects and activities that correspond to the four phases of wildfire and emergency preparedness. The implementation of this plan will advance the Douglas County CWPP’s mission to reduce the wildfire threat to life, property, and natural resources in Douglas County.

CWPP OBJECTIVES

- Improve survivability for people, homes, and landscapes when wildfire occurs;
- Improve accessibility for:
 - Fire fighters along roads and driveways; and
 - Evacuation routes.
- Mitigate structure ignition potential from wildfires by promoting and implementing home hardening measures;
- Create safe and defensible landscapes by reducing fuels on private and public lands;
- Promote wildfire awareness and public safety by providing training in wildfire preparedness, defensible space, and wildfire mitigation;
- Support and enhance the roles and functions of the county’s Fire Districts, Douglas Forest Protective Association, Coos Forest Protective Association, Western Lane District: Oregon Department of Forestry and Fire and Emergency Service Providers;

Promote Firewise building materials and construction techniques, as well as creation and maintenance of defensible space and neighborhoods through community programs.

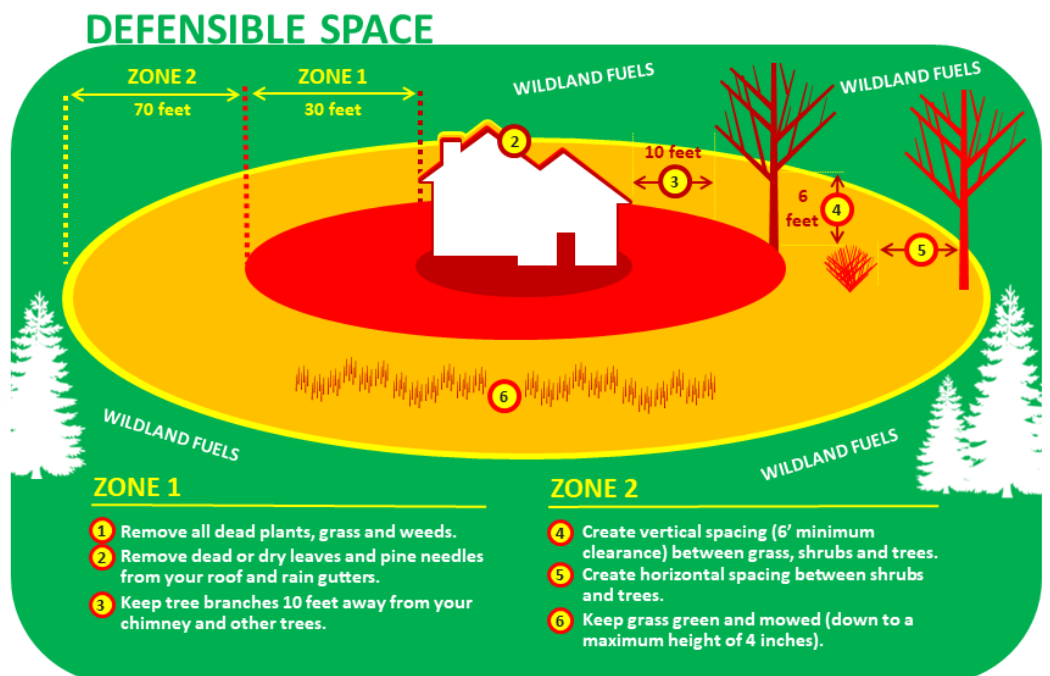
WILDFIRE MITIGATION TACTICS

Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities. Risks and uncertainties relating to fire management activities must be understood, analyzed, communicated, and managed to assess the feasibility of any specific activity. Recognizing and protecting private property rights is also a guiding principle in mitigation decision-making, and activities will be voluntary, and incentive based as much as possible.

Effective wildfire mitigation can be accomplished by employing various strategies. The following five (5) general categories have been identified to guide mitigation activity:

1. Hazardous Fuel Reduction

The reduction of hazardous fuels is a proven means of mitigating wildfire hazards. Hazardous fuels include all living and dead plant material subject to ignition by fire, which make wildfires burn hotter, faster, and higher. The principal aim of any fuel reduction intervention is to remove or modify fuel loads so that wildfires are less severe and can be suppressed more easily.



The following treatments can be utilized to reduce hazardous fuels in priority fuel reduction areas:

- *Mechanical treatments* include harvesting, thinning tree stands, limbing overgrown trees, mowing, chipping, removing underbrush, cutting, and piling using hand crews or machines. Fuel breaks and other landscape modifications can also mitigate potential wildfire damage.
- *Chemical treatments* include the use of herbicide to inhibit vegetative growth and accumulation. Any such treatment should only be employed where appropriate and in compliance with State and Federal Regulations.
- *Biological treatments*, such as grazing, should be employed where use would be a benefit to local agricultural industry as well as fuel reduction goals.



Figure 2.3

Courtesy CAL FIRE

- *Prescribed burning* involves the use of fire under specific environmental conditions, to a predetermined area, to achieve a desired outcome. Prescribed burning should only be employed as a method of fuels reduction where appropriate.

Recommendations:

All areas within CWPP Area boundaries have been prioritized for fuel reduction and should employ a combination of the following interventions:

- Clear hazardous fuels within 100 feet of homes, structures, and critical infrastructure.
- Thin vegetation within 300 feet of roads, evacuation routes, and critical infrastructure.
- Maintain all access/egress roads for firefighting access during initial and extended attack.
- Restore and maintain oak savanna habitat, which is a more fire-resilient landscape.
- Reduce fuel loads to fire-resilient levels, similar to pre-contact conditions.
- Harvest stands of timber following a wildfire event to prevent fuel loading and disease and insect infestation.
- Replant areas that have been burned and harvested.
- Encourage the use of fire-resistant building materials during new construction or significant remodels.

2. Structural Ignitability

The threat of structure loss makes fire management in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) distinct from other wildfire management situations. Structural ignitability is a principal cause of structural losses during WUI fires. Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, while homes with low ignitability may survive high-intensity wildfires.

The primary area of concern is the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ), which includes the home and its immediate surroundings (within 100'-200' of the home in all directions), as illustrated in Figure 2.2.

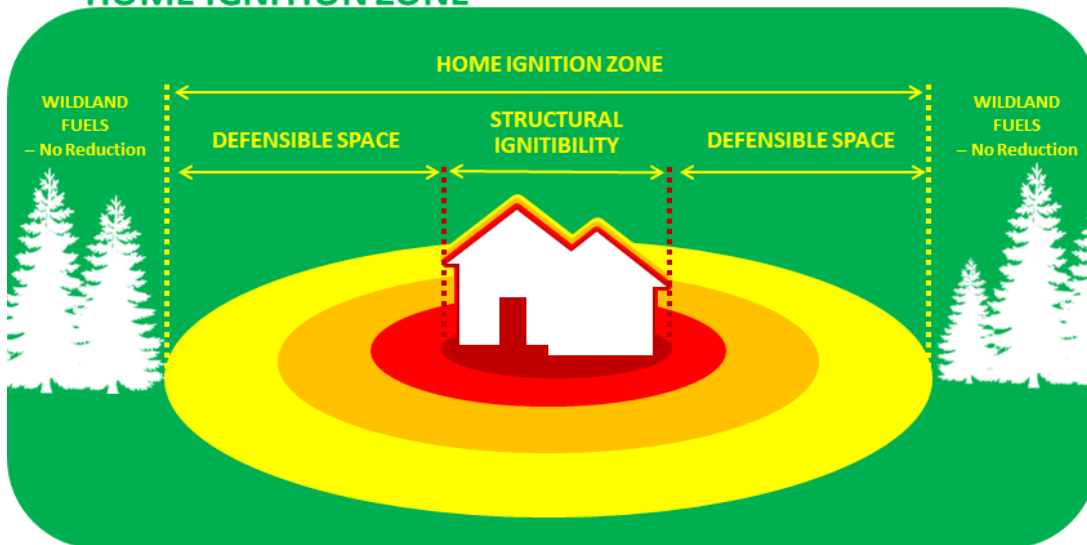
Common contributors to structural ignitability are flammable roofing materials (e.g., cedar shingles), wooden decking, debris-filled gutters, uncovered vents, and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g., ornamental trees, shrubs, firewood) immediately adjacent to a structure. By constructing or retrofitting a structure to “harden” it against wildfire and by

maintaining a “defensible space”, structural ignitability can be effectively mitigated and a structure’s chance of surviving a wildfire may be dramatically increased.

Recommendations:

- Educate homeowners about structural ignitability and promote the use of building materials that reduce ignitability and encourage development of survivable space adjacent to homes.
- Seek technical and financial assistance for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes.
- Evaluate homes for wildfire risk.

Figure 2.4
HOME IGNITION ZONE



3. Education and Outreach

Public education and outreach is a critical tool in the effort to mitigate wildfire. Making information on hazard reduction available in a number of outlets and forms is critical. How to best encourage homeowners to create defensible space and reduce ignitability of their homes is an ongoing challenge for policymakers, land managers and community officials.

Recommendations:

- Promote education and outreach programs such as Firewise USA³ or similar programs and the Douglas County Citizen Emergency Notification System⁴ to develop community-specific education programs that will make information regarding community evacuation routes more accessible, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property, and community values.
- Publicize and familiarize public with community wildfire evacuation routes.
- Increase structural ignitability awareness and encourage replacement of flammable building materials.

4. Restoration and Recovery

There are mitigation and recovery costs in the aftermath of wildland fire including economic impact to local industries and businesses, physical and mental health impacts as well as long-term restoration work that must be done. High intensity fires have been shown to kill both trees and seed source, essentially sterilizing the landscape and interfering with natural regeneration. In such cases, dead trees often harbor disease and insect infestation and contribute to fuel loading, which increases future fire potential.

³ Firewise USA Program, www.firewise.org

⁴ [Douglas County Emergency Notification System](#)

Research has shown that actions taken immediately following a catastrophic wildfire, such as salvage logging and reforestation, can mitigate these effects. Salvage logging, for example, removes hazardous dead trees and recovers the burned logs to recoup economic value that would otherwise be lost, which can then be reinvested into other restoration and forest management activities. Inaction after a fire event can significantly raise the potential for catastrophic stand replacement fire in the future.

The following post-fire actions can be utilized to minimize erosion, reduce fuel loading, recover the cost of suppression, add value to the local economy, and restore or maintain ecological function of the wildland environment following a wildfire:

Recommendations:

- Explore regulatory and policy opportunities to coordinate post-fire treatments between private, county, state and federal lands immediately following a fire event, with priority given to WUI areas.
- Support restoration efforts, including erosion control, salvage logging, invasive species control and reforestation, to minimize conditions leading to future fire hazard.

5. CWPP Implementation and Maintenance

The Douglas County CWPP is a “living document” which requires periodic updates concerning changes in wildfire hazard conditions, response capabilities, technologies, and ancillary circumstances.

Recommendations:

- Implement the Douglas County CWPP Mitigation Action Plan and assessment strategy that identifies roles and responsibilities, funding needs for fire districts and agencies, and timetables to complete priority projects.
- Establish a regular maintenance, monitoring, and evaluation process, such as establishment of a standing Natural Hazard Advisory Committee which serves to improve the effectiveness of plan elements and encourage follow-through from all responsible parties.

PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION

This CWPP identifies priority fuel reduction areas near rural home sites by buffering Rural Fire District Boundaries by one mile. It was concluded that the most efficient way to identify fuel reduction areas 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.

Based on topography, the priority fuel reduction area may be in excess of one mile and defined instead as “to ridgetop” for resource management and firefighting.

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE ISSUES

The development of homes and other structures within the natural areas subject to wildfire is expanding the wildland urban interface in Douglas County. The interface areas are characterized by a diverse mixture of housing structure styles, age, development patterns, ornamental and natural vegetation, and natural fuels.

In the event of a wildfire, vegetation, structures, and other flammable materials can create unpredictable fuel loads. Considerations for fighting wildfires within a WUI include access, the presence of firebreaks, proximity of water sources, distance from a fire station, and availability of firefighting personnel and equipment. The availability of fire personnel is often dependent on the severity of the fire season as crews are activated and called to active wildfire events. A busy wildfire season will leave fire personnel stretched thin as resources are dispersed to priority areas. Residents should do all they can to reduce their susceptibility to wildfire.

Structures are typically destroyed or damaged by wildfire for one or more of the following reasons:

- Combustible roofing material;
- Wood construction;

CHAPTER 2: ACTION PLAN

- Structures with no defensible space;
- Poor road access to structures limiting firefighting apparatus;
- Structures located on steep slopes covered with flammable vegetation;
- Limited water supply;
- Storage of firewood and combustibles beneath or around structures.
- Embers that ignite flammable materials on or adjacent to structures.
- Structure to structure ignition

As part of its building code, Douglas County has adopted the 2014 Oregon Fire Code which establishes regulations affecting or relating to structures, processes, premises, and safeguards regarding:

- The hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices;
- Conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises;
- Fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation;
- Matters related to the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression or alarm systems; and
- Conditions affecting the safety of fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations⁵.

These regulations are consistent with nationally recognized best practices for providing reasonable life safety and property protection from wildfire hazards. Beyond these smart building practices, individuals and communities are encouraged to learn about their risk to wildfire and work to reduce that risk on a community level.

FIREWISE COMMUNITIES

Supporting *Firewise* Communities is a priority of the CWPP. The National Fire Protection Association's *Firewise USA Program* teaches people how to adapt to living with the threat of wildfire. Neighbors living in the WUI are encouraged to address fuel loading concerns as a unified community by becoming an active, registered Firewise USA Site. Projects completed through Firewise reduce fuel loading and structural ignitability, and ultimately contribute to community pride and ownership for these efforts.

Public interest in the Firewise USA program is growing in Douglas County. Additional funding should be sought to assist in the development of Firewise Communities and their wildfire preparedness, mitigation, and recovery projects.



Figure 2.5 Firewise before and after project. Courtesy DFPA

⁵ <https://up.codes/viewer/oregon/ifc-2012/chapter/1/scope-and-administration#1>

DOUGLAS COUNTY CWPP ACTION PLAN MATRIX

The following matrix lists specific projects identified by the CWPP Steering Committee to accomplish the mission and objectives of the Douglas County CWPP. Ongoing work by the County and its partners should include further development of each action.

OBJECTIVES ADDRESSED: Objectives were developed by the Steering Committee.

ACTION ITEMS: Each action item is listed under the CWPP objective it addresses. These action items were developed by the CWPP Steering Committee, CWPP survey results, open house participants, noted deficiencies in local capability, and issues identified through the evaluation of county wide infrastructure conditions.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The description guides implementation and assignment of resources and serves as a starting point for collaboration and implementation.

PRIORITY: Proposed actions are prioritized as high, moderate, or low. See legend below.

STATUS/ TIMELINE: Action items are described as ongoing, short-term, mid-term or long-term based on when they are anticipated to be accomplished. Ongoing action items may already be underway and are expected to continue indefinitely. Short-term actions may be feasibly implemented with existing resources and authorities within one to three years. Medium-term actions can potentially take four to ten years and will require the acquisition of additional resources to be accomplished. Long-term actions may require new or additional resources and/or authorities and may take over ten years to implement.

LEAD AGENCY: The organization that is expected to organize resources, find appropriate funding, and oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

PARTNER ORGANIZATION: Partner organizations include local, regional, state, and federal agencies, as well as local public and private sector organizations. Many of these organizations are represented on the CWPP Steering Committee and may be able to assist in the implementation of action items by providing supplemental resources, technical assistance, and expertise to the coordinating organization.

PROJECT LOCATION: Indicates where specific action items are in Douglas County or associated with a specific CWPP area.

LEGEND

STATUS/ TIMELINE

O	Ongoing
ST	Short Term (1-3 years)
MT	Medium Term (4-10 years)
LT	Long Term (10+ years)

PRIORITY

H	High Priority
M	Medium Priority
L	Low Priority

ABBREVIATIONS

CFPA	Coos Forest Protection Association
DCSO	Douglas County Sherriff's Office
DFPA	Douglas Forest Protection Association

Objective 1: Improve access for fire fighters along roads and driveways.

ITEM #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVES					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
1.1	Bridge Fortification-Critical Infrastructure	Assess current condition of bridges county wide, repair or replace as needed.	H	X					LT	DFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts OSFM	Throughout County
1.2	Fire District Annexation Review	Ensure all improved properties, existing and new, within 7 miles of a rural fire protection district station are annexed into the appropriate fire district.	H	X					O	County	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
1.3	Improved Accessibility to Homes/Critical Infrastructure	Clear vegetation and improve road grades along driveways to homes and critical infrastructure to improve accessibility.	H	X					LT	County	DFPA, CFPA, OSFM and Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
1.4	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes.	M	X					LT	County	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County

Objective 2: Create safe and defensible landscapes by reducing fuels on private and public lands.

ITEM #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVES					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
2.1	Debris Disposal Assistance for Homeowners	Seek funding to help Douglas County residents dispose of woody debris that are removed from around structures or ingress/egress routes. Using any combination of the following to mitigate and dispose of the materials: Community chipper days, free disposal days at transfer stations, placing dumpsters in the community, or utilizing air curtain burners. These projects could either be stand-alone events or part of another community event.	H		X				O	DFPA	OSFM, Fire Departments, Douglas County	Throughout County
2.2	Communications Sites- Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County	Emergency Response Agencies & Communications Providers	Throughout County
2.3	Landscape Fuels Break Development	Strategically reduce fuels to slow and deter wildfire on a landscape-scale.	H		X				LT	All		Throughout County
2.4	Oak Savannas - Fuels Reduction	Increased fuel load are dangerous to residents and firefighters. Proposed action will lop and scatter branches and remove snags as needed.	H		X				LT	All		Throughout County
2.5	Post-Natural Disaster Fuels Load Reduction	Manage and remove dead and dying vegetation caused by natural disasters on a county wide, landscape, and private level based on NHMP recommendations.	H		X				LT	All		Throughout County
2.6	Wildfire Preparedness Education	Educate homeowners on wildfire preparedness techniques and defensible space.	H		X				LT	DFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
2.7	Fuels Reduction for Critical Infrastructure	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding for fuels reduction efforts at critical infrastructure sites, including removal and possible replacement with nonflammable landscaping material.	M		X				LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
2.8	Fuels Reduction Financial Assistance for Homeowners	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding monies to provide financial assistance for wildfire fuel reduction work.	M		X				ST	County	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
2.9	Fuels Reduction Workforce Development	Partnerships between fire districts, private agricultural and timberland associations and others to expand available workforce training, networking and career/business development opportunities related to wildfire fuels reduction.	M		X				O	All	CWPP Partners	Throughout County

Objective 3: Promote wildfire awareness and public safety by providing opportunities in wildfire preparedness, defensible space, and mitigation.

OBJECTIVE

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	1	2	3	4	5	STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
3.1	Community Wildfire Education and Preparedness (County)	Increase awareness of the Firewise program and develop more Firewise communities. Landscape wide projects. Educate residents on wildfire preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and defensible space. Utilize community reader boards, radio, and social media to improve public awareness during fire season.	H			X			LT	DFFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
3.2	Community Wildfire Education and Preparedness (Urban)	Conduct outreach and coordination with city jurisdictions. Educate residents on wildfire preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and defensible space. Utilize community reader boards, radio, and social media to improve public awareness during fire season.	H			X			LT	Cities	DFPA and CFPA	Throughout County
3.3	Evacuation Route Signage and Mapping	Establish evacuation route signage along major and secondary roads, including "no outlet", highways, and I-5. Develop and distribute evacuation route maps for residents.	H			X ₁			O	County	CWPP partners	Throughout County
3.4	CWPP Standing Committee	Develop an ongoing collaborative wildfire working group or standing committee for Douglas County fire agencies and others to convene quarterly or periodically to discuss CWPP-related issues.	M			X			O	County	DFPA, CFPA, Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
3.5	Fire Prevention Signboards	Construct and install new fire prevention signboards for fire danger levels, restrictions, and fire season indicators.	M			X			LT	DFFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
3.6	HEPA Filter Loan Program	Establish a program for loaning HEPA filters to at-risk households during smoke events (wildfire or in proximity to controlled burns).	M			X			ST	OSU Ext.	DFPA, rural fire agencies, DPHN	Throughout County
3.7	Reflective Address Signs and Numbers	Construct and install standardized signage for critically identified areas. Provide signage to the public through events, such as home shows.	M			X			LT	DFFPA and CFPA	DCSO, Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County

1. Objective 3: Promote wildfire awareness and public safety by providing opportunities in wildfire preparedness, defensible space, and mitigation.

Objective 4: Support and enhance the roles and functions of all CWPP Partners.

OBJECTIVE												
Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	1	2	3	4	5	STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
4.1	Collaborative live- fire training	Conduct collaborative live-fire trainings for landowners/contractors to learn about controlled burning, and to train firefighters and other emergency responders. Consider annual training events, with identification of areas needing improvement.	H				X		LT	OSU Ext.	CWPP Partners	Throughout County
4.2	Communication Infrastructure	Increase basic capability of County-wide public safety communications systems. Fund replacement systems for aging and non-functional public safety radio equipment. Creating better safety and inter-agency communications for agencies/units responding to a wildfire.	H				X		ST-MT	County	CWPP Partners	Throughout County
4.3	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners	Throughout county
4.4	Community Wildfire Prevention Forester	Provide fire prevention, safety, preparedness and Firewise education to the community.	H				X		LT	OSFM	S	Throughout County

Objective 4: Support and enhance the roles and functions of all CWPP Partners. (CONT.)

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
4.5	Equipment - Emergency Response	Seek funding for the purchase of equipment that mitigate the impacts and improve wildfire response. in partnership with local agencies.	H				X		LT	County	CWPP Partners	Throughout County
4.6	Equipment - Fuels Reduction Work	Seek funding for the purchase of battery-powered chainsaws, saws, chippers, rain gear, etc.	H				X		LT	DFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
4.7	Evacuations	Improve training, equipment, facilities and software for conducting evacuations and tracking evacuees.	H				X		O	DCSO	DFPA and Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
4.8	Water Supply Infrastructure For Combatting Wildfire	Seek funding to create new or maintain existing ponds, cisterns, storage tanks, dry hydrants and/or other developed pump chances throughout the portions of the county that do not have fire hydrants to increase water supply for both structural and wildland fires.	H			X	X	X	O	DFPA	Rural Fire Departments, OSFM, USFS, BLM	Throughout County
4.9	Obtain Sim Table	Seek funding to purchase a new All Hazards SimTable which can be used for both training and prevention needs.	H			X	X		ST	DFPA	OSFM, Fire Departments	Throughout County
4.10	Rectify GIS datasets	Consolidate and rectify County GIS data used by emergency responders to locate homes and driveways for evacuation.	H				X		LT	County	Douglas County [Interdepartment al]	Throughout County
4.11	Volunteer Wildfire Fighter Training	Signify the importance of volunteer wildfire fighters and promote participation.	H				X		O	Rural Fire Districts	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County
4.12	Cooperative Fire Cache	Develop a cooperative fire cache of equipment to support controlled burns and for fire suppression. Fund designated training cache materials to avoid	M				X		ST	OSU Ext.	CWPP Partners	Throughout County
4.13	Wildland Education Coordination	Fund a County level staff person for coordination with and outreach to fire service and other agencies. Topics (not inclusive): grant tracking and promotion, new laws and codes, and specific outreach to small rural fire agencies.	M				X		ST	County	CWPP Partners	Throughout County

Objective 5: Promote Firewise building materials and construction techniques. Maintain and create defensible space of neighborhoods through community programs.

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
5.1	Critical Infrastructure Building Hardening	Provide fire-resistant roofing, siding, and screening options for identified critical infrastructure throughout Douglas County.	H					X	LT	County	OSFM, OEM	Throughout County
5.2	Wildfire Database Interface Development	Evaluate homes for wildfire risk.	H					X	LT	OSFM	County, DFPA, CFPA	Throughout County
5.3	Wildfire Preparedness Education	Educate residents on wildfire preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and defensible space.	H					X	LT	DFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Throughout County

NORTH COUNTY CWPP REGIONAL AREAS
COASTAL

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
COAST.1	Communications Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Clear Lake Gardiner Hill Reedspport West Roman Nose
COAST.2	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Clear Lake Gardiner Hill Reedspport West Roman Nose

NORTH COUNTY CWPP REGIONAL AREAS

CALAPOOYA												
Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
NC.1	Communications Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Harness Mountain Scott Mountain
NC.2	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Harness Mountain Scott Mountain
NC.3	Firewise Fuels Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H		X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Mustang Drive Goodrich Hwy
NC.4	Fuels Reduction in Areas Damaged from Snowstorms	Fuel reduction in identified areas impacted by snowstorms; build defensible space around homes, create landscape resiliency, and clear driveways and roadways.	H		X				ST	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Mustang Drive Goodrich Hwy
NC.5	Hinkle Creek Bridge Replacement	Replace Hinkle Creek Bridge (19C418) on Hinkle Creek Rd (County Rd 281) out of Sutherlin. This bridge is included within the Fair Oaks RFD Evacuation Routes. The bridge is load-posted and cannot currently carry heavy haul vehicles, making it difficult to get equipment to a wildfire.	H	X					ST	County	--	Hinkle Creek Bridge
NC.6	Timber Valley SKP Park Defensible Space and fuels reduction	Conduct defensible space and landscape fuels reduction treatments.	H		X				ST	Sutherlin Fire Dept	OSFM, DFPA	Timber Valley SKP Park
NC.7	Umpqua Oak Partnership Conservation Projects	Brush management, herbaceous weed control, forest stand improvement practices and other activities on private non-industrial forest/woodland and adjacent lands.	H		X				MT	USDA, NRCS	ODF, Umpqua Oak Partnership	Oakland Area North Bank Rd

NORTH COUNTY CWPP REGIONAL AREAS
ELKTON/SCOTTSBURG/KELLOGG (ESK)

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION	
			P	1	2	3	4					5
NC.8	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes.	H	X	X				ST	Kellogg Rural Fire District	County	Troy Road Brad Road
NC.9	Communications Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Elkton Old Blue Fire Tower
NC.10	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Elkton Old Blue Fire Tower
NC.11	Firewise Fuels Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H	X	X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Tyee Road Indian Bend Road Scott Road Wolf Valley Road
NC.12	Fuels Reduction in Areas Damaged from Snowstorms	Fuel reduction in identified areas impacted by snowstorms; build defensible space around homes, create landscape resiliency, and clear driveways and roadways.	H	X	X				ST	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Mehl Creek Henderer Road Tyee Mountain

NORTH COUNTY CWPP REGIONAL AREAS
NORTH DOUGLAS (YONCALLA/DRAIN/RICE VALLEY)

NC.13	Communications Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Mt. Yoncalla Yellow Butte
NC.14	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Mt. Yoncalla Yellow Butte
NC.15	Firewise Fuels Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H		X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Drain Area Laurel Hills Drive
NC.16	Fuels Reduction in Areas Damaged from Snowstorms	Fuel reduction in identified areas impacted by snowstorms; build defensible space around homes, create landscape resiliency, and clear driveways and roadways.	H	X	X				ST	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Drain Area Upper Smith River Area Hardscrabble Rd

NORTH COUNTY CWPP REGIONAL AREAS
ALL AREAS WITHIN NORTH COUNTY CWPP

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION	
			P	1	2	3	4					5
NC.17	Douglas Electric Cooperative Vegetation Management Project	Conduct vegetation management along powerline corridors utilized by Douglas Electric Cooperative (DCE). This project will reduce our current vegetation mitigation program from a 6- year rotation cycle to a 3-to-4-year rotation cycle. Long-term drought conditions observed throughout Douglas County have increased tree mortality across the landscape. The focus of this project will be on trimming and removing vegetation in the utility right-of-way, including, removing snags and other hazard trees outside of the right-of-way that pose a danger to utility lines. This project will take place across DEC's entire service area which includes most of the communities listed in the "Roseburg West" and "North Douglas" Chapters of the 2023 CWPP.	H		X				MT	Douglas Electric Coop	CWPP Partners	North County CWPP

NORTH UMPQUA CWPP REGIONAL AREAS

CAVITT CREEK												
NU.1	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes include the following, including feeder roads.	M	X	X				LT	DFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Cooley Lane Conifer Lane Jim Creek Road Rockview Lane Uphill Lane

CENTRAL COUNTY EAST

NU.2	Archie Creek Fire Reforestation Project	This project seeks funding to help the reforestation process on private non-industrial lands within the footprint of the Archie Creek Fire scar. Glide Revitalization has obtained about 400,000 seedlings that are scheduled to be planted in 2023 and anticipate similar demand from the community in 2024 and 2025. Reforestation continues to be essential process toward creating stability in the wildfire footprint by reducing post-fire landslides while reducing erosion and decreasing turbidity in nearby creeks and rivers. Timely reforestation projects help decrease future wildfire hazards by limiting invasive species and other fire prone species from getting further established in the Archie Creek Fire scare.	H		X			ST	Glide Rev	DFPA	Archie Creek Wildfire Scar
NU.3	Communications Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X	ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Cinnamon Butte Old Fairview Red Butte Watson Ridge
NU.4	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X	MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Cinnamon Butte Old Fairview Red Butte Watson Ridge
NU.5	Glide Area Fuels Reduction Project	Clean up and mitigation efforts remain the top priority within the the entire disaster footprint of the Archie Creek Fire. Glide Revitalization along with other local agencies focus their efforts by conducting both Defensible Space and Landscape Fuels reduction in the listed project locations.	H		X			LT	Glide Rev DFPA	Glide Fire OSFM	Areas Archie Creek Wildfire Scar Glide Area Little River Road North Bank Road

CENTRAL COUNTY EAST (CONT.)

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION	
			P	1	2	3	4					5
NU.6	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes include the following, including feeder roads.	M	X	X				LT	DFPA and CFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Anita Ln Bar L Ranch Road Buckhorn Road Coolwater Camp Road Doe Road Fall Creek Road Lane Mountain Road Little River Rd Mystic Mountain Lane Standley Drive Strawberry Mtn Lane Waterfall Lane
NU.7	Glide Revitalization Generator Project	Glide Revitalization seeks funding to work with four local community-based organizations and the Umpqua Ranch Cooperative to ensure they are prepared for future disasters. Backup generators are a priority need for all five organizations. The local community-based organizations provide food, shelter, assistance to community members in need during wildfire events, Public Safety Power Shutdowns (PSPS), and all other emergencies. The Umpqua Ranch Cooperative was recognized during the PSPS of 2022 when both water and septic systems failed for their 110 sites. This project focuses on backup generators for the CBO's and the trailer park to ensure there are facilities and utilities available for the public during an emergency event.	M			X	X		ST	Glide Revitalization	County	Glide
ROSEBURG WEST CWPP REGIONAL AREAS												
ROSEBURG WEST												
RW.1	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes.	M	X	X				LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Boomer Hill Road
CENTRAL COUNTY EAST												
RW.2	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Lane Mountain
RW.3	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Lane Mountain
RW.4	Fuels Reduction for Critical Infrastructure	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding for fuels reduction efforts at critical infrastructure sites, including removal and possible replacement with nonflammable landscaping material.	M	X					LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Glide Transfer Site

CENTRAL COUNTY WEST

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
RW.5	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Mt. Nebo Rose Mt
RW.6	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Mt. Nebo Rose Mt
RW.7	Critical Infrastructure Building Hardening	Provide fire-resistant roofing, siding, and screening options for identified critical infrastructure throughout Douglas County.	H			X	X		LT	County	OSFM, OSU	Assisted Living Facilities Emergency Response Stations Government Facilities Hospitals Retirement Facilities Schools
RW.8	Firewise Fuel Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H		X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Escondido Drive
RW.9	Fuels Reduction in Areas Damaged from Snowstorms	Fuel reduction in identified areas impacted by snowstorms; build defensible space around homes, create landscape resiliency, and clear driveways and roadways.	H		X				ST	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Escondido Drive Hubbard Creek Road Joelson Road Melqua Road
RW.10	Fuels Reduction and defensible space for the Wildlife Safari Park	Creation and maintenance of a fuel break around the perimeter of Wildlife Safari Park and defensible space around park facilities, to include the purchase of equipment to maintain fuel break and respond to immediate wildfire threats.	H	X	X	X	X		ST Ongoing	Wildlife Safari	County Rural Fire Districts	Wildlife Safari Park Perimeter and Critical Infrastructure
RW.11	Command-and- Control Response Facility	Fund and develop a central wildfire response command- and-control facility to coordinate wildfire response among state, federal and local agency responses in coordination with all local fire agencies.	M				X		MT	County	CWPP Partners	Roseburg
RW.12	Fuels Reduction for Critical Infrastructure	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding for fuels reduction efforts at critical infrastructure sites, including removal and possible replacement with nonflammable landscaping material.	M		X				LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Justice Center Roseburg Transfer Site Winston Water Tour
LOOKINGGLASS/WINSTON/DILLARD												
RW.13	Champagne Creek Fuels Reduction Project	Fuels reduction project that targets the Champagne Ranch area. This project will include a shaded fuels break along the ridgeline between Colonial Road and Lookingglass Road, defensible space treatments around homes and, other strategic landscape and roadside fuels reduction projects to improve wildfire resiliency in the area.	H		X				MT	DFPA, Lookingglass RFPD	OSFM	Champagne Ranch Area Colonial Road & Ridge Cinbar Drive Hawkeye Lane Hi Lo Lane Lookingglass Road Lookingglass Transfer Road Nandy Drive All Area Sub roads & Driveways

RW.14	Diamond Heights Fuels Reduction Project	Landscape fuels reduction project in and around the Diamond Heights Subdivision. Previous Defensible Space work in this area resulted in the formation of two Firewise USA Communities, Diamond Heights and Jade Drive. Proposed project would conduct shaded fuels breaks beyond the Home Ignition Zone across multiple landowners through both Firewise Communities to improve resiliency to wildfires in the area. Ingress and egress would also be improved by conducting roadside fuels reduction treatments along roads and driveways.	H		X						MT	DfPA, Lookingglass RFPD	OSFM	Diamond Heights Area Basswood Lane Eagle Drive Gem Drive Jade Drive Jewel Drive Paradise Point Lane Silver Crest Drive Topaz Lane
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CAMAS VALLEY/TENMILE

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION	
				1	2	3	4	5					
RW.15	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X			X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Signal Tree (Kenyon Mountain)
RW.16	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H					X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Signal Tree (Kenyon Mountain)

ROSEBURG WEST - ALL AREAS

RW.17	Douglas Electric Cooperative Vegetation Management Project	Conduct vegetation management along powerline corridors utilized by Douglas Electric Cooperative (DCE). This project will reduce our current vegetation mitigation program from a 6- year rotation cycle to a 3-to-4-year rotation cycle. Long-term drought conditions observed throughout Douglas County have increased tree mortality across the landscape. The focus of this project will be on trimming and removing vegetation in the utility right-of-way, including, removing snags and other hazard trees outside of the right-of-way that pose a danger to utility lines. This project will take place across DEC's entire service area which includes most of the communities listed in the "Roseburg West" and "North Douglas" Chapters of the 2023 CWPP.	H		X					MT	Douglas Electric Coop	CWPP Partners	Roseburg West CWPP
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SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGIONAL AREAS

CANYONVILLE/SOUTH UMPQUA

SC.1	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X			X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Canyon Mountain Gazley Road Surprise Valley
SC.2	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H					X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Canyon Mountain Gazley Road Surprise Valley

SC.3	Creekside Fuels Reduction Forest Management Project	<p>The Creekside Fuel Reduction Forest Management Project covers 1216 acres located in Southern Oregon directly west of Canyonville, OR. The Creekside Project will reduce forest fuels on Tribal lands in the proximity of Interstate 5, Seven Feathers Casino Resort, RV Resort, rest area, water treatment facility, rodeo grounds, and tribal housing to reduce fire risk, which has been identified as high for the area. Anticipated results from reduction of fuels include reduction of fire severity by 62% and reduction of torching potential by 94-99%.</p>	H	X					MT	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	CWPP Partners	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians Trust Land (West of Canyonville)
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CANYONVILLE/SOUTH UMPQUA (CONT.)

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
				1	2	3	4	5				
SC.4	Emergency Operations Center - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	Develop a facility to house the Cow Creek Department of Safety and Emergency Services. This facility would also serve as the Tribal Emergency Operation Center (ECO) during events of wildfire emergencies.	H			X	X	X	ST	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	CWPP Partners	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians Trust Land
SC.5	Firewise Fuel Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H	X				X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	High Risk unincorporated areas outside Canyonville city limits
SC.6	Forest Glen Fuels Reduction	Conduct defensible space and landscape fuels reduction treatments around the Forest Glen Senior Residence in Canyonville.	H	X					ST	Canyonville-South Umpqua Rural Fire	OSFM, DFPA	Forest Glen Retirement Facility
SC.7	Canyonville-South Umpqua Fire Reader Board	Purchase and install a digital reader board that will be installed above the fire danger board at their station. It will be used to display wildfire preparedness and prevention messages throughout the year.	M			X	X		ST	Canyonville – South Umpqua RFD	County	Canyonville
SC.8	Fuels Reduction for Critical Infrastructure	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding for fuels reduction efforts at critical infrastructure sites, including removal and possible replacement with nonflammable landscaping material.	M		X				LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Canyonville Area Canyonville Transfer Site Canyonville Waste Water Plant Cow Creek Waste Water Plant Days Creek Substation Hill Street Water Tank North Gazley Substation O'Shea Substation Reynolds Street Water Tank Water Treatment Facilities
COW CREEK												
SC.9	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X			X	ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Azalea-Glen Bland Mountain Cedar Springs Dutchman Eakin Road Tunnel Road
SC.10	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Azalea-Glen Bland Mountain Cedar Springs Dutchman Eakin Road Tunnel Road
SC.11	Firewise Fuel Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts in the following identified areas:	H		X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Azalea-Glen Road Corridor Mount Reuben Road Reuben Road Upper Cow Creek Road Windy Creek Road Corridor
SC.12	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes include the following, including feeder roads into the road system.	M	X	X				LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Bull Run Road McCullough Creek Road Quines Creek Road Starveout Creek Road Tunnel Road Yeust Road

SC.13	Fuels Reduction for Critical Infrastructure	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding for fuels reduction efforts at critical infrastructure sites, including removal and possible replacement with nonflammable landscaping material.	M		X						LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Glendale Area Water Treatment Plant Water Storage Tank Waste Water Treatment Plant
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DAYS CREEK

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION	
				1	2	3	4	5					
SC.14	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X			X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Bland Mountain Communication Site
SC.15	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities	H					X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Bland Mountain Communication Site
SC.16	Firewise Fuel Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H		X				X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Days Creek Road Corridor Shively Creek Road Corridor
SC.17	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve	M	X	X					LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Days Creek Road Days Creek Road

JACKSON CREEK

SC.18	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes include the following, including feeder roads into the road	M	X	X					LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	South Umpqua Road
SC.19	Fuels Reduction for	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding for fuels	M		X					LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Pickett Butte

MILO

SC.20	Firewise Fuel Reduction	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H		X				X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Days Creek Road Days Creek Road
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MYRTLE CREEK/TRI CITY

SC.21	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X					ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Boomer Hill Road Skyline Drive
SC.22	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H					X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Boomer Hill Road Skyline Drive

SC.23	Firewise Fuel Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H	X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	High Risk unincorporated areas outside Myrtle Creek city limits
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MYRTLE CREEK/TRI CITY (CONT.)

Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE					STATUS/TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
			P	1	2	3	4				
SC.24	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes include the following, including feeder roads into the road system.	M	X	X			LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Bilger Creek Road Frozen Creek Road Lee Creek Road Louis Creek Road North Myrtle Road Slide Creek Road South Myrtle Road Weaver Creek Road
SC.25	Fuels Reduction for Critical Infrastructure	Seek a variety of public and private grant and other funding for fuels reduction efforts at critical infrastructure sites, including removal and possible replacement with nonflammable landscaping material.	M		X			LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Myrtle Creek Area Ardis Water Tank Heard Street Water Tank Myrtle Creek Substation Myrtle Creek Transfer Station Myrtle Creek Water Treatment Myrtle Creek Waste Water Nueva Water Tank Springbrook Water Intake Tri City Area Aker Drive Water Tank Back Achers Water Tank October Water Tank Tri City Water Treatment Walnut Water Tank
RIDDLE											
SC.26	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H	X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	DR Johnson Silver Butte
SC.27	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H			X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	DR Johnson Silver Butte
SC.28	Defensible Space Project - Riddle	Work to create Defensible Space around every structure in the WUI portions of the Riddle Fire Protection District. This includes homes, large non-residential structures, and critical and emergency infrastructure as defined by SB762. The primary focus for mitigation work targeted by this project will be within the first 50' around structures (exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis to conduct fuels mitigation work beyond 50' from the structure) as well as ensuring that ingress/egress routes have adequate clearance for large fire apparatus.	H	X				MT	Riddle Fire	OSFM DFPA	Riddle

SC.29	Firewise Fuel Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H	X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	High Risk unincorporated areas outside Riddle city limits
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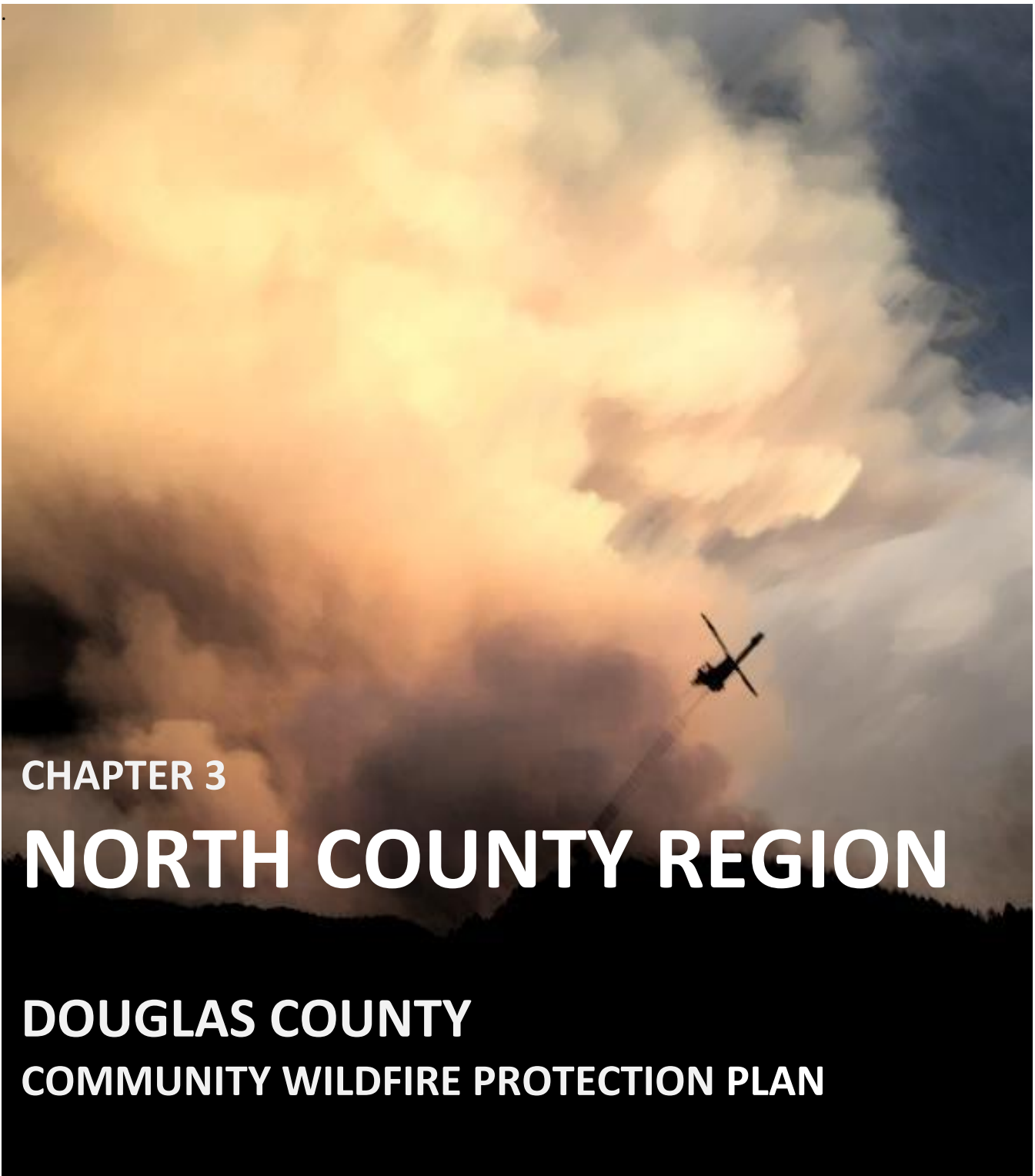
RIDDLE (CONT.)

OBJECTIVE												
Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	1	2	3	4	5	STATUS/TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
SC.30	Pre-Fire Triage Survey Project - Riddle	Conduct pre-fire triage surveys on every structure located in the WUI portions of the Riddle Fire Protection District. These surveys will identify defensible space around structures and check for adequate ingress/egress, emergency vehicles turn-arounds, and other noteworthy finds. These reports will be uploaded to Interra (or a similar platform) and will be available for use during future wildfire events.	H			X	X		MT	Riddle Fire	OSFM	Riddle
SC.31	Address Project - Riddle	The Riddle Fire Protection District seeks funding to purchase and install address markers that will be installed near the main road/driveway for all residential and commercial structure within the WUI portions of our district. This project will set a standard for address signing and make it easier for all first responders to locate the correct addresses during emergency events.	M			X	X		ST	Riddle Fire	OSFM DFPA	Riddle
SC.32	Debris Disposal Project - Riddle	Seek funding to help Riddle area residents dispose of woody debris that are removed from around structures or ingress/egress routes. Using any combination of the following to mitigate and dispose of the materials: Community chipper days, free disposal days at transfer stations, placing dumpsters in the community, or utilizing air curtain burners. These projects could either be stand-alone events or part of another community event.	M		X				LT	Riddle Fire	OSFM DFPA	Riddle
SC.33	Public Education Campaign Project - Riddle	Increase public awareness of wildfire prevention, mitigation, and education topics throughout the Riddle Fire Protection District. This public education campaign may include (but is not limited to) the following: road signs, fire danger boards, electronic reader boards, mobile reader boards, banners, community displays, mailers, printed brochures, social media campaigns, and traditional media campaigns.	M			X			LT	Riddle Fire	OSFM DFPA	Riddle

TILLER

SC.34	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes include the following, including feeder roads into the road	H	X	X				ST	Tiller Rural Fire District	County	Devils Knob Road Diamond Rock Road Rison Road Tiller-Trail Highway Corridor
SC.35	Communication Sites – Fuels Reduction	Create 1000' of defensible space around communication sites. In addition, create 100' space of ladder fuels beyond the standard defensible space work. All Communications sites are critical infrastructure.	H		X		X		ST	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Tiller
SC.36	Communication Technologies for Wildfire Response	Enhance and increase the availability and use of advanced telecommunications equipment and other emergency response facilities to enhance wildfire response. Support both centralized and dispersed facilities with identified deficiencies or equipment needs.	H				X		MT	County and CWPP partners	CWPP Partners - Communication Providers	Tiller

SC.37	Firewise Fuel Reduction Projects	Mitigate wildland fire hazards and perform fuels reduction efforts.	H	X			X	LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	Ash Valley Road Corridor South Umpqua Road Corridor Tiller-Trail Highway Corridor	
TILLER (CONT.)												
Item #	ACTION ITEM	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	P	1	2	3	4	5	STATUS/ TIMELINE	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
SC.38	Defensible Space and Fuels Reduction	Conduct defensible space and landscape fuels reduction treatments around Tiller Rural Fire Department's main fire station (27598 Tiller Trail Highway) as well as around the surrounding USFS buildings on Mill Hill.	H	X					ST	Tiller Rural Fire Dept	USFS, OSFM	Tiller RFP Main Fire Station USFS Buildings
SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGIONAL AREAS - ALL												
SC.39	Access Road Clearing	Clear secondary access road overgrowth vegetation and debris to improve access for emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Create a shaded fuel break on county right-of-way and adjacent landowners of identified evacuation routes include the following, including feeder roads into the road system.	M	X	X				LT	DFPA	Rural Fire Districts	CWPP Areas Canyonville Days Creek Milo Tiller



CHAPTER 3

NORTH COUNTY REGION

DOUGLAS COUNTY

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Updated 2023

NORTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

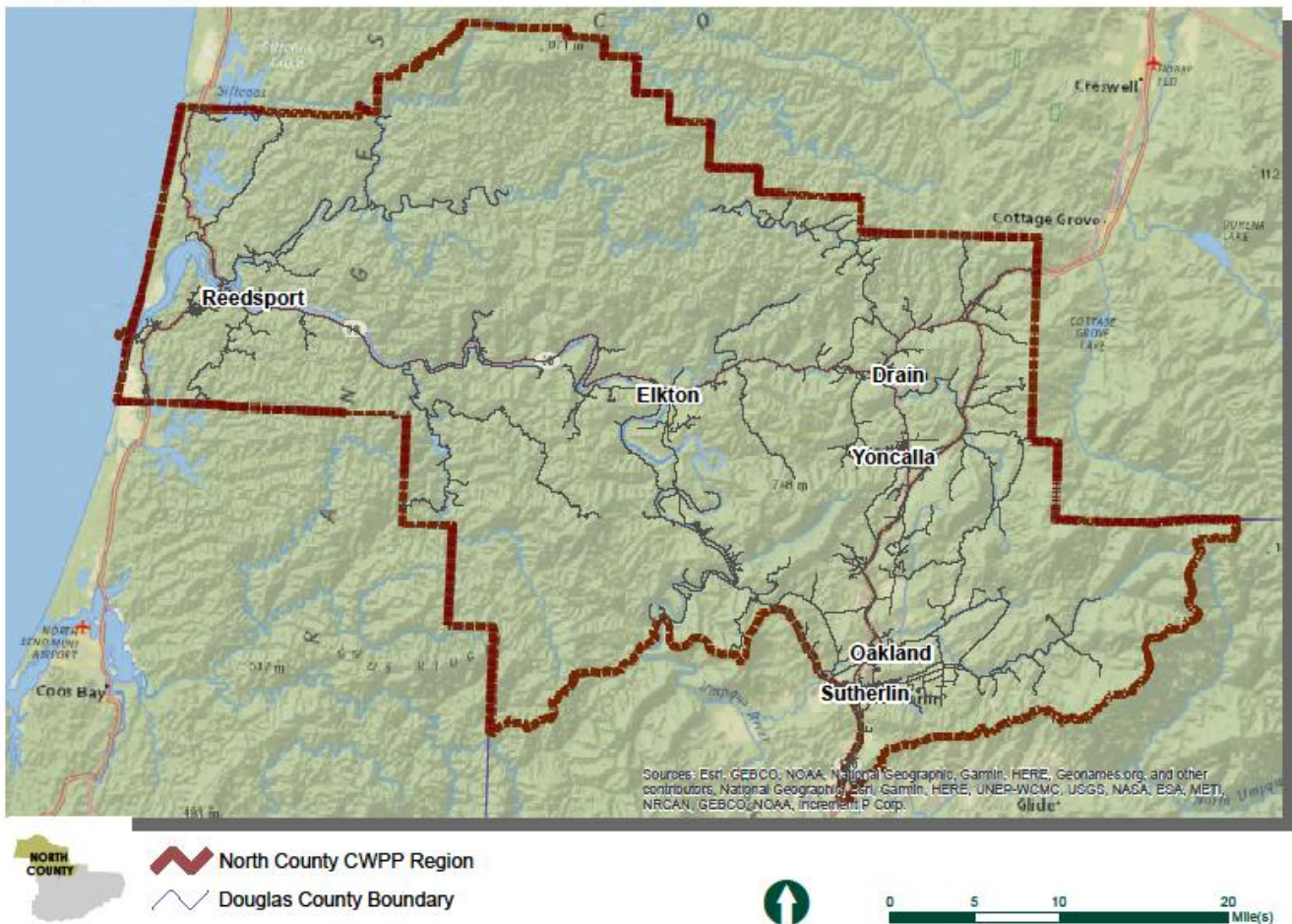
REGIONAL PROFILE

LOCATION

The North County CWPP Region encompasses the northern and coastal portions of Douglas County. The region stretches across Interstate 5 to the county's northern and northeastern borders, its western border, the northwestern border along the Pacific Ocean, and is bounded southward to the southern portion of Sutherlin. The Region contains the incorporated cities of Drain, Elkton, Oakland, Reedsport, Sutherlin and Yoncalla, the urban unincorporated areas of Gardiner and Winchester Bay, and the rural communities of Curtin, Rice Hill, and Scottsburg/Wells Creek. It also includes the rural service centers of North Fork, Nonpareil and Umpqua. Cooper Creek Reservoir, Plat I Reservoir, Loon Lake, Lake Tahkenitch, Clear Lake, Lake Edna, Lake Marie, Eel Lake, and the southern portion of Siltcoos Lake, along with federal, state and county parks are in the North County CWPP Region.

Figure 3.1

NORTH COUNTY REGION
CWPP AREA MAP



POPULATION

The North County CWPP Region has a population of approximately 20,000 people. Recreationists and tourists visit the area regularly and should be taken into consideration during evacuation as their presence will potentially contribute to congestion during an event.

CHAPTER 3: CWPP NORTH COUNTY REGION

HOUSING/LAND USE

The Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats list 13,323 addressed structures within the CWPP Region. Most of these structures are residential but also include commercial and industrial structures.

The North County CWPP region includes County zoning designations RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Exclusive Farm Use - Grazing), FC (Exclusive Farm Use - Cropland), FF (Farm Forest), and PR (Public Reserve), as well as other County Urban Unincorporated Area, Rural Community and Rural Service Center zoning designations.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Key critical infrastructure unique to the North County CWPP Region includes:

- Gas pipelines
- Power lines
- Plat I and Cooper Creek Reservoirs
- Lumber mills
- Municipal water facilities, including watersheds.
- City of Sutherlin municipal water facility
- Docks and parking areas for lake properties with boat-only access
- Bridges, including those crossing rivers and creeks.
- Highway 101
- Highway 38 and tunnel east of Elkton
- State parks
- Cell Towers
- Communication/fire detection camera sites
- Lower Umpqua Hospital

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the region is achieved via Highway 101 heading north/south along the coast, and Interstate-5, which connects to State Highway 38 at Exit 162 and State Highway 138 at Exit 136. Interstate 5 in this CWPP region includes Exits 135, 136, 138, 140, 142, 146, 148, 150, 154, 159 and 162.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, Highway 101 along the coast, Highway 38, and Interstate-5 will serve as primary evacuation routes. Some residents may also need to evacuate by boat. Community planning for evacuation needs to take into consideration these alternative routes and residents.

There is mountain, rural, and collector roads throughout the region that many residents would use to get to primary roads. Many of these roads are prone to washout, landslides, and fallen trees. This CWPP's Action Plan prioritizes community projects through Firewise, education, and fuel breaks along roads. These projects help clear these evacuation routes and encourage residents to remain aware of evacuation route conditions, potentially saving lives.

REGIONWIDE CWPP AREAS

The North Umpqua CWPP Region is divided into smaller CWPP subareas to address site specific concerns of communities and high-risk areas. The CWPP areas located in the North Umpqua CWPP Region are Calapooya, Elkton, Loon Lake, Nonpareil, North Fork, and Yoncalla/Drain/Rice Hill.

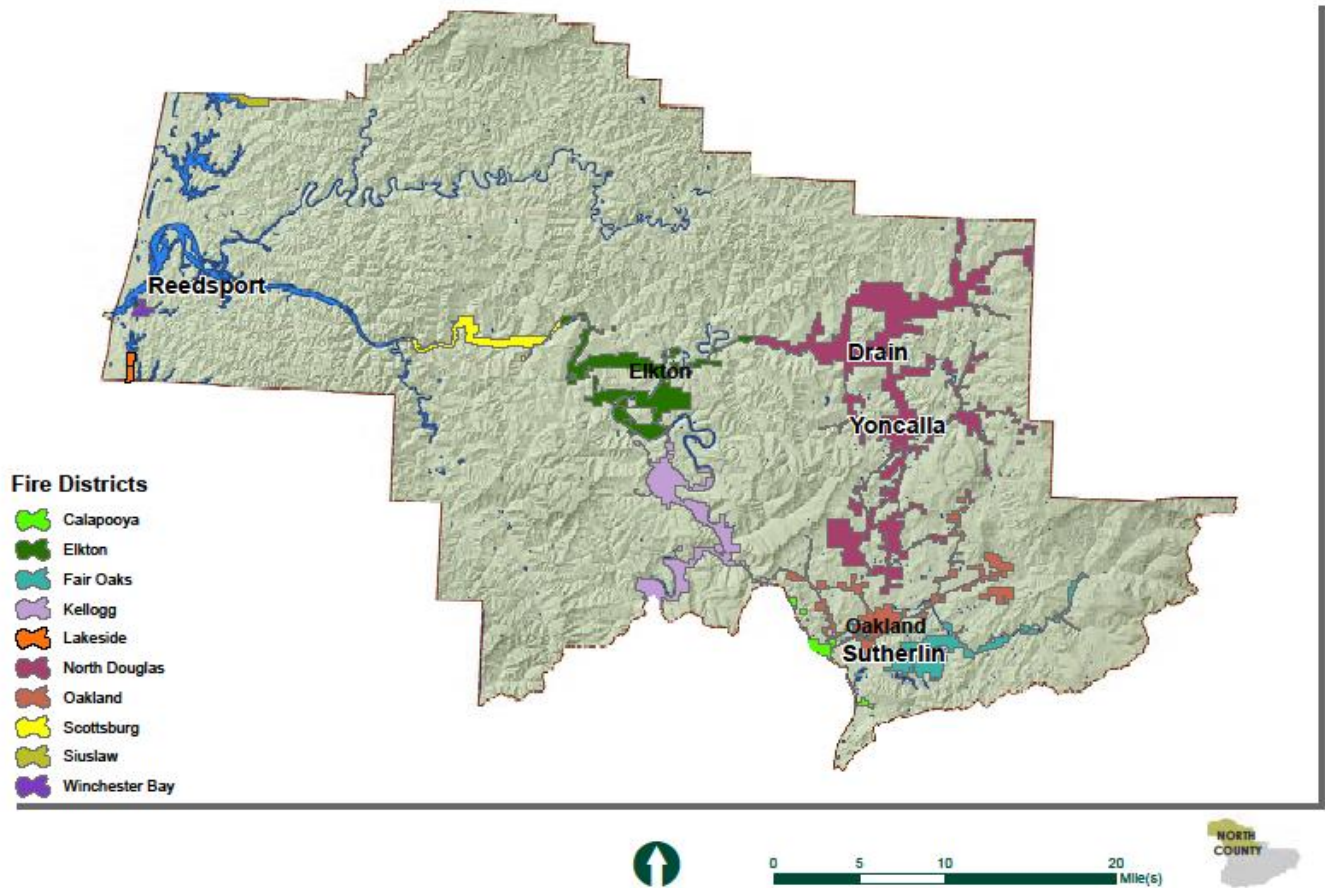
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

TABLE 3.1. NORTH COUNTY CWPP REGION - FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

	COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREAS					
	CALAPOOYA	ELKTON, SCOTTSBURG, KELLOGG	LOON LAKE	NONPAREIL	NORTH DOUGLAS (YONCALLA, DRAIN, RICE VALLEY)	NORTH FORK
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS						
COOS FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION		X	X			
DOUGLAS FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION	X	X		X	X	
ELKTON RURAL FIRE DISTRICT		X				
FAIR OAKS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT	X			X		
KELLOGG VOLUNTEER FIRE DISTRICT		X				
NORTH DOUGLAS FIRE AND EMS					X	
OAKLAND RURAL FIRE DISTRICT	X					
SCOTTSBURG RURAL FIRE DISTRICT		X				
SUTHERLIN FIRE DISTRICT/ CALAPOOIA RURAL FIRE DISTRICT	X					
USFS - SIUSLAW RANGER DISTRICT		X				
WESTERN LANE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT						X

Figure 3.2

FIRE DISTRICTS MAP NORTH COUNTY REGION



CALAPOOYA

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Fair Oaks Rural Fire District, Oakland Rural Fire District, Calapooia Rural Fire District, and the Sutherlin Fire District serve the Calapooya CWPP Area. The Douglas Forest Protective Association (DFPA) serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the DFPA and supported by mutual aid agreements by neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and ODF Districts.

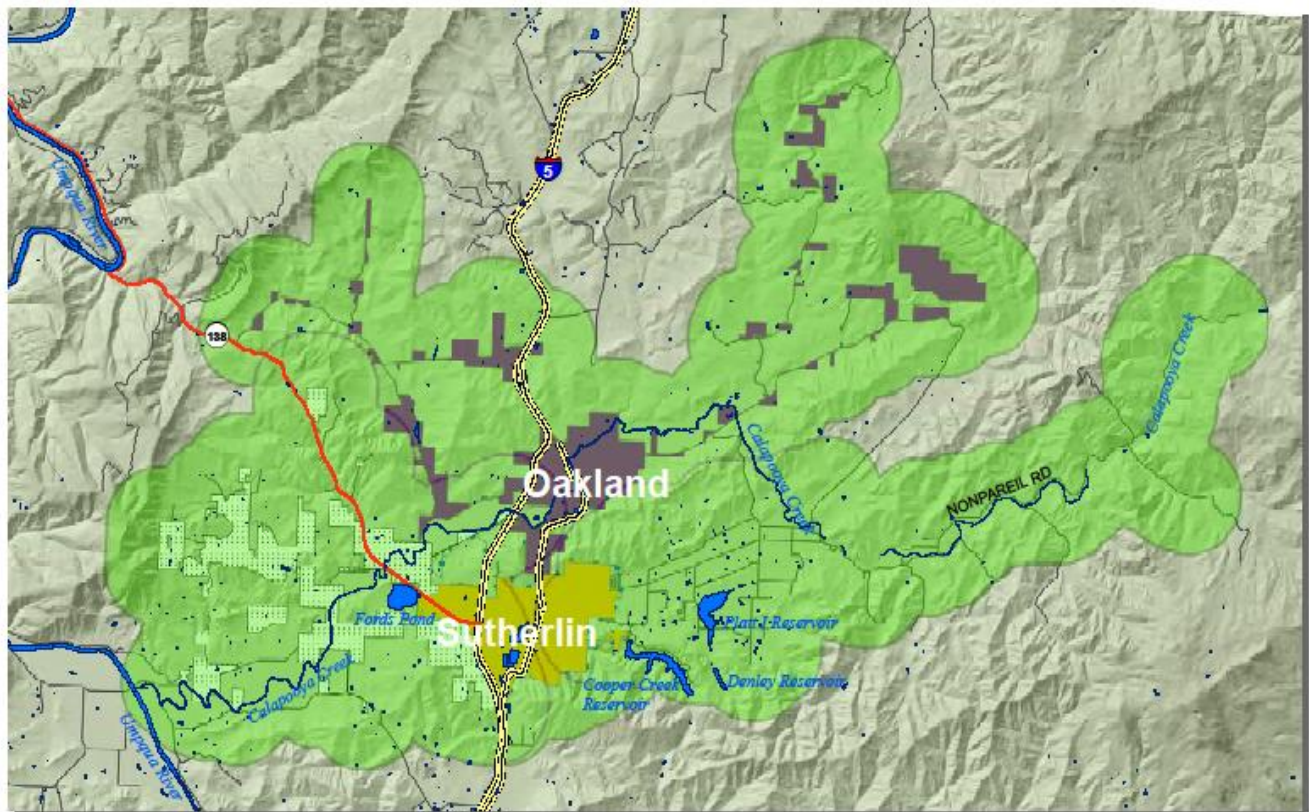
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Calapooya CWPP Area is located along Interstate 5 between Exits 135 and 138. The CWPP area extends west on Highway 138, where it overlaps with the Elkton/Scottsburg/ Kellogg CWPP Area and eastward on Ft. McKay Road towards Umpqua and the Central County West CWPP Area boundary. The area includes the city of Sutherlin and WUIs along Nonpareil Road. The northeast section of the area includes the city of Oakland and Driver Valley and Elkhead Roads. The area contains the Rural Fire District boundaries of the Sutherlin, Oakland, and Calapooia Rural Fire Districts, buffered by one mile.

Figure 3.3

CALAPOOYA CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



- Calapooya CWPP Area
- Calapooya Rural Fire District
- Sutherlin Fire District
- Oakland Rural Fire District



POPULATION

The population of the Calapooya CWPP Area is approximately 12,000 people. Many residents potentially threatened by wildfire live outside of the wildland urban interface. Initial evacuation for them is often along narrow roads that provide one way in and one way out. Community projects to prepare for wildfire mitigation (including defensible space, household emergency plan development, and evacuation procedure education) are an objective of this CWPP.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 6,118 addressed structures within the Calapooya CWPP Area. Structures are predominately homes but include commercial and industrial structures as well.

The Calapooya CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), RS (Suburban Residential), 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) near the city limits of Oakland and Sutherlin, including the Union Gap rural community. These parcels and the cities within the CWPP Area contain the bulk of addressed structures in the CWPP Area boundary. Surrounding the residential and AW properties, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland), and FF (Farm Forest). Oakland and Sutherlin city limits fall within the Oakland and Sutherlin Fire District boundaries, though the city zoning information was not included in this analysis.

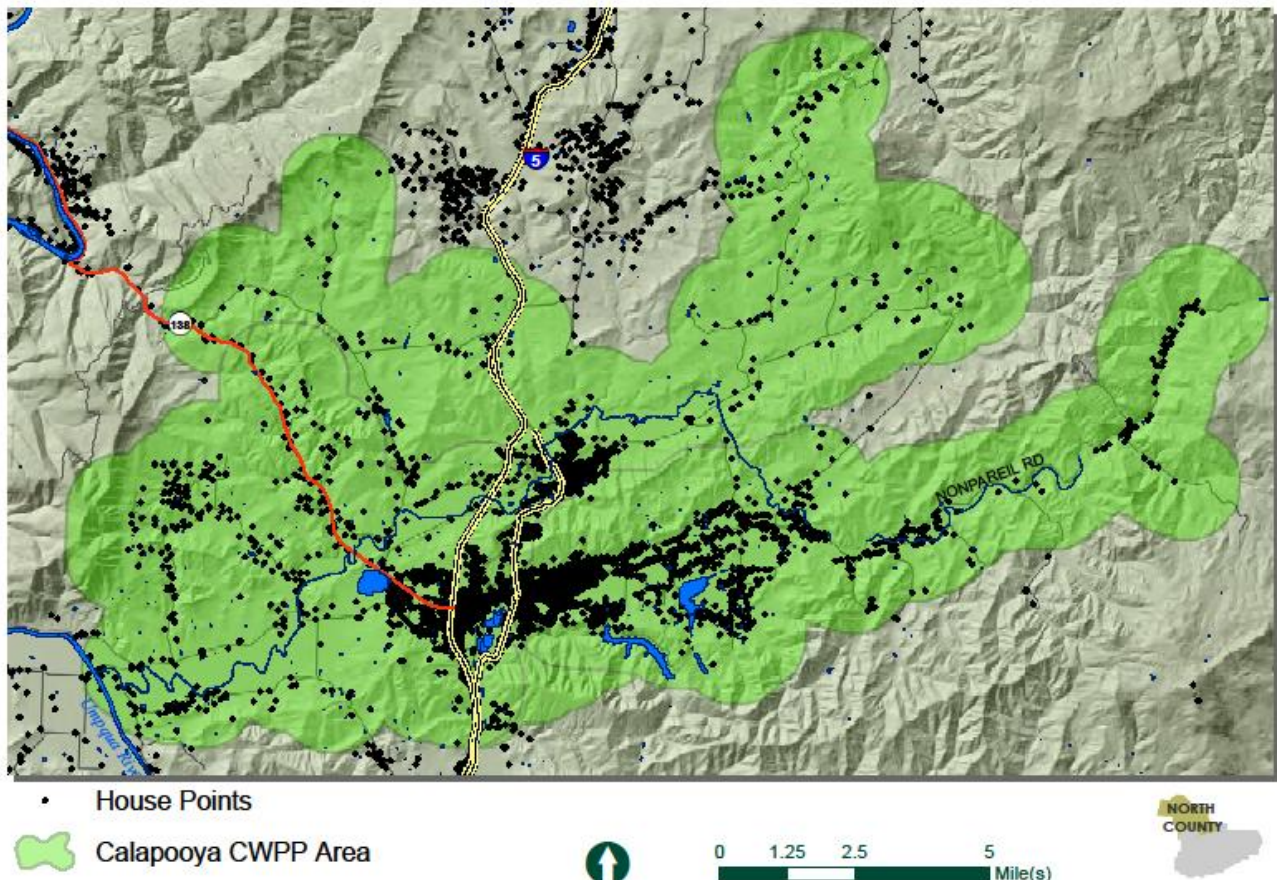
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Unique critical infrastructure to the Calapooya CWPP Area includes:

- Plat I and Cooper Creek reservoirs and municipal water supply watersheds.
- Bridges, including those crossing all rivers and creeks.

