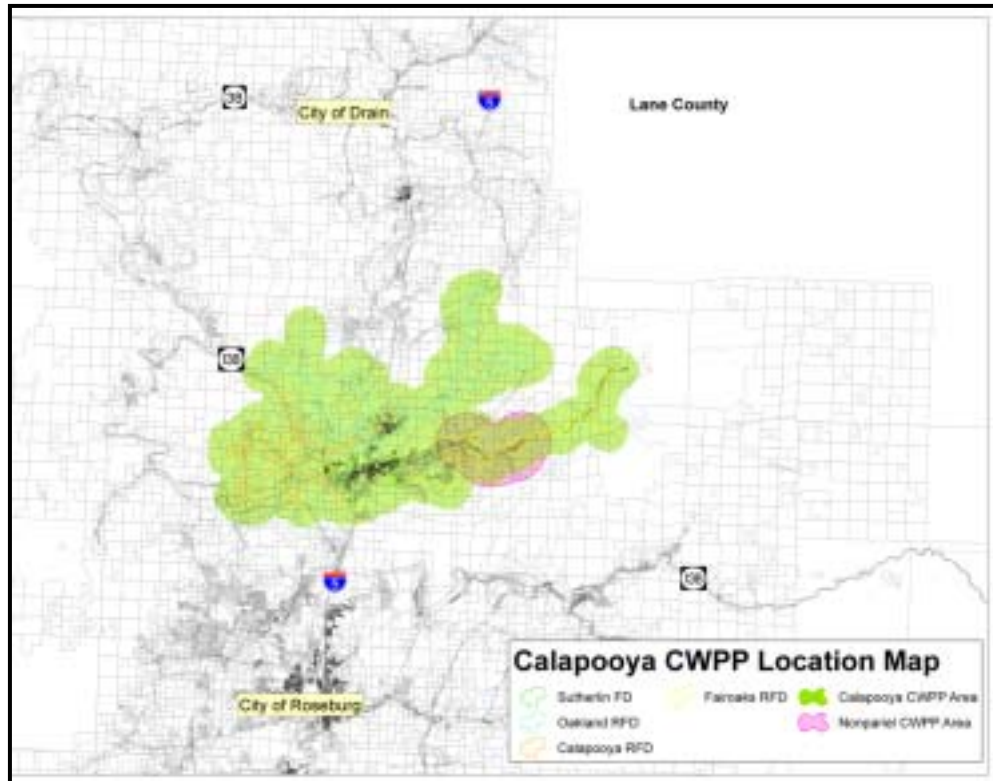


Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Calapooya CWPP Area

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, where it meets the Central County West CWPP Area. The Calapooya CWPP Area extends east



through the City of Sutherlin, along the length of Nonpareil Road and engulfs the Nonpareil CWPP Area. The CWPP Area also extends northeast through the City of Oakland, up Driver Valley and Elkhead Roads. The extent of the CWPP area contains the Rural Fire District Boundaries of the Sutherlin, Oakland and Calapooya Rural Fire Districts, buffered one mile.

