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**COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREAS**

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- Cow Creek                                                             | 5.24 |
- Days Creek                                                            | 5.29 |
- Fortune Branch                                                        | 5.33 |
- Jackson Creek                                                         | 5.38 |
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- Riddle                                                                | 5.56 |
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SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION PROFILE

LOCATION
The South County CWPP Region stretches east and west of Interstate 5, from just north of Myrtle Creek to the County east, west and southern border. The Cities of Glendale, Canyonville, Riddle, and Myrtle Creek are within the boundary. The CWPP Region also contains nine Rural Fire Protection Districts. The boundary follows HUC 6 boundaries. Please see the map on Page 5.2 for details.

POPULATION
The South County CWPP Region has a population of approximately 21,408 people (including City limit populations).

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 9,014 addressed structures within the CWPP Region. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and industrial structures.

The South County 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), CRC (Rural Community Commercial). For specific zoning information please see the individual Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

TRANSPORTATION
Transportation to and from the South County CWPP is predominantly via I-5 Exits 80, 82, 83, 86, 88, 95, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 106 and 108.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Key critical infrastructure unique to the South County CWPP Region includes:
- BLM Tower site
- Galesville Reservoir
- I-5 Pass South of Canyonville
- Lumber Mills
- Myrtle Creek Airport
- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- Wooden bridge over South Umpqua River to residences and to the Milo School

EVACUATION ROUTES
In the event of a wildfire, the communities would utilize the evacuation routes found on the South County Community Wildfire Protection Plan map. Due to the number of evacuation routes, they are not listed by name in this plan. Please review the South County CWPP Region map on page 4.2 for details.

WILDFIRE HISTORY
Fires are a natural part of the ecosystem in Oregon. Although a natural part of the ecosystem, wildfire is a hazard to life and property. This potential hazard to life is significant to Douglas County residents where life, property, and the economy blend together forming a way a life. Douglas County’s forests play an important role in the economy, surround residents’ homes and businesses, and provide a setting for recreation and other activities which affect the quality of life County residents enjoy.
The Community Wildfire Protection Plan is intended to implement and supplement the Wildfire section of the Douglas County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP), available online at: www.co.douglas.or.us/planning/Natural_Hazard/pdf/DC_Multi_Jur_NHMP.pdf

SOUTH UMPQUA HEADWATERS PRECONTACT REFERENCE CONDITIONS STUDY

In 2010, the South Umpqua Headwaters Precontact Reference Conditions Study was prepared as a reliable landscape-scale description of changes in forest species composition, populations, and biomass from late precontact time (pre-1826; circa 1800) reference forest conditions for the eastern portion of present-day Tiller Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest. The study was compiled as part of the Oregon Website and Watershed Project, Inc. Douglas County Commissioner Joseph Laurance was heavily involved in the creation of the study.

The primary purpose of the Study was to enhance Community Wildfire Protection Plans. The Study was assembled from a comprehensive range of cultural, historical, and contemporary sources of information and results are displayed in a wide variety of formats -- including maps, texts, tables, photographs, video, GIS layers, and Internet -- in order to reach the broadest possible audience over time, to provide full transparency in how these materials have been interpreted, and to encourage optimum practical uses of these resources. The Study which is in the peer review process can be found online at www.orww.org/Reports/Tiller_Precontact_Conditions/, as a Supplement to Chapter 4 of the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The Study describes