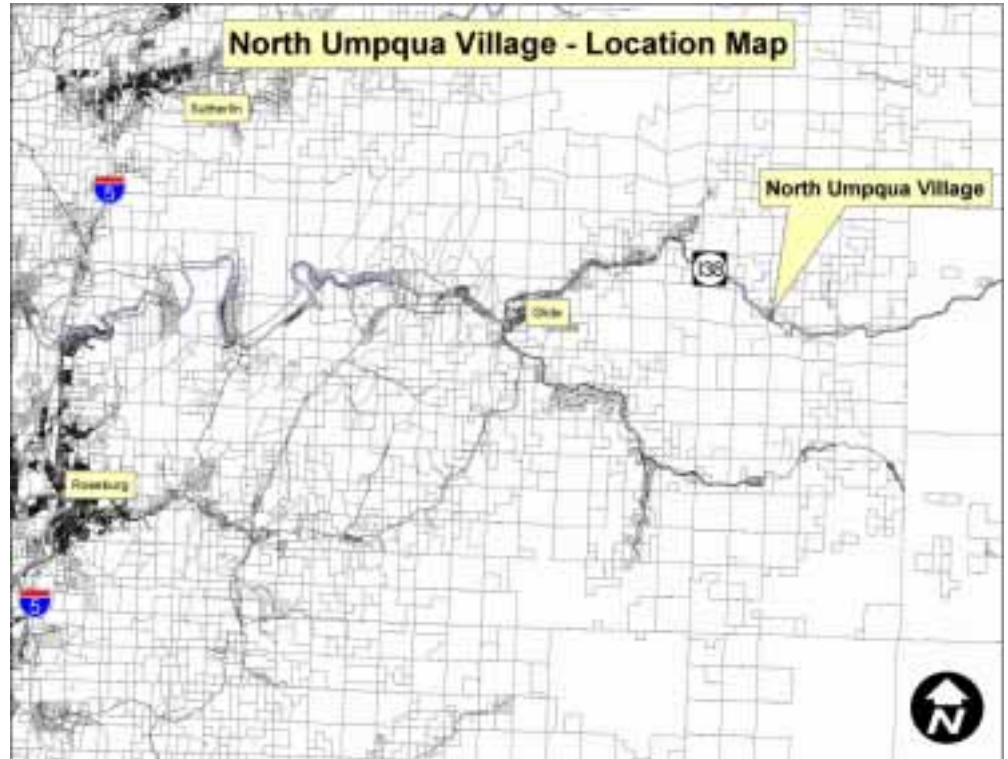


# Community Wildfire Protection Plans: North Umpqua Village

## 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 from the intersection of Interstate 5 exit 124 in Roseburg.



### Population

The approximate population of North Umpqua Village (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Highway 138 depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 42 people.

### Housing/Land Use

Using the Douglas County Planning Department's addressing plats, there are approximately 35 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 homes, but there are also commercial structures.



Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, the majority of North Umpqua Village has zoning designations of 5R (Rural Residential 5). There is CRS (Rural Service Center Commercial)

zoned property 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 primarily zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), with some PR (Public Reserve) zoning on parks along the North Umpqua Corridor.

### Transportation

Roads: Transportation to and from North Umpqua Village is handled via Highway 138, which to the west intersects Interstate 5 west of the community at exit 124 in Roseburg and to the east heads towards Diamond Lake.

### Critical Infrastructure

Powerlines intersect the Rural Service Center Boundary, which provide power to communities in the Umpqua Valley. Another critical infrastructure point is the escape route of Evergreen Lane, which would carry the majority of 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.

## WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

### History



### Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

There is no structural fire protection servicing North Umpqua Village. Wildland Fire Protection is Through the Douglas Forest Protective Association and support by mutual aid agreements with the Umpqua National Forest and rural fire districts.

**Escape Routes**

In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route Evergreen Lane to Highway 138 and then either west towards Glide or east towards Diamond Lake.