Population

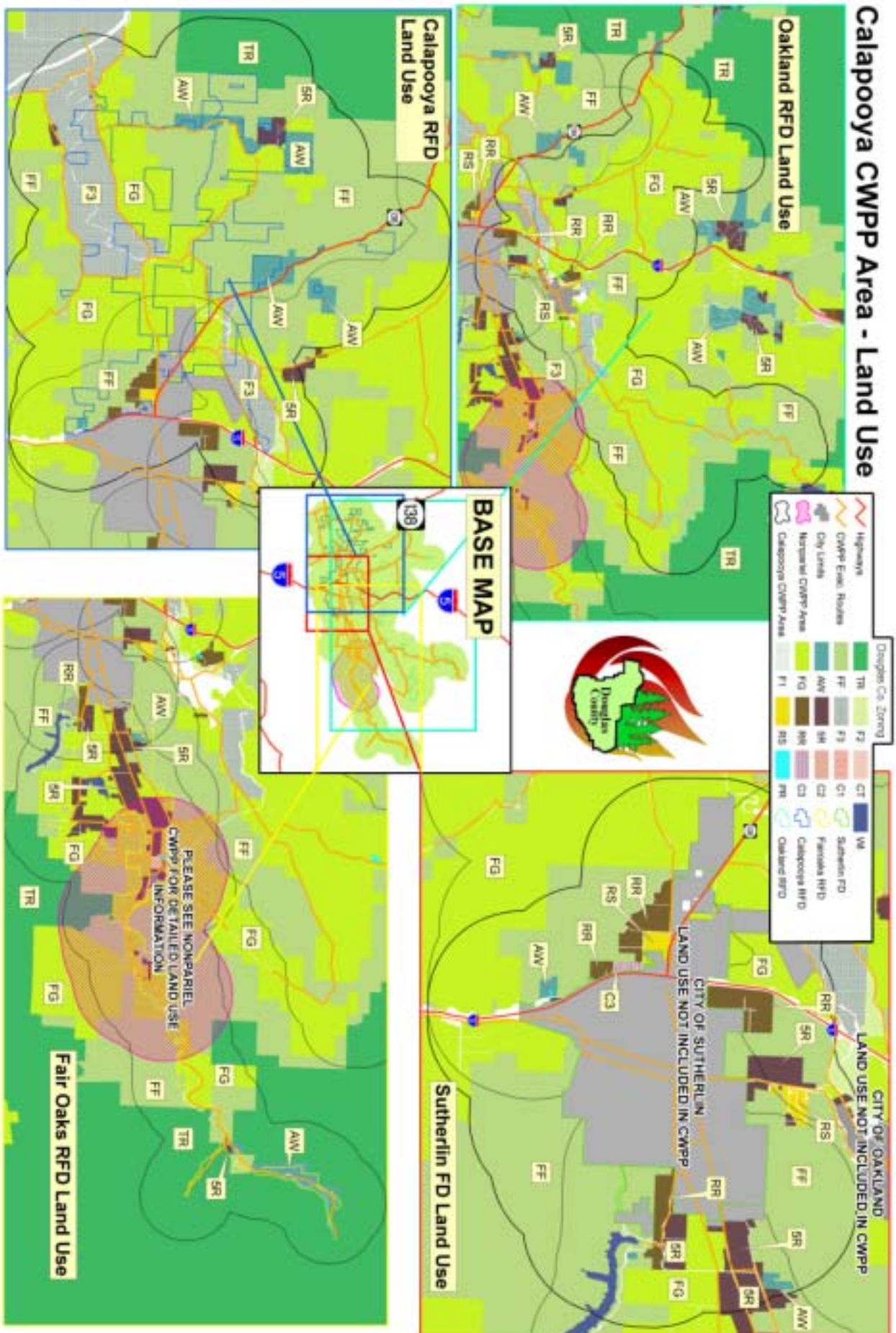
The approximate population of the Calapooya CWPP area (Which includes portions of Census Blocks whose populations may or may not be in the CWPP Area), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 11,600 people.

Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 5,629 addressed structures within the Calapooya CWPP area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and Industrial structures.

The Calapooya CWPP area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2), RS (Suburban Residential) and 5R (Rural Residential 5) and AW (Agriculture and Woodlot) along areas near the City limits of Oakland and Sutherlin, including the Union Gap Rural Community; these areas along with the Cities 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), F3 (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland) and FF (Farm Forest). The Cities of Oakland and Sutherlin City Limits falls within the Oakland and Sutherlin Fire District Boundaries, however the city zoning information was not included in this analysis. The Nonpareil CWPP Plan has further information on land use in the Nonpareil CWPP Area.

CALAPOOYA CWPP AREA - LANDUSE AND STRUCTURE LOCATION MAP



Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from the Calapooya CWPP area is handled primarily via Interstate 5, which Leading West, connects to State Highway 138 and Fort McKay Road at exit 136. The CWPP Area is connected to I-5 via Nonpareil Road to the east. From I-5 Oakland Exit 138, The CWPP Area extends eastward along Driver Valley Road, and Elkhead Road.

