

North Umpqua Community Wildfire Protection Plan Area

AREA PROFILE

Location

The North Umpqua CWPP area is located east of Interstate 5 approximately between Exits 108 and 129. The North Umpqua CWPP area boundary includes Community specific CWPP's for Diamond Lake, Dry Creek, Lemolo Lake, North Umpqua Village, Steamboat, Susan Creek, Toketee, and Central County East. The North Umpqua CWPP area extends east of I-5, following the North Umpqua River east to its starting point in the Mount Thielsen Wilderness, at the east end of Douglas County.

On the North Umpqua Highway, the North Umpqua CWPP area includes the Communities of Dixonville, Oak Valley, Glide, Idleyld, North Umpqua Village, Steamboat, and Dry Creek. The North Umpqua CWPP 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 area contains a portion of Douglas County Fire District 2 and the entire Glide Rural Fire Protection District.

Population

The approximate population of the North Umpqua CWPP area (Which includes portions of Census Blocks whose populations may or may not be in the CWPP Area), is approximately 9,815 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are 3,926 addressed structures within the North Umpqua CWPP area. The majority of addressed structures are homes, but there are also commercial and Industrial structures.

The North Umpqua CWPP area 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) zoned property located within the small communities in the North Umpqua CWPP area.

The North Umpqua CWPP is predominantly zoned as Forestland, with some land zoned for Agricultural. 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 as well. 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

located 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 Area, parcels are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest). For detailed information about zoning in the North Umpqua CWPP area, please consult the CWPP plans for Diamond Lake, Dry Creek, Lemolo Lake, North Umpqua Village, Steamboat, Susan Creek, Toketee, and Central County East.

Transportation

Transportation to and from the North Umpqua CWPP area is handled primarily via the North Umpqua Highway (State Highway 138) to Interstate 5 at Exit 124 on the western most edge of the North Umpqua CWPP area. I-5 Exits 110 to 129 also serve as access to the North Umpqua CWPP. The North Umpqua Highway going east connects to U.S. Highway 97. Going east on the 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 North Umpqua CWPP area extends north and south along the North Umpqua Highway, and includes North Bank Road from the Wilbur area to Glide, where it intersects with the North Umpqua Highway (Highway 138).

Critical Infrastructure (within or adjacent)

- 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)
- Douglas County Sheriff's Office
- Douglas County Fire District #2 facilities
- Roseburg Emergency Services facility
- Schools and community centers
- Mercy Hospital
- Power lines/Substations
- Water treatment/reservoirs/well head areas/water pumping and supply areas
- California/Oregon Railroad
- Emergency Communication towers
- Historical and cultural sites
- Commercial areas of economic value to the communities
- Gas and fuel pipelines
- Interstate 5, State Highway 138, Old Highway 99, and local roads.

Wildfire Risk Assessment

Wildfire history information can be found in the Community CWPP's for Diamond Lake, Dry Creek, Lemolo Lake, North Umpqua Village, Steamboat, Susan Creek, Toketee, and Central County East. The fire history found in the Community CWPP's is from data provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association.

Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

Douglas County Fire District 2 and the Glide Rural Fire District serve the North Umpqua CWPP area. Equipment and staffing inventory for each district is as follows:

Douglas County Fire District 2

- 50 Fire Fighters
- 6 Type 1 Class A Structural Engines
- 3 Type 2 Water Tenders
- 1 Type 1 Water Tenders
- 6 Type 6 Wildland Engines
- 14 Advanced Life Support (ALS) Ambulances
- 5 Command Vehicles

Glide Rural Fire District

- 25 Fire Fighters
- 2 Type 1 Class A Structural Engines
- 3 Type 2 Water Tenders
- 1 Type 6 Wildland Engine
- 2 Basic Life Support (BLS) Ambulances

For areas outside of the Rural Fire Districts and within the North Umpqua CWPP area boundary, fighting wildfire involves the North Umpqua Ranger District, the Diamond Lake Ranger District, the Roseburg Bureau of Land Management and the Douglas Forest Protective Association through mutual aid agreements. The following summarizes staffing and equipment available for fighting wildfire.