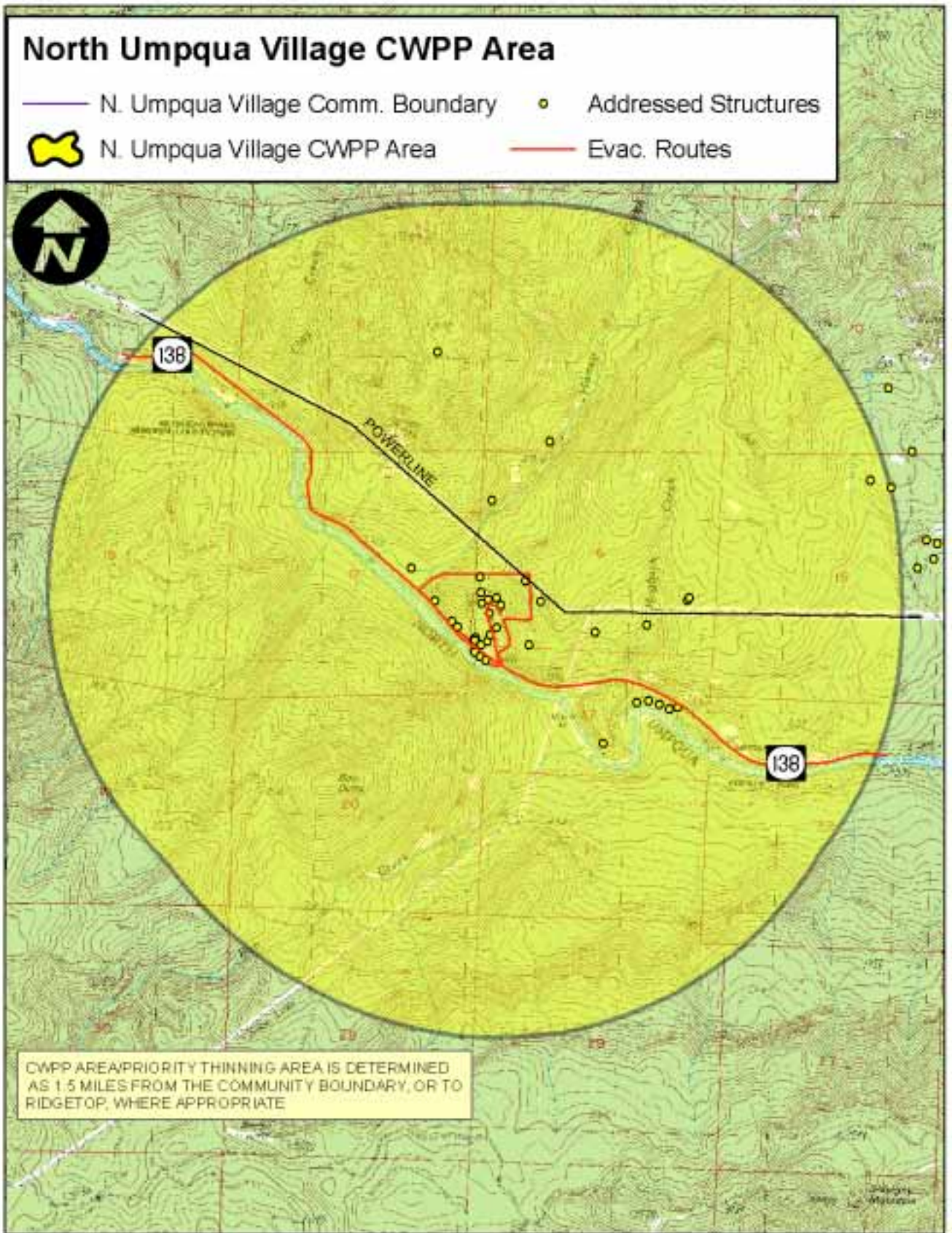
**Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification**

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

**PRIORITY THINNING AREA/CWPP AREA MAP ON NEXT PAGE**

# North Umpqua Village CWPP Area

- N. Umpqua Village Comm. Boundary
- Addressed Structures
- 👉 N. Umpqua Village CWPP Area
- Evac. Routes



CWPP AREA/PRIORITY THINNING AREA IS DETERMINED AS 1.5 MILES FROM THE COMMUNITY BOUNDARY, OR TO RIDGETOP, WHERE APPROPRIATE

## MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

### Fuels Reduction

#### Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas concentrated in the Rural Service Center, and home sites located to the northeast of the Rural Service Center Boundary. Thinning 300' around structures and critical infrastructure. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Clear and thin escape routes for homes identified in the priority fuel reduction area. Maintain width and travel-ability of Evergreen Lane

Treatment Areas 3: Clear and thin areas outside of the Rural Service Center Boundary, as identified in the priority fuel reduction area.

#### Type of fuel reduction treatment

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

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

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

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

#### Structural Ignitability

Structural ignitability, defined as the home and its immediate surroundings, separates the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) structure fire loss problem from other 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](http://www.firewise.org)) and develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community escape routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.

**Action Items:**

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

Through involvement and consultation in the development of the Douglas County Wildfire Protection Plans, the Douglas Forest Protective Association hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

	
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Melvin Thornton District Manager Douglas Forest Protective Association	Date