Figure 3.4

HOUSE POINTS
CALAPOOYA AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 5 passes through the center of this area, carrying traffic north and south. At Exit 136, State Highway 138, and Fort McKay Road leads northwest toward the coast. Nonpareil Road branches from I-5 to the east at Sutherlin. From I-5 at Exit 138, routes extend eastward on Driver Valley and Elkhead Roads. There are forest and logging roads that lead to homes and recreation sites throughout the area.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, residents would utilize the main evacuation routes of State Highway 138, Nonpareil Road, Driver Valley, Fort McKay, and other main roads, which feed toward the interstate and Highway 138. Secondary evacuation routes and rural roads leading from home sites connect to the primary evacuation routes. Some rural roads in the area toward the edge and outside of the WUI area are subject to seasonal closure from downed trees, landslides, and barricades.

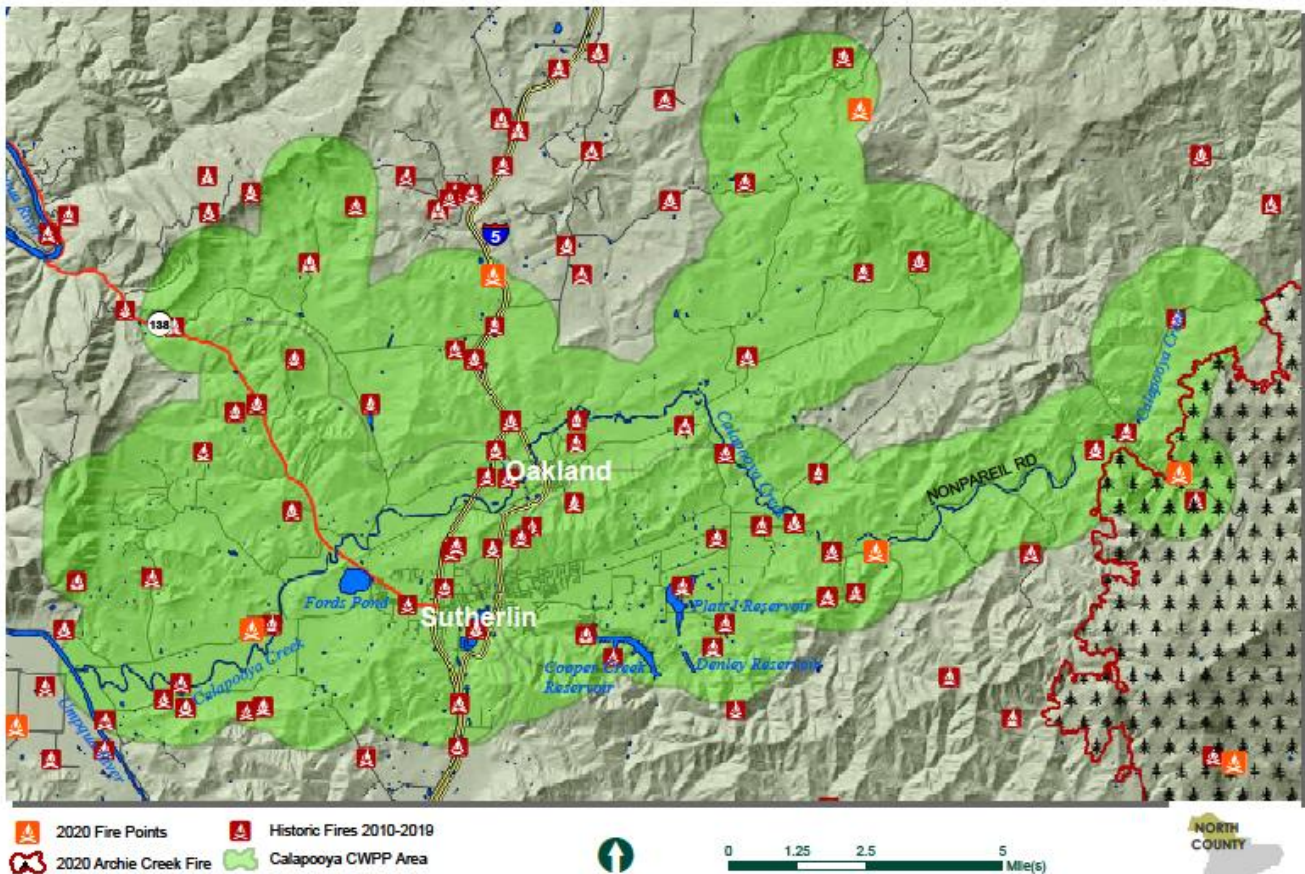
Through education and outreach, projects prioritized in the CWPP Action Plan will encourage residents to learn their evacuation route and prepare for potential path obstructions.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates fire incidents from 2010 through 2020 for the Calapooya CWPP Area.

Figure 3.5

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020
CALAPOOYA AREA



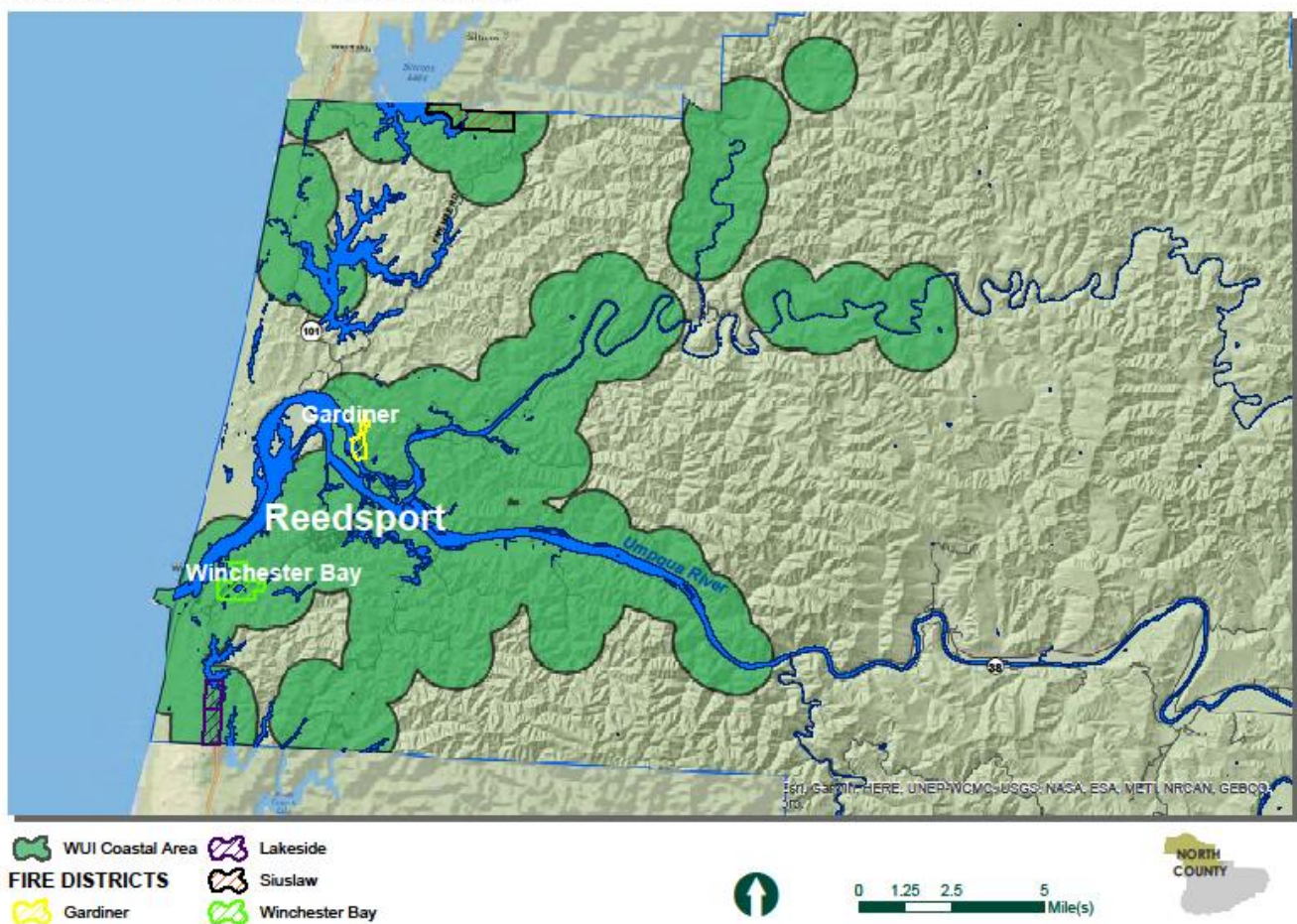
COASTAL COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Gardiner, Lakeside, Siuslaw, Reedsport, and Winchester Bay Fire District serve the Coastal CWPP area. The Coos Forest Protective Association serves Coos District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland fire protection is provided by the Coos Forest Protective Association and the Western Lane ODF district, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Oregon Department of Forestry.

Figure 3.6

COASTAL CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA



COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Coastal CWPP Area is located near the Oregon coast and incorporates areas along the beachfront, Smith and Umpqua rivers, Highway 101, and Highway 38. The area contains the Gardiner, Lakeside, Siuslaw, Reedsport, and Winchester Bay Fire Districts, as well as WUI areas buffered one mile.

POPULATION

The population of the Coastal CWPP Area is approximately 9,000 people, with Reedsport and Winchester Bay accounting for 4,350 and 395 respectively. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside

of the WUI area and are subject to risk or wildfire. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP’s action plan.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 3,455 addressed structures within the Coastal CWPP Area. These structures are predominantly residential but include commercial structures as well. Tourism in the area is prevalent with campers, hikers, anglers, and sightseers visiting the area throughout the year.

The Coastal CWPP Area has zoning designations of CS (Conservation Shorelands), PR (Public Reserve), RR (Rural Residential 2), ED (Estuarine Development), 5R (Rural Residential 5), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), and FG (Farm Grazing). Surrounding the residential parcels, zoning with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource) and FF (Farm Forest) are common. There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) and C1 (Limited-Commercial), C2 (Community-Commercial), and C3 (General-Commercial) along Highways 38 and 101. Reedsport city limits falls within the area, though the city zoning information was not included in this analysis.

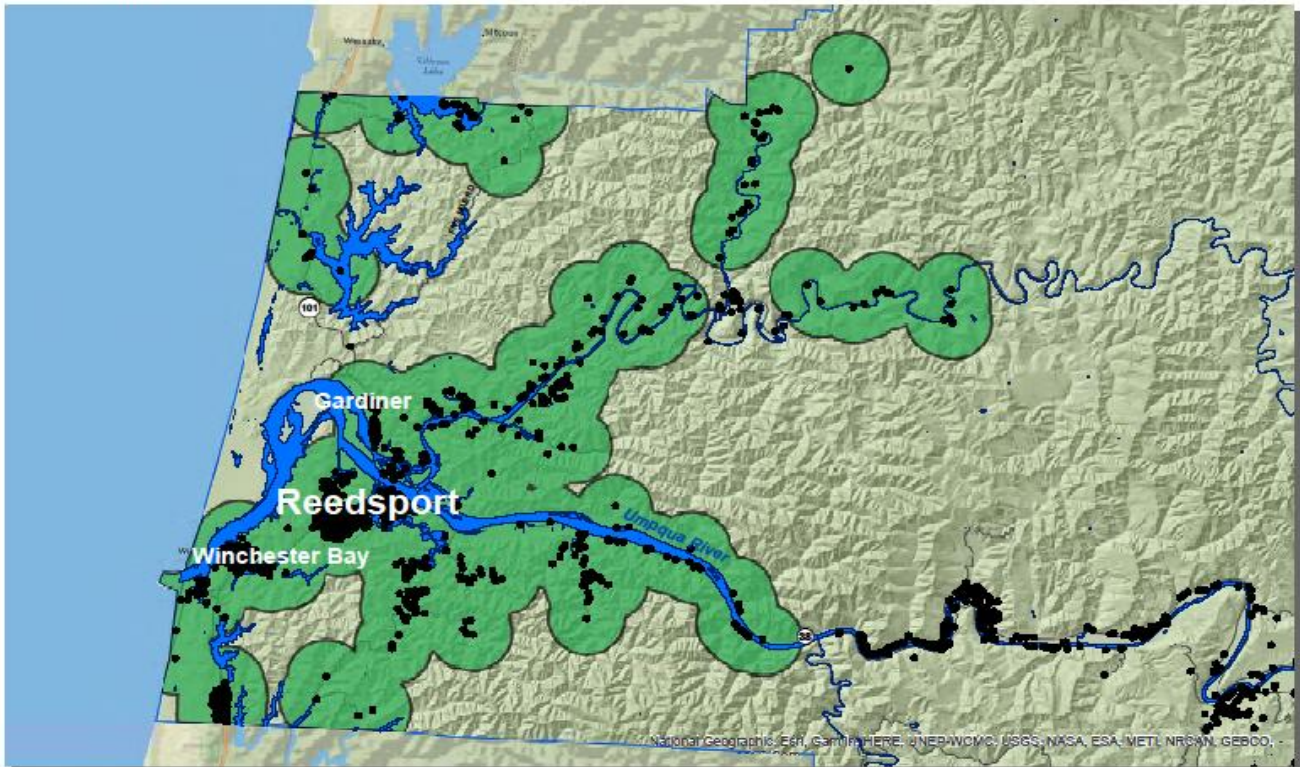
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure unique to the Elkton/Scottsburg/Kellogg CWPP Area includes:

- Highways 38 and 101
- Port of Umpqua, Salmon Harbor
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Oregon Dunes
- Reedsport State Park
- Umpqua River Lighthouse
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area
- Bridges, including all those crossing rivers and creeks.
- Docks along rivers, lakes, and the Pacific Ocean.
- Lower Umpqua Hospital

Figure 3.7

HOUSE POINTS
COASTAL AREA



- House Points
- WUI Coastal Area



TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 38 transports travelers to and from the Coastal CWPP Area east to Interstate 5 and west to Highway 101 along the coast. Lower Smith River Road heads northwest from Highway 101 and leads to N Fork Smith River Road. This route connects to a large section of the Coastal CWPP Area and would potentially carry many residents during a wildfire evacuation. There are forest roads leading to homes and recreation sites throughout the area.

Many residents in the Coastal CWPP Area use boats as their primary form of transportation for daily activities. Rivers in the area are considered transportation routes.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, residents would utilize main evacuation routes including State Highway 38, Lower Smith River Road, N Fork Smith River Road, and State Highway 101, which feed towards the I-5 and Highway 138. Secondary evacuation routes and rural roads leading from home sites connect to the primary evacuation routes. Some rural roads outside of and near the edge of the WUI area are subject to seasonal closures from down trees, landslides, and barricades.

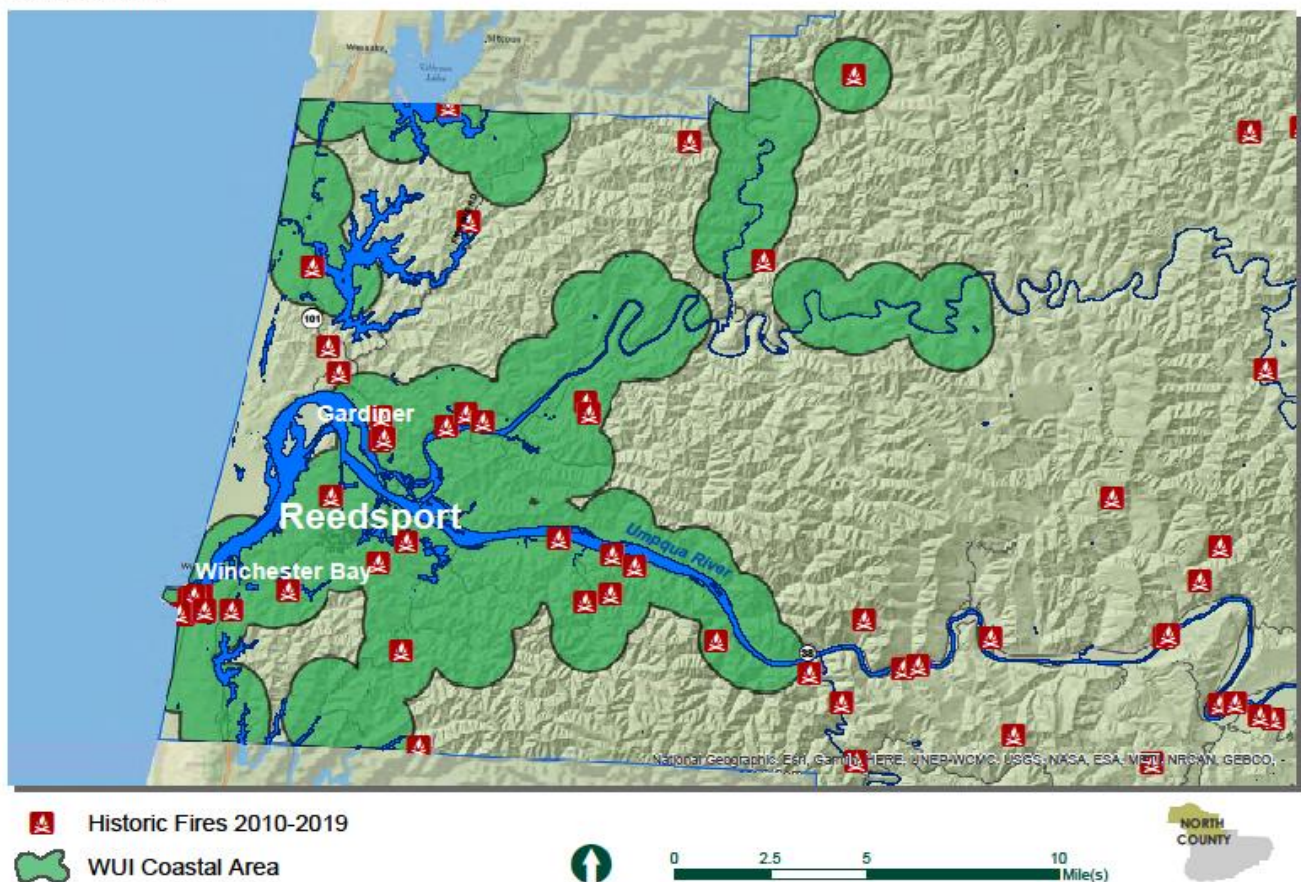
Rivers, lakes, and navigable waters will be used for evacuation by some residents depending on available mode of transportation and the direction of an approaching wildfire.

Through community wide outreach, projects prioritized in the CWPP Action Plan will encourage residents to learn their evacuation route and prepare for potential path obstructions.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

Figure 3.8

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2019 COASTAL AREA



ELKTON, SCOTTSBURG, KELLOGG

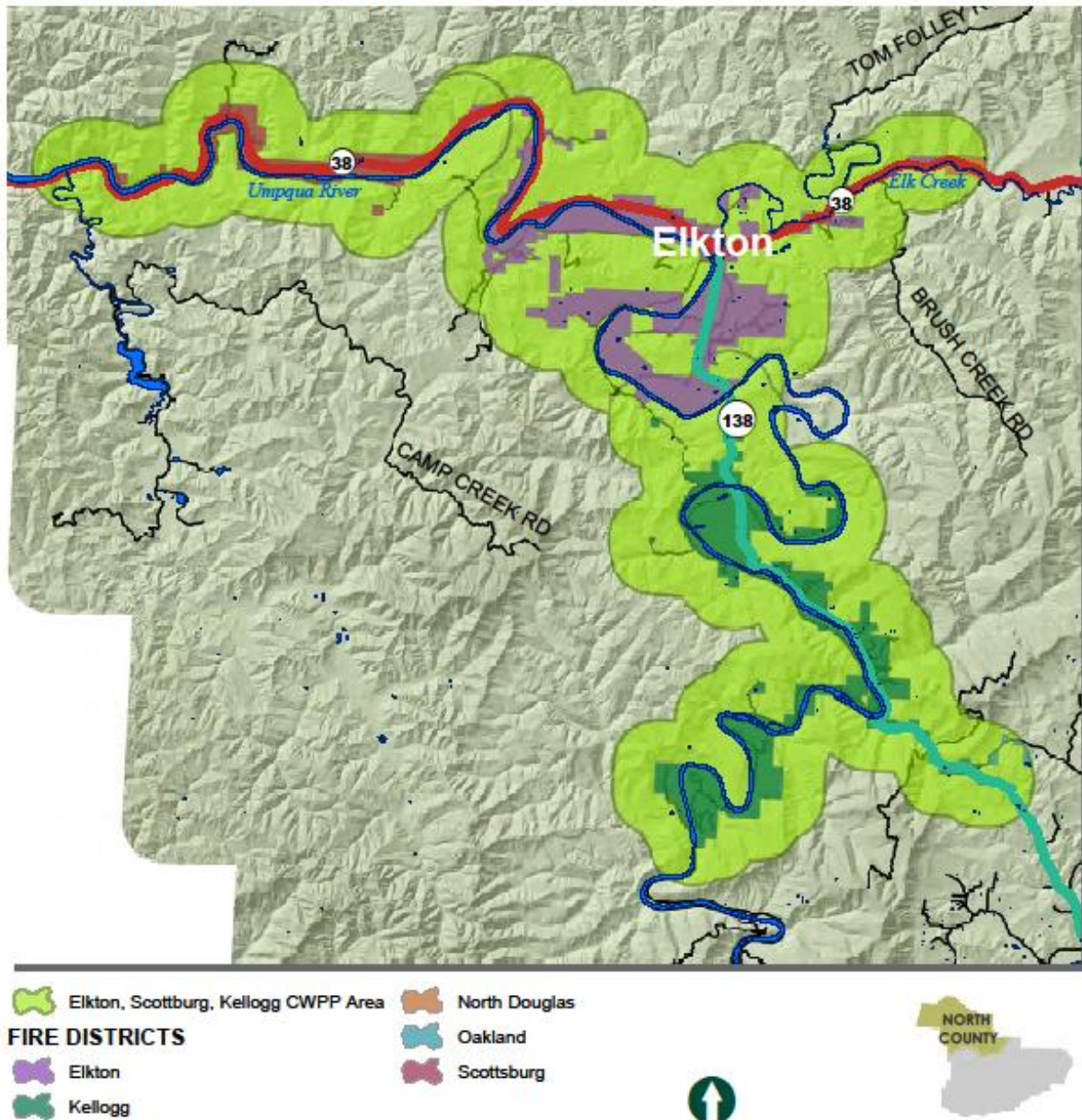
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Elkton, Scottsburg, and Kellogg Rural Fire Districts serve this area. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry, and the Coos Forest Protective Association serves Coos District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland fire protection is provided by Douglas and Coos Forest Protective Associations, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry

Figure 3.9

ELKTON, SCOTTSBURG, KELLOGG CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Elkton, Scottsburg, Kellogg (ESK) CWPP Area is located 15 miles southwest of I-5 Exit 162, at the intersection of State Highways 38 and 138. From there, the area extends south 14 miles, northeast 5 miles and west 12 miles, containing the Elkton, Scottsburg and Kellogg Rural Fire Districts and buffered by one mile.

POPULATION

The population of the ESK CWPP Area is approximately 2,500 people. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside of the WUI area and are subject to risk or wildfire. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP’s action plan.

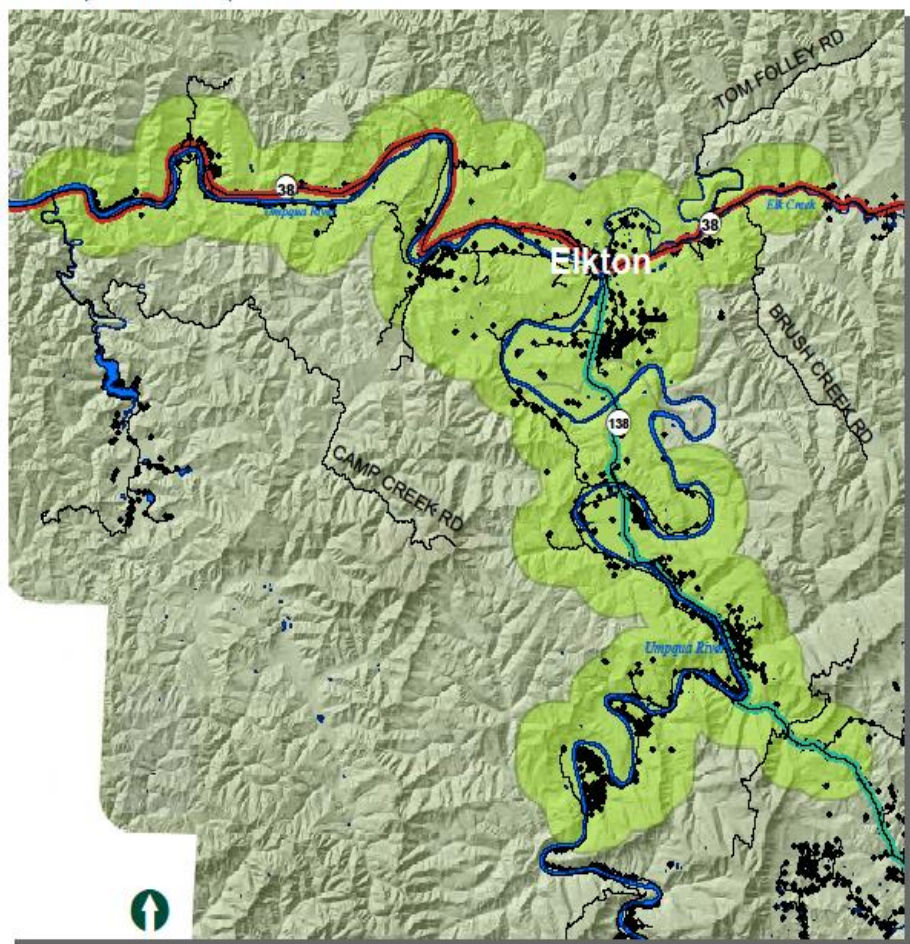
HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 1,285 addressed structures within the ESK CWPP Area. Most of these structures are homes but include commercial structures as well.

The ESK CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) along the river. Surrounding the residential and AW properties, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland), and FF (Farm Forest). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) and CRC (Rural Community Commercial) in the Scottsburg Rural Community along Highway 38. Elkton falls within the Elkton Rural Fire District boundary, but the city zoning information was not included in this analysis.

HOUSE POINTS

ELKTON, SCOTTSBURG, KELLOGG AREA



• House Points
 Elton, Scottsburg, Kellogg CWPP Area



Figure 3.10

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Unique critical infrastructure to the ESK CWPP Area includes:

- Highway 38 tunnel east of Elkton
- State parks
- City of Drain - Bear Creek Municipal Watershed
- Bridges, including those crossing all rivers and creeks.

TRANSPORTATION

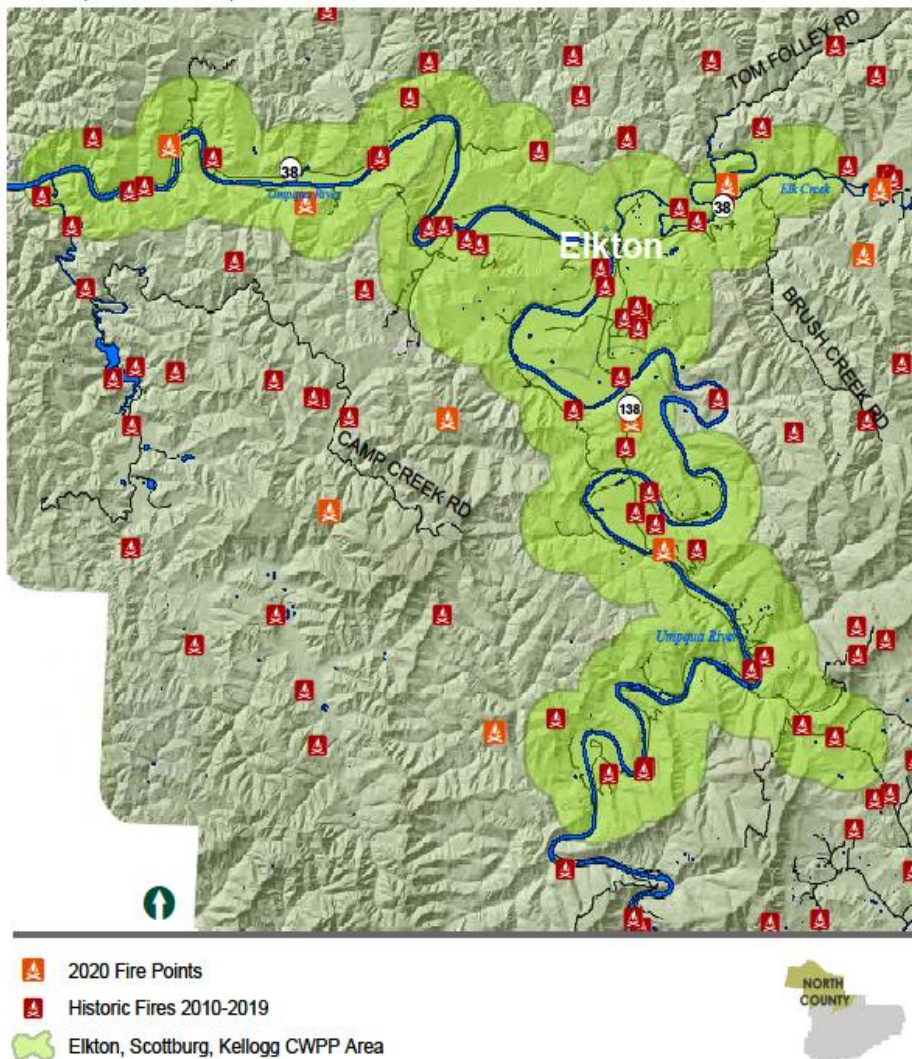
Highways 38 and 138 carry traffic from I-5 to the area of Sutherlin, Drain and Curtin. To the west, State Highway 38 connects the community to US 101 in Reedsport. During the wildfire season, tourists increase traffic to and from the Oregon coast and area attractions.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates fire incidents from 2010 through 2019 for the ESK CWPP area.

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020

ELKTON, SCOTTSBURG, KELLOGG AREA



EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of Highway 138 northward or southward and Highway 38 Road west towards Reedsport or east towards Drain. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside of the WUI area and are subject to increased wildfire risk. Evacuation routes will likely include forest and logging roads for several residents.

Livestock evacuation should also be considered and discussed with residents in wildfire preparedness resources and outreach events. While the safety of residents is the priority of this CWPP’s action plan, additional time may be allotted for livestock planning by emergency personnel and residents as they see fit.

Figure 3.11

LOON LAKE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Loon Lake CWPP does not have a rural fire district or structure protection. For areas outside of rural fire districts, the Coos Forest Protection Association provides wildland fire protection, and Lower Umpqua Hospital provides medical assistance.

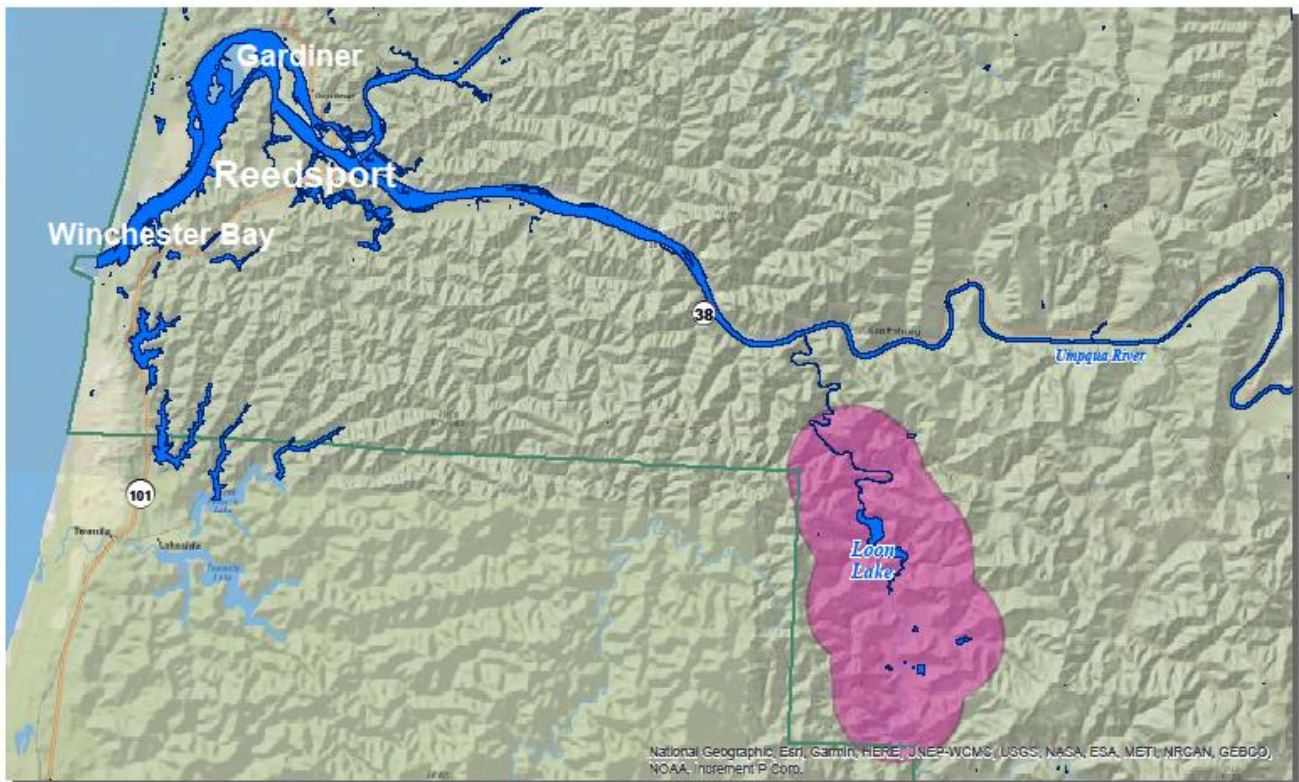
COMMUNITY PROFILE



LOCATION

Loon Lake is an unincorporated community, undesignated by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. The community is on Loon Lake Road, approximately 24 miles south of the road’s intersection with State Highway 38.

Figure 3.12

LOON LAKE CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



-  Loon Lake CWPP Area
-  North County CWPP Boundary



POPULATION

The population of Loon Lake is approximately 125 people. The area is frequented by campers, anglers, and hikers throughout the wildfire season.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 88 addressed structures within the Loon Lake area. Structures are predominately residential but include commercial and industrial buildings as well.

Loon Lake has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the south side of the lake, and CRE (Rural Commercial) on the northern edge of the lake. The land surrounding Loon Lake is zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

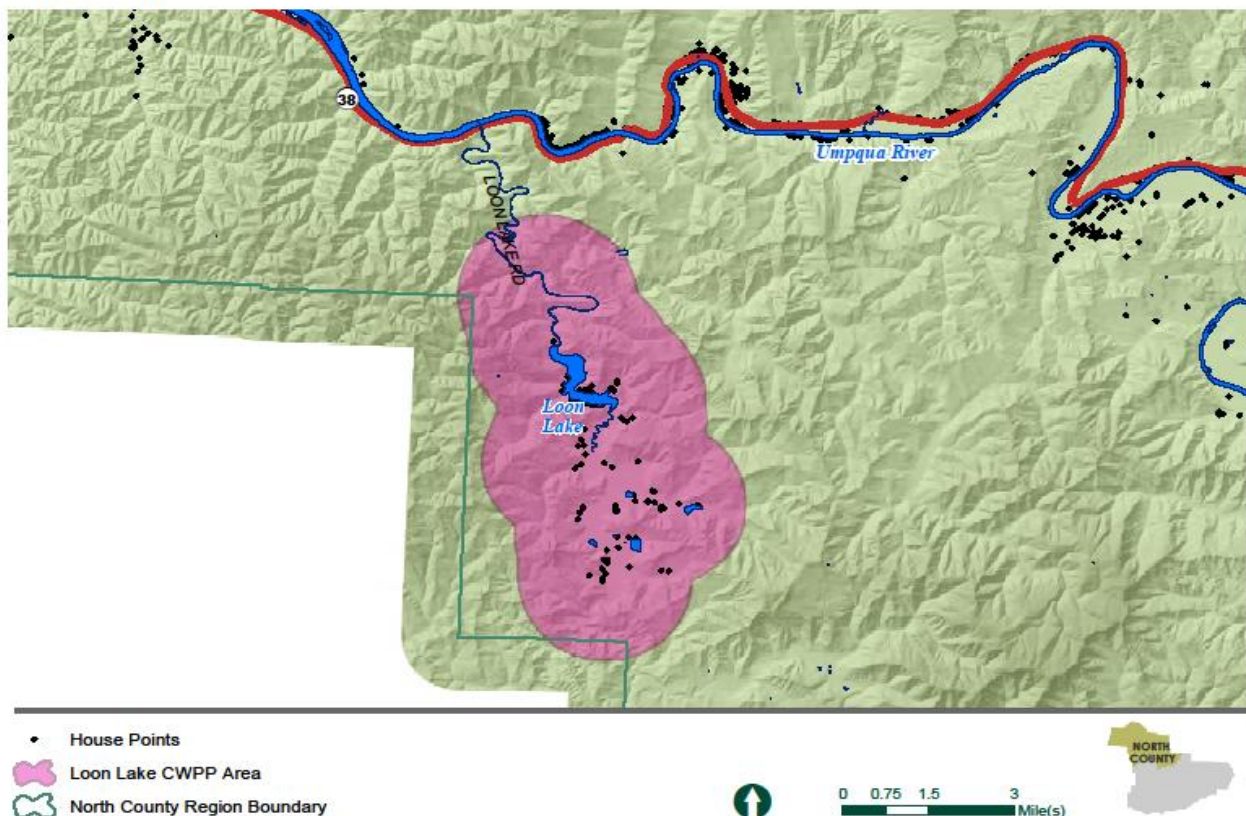
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A large portion of Loon Lake residents access their property by boat only. Critical infrastructure for Loon Lake includes docks and parking areas located on the main road bordering the north and east sides of Loon Lake. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents are subject to wildfire risk. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP's action plan.

- Bridges, including a narrow bridge at the north end of the lake and all others crossing rivers and creeks.
- Gate at south end of the lake, which is locked and secured to control ingress and egress to properties.
- Boat docks.
- Highway 38.

Figure 3.13

HOUSE POINTS LOON LAKE AREA



TRANSPORTATION

The area is accessed primarily by Loon Lake Road, which intersects Highway 38. The community is served to the south by Loon Lake Road, where there is a locked gate to limit access.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Loon Lake Road north to Highway 38. If the northern route is blocked, evacuation would be southward on Loon Lake Road (though the gate must be unlocked). Evacuation would also occur to the east on Soup Creek Road or west on Thousand Road

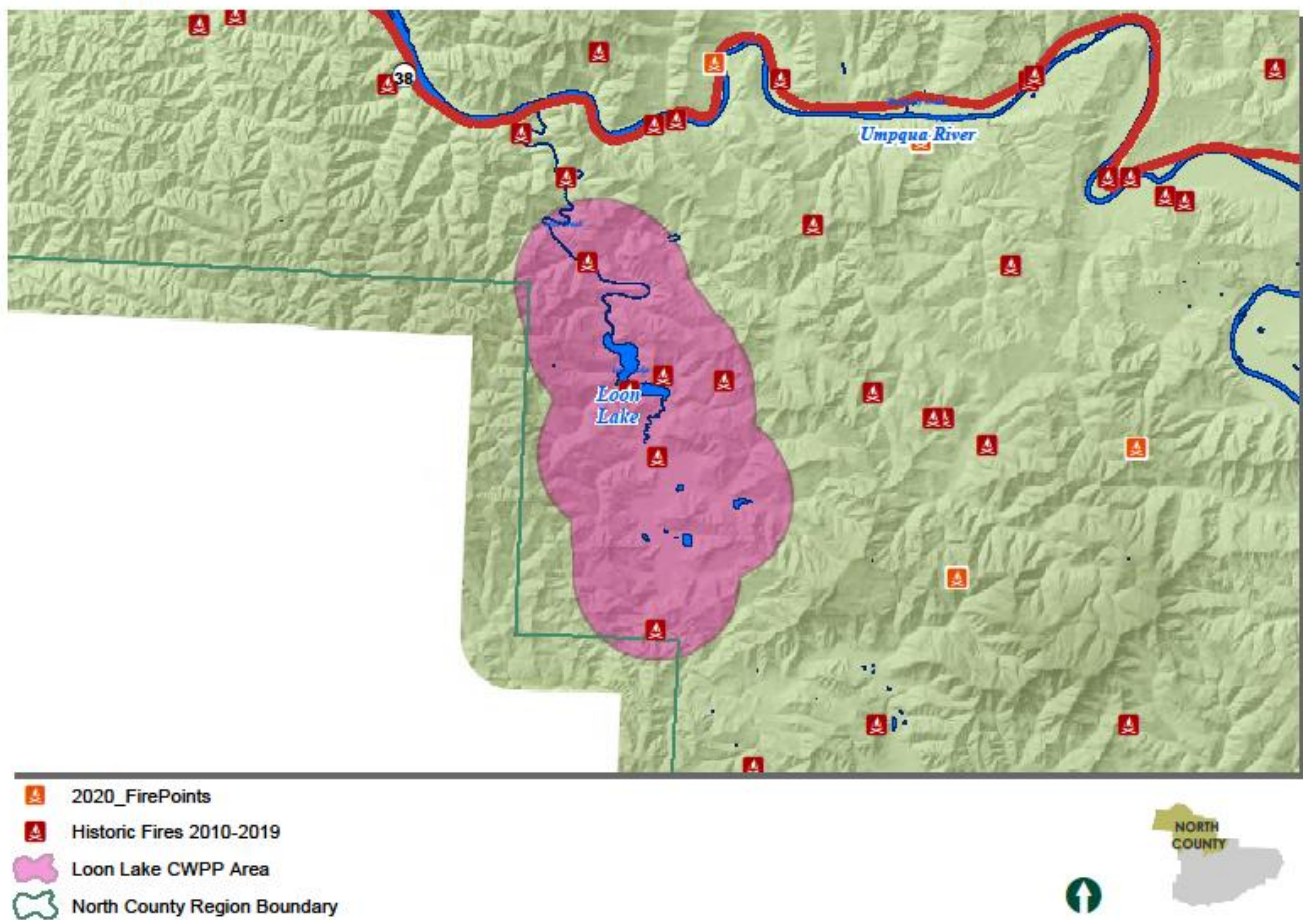
into Elliot State Forest. Some residents will evacuate with boats along the lake, traveling away from the fire source. A pre-arranged predetermined pick-up point for boat evacuees should be developed by community residents as part of a localized community wildfire preparedness plan.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates fire incidents from 2010 through 2019 for the Loon Lake CWPP area. Fires listed may be located outside of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan area.

Figure 3.14

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020 NONPARIEL AREA



NONPAREIL

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Nonpareil CWPP area is served by the Fair Oaks Rural Fire District. The Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland fire protection is provided by DFPA, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.

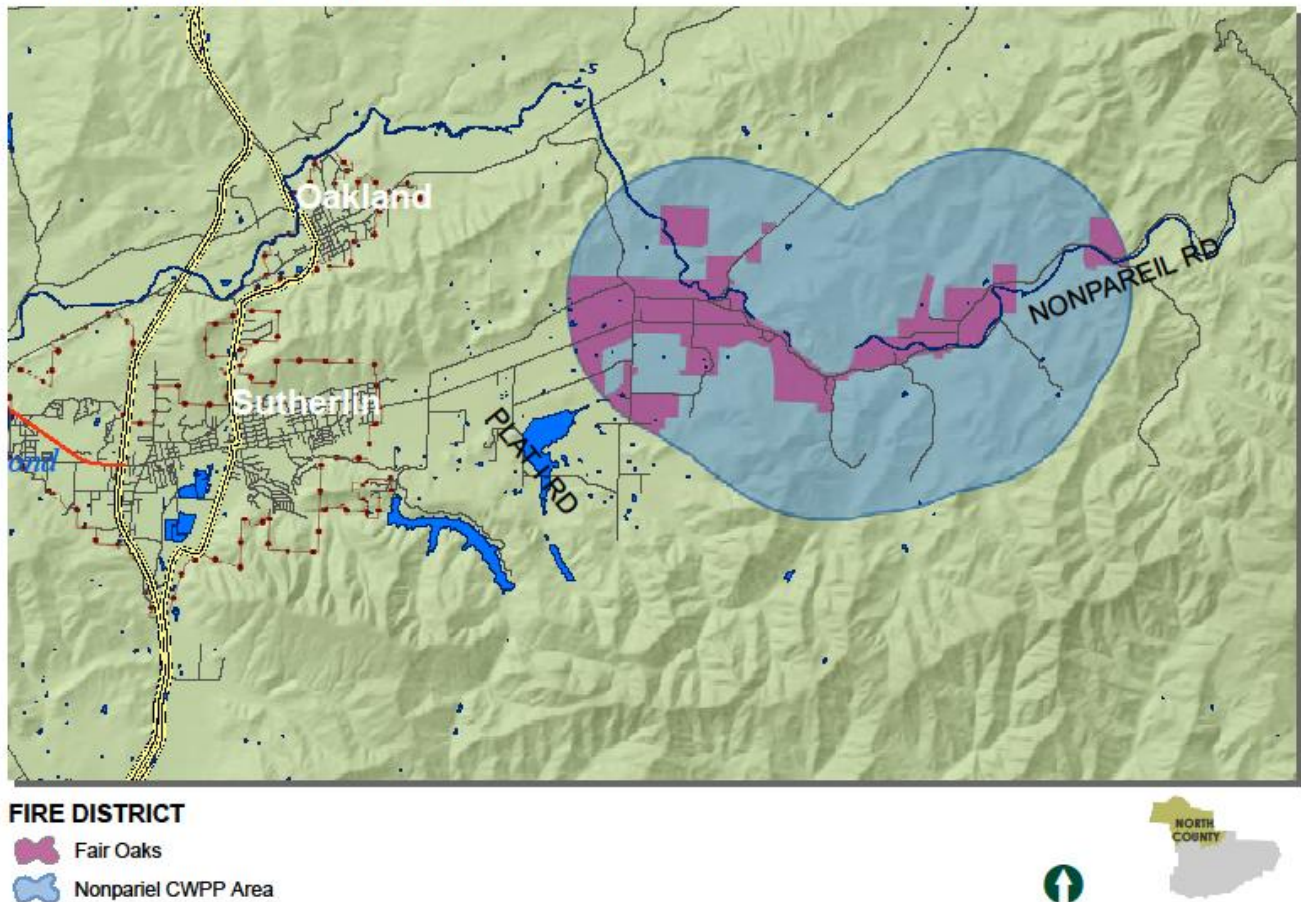
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

Nonpareil is an unincorporated community designated as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Nonpareil is located along Nonpareil Road, approximately 9 miles east from Interstate 5 at Exit 136 and north of Roseburg.

Figure 3.15

NONPAREIL CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN MAP



POPULATION

The population of the Nonpareil CWPP area is approximately 450 people. There is abundant livestock in the area with potential need for evacuation. Community wildfire preparedness should take into consideration the specific

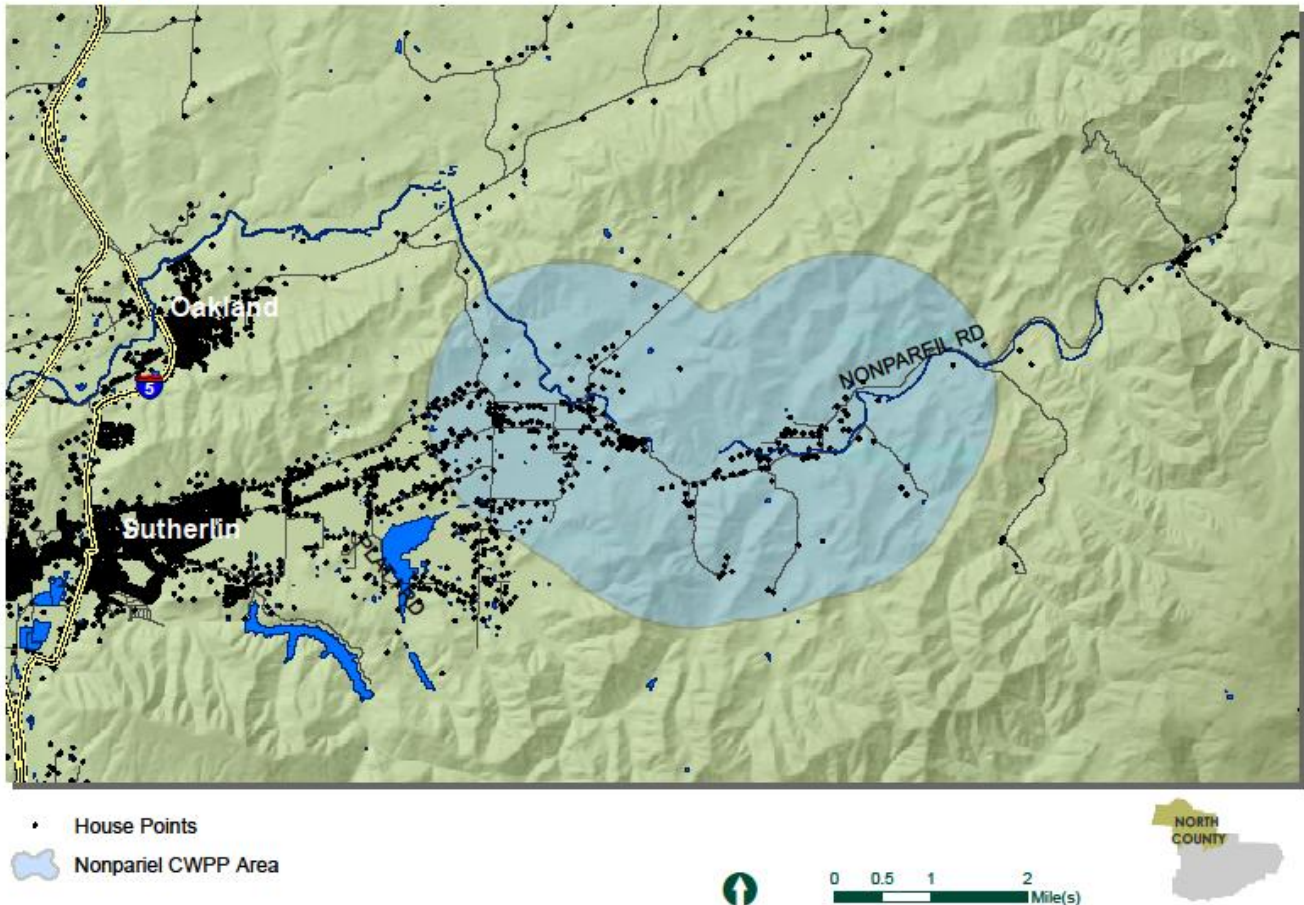
needs of residents involving livestock evacuation. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP's action plan.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 301 addressed structures within the Nonpareil CWPP area, including structures to the west of the Rural Service Center boundary. Most of these structures are residential but include commercial structures as well.

Figure 3.16

HOUSE POINTS NONPAREIL AREA



Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, there are zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the north side and CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial) zoned property south of Nonpareil Road. Properties surrounding the community and to the west are 5R (Rural Residential 5) and resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The following critical infrastructure is located within the Nonpareil CWPP:

- City of Sutherlin water facility (located just outside the Rural Service Center Boundary)
- Fair Oaks Rural Fire District Station
- Calapooya Creek Bridge near the western boundary on Nonpareil Road.
- Bridges, including all those crossing rivers and creeks.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Nonpareil is handled via Nonpareil Road, which intersects Interstate 5 west of the community at Exit 136 in Sutherlin. The uplands of the area have forest roads which provide access to homes and backfields where livestock are located.

EVACUATION ROUTES

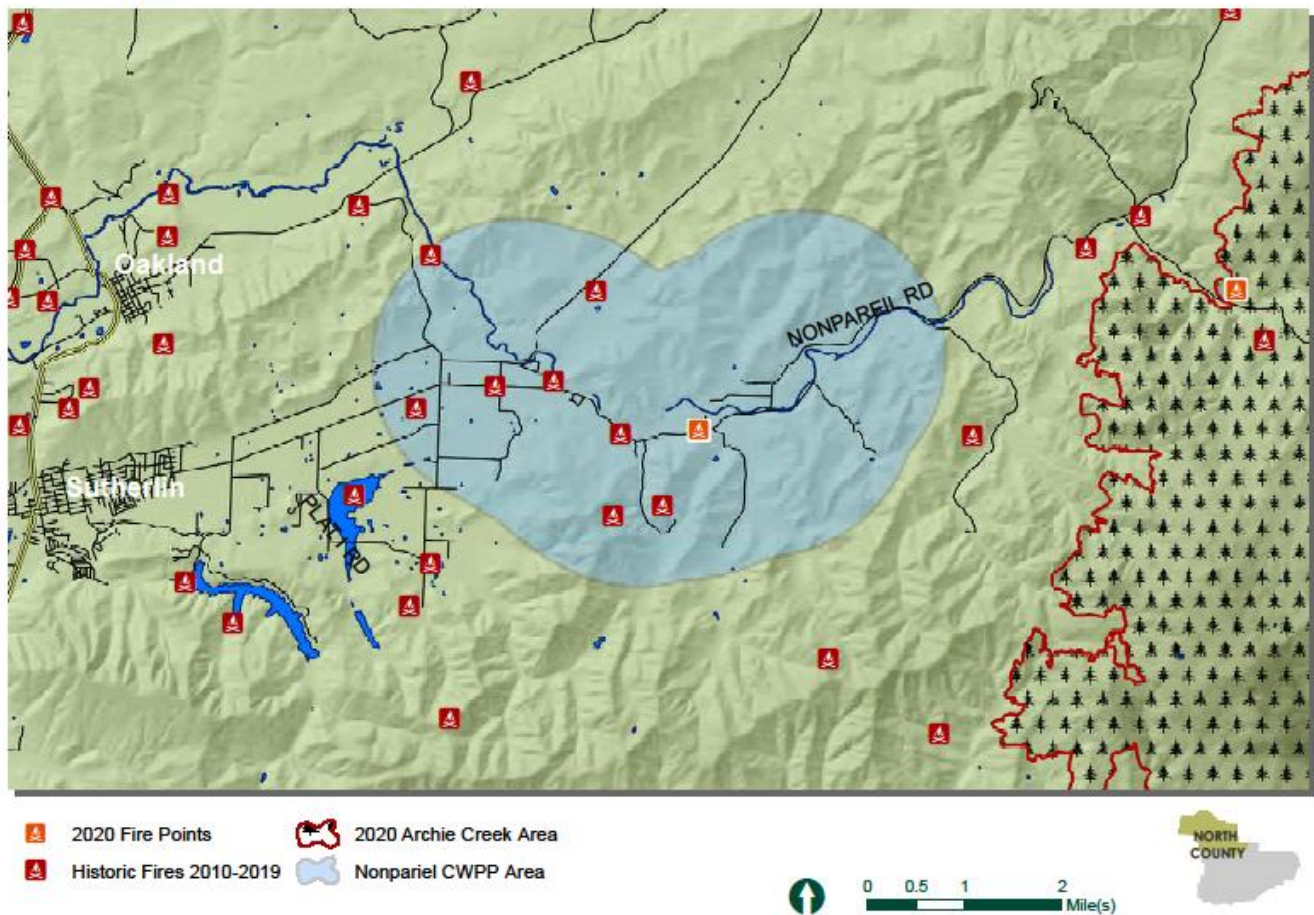
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Nonpareil Road west toward Sutherlin.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates fire incidents from 2010 through 2020 for the Nonpareil CWPP Area. In the summer of 2020, the Archie Creek fire boundary came within several miles of the area.

Figure 3.17

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020 NONPAREIL AREA



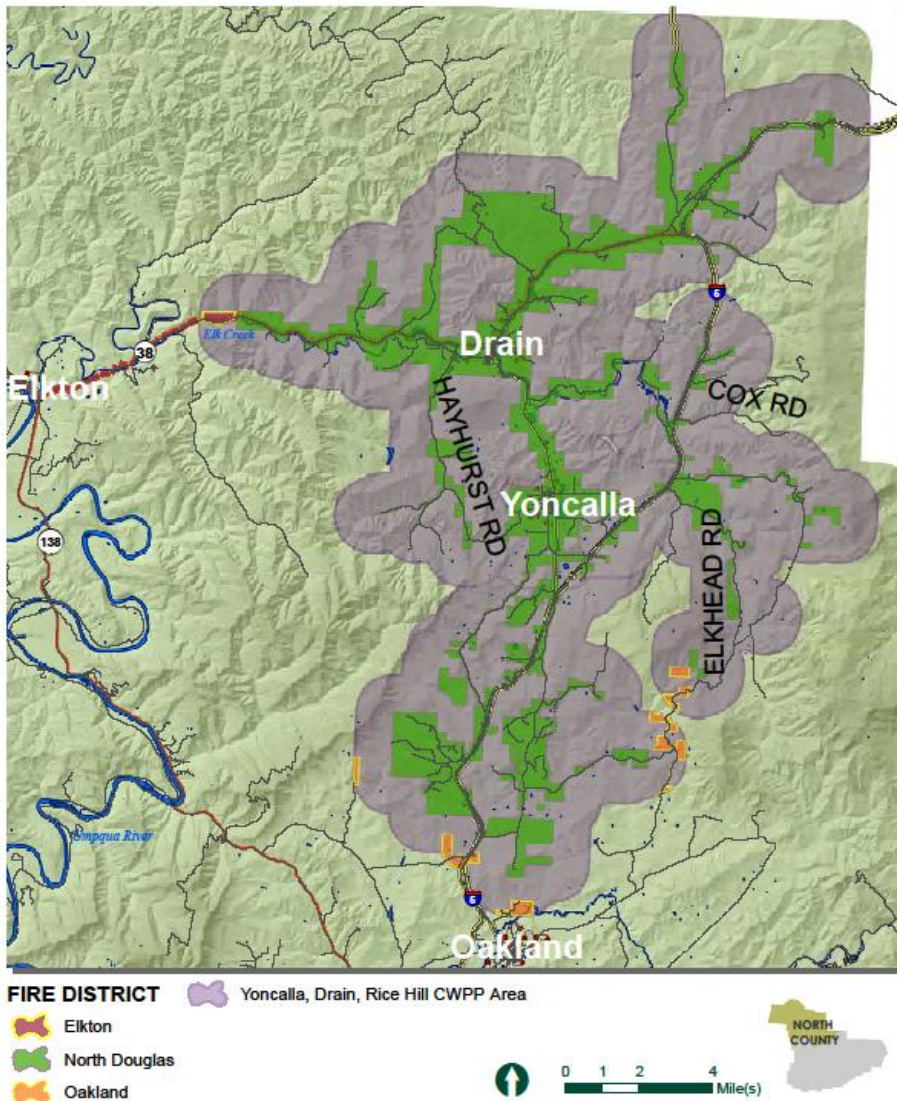
NORTH DOUGLAS (YONCALLA/DRAIN/RICE VALLEY) COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

North Douglas Fire and EMS (encompassing the Drain, Yoncalla and Rice Hill Fire Districts) serve the North Douglas (Yoncalla/Drain/Rice Valley area) CWPP area. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland fire protection is provided by Douglas Forest Protective Association, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.

Figure 3.18

YONCALLA, DRAIN, RICE HILL CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The North Douglas CWPP Area is located along Interstate 5 from Exit 142, north to the Lane County line. The area extends west along Highway 38 past Drain and eastward to Elkhead along Elkhead Road. It also overlaps portions of the Calapooya CWPP Area to the south and the Elkton/Scottsburg/Kellogg CWPP Area to the west and contains the district boundary of the North Douglas Fire and EMS District, buffered by one mile.

POPULATION

The population of the North Douglas CWPP Area is approximately 5,700 people. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside of the WUI area and are subject to heightened wildfire risk. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP’s action plan.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 2,952 addressed structures within the North Douglas CWPP Area. Structures are predominately residential but include commercial structures as well.

The North Douglas CWPP Area contains the zoning designations RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) along Interstate-5. There are main roadways in all three Rural Fire District boundaries. These areas contain the most addressed structures in the CWPP area, outside of Drain and Yoncalla city limits. Surrounding the residential and AW properties, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource). These properties are located on the hillsides and outside of the agriculturally zoned areas. The majority of the CWPP area is zoned FG (Farm Grazing), FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland) and FF (Farm Forest). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) throughout and CRC

(Rural Community Commercial) in the Rice Hill and Curtain Rural Communities along Interstate 5. The cities of Drain and Yoncalla are within the area boundary, containing most of the area's addressed structures. City zoning information was not included in this analysis.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure unique and critical to the North Douglas CWPP Area includes:

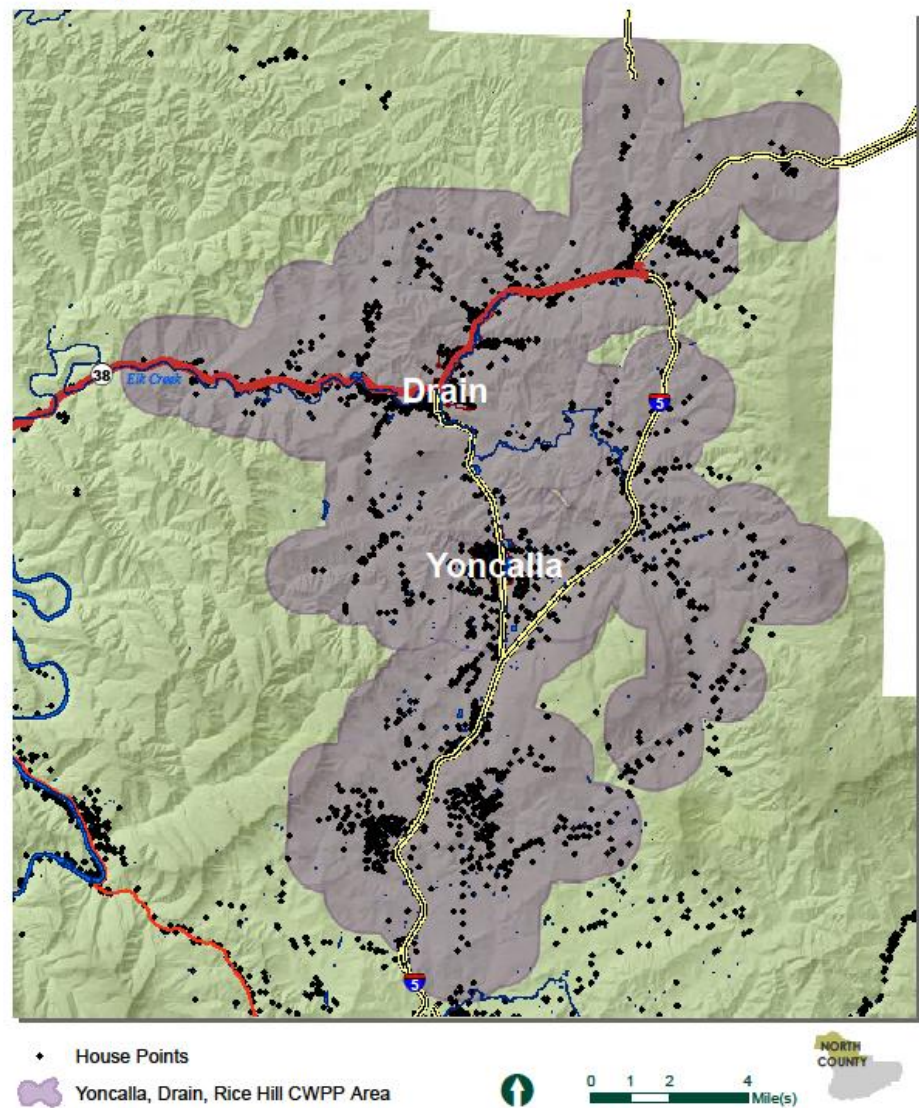
- Highway 38 tunnel west of Drain
- City of Drain - Bear Creek Municipal Watershed
- Bridges, including all those crossing rivers and creeks.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the North Douglas CWPP Area occurs on State Highway 38, which connects the community to Interstate 5 east of the CWPP area at Exit 162 near Curtin; also, Eagle Valley Road, which goes through Yoncalla and connects to Interstate 5 at Exit 150 south of the city; to the west, interstate Exits 146, 148, 150, 154, 159, and 162 connect the main roads as well as feeder roads.

HOUSE POINTS
YONCALLA, DRAIN, RICE HILL AREA

Figure 3.19



EVACUATION ROUTES

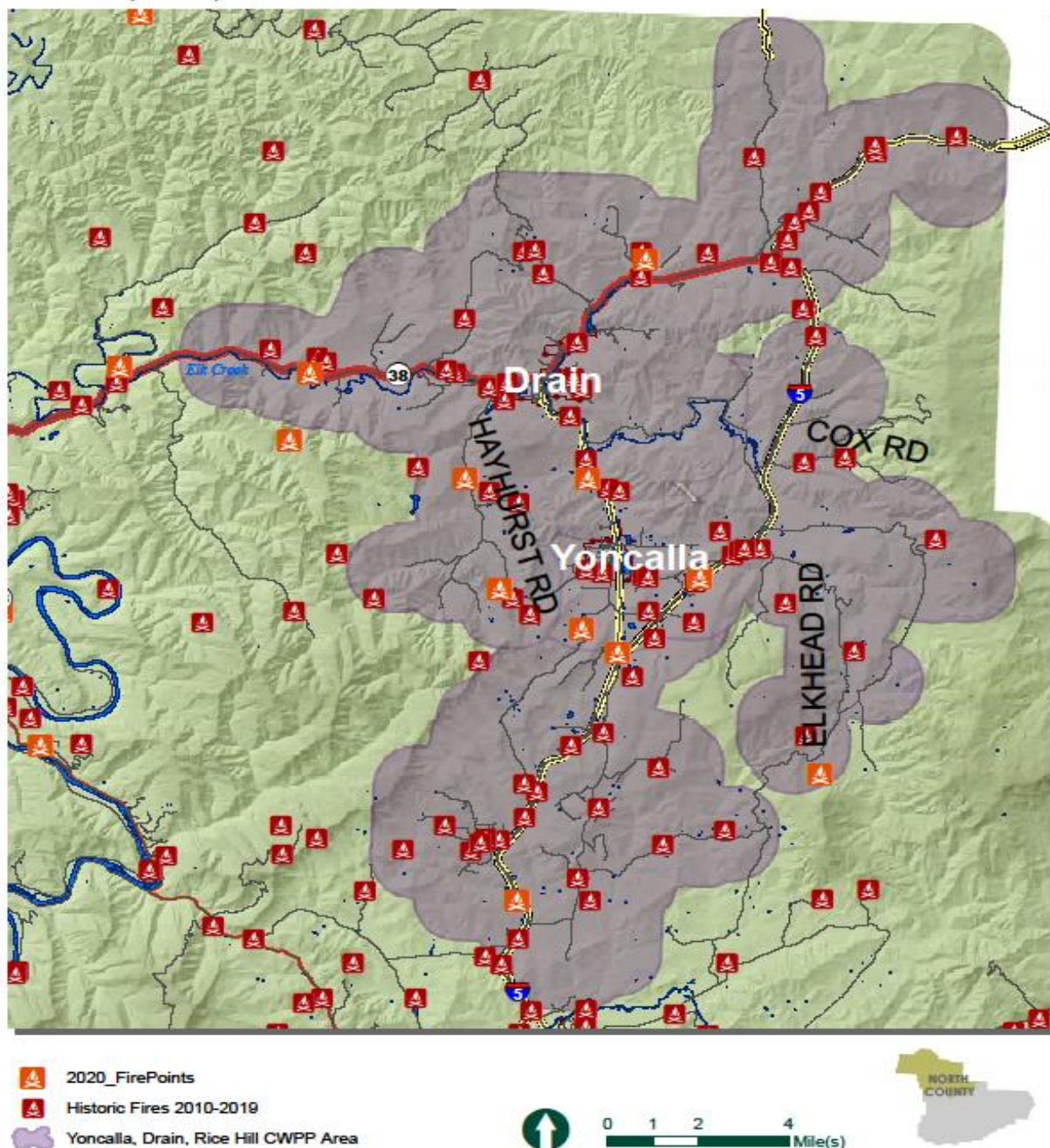
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of State Highway 38 east toward Interstate 5, or west towards Elkton. Eagle Valley Road is an alternative evacuation route, heading north toward Drain, or south towards I-5. Secondary evacuation routes are all roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates fire incidents from 2010 through 2020 for the North Douglas CWPP area.