Critical Infrastructure

Unique critical infrastructure to the Calapooya CWPP area includes:

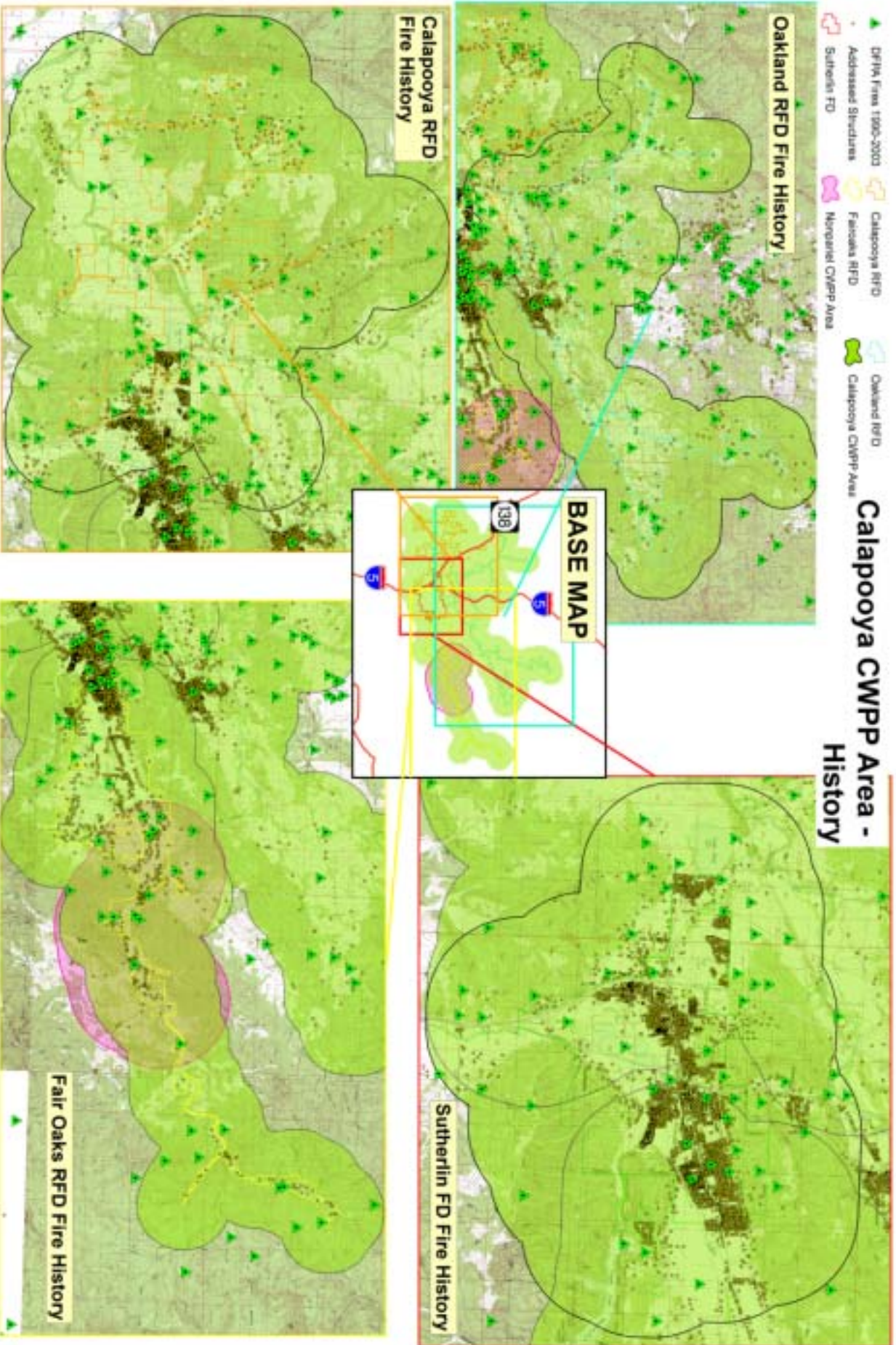
- Plat I and Cooper Creek Reservoirs and Municipal Water Supply Watersheds

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

- Fire, ambulance, and police stations and equipment
- Schools and community centers
- Hospitals
- Power lines/Substations
- Industrial sites
- Water treatment/reservoirs/well head areas/water pumping and supply areas
- Dams
- Railroads and railroad tunnels
- Emergency Communication towers
- Historical and cultural sites
- Commercial areas of economic value to the communities
- Gas and fuel pipelines
- Main highways for transit (Interstate 5, State Highways 38,42,138, Old Highway 99, US 101, any local road deemed critical as a economic route in or out of the communities)

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT- History

Map on next page indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Calapooya CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data.