North Umpqua Ranger District

- 2 type 3/4 engines with 3 to 5 people staffing
- 1 type 6 engine with 2-3 people staffing
- 1 type 2 handcrew (20 person)
- 1 type 1 Interagency Hot Shot Crew for national use (Wolf Creek IHC)
- 1 lookout staffed and includes detection camera

Diamond Lake Ranger District

- 2 type 3/4 engines with 3 to 6 people staffing
- 1 type 6 engine with 2-3 people1 type
- 2 handcrew (20 person)1 prevention/patrol (50%)
- 1 lookout staffed

Roseburg Bureau of Land Management

- 1-type 3, 2500 gallon 2wd Engine - call # E-376
- 1-type 4, 950 gal 4wd Engine - call # E-477
- 2-type 6, 500 gal 4wd Engines - call #'s E-674, E-675

Douglas Forest Protection Association (DFPA)

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|--------------------------------------|----|------------------|
| • Type 6X Engine | 16 | 2 Reserve |
| • Type 3 Engine | 3 | 4 Reserve |
| • Type 2 Water Tender | 1 | |
| • Type 2 Dozer W/ Transport | 2 | 1 Reserve |
| • Type 2 Helicopter, 300 gal. Bucket | 1 | |
| • Detection cameras | 10 | (7 DFPA, 3 USFS) |
| • Ten person Hand crews | 2 | 2 Reserve |

Evacuation Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the main evacuation routes are the North Umpqua Highway (State 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 CWPP Area. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes. Please see the Community CWPP's for details on evacuation routes.

Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The 2010 Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Steering Committee concluded that the most efficient way to identify the North Umpqua CWPP area boundary, was to utilize the Hydrologic Unit Code 6 (HUC6) boundaries.

The CWPP boundary identified in the North Umpqua CWPP area boundary, is defined by the limits of the HUC6 boundary where the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas and the primary evacuation routes are identified in the original Douglas County CWPP.

This connection between the WUI boundaries, the evacuation routes, and the HUC6 boundaries provide clear logical guidance on where the CWPP boundary is located.

In addition to the CWPP boundary, there is also a Community Wildfire Protection Plan Resource (CWPPR) boundary. The CWPPR boundary is defined by the HUC6 boundary and the need to protect infrastructure and consider fire movement, management, and protection. 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 law.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Within the CWPP area boundary

Treatment Area 1:

Within the Priority Fuel Reduction Area, clear hazardous fuels within 100' of homes, structures, and critical infrastructure areas. Thin 300' from structures, alongside roads from home sites to evacuation routes, and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Area 2:

Clear hazardous fuels and thin along escape routes within the CWPP.

Treatment Area 3:

Clear hazardous fuels and thin other areas within the CWPP.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

- Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core Team, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.
- Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.
- Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.
- Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues. Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) Image and Text Source: Emerging Knowledge about Wildland immediately adjacent to homes, also Urban Interface Home Ignition Potential; Jack D. Cohen, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Rocky Mountain referred to as “survivable space”.

Action Items:

- 1) Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes.
- 2) Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes in the North Umpqua CWPP Area.

Education

Promote existing education and outreach programs (example: Firewise Program, www.firewise.org) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

Action Items:

- 1) Use and maintain the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans website for wildfire status and evacuation plans.
(<http://healthyforest.info/cwpp/Oregon/Douglas/>)
- 2) Identification, and public awareness of community wildfire escape routes.
- 3) Presentations and awareness campaigns to local schools.
- 4) Structural ignitability awareness and replacement of flammable building materials.

- 5) Increase local public awareness of a wildfire through all types of emergency communication.
- 6) Develop additional communication facilities and new types of communication which make the public aware of a wildfire during the wildfire event, when funding is available.

Within CWPPR area boundary

Type of fuel reduction treatment

- Mechanical clearing and thinning, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.
- Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.
- Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.
- Biologic treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Action Items:

- 1) Clear hazardous fuels 100' from critical infrastructure area and access/egress routes.
- 2) Thin hazardous fuels within 300' of infrastructure.
- 3) Maintain all access/egress routes for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

The Local Rural Fire Protection District(s) hereby agree to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

 

Chief, Douglas County Fire District 2

Date

 

Chief, Glide Rural Fire District

Date