Figure 3.20

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020
YONCALLA, DRAIN, RICE HILL AREA



NORTH FORK

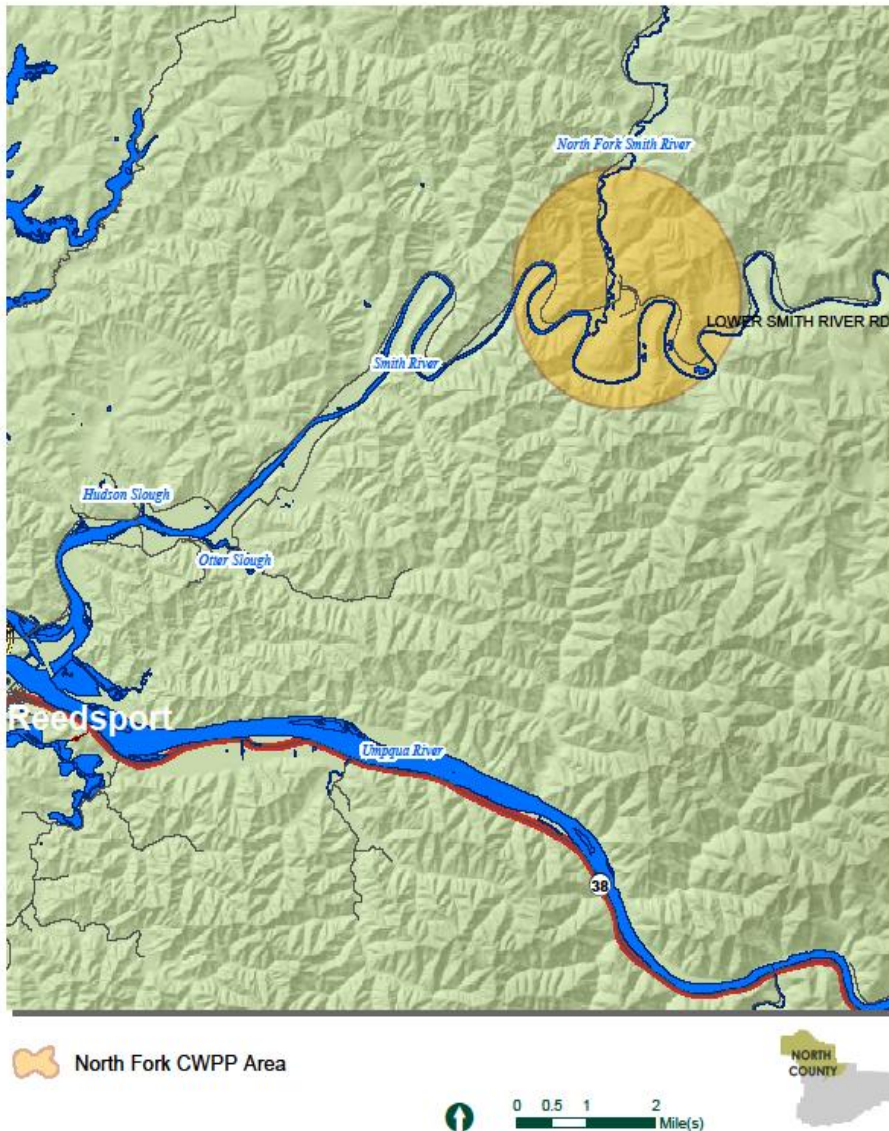
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The North Fork CWPP Area has no rural fire district. The Western Lane District of the Oregon Department of Forestry provides wildland fire protection.

Figure 3.21

NORTH FORK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

North Fork is an unincorporated Rural Service Center. It is located approximately 50 miles west on Lower Smith River Road from the intersection of Highway 101 near the Oregon Coast and northeast of Reedsport.

POPULATION

The population of North Fork is approximately 90 people. Some residents live within the WUI area, though most live outside of it and are equally at risk of wildfire.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 38 structures within the North Fork CWPP area. While most of these structures are homes, there are also commercial and industrial buildings in the area. Outside of the CWPP Area, there are several addressed structures which are primarily houses.

North Fork is comprised nearly equally of the land use designations CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial), which contains a mobile home park and a restaurant/bar/ service station

and M2 (Medium Industrial). The lands surrounding North Fork are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing) and FF (Farm Forest).

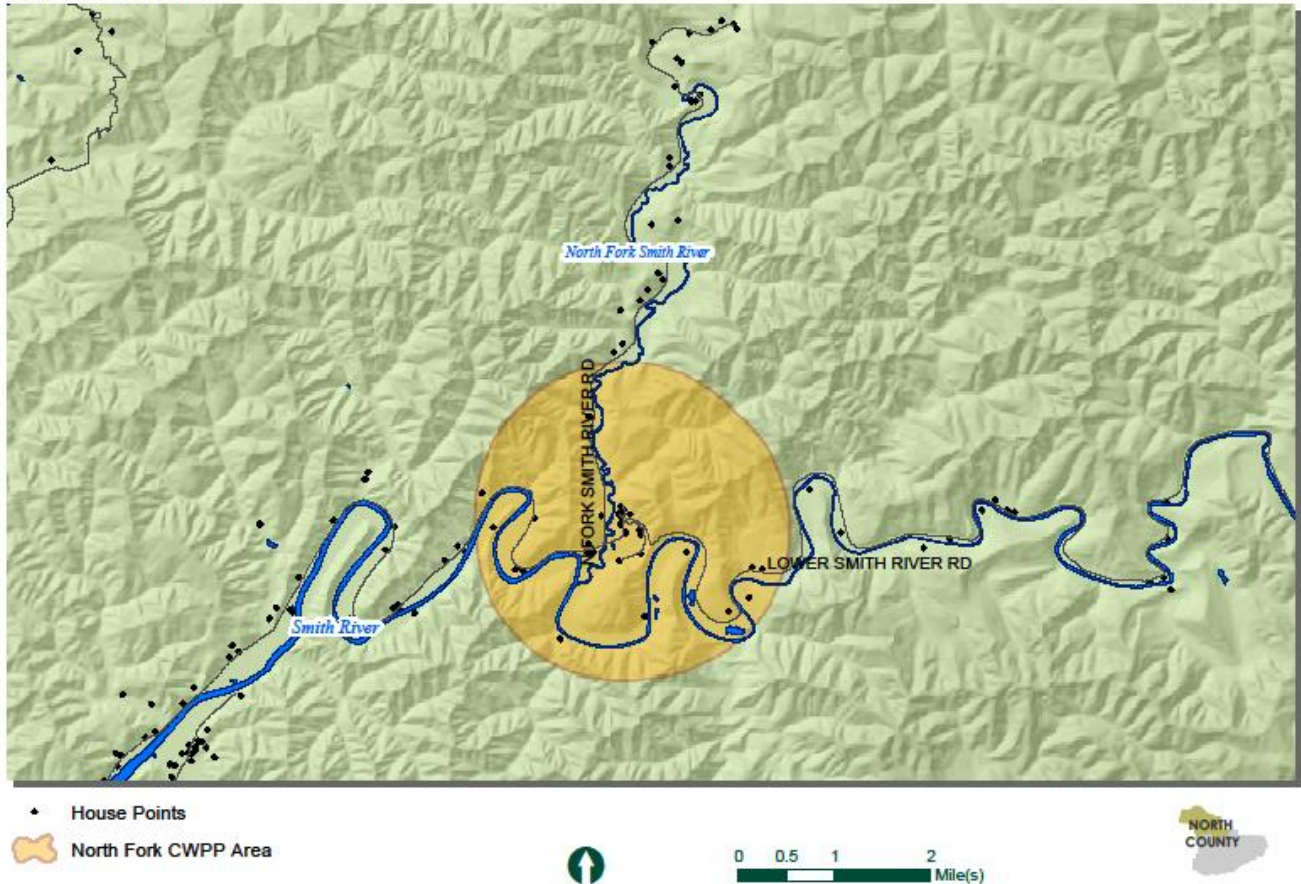
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The bridge across the North Fork of Smith River on Lower Smith River Road was identified by the CWPP Steering Committee as a critical infrastructure point for ingress and egress of residents. During an evacuation event, the soundness of this bridge is vital to the safety of evacuees.

Figure 3.22

HOUSE POINTS

NORTH FORK AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from North Fork is handled primarily via Lower Smith River Road. Secondary entrance/egress is available on the west side of the community via Upper Smith River Road, which is primarily dirt/gravel until you exit the road north of Drain. North Fork Smith River Road continues to Mapleton on USFS gravel roads.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Lower Smith River Road. If the western route was unusable or blocked by wildfire, the evacuation would be eastward on Upper Smith River Road and northward on North Fork Smith River Road. Some residents will evacuate by boat along the river channel and away from the wildfire source. Community wildfire preparedness concerning evacuation by boat should be incorporated into wildfire education and planning for area residents.

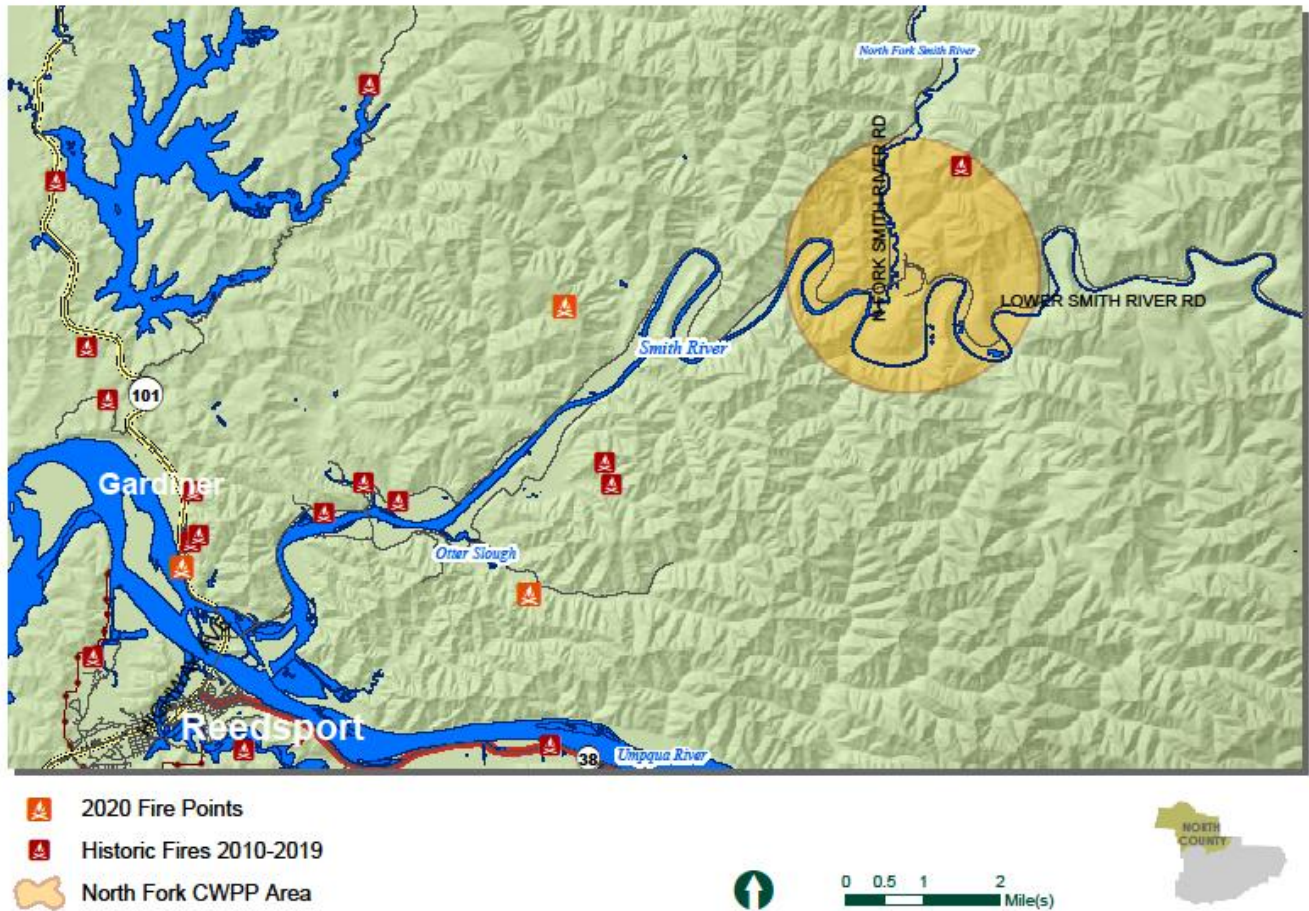
Depending on the location of the fire, forest and logging roads might be utilized by evacuees as an alternate route. Mobile service is not reliable for all portions of the area and should be taken into consideration by residents and emergency responders.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

Wildfire history information was provided by the Coos Forest Protective Association and includes all historic fires from the Coos District from the years of 2010 through 2020.

Figure 3.23

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020
NORTH FORK AREA





CHAPTER 4

NORTH UMPQUA REGION

**DOUGLAS COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

Updated 2023

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NORTH UMPQUA CWPP REGION

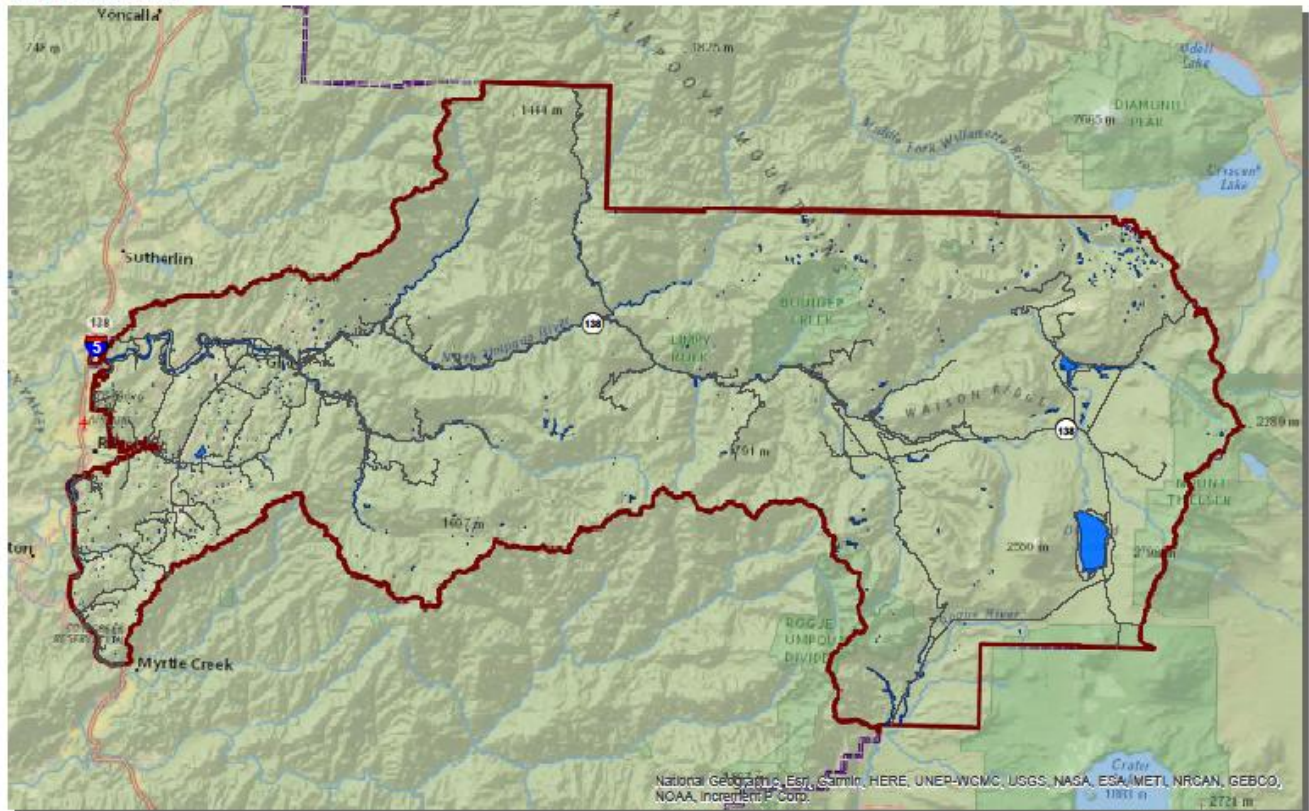
REGIONAL PROFILE

LOCATION

The North Umpqua CWPP Region is located east of Interstate 5 between Exits 108 and 129. This CWPP Region includes Diamond Lake, Dry Creek, Lemolo Lake, North Umpqua Village, Steamboat, Susan Creek, Toketee, and Central County East CWPP areas. It follows the North Umpqua River east of I-5 to its starting point in the Mount Thielsen Wilderness. The region includes the communities of Dixonville, Oak Valley, Glide, Idleyld, North Umpqua Village, Steamboat, and Dry Creek along the North Umpqua Highway (Highway 138). The region also includes five lakes, federal, state, and county parks, the Boulder Creek Wilderness, and portions of the Mount Thielsen Wilderness and Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness. The North Umpqua CWPP Region also contains a portion of Douglas County Fire District 2 and the entire Glide Rural Fire Protection District.

Figure 4.1

NORTH UMPQUA REGION CWPP AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of the North Umpqua CWPP Region is approximately 7,500 people. Recreationists visit the area during wildfire season, often hiking into their destinations including fishing holes, waterfalls, and camping spots. Consideration needs to be given to these recreationists during evacuation from wildfire.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 4,117 addressed structures within the North Umpqua CWPP region. Most of these structures are residential but include commercial and industrial structures as well.

The region has residential zoning designations of 1R (Rural Residential 1), RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), R1 (Single Family Residential), R2 (Multiple Family Residential) and RS (Suburban Residential). The North Umpqua CWPP is predominantly zoned as forestland, with some land zoned for agriculture. In addition to industrial land, 5R and AW zoned properties are located south of Roseburg in the Shady Urban Unincorporated Area. There are also large areas zoned RR east of the Clarks Branch rural community. The Dixonville rural community and Oak Valley rural service center (NE of Dixonville on Hwy 138) contain 5R and RR Zoned properties. 5R, RR, RS and 1R properties are in the Glide UUA. Clustered along North Bank Road, stretching from Wilbur to Glide are RR, 5R and AW zoned properties. Surrounding the residential and AW properties throughout the CWPP region, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The *North Umpqua CWPP Region* includes the following critical infrastructure (within or adjacent):

- Roseburg Airport
- Dixonville Power Station
- Winchester Dam
- Umpqua Community College
- Douglas Forest Protective Association Headquarters
- Roseburg Municipal Water Supply (taken from the North Umpqua River at Winchester Dam)
- Douglas County Sheriff's Office
- Douglas County Fire District #2 facilities
- Roseburg Emergency Services facility
- Bridges
- Electrical Transmission and Distribution Lines

TRANSPORTATION

Vehicular travel to and from the North Umpqua CWPP Region is primarily along the North Umpqua Highway (State Highway 138) to Interstate 5, Exit 124 on the western most edge of the region. I-5 Exits 110 to 129 also serves as access to the North Umpqua CWPP. The North Umpqua Highway going east connects to U.S. Highway 97. Heading east on North Umpqua Highway from Interstate 5 takes you through the communities of Dixonville, Oak Valley, Glide, Idleyld Park, Steamboat, Dry Creek, and past Toketee, Lemolo, and Diamond lakes. The region extends north and south along the North Umpqua Highway and includes North Bank Road from the Wilbur region to Glide, where it intersects with the North Umpqua Highway (Highway 138).

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the main evacuation routes are the Highway 138, Dixonville Road, Little River Road, North Bank Road, Page Road, Sunshine Road, Whistlers Park Road, Whistlers Lane, South Deer Creek Road, Singleton Road, Cavitt Creek Road, Buckhorn Road, and Wild River Drive which feed towards the Interstate and out of the area. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The North Umpqua CWPP Region stretches from Central Douglas County east of Interstate 5 in Roseburg and east through the Umpqua National Forest to the boundaries of the county. There are two fire protection districts, in addition to state and federal agencies, that serve the region through mutual aid agreements. See Table 3.1 for a list of fire protection districts serving the North Umpqua CWPP Region.

Table 4.1. FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS SERVING THE NORTH UMPQUA CWPP REGION

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS	COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREAS								
	CAVIT T CREEK	CENTRA L COUNTY EAST	DIAMOND LAKE	DRY CREE K	LEMOL O LAKE	NORTH UMPQU A VILLAGE	STEAMBOA T	SUSAN CREEK	TOKETEE
GLIDE RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	X	X							
DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 2		X							
DOUGLAS FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
USFS – DIAMOND LAKE RANGER DISTRICT			X		X				X
USFS – NORTH UMPQUA RANGER DISTRICT		X		X			X	X	

Figure 4.2

FIRE DISTRICTS MAP
NORTH UMPQUA REGION

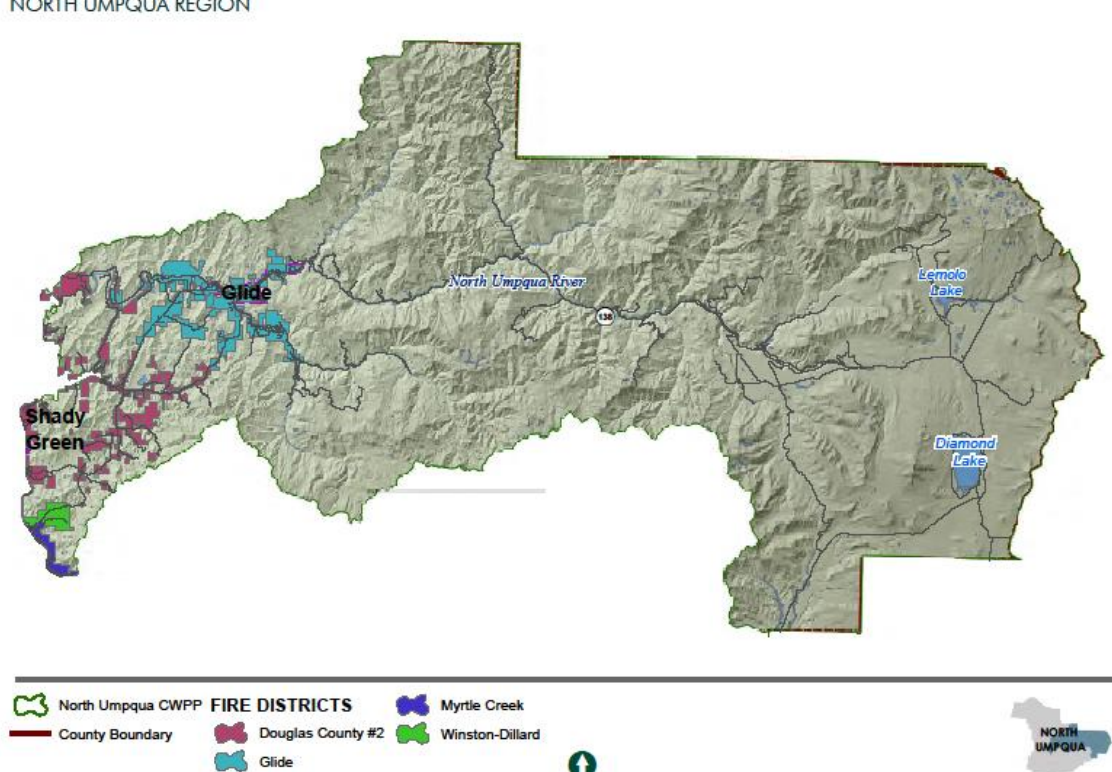
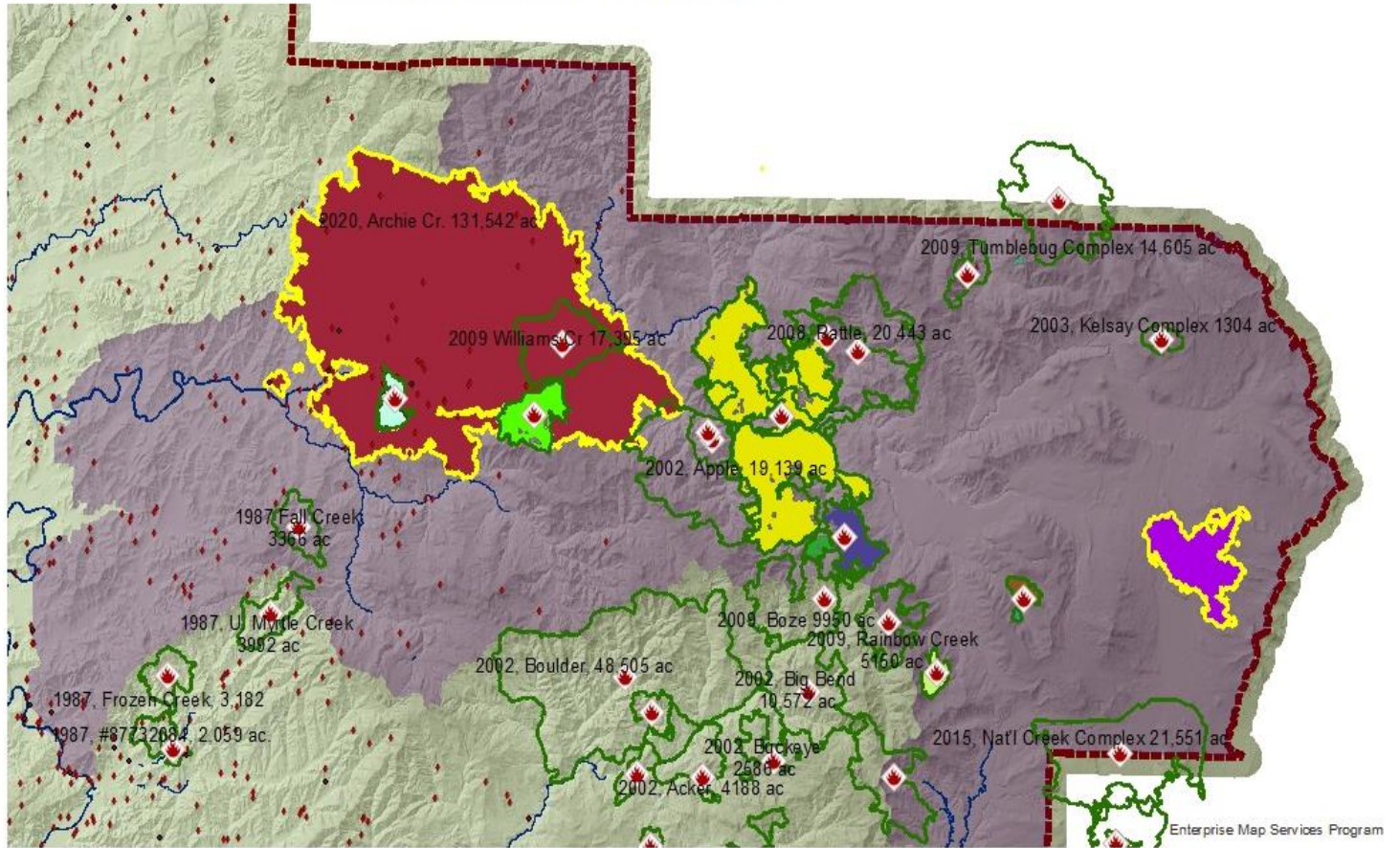


Figure 4.3

NORTH UMPQUA WILDFIRE HISTORY 1987-2020



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| North Umpqua CWPP | 2020, Archie Creek Fire 131,542 ac | 2017, Devil, Umpqua North 874 ac |
| County Boundary | 2020, Thielson 9,975 ac. | 2017, Dog Prairie, Umpqua North 115 ac |
| Burned Area Boundaries (All Years) | Wildfire Year, Name, Acres | 2017, Fall Creek, Umpqua North 4,827 ac |
| 2010-2019 WILDFIRE POINTS | 2015, Cable Crossing, 2,156 ac | 2017, Happy Dog, Umpqua North 31,141 ac |
| 2020 Fire Points | 2017, Brokentooh, Umpqua North 3941 ac | 2017, Rattlesnake, Umpqua North 1,373 ac |
| Fire Occurrence Locations (All Years) | 2017, Copeland, Umpqua North 699 ac | 2017, Rigdon Point 206 ac |

CAVITT CREEK

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

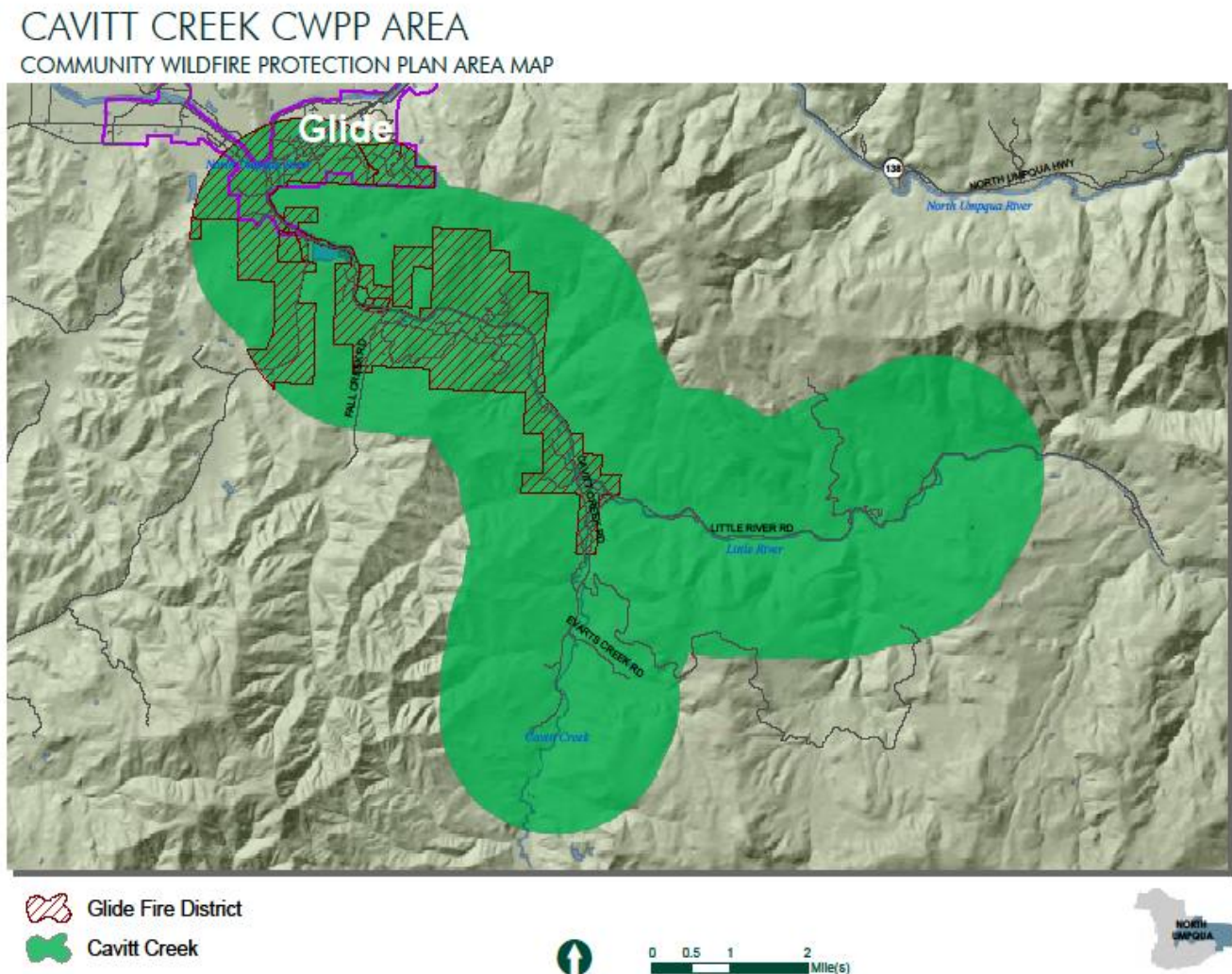
The Glide Rural Fire District services the Cavitt Creek CWPP Area. The Douglas Forest Protective Association (DFPA) serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the DFPA, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and ODF Districts.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Cavitt Creek CWPP area is located southeast of the intersection of Little River Road and Buckhorn Road, up Little River Road and southwest on Cavitt Creek Road, approximately 20 miles east from the intersection of Interstate 5 Exit 124 in Roseburg.

Figure 4.4



POPULATION

The population of the Cavitt Creek area is approximately 1,300 people. Many residents potentially threatened by wildfire live outside of the wildland urban interface. Initial evacuation is often along narrow roads that provide one way in and one way out. Community projects to prepare for wildfire mitigation including defensible space, household emergency plan development, and evacuation education are an objective of this CWPP.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 861 addressed structures within the Cavitt Creek area. Most of these structures are residential but include commercial structures as well. The area has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) along Little River and Cavitt Creek Road. Properties along most roads are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) on Cavitt Creek Road and Little River Road. Some of the homes in this area burned in the 2020 Archie Creek fire.

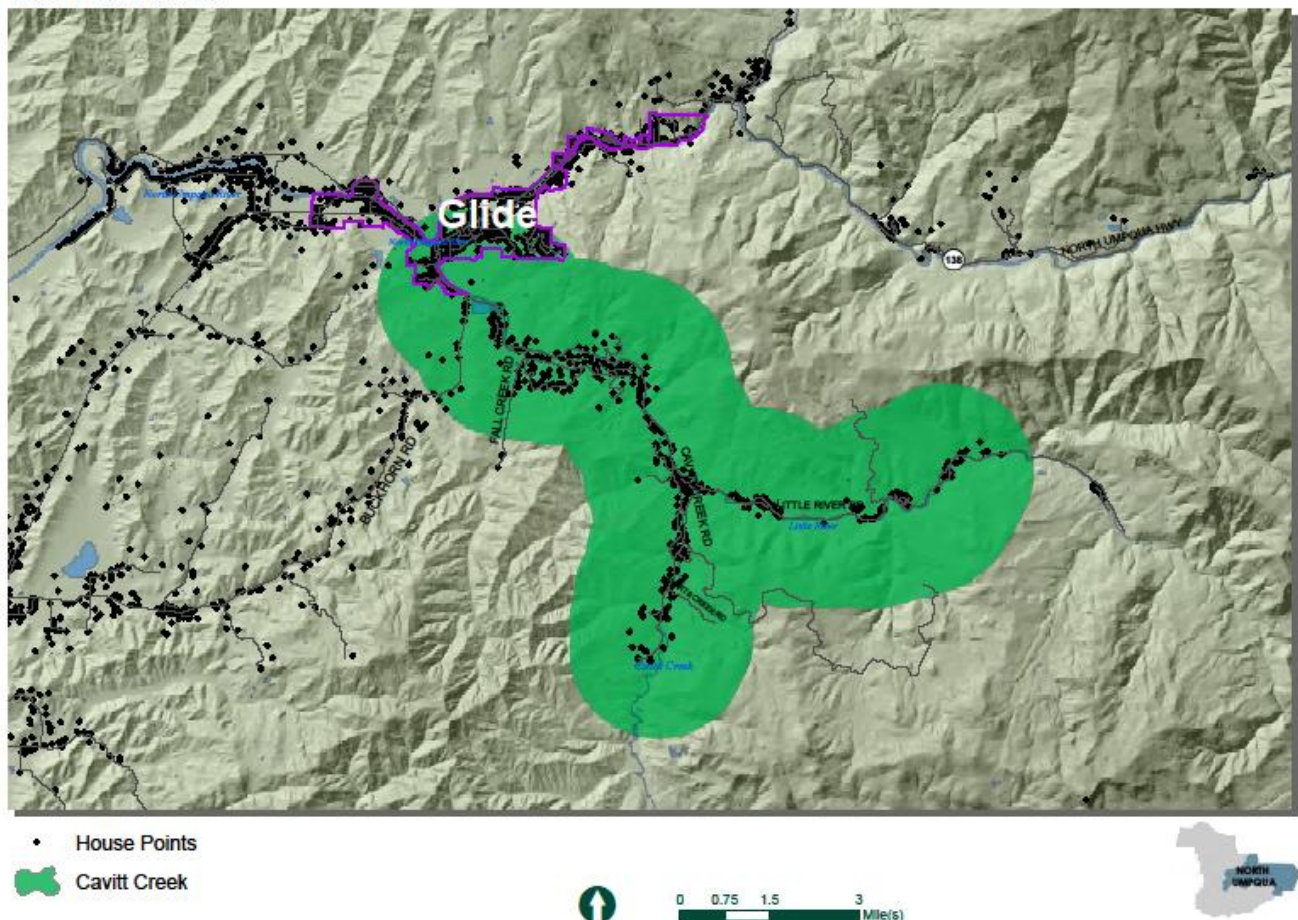
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure to the Cavitt Creek CWPP Area includes:

- Powerline, which crosses Little River Road and runs east to west.
- Cavitt Creek covered bridge.

Figure 4.5

HOUSE POINTS
CAVITT CREEK AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Cavitt Creek is handled via Little River Road and Cavitt Creek Road, which intersects State Highway 138, connecting the community to Interstate 5 in the west at Exit 124 in Roseburg.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Cavitt Creek Road northward towards Little River Road and then west towards Glide. Recreationists visit the area throughout the wildfire season and should be considered during evacuation planning.

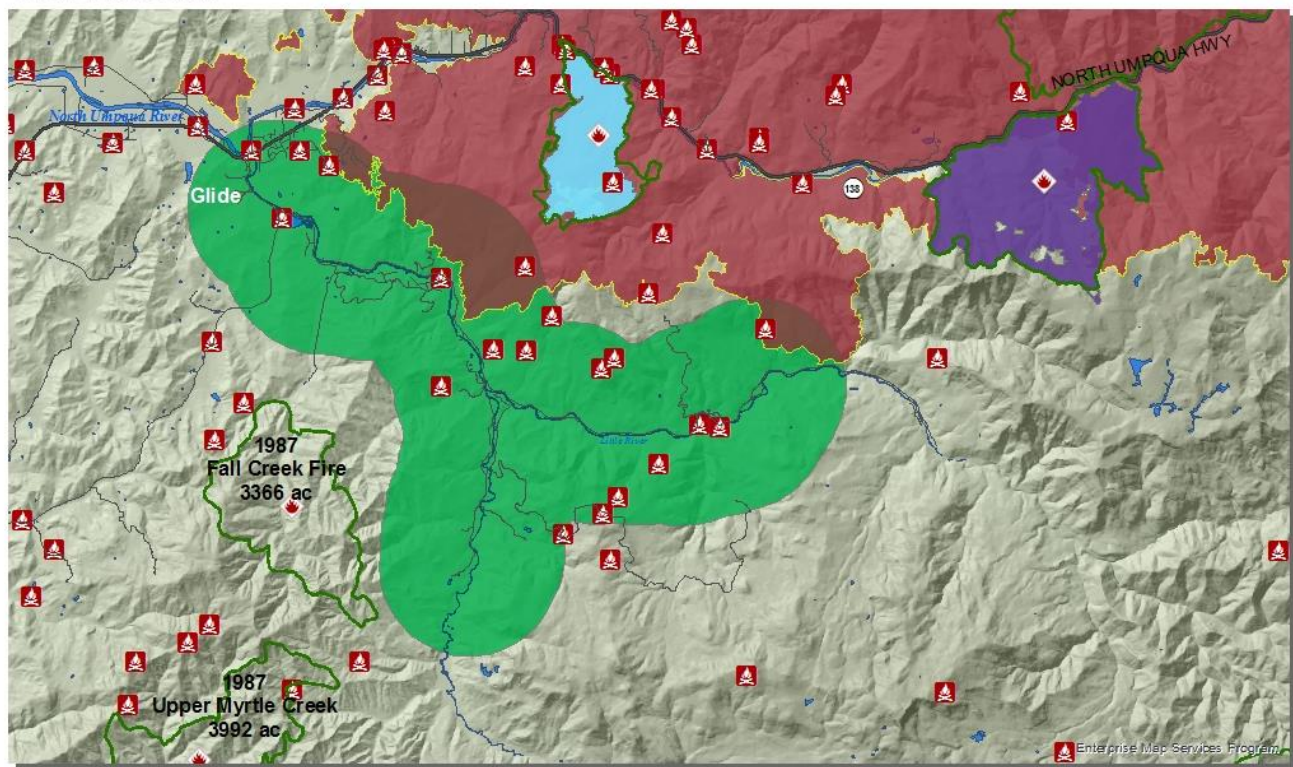
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows historical wildfires from 1987 through 2020 in the Cavitt Creek CWPP Area.

Figure 4.6

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

CAVITT CREEK AREA



- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Cavitt Creek | Wildfire Year, Name, Acres |
| Burned Area Boundaries (All Years) | 2015, Cable Crossing, 1847 ac |
| Historic Fires (2010-2020) | 2017, North Umpqua Complex-Fall Creek, 4946 ac |
| | 2020, Archie Creek 131,542 ac |



CENTRAL COUNTY EAST

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Douglas County Fire District 2 and the Glide Rural Fire District serve the Central County East CWPP Area. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. For areas outside of the Rural Fire Districts, wildland fire protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association or the Umpqua National Forest, with support from neighboring agencies through mutual aid agreements.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

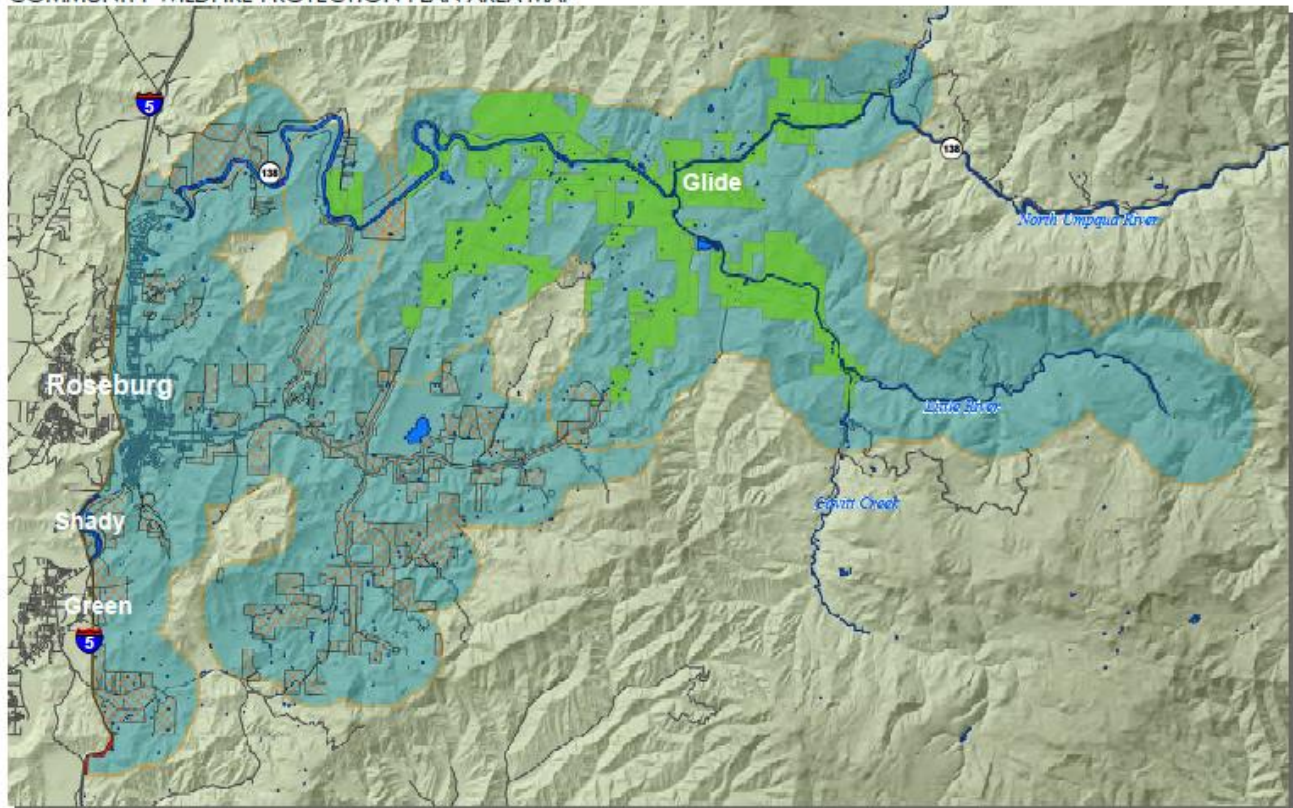
LOCATION

The Central County East CWPP Area is located east of Interstate 5 between Exits 119 and 135. The Northern section of the area contains the communities of Wilbur and Winchester, intersecting with the Calapooya CWPP Area near I-5, Exit 135.

Figure 4.7

CENTRAL COUNTY EAST CWPP AREA

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



On its' western boundary, the area extends east of I-5, following the North Umpqua River east along North Bank Road, through the Glide urban unincorporated area (UUA), and ends east of Idleld Park. Heading west, the area passes through Roseburg, along Diamond Lake Boulevard and the North Umpqua Highway to Glide. On the North Umpqua Highway, the area veers along Buckhorn Road, through the rural community of Dixonville and connecting to Little River Road, and the Cavitt Creek CWPP Area. To the south of Dixonville, the Central County East CWPP Area goes along Dixonville and Carnes Road, nearly connecting with the Green UUA and overlapping with the Lookingglass CWPP Area near I-5, Exit 113 at Clarks Branch Road. The CWPP Area extends south along Interstate 5, encompassing the Green UUA, and heading southwest along Lookingglass Road, where the CWPP area overlaps with the Lookingglass CWPP Area. The Central County East CWPP Area contains the rural fire district boundary of Douglas County Fire District 2 and the Glide Rural Fire District buffered by one mile. The Central County East CWPP Area follows the USFS WUI boundary east of the Cavitt Creek CWPP Area.

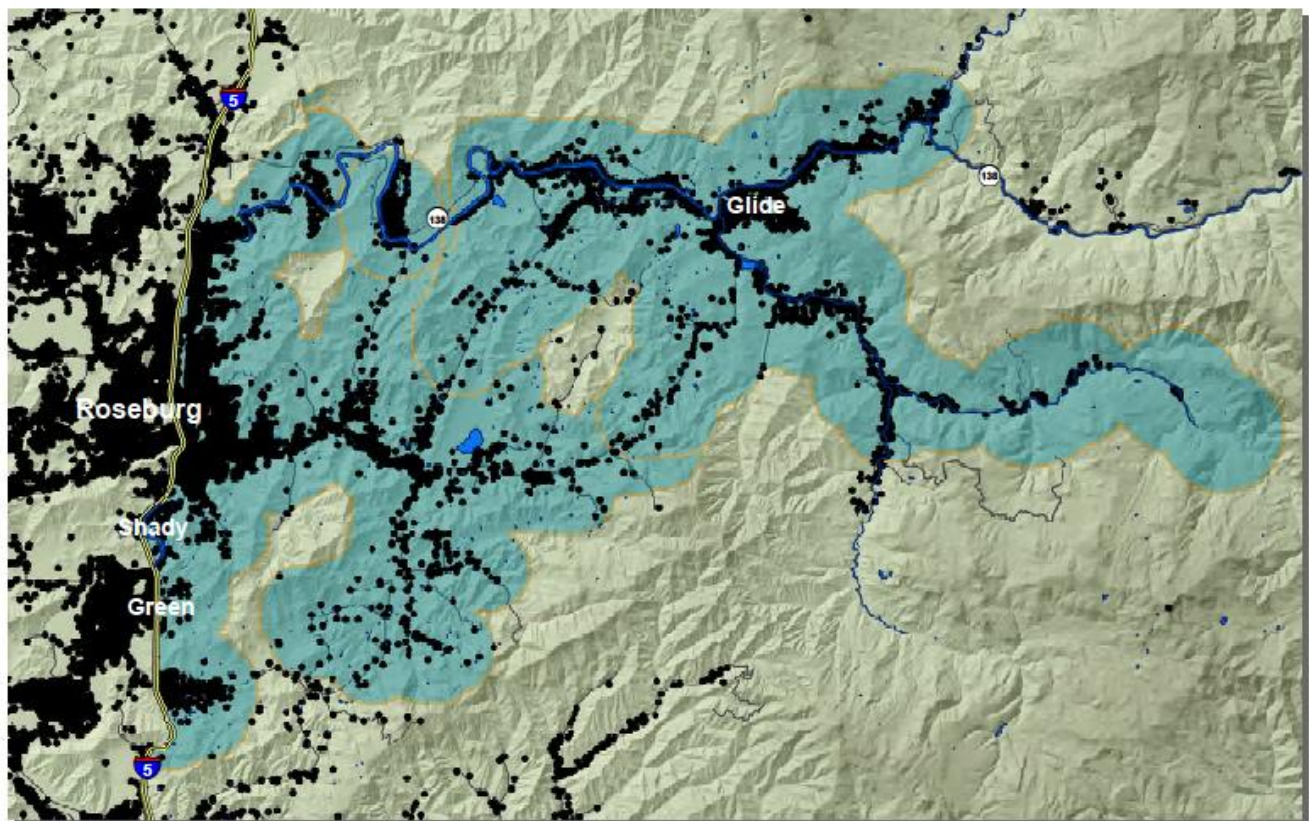
POPULATION

The Central County East CWPP Area population is approximately 24,000 people. Roseburg (east of Interstate 5) accounts for approximately 13,000 people. The Glide UUA also accounts for a notable portion of the area's population. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Calapooya and Lookingglass CWPP Areas population. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside of the WUI area and are subject to wildfire risk. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP's action plan.

Figure 4.8

HOUSE POINTS

CENTRAL COUNTY EAST AREA



HOUSING/ LAND USE

There are 13,311 addressed structures within the Central County East CWPP Area. Roseburg accounts for 5,767 of these structures east of I-5 which are predominately homes, but also include commercial and industrial buildings. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the addressed structure total reported here also contains portions of the Lookingglass and Calapooya CWPP Areas' addressed structures.

The Central County East CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), R1 (Single Family Residential), R2 (Multiple Family Residential), and RS (Suburban Residential) north of Roseburg along NE Stephens and in the Winchester and Wilbur rural communities. 5R and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) zoned properties are located south of the city in the Shady community. There is a large section of RR property east of the Clarks Branch community as well. The Dixonville rural community and Oak Valley Rural Service Center (NE of Dixonville on Hwy 138) contain 5R and RR zoned properties. In addition, 5R, RR, RS and 1R properties are in the Glide UUA. Clustered along North Bank Road, stretching from Wilbur to Glide are RR, 5R and AW zoned properties. The preponderance of addressed structures in the area are residential areas within Roseburg and the Green UUA with zoning designations of R1 and R2 (Single & Multiple Family Residential).

Zoning designations allow for livestock that will potentially need to be evacuated in the event of wildfire. Trailers of various sizes would add to traffic congestion and should be taken into consideration during community wildfire mitigation planning.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure in the Central County East CWPP Area includes:

- Roseburg Airport
- Dixonville Power Station
- Winchester Dam
- Umpqua Community College
- Umpqua National Forest/North Umpqua Ranger District Offices
- Douglas Forest Protective Association Headquarters
- Roseburg Municipal Water Supply (Taken from the North Umpqua River at Winchester Dam)

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the Central County East CWPP Area occurs primarily on Interstate 5, which at Exit 113, leading east, connects to Clarks Branch Road, and eventually, Dixonville via Carnes and Dixonville Roads. From Exit 124, and east through Roseburg, the North Umpqua Highway follows the CWPP area past Dixonville and the Oak Valley Rural Service Center, to the Glide UUA and Idleyld Park. The CWPP area extends north along the Interstate, to where it overlaps with the Calapooya CWPP Area near Exit 135. At Exit 129, the CWPP area extends to the north through Wilbur, and from Wilbur, the CWPP area follows North Bank Road along the north bank of the North Umpqua River to Glide, where it intersects with Highway 138. I-5 Exits serving the Central County East CWPP Area are: 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 129, and 135.

EVACUATION ROUTES

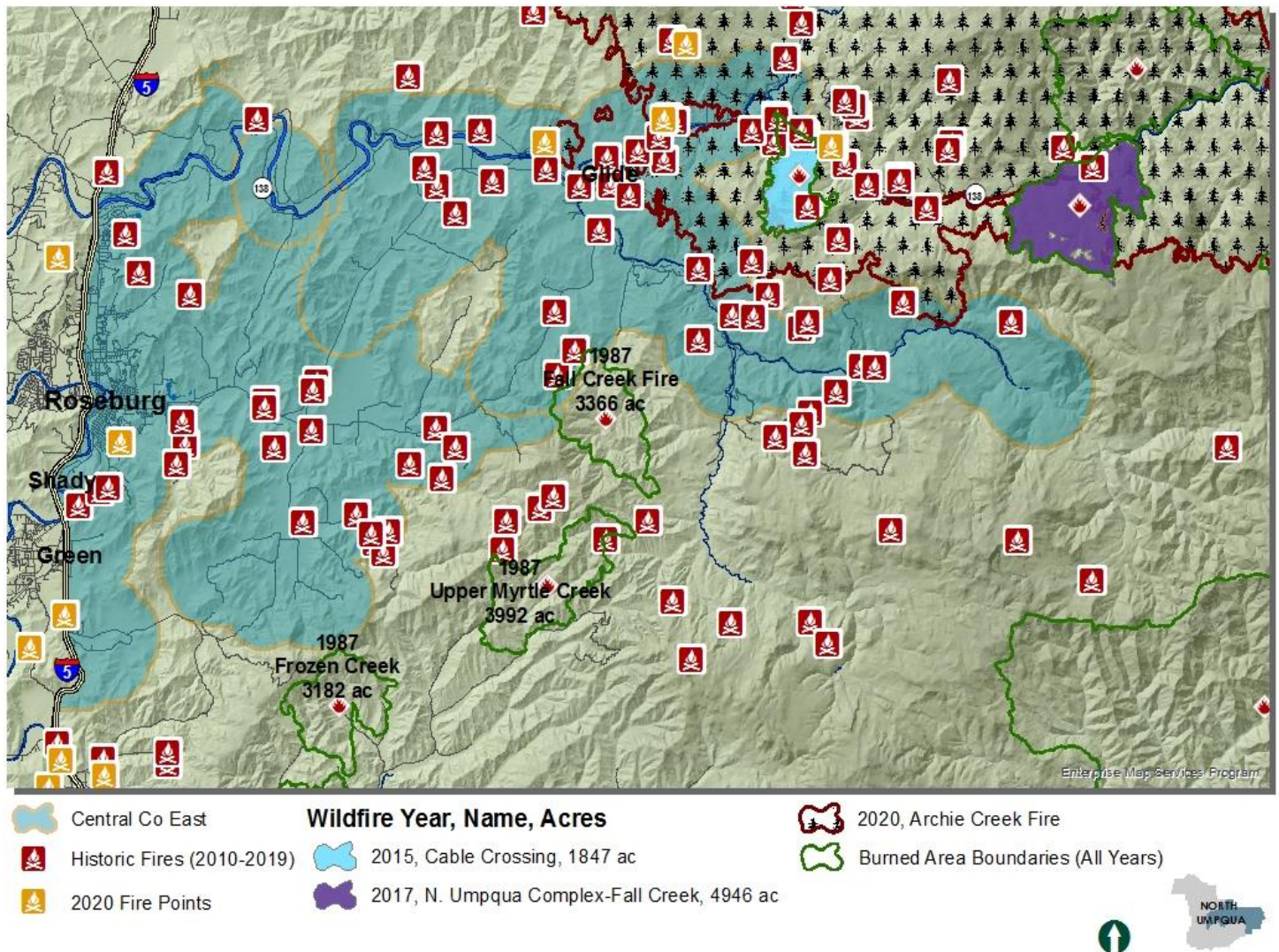
In the event of a wildfire, residents would utilize the primary evacuation routes of North Umpqua Highway (State Highway 138), Dixonville Road, Carnes Road, Little River Road, Highway 99, North Bank Road, Page Road, Sunshine Road, Whistlers Park Road, Whistlers Lane, South Deer Creek Road, Singleton Road, Cavitt Creek Road, Buckhorn Road, and Wild River Drive toward the Interstate and out of the CWPP area. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows wildfire history from 1987 through 2020 for the Central County East CWPP Area. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside of the WUI area and are subject to wildfire risk. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP’s action plan.

Figure 4.9

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020 CENTRAL COUNTY EAST AREA



DIAMOND LAKE

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There is no Rural Fire District servicing Diamond Lake. The Diamond Lake Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Diamond Lake CWPP Area. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest, supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations through mutual aid.

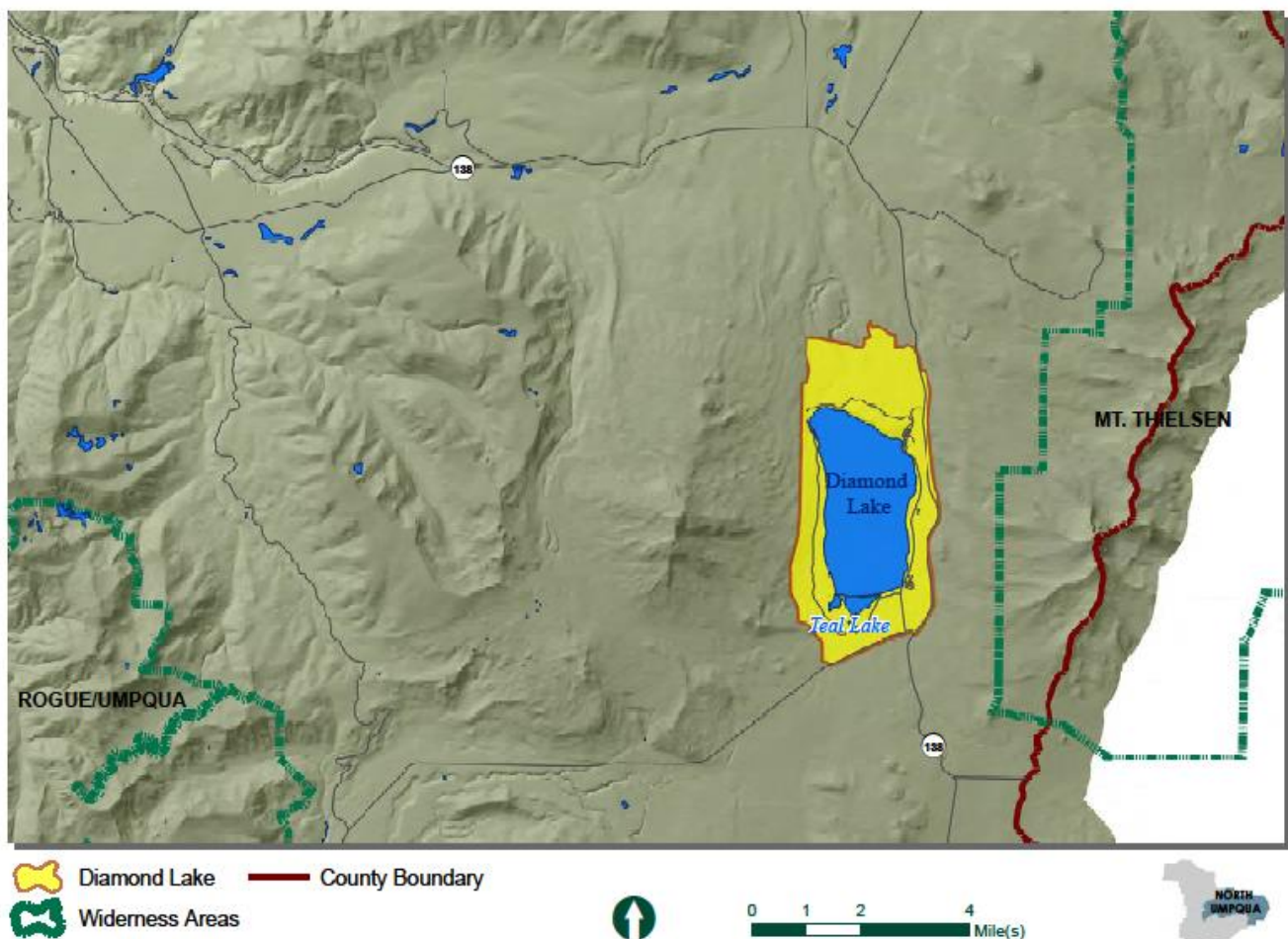
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Diamond Lake CWPP Area is located 82 miles east of I-5, Exit 124 on State Highway 138. Recreationists visit the area during wildfire season, often hiking to destinations including fishing holes, waterfalls, and camping areas. Consideration needs to be given to these recreationists during evacuation from wildfire events.

Figure 4.10

DIAMOND LAKE CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of the Diamond Lake CWPP Area is approximately 400 people. The North Umpqua area, which includes the Umpqua National Forest, is a popular camping and vacation area. The number of people recreating in the area varies seasonally and could potentially impact evacuation route congestion during a wildfire event.

HOUSING/ LAND USE

There are 199 cabins and recreational structures within the Diamond Lake CWPP Area.

The Diamond Lake CWPP area has zoning designations of PR (Public Reserve) near trailheads at the north end of the CWPP area, 5R (5 acre Rural Residential) along the Diamond Lake shoreline and CT (Tourist Commercial) zoning located at the Diamond Lake Resort. Most of the land within the area is zoned with the resource designation of TR (Timberland Resource), with the Diamond Lake CWPP Area within lands managed by the Umpqua National Forest.

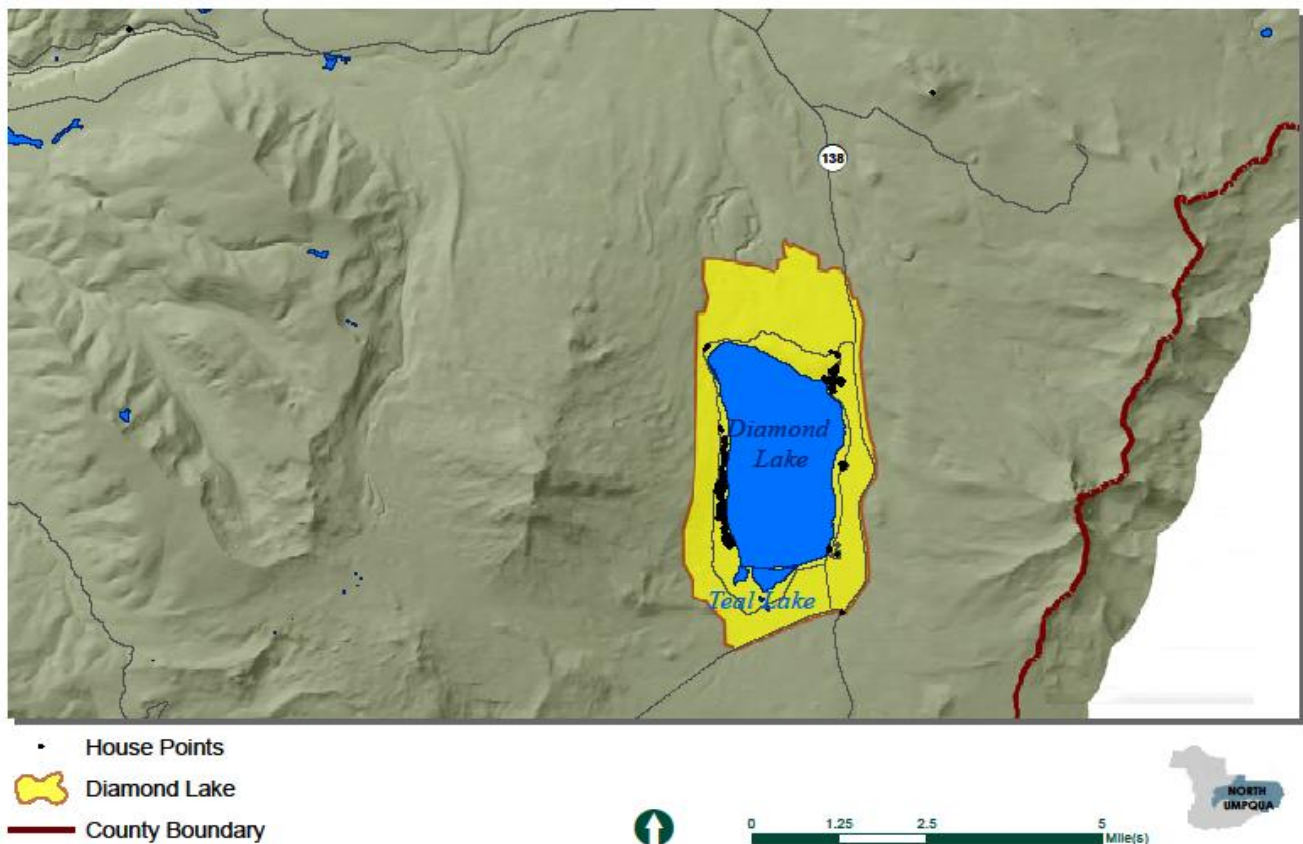
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure to the Diamond Lake CWPP area includes:

- State Highway 138 (critical as primary evacuation route in and out of eastern Douglas County)
- Diamond Lake Resort
- Values to be protected include cultural resources, recreation areas, bridges, aquatic mitigation areas, wildlife mitigation measures, threatened, endangered and sensitive plant considerations as indicated in the Fire Management Plan of the Roseburg District BLM and Umpqua National Forest.

Figure 4.11

HOUSE POINTS
DIAMOND LAKE AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the Diamond Lake CWPP Area primarily occurs on State Highway 138, which connects the area to I-5 in Roseburg, Interstate 97 (running North to South to Bend and Klamath Falls), and State Highway 230 to Medford.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the primary evacuation route will be Highway 138, either west towards Glide or southeast toward Crater Lake. Additional evacuation routes are the roads around Diamond Lake leading to Highway 138, and State Highway 230 toward Medford. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and passageways leading to the primary evacuation routes.

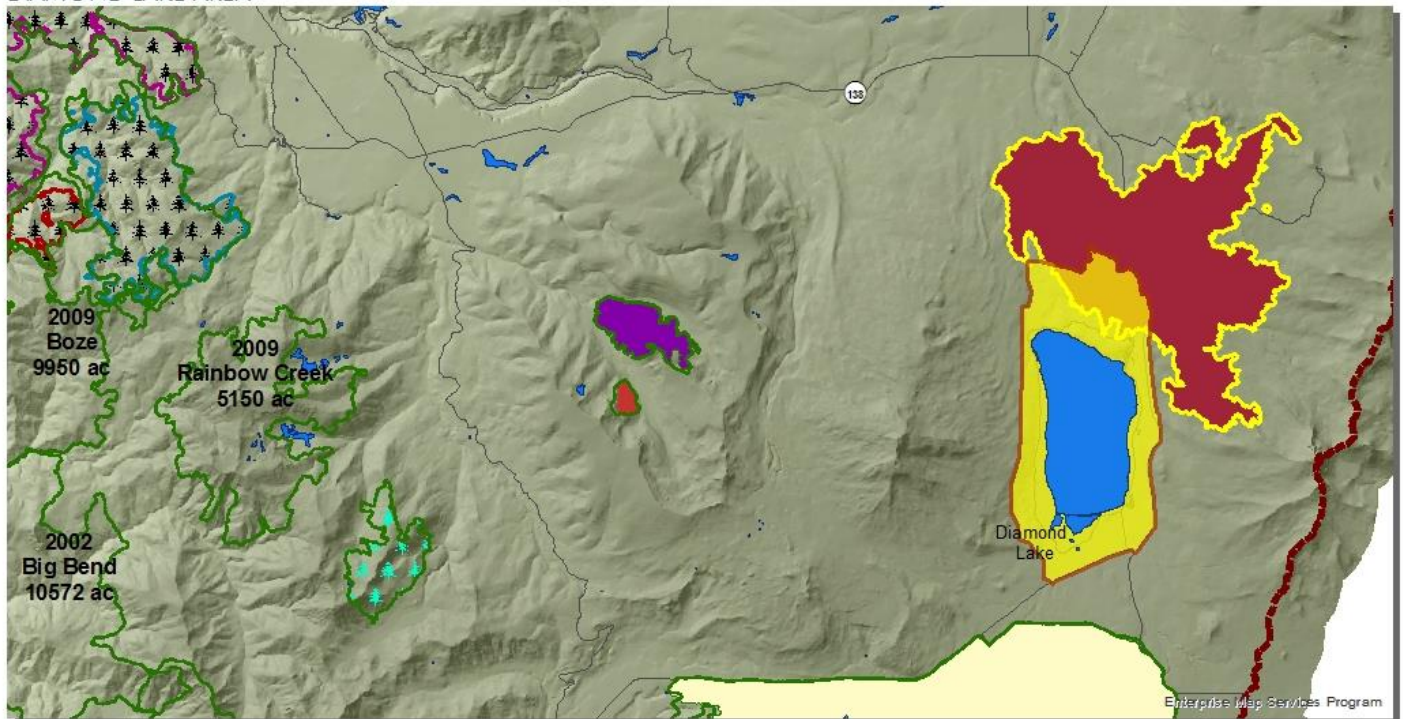
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates historical wildfire events from 1987-2020 for the Diamond Lake CWPP Area. This area is subject to risk from wildfires that ignite in neighboring Klamath County because of its relative location near the county boundary.

Figure 4.12

HISTORIC FIRES 1987-2020

DIAMOND LAKE AREA



-  Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)
-  Diamond Lake
-  2020, Thielsen 9975 ac
-  2017, Umpqua N Complex-Copeland 699 ac
-  2017, Umpqua N Complex-Devil 874
-  2017, Umpqua N Complex-Dog Prairie 115 ac
-  2015, Natl Cr Complex-Crescent 21551 ac
-  2017, Happy Dog 34242 ac
-  2017, Umpqua N Complex- Brokentooth 5382 ac
-  2017, Rattlesnake 1256 ac

FOREST FIRES



DRY CREEK

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There is no Rural Fire District servicing the Dry Creek CWPP Area. The North Umpqua Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the area. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland Fire Protection is provided on federal lands by the Umpqua National Forest. On private lands, the Douglas Forest Protective Associations provides wildfire protections.