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

As shown on the maps, the Fair Oaks Rural Fire District (RFD), Oakland RFD, Calapooya RFD and the Sutherlin FD serve the Calapooya CWPP area. Equipment and staffing inventory for each of the districts is as follows:

FAIR OAKS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT:

- 22 Firefighters
- 3 Type 2 Class A Structural engines
- 1 Type 2 Water tender
- 3 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 1 Rescue-Salvage

OAKLAND RURAL FIRE DISTRICT:

- 18 Firefighters
- 2 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 1 Type 2 Water tender
- 3 Type 6 Wildland engines

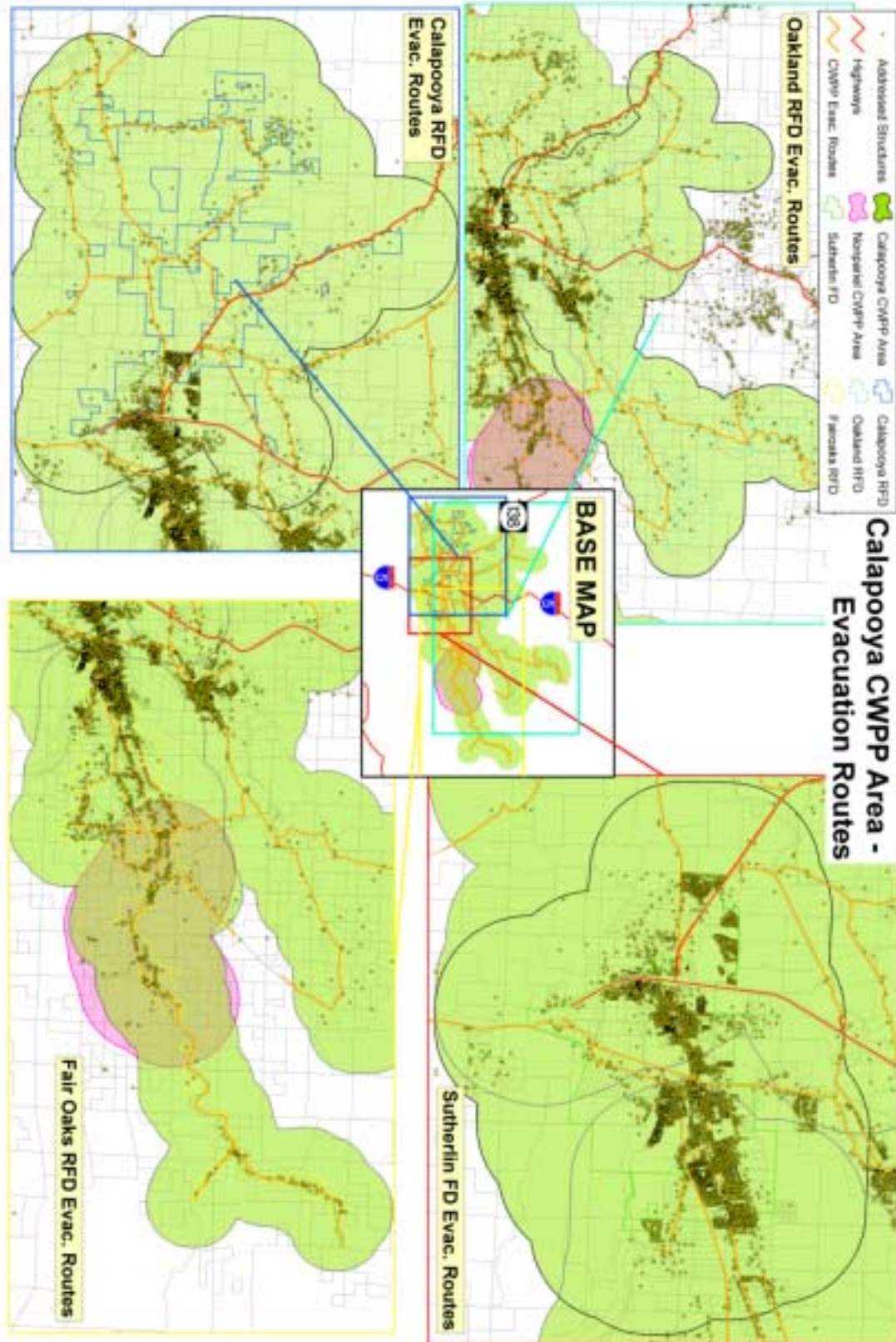
SUTHERLIN FIRE DISTRICT / CALAPOOYA RURAL FIRE DISTRICT

- 40 Firefighters
- 4 Type 1 Class A Structural engines
- 1 Type 2 Water tender
- 3 Type 6 Wildland engines
- 3 ALS Ambulances

Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry with 10 fire suppression crews, wildland fire engines ranging from 200 to 3,000 gallons, three bulldozers, and a fire suppression helicopter. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations and supported by mutual aid agreements by neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry Districts.

Evacuation Routes