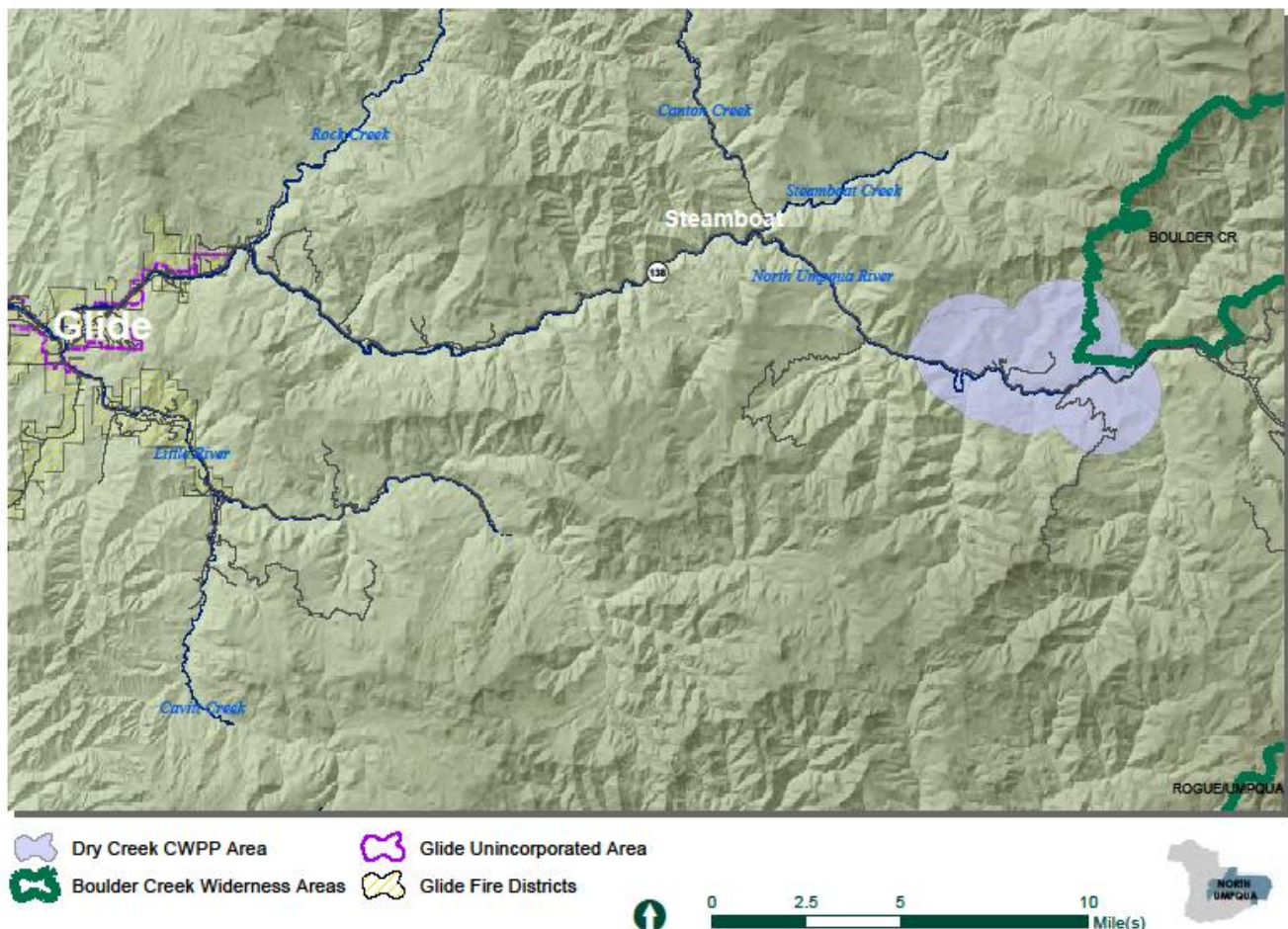
COMMUNITY PROFILE

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, 46 miles east of the intersection of Highway 138 in Roseburg.

Figure 4.13

DRY CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The approximate population of the Dry Creek CWPP is 50 people. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside of the WUI area, have one route in and out of their homes and are subject to risk or wildfire. The safety of all residents is prioritized by the projects proposed in this CWPP’s action plan.

HOUSING/ LAND USE

There are 29 addressed structures within the Dry Creek area. The majority of these are residential, but there are also some commercial structures.

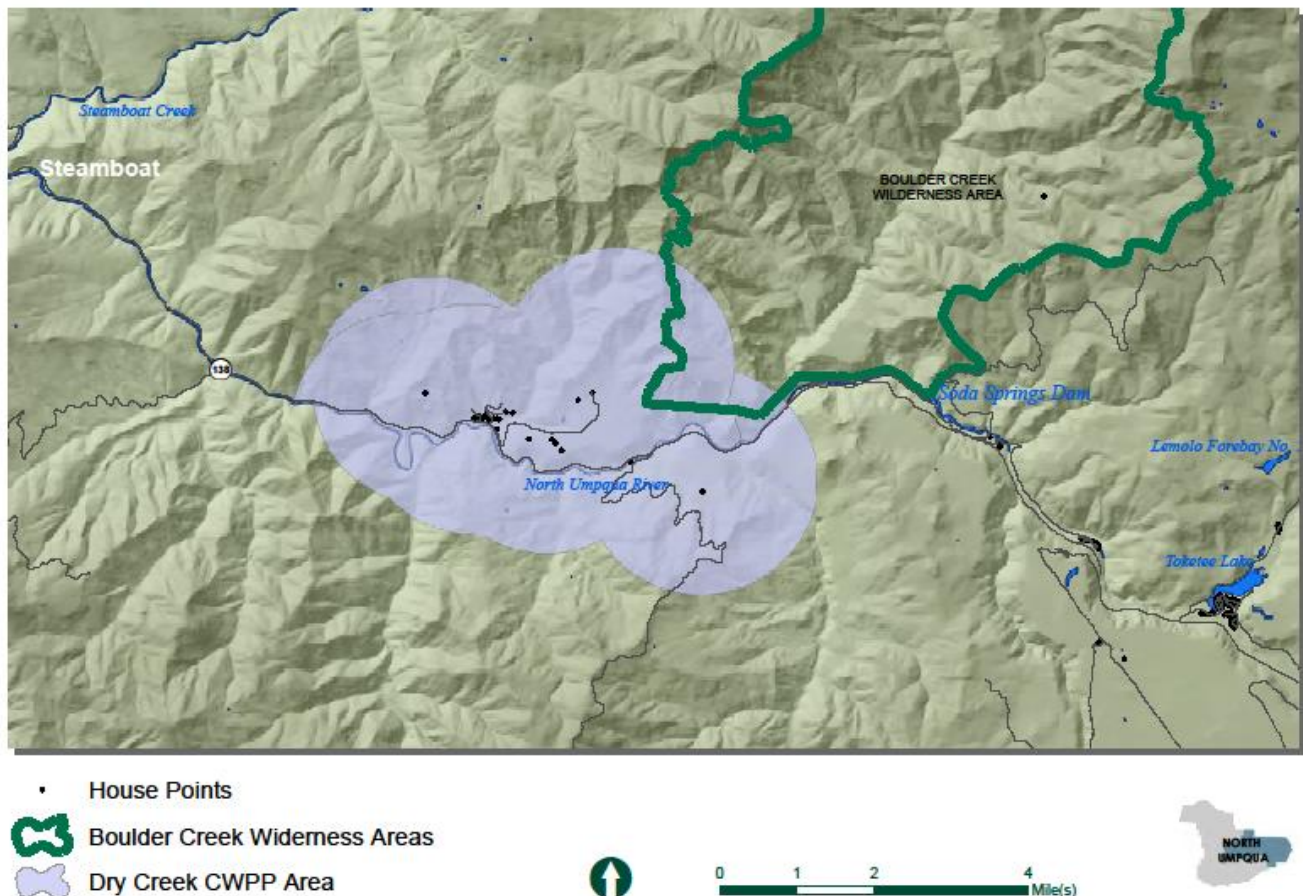
Within the Rural Service Center boundary, the majority of Dry Creek have a zoning designation of CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial). Other lands in the Rural Service Center boundary are zoned RR (Rural Residential 2). Surrounding lands are zoned entirely with the resource designation of TR (Timberland Resource). The Dry Creek CWPP Area is surrounded by lands administered by the Umpqua National Forest.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Located just to the north of the Rural Service Center boundary, there are power lines that are critical to the welfare of residents as well as a potential source for fire expansion. Highway 138 was indicated as a critical infrastructure route as it is the primary route in or out of Dry Creek. Highway 138 is also of high economic value for eastern Douglas County.

Figure 4.14

HOUSE POINTS
DRY CREEK AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Highway 138 serves Dry Creek, which connects the community to Interstate 5 to the west via Roseburg, and Diamond Lake to the east.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the primary evacuation route of Highway 138, west toward Glide or east toward Diamond Lake. Recreationists during wildfire season will add to the total number of people potentially evacuating during a forest fire event.

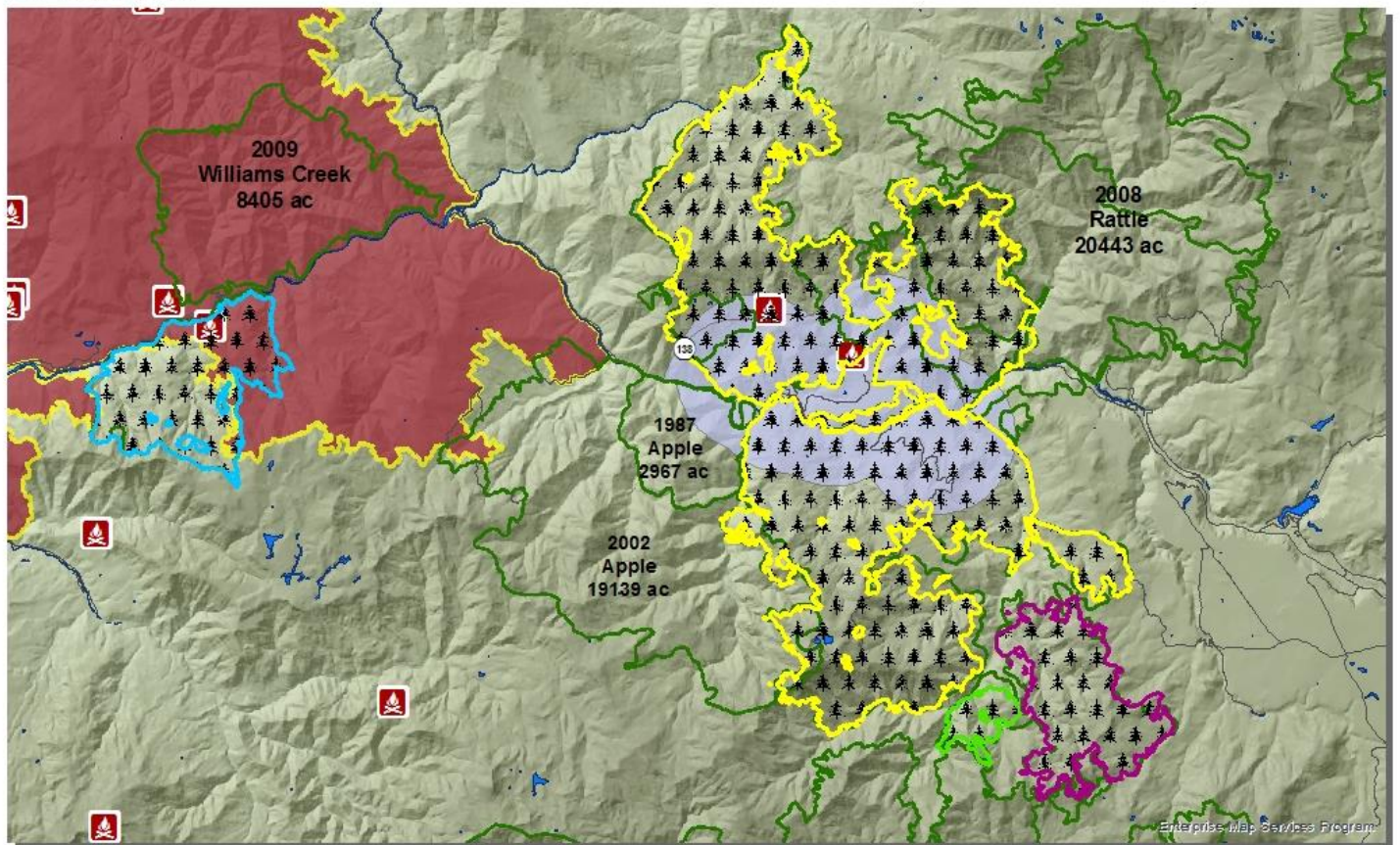
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Dry Creek CWPP Area.

Figure 4.15

HISTORIC FIRES 1987-2020

DRY CREEK AREA



- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Dry Creek CWPP Area | WILDFIRE DATE, NAME, ACREAGE |  2017 Umpqua N Comp-Fall Creek 4827 ac |
|  Historic Fire Points (2010-2019) |  2017 Umpqua N Complex 699 ac |  2017 Umpqua N Comp-Happy Dog 31141 ac |
|  Burned Area Boundaries (All Years) |  2017 Umpqua N Comp-Brokentooth 3941 ac |  2020, Archie Creek, 131542 ac |

LEMOLO LAKE

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There is no Rural Fire District servicing Lemolo Lake. Wildland fire protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest, supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations through mutual aid. The Diamond Lake Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Lemolo Lake CWPP Area. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

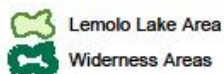
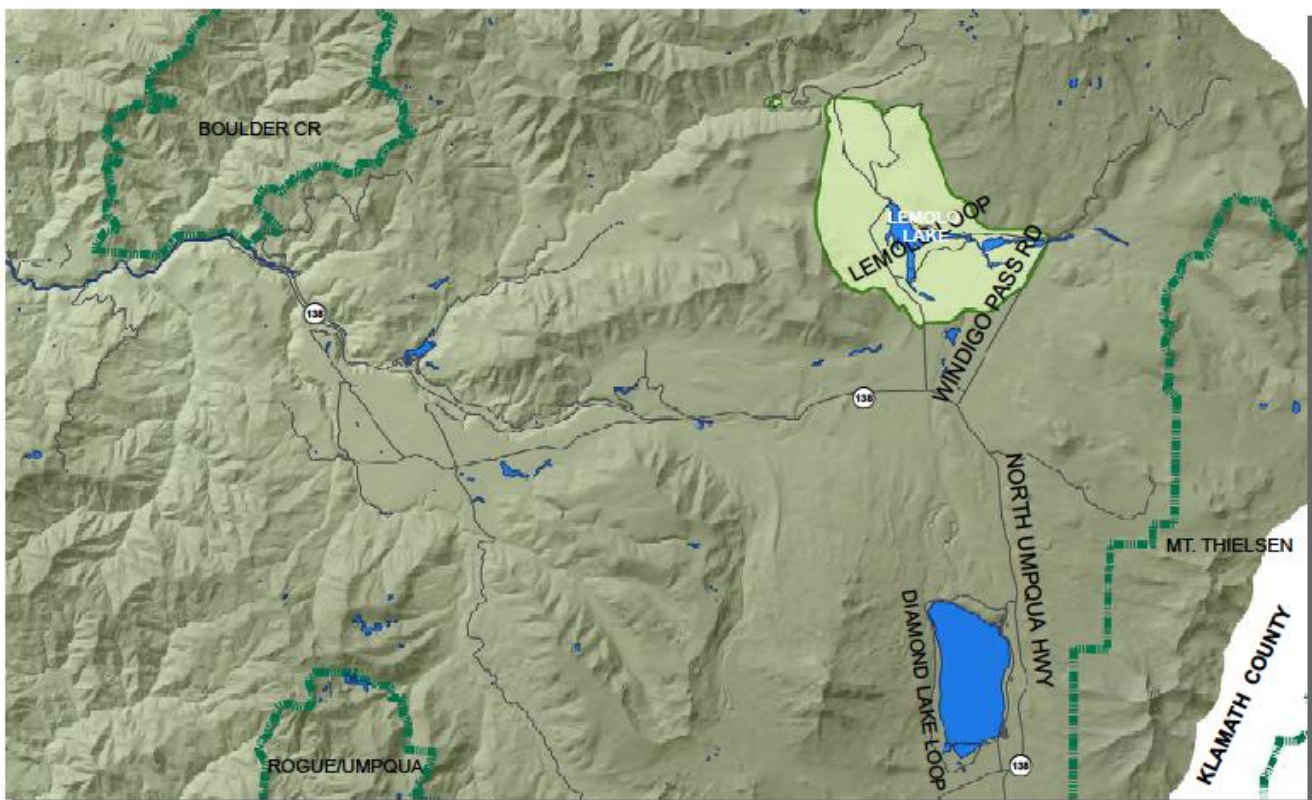
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Lemolo Lake CWPP Area is 77 miles east of I-5 Exit 124, on State Highway 138. The CWPP area contains the Wildland Urban Interface area of Lemolo Lake as determined by USFS. Recreationists visit the area during wildfire season, often hiking to destinations including fishing holes, waterfalls, and camping spots. Consideration needs to be given to these recreationists during evacuation from wildfire.

Figure 4.16

LEMOLO LAKE CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The approximate population of the Lemolo Lake CWPP Area is 8 people. The North Umpqua area, which includes the Umpqua National Forest, is a popular camping and vacation area. The population of people camping/vacationing in the area may be significantly higher throughout different times of year.

HOUSING LAND USE

There are 3 addressed structures within the Lemolo Lake CWPP Area. The area has zoning designations of PR (Public Reserve) near Island Campground and the North Umpqua Trail head. Most of the land within the area’s boundary is zoned with the resource designation of TR (Timberland Resource) and is within the Umpqua National Forest.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

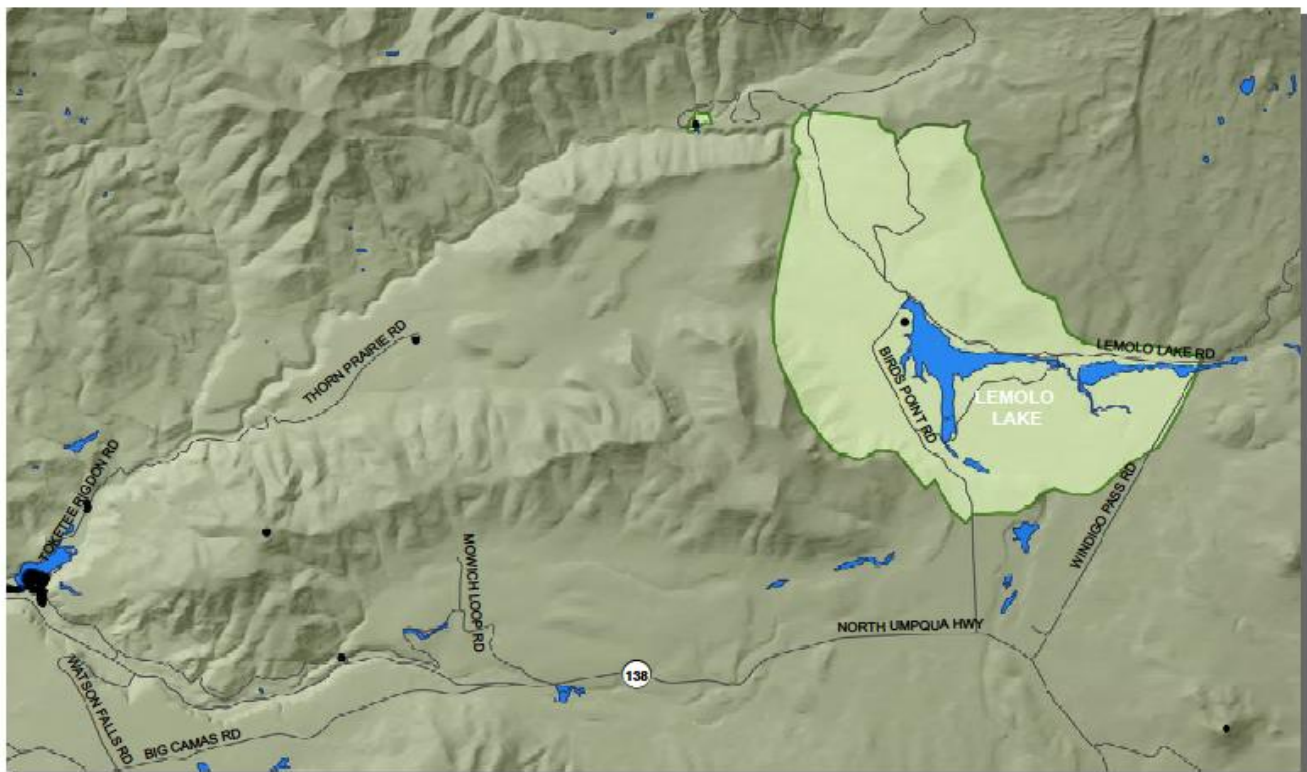
Critical infrastructure within the Lemolo Lake CWPP Area includes:

- State Highway 138 which is the main transportation route in and out of eastern Douglas County.
- Lemolo Lake Resort
- All bridges, cultural resources, recreation spots, aquatic mitigation zones, critical habitat as indicated in the Fire Management Plan of the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest.

Figure 4.17

HOUSE POINTS

LEMOLO LAKE AREA



- Lemolo Lake Area
- House Points



TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 138 is the main transportation route connecting residents in the Lemolo Lake CWPP Area to Highway 97 to the east and I-5 in Roseburg.

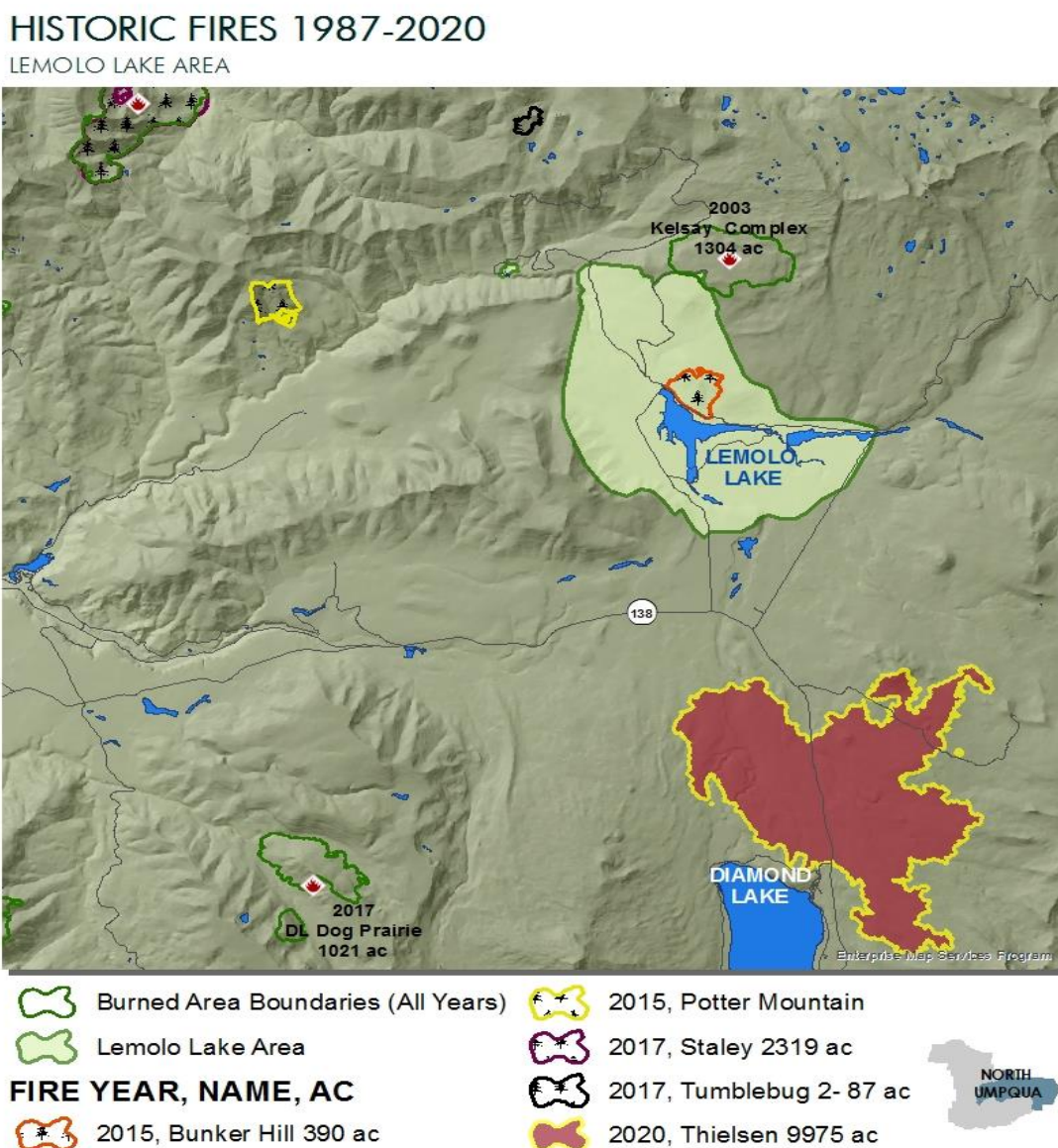
EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the communities would utilize the main evacuation route of Highway 138, west toward Glide or southeast toward Crater Lake. Additional evacuation routes include roads around Lemolo Lake leading to Highway 138 and Highway 230 towards Medford. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and passageways leading to the primary evacuation routes. Recreationists are prone to visit this area during the wildfire season and should be considered when evacuation route planning occurs.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Lemolo Lake CWPP Area.

Figure 4.18



NORTH UMPQUA VILLAGE

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Wildland fire protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association, supported with mutual aid agreements with the Umpqua National Forest and rural fire districts.

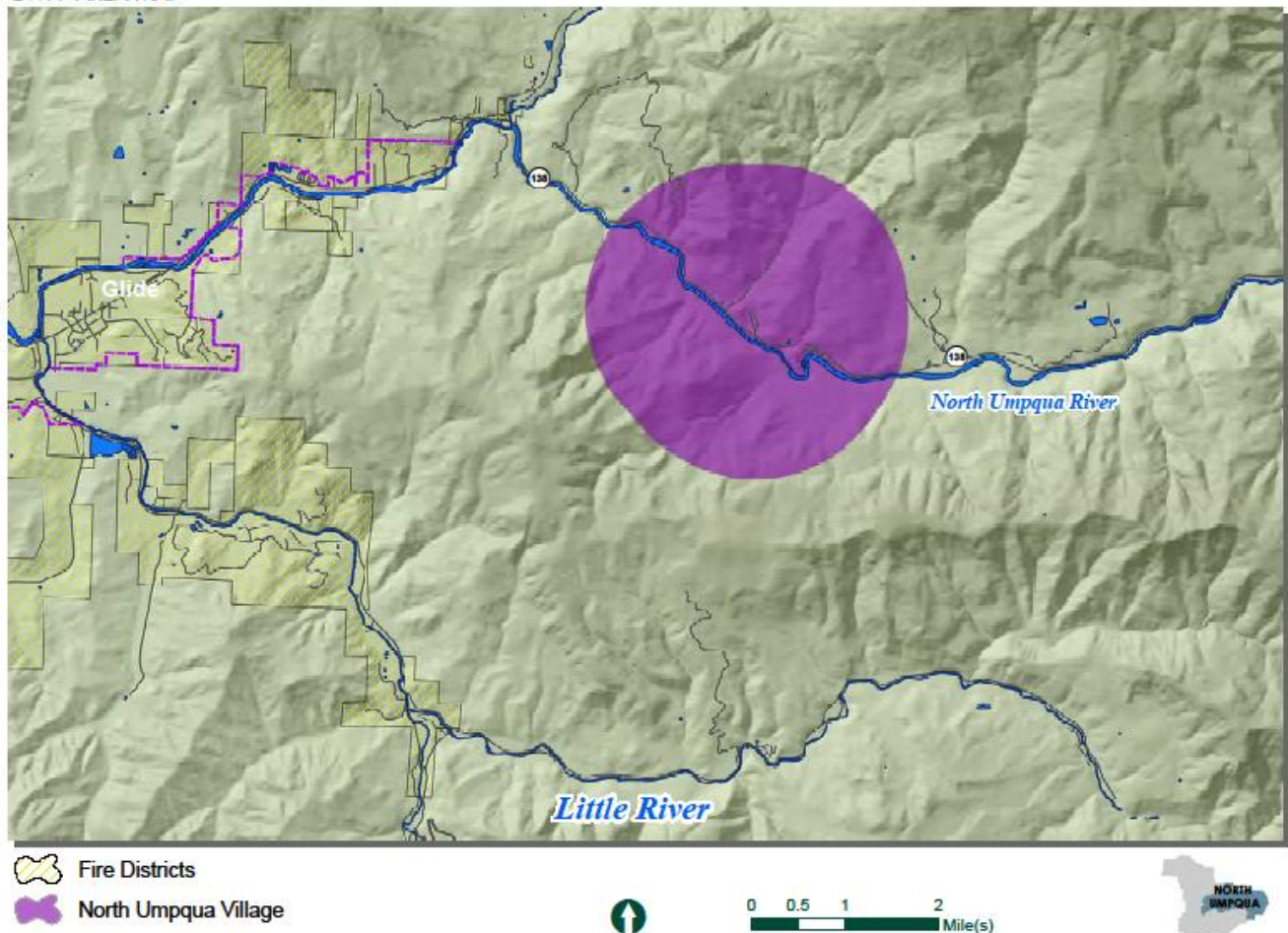
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

North Umpqua Village is an unincorporated community designated as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. North Umpqua Village is located on Highway 138, approximately 28 miles east of Interstate 5, Exit 124 in Roseburg.

Figure 4.19

NORTH UMPQUA VILLAGE CWPP AREA
CWPP AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of North Umpqua Village, which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Highway 138, is 45 people. Seasonal recreationists increase the number of individuals in this area during wildfire season.

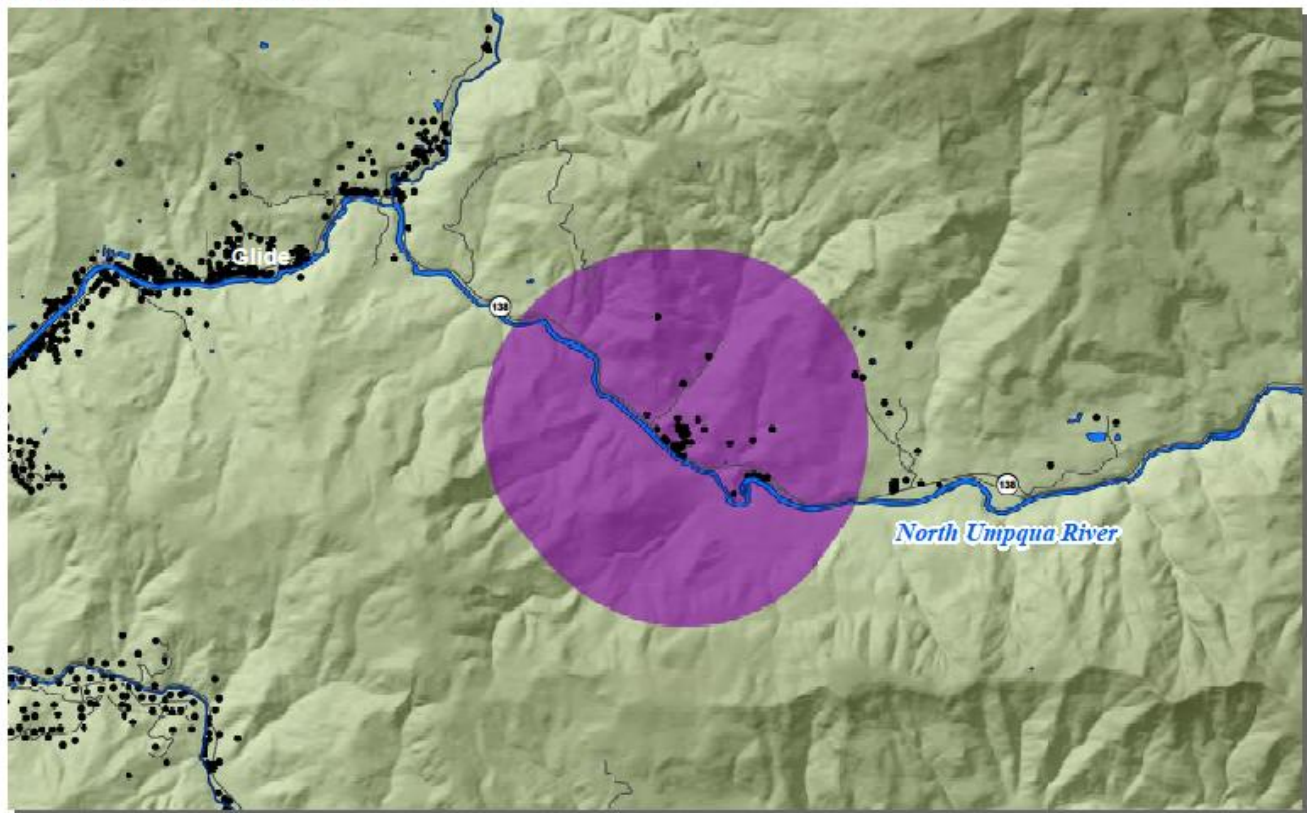
HOUSING/LAND USE


There are 37 addressed structures within the North Umpqua Village area, including structures to the east and west of the Rural Service Center boundary. The majority of these are residential but include commercial structures as well.

Within the Rural Service Center boundary, most zoning designations are 5R (Rural Residential 5). CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial) zoned property is found adjacent to Highway 138. Before the loop of Evergreen Lane there are some RR (Rural Residential 2) zoned properties. Other 5R Residential properties are located outside of the community boundary, eastward on Highway 138. Properties surrounding the community are primarily zoned with the resource designation of TR (Timberland Resource), with some PR (Public Reserve) zoning on parks along the North Umpqua Corridor.

Figure 4.20

HOUSE POINTS
NORTH UMPQUA VILLAGE AREA



- House Points
-  North Umpqua Village



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Powerlines intersecting the Rural Service Center boundary provide power to communities in the Umpqua Valley. Evergreen Lane is critical to the area as a potential primary escape route for residents evacuating in the event of a wildfire. State Highway 138 is considered critical infrastructure for the economic value to Douglas County the east-west route provides. Bridges are also critical as their failure would block or limit evacuation routes.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 138 provides transportation routes for residents from North Umpqua Village west to Interstate 5, Exit 124 in Roseburg and to the east, Diamond Lake.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the residents and tourists would evacuate to Highway 138 and then either west towards Glide or east towards Diamond Lake and Highway 97. Recreationists need to be incorporated into wildfire evacuation planning.

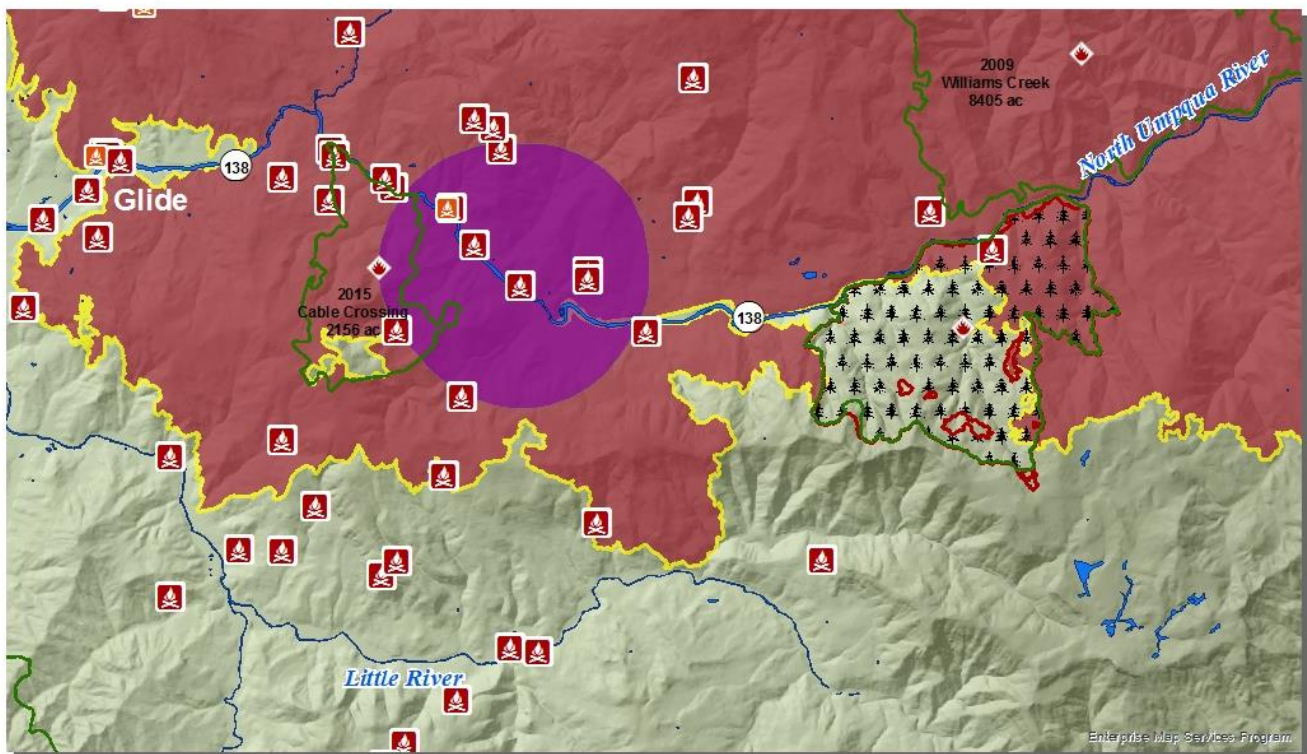
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the North Umpqua Village CWPP Area.

Figure 4.21

HISTORIC FIRES 1987-2020

NORTH UMPQUA VILLAGE AREA



- Historic Fires (2010-2019)
- 2020 Fire Points
- North Umpqua Village
- Fall Creek
- Archie Creek, 2020
- Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)

ROCK CREEK

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Wildland fire protection is available through the Douglas Forest Protective Association with support from mutual aid agreements with the Umpqua National Forest, BLM, and rural fire districts. As in other areas throughout the county, many residents live outside of the WUI area and are subject to wildfire risk. CWPP open house events gave voice to residents’ concerns about wildfire evacuation preparedness. Many residents have one driveway in and out of their home. In 2020, this area burned in the Archie Creek Fire.

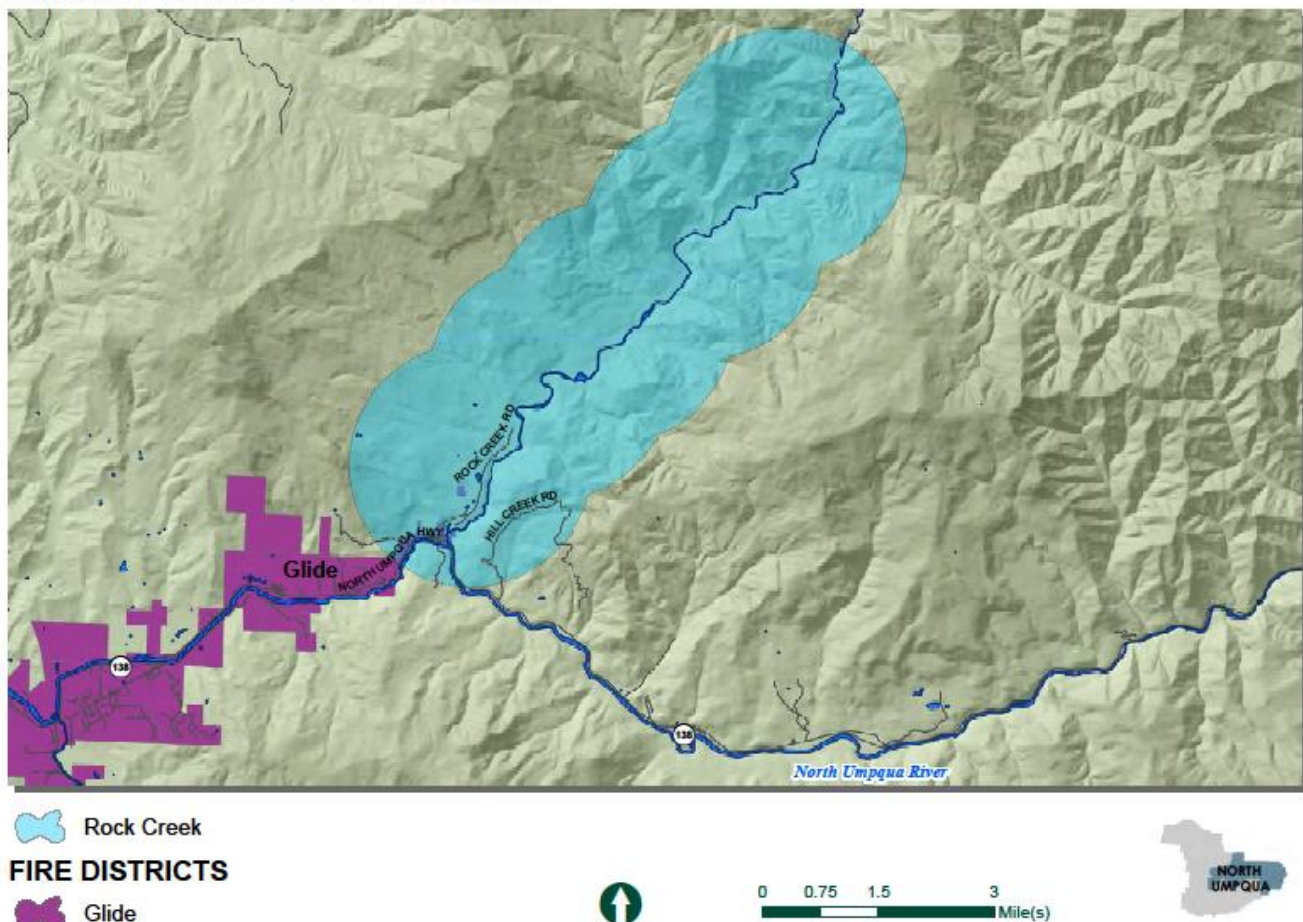
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

Rock Creek is an unincorporated community. The area is located north of Highway 138, approximately 22 miles east from the intersection of Interstate 5, Exit 124 in Roseburg and north on Rock Creek Road.

Figure 4.22

ROCK CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of the Rock Creek area is approximately 150 people. Seasonal recreationists frequently add to the total number of individuals in this area during wildfire season.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 82 addressed structures within the Rock Creek area. The majority of these is residential but also includes commercial structures.

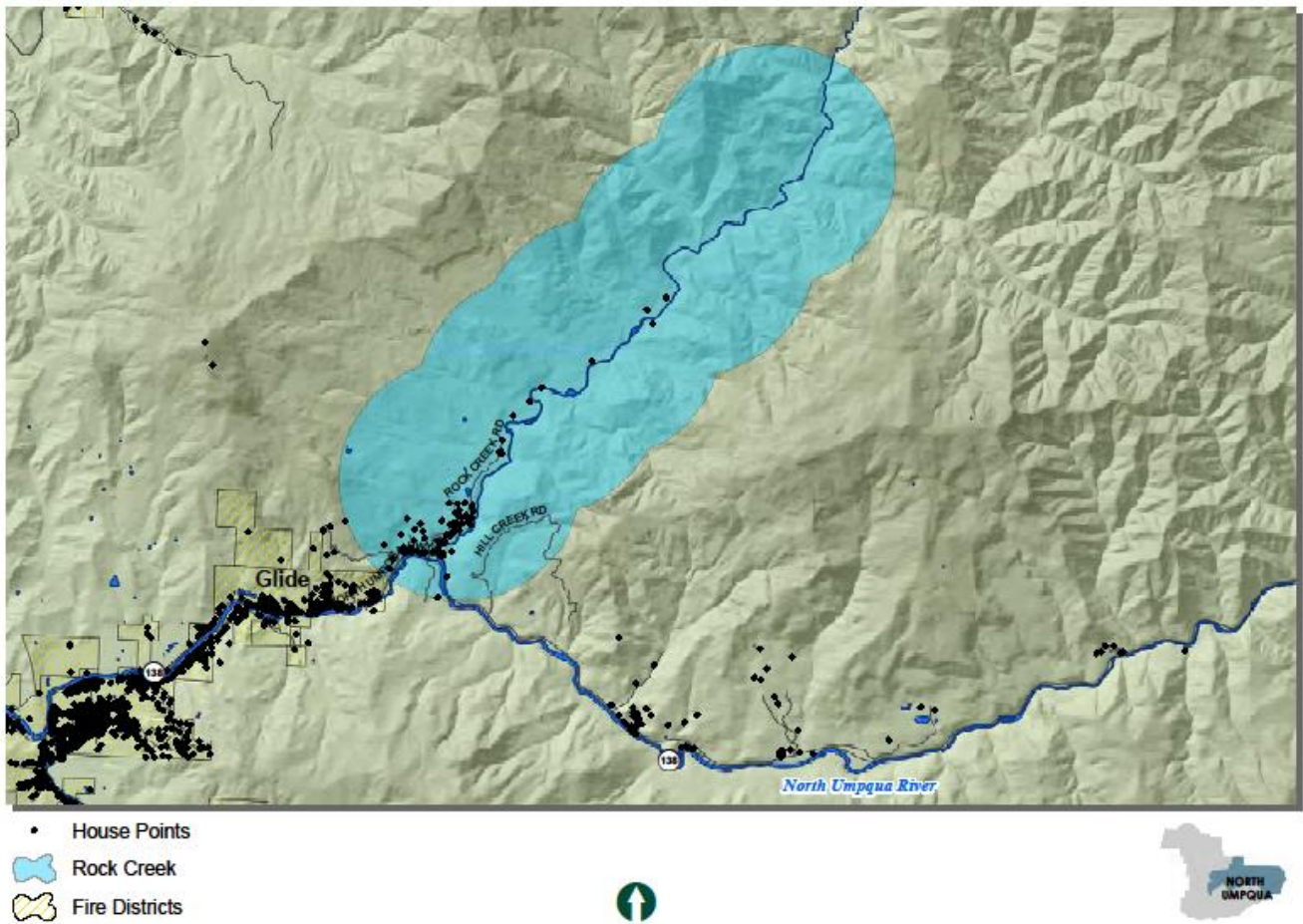
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Powerlines that intersect the Rural Service Center boundary provide power to communities in the Umpqua Valley. Rock Creek Road is also critical as it would carry most residential evacuees in the event of a wildfire. State Highway 138 is considered critical infrastructure for the economic value to Douglas County the east-west route provides.

- Rock Creek Hatchery (*Extensive damage sustained by the Archie Creek Fire*)
- Mill Pond & Rock Creek Recreation Area (*Extensive damage sustained by the Archie Creek Fire*)
- Bridges

Figure 4.23

HOUSE POINTS
CWPP AREA MAP



TRANSPORTATION

Highway 138 carries most residents and visitors to and from Rock Creek. To the west, Highway 138 intersects with Interstate 5 at Exit 124 in Roseburg and to the east, heads towards Diamond Lake and Highway 97.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, travelers would utilize the main evacuation route Rock Creek Road to Highway 138 and then either west towards Glide or east towards Diamond Lake. Recreationists need to be incorporated into wildfire evacuation planning.

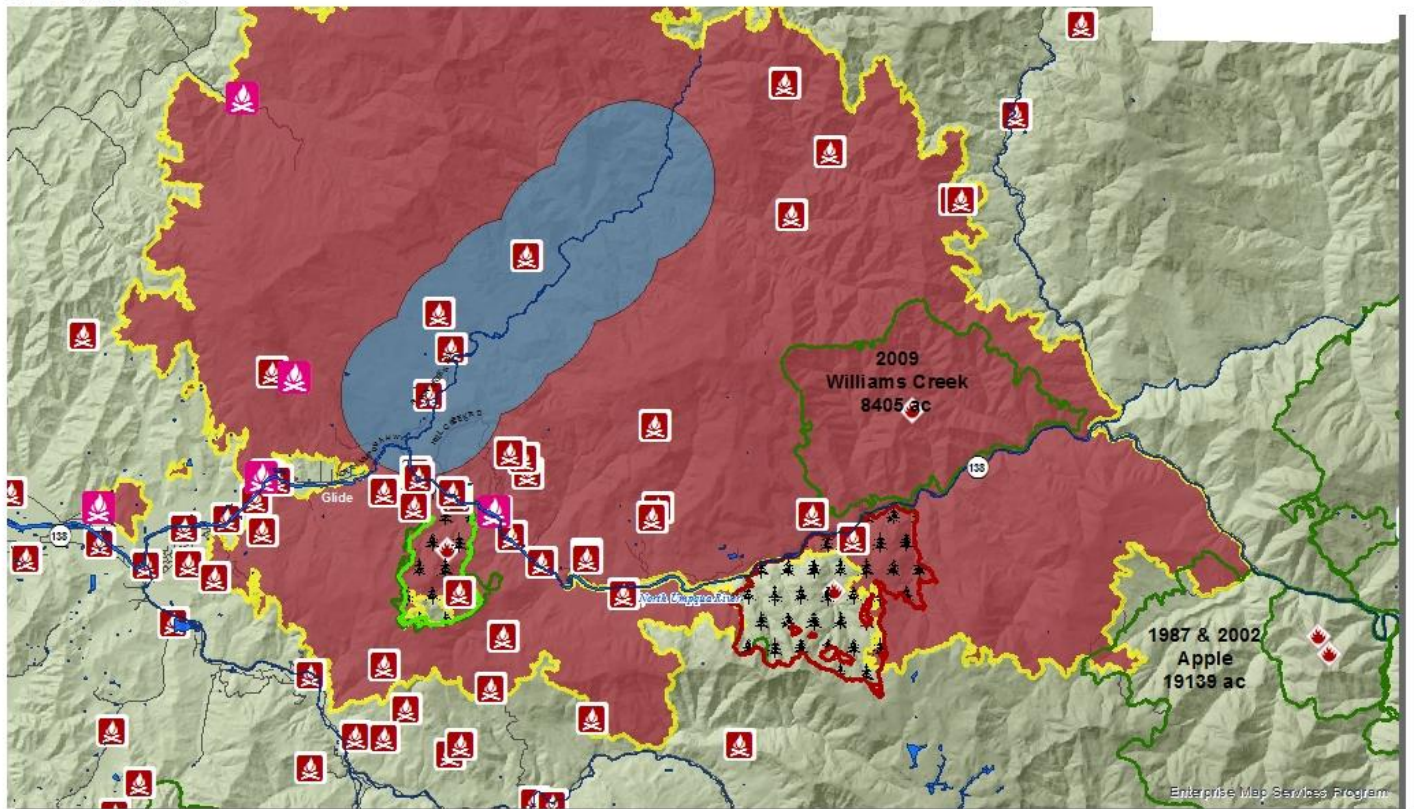
WILDFIRE HISTORY

This map indicates historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the North Umpqua Village CWPP Area. It also shows the boundary of the 2020 Archie Creek Fire, which burned a portion of the Rock Creek CWPP Area.

Figure 4.24

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

CWPP AREA MAP



- Rock Creek
 - 2020 Fire Points
 - Historic Fires (2010-2019)
 - Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)
- | Wildfire Year, Name, Acreage | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2015, Cable Crossing 2156 ac |
| | 2017, Fall Creek 4947 ac |
| | 2020, Archie Creek 131,542 ac |



STEAMBOAT

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There is no Rural Fire District servicing the Steamboat CWPP Area. The North Umpqua Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Steamboat CWPP Area. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest personnel, supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Association through mutual aid. The Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

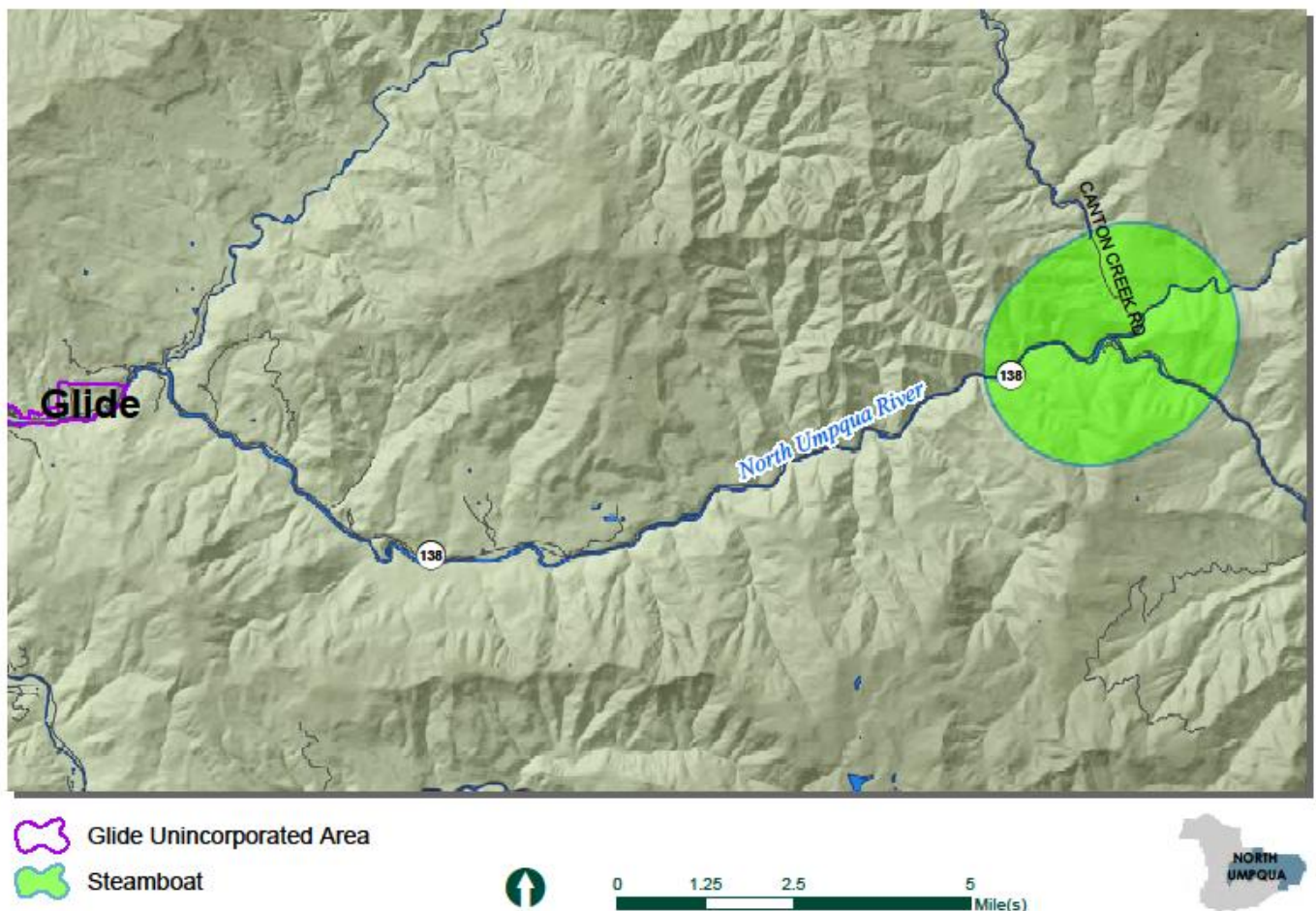
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Steamboat CWPP Area is located 38 miles east of Interstate 5, Exit 124, on State Highway 138. The boundary of the CWPP area contains the Wildland Urban Interface Steamboat area.

Figure 4.25

STEAMBOAT CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of the Steamboat CWPP Area is approximately 30 people. The number of people camping/vacationing in the area may be significantly higher throughout the fire season as the area recovers from the wildfires of 2020.

HOUSING/ LAND USE

There are 18 addressed structures within the Steamboat CWPP Area.

The Steamboat CWPP Area has zoning designations of PR (Public Reserve) near Island campground and the North Umpqua Trail head south of the North Umpqua River. Most of the land within the area is zoned as TR (Timberland Resource), with the Steamboat CWPP Area falling within Umpqua National Forest managed lands.

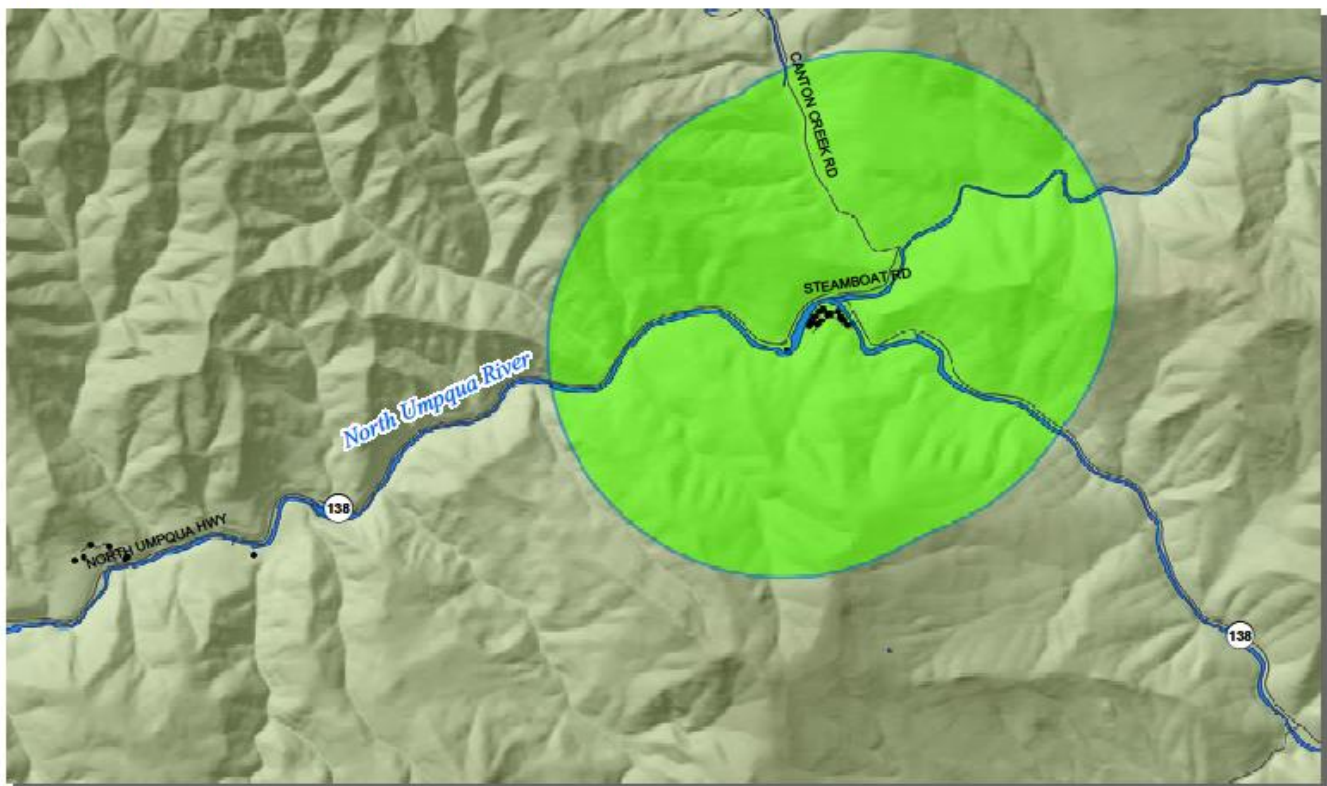
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE


Critical infrastructure within the Steamboat CWPP Area includes:

- State Highway 138 is the main transportation route in and out of northeastern Douglas County.
- Sites to be protected include bridges, cultural resources, recreation areas, aquatic mitigation areas, wildlife mitigation measures, threatened, and endangered and sensitive plant considerations as indicated in the Fire Management Plan of the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest.

Figure 4.26

HOUSE POINTS
STEAMBOAT AREA



- House Points
-  Steamboat



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the Steamboat CWPP Area occurs on State Highway 138, which connects the area to I-5 in Roseburg and leads to Interstate 97 (running North-South to Bend and Klamath Falls), and State Highway 230 connecting to Medford.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, evacuees would utilize the main evacuation route of Highway 138, either west toward Glide, or east toward Diamond Lake. Secondary evacuation routes are Steamboat Road and the Forest Service roads branching off Steamboat Road up Canton Creek.

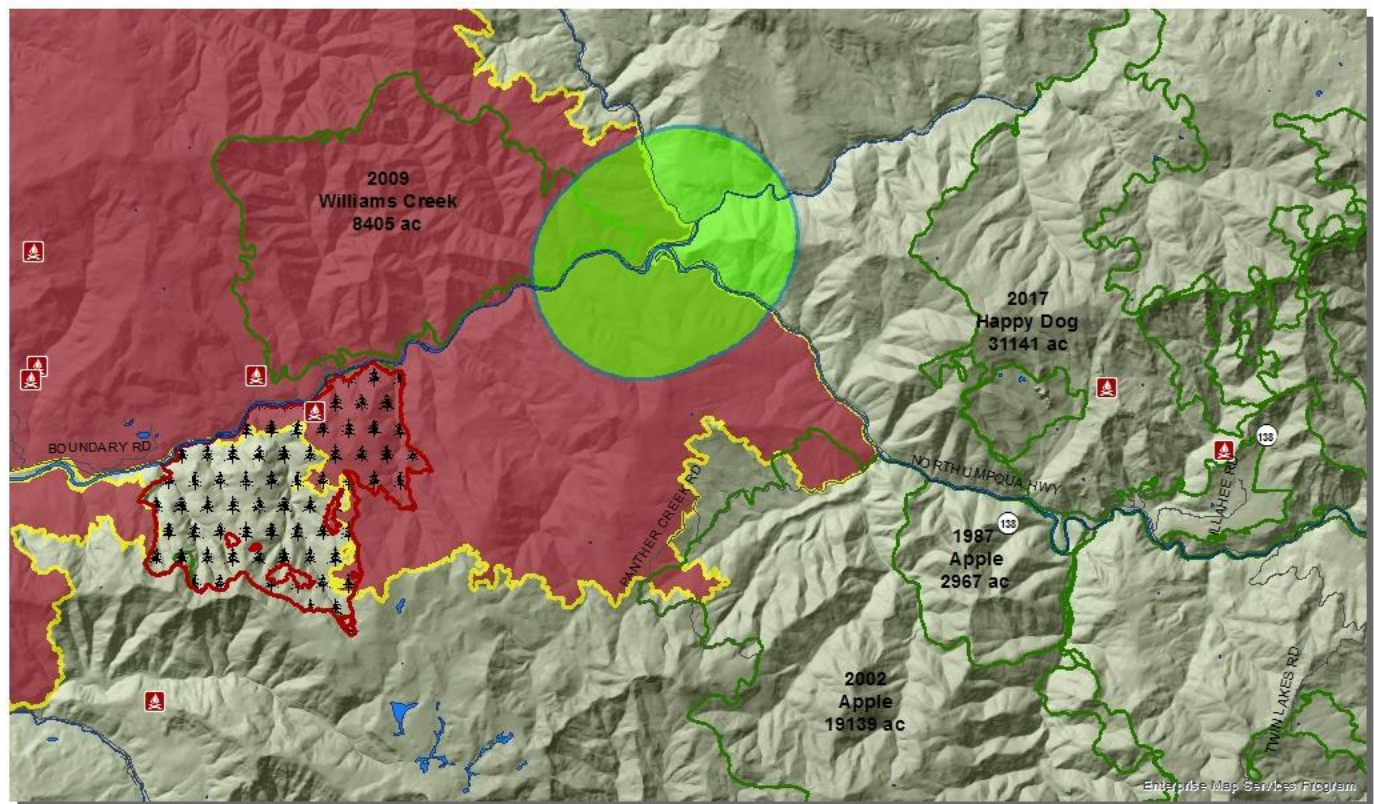
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Steamboat CWPP Area.

Figure 4.27

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

STEAMBOAT AREA



- Steamboat
- Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)
- Historic Fires (2010-2020)

SUSAN CREEK

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There is no Rural Fire District servicing the Susan Creek CWPP Area. Wildland fire protection on private and BLM managed lands in the Susan Creek CWPP area is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association whereas wildland fire protection on USFS lands is provided by the North Umpqua Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest with support from local fire agencies through mutual aid agreements.

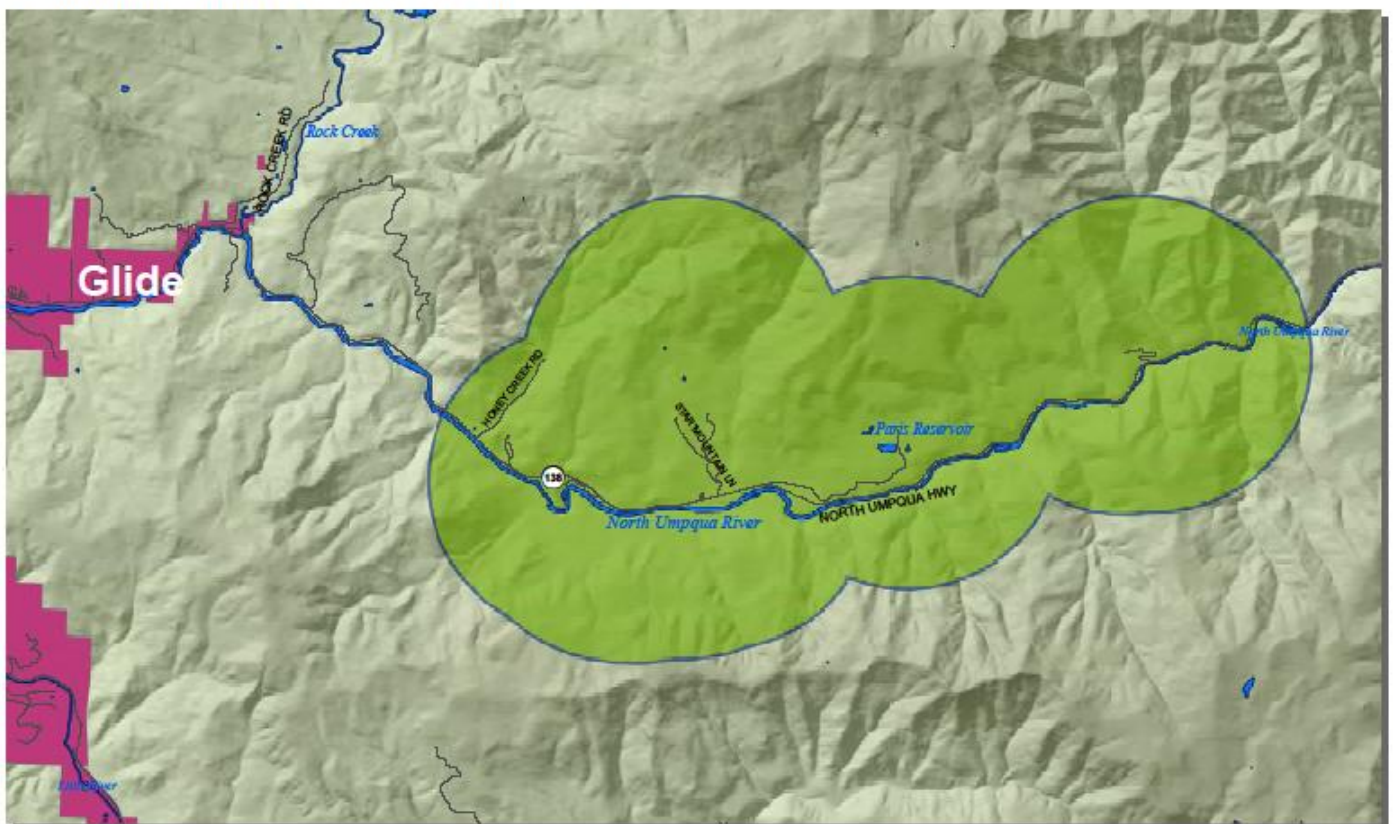
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

Susan Creek is a rural community in eastern Douglas County. Susan Creek is located on Highway 138, 30 miles east from the intersection of Interstate 5, Exit 124 in Roseburg.

Figure 4.28

SUSAN CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



 Susan Creek

FIRE DISTRICTS

 Glide



POPULATION

The population of Susan Creek is approximately 120 people. The 2020 Archie Creek Fire burned most of the area. Residents are currently working to rebuild and rehabilitate their communities. The Action Plan proposes projects and measures that will potentially assist them.

HOUSING/ LAND USE

There are 70 addressed structures within the Susan Creek Area, including structures to the east and west on Highway 138 and home sites to the north. The majority of these are residential, though there are also commercial structures.