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation routes of State Highway 138 eastward or westward, Nonpareil Road, Driver Valley, Fort McKay and other main roads, which feed towards the Interstate or State Highway 138, are also evacuation routes. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes.



Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

It was the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team's conclusion that the most efficient way to identify fuel reduction areas of concern near rural home sites in the communities identified was to utilize the Rural Fire District Boundaries, which already encompass the majority of home sites in the area.

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

While the Priority Fuel Reduction Area map contains farm, residential and some urban land, which would have small or no value in a fuel reduction program, it was decided that buffering the Fire District Boundaries would be the most efficient way of incorporating the areas/home sites of the highest danger, identify areas of the highest potential for a fuel mitigation program, and provide an easily recognizable and definable area to identify the Priority Fuel Reduction Area.

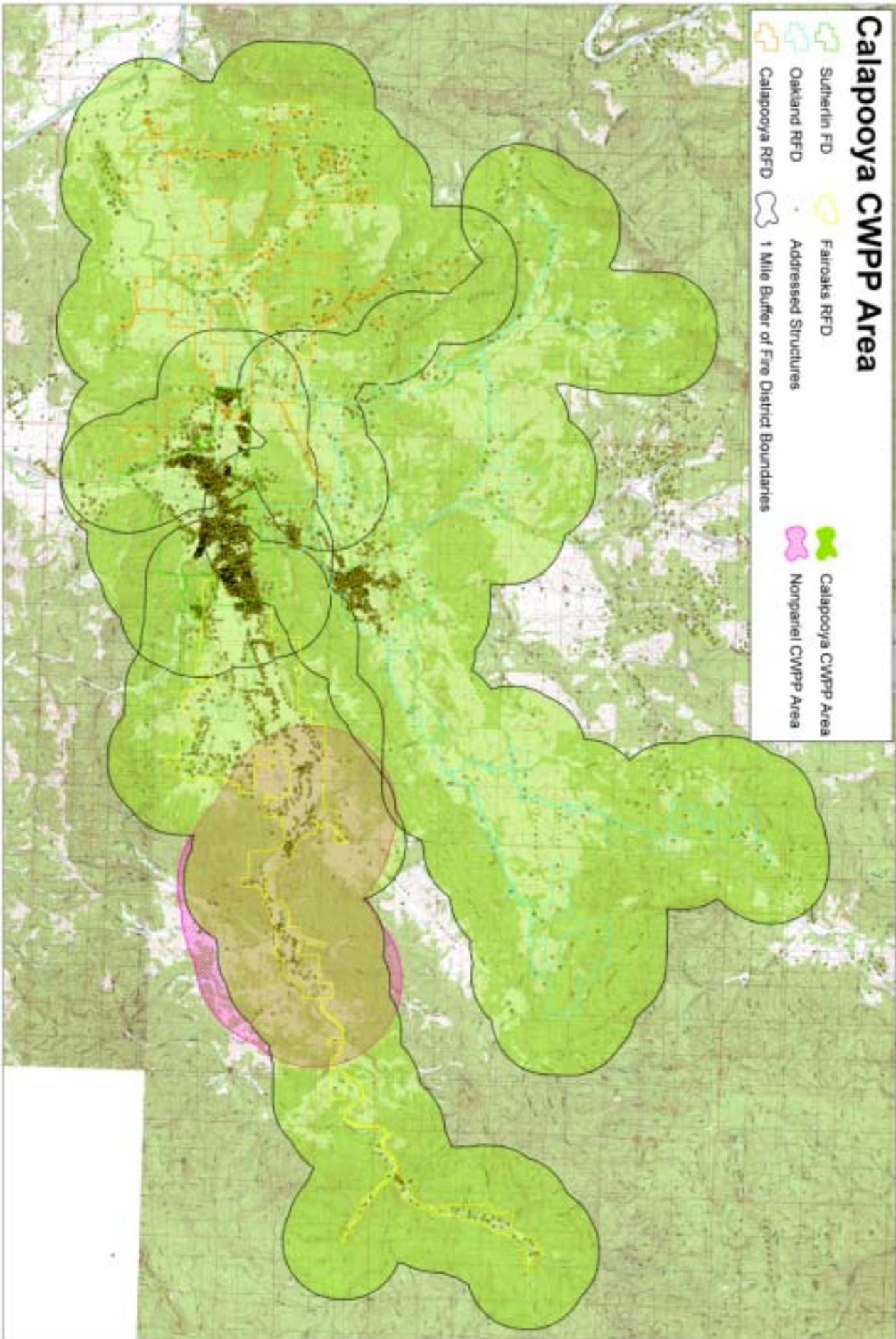
On occasion, based on topography, the Priority Fuel Reduction Area may be in excess, of one mile, as the Core Team identified that the area should be defined as "to ridgetop" for resource management and fire fighting.