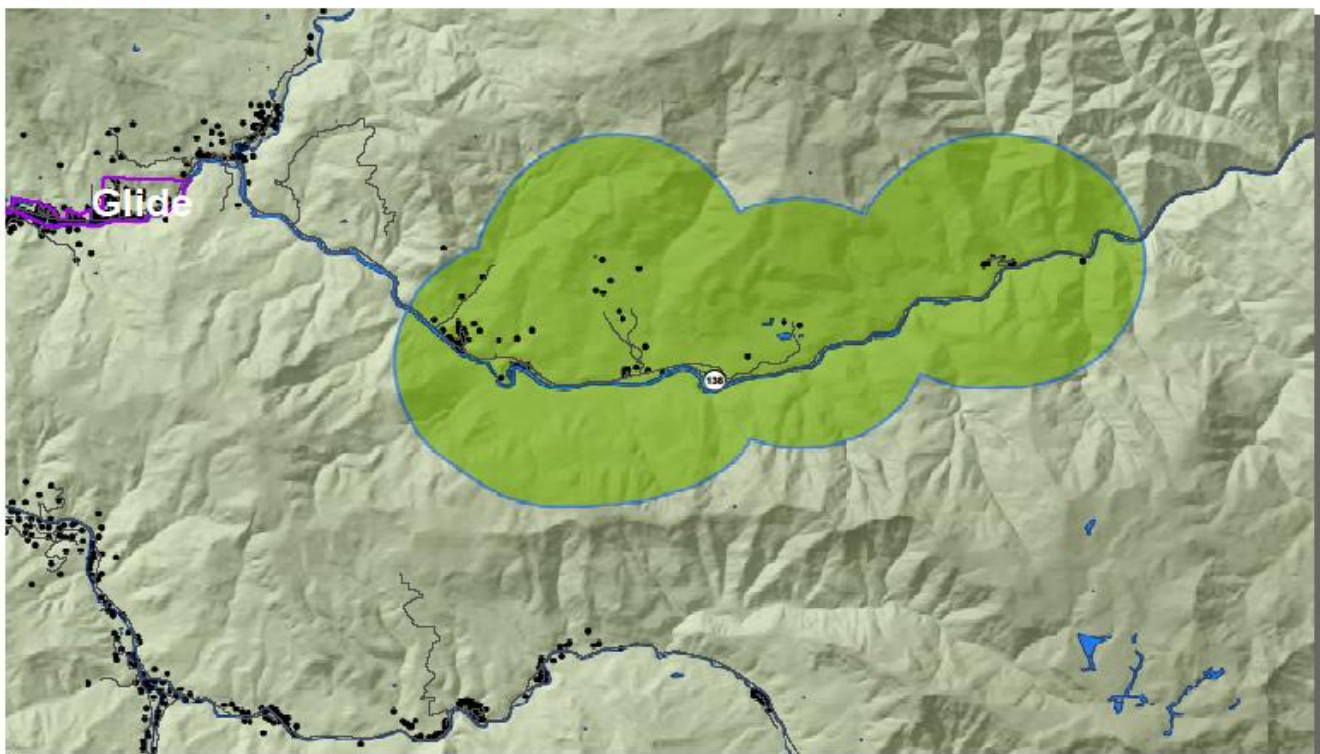
Within the area, the community zoning designation is CRE (Rural Commercial) at Susan Creek Mobile Home Park. 5R residential properties are located outside of the communal boundary, westward on Highway 138. Properties surrounding the community are primarily zoned TR (Timberland Resource), which contains home sites north of Highway 138 and some PR (Public Reserve) zoning on parks along the North Umpqua corridor. Most of the land in the Susan Creek CWPP Area is managed by the Umpqua National Forest.



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Powerlines that provide power to communities in the Umpqua Valley run north through the area. Southern evacuation routes along forest roads and their associated bridges are critical as they would carry residential evacuees from rural properties north in the event of a wildfire. Highway 138 was also identified as critical infrastructure as a main evacuation route and due to its high economic value for Douglas County.

Figure 4.29

HOUSE POINTS
SUSAN CREEK AREA



- House Points
-  Susan Creek
-  Glide Unincorporated Area



TRANSPORTATION

Highway 138 transports residents and tourists to and from Susan Creek. To the west, Highway 138 intersects with Interstate 5 at Exit 124 in Roseburg and to the east, passes Diamond Lake and intersects with Highway 97.

EVACUATION ROUTES

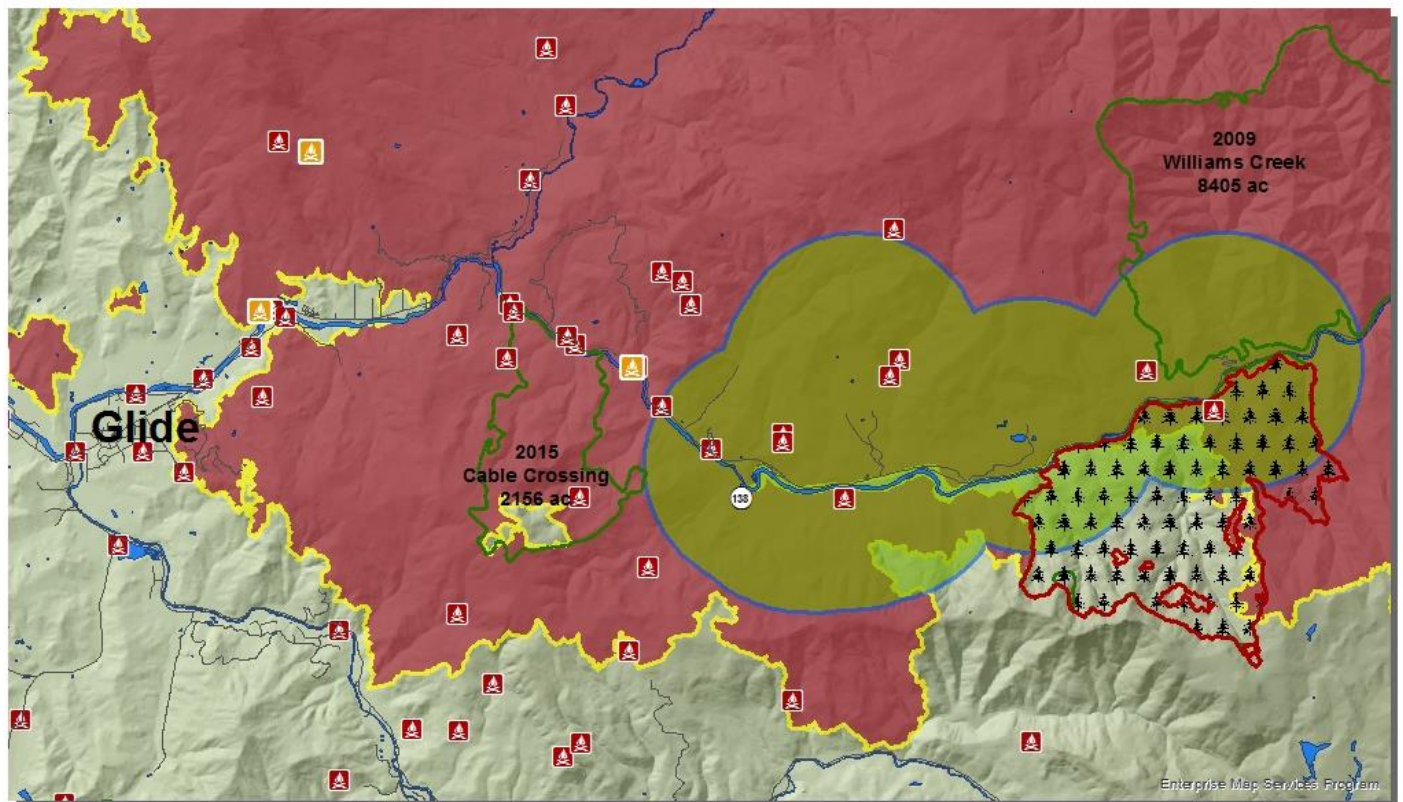
In the event of a wildfire, residents and visitors would utilize the main evacuation route of Highway 138. Homes to the north of Highway 138 would utilize Susan Creek Road and Star Mountain Road to Highway 138. If necessary, forest roads would be used for evacuation as many properties in the area have one driveway that could potentially be blocked by wildfire.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Susan Creek CWPP Area **Figure 4.30**

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

SUSAN CREEK AREA



- Susan Creek
- Historic Fires (2010-2019)
- 2020 Fire Points
- Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)

WILDFIRE YEAR, NAME, ACREAGE

- 2017, Fall Creek 4827 ac
- 2020, Archie Creek 131542 ac



TOKATEE

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There is no Rural Fire District servicing the Tokatee CWPP Area. The Diamond Lake Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the area. The Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest, supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations through mutual aid.

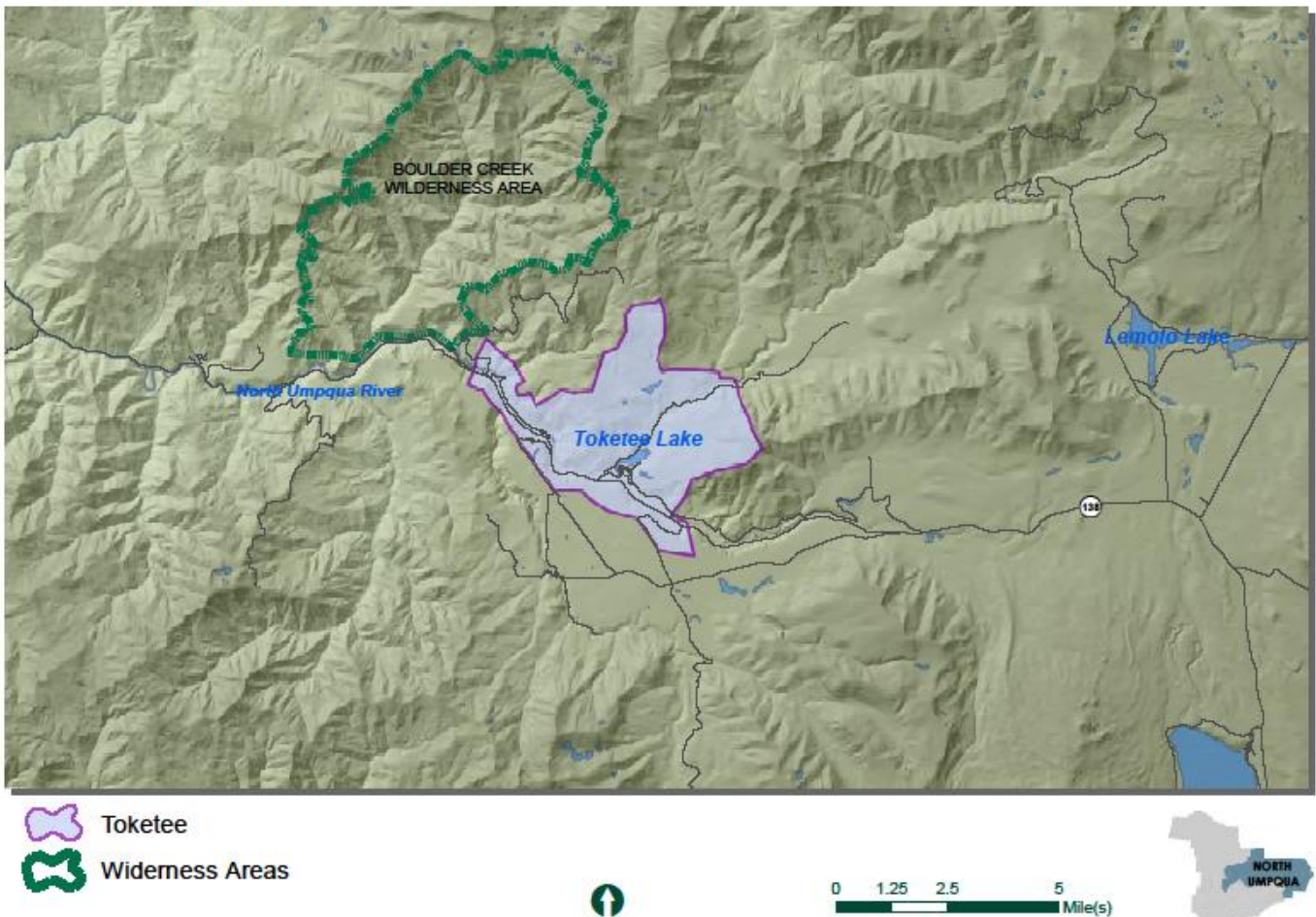
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Tokatee CWPP Area is located 57 Miles east of Interstate 5 off Exit 124, along State Highway 138. The area boundary contains the Wildland Urban Interface area of Tokatee.

Figure 4.31

TOKATEE LAKE CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of the Toketee CWPP Area is approximately 140 people. The North Umpqua Area, which includes the Umpqua National Forest, is a popular camping and vacation area and the number of people camping and vacationing in the area may increase the total number of individuals present during wildfire season.

HOUSING/ LAND USE

There are 91 addressed structures in the Toketee CWPP Area, most of which are residential. The area has zoning designations of PR (Public Reserve) near the Ranger Station and the Toketee Falls and North Umpqua Trail trailheads. Most of the land within the CWPP area is zoned with the resource designation of TR (Timberland Resource), with the Toketee area falling within the Umpqua National Forest.

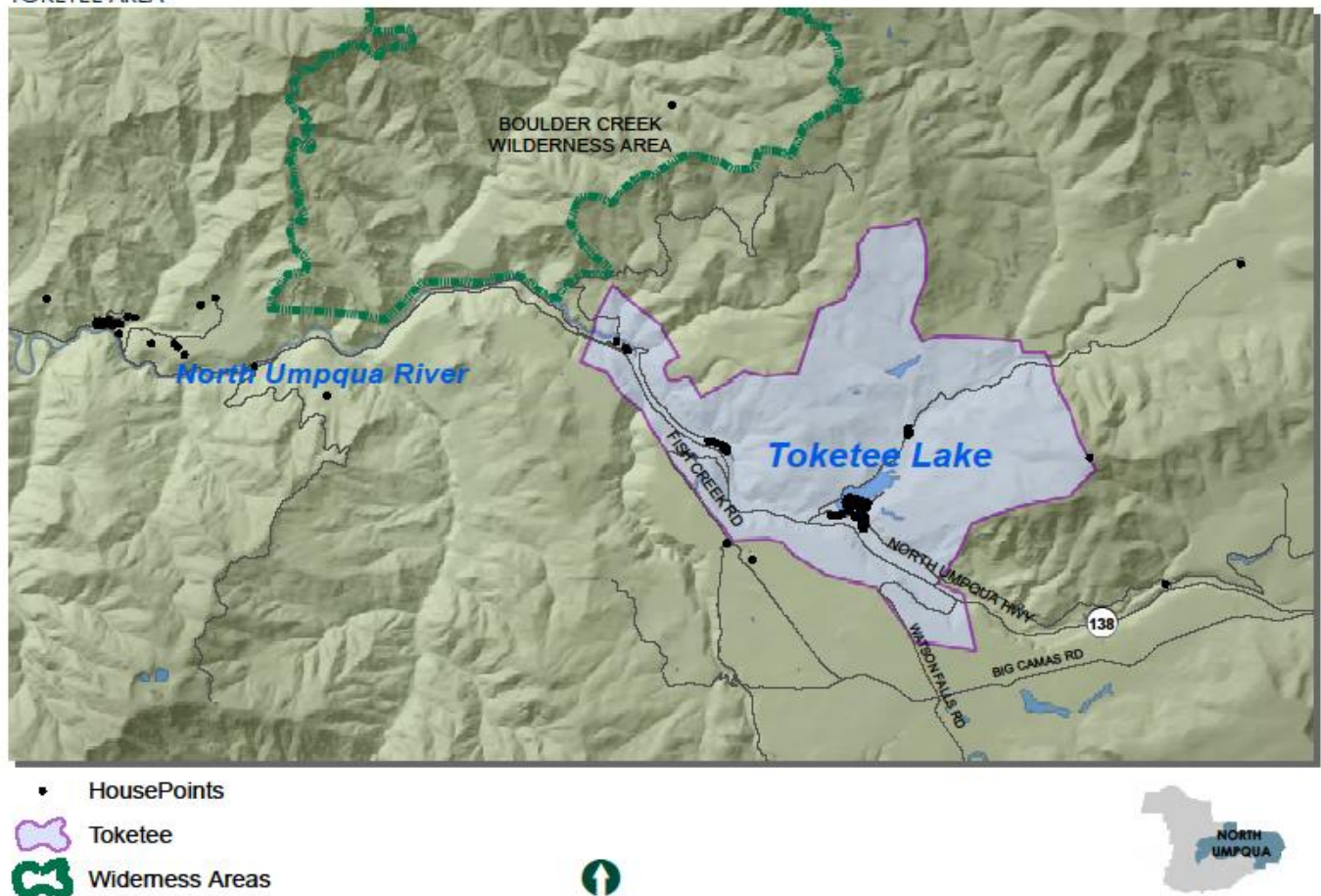
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure in the Toketee CWPP Area includes:

- State Highway 138 (critical as the main transportation route in and out of northeastern Douglas County.
- Toketee Ranger Station
- Toketee Airfield
- Toketee Dam and Bridges
- Sites to be protected (cultural resources, recreation areas, aquatic mitigation areas, wildlife mitigation measures, threatened, and endangered and sensitive plant considerations) as indicated in the Fire Management Plan of the Roseburg District BLM and Umpqua National Forest.

Figure 4.32

HOUSE POINTS
TOKETEE AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Highway 138 serves as the primary transportation route to and from the Toketee CWPP Area, connecting travelers to I-5 in Roseburg, Interstate 97 to Bend and Klamath Falls, and Highway 230 to Medford.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, evacuees would utilize the main evacuation route of Highway 138, west toward Glide or east toward Diamond Lake. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and entrances leading toward the main evacuation route. Like surrounding areas, forest and logging roads will potentially be used for evacuation routes if regular routes are blocked by wildfire.

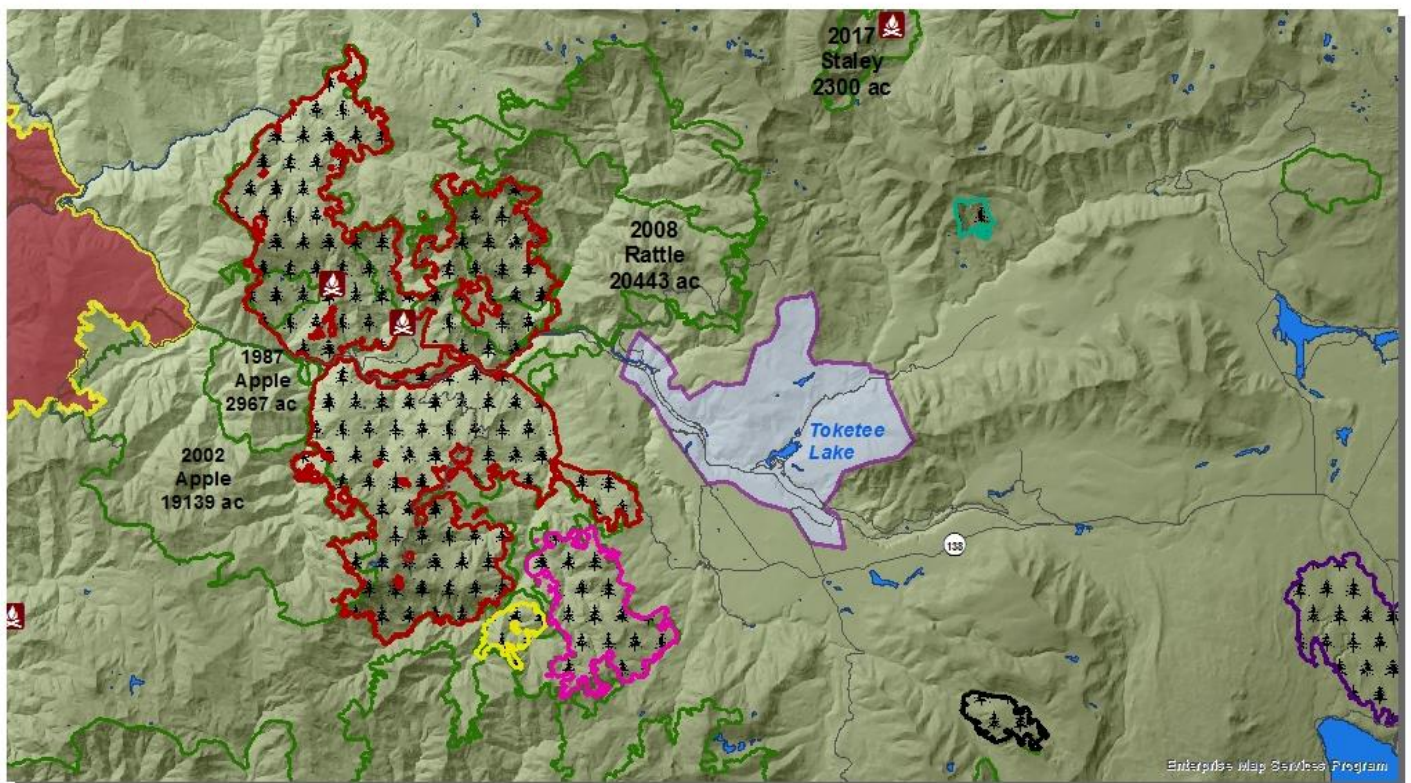
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map indicates historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 in the Toketee CWPP Area

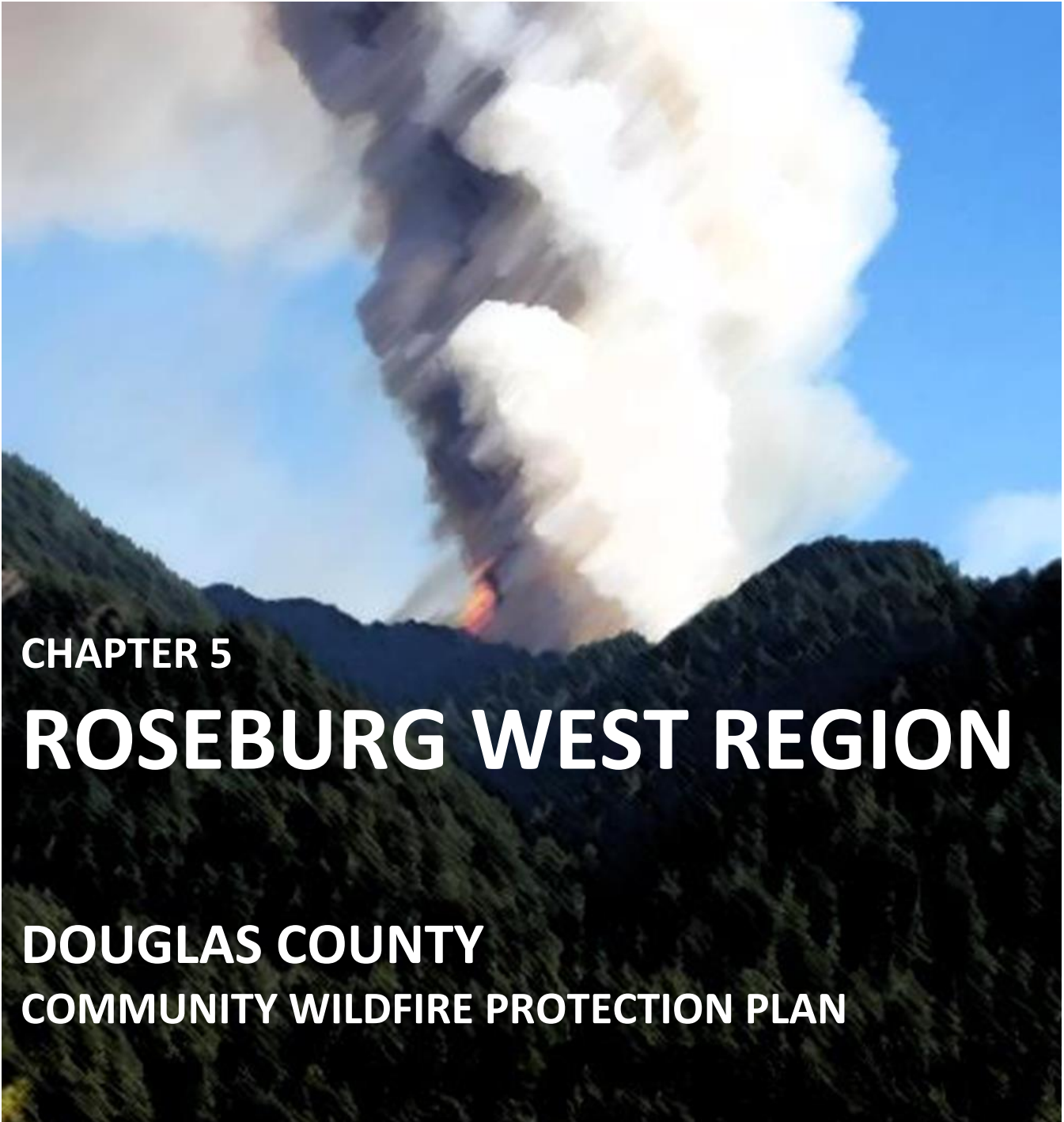
Figure 4.33

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

TOKATEE AREA



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Toketee | Burned Area Boundaries (All Years) | 2017 Umpqua N Complex-Copeland 699 ac |
| Historic Fires (2010-2020) | WILDFIRE DATE, NAME, ACREAGE | 2017 Umpqua N Complex-Devil 874 ac |
| 2020 Thielsen 9975 ac | 2015 Potter Mountain | 2017 Umpqua N Complex-Happy Dog 31141 ac |
| 2020 Archie Creek 131542 ac | 2017 Umpqua N Complex-Brokentooth 3941 ac | |



CHAPTER 5

ROSEBURG WEST REGION

DOUGLAS COUNTY

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Updated 2023

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ROSEBURG WEST CWPP REGION

REGIONAL PROFILE

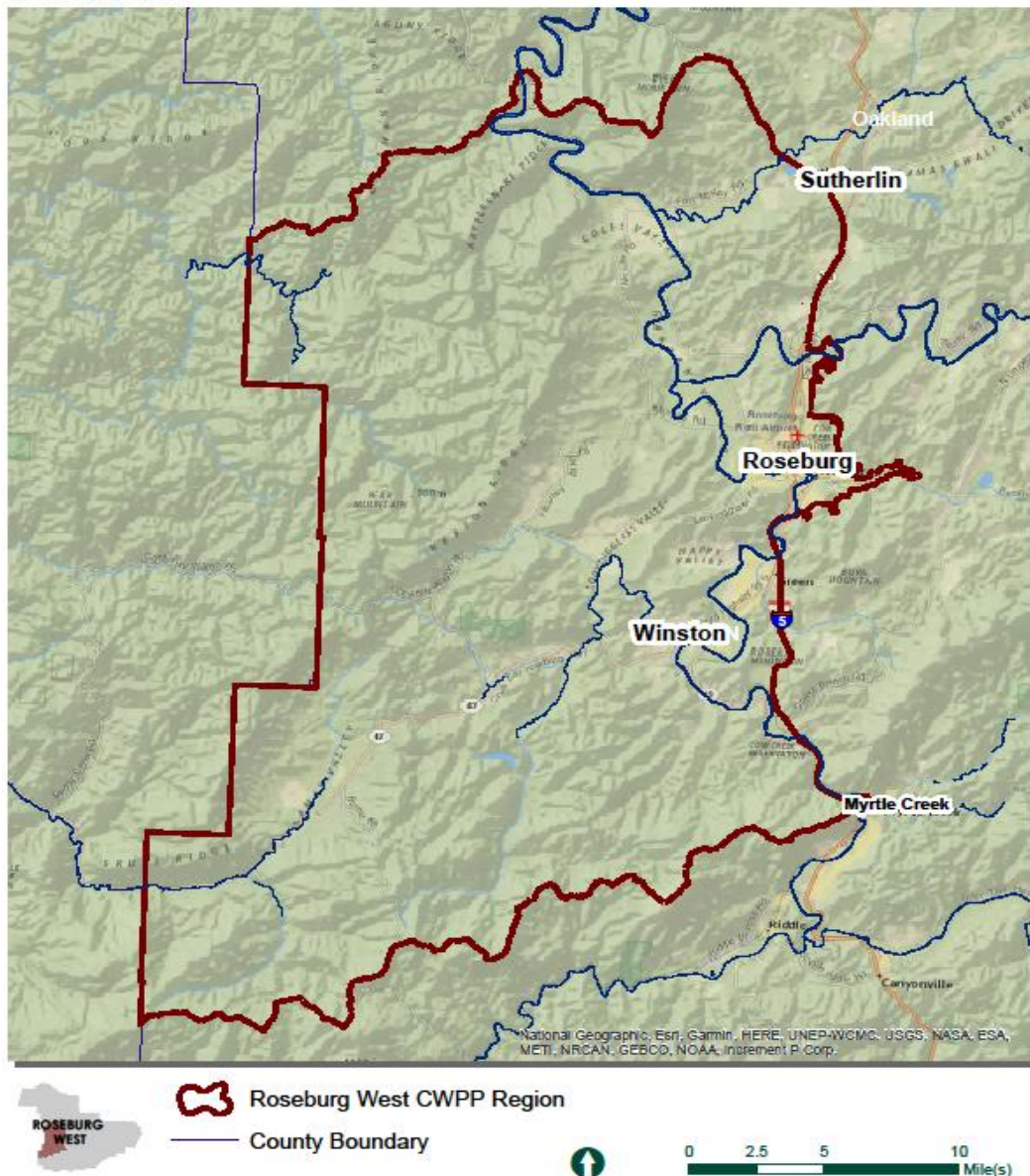
LOCATION

The Roseburg West CWPP Region stretches from Interstate 5 west to the Coos County line, south to the Myrtle Creek city limits, and north to the city of Sutherlin. The CWPP region also includes the cities of Winston and Roseburg, west of I-5. The Roseburg West CWPP Region boundary includes community specific CWPP's for Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard, Central County, and Camas Valley/Tenmile. The region also includes the communities of Camas Valley, Clarks Branch, Lookingglass, Melrose, Riversdale, and Tenmile/Porter Creek and several lakes, water impoundments and county parks.

The CWPP region also contains twelve Rural Fire Protection Districts. The boundary follows Hydrologic Unit Code 6 (HUC 6) boundaries.

Figure 5.1

ROSEBURG WEST REGION
CWPP AREA MAP



POPULATION

The Roseburg West CWPP Region has a population of approximately 55,000 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 29,642 addressed structures within the CWPP region. Most of these structures are residential but include commercial and industrial structures as well.

The Roseburg West CWPP region includes all county zoning designations, such as RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), FF (Farm Forest), PR (Public Reserve) and CRC (Rural Community Commercial). For specific zoning information, please see the individual Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Key critical infrastructure unique to the Roseburg West CWPP Region includes:

- Ben Irving Reservoir
- Numerous lumber mills
- Main Bonneville Power line going to Coos Bay
- Marion Mooney Scout Ranch (Camp Mooney)
- Mercy Medical Center
- Oak Creek Industrial Park
- Roseburg Airport
- South Umpqua River and Berry Creek Watershed (Winston municipal water supply)
- Wilbur/Winchester Industrial Park
- Bridges, including all those crossing rivers and creeks.
- Cell Towers
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the Roseburg West CWPP Region predominantly occurs via Highway 42 (known as the Coos Bay-Roseburg Highway) which connects to I-5 at Exit 119.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, residents would primarily utilize Interstate 5 and highways. Tourists and recreationists visiting the area during wildfire season should be considered during evacuation planning. Travelers along Interstate 5 could also add to automobile congestion during an evacuation. Potential traffic counts and detour establishment should also be considered during community wildfire planning.

REGION WIDE CWPP AREAS

The Roseburg West CWPP Region is subdivided into smaller CWPP areas to address site specific concerns of communities and high-risk areas. The CWPP areas located in the Roseburg West CWPP Region are Camas Valley/Tenmile, Central County West, Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard, Upper Olalla, and Willis Creek.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There are eight rural fire protection districts, and additional state and federal agencies, serving the Roseburg West CWPP Region.

TABLE 5.1 ROSEBURG WEST CWPP REGION - FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS	COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREAS				
	CAMAS VALLEY/TENMILE	CENTRAL COUNTY WEST	LOOKINGGLASS/WINSTON/DILLARD	UPPER OLALLA	WILLIS CREEK
COOS FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION	X				
CAMAS VALLEY RURAL FIRE DISTRICT	X				
DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 2		X	X		
DOUGLAS FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X	X
KELLOGG RURAL FIRE DISTRICT					
LOOKINGGLASS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT	X	X	X		
MYRTLE CREEK RFPD			X		X
ROSEBURG FIRE DISTRICT		X			
TENMILE RURAL FIRE DISTRICT	X			X	
WINSTON/DILLARD FIRE DISTRICT	X	X	X		X

Figure 5.2

FIRE DISTRICT MAP
ROSEBURG WEST REGION

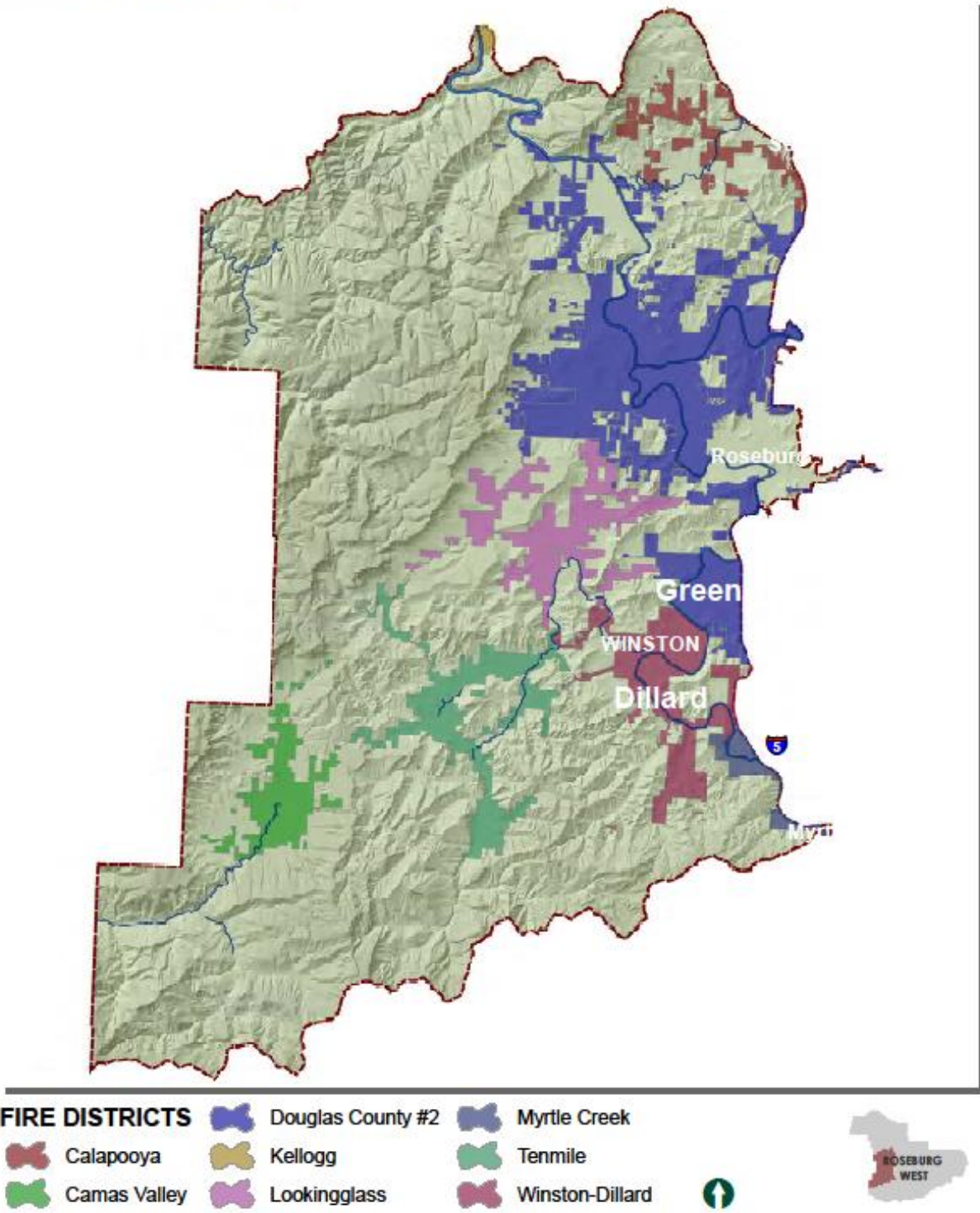


Figure 5.3

ROSEBURG WEST WILDFIRE HISTORY CWPP AREA MAP



CAMAS VALLEY/TENMILE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Camas Valley Rural Fire District and the Tenmile RFD serve the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area. Wildland fire protection is provided by Douglas and Coos Forest Protective Associations, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Oregon Department of Forestry.

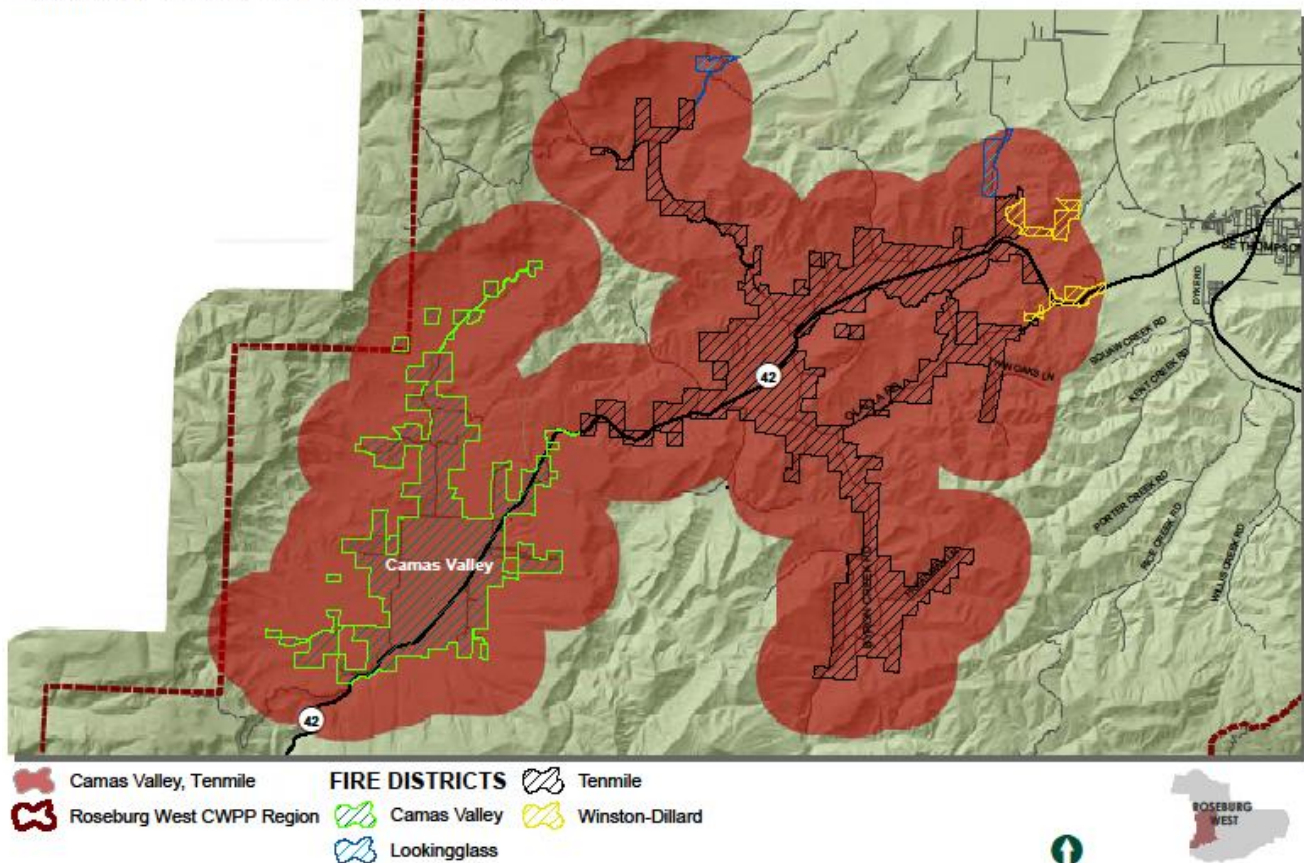
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area is located approximately 16 miles southwest of Exit 119 on Interstate 5, on State Highway 42 West. This CWPP area extends 3.4 miles southwest of the Camas Valley Rural Community boundary and approximately 2 miles northeast of the Tenmile Rural Community boundary. It contains the Camas Valley and Tenmile Rural Fire Districts as well as a one-mile buffer around them. The area is between I-5 and the Oregon Coast and commonly used by coastal tourists.

Figure 5.4

CAMAS VALLEY / TENMILE AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The approximate population of the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP area is 3,000 people. Recreationists during wildfire season add to the total number of people in the area along Highway 42.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 1,284 addressed structures within the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area. Structures are predominantly residential but also include commercial structures.

The Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) and 5R (Rural Residential 5) in and near the Rural Community Boundaries as well as AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) in both Rural Fire District Boundaries. These areas contain the bulk of addressed structures in the CWPP area. Parcels outside of these areas are designated as resource zoning including TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) and CRC (Rural Community Commercial) in the Camas Valley and Tenmile Rural Communities along Highway 42.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

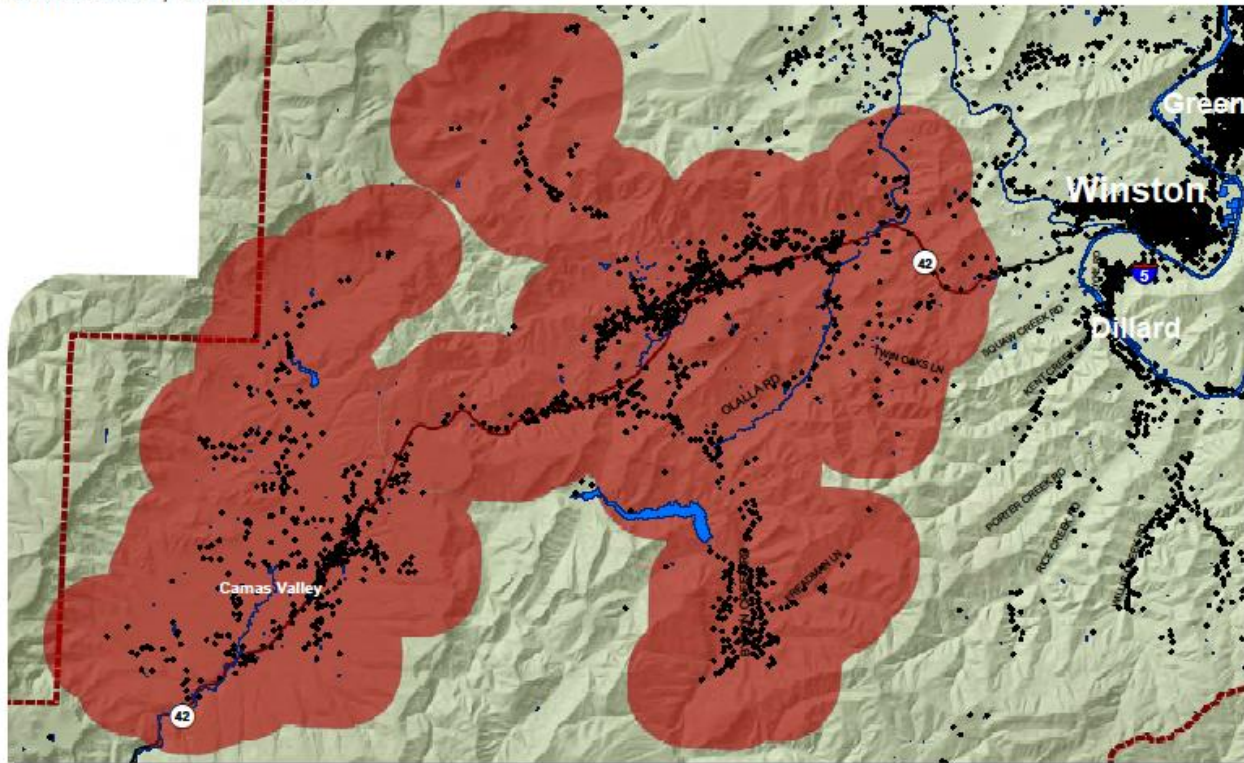
Unique critical infrastructure to the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area includes:

- Main Bonneville power line going to Coos Bay
- Ben Irving Reservoir
- Berry Creek Watershed (Municipal water supply for the city of Winston)
- Marion Mooney Scout Ranch (Camp Mooney)
- Cell Towers
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

Figure 5.5

HOUSE POINTS

CAMAS VALLEY / TENMILE AREA



- House Points
-  Camas Valley, Tenmile
-  Roseburg West CWPP Region



TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 42 carries traffic to and from the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area, connecting the community to Interstate 5 northeast of the CWPP area at Exit 119 in Green and to Coquille southwest on Highway 42.

EVACUATION ROUTES

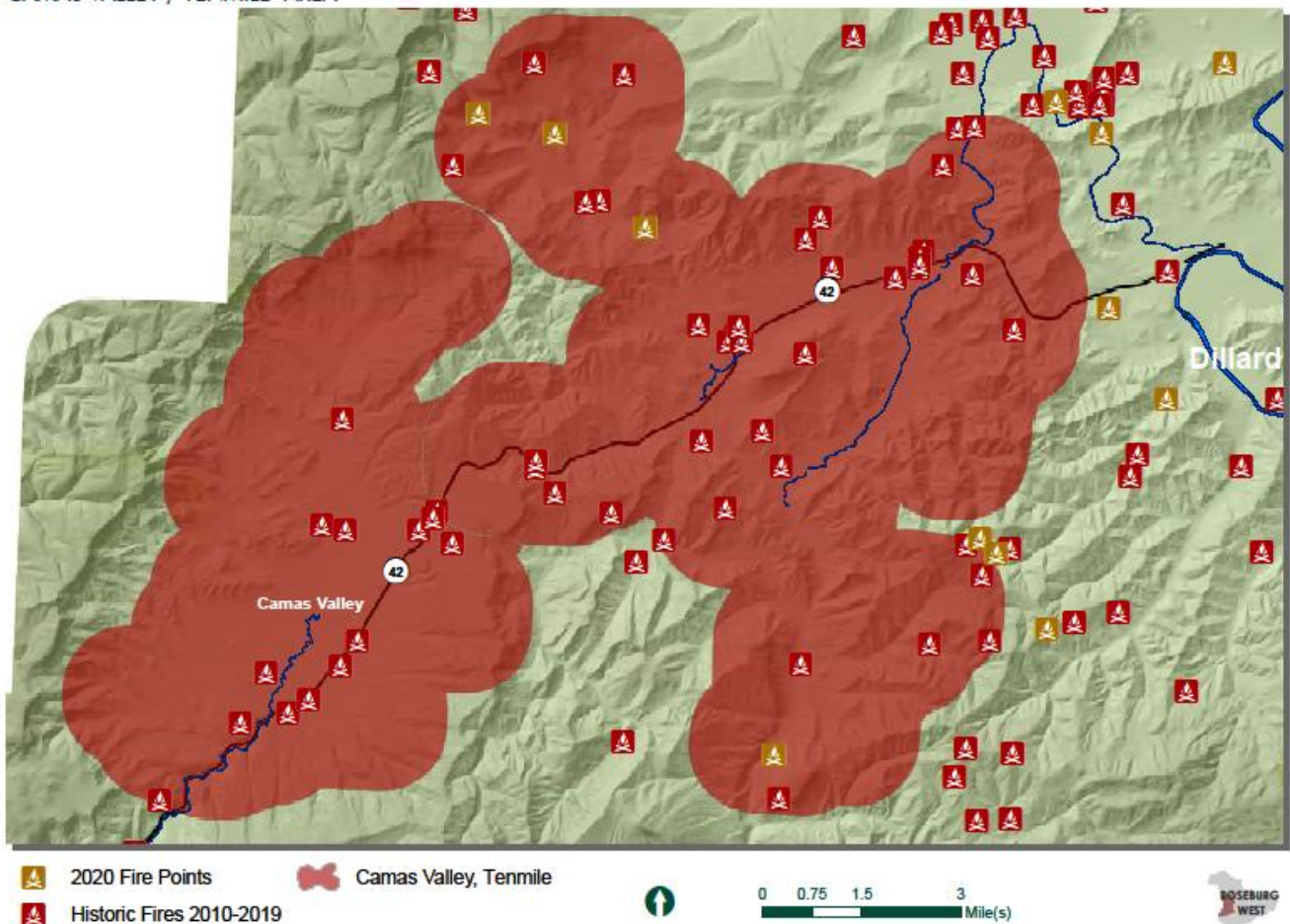
In the event of a wildfire, the communities would utilize the main evacuation routes of Highway 42, east or west. Secondary evacuation routes include roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes. Recreationists along Highway 42 need to be taken into consideration as their presence would add to congestion during evacuation.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows wildfire history from 2010 through 2020 for the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area.

Figure 3.6

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020
CAMAS VALLEY / TENMILE AREA



CENTRAL COUNTY WEST

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Douglas County Fire District 2 and the Roseburg Fire District serve the Central County West CWPP Area. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland fire protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Central County West CWPP Area is located west of Interstate 5 between Exits 119 and 135. The Western CWPP Area extends west of I-5, following the North Umpqua River to River Forks Park, and the Umpqua River northeast of the community of Umpqua, where it intersects with the Calapooya CWPP Area. The Central County West CWPP area extends west along Melrose Road through the community of Melrose, incorporating many home sites to the northeast. To the southeast 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 (UUA) and southwest along Lookingglass Road where it overlaps with the Lookingglass CWPP Area. The Central County West CWPP area contains the Rural Fire District boundary of Douglas County Fire District 2, including a one-mile buffer.

CENTRAL COUNTY WEST CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP

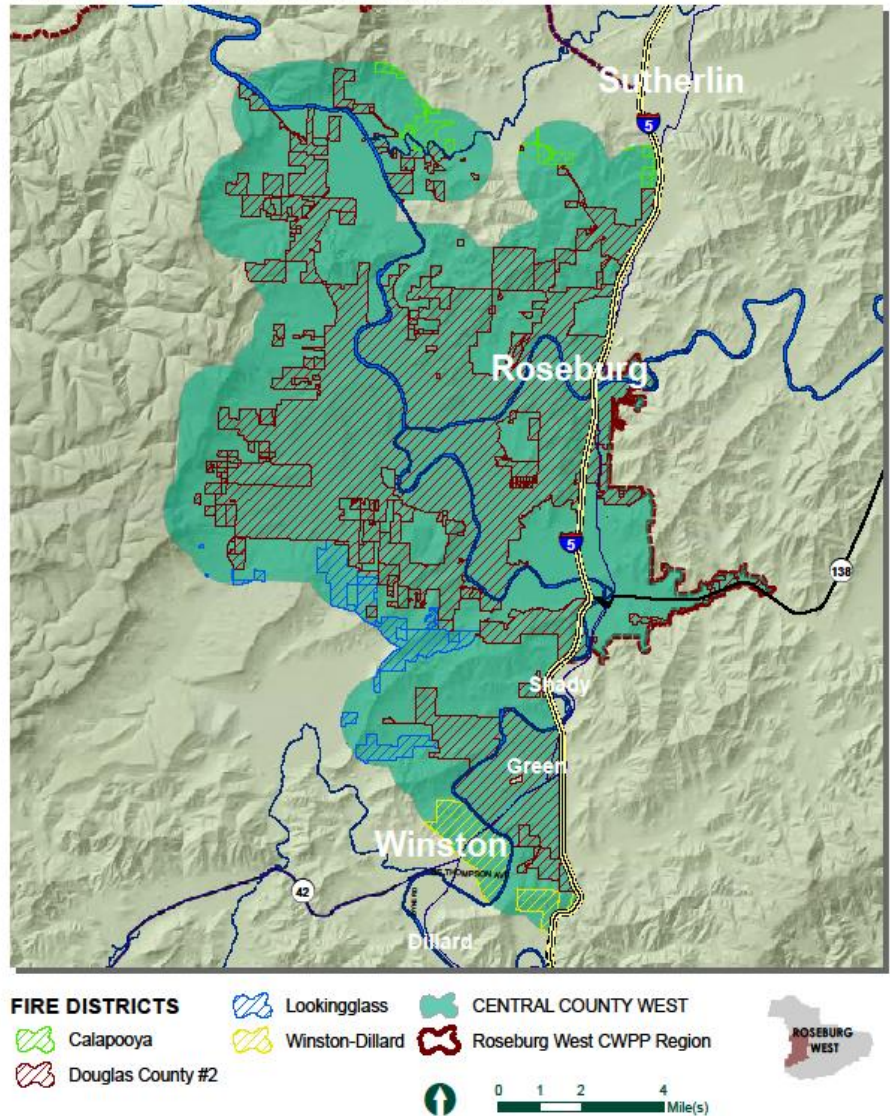


Figure 5.7

POPULATION

The population of the Central County West CWPP Area is approximately 40,000 people. The Green District UUA contains a large amount of the Central County West CWPP Area’s population. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Calapooya and Lookingglass CWPP Areas.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 24,273 addressed structures located in the Central County West CWPP Area. Most addressed structures are residential, but also include commercial and industrial structures. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the addressed structure total contains portions of the Lookingglass and Calapooya CWPP Areas.

The Central County West CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) throughout and northeast of the Melrose and Riverside rural communities. In addition, 5R, RR, and AW properties are located along Del Rio Road and Garden Valley Road north, including the Cleveland Rapids Road area. Clusters of RR and 5R zoned properties are located along Lookingglass Road, Colonial Road, and along Old Melrose Road heading west of Roseburg. These areas, along with Roseburg and the Green Urban Unincorporated area with zoning designations of R1 and R2 (Single & Multiple Family Residential), contain most 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), FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland), and FF (Farm Forest). The industrial zoning of M3 (Heavy Industrial) is located near Exit 129 and in the Green UUA, with M2 zoning (Medium Industrial) also in the Green District. Commercial zoning designations of CRE (Rural Commercial) are in the Melrose Rural Community. Additional commercial zones of C1 (Limited Commercial), C2 (Community Commercial), and C3 (General Commercial) properties are in the Green UUA. Roseburg city limits fall within the CWPP area, though 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.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure unique to the Central County West CWPP Area includes:

- Fire, ambulance, and police stations and equipment
- Schools and community centers
- 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
- Gas and fuel pipelines
- Main highways for transit (Interstate 5, State Highways 42 and 138, Old Highway 99, and any local road deemed critical as an economic route in or out of communities)
- Cell Towers
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

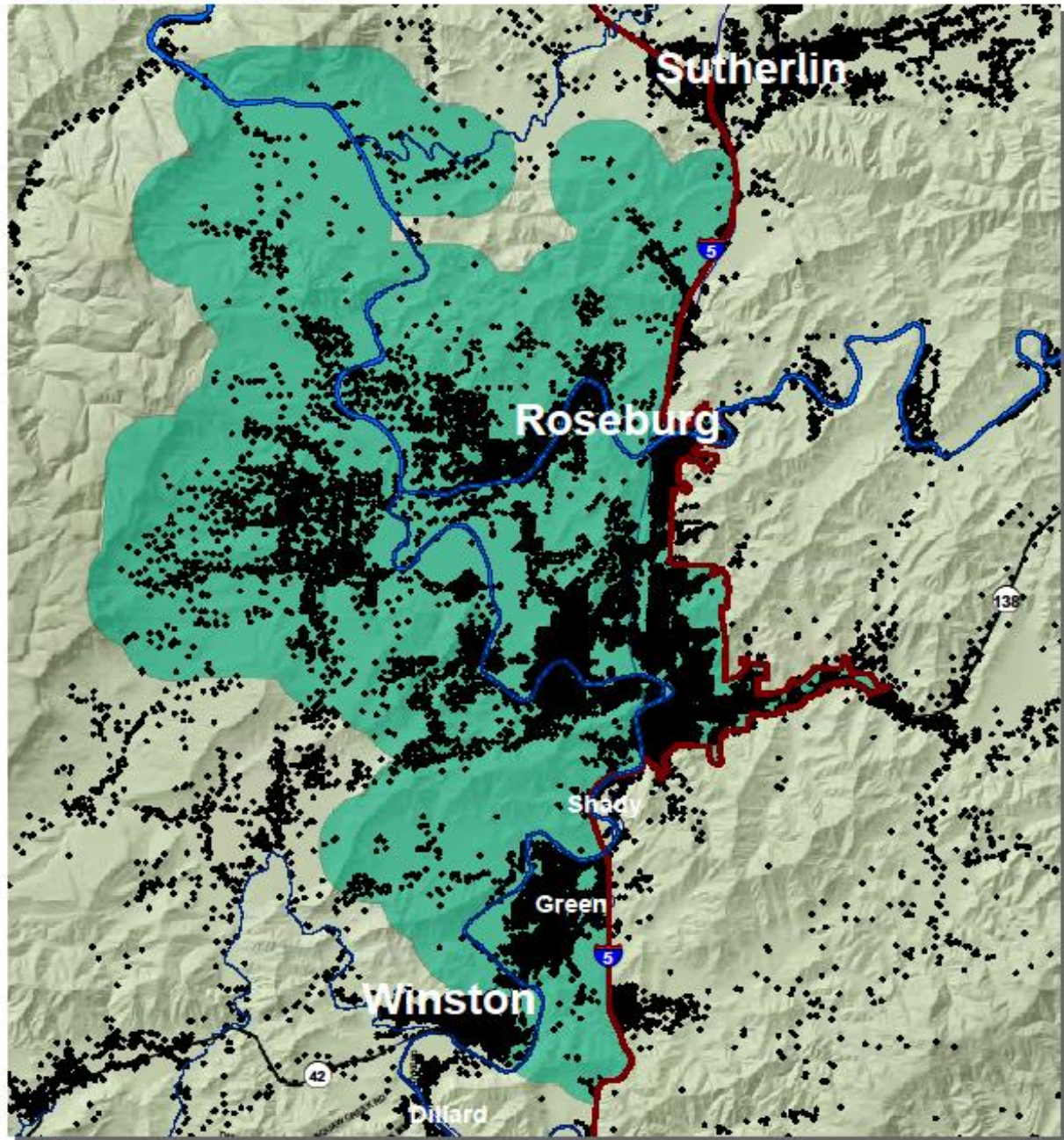
TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 5 is the primary transportation route to and from the Central County West CWPP Area. Exit 120 connects to Highway 42, the Green UUA, Winston, and the Lookingglass CWPP area. From Green, Happy Valley Road extends west to Lookingglass Road. Lookingglass Road connects to Roseburg after looping through the Calapooya CWPP Area and to the Melrose rural community 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 north on the west side of the Umpqua River on Cleveland Hill Road. Garden Valley Road extends the CWPP area north through the Riversdale Rural Community, intersecting with Del Rio Road. Del Rio Road heads eastward to I-5 Exit 129 and to Wilbur Road, which connects to Wilbur, located east 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.

Figure 5.8

HOUSE POINTS CENTRAL COUNTY WEST AREA



-  Roseburg West CWPP Region
-  House Points
-  CENTRAL COUNTY WEST



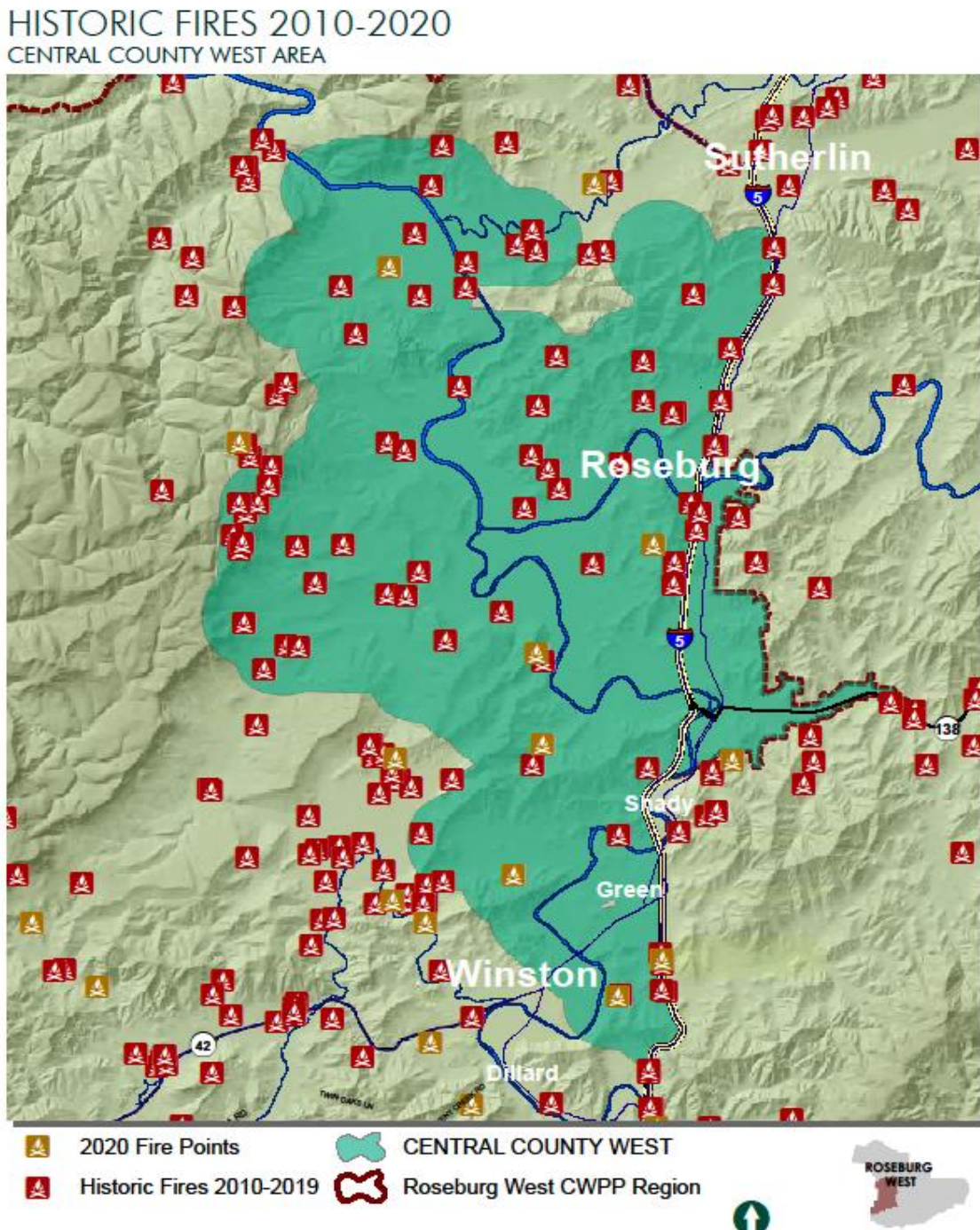
EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community will employ Melrose Road, Del Rio Road, Garden Valley Road, Lookingglass Road, Happy Valley Road, Colonial Road, Fort Mc Kay Road, Tye Road, Oak Hill Road, and Wilbur Road (which feed towards the interstate and out of the CWPP area) as the main evacuation routes. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

This map shows wildfire history from 2010 through 2020 for the Central County West CWPP Area.

Figure 5.9



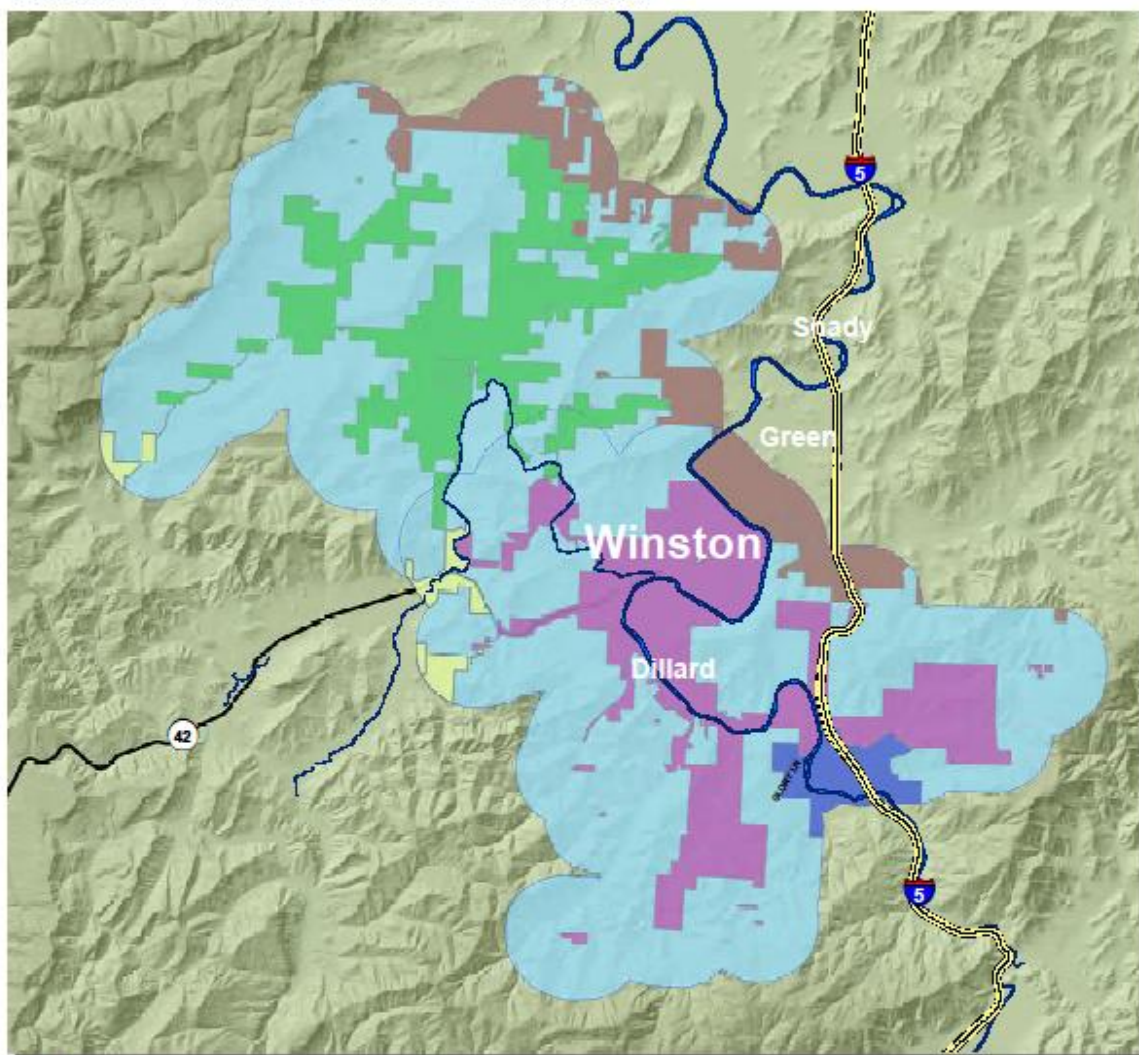
LOOKINGGLASS, WINSTON, DILLARD COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Lookingglass Rural Fire District and the Winston/Dillard Fire District serve the Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard CWPP Area. DFPA serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Wildland fire protection is provided by Douglas and Coos Forest Protective Associations, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.

Figure 5.10

LOOKINGGLASS, WINSTON, DILLARD CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard |  Myrtle Creek |
| FIRE DISTRICTS |  Tenmile |
|  Douglas County #2 |  Winston-Dillard |
|  Lookingglass | |



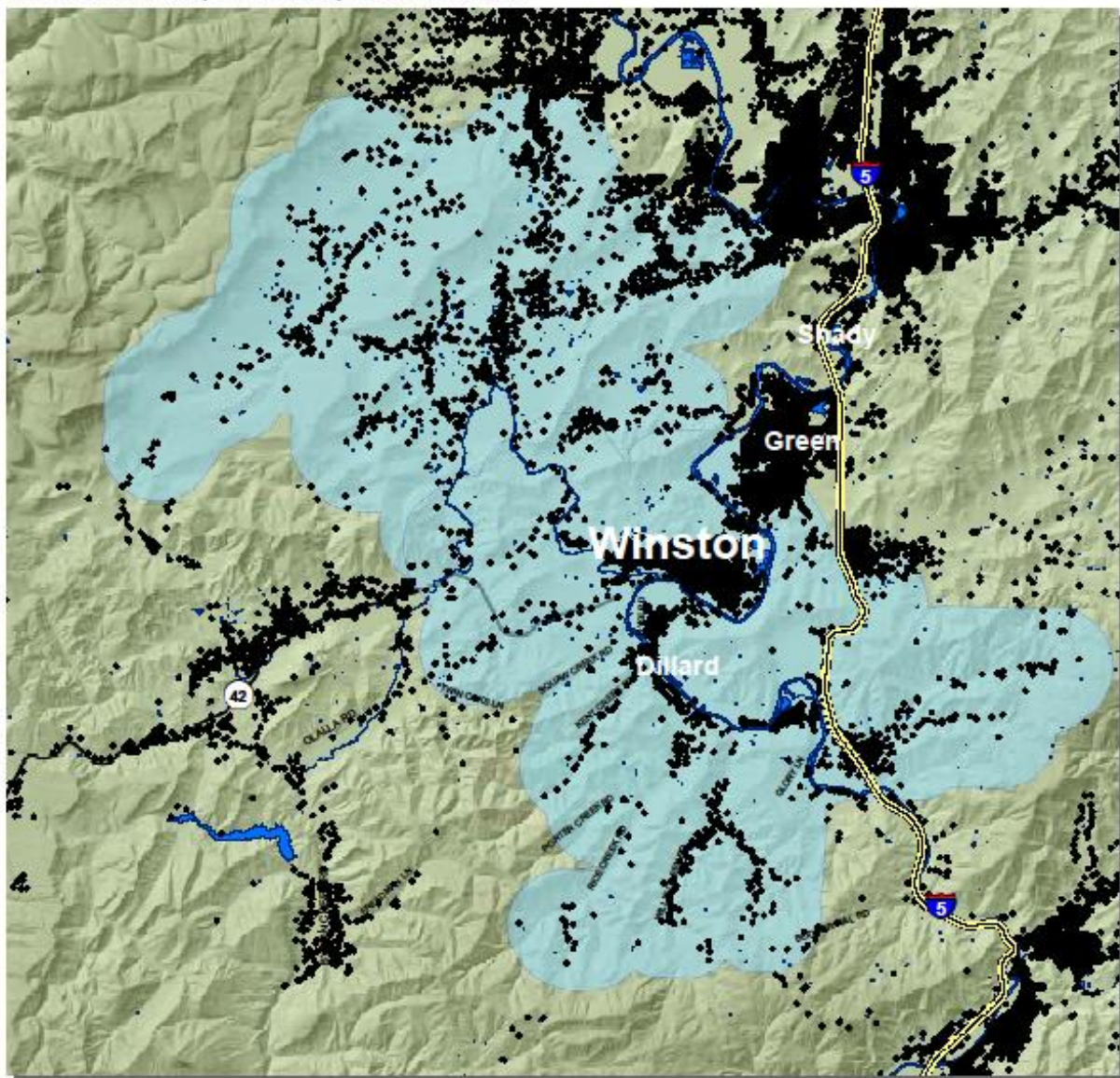
COMMUNITY PROFILE


LOCATION

The Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard CWPP Area is located west of Interstate 5, Exit 113 in the south. The CWPP area extends east of I-5 along Clarks Branch and Roberts Creek Roads. From the city of Winston, the CWPP area extends northwest past the Lookingglass Rural Community along Flournoy Valley and Coos Bay Wagon Roads. There it connects to the Camas Valley/Tenmile CWPP Area. The CWPP area overlaps with 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 CWPP area contains the Winston/Dillard and Lookingglass Rural Fire Districts, buffered by one mile.

Figure 5.11

HOUSE POINTS
LOOKINGGLASS, WINSTON, DILLARD AREA



- House Points
-  Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard



POPULATION

The approximate population of the Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard CWPP Area is 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 rural communities of Lookingglass and Clarks Branch and the UAs of Dillard and parts of Green are included in the CWPP area.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 6,412 addressed structures in the Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard CWPP Area. While most of these are residential, there are many commercial structures also located in this CWPP Area.

The Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) are in or near the Rural Community boundaries of Lookingglass, Clarks Branch, and Dillard. RS (Suburban Residential) zoned properties are in the Green District. Some rural residential properties are located along major evacuation routes such as Lookingglass Road and Roberts Mountain Road; these residential areas contain most addressed structures in the CWPP area found outside the Winston city limits. Surrounding the residential and AW properties, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource) on the hillsides and outside of the agriculturally zoned areas. The majority of the CWPP area is zoned FG (Farm Grazing), FF (Farm Forest), and FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) throughout the CWPP, and CRC zoning (Rural Community Commercial) in the Lookingglass and Clarks Branch Rural Communities.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure unique to the Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard CWPP Area includes:

- Gas/fiber optic lines
- All bridges

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 42 is the principal transportation route to and from the Lookingglass/Winston/Dillard CWPP Area, which connects the community to Interstate 5 east of the CWPP area at Exit 119 in Green. Lookingglass Road connects the CWPP area to Roseburg to the north and connects to Highway 42 west of Winston. Fournoy 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.

EVACUATION ROUTES

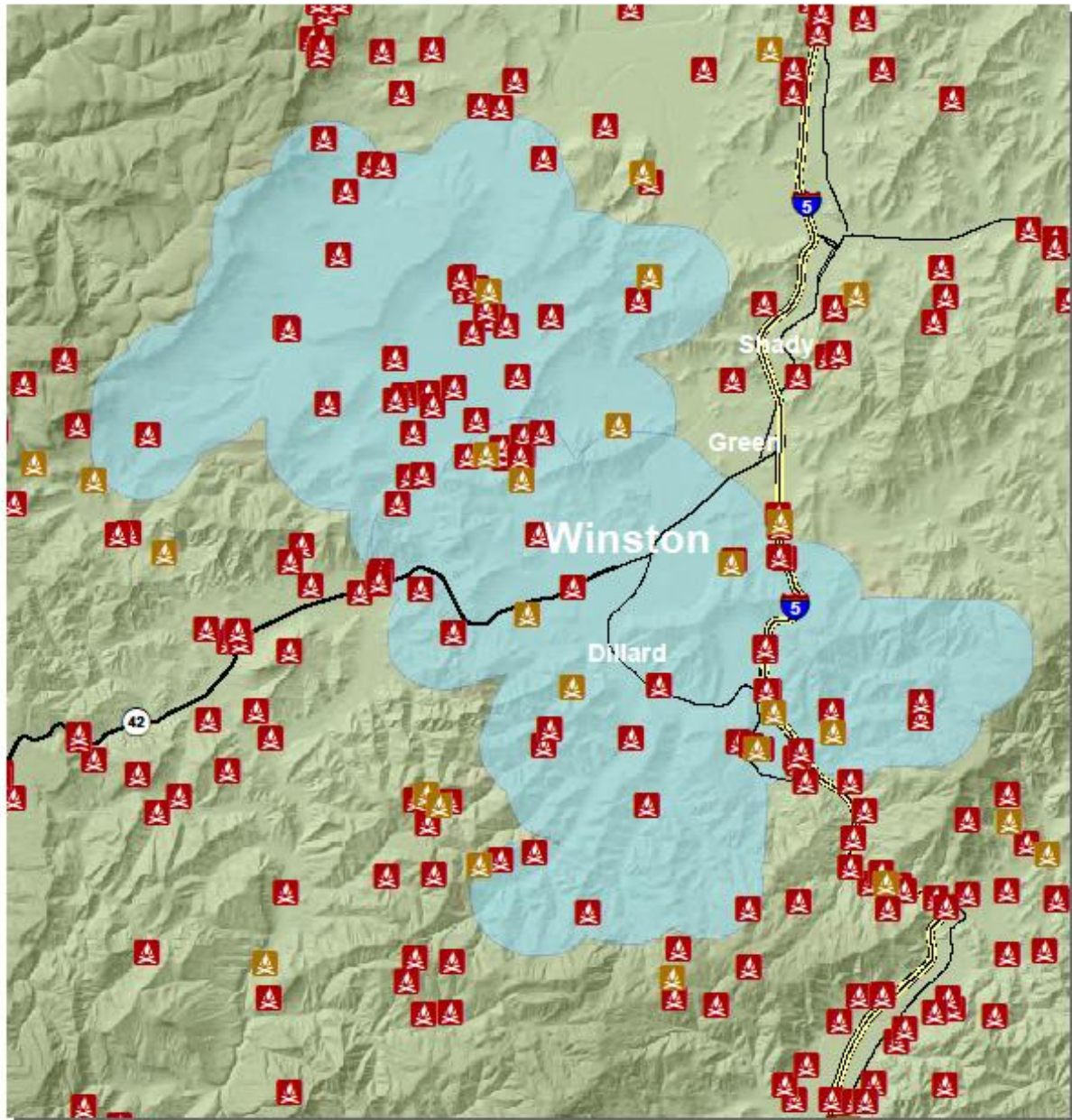
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of State Highway 42, Lookingglass, Roberts Creek, Coos Bay Wagon, Clarks Branch, Willis Creek, and Fournoy Valley Roads. Secondary evacuation routes from homes would provide access to the primary evacuation routes.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows fire history from 2010 through 2020 for the Central County West CWPP Area.

Figure 5.12

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020 LOOKINGGLASS, WINSTON, DILLARD AREA



-  2020 Fire Points
-  Historic Fires 2010-2019
-  Lookingglass, Winston, Dillard



UPPER OLALLA

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Tenmile Rural Fire District services the Upper Olalla CWPP Area. Wildland fire protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Figure

5.13

LOCATION

The Upper Olalla CWPP Area is located on Olalla Road, Benedict Road, Ben Irving Road, and Ireland Road, approximately 3 miles south of Tenmile.

POPULATION

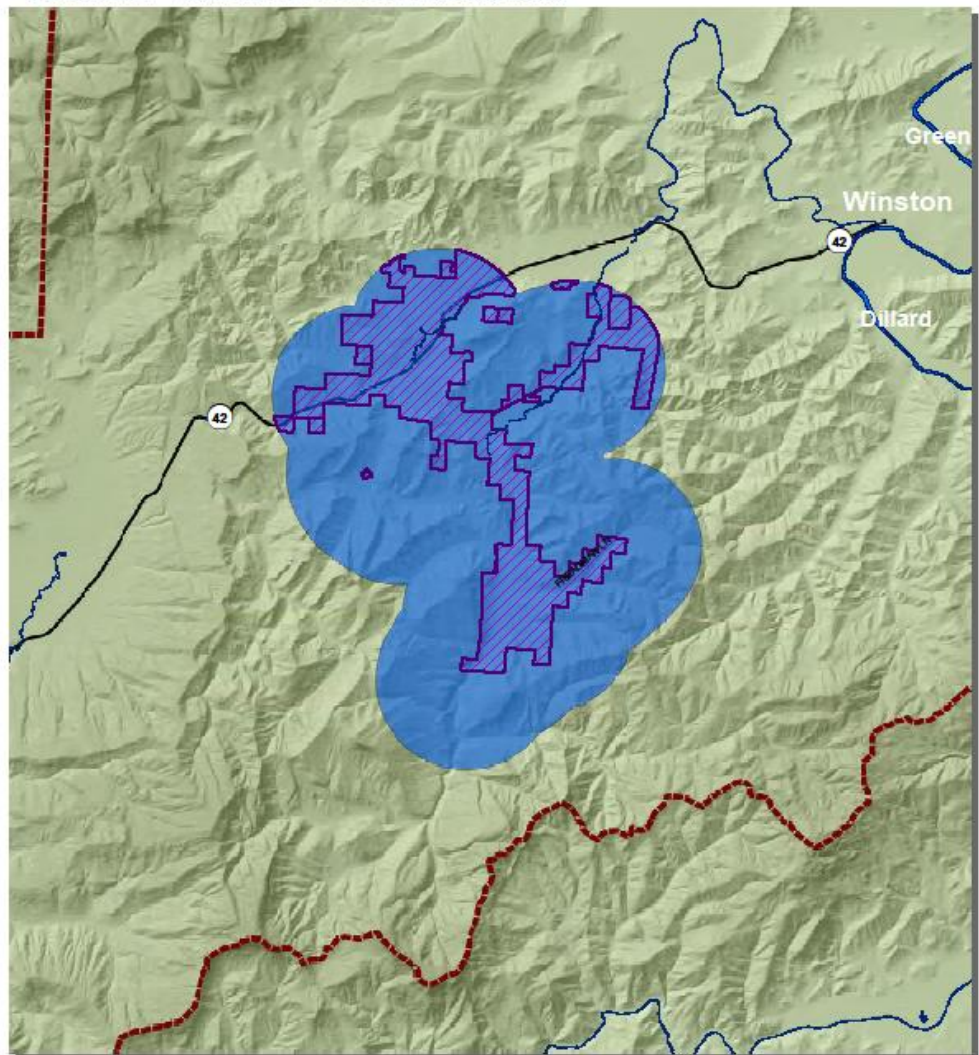
The approximate population of Upper Olalla is 1,100 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 560 addressed structures within the Upper Olalla area. This count includes structures on Ireland and Benedict Road, and to the north and south on Olalla Road towards Byron Creek Estates, the most populous area in Upper Olalla. The majority of these are residential.

Upper Olalla has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) along the lower parts of Olalla Road at Byron Creek Estates, continuing up Olalla Road to the intersection of Ireland Road, and at the intersection of Benedict Road and Highway 42. Properties adjacent to the three roadways are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). The Ben Irving Reservoir is zoned WI (Water Impoundment).

UPPER OLALLA CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure unique to the Upper Olalla CWPP Area includes:

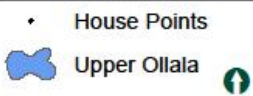
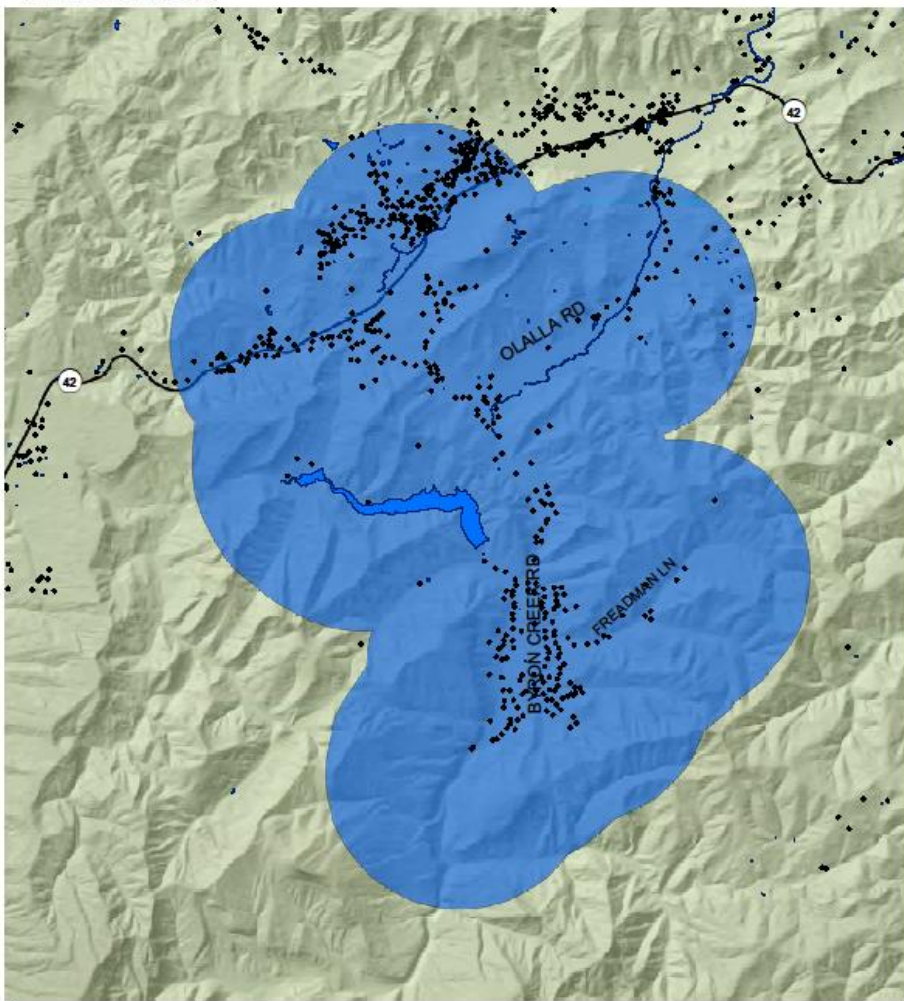
- Critical bridge locations on Olalla Road (3) which would carry the mass of evacuees in a wildfire event.
- Fire station located near Byron Creek Estates
- Areas along evacuation routes that could be used as effective “safe zones” on evacuation routes in the event of wildfire.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 42 West is the main route to and from Upper Olalla. Travelling east on Hwy 42 leads to Winston, Ireland, and Benedict Roads, as well as Olalla Road, which intersects Highway 42 closer to Winston.

Figure 5.14

HOUSE POINTS
UPPER OLALLA AREA



EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the main evacuation routes are Olalla Road north either towards Winston, or to Ireland Road towards Tenmile. Evacuees near Ben Irving Road would evacuate north on Ben Irving Road and towards Ireland Road.

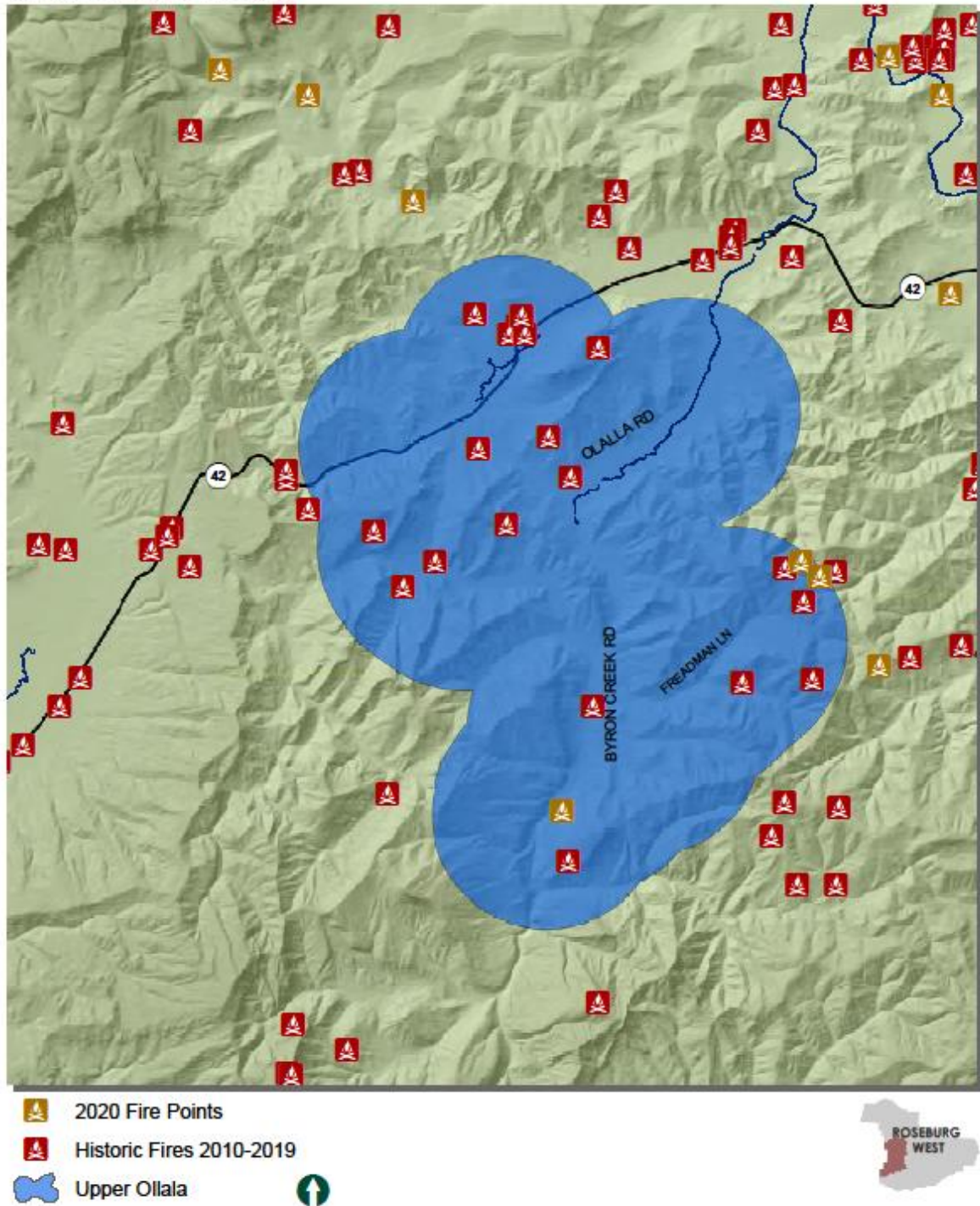
Many residents live within the WUI in this area and will utilize forest and logging roads to evacuate if wildfire blocks their driveway. When combined with limited mobile phone reception in the area, responders need to be aware of residents potentially walking to safety or being stranded in their vehicle.

Many residents in this area also own livestock that they may attempt to evacuate. Additional resources should be available to help evacuate livestock in this area.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map displays historical wildfire events in the Upper Olalla CWPP area from 2010 to 2020. Figure 5.15

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020
UPPER OLLALA CWPP AREA



WILLIS CREEK

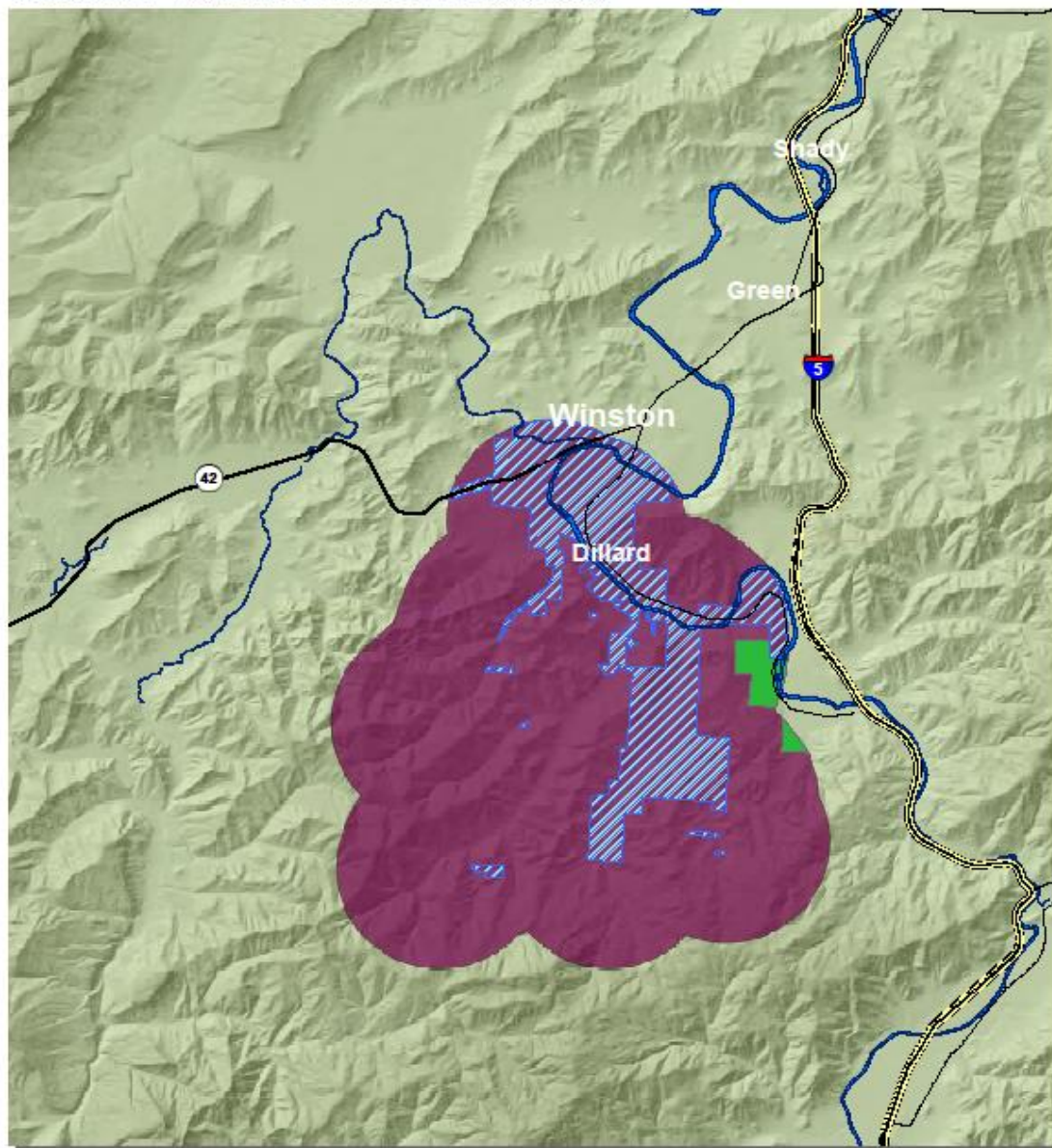
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS




The Winston/Dillard Rural Fire District services the Willis Creek CWPP area. Wildland fire protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Oregon Department of Forestry.

Figure 5.16

WILLIS CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



FIRE DISTRICTS

-  Myrtle Creek
-  Winston-Dillard
-  Willis Creek



COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

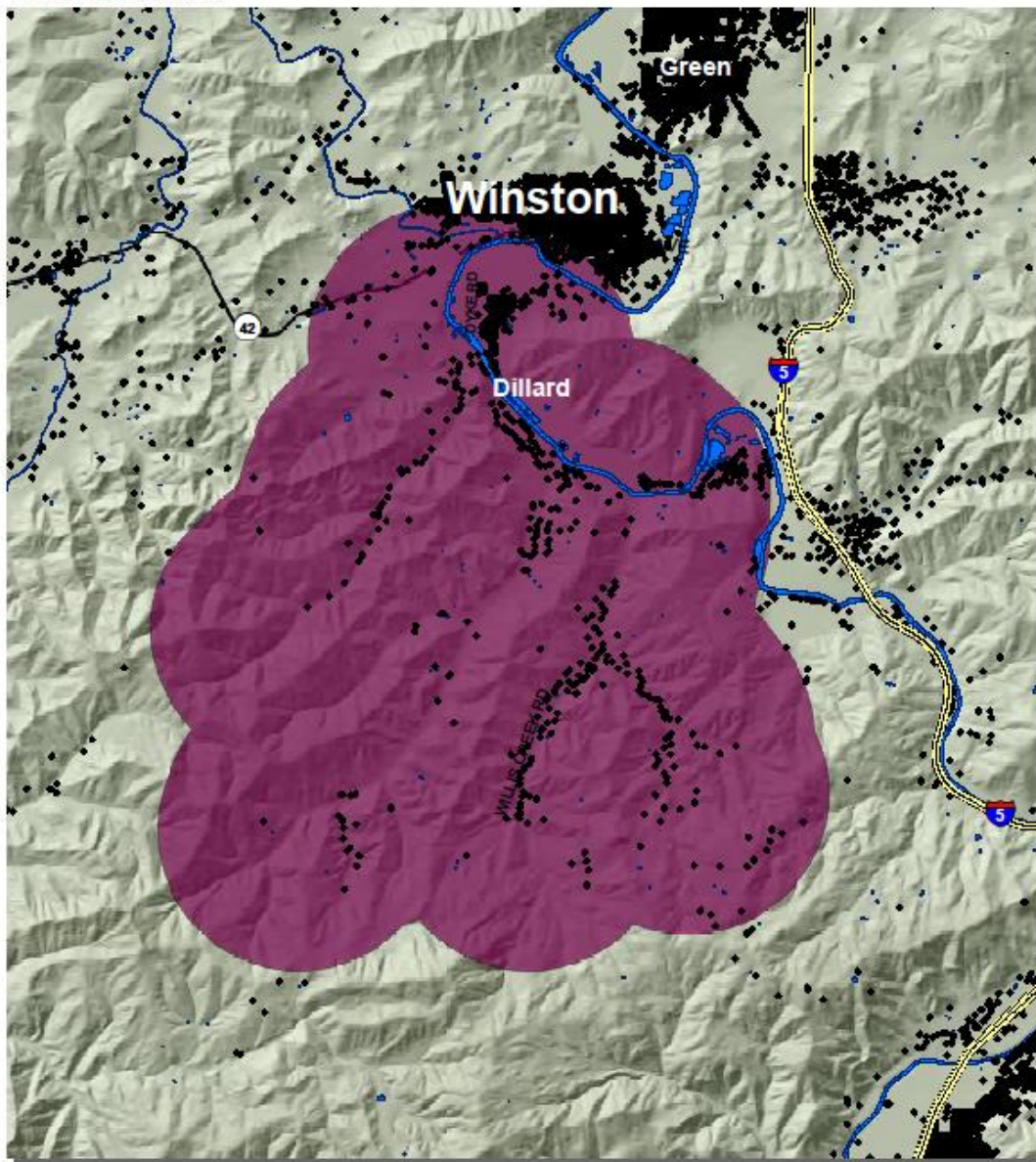
Willis Creek is a rural community located on Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road, and Kent Creek Road, approximately one mile south of Dillard on Old Highway 99 South and three miles west of Interstate 5 at Exit 113.

POPULATION

The population of Willis Creek, which includes portions of the population along Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road, and Kent Creek Road, is approximately 2,000 people.

Figure 5.17

HOUSE POINTS WILLIS CREEK AREA



- House Points
- Willis Creek



HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 993 addressed structures within the Willis Creek area that are residential.

The area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) on the northwest side of Kent Creek Road and 5R (Rural Residential 5) along the lower parts of Willis Creek Road, continuing up Willis Creek and Rice Creek Roads. Properties adjacent to the three roadways are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

Many of these rural homes have a singular driveway with limited accessibility. In the event of wildfire, the probability of residents evacuating on forest or logging roads is high.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure in Willis Creek includes the:

- bridge located between Rice Creek Road and Upper Willis Creek Road that would carry the mass of evacuees in a wildfire event.
- Water towers located on Willis Creek Road and Rice Creek Road
- Pump facilities are located off Willis Creek Road on a private property.
- Areas along evacuation routes that could be used as effective “safe zones” on evacuation routes in the event of wildfire.

TRANSPORTATION

Old Highway 99 South and Highway 42 are the main roads travelers take from Winston and Dillard to head west towards the coast or east towards Interstate 5. One mile north of Willis Creek, travelers can take Willis Creek Road from Brockway to get to I- 5 at Exit 113.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of Willis Creek Road, Rice Creek Road, and Kent Creek Road towards the river, then either across the river towards Dillard or north on Willis Creek Road towards Brockway.

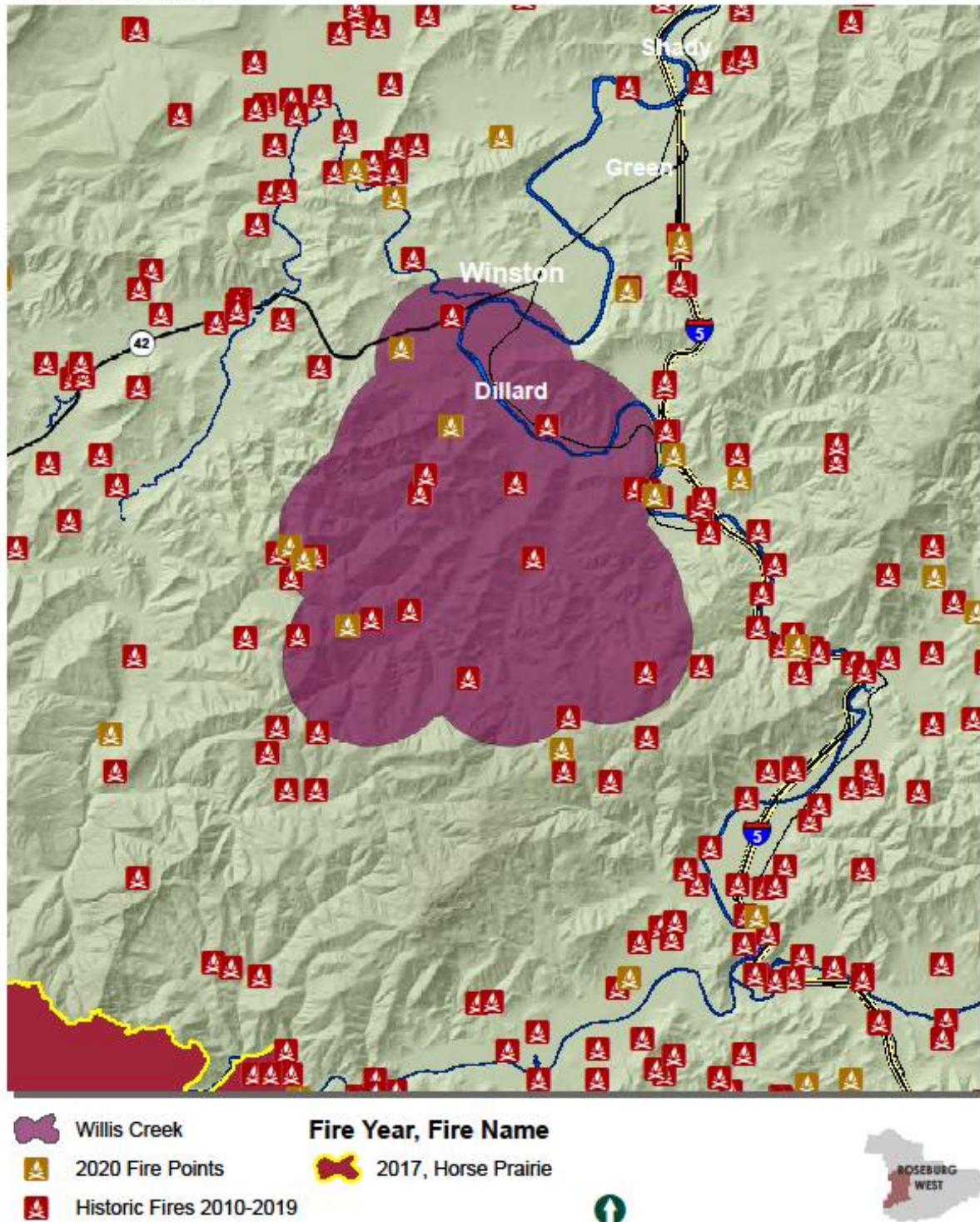
As previously stated, the area is highly rural. Many residents will likely evacuate on forest and logging roads, heading towards secondary and primary roads.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The fire history map displays historic wildfire events that took place in the Willis Creek CWPP Area between 2010 and 2020.

Figure 5.18

HISTORIC FIRES 2010-2020 WILLIS CREEK AREA





CHAPTER 6

SOUTH COUNTY REGION

**DOUGLAS COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

Updated 2023

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SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

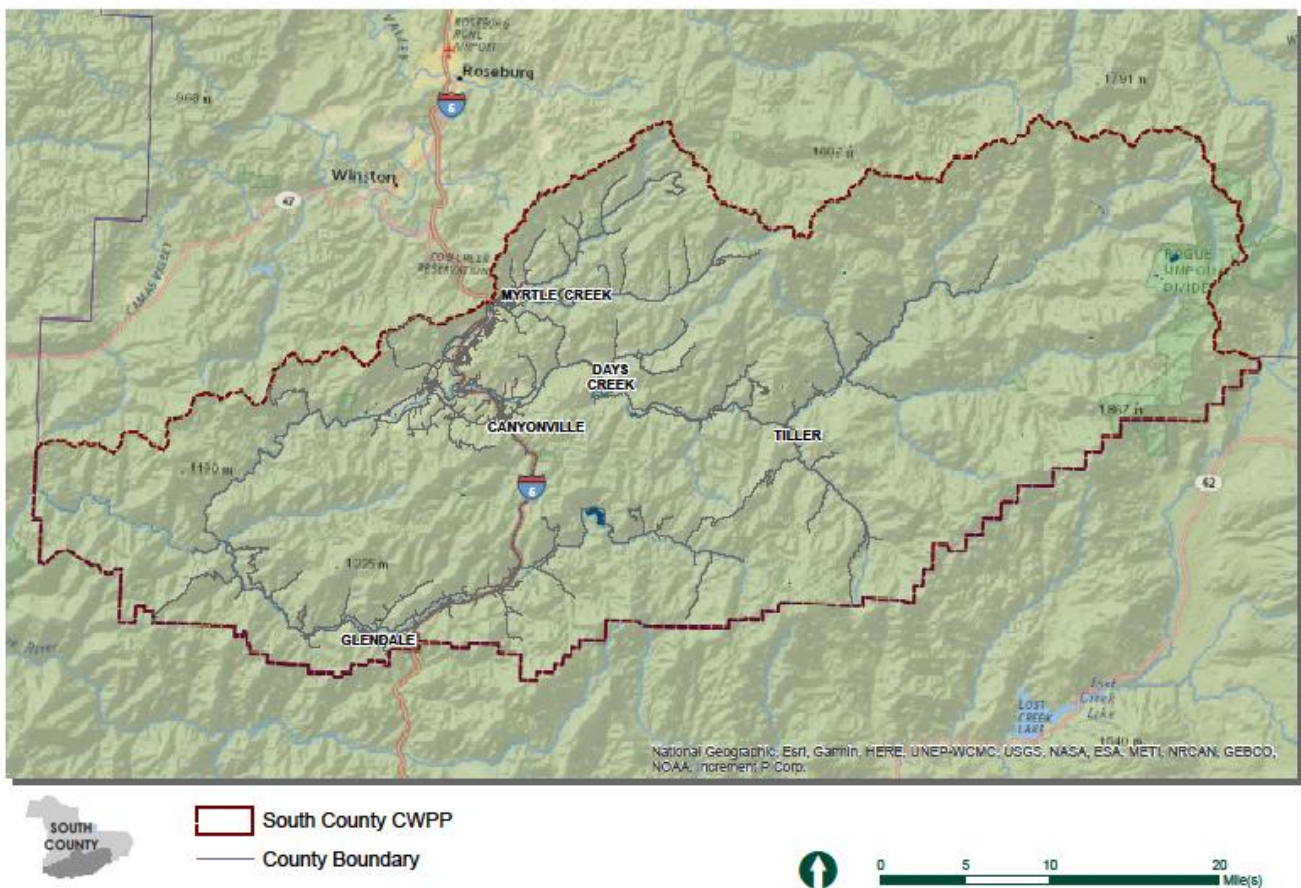
REGIONAL PROFILE

LOCATION

The South County CWPP Region stretches east and west of Interstate 5, from just north of Myrtle Creek to the county’s east, west, and southern border. The Region includes the incorporated cities of Glendale, Canyonville, Riddle, and Myrtle Creek. The CWPP Region also contains nine Rural Fire Protection Districts. The boundary follows HUC 6 boundaries.

Figure 6.1

SOUTH COUNTY REGION
CWPP AREA MAP



POPULATION

The South County CWPP Region has a population of 22,500 people that are dispersed throughout urban and rural areas.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 9,200 addressed structures within the CWPP Region. These structures are primarily residential but also include commercial and industrial structures.

The Region includes county zoning designations RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland), FF (Farm Forest), PR (Public Reserve), and CRC (Rural Community Commercial).

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure located in the South County CWPP Region includes:

- Galesville Reservoir
- I-5 passes south of Canyonville.
- Lumber mills
- Myrtle Creek airport
- South Umpqua Valley Industrial Park
- Milo School Bridge over South Umpqua River to residences and to the Milo School
- Cell Towers
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

TRANSPORTATION

The primary transportation facilities serving the South County CWPP Region include Interstate-5 (I-5) Exits 80, 82, 83, 86, 88, 95, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 106 and 108. Other primary roads in the area include the Tiller Trail Highway which heads east from I-5 Exit 98, Canyonville /Riddle Road which carries traffic west from I-5 at Exit 103, Old Highway 99 North at I-5 Exit 112 which provides transit to and from Winston/ Dillard, and North Myrtle and South Myrtle Roads which connect to the Myrtle Creek areas and Exit 108 of I-5 from the east.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, residents will utilize feeder roads and head toward secondary and primary routes. Many residents will utilize forest or timber roads that are frequent in the South County CWPP Region as their initial evacuation route. Depending on the fire location, evacuees will access the various primary and secondary roads toward neighboring counties or toward I-5 north and south. Due to the number of evacuation routes, they are not listed by name in this plan.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Thirteen rural fire protection districts, State and Federal agencies, and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, are responsible for fire protection in the South County CWPP Region. See Table 6.1 for a detailed list of these agencies and the CWPP areas for which they are responsible.

TABLE 6.1 SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION - FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

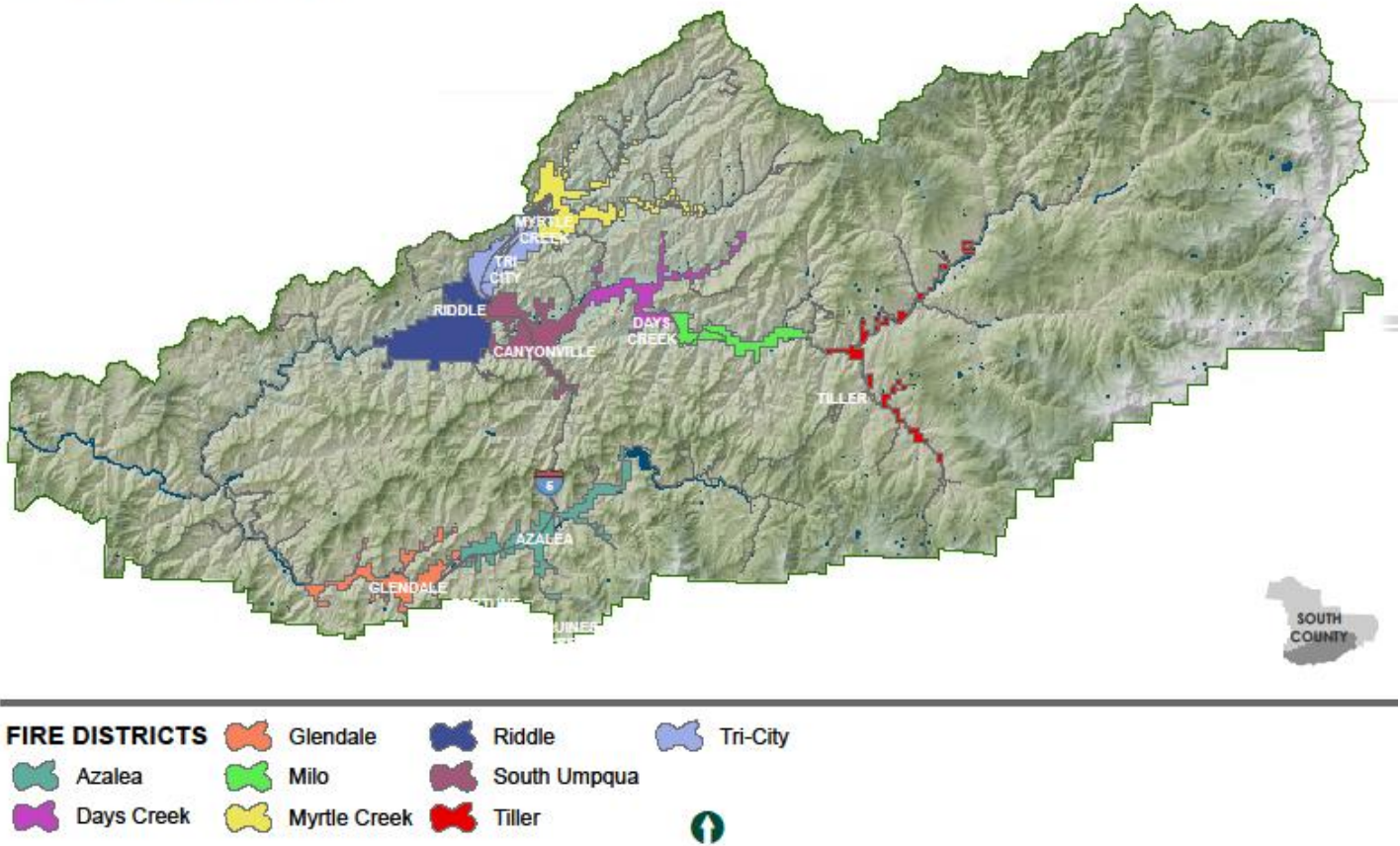
	COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREAS									
	BOULDER CREEK	CANYONVILLE SOUTH UMPQUA	COW CREEK	DAYS CREEK	FORTUNE BRANCH	JACKSON CREEK	MILO	MYRTLE CREEK/ TRICITY	RIDDLE	TILLER
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS										
AZALEA RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT			X		X					
CANYONVILLE SOUTH UMPQUA FIRE DISTRICT		X								
COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA TRIBE OF INDIANS										
DAYS CREEK RURAL FIRE DISTRICT				X						
DOUGLAS FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (DFPA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GLENDALE RURAL FIRE DISTRICT			X							
MILO VOLUNTEER FIRE DISTRICT							X			
MYRTLE CREEK FIRE DEPARTMENT								X		
RIDDLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT/ RIDDLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT									X	

CHAPTER 6: SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

TILLER RFPD						X				X
TRI CITY RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT								X		
USFS - TILLER RANGER DISTRICT	X					X				X

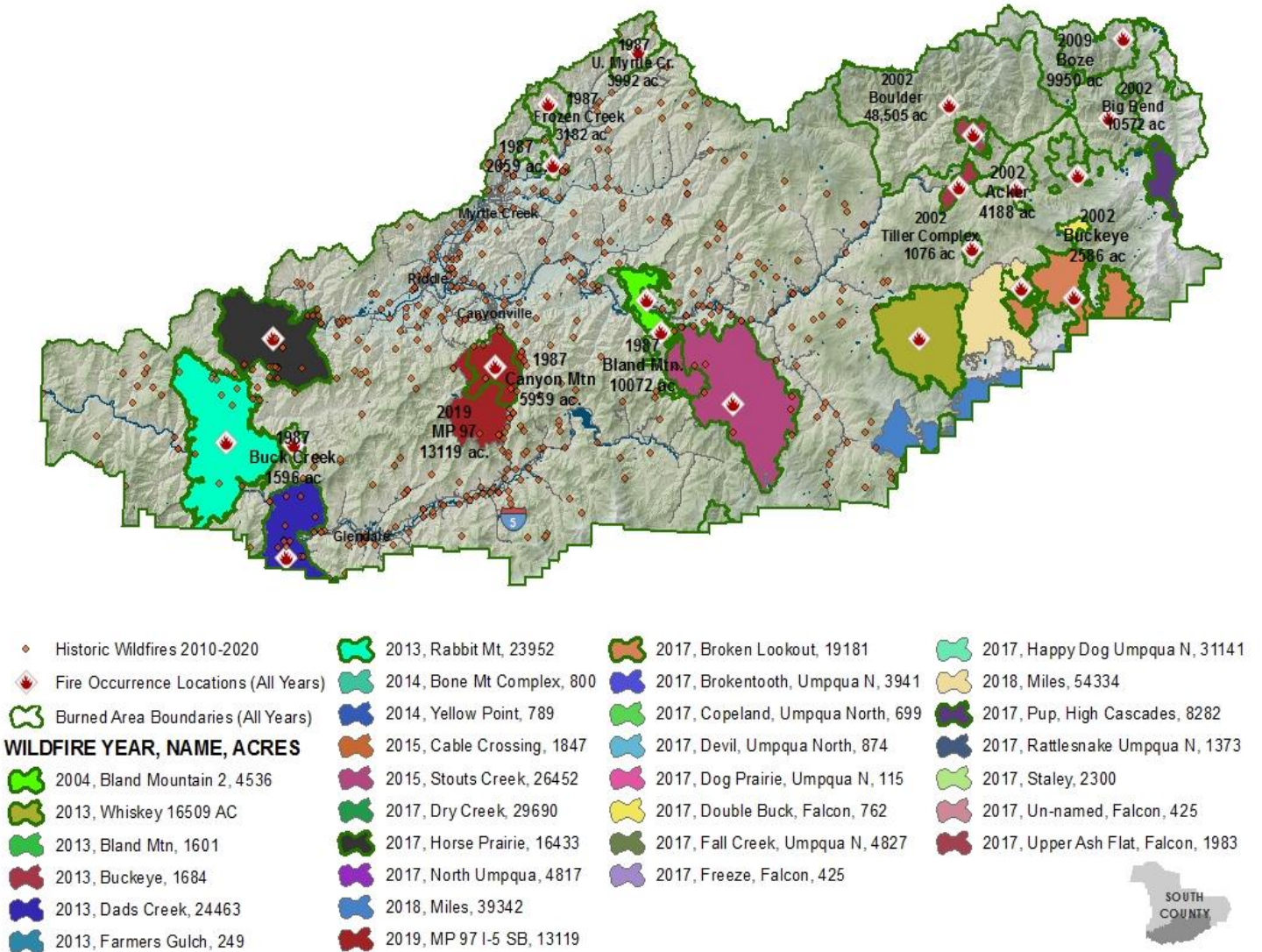
FIRE DISTRICT MAP
SOUTH COUNTY REGION

Figure 6.2



SOUTH COUNTY HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

Figure 6.3



BOULDER CREEK COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

There is no rural fire district serving Boulder Creek. The Tiller Ranger District within the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Boulder Creek area on USFS managed lands. Wildfire Protection of private lands within the Boulder Creek CWPP Area is facilitated by DFPA.

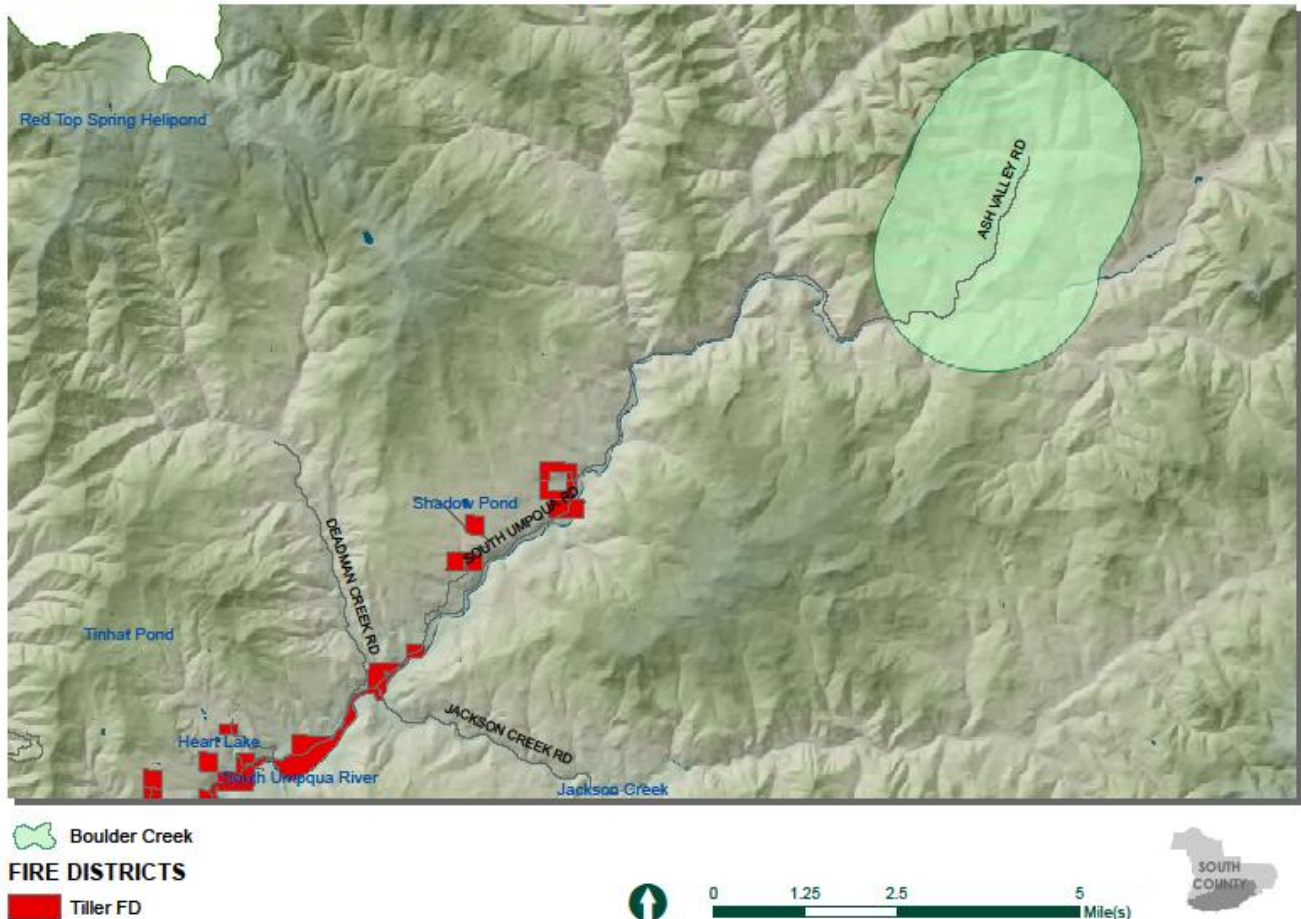
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Boulder Creek CWPP Area is located 42 miles east of Interstate 5 Exit 98 in Canyonville on a Forest Service-maintained Road extension of South Umpqua Road. The CWPP area contains the Wildland Urban Interface of Boulder Creek as determined by the USFS, following guidelines of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.

Figure 6.4

BOULDER CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of the Boulder Creek CWPP Area, including residents living down South Umpqua Road, is approximately 25 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 15 addressed structures within the Boulder Creek CWPP Area.

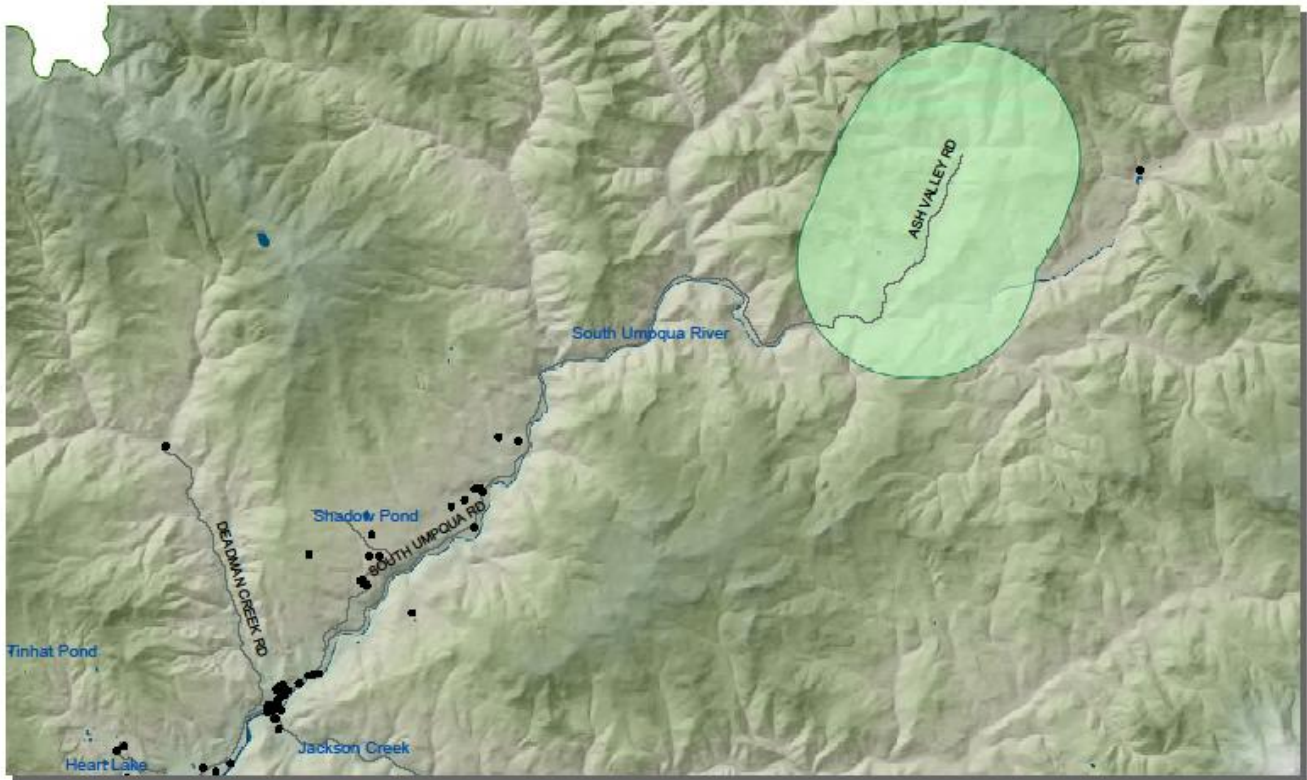
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure located in the Boulder Creek CWPP Area includes:

- Evacuation routes in and out of CWPP area
- Bridges

Figure 6.5

HOUSE POINTS
BOULDER CREEK AREA



▪ HousePoints

 Boulder Creek

 0 1 2 4 Mile(s)

 SOUTH COUNTY

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the Boulder Creek CWPP Area is accommodated by the Forest Service extension of South Umpqua Road located Northwest of the communities of Tiller and Jackson Creek, which connects the CWPP area to I-5 in Canyonville.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, residents would utilize the main evacuation route of South Umpqua Road, southwest towards Tiller, and on toward Canyonville. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading to the primary evacuation route. Recreationists visiting the area during wildfire season will potentially contribute to increased vehicular congestion during an evacuation event.

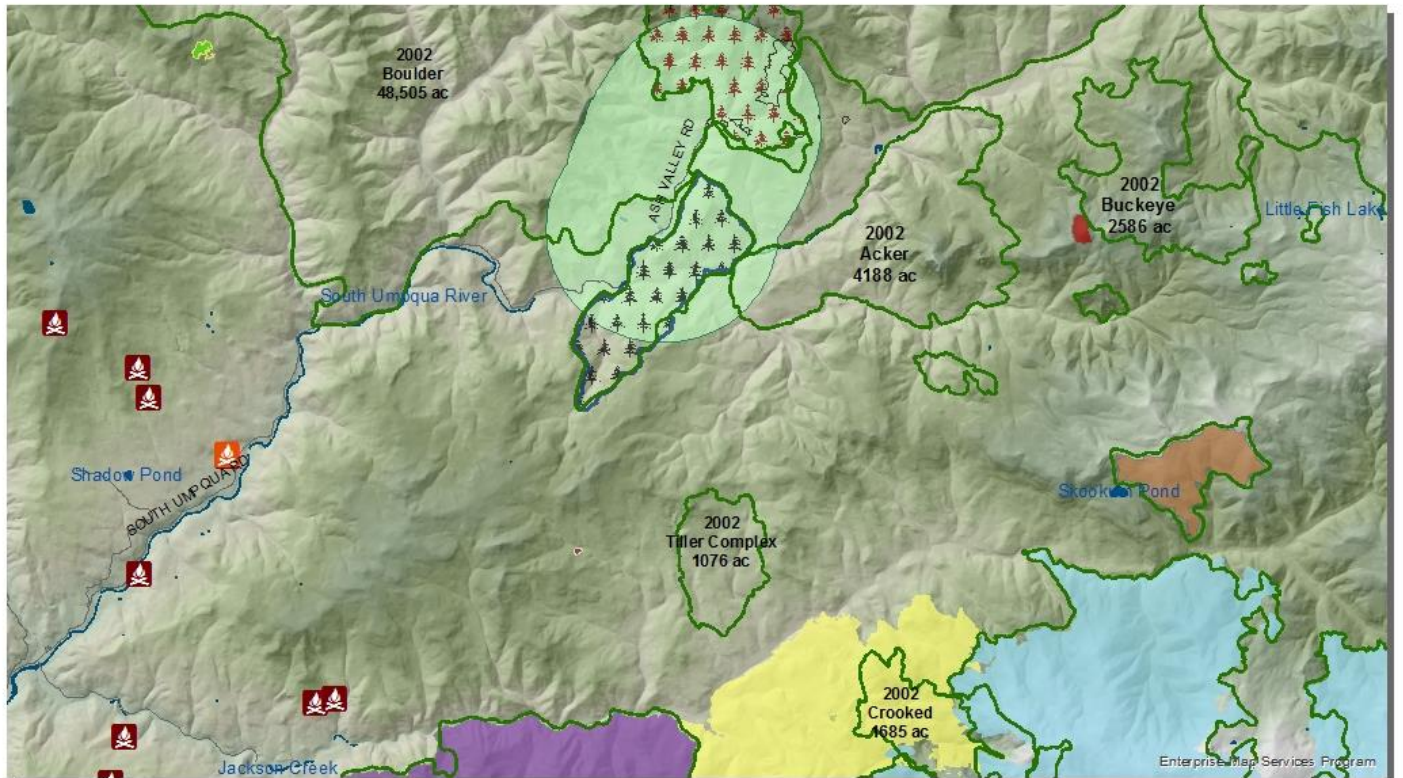
WILDFIRE HISTORY

Figure 6.6 shows historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Boulder Creek CWPP Area.

Figure 6.6

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

BOULDER CREEK AREA



Boulder Creek	Wildfire Date, Name, Acreage	2017, Broken Lookout- High Cascades Comp 19152 ac
HISTORIC FIRES (2010-2019)	2013, Whiskey Complex 16509 ac	2017, Double Buck- Falcon Complex 762 ac
2020 Fire Points	2013, Buckeye - Whiskey Complex 17855 ac	2017, Freeze- Falcon Complex 425 ac
Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)	2013, Smith Ridge- Whiskey Complex	2017, Upper Ash Flat- Falcon Complex 19500 ac
	2017, Buckskin- Falcon Complex	2018, Miles 54334 ac

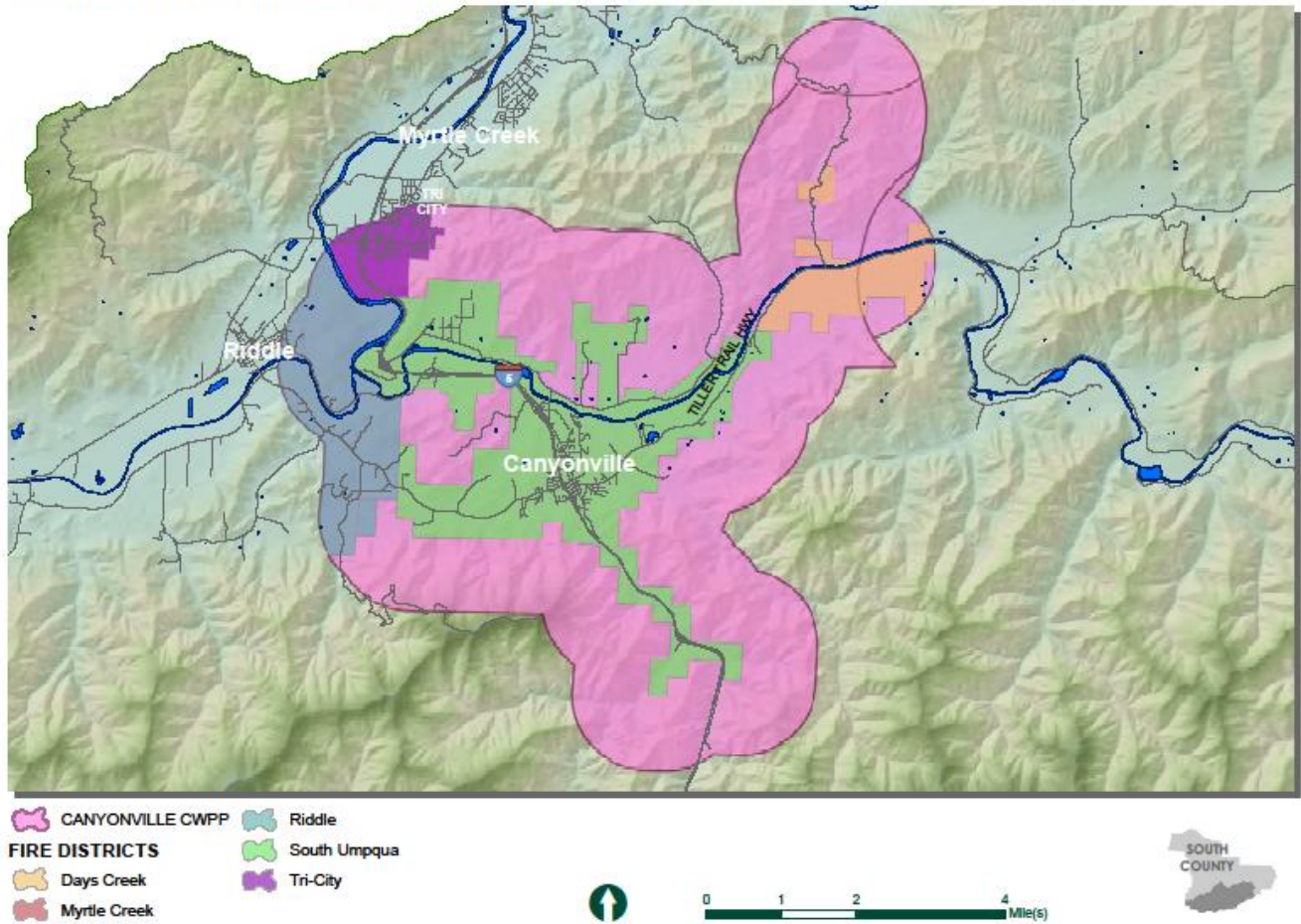
CANYONVILLE/SOUTH UMPQUA COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Canyonville South Umpqua Rural Fire District serves the Canyonville CWPP Area. Wildland fire protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association (DFPA), supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Oregon Department of Forestry.

Figure 6.7

CANYONVILLE CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY AREA WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP Area is located along and south of Interstate 5 at Exit 103 Beyond Exit 98, the CWPP area extends northwest on Riddle By-Pass Road, where it interconnects with the Riddle CWPP Area boundary, and west along Canyonville/Riddle Road. To the south, the CWPP area extends along Interstate 5 buffering the Canyonville/South Umpqua Fire District boundary by one mile. To the northeast, the CWPP area follows the Tiller Trail Highway, while to the northwest it extends along I-5, interconnecting with the Myrtle Creek CWPP area and touching the southern portions of the Tri City UUA. The CWPP area contains the fire district boundary of the Canyonville/South Umpqua Rural Fire District.

POPULATION

The approximate population of the Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP Area is 5,200 people. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area's population, as well as the Riddle area's population.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 2,266 addressed structures within the Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP Area. Most of these structures are residential, but also include commercial and industrial structures. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, this addressed structure total contains portions of the Myrtle Creek and Riddle CWPP Areas.

The Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) along areas near Tiller Trail Highway, Canyonville/Riddle, and Gazley Roads. These areas, along with the city of Canyonville and a portion of the Tri City UUA with zoning designations of R1 and R2 (Single & Multiple Family Residential), contain the bulk 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), FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland), and FF (Farm Forest). Industrial zones ME (Rural Industrial) and M3 (Heavy Industrial) are located near the South Umpqua Industrial Park. Commercial zoning designations of CT (Tourist Commercial) and CRE (Rural Commercial) are located to the east of I-5 at Exit 103. Canyonville city limits fall within the CWPP area. City zoning information was not included in this analysis.

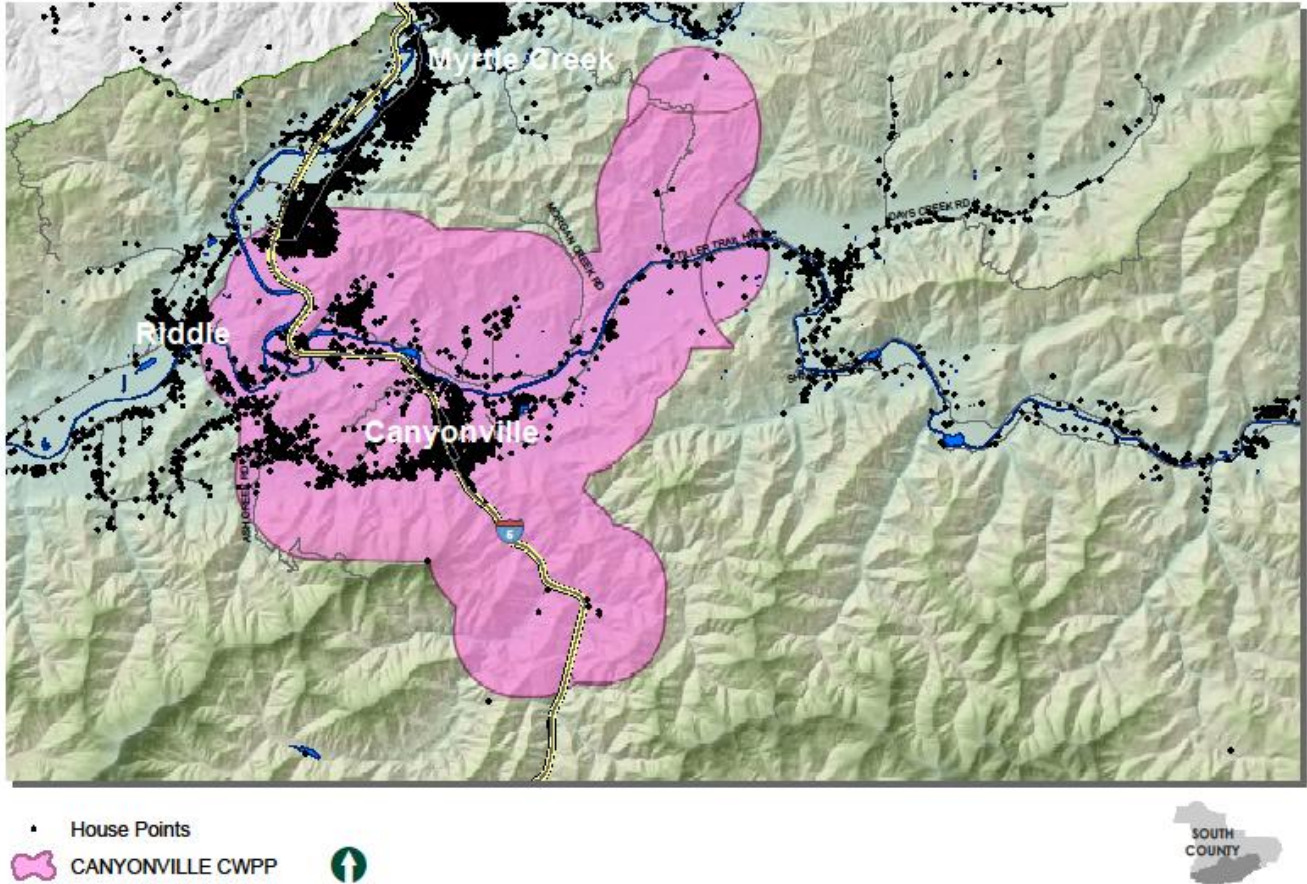
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure unique to the Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP Area includes:

- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- BLM fire watch towers
- I-5 passes south of Canyonville.
- Canyonville Municipal Water Supply
- Bridges
- Cell Towers
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

Figure 6.8

HOUSE POINTS
CANYONVILLE AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 5 is the primary transportation route serving the Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP Area. Traveling west from Exit 103 leads through the city of Riddle to Canyonville/Riddle Road, which enters the City of Canyonville at Exit 98. The CWPP area is connected to the Tri City UUA at Exit 103 to the east. Heading east from I-5 Exit 98, the CWPP area extends along Tiller Trail Highway. The CWPP area north at Exit 98 takes Gazley Road, which travels north following the west bank of the South Umpqua River and connects to I-5 at Exit 101. The CWPP area extends south along I-5, one mile past the fire district boundary.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of Riddle By-Pass Road, Canyonville/Riddle Road, Shoestring Road, and Glenbrook Loop Road, all which feed to I-5. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

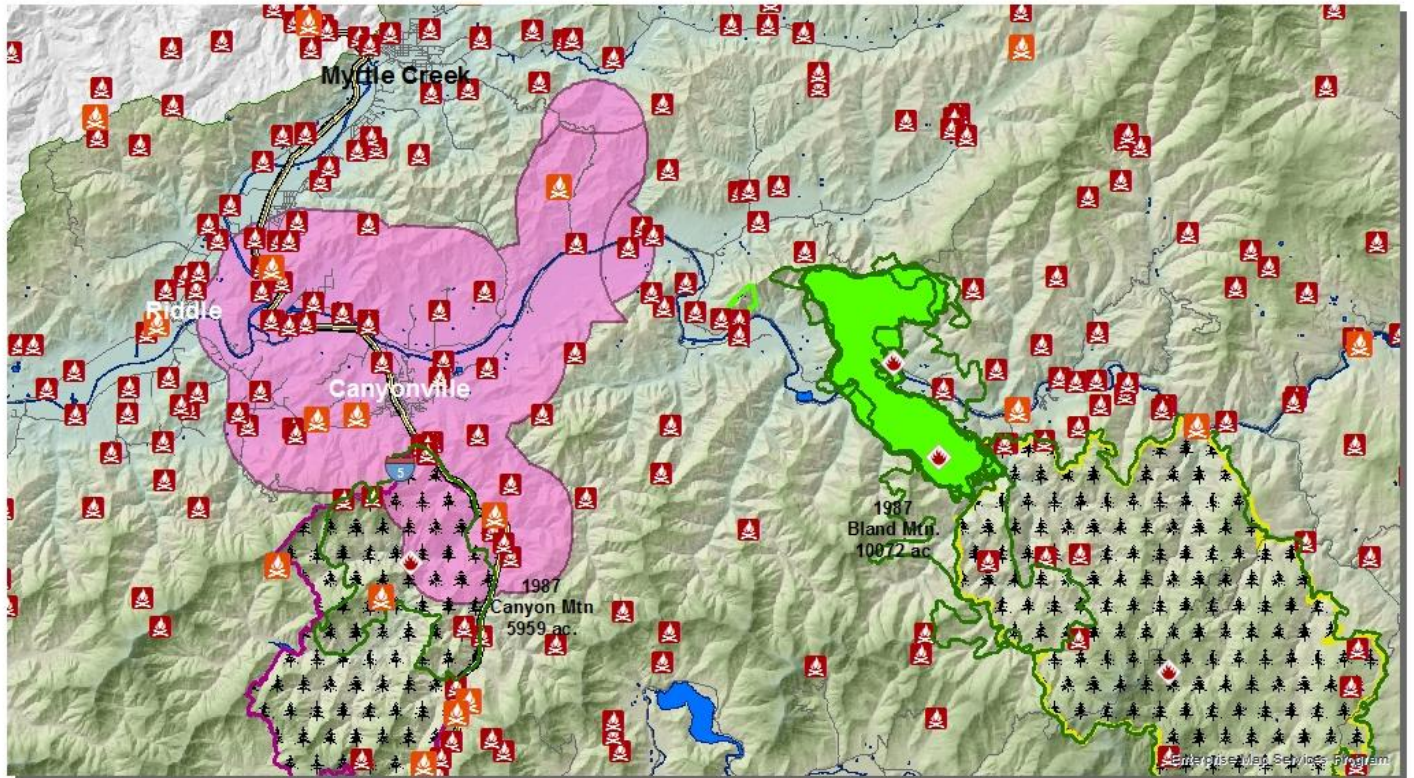
WILDFIRE HISTORY

This map shows historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP Area.

Figure 6.9

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

CANYONVILLE CWPP AREA



- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
|  | CANYONVILLE CWPP | WILDFIRE YEAR, NAME, ACRES |
|  | HISTORIC FIRES (2010-2019) |  2004, Bland Mountain 2, 4536 ac |
|  | 2020 Fire Points |  2013, Bland Mtn 160 ac |
|  | Burned Area Boundaries (All Years) |  2015, Stouts Creek 27570 ac |
| | |  2019, MP 97 I-5 SB, 13119 ac |



COW CREEK

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Azalea Rural Fire District, Glendale Municipal Fire Department and Glendale Rural Fire Department serve the Cow Creek CWPP Area. In zones outside of rural fire district boundaries, wildland fire protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

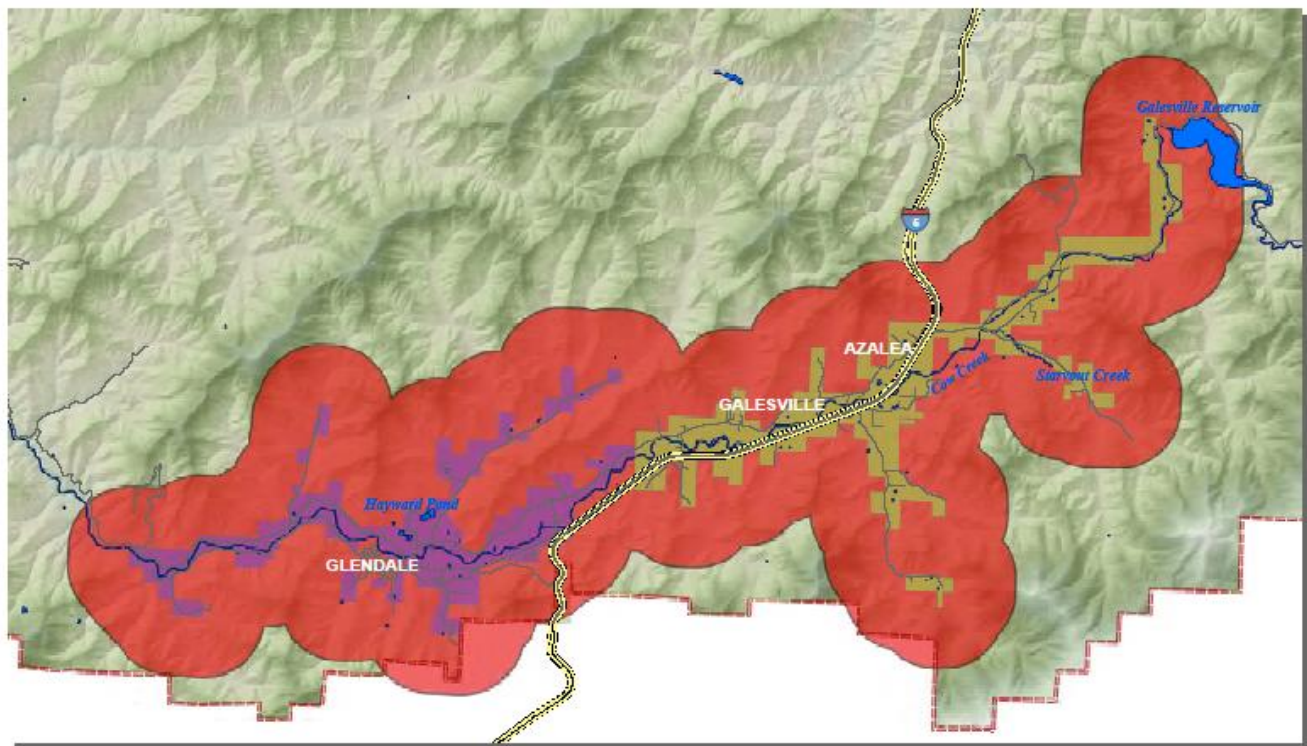
LOCATION

The Cow Creek CWPP Area extends approximately six miles west of Interstate 5, Exit 80, past the city of Glendale and approximately nine miles east on Upper Cow Creek Road, past Galesville Reservoir. The CWPP area contains the Rural Fire District boundaries of the Glendale Rural Fire Protection District, and Azalea Rural Fire Districts, buffered by one mile.

Areas to the east of the Azalea RFD (outside of a fire district boundary) were buffered one mile from Upper Cow Creek Road.

Figure 6.10

COW CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



FIRE DISTRICTS

- Azalea
- Glendale



POPULATION

The population of the Cow Creek CWPP Area is approximately 3,000 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 1,439 addressed structures within the Cow Creek CWPP Area. Most of these structures are residential, but also include commercial and industrial structures.

The Cow Creek CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) and 5R (Rural Residential 5) along Glendale Valley Road, Reuben Road East of Glendale, Azalea-Glen Road northeast towards Fortune Branch and Azalea, Quines Creek Road, Starveout Creek Road, Upper Cow Creek Road and west of I-5 Exit 82. AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) zoned properties are located throughout the CWPP area. Surrounding the residential and AW properties, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). There are also properties zoned PR (Public Reserve) and CRC (Rural Community Commercial) in the Azalea and Fortune Branch rural communities along Azalea-Glen Road. The city of Glendale zoning was not considered as part of this analysis. A large amount of the Upper Cow Creek area consists of lands managed by the US Forest Service.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

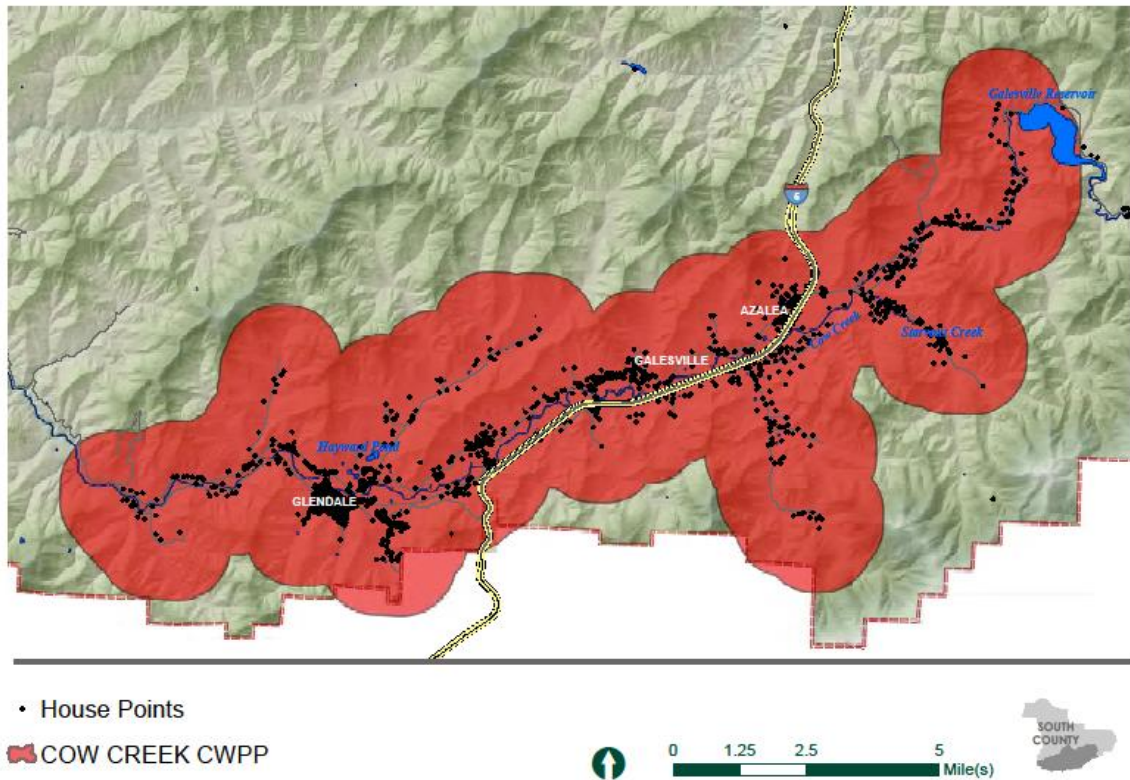
Critical infrastructure unique to the Cow Creek CWPP Area includes:

- Galesville Reservoir
- Bridges

- Cell Towers
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

Figure 6.11

HOUSE POINTS
COW CREEK AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 5 is the primary transportation route to and from the Cow Creek CWPP Area via Exits 88, 86, 83, 82, and 80, which connect to residents and structures on Upper Cow Creek Road, Azalea Glen Road, Glendale Valley Road, and Quines Creek/Barton Roads.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, residents would utilize the main evacuation routes of Azalea-Glen Road, Upper Cow Creek Road, Reuben Road, Quines Creek Road, and Glendale Valley Road. Secondary evacuation routes include roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

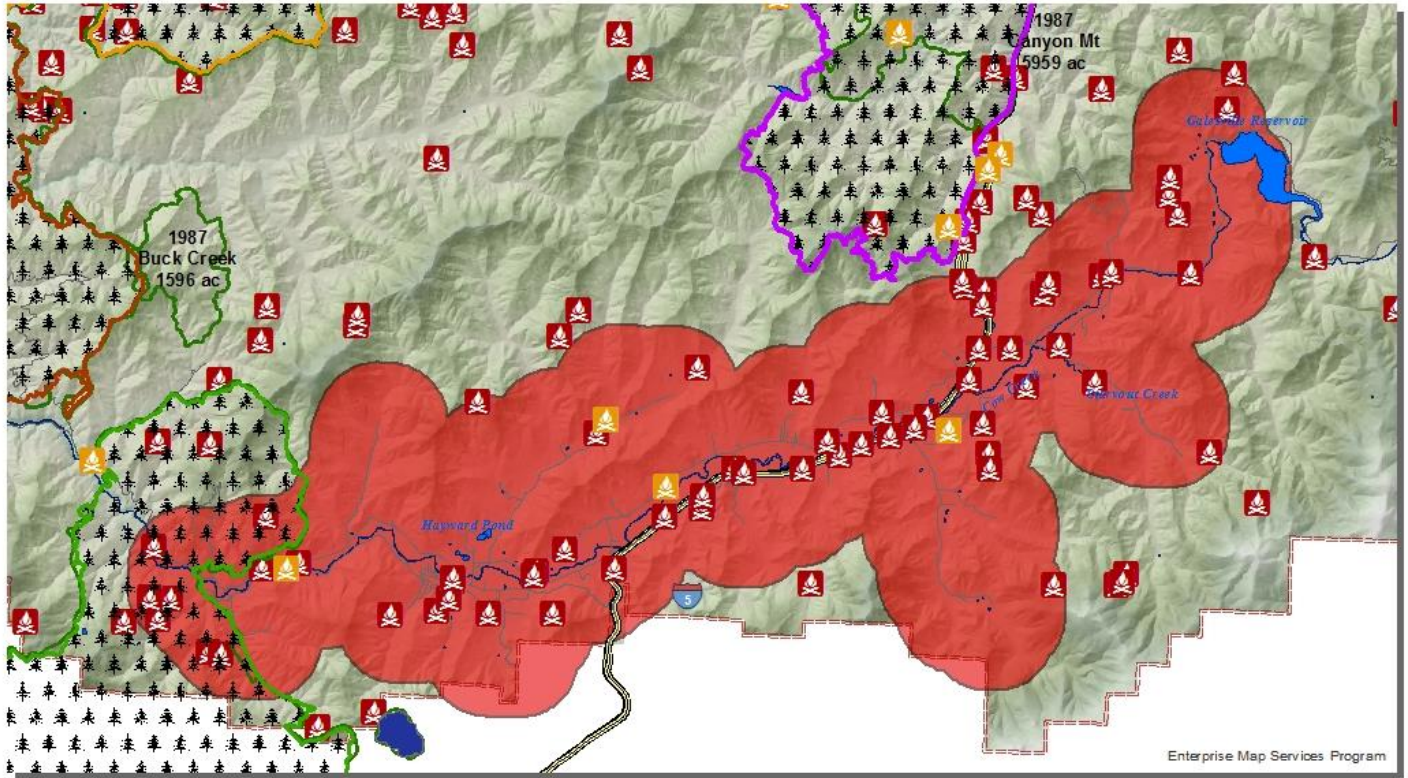
WILDFIRE HISTORY










The following map shows historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Cow Creek CWPP Area.

Figure 6.12

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

COW CREEK AREA



-  COW CREEK CWPP
-  Historic Fires 2010-2019
-  2020 Fire Points
-  Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)
- Wildfire Year, Name, Acreage**
-  2013, Dads Creek- Douglas Comp 24463 ac
-  2013, Farmers Gulch 249 ac
-  2013, Rabbit Mtn. 23952 ac
-  2017, Horse Prairie 16433 ac
-  2019, MP 97 I-5 SB 13119 ac

DAYS CREEK COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Days Creek Rural Fire District serves the Days Creek CWPP Area. The Douglas Forest Protective Association provide wildland fire protection in areas outside of district boundaries. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

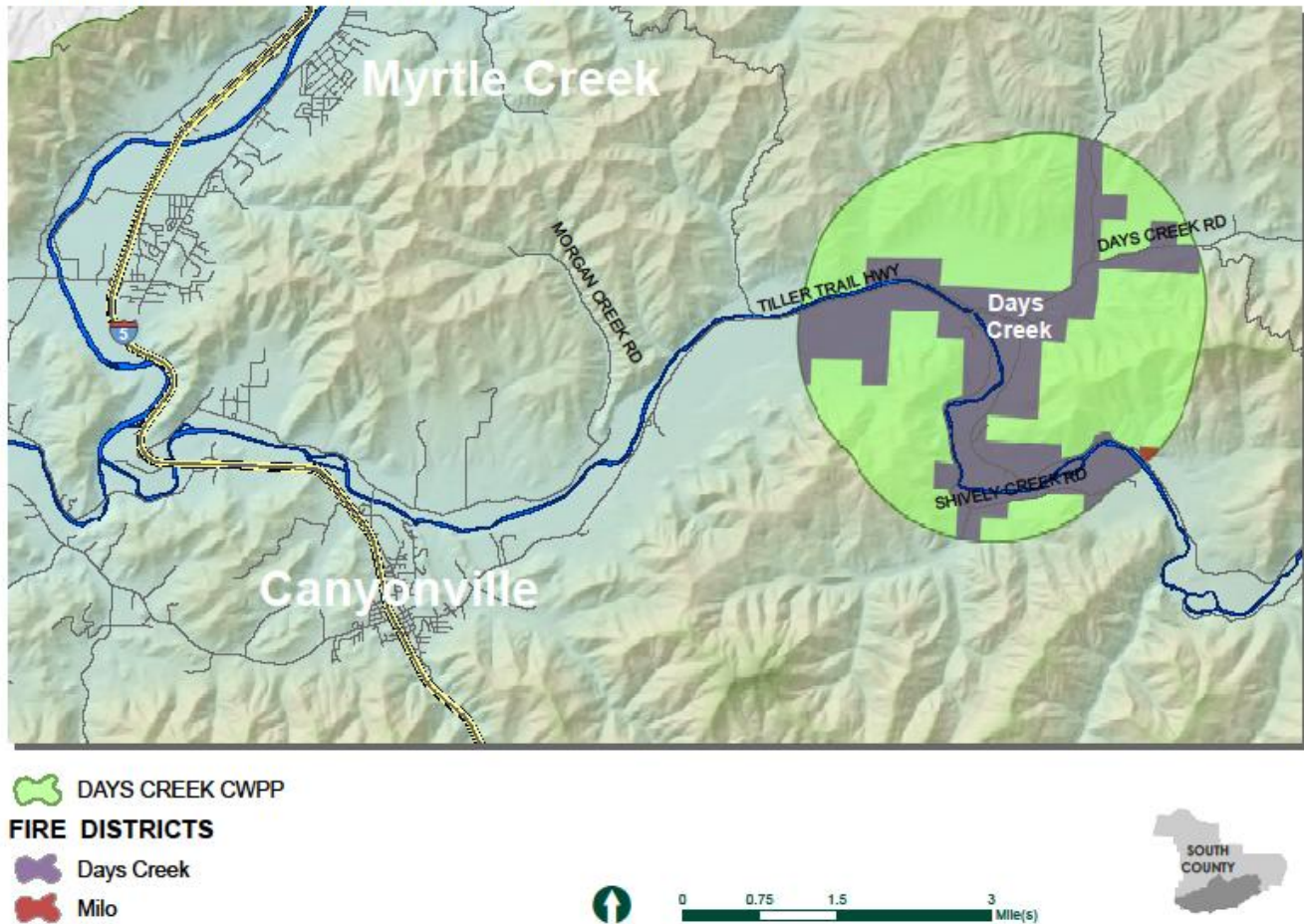
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

Days Creek is an unincorporated community designated as a Rural Community by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Days Creek is located on Tiller Trail Highway, 15 miles east of the intersection with Tiller Trail Highway in Canyonville.

Figure 6.13

DAYS CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The approximate population of Days Creek is 450 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 231 addressed structures within the Days Creek CWPP area, a majority of which are residential, but includes commercial and public structures.

Days Creek is zoned RR (Rural Residential 2) within the Rural Community boundary. CRC (Rural Community Commercial) zoned property is located at the intersection of Days Creek Road and Tiller Trail Highway. The Days Creek School is located to the west of Tiller Trail Highway after the intersection and is zoned PR (Public Reserve). Properties surrounding the community are 5R (Rural Residential 5), TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), FC-1 (Exclusive Farm Use-Cropland), and FF (Farm Forest).

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

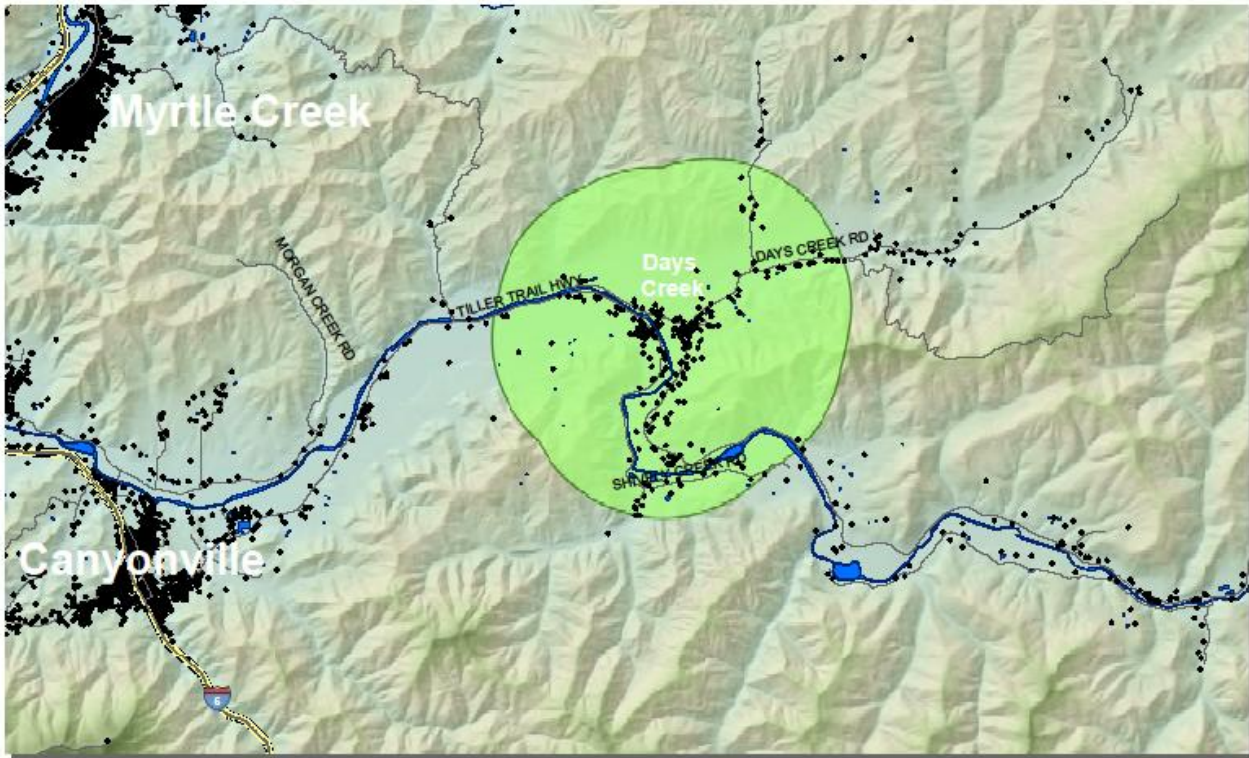
Critical infrastructure located in the Days Creek CWPP Area includes:


- Days Creek School
- Days Creek Post Office
- Fire Department pump located near the bridge entering Days Creek from the west.
- Bridges

Figure 6.14

HOUSE POINTS

DAYS CREEK AREA



- House Points
-  DAYS CREEK CWPP



TRANSPORTATION

The Tiller Trail Highway is the primary transportation facility serving Days Creek. It intersects the City of Canyonville approximately fifteen miles west of Days Creek. Days Creek Road bears to the northeast off Tiller Trail Highway.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville. The Tiller Trail Highway southeast towards Milo would act as a secondary route. Alternate routes are northeast on Days Creek Road and south on Shively Creek Road.

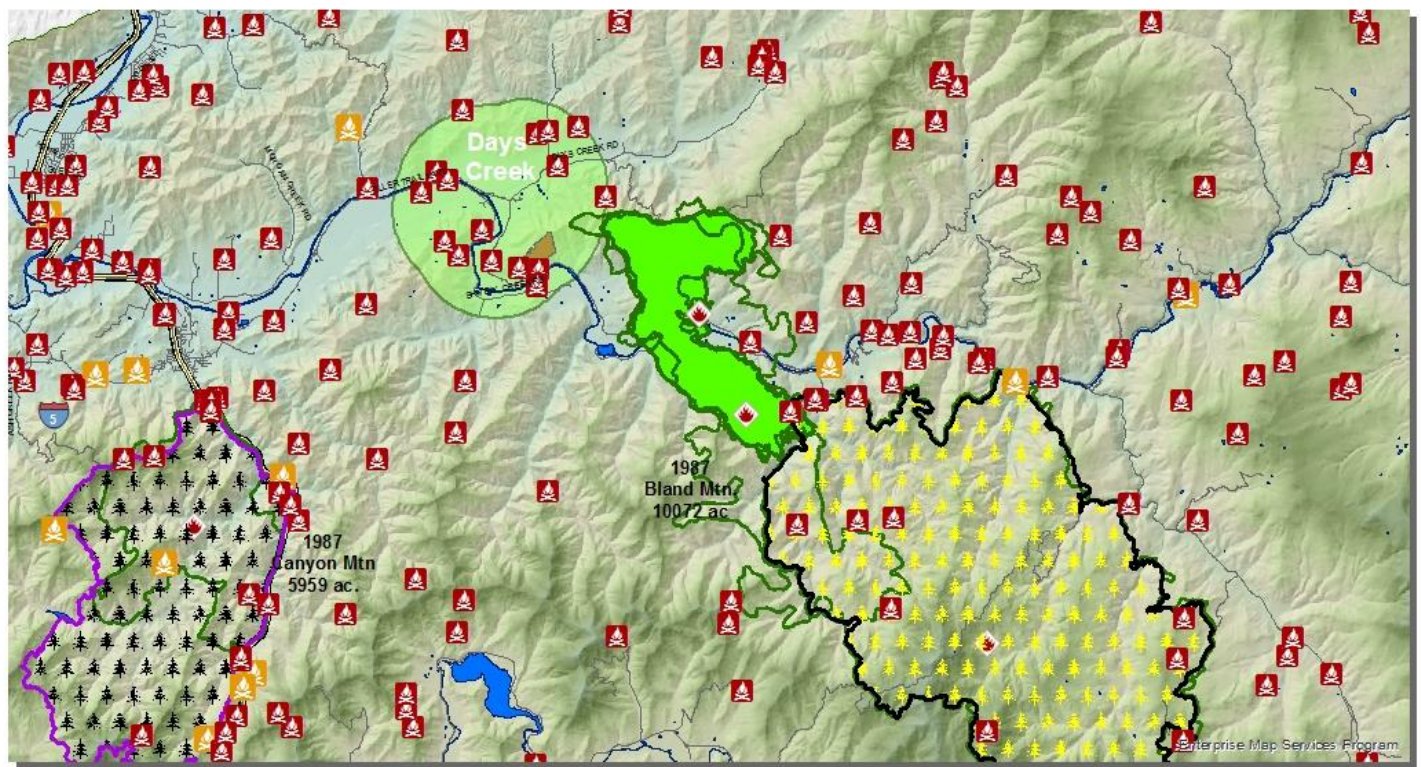
WILDFIRE HISTORY

Figure 6.15 displays historical wildfire events occurring between 1987 to 2020.

Figure 6.15

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

DAYS CREEK AREA



-  DAYS CREEK CWPP
-  HISTORIC FIRES (2010-2019)
-  2020 Fire Points
-  2013, Bland Mtn 160 ac
-  2015, Stouts Creek 26452 ac
-  2019, MP 97 I-5 SB, 13118 ac
-  Bumed Area Boundaries (All Years)
-  **WILDFIRE YEAR, NAME, ACRES**
-  2004, Bland Mountain 2, 4536 ac



FORTUNE BRANCH COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Azalea Rural Fire District serves the Fortune Branch CWPP Area. The CWPP Area includes WUI areas outside of Rural Fire District boundaries, so wildland fire protection is provided by the DFPA.

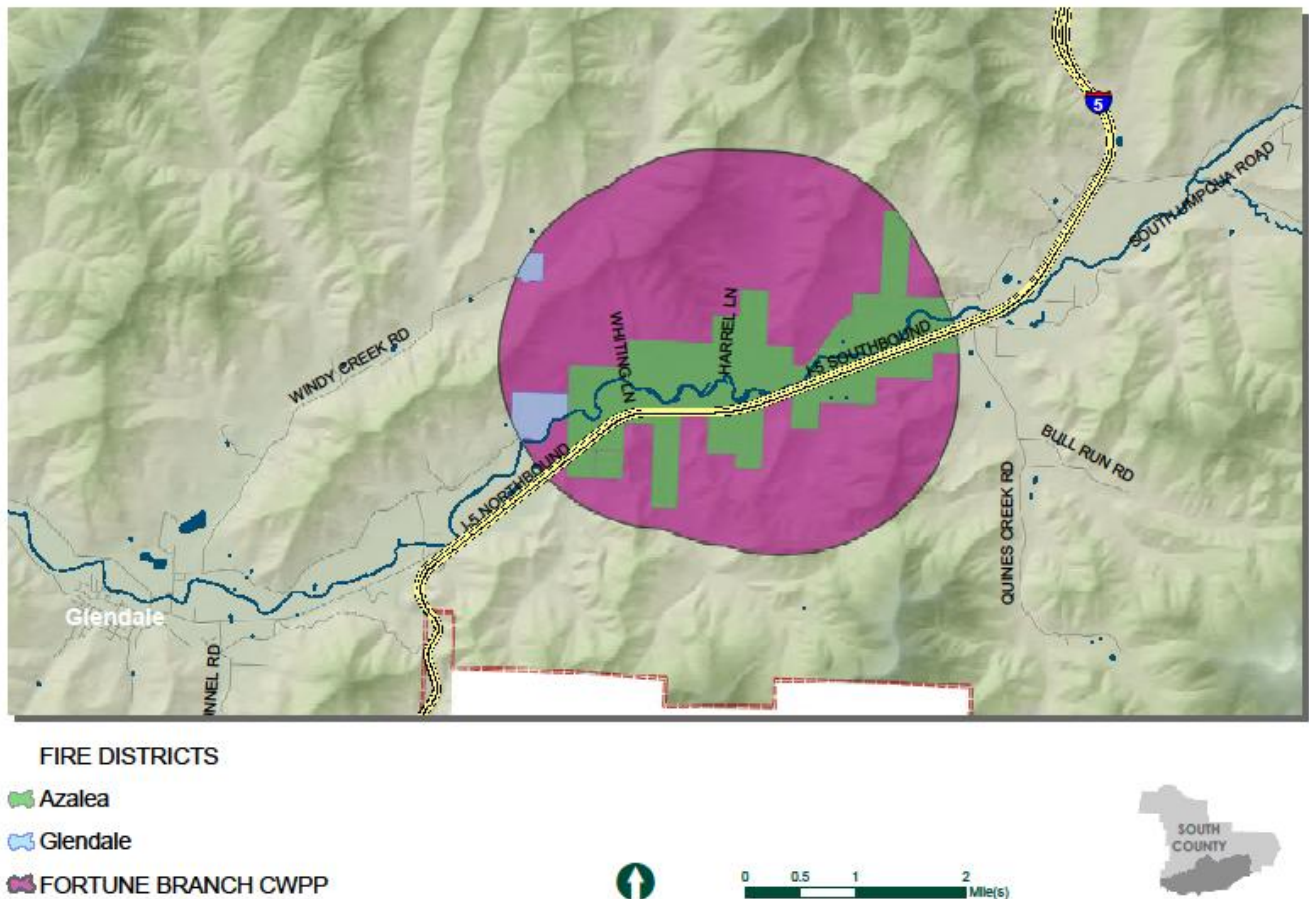
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

Fortune Branch is an unincorporated community designated as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Fortune Branch is located on Azalea-Glen Road, approximately seven miles northeast of the city of Glendale.

Figure 6.16

FORTUNE BRANCH CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of Fortune Branch CWPP Area is approximately 335 people.

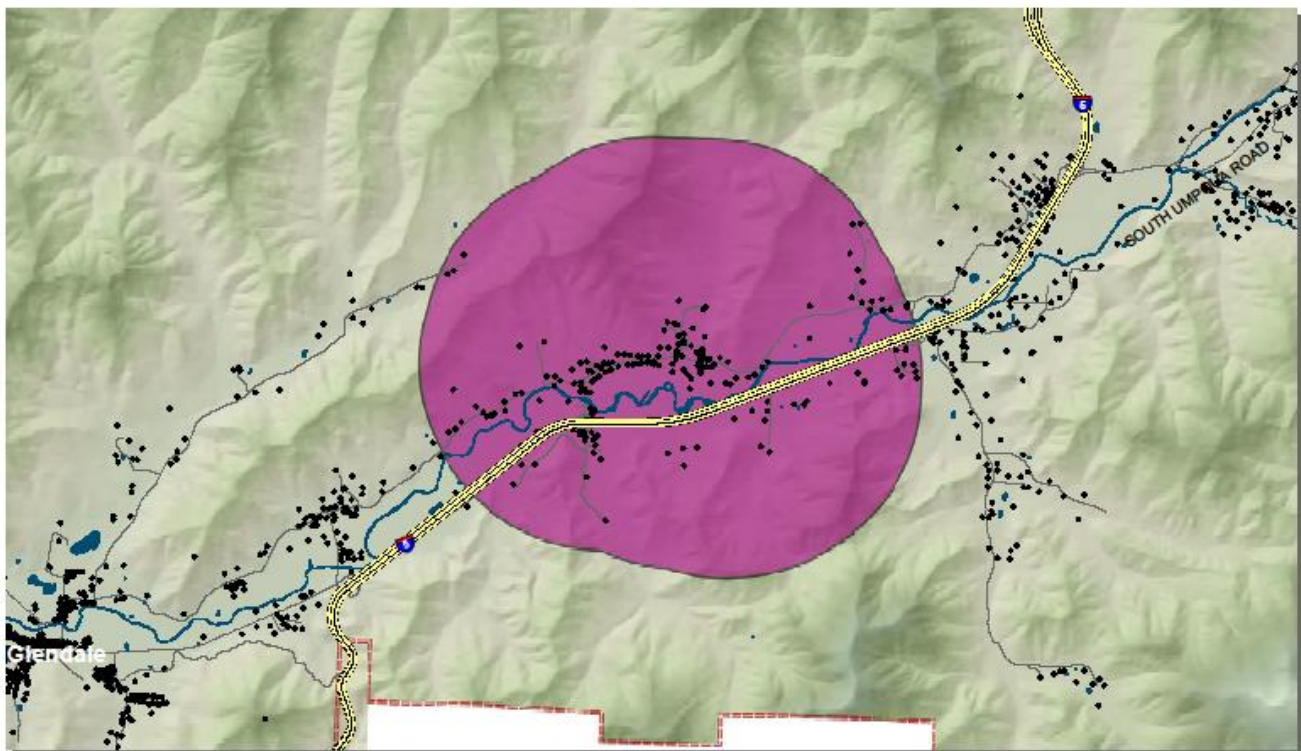
HOUSING/ LAND USE

There are 210 addressed structures located in the Fortune Branch CWPP area, including structures to the immediate northeast and southwest of the Rural Service Center boundary. Most of these structures are residential, but there are also several commercial structures.

Within the Rural Service Center boundary, Fortune Branch is zoned 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the south side of Azalea-Glen Road. There is CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial) zoned property in the center of the community boundary. Properties to the north of Azalea-Glen Road are zoned RR (Rural Residential 2). The lands surrounding Fortune Branch are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

Figure 6.17

HOUSE POINTS
FORTUNE BRANCH AREA



- House Points
- FORTUNE BRANCH CWPP



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Fortune Branch is handled via Azalea-Glen Road, which intersects Interstate 5 southwest of the community at Exit 83.

EVACUATION ROUTES

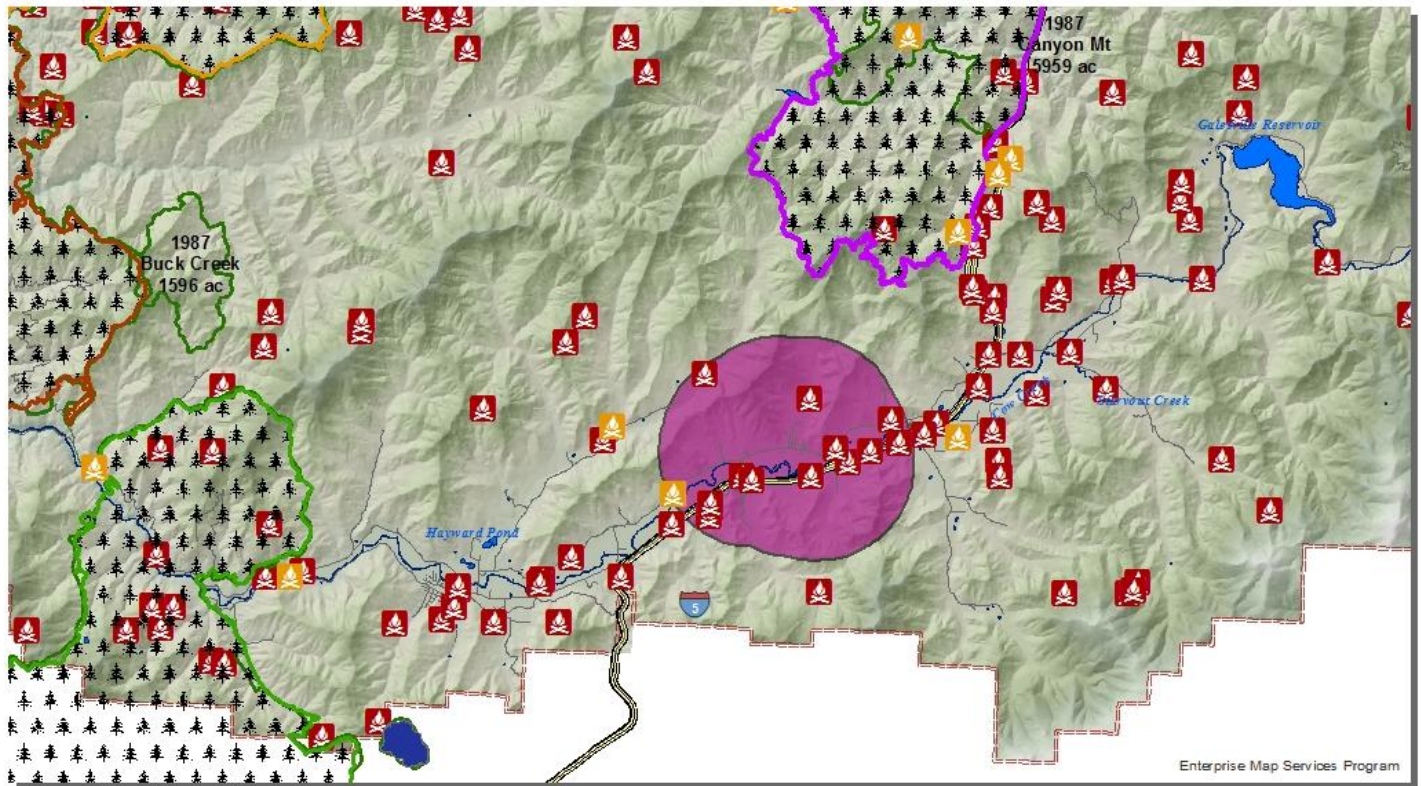
In the event of wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Azalea-Glen Road either southwest towards Glendale, or northeast towards Azalea.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

Figure 6.18 shows historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Fortune Branch CWPP Area. The MP 97 wildfire came within one mile of the Fortune Branch CWPP Area in 2019. Multiple smaller wildfires have occurred over the past ten years.

Figure 6.18

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020
FORTUNE BRANCH AREA



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Historic Fires 2010-2019 | Wildfire Year, Name, Acreage | 2013, Rabbit Mtn. 23952 ac |
| 2020 Fire Points | 2013, Dads Creek- Douglas Comp 24463 ac | 2017, Horse Prairie 16433 ac |
| Burned Area Boundaries (All Years) | 2013, Farmers Gulch 249 ac | 2019, MP 97 I-5 SB 13119 ac |
| | | FORTUNE BRANCH CWPP |

JACKSON CREEK

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Jackson Creek CWPP Area is served by Tiller Rural Fire District. Wildland fire protection outside of the fire district boundary is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and the Douglas Forest Protective Association.

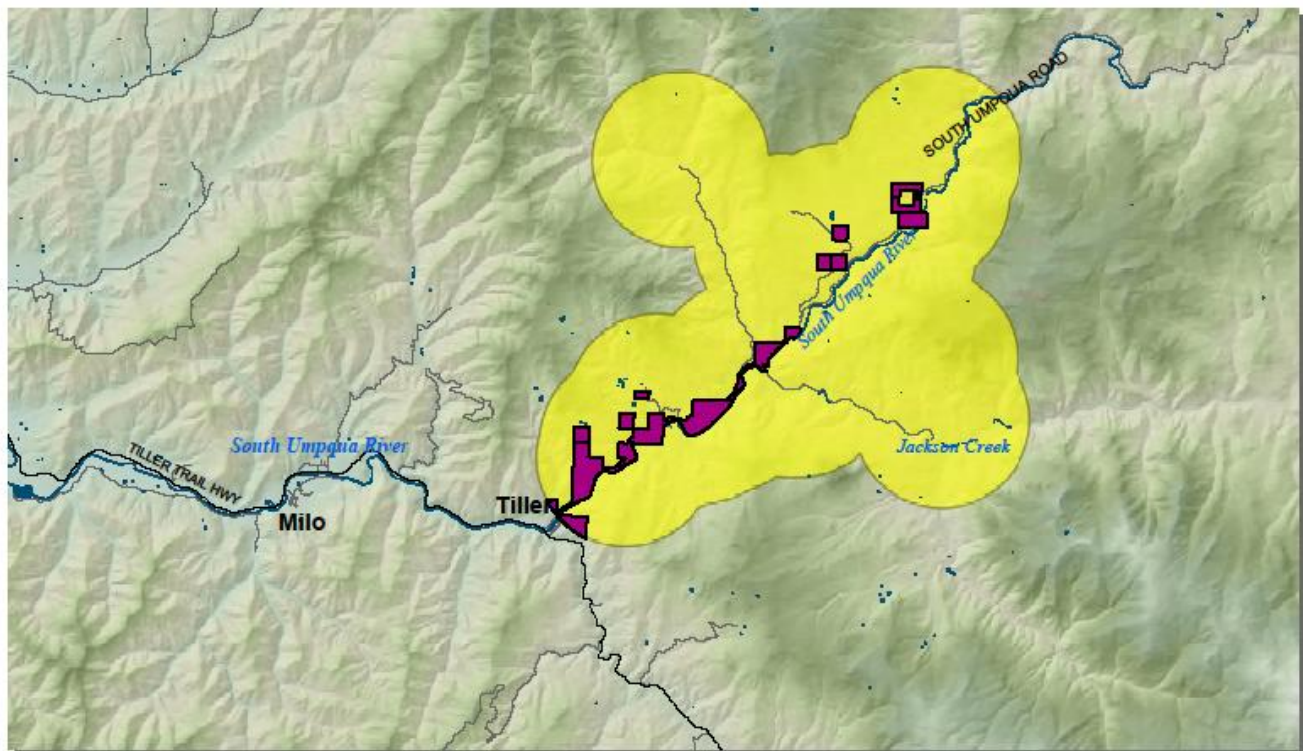
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

Jackson Creek is an unincorporated community designated as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Jackson Creek is located on South Umpqua Road, approximately thirty miles east of its intersection with Interstate 5, northeast of Tiller.

Figure 6.19

JACKSON CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



Tiller Rural Fire Protection District

JACKSON CREEK CWPP



POPULATION

The population of Jackson Creek, may also include a portion of the population of Tiller, is approximately 160 people.

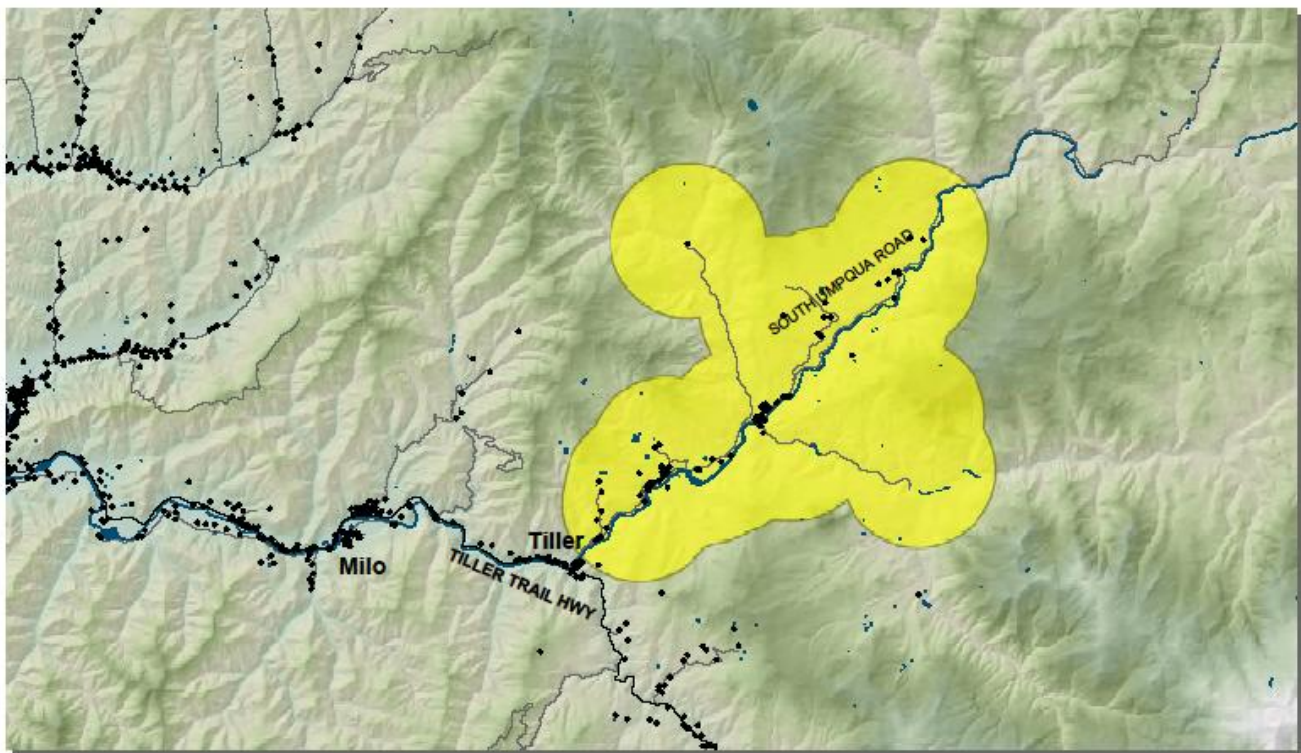
HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 98 addressed structures within the Jackson Creek area, including structures to the north and south of the Rural Service Center boundary. The majority of these are residential, but also include commercial and industrial structures.

Within the Rural Service Center boundary, Jackson Creek has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the south side of South Umpqua Road and southeastern banks of the South Umpqua River, and CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial) on the northern edge of the road. The lands surrounding Jackson Creek area are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), AW (Agriculture & Woodlot) and FF (Farm Forest). The Umpqua National Forest manages a significant portion of the CWPP area’s lands.

Figure 6.20

HOUSE POINTS
JACKSON CREEK AREA



- House Points
- 🟡 JACKSON CREEK CWPP



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Jackson Creek is handled via South Umpqua Road, which intersects Tiller Trail Highway at Tiller.

EVACUATION ROUTES

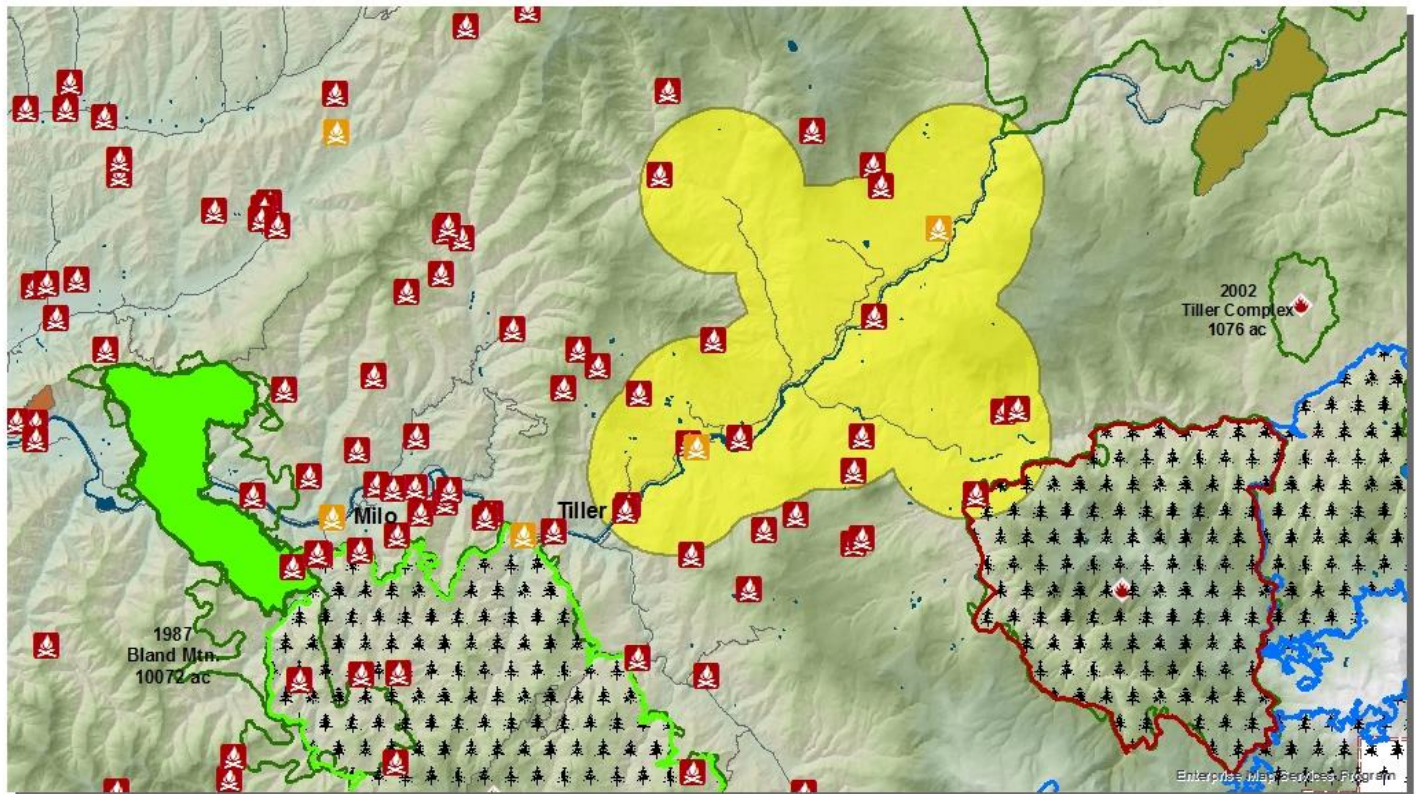
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of South Umpqua Road south towards Tiller.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

Figure 6.21 illustrates historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Jackson Creek CWPP Area. Several large wildfires, including the Whiskey, Miles, Buckeye, and Stouts Creek wildfires, have burned near the Jackson Creek CWPP Area.

Figure 6.21

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020 JACKSON CREEK AREA



JACKSON CREEK CWPP	WILDFIRE YEAR, NAME, ACRES	2013, Buckeye 1684 ac
2020 Fire Points	2004, Bland Mountain 2, 4536 ac	2013, Whiskey 16509 ac
Historic Fires 2010-2019	2013, Bland Mtn 1601 ac	2018, Miles 39342 ac
Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)	2015, Stouts Creek 26452 ac	

MILO

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Milo Rural Fire District serves the community of Milo and the Milo CWPP area. In areas outside of district boundaries, wildland fire protection is provided by the DFPA. The DFPA serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

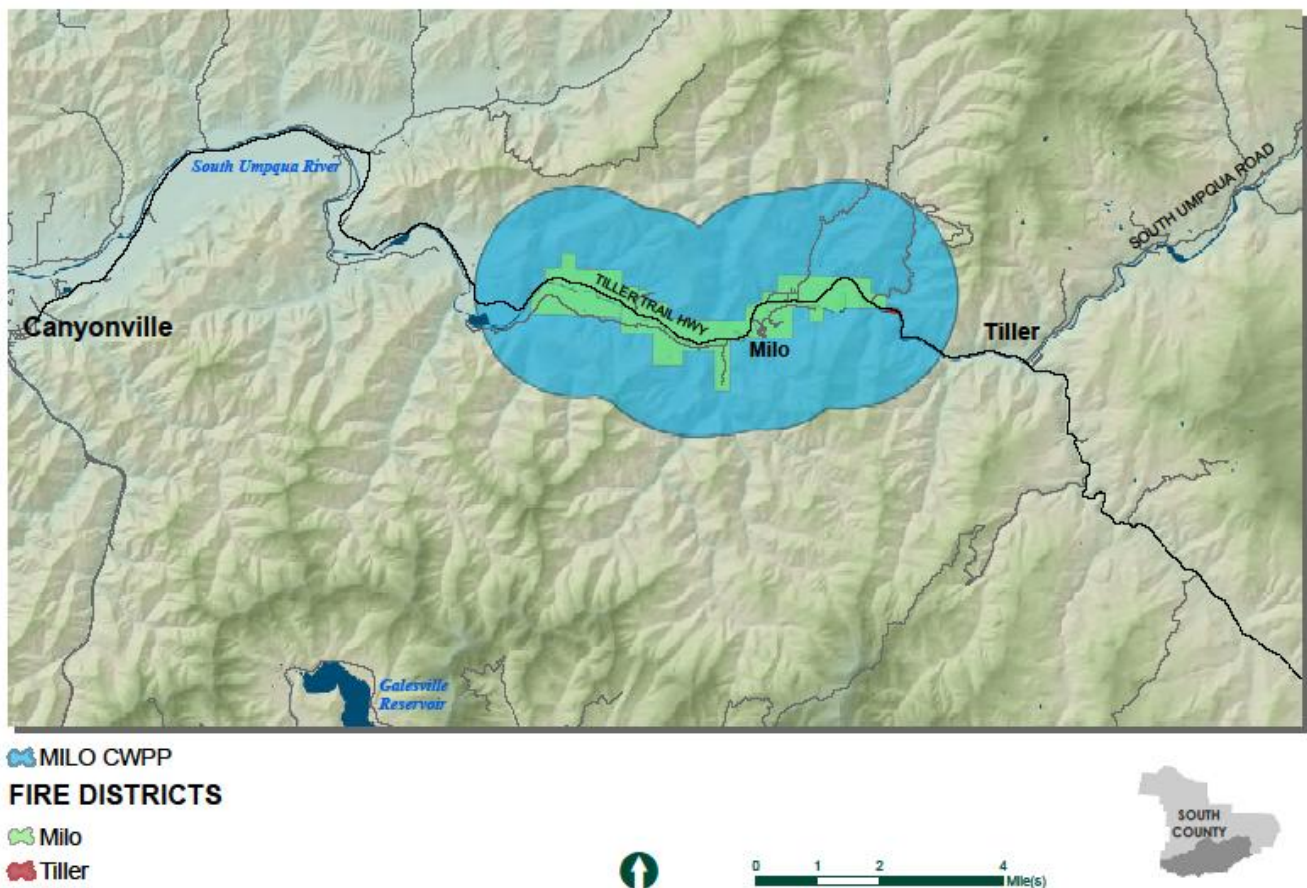
COMMUNITY PROFILE

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 eighteen miles east of Canyonville.

Figure 6.22

MILO CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The approximate population of Milo is approximately 313 people and includes residents of areas to the east and west on Tiller Trail Highway.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 163 addressed structures within the Milo area, including structures to the west, east, and south of the Rural Community boundary. Most of these structures are homes but also include commercial and school structures.

Within the Rural Community boundary, Milo has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) on the north side of Tiller Trail Highway as well as southeast towards the Milo Adventist Academy. There is CRC (Rural Community Commercial) zoned property in the center of the community and 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) within the Milo Adventist Academy property. Properties surrounding Milo are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

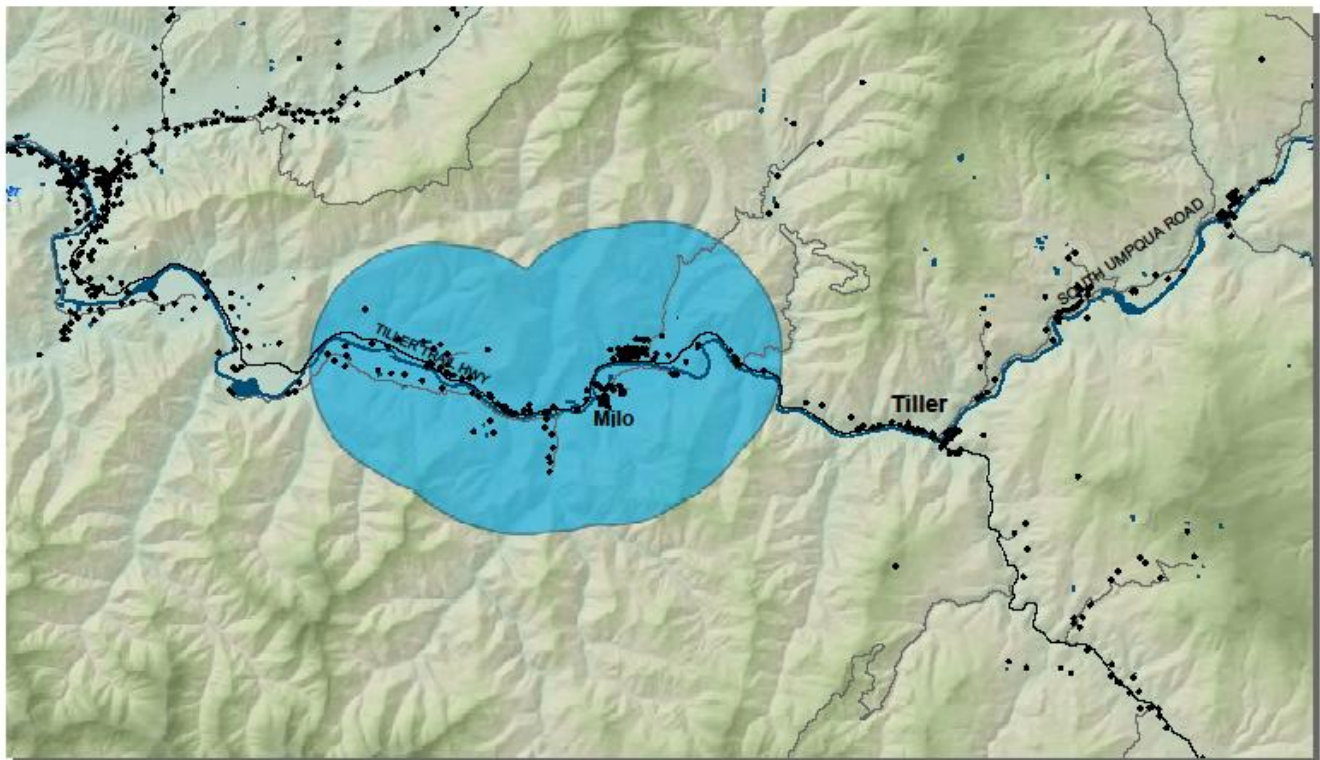
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure in Milo includes the following:


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

Figure 6.23

HOUSE POINTS
MILO AREA



• House Points

 MILO CWPP



TRANSPORTATION

Tiller Trail Highway carries travelers to and from Milo and intersects the city of Canyonville eighteen miles west of Milo.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville or use Tiller Trail Highway east toward Tiller.

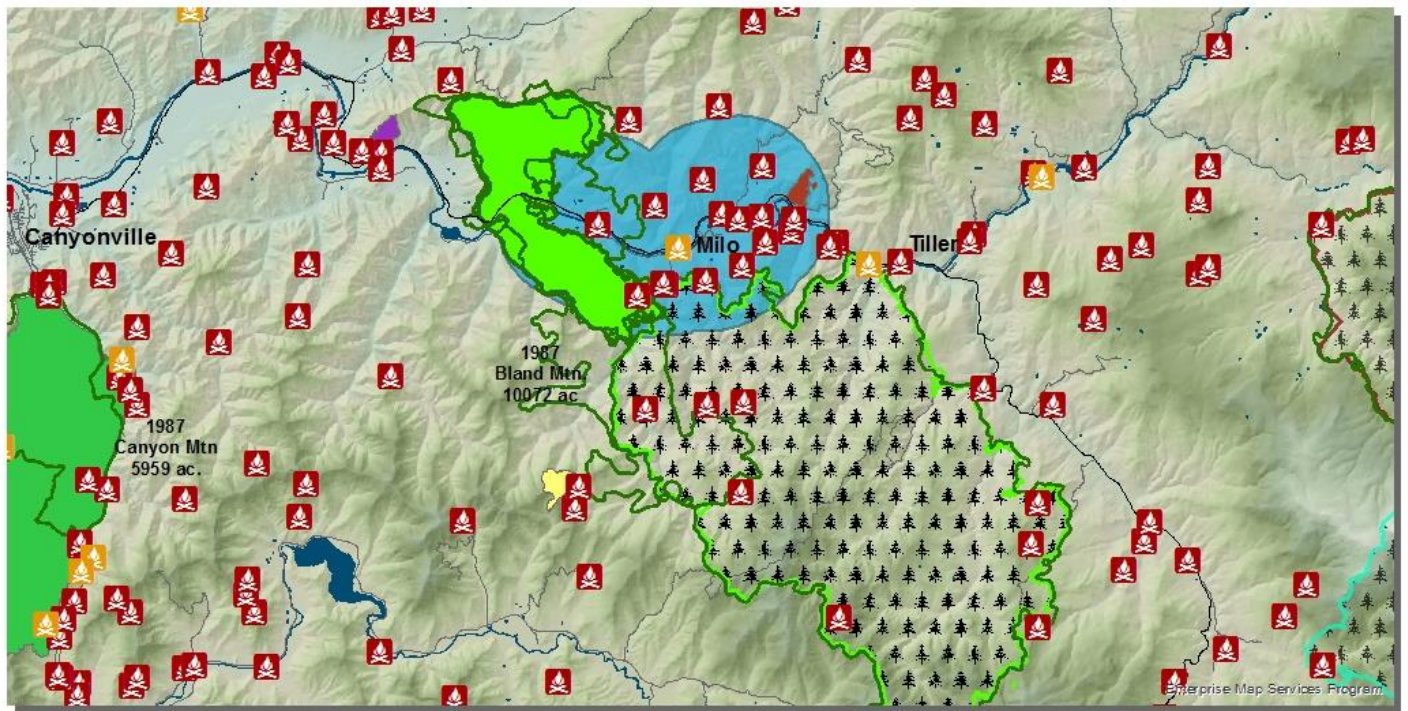
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows historical wildfire events from 1987 through 2020 for the Milo CWPP Area.

Figure 6.24

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

MILO AREA



- 2020 Fire Points
- Historic Fires 2010-2019
- Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)
- WILDFIRE YEAR, NAME, ACRES**
- 2004, Bland Mountain 2, 4536 ac
- 2013, Bland Mtn 160 ac
- 2013, Shively Creek 187 ac
- 2015, Com Creek 116 ac
- 2015, Stouts Creek 27570 ac
- 2019, MP 97 I-5 SB 13199 ac
- 2013, Whiskey 16509 ac
- 2018, Miles 39342 ac
- MILO CWPP



MYRTLE CREEK/TRICITY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Myrtle Creek and Tri City Fire Districts serve the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP Area. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by Douglas Forest Protective Association, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.

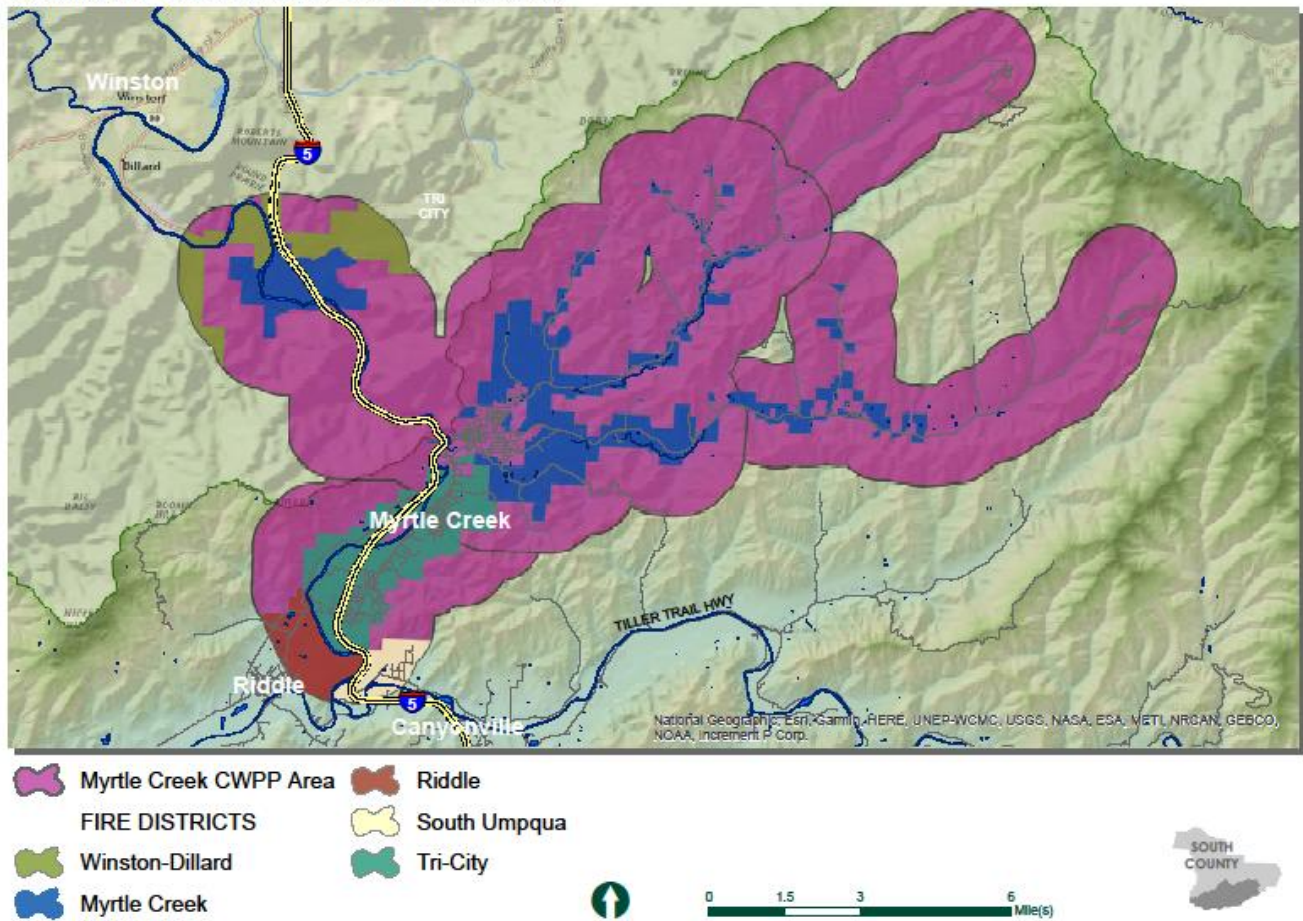
COMMUNITY PROFILE

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, one mile from the Myrtle Creek and Tri City Fire District boundaries. To the south, the CWPP area extends through the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area along both sides of Interstate 5, 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 Myrtle Creek and Tri City Fire Districts.

Figure 6.25

MYRTLE CREEK CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The approximate population of the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area is 12,000 people. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported contains portions of the Canyonville CWPP and Riddle CWPP areas' population. The residents of Myrtle Creek account for approximately 3,500 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 4,893 addressed structures within the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP Area. The majority of these is residential, but also includes commercial and industrial structures. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the addressed structure total reported here also contains portions of the Canyonville CWPP Area's addressed structures, as well as the Riddle CWPP area's addressed structures. The city of Myrtle Creek and the Tri City UUA account for most of the 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. Areas along with the city of Myrtle Creek and the Tri City UUA with zoning designations of R1 and R2 (Single and 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), FC (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. Myrtle Creek city limits fall within the CWPP area, though the city zoning information was not included in this analysis.

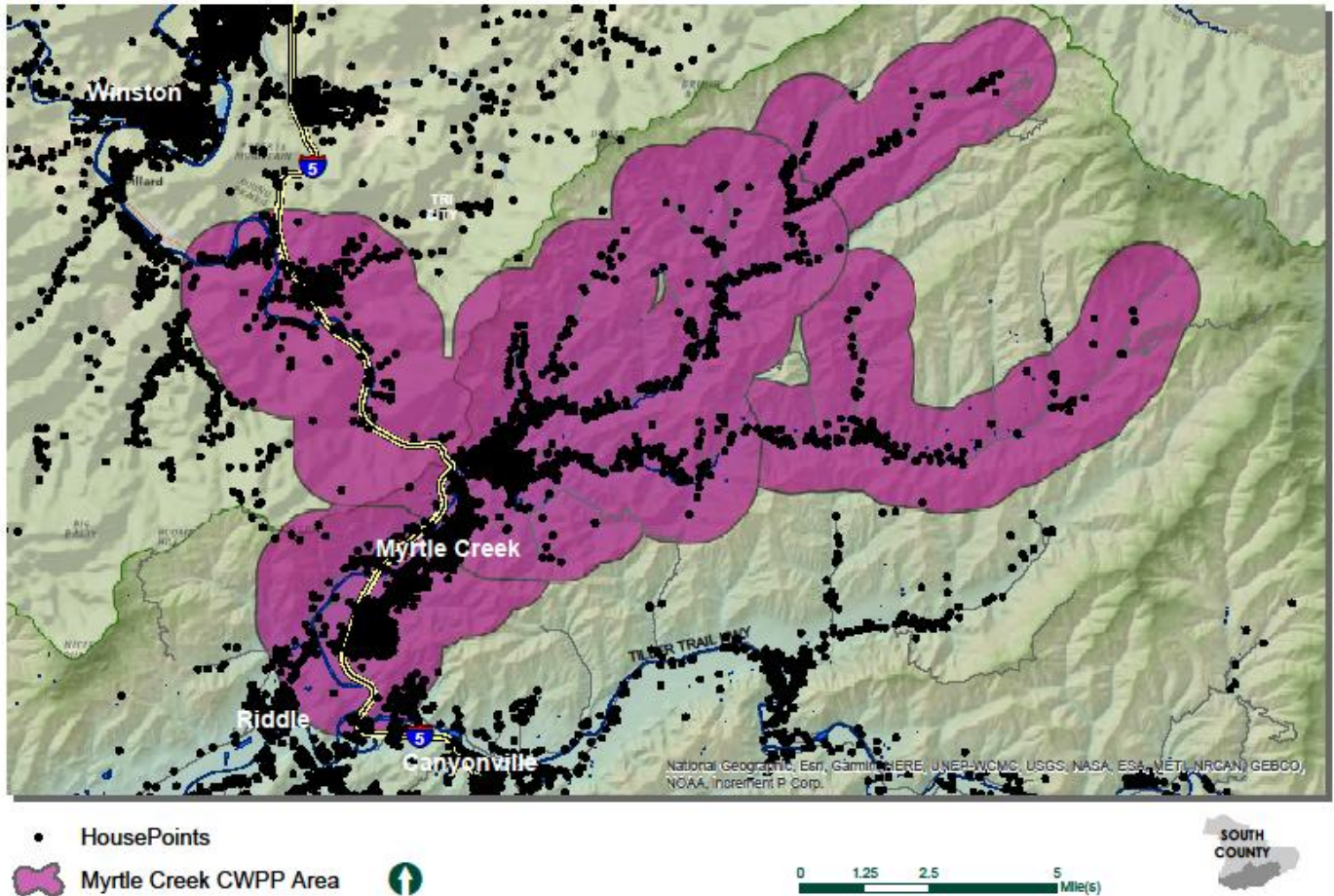
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure unique to the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP Area includes:

- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- Myrtle Creek Airport
- Watershed area and municipal water
- Water Tower in Tri City
- Cell Towers
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

Figure 6.26

HOUSE POINTS
MYRTLE CREEK AREA



TRANSPORTATION

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

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of Dole, North Myrtle, and South Myrtle Roads, as well as Old Highway 99. All of these route's feed toward the interstate. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

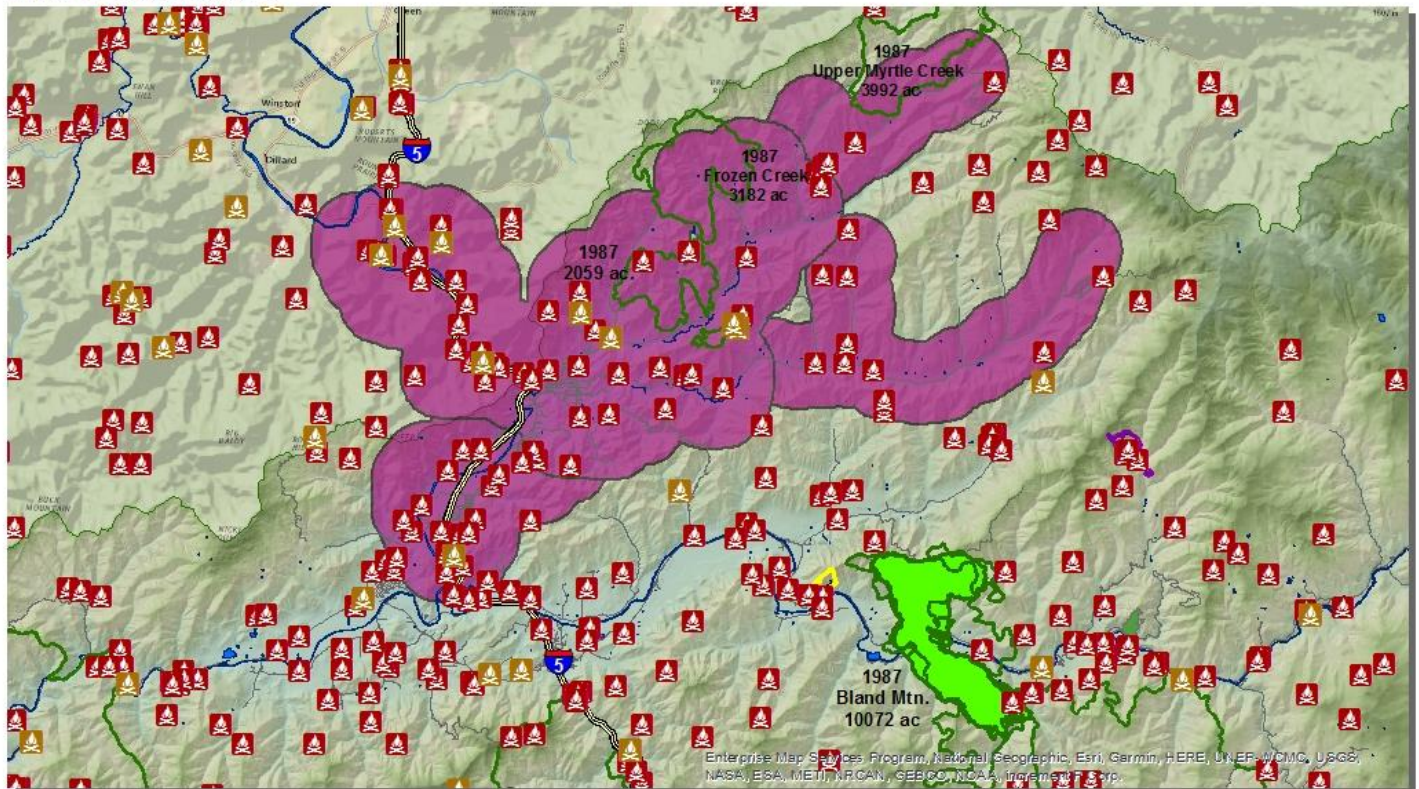
WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map reflects historical wildfire events in the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP between 1987 and 2020.

Figure 6.27

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

MYRTLE CREEK AREA



- HISTORIC FIRES (2010-2019)
- 2013, Bland Mtn 1601 ac
- 2020 Fire Points
- 2015, Corn Creek 116 ac
- Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)
- 2019, Days Coffee 170 ac
- Myrtle Creek CWPP Area
- 2004, Bland Mountain 2, 4536



RIDDLE

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Riddle Rural Fire District (RFD) serves the Riddle CWPP Area. Wildland fire protection is provided by Douglas Forest Protective Associations, supported by mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.

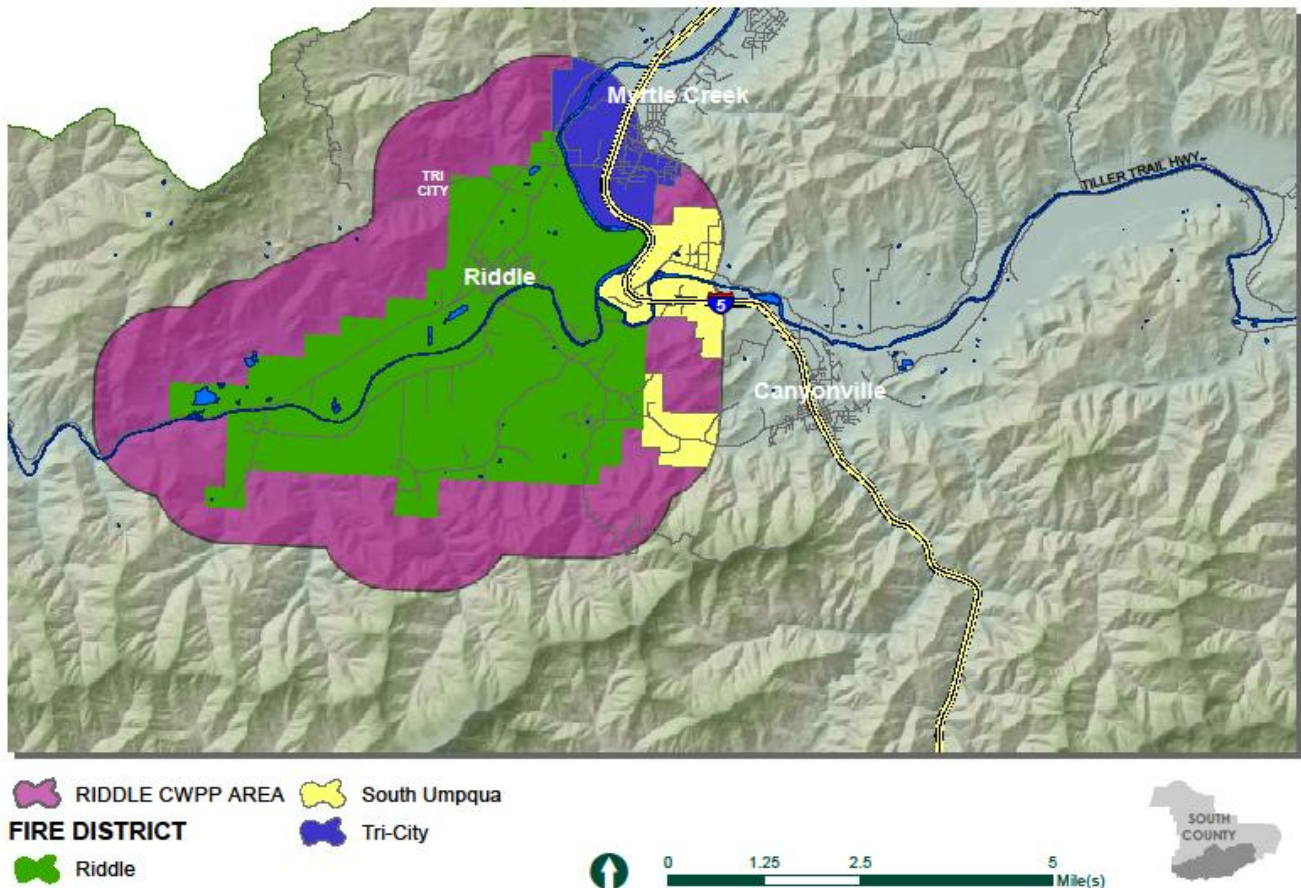
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

The Riddle CWPP Area is located along Interstate 5 between Exits 101 and 103. The CWPP area extends west on Riddle By-Pass Road, one mile west of the Riddle Rural Fire District boundary. To the south, the CWPP area extends along Glenbrook Loop Road and south along Canyonville/ Riddle Road and Shoestring Road. To the northeast, the CWPP area borders the Myrtle Creek CWPP Area, and borders the Canyonville CWPP Area to the southeast. The CWPP area also extends northeast through the southern portions of the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area. The CWPP area contains the Riddle Rural Fire District and Riddle Municipal Fire District, buffered by one mile.

Figure 6.28

RIDDLE CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The approximate population of the Riddle CWPP Area is 4,500 people. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Myrtle Creek and Canyonville’s CWPP Area population.

HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 1,842 addressed structures within the Riddle CWPP Area. Most of these structures are residential but include commercial and industrial structures as well. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the number of addressed structures reported here also includes structures in the Myrtle Creek and South Umpqua/Canyonville CWPP Areas.

The Riddle CWPP Area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), 5R (Rural Residential 5), and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) along areas near Glenbrook Loop, Canyonville/Riddle, Council Creek, and Shoestring Roads. Parcels surrounding the residential and AW properties are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), FC (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland), and FF (Farm Forest). Industrial zoning designations of ME (Rural Industrial) and M3 (Heavy Industrial) are located near the South Umpqua Industrial Park and along Riddle By-Pass Road. Commercial zoning designations of CT (Tourist Commercial) and CRE (Rural Commercial) are located to the east of I-5 at Exit 103.

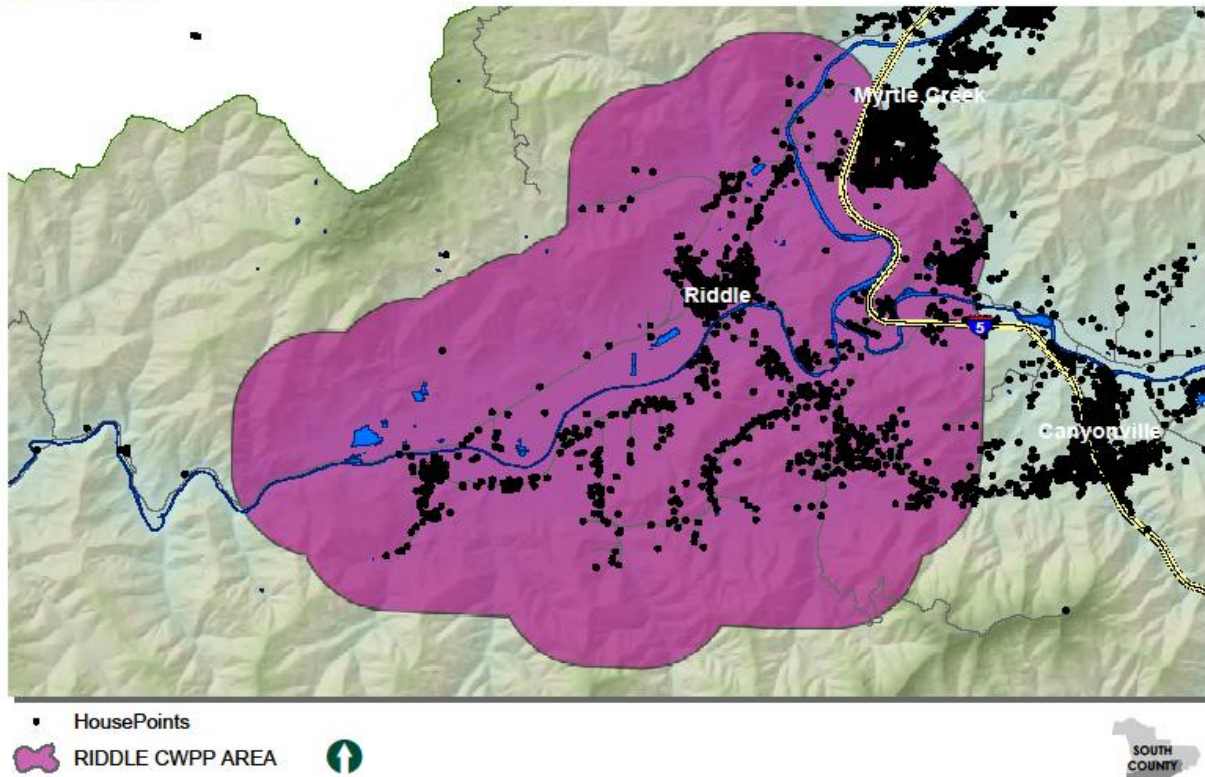
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Unique critical infrastructure to the Riddle CWPP Area includes:

- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- Lumber mills
- Bridges
- Cell Towers

Figure 6.29

HOUSE POINTS
RIDDLE AREA



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from the Riddle CWPP area occurs primarily via Interstate 5, which connects to Riddle By-Pass Road at Exit 103. From there, I-5 looks west to the city of Glendale. The CWPP area is connected to Tri City at Exit 103 to the east. The CWPP area extends south and connects to Canyonville via Canyonville/Riddle Road. Shoestring and Glenbrook Loop Roads connect home sites south of Riddle to Canyonville/Riddle Road and Riddle By-Pass Road.

EVACUATION ROUTES

In the event of a wildfire, the community will utilize Riddle By-Pass Road, Canyonville/Riddle Road, Shoestring Road, and Glenbrook Loop Road as main evacuation routes, all which feed towards the interstate. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.

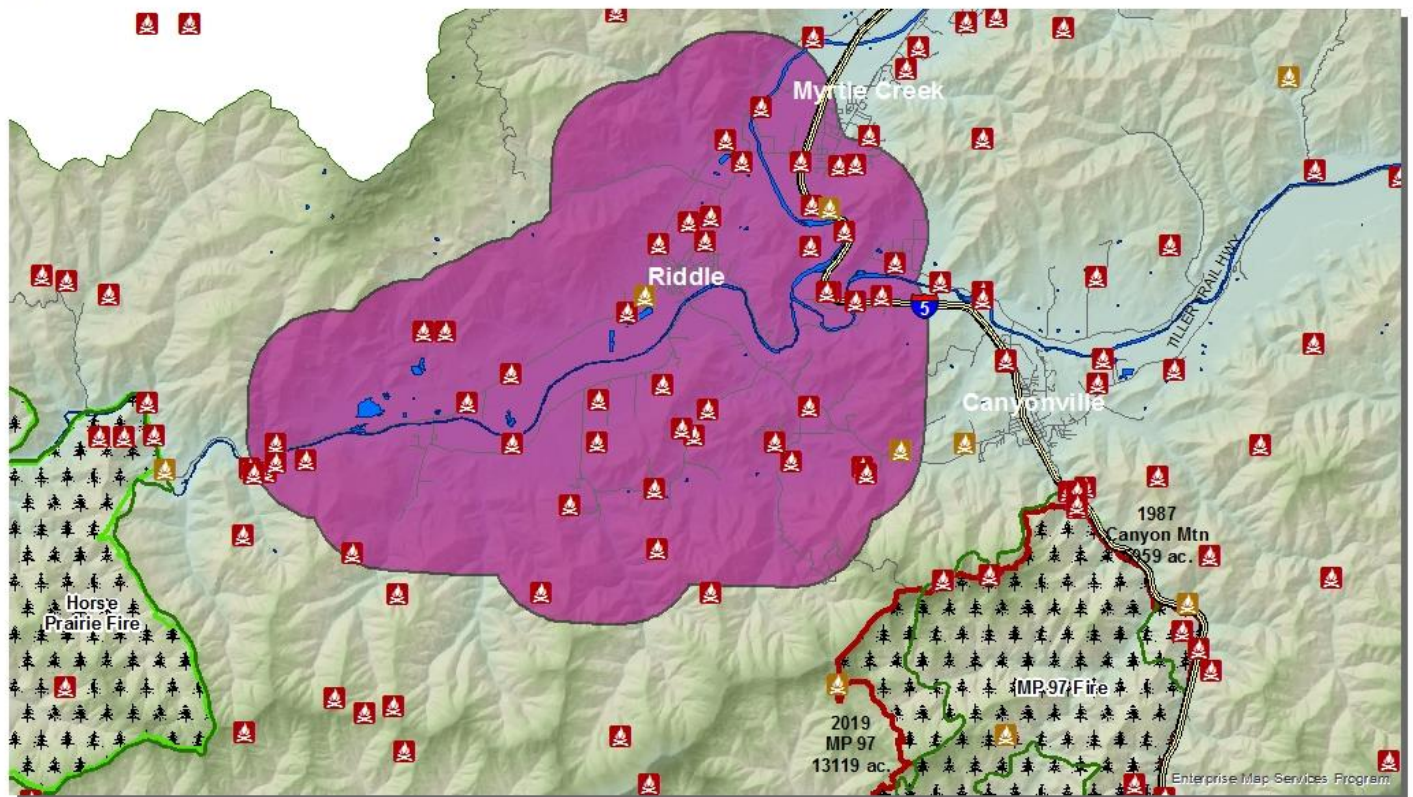
WILDFIRE HISTORY





The following map shows historical wildfire events from 1987 to 2020 for the Riddle CWPP Area.

Figure 6.30

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020

RIDDLE AREA



-  RIDDLE CWPP AREA
-  HISTORIC FIRES (2010-2019)
-  2020 Fire Points
-  Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)

- Fire Date, Fire Name**
-  2017, Horse Prairie 17067 ac
 -  2019, MP 97 13119 ac



TILLER

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

The Tiller Rural Fire District serves the community of Tiller and the Tiller CWPP Area. Wildland fire protection outside of the fire district boundary is provided by the Umpqua National Forest on USFS lands and by the Douglas Forest Protective Association on private and BLM managed lands.

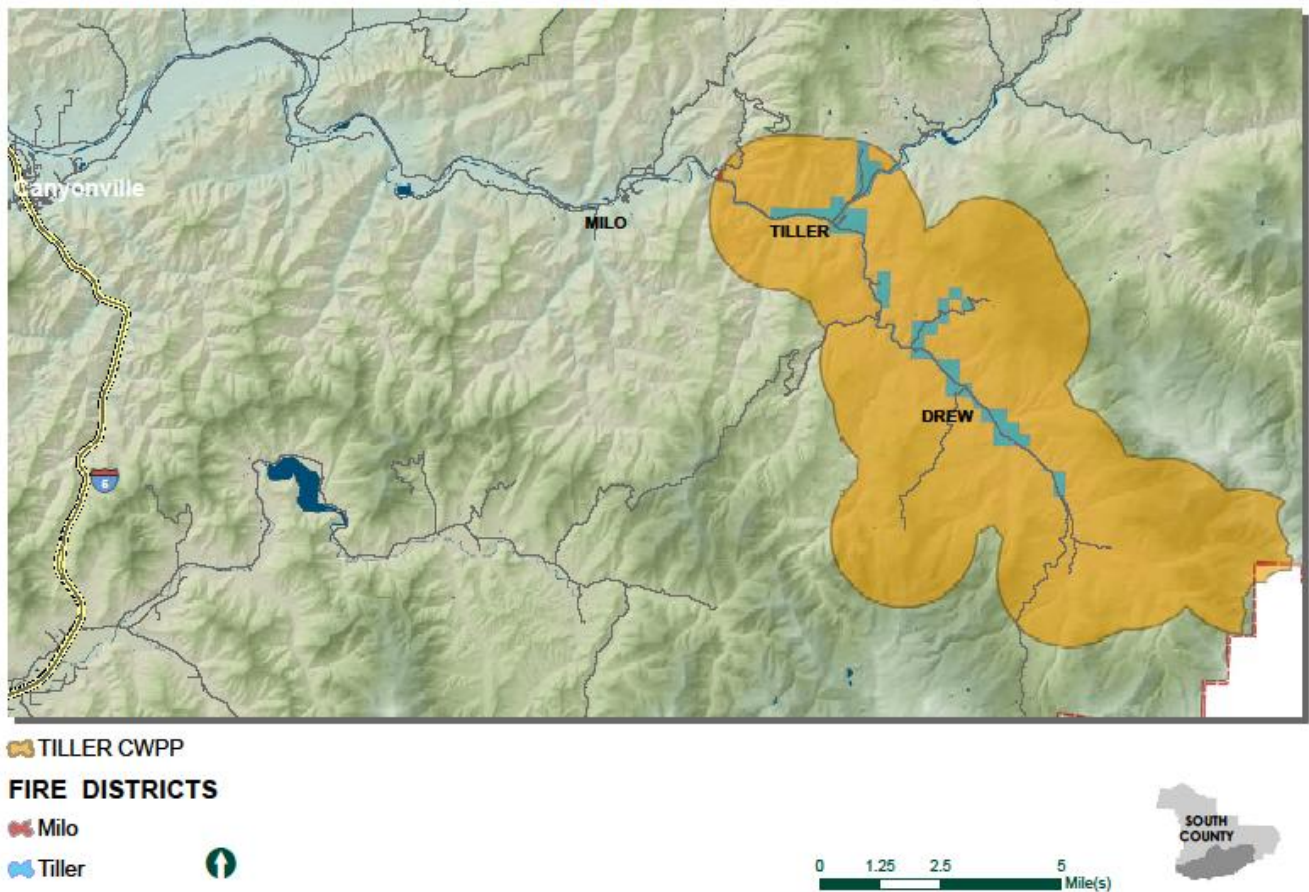
COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

Tiller is an unincorporated community designated as a Rural Community by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Tiller is located on Tiller Trail Highway, approximately 25 miles east from the intersection of the Tiller Trail Highway in Canyonville.

Figure 6.31

TILLER CWPP AREA
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA MAP



POPULATION

The population of Tiller is approximately 220 people.

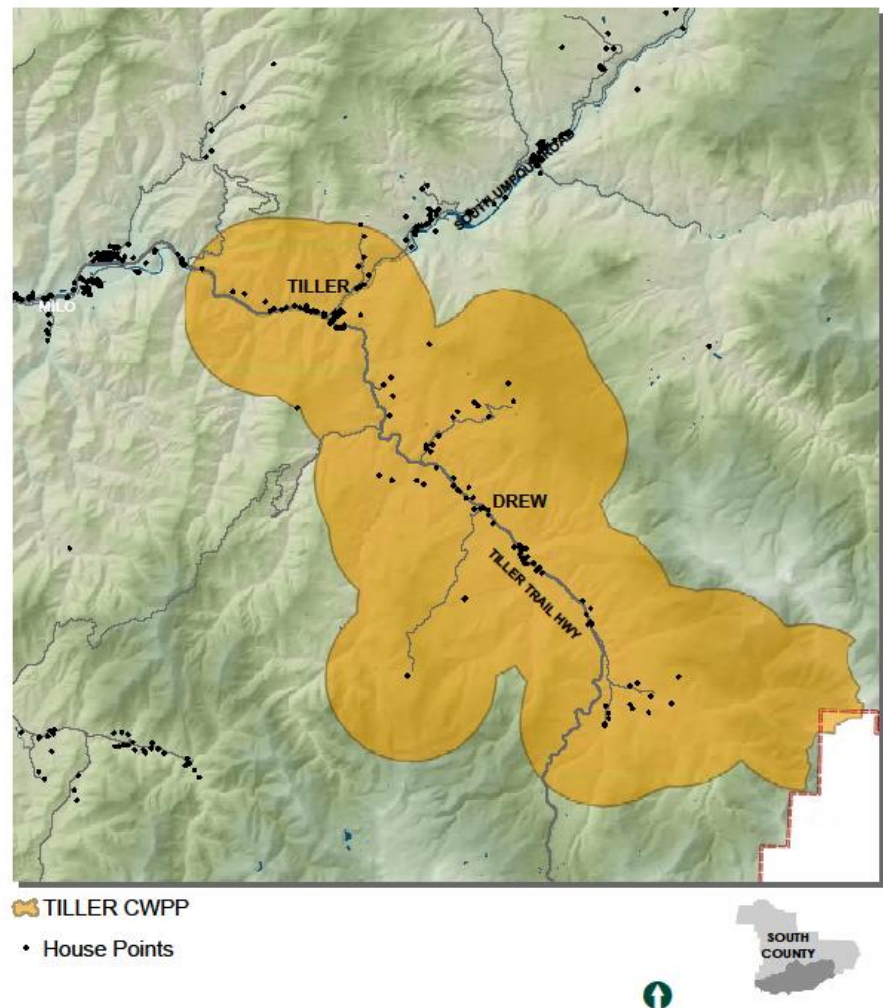
HOUSING/LAND USE

There are 137 addressed structures within the Tiller area, including structures to the west and northeast of the Rural Community boundary. The majority of these is residential but also includes commercial and U.S. Forest Service structures.

Within the Rural Community boundary, the majority of Tiller has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5) on the north side of Tiller Trail Highway and to the southeast of the highway crossing the South Umpqua River. There is CRC (Rural Community Commercial) zoned property in the north and southeast areas of the community. MRC (Rural Community Industrial) zoned properties are located north of Tiller Trail Highway in the rural community. There are areas zoned PR (Public Reserve) that contain the US Forest Service ranger station. Properties surrounding the community to the west are zoned RR (Rural Residential 2), TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). Much of the area surrounding Tiller to the northeast and southeast is property managed by Umpqua National Forest.

HOUSE POINTS TILLER AREA

Figure 6.32



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure in Tiller includes the following:

- Tiller Rural Fire District station
- Tiller Ranger District and other USFS Buildings
- Water tower
- Bridge crossing South Umpqua River to the Ranger District and homes to the southeast.
- Douglas County repeater site located to the southeast of the Rural Community
- Communication/Fire Detection Camera Sites

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Tiller is handled via Tiller Trail Highway, which intersects Canyonville approximately 25 miles west of town. South Umpqua Road bears to the northeast and reaches the nearby community of Jackson Creek.

EVACUATION ROUTES

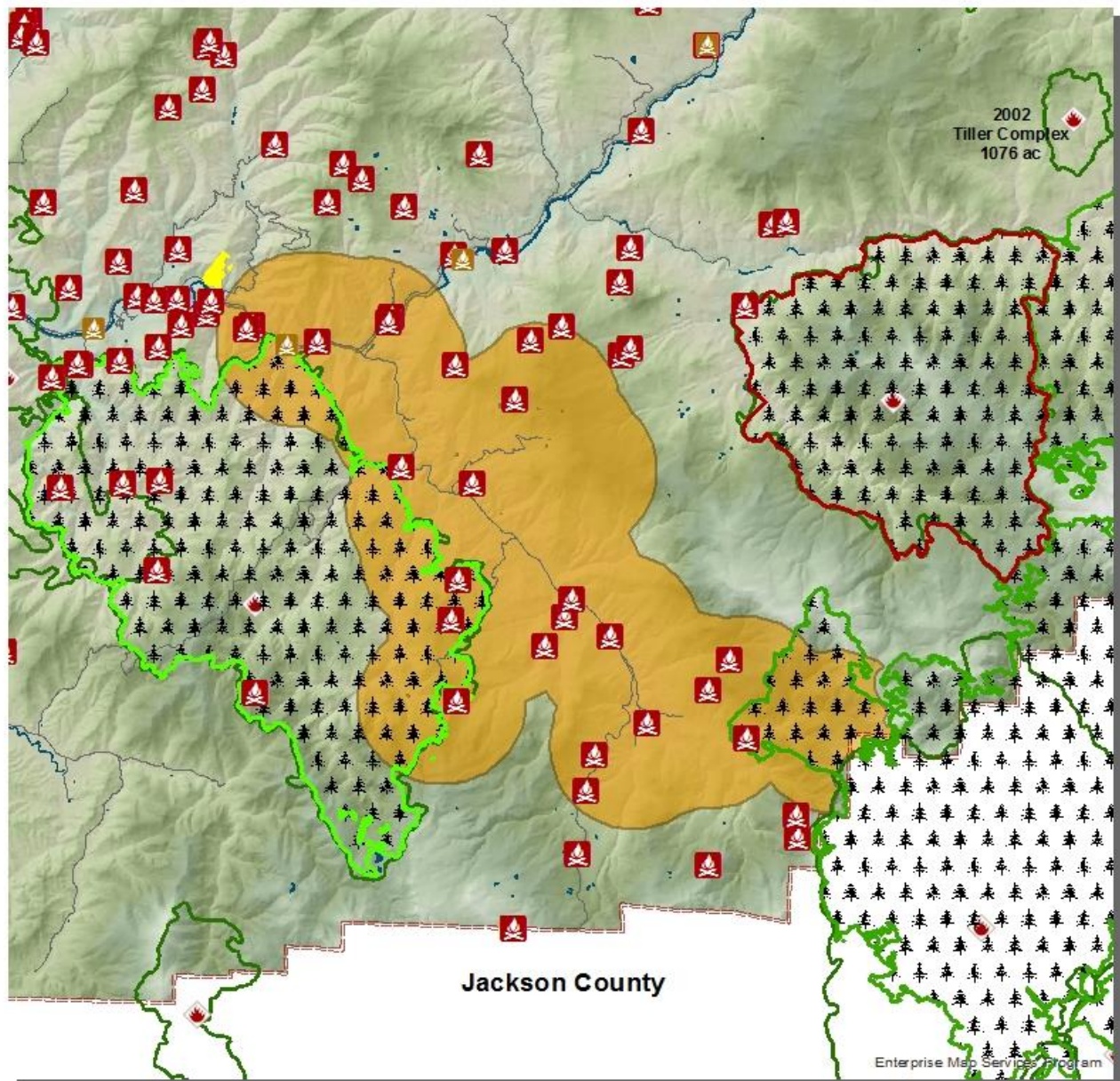
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville or the Tiller Trail Highway southeast towards Jackson County.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The following map shows historical wildfire events from 1987 to 2020 for the Tiller CWPP Area.

Figure 6.33

HISTORIC WILDFIRES 1987-2020
TILLER CWPP AREA

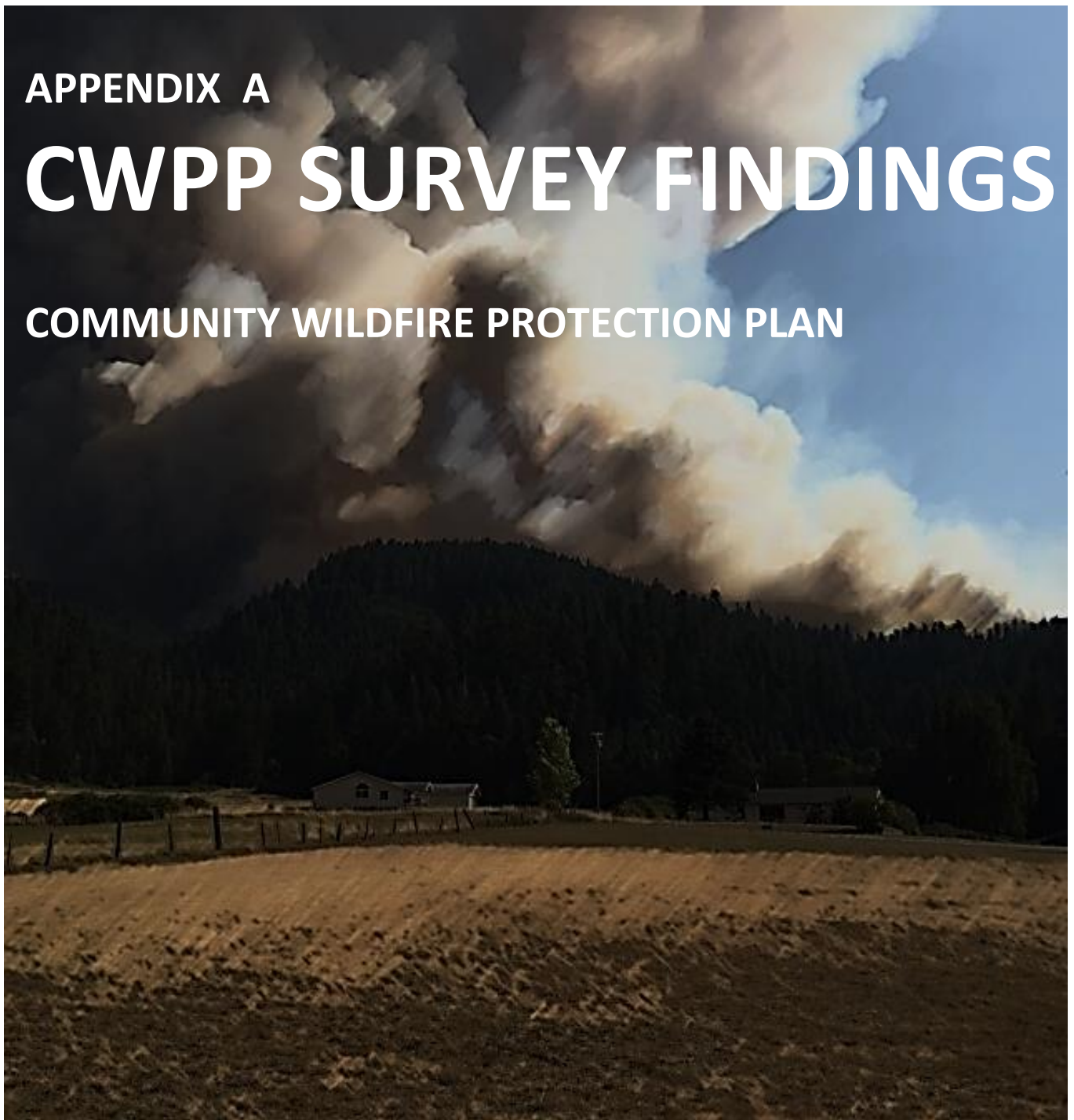


- TILLER CWPP
- Historic Fires 2010-2019
- 2020 Fire Points
- Fire Year, Fire Name**
- 2015, Com Creek
- 2015, Stouts Creek
- 2013, Whiskey
- 2018, Miles
- Burned Area Boundaries (All Years)

APPENDIX A

CWPP SURVEY FINDINGS

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



Updated 2023

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CWPP SURVEY FINDINGS

The Douglas County CWPP Public Opinion Survey was conducted to gather and incorporate the concerns and suggestion of county residents into the CWPP document. The survey was distributed at the five open houses conducted during the spring of 2020, online through Facebook and the county’s website, and at the Home Show at the county fairgrounds February 28th through March 1st, 2020. Due to Covid-19 and the corresponding cancellation of public events, we were limited on our ability to hand out the survey in person and attend public events to gather public input.

A total of 76 responses were generated from residents living in rural and urban areas throughout the county. It should be noted that survey results were submitted prior to the devastating 2020 Oregon wildfires. The 2020 fire season has been one of the most destructive on record in the state of Oregon, burning 919,700 acres and causing the death of at least nine people. The Oregon Forest Resources Institute (OFRI) estimates that, statewide, over 9.2 billion board feet of timber was lost, and \$5.9 billion in net economic losses.

The 2020 Archie Creek Fire east of Roseburg in the North Umpqua corridor has burned 125,500 acres on state, private and federal land. Similarly, the Thielsen Fire located five miles north of Crater Lake near Diamond Lake Resort burned 9,500 acres of land. It is estimated that over one-hundred homes have burned in these Douglas County fires, displacing some of the individuals who responded to this survey. The OFRI estimates that the Archie Creek Fire impacted over 2.5 billion board feet of timber resources, with 355 million board feet of this timber a probable candidate for salvage. Subtracting the value of likely salvageable timber (\$685 million) from the value of all forested acres burned (\$5,005 million) equals a net economic loss of \$4.32 billion in net economic loss to Douglas County.

Within Douglas County, 75% of the county’s land area is designated as timberlands, and approximately 50% of County land area is managed by the Federal government. A large portion of county residents live in forested areas subject to wildfire.

QUESTIONS

1. In which community do you live?

Survey responders live in communities and areas throughout the county. The views of both rural and urban residents are represented in the findings.

Name of Community	Participant Location	Name of Community	Participant Location
Calapooya	1%	Tri City	1%
Camas Valley	1%	Upper Olalla	1%
Days Creek	1%	Winston	1%
Diamond Lake	1%	Yoncalla	1%
Dillard	1%	Azalea	3%
Elkton	1%	Green	3%
Fortune Branch	1%	Sutherlin	3%
Garden Valley	1%	Cow Creek	4%
Idleyld Park	1%	Drain	4%
Milo	1%	Glide	4%
Nonpareil	1%	Susan Creek	4%
North County	1%	Glendale	5%
Oakland	1%	Canyonville	7%
Roberts Creek Road	1%	Lookingglass	7%
South Umpqua	1%	Myrtle Creek	7%
Tenmile	1%	Riddle	7%
Tiller	1%	Roseburg	17%

Figure 1, Communities in which survey participants live.

2. Prior to today, were you aware that Douglas County had a CWPP?

Sixty percent of respondents were aware that Douglas County had a community wildfire plan before taking the survey. The County’s CWPP has historically been used as a source of information or as a supportive document to achieve funding for wildfire prevention, mitigation, and recovery projects. It is however, an intention of the Planning Department to expand the CWPP’s reach to become a tool available to residents to learn about wildfire risk and the importance of preparedness and

recovery in communities. During our Open House events, residents told us that they were pleased to hear that the county not only had a CWPP, but cared enough about them to instigate open discussion and incorporate their thoughts and concerns into the document’s ongoing update and Action Plan.

While emergency responders save lives by immediately notifying residents of encroaching wildfire, it is ultimately the responsibility of individuals and families to prepare and get to safety. As more people move into the wildland urban interface, the potential for homes lost to fire increases. Given the rate of speed wildfire can travel, time to prepare once emergency responders have arrived could be short.

It is the intention of the CWPP Steering Committee to increase the number of Douglas County residents that are not only aware of, but also utilize the information provided in this document to learn about wildfire risk, mitigation, and recovery.

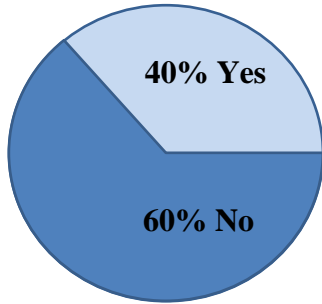


Figure 2. Percentage of those surveyed aware that the county had a CWPP.

3. Rank your presumed level of wildfire risk to communities.

The survey asked respondents to rank their level of concern for wildfire risk to the areas they live in. The largest concern noted involved the presumed risk on neighboring properties that participants had no control over. Fuel loads periodically accumulate on plots where yard debris is piled, trees are not pruned, and grass and shrubs are dense. Vacant lots and occupied parcels are at times not maintained for various reasons, some of which are beyond the landowners’ control. While residents are encouraged to work together to mitigate wildfire risk on home residential, neighborhood, community and area levels, it is often challenging to do so. This CWPP’s Action Plan recommends the development of Fire Wise communities to encourage and support groups of individuals coming together as neighbors, expanding defensible space, and increasing the ignition resistance of homes and communities.

Presumed Level of Wildfire Risk

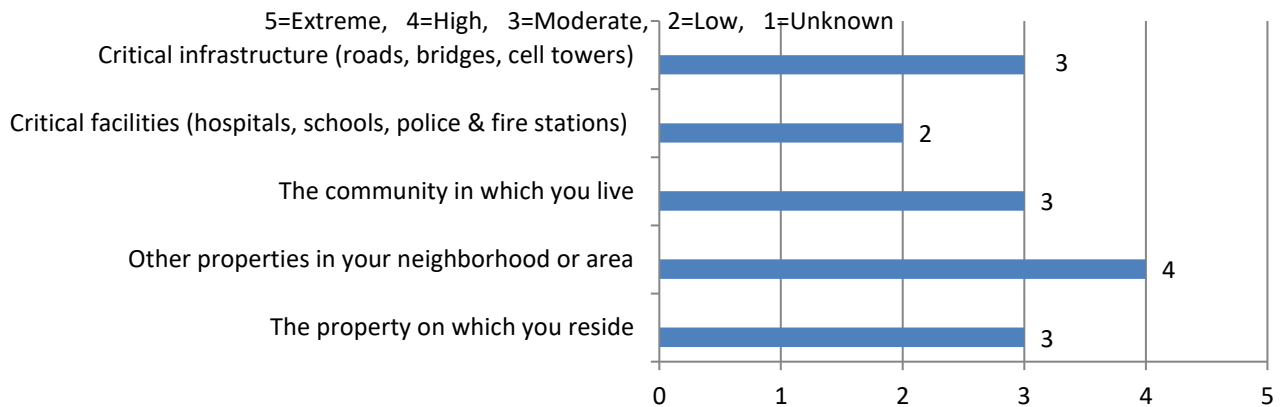


Figure 3, Respondents presumed level of wildfire risk to communities.

Human safety is a county priority. Developing a community fire plan and taking action to prepare before emergency evacuations are issued, reduces risk. Programs such as Firewise provide access to future funding and assistance for wildfire mitigation, preparation, and recovery.

4. Is your home and community prepared for wildfire?

Many people believe their home and community is prepared for wildfire, while others never think about it. It is often taken for granted that a community is safe from natural disaster and that the responsibility for keeping it so relies solely on the shoulders of emergency responders and community leaders. There are measures people can and should take to plan and protect themselves, family and loved ones, as well as their property.

Wildfire preparedness involves the implementation of a variety of precautionary measures to protect people and structures from wildfire. It encompasses the preventative tactics used to mitigate risk of fire for people, their homes, families, and communities. Homes in dry or heavily forested areas, should be inspected regularly and maintained appropriately. Evacuation plans should be developed and defensible space and property access should be maintained.

Survey contributors presumed level of wildfire preparedness for community and critical infrastructure is shown in Figure 4. Contributors felt most confident in the preparedness for the property on which they reside.

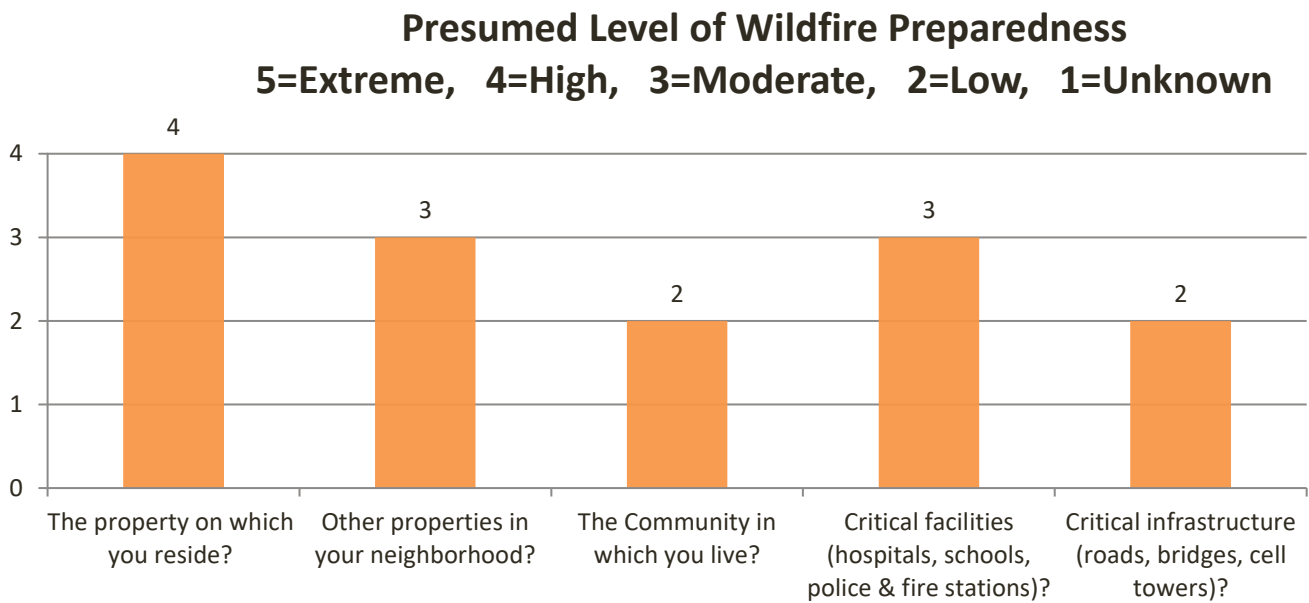


Figure 4, Respondents presumed level of wildfire preparedness for their homes and community.

Multiple factors contribute to wildfire risk, the top three of which are fuel, slope, and access for fire-fighting equipment. Homes built throughout Douglas County, on steep forested slopes often have limited access. When asked, residents at open houses frequently said that they had one route in to their home. Maintaining fire truck size access was frequently forgotten as a necessity and there was often not a backup escape plan. If a driveway becomes blocked by wildfire, a backup evacuation route is essential to survival.

On a community level, effective “fuel treatments” impacting community wildfire risk are those that reduce the ignition potential of structures. A community wide effort to reduce the ignitability of homes involves managing vegetation conditions, spatial arrangement of houses, fire resistant building codes, accessibility maintenance, forest management, and special district maintenance.

Human activities and inclement weather events are often unpredictable fire starters. These unplanned events can happen suddenly and spread quickly into wildfires if conditions are right. Communities need to be prepared.

5. Which factors do you think add to your community's risk of wildfire?

Survey participants were asked to consider which five factors they considered most likely to increase their community's risk from wildfire. While results varied, human activities were considered the highest potential source of ignition with steep topography thought to contribute highly to overall risk during a wildfire event.

Human activities such as unattended campfires, the burning of debris, equipment use and malfunctions, negligently discarded cigarettes and intentional arson cause the majority of wildfires¹.

Topography influences the movement of air, affecting a fire's course. As slope steepens, the rate at which a wildfire spreads often changes. Gulches and canyons can funnel air and act as chimneys, intensifying fire behavior and its' rate of expansion. Solar heating of dry, south-facing slopes produces upslope drafts that can change fire behavior. Unfortunately, hillsides with steep topographical characteristics are also desirable residential areas in the CWPP land base. This underscores the need for wildfire hazard mitigation, education and outreach to homeowners.

Presumed Factors that Add to a Community's Risk of Wildfire

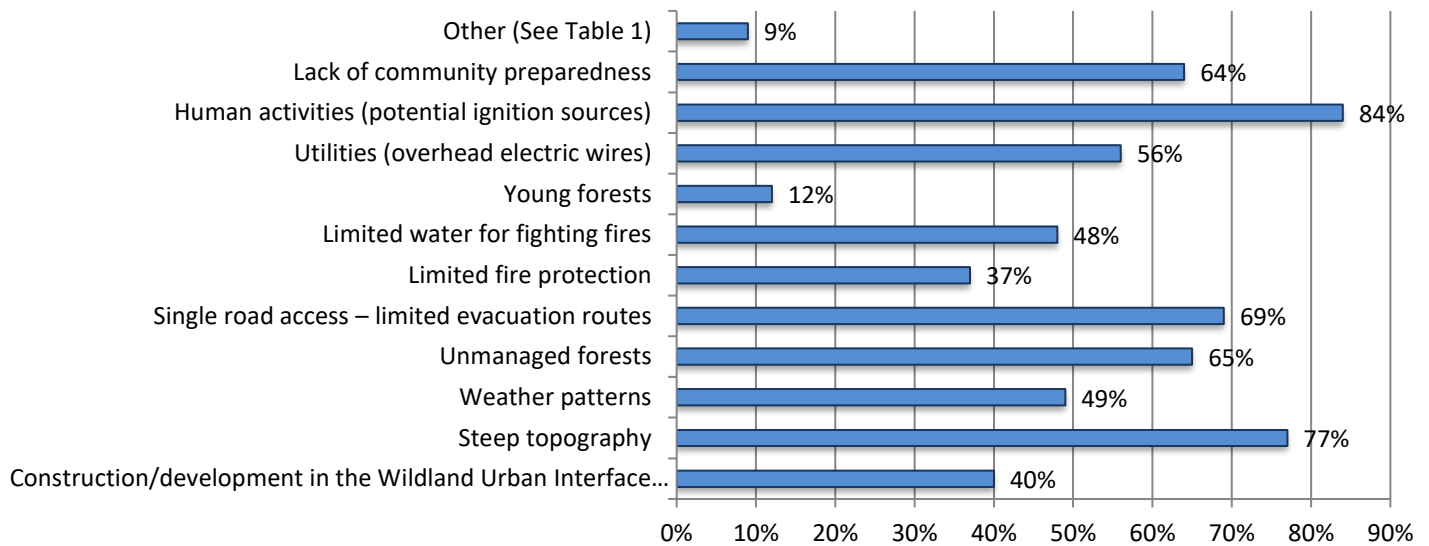


Figure 5, CWPP survey responses concerning factors that are perceived to affect a community's risk during a wildfire event.

Additional perceived risk factors were mentioned by seven survey takers and are listed in Table 1 below. These concerns are addressed in this CWPP's Action Plan and listed objectives.

Participant ID	"Other" factors that contribute to a community's risk during a wildfire event.
12	Low evacuation preparedness
15	Neighbors debris and over grown trees
36	Large areas of grasslands that dry out
50	People throwing cigarettes out the windows of cars on my
53	Poison oak everywhere
66	All the logging around us.
76	Remote location

Table 1, Factors listed as "other" risks to a community's during a wildfire.

¹ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/rds/archive/catalog/RDS-2013-0009.4>

6. Please indicate the importance of the following wildfire preparedness measures for homeowners.

Survey participants were asked to rank the importance of preselected tactics homeowners can take to prepare their homes, families, and properties for wildfire. On a scale from five to one where 5 = Extreme, 4 = High, 3 = Moderate, 2 = Low, and 1 = Unknown, all preparedness tactics listed were considered to be of high or extreme importance. Comments made during the open houses suggested that while wildfire preparedness for homeowners was deemed important, it was daunting to those with limited mobility, income, expertise and assistance. Community based programs such as Firewise can help.

Wildfire Preparedness Tactics for Homeowners

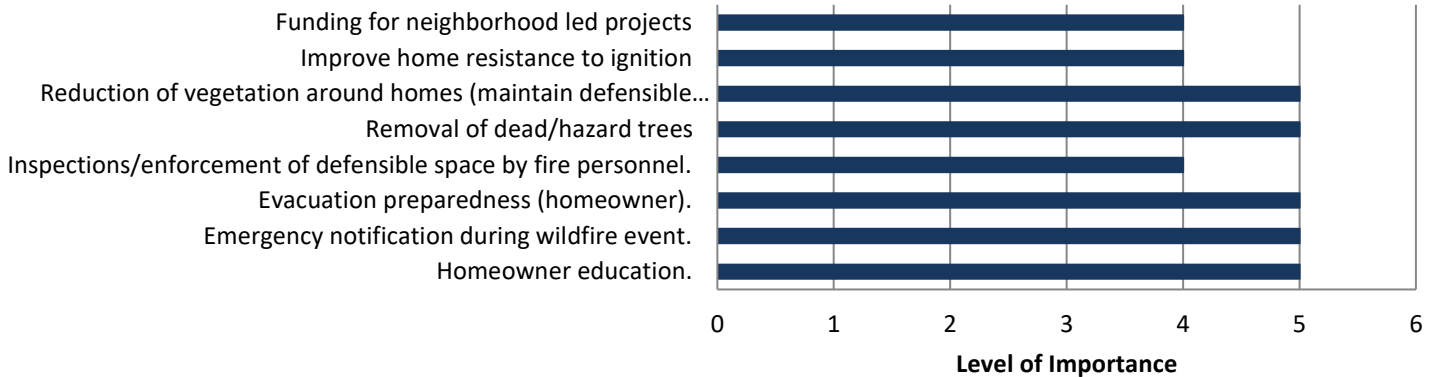


Figure 6, Ranked wildfire preparedness practices for homeowners.

7. Please indicate the importance of the following wildfire preparedness measures for communities

Respondents were asked to rank similar measures of wildfire preparedness for communities. Results show that on a scale from five to one where 5 = Extreme, 4 = High, 3 = Moderate, 2 = Low, and 1 = Unknown, all preparedness tactics were considered high priority except community wide evacuation preparedness and emergency notification during a wildfire event which were considered extreme priority.

Wildfire Preparedness Measures for Communities.

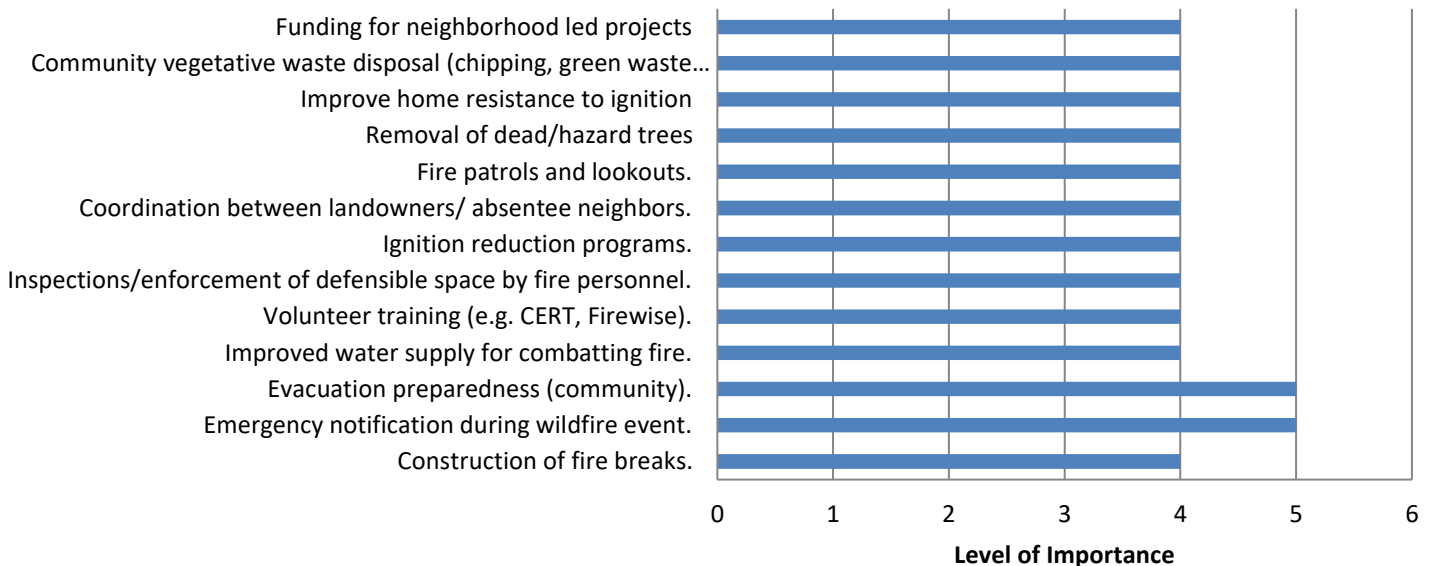
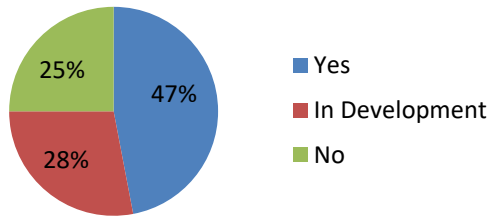


Figure 7, Ranked wildfire preparedness for communities.

8. Do you have an emergency Wildfire Action Plan for your home/ family?

Residents should prepare a Wildfire Action Plan and familiarize all members of their households with it well in advance of wildfire. Each plan will be specific, depending on the needs and situation of the household that utilizes it. As determined through the CWPP survey, not all households in Douglas County have a Wildfire Action Plan. Many residents who attended the CWPP open houses had a current plan or one in development, but 1 in 4 respondents had no plan whatsoever.

Respondants with Emergency Action Plans for Their Home



Several of the Action Items proposed in this CWPP’s Wildfire Mitigation Action Plan address public outreach and education, wildfire preparedness and emergency action plan development for communities and households.

Figure 8, Percentage of respondents that have a Wildfire Action Plan for their home/ family.

9. Your biggest challenge to making your home fire safe is? Check the option that applies the most.

Preparing a home and property for wildfire defense takes time, knowledge, and ability. The cost of labor varies, depending on the work conducted. Participants were asked to consider what their biggest challenges to making their home fire safe was. 34% of respondents listed that their biggest challenge was neighboring properties that they had no control over.

Community action and partnership can assist private landowners by developing a framework to help residents organize and take action to increase the ignition resistance of homes, neighborhoods, and communities as suggested in the CWPP Wildfire Mitigation Action Plan.

Challenges to Making Homes Safe

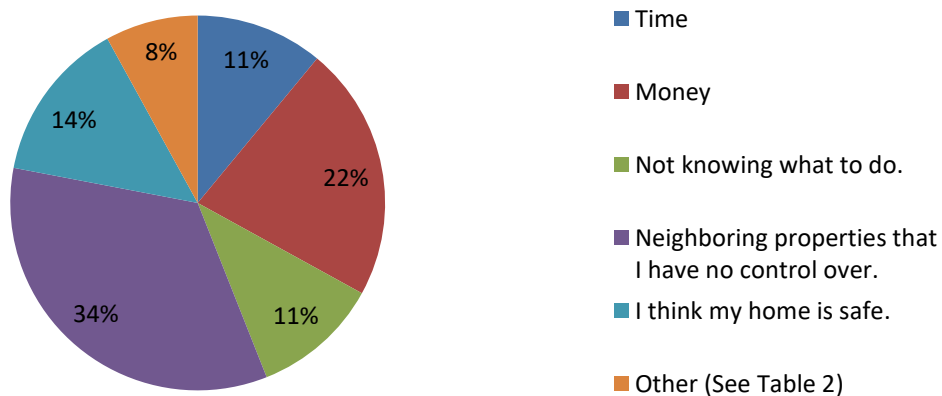


Figure 9, Largest challenges to making homes safe from wildfire.

Challenges residents face when increasing their home’s resistance to wildfire are listed above in Figure 9 and below in Table 2. The CWPP Action Plan in Chapter 2 proposes projects that address some of these elements. Residents are their own first line of defense. Considering ones surroundings, available tools, emergency preparedness, and evacuation plan prior to a wildfire event is critical.

Participant ID	"Other" Comments made by survey participants.
2	<i>I rent and am limited in what I can change.</i>
9	<i>Pacific Power has Power Transmission Lines easement they do not brush clean as they should. "Not enough manpower".</i>
10	<i>Too old to do the harder work.</i>
19	<i>Physical labor that is challenging in a household with various limitations.</i>
29	<i>House is a rental, and rental agency doesn't care</i>
50	<i>Neighbors do illegal burns of waste in summer at night. I can't find them, but the smoke sure comes into my house. I live on NE Douglas. This is very dangerous. Also fireworks (very illegal ones) are set off around and on the 4th of July. So much tinder that time of year. I have sat up til 2 am in the morning on a work night to make sure nothing catches on fire. I heard that - no bother calling the fire department, they are already too busy. Very scary stuff.</i>
53	<i>Accessibility</i>
56	<i>Management doesn't enforce rules, is at fault no property maintenance being done, abandoned residence is fire hazard and health hazard.</i>
75	<i>Not physically able to remove dead vegetation.</i>
76	<i>Remote location.</i>

Table 2, "Other" comments made in response to Question 9.

10. Are you familiar with Firewise Community Programs? If so, do you live in one?

Firewise Communities are neighborhoods that work together as a group to promote participation in the use of technology, policies, and practices that minimize the loss of life and property to wildfire, independent of firefighting efforts.

There are currently 24 Firewise communities within DFPA’s protection area in Douglas County. This program encourages and acknowledges citizen action to reduce community wildfire risk. Communities that partake in the program ensure a continuing commitment to maintaining a reduced level of wildfire risk.

The CWPP Wildfire Mitigation Action Plan supports the development of additional Firewise communities to assist private landowners with wildfire preparation and the development of defensible space.

Respondants Familiarity with the Firewise Program

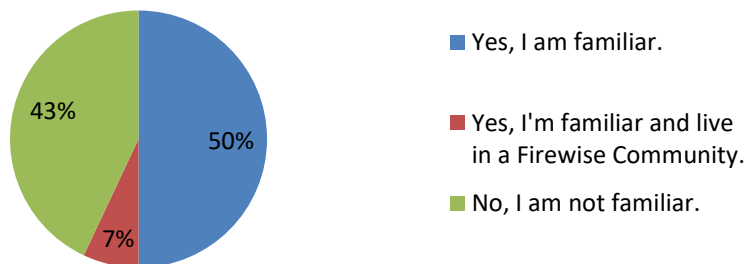
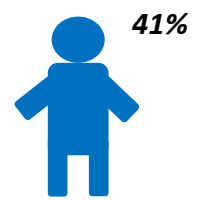
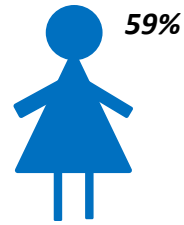


Figure 10, Participants familiarity with the Firewise Program

DEMOGRAPHICS

11. What is your gender?

59% of survey respondents were female and 41% were male. Most participants were either between the age of 31-45 or 61-75.



What is your approximate age?	
18-30 years	8%
31-45 years	32%
46-60 years	26%
61-75 years	32%
76 plus years	3%

Table 3, Age of survey respondents.

12. General comments concerning Douglas County and its wildfire preparedness.

The survey received several comments from concerned citizens which are listed below in Table 4. Topics mentioned include the need for community wildfire awareness programs, neighborhood fuel reduction projects, water supply, and snag removal.

Douglas County CWPP Survey Comments Matrix	
Participant ID	Comment
4	<i>Roadside clearing, brushing and herbicide use is vital to ensure egress during wildfire situations.</i>
5	<i>Forest Service needs to have proactive fire management practices.</i>
6	<i>I went through the OSU Ext. Citizen Fire Academy which was an EXCELLENT program.</i>
7	<i>We work hard to continually improve out home site but some neighbors do nothing.</i>
10	<i>Anything that is proactive for helping homeowner's make necessary defensible space would be helpful</i>
16	<i>We need help clearing storm debris and bug kill/dead timber. We don't have the money, equipment etc.</i>
18	<i>landowners near me, most is timber comp, county, or land trust. High fire danger, imo.</i>
22	<i>I think the fire wise program is a very important program. Due to the conditions of our community.</i>
24	<i>I inquired about Firewise last year, but was told funding was low and long wait for work to be done</i>
38	<i>We are a small community that were under evacuated level 2 in the mp95 fire</i>
41	<i>Thank you for showing a community awareness program..and your concerns !!</i>
42	<i>I've been putting lots of time and labor into our property. Burning brush and cutting some trees down</i>
43	<i>I think the FireWise program is a necessity to our community. Wish more people would participate.</i>
50	<i>Educate the yahoos around here about illegal activities and enforce the stopping of it.</i>
53	<i>Awareness is Hugh. Burn piles are everywhere around me. Nobody is ever standing there with a hose.</i>
55	<i>We paid Limbwalker to cut 3 downed trees, but cannot afford to do the rest. Help would be nice.</i>
56	<i>Huge area on property of yard waste, tree limbs, yard degree, all very dry Fuel. Owner non compliance.</i>
61	<i>I think you guys should get with ODOT and burn out along the freeway in the spring. Or something....</i>
62	<i>The entire County needs cleanup of dead diseased trees. Would love to see funding for cleanup</i>
65	<i>I am a retired firefighter and have 5 acres of defensible space around my house that is green & H2O.</i>
66	<i>All the industrial forest plantations around us are a big fire-hazard. Those plantations burn fast.</i>
69	<i>A water supply is critical</i>