The following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA MAP IS ON THE NEXT PAGE

Calapooya CWPP Area

-  Sutherlin FD
-  Oakland RFD
-  Calapooya RFD
-  Fair Oaks RFD
-  Addressed Structures
-  1 Mile Buffer of Fire District Boundaries
-  Calapooya CWPP Area
-  Nonpanel CWPP Area



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas—concentrated along the evacuation routes, and alongside roads to home sites leading to evacuation routes. Thinning 300' around structures and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Clear and thin escape routes for homes identified in the priority fuel reduction area. Use of prescribed burning as a tool for fuels reduction.

Treatment Areas 3: Clear and thin areas identified in the priority fuel reduction area.

Type of fuel reduction treatment

Mechanical clearing and thinning in fuel reduction areas identified by the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Core Team, including harvesting, thinning, mowing, chipping, cutting and piling.

Chemical treatment is to be done where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal Regulations.

Prescribed burning where appropriate shall be pursued as a method of fuels reduction.

Biological treatment of areas (Grazing, etc.) is to be encouraged where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other wildfire management issues.

Highly ignitable homes can be destroyed during lower-intensity wildfires, whereas homes with low home ignitability can survive high-intensity wildfires.

Structural ignitability, rather than wildland fuels, is the principal cause of structural losses during wildland/urban interface fires. Key items are flammable roofing materials (e.g. cedar shingles) and the presence of burnable vegetation (e.g. ornamental trees, shrubs, wood piles) immediately adjacent to homes, also referred to as “survivable space”.



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

Action Items:

- Education of homeowners regarding reducing structural ignitability, and promotion of reduced ignitability building products and development of survivable space adjacent to their homes
- Seek assistance (technical, financial) for homeowners to replace highly ignitable building materials and thinning of burnable vegetation adjacent to homes

Education

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

Action Items:

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

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Local Rural Fire Protection District(s) hereby agree to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

12-21-05

Chief, Fair Oaks Rural Fire District

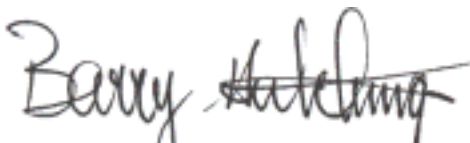
Date



12/21/05

Chief, Oakland Rural Fire District


Date



12-21-05

Chief, Sutherlin Fire District

Date



12-21-05

Chief, Calapooya Fire District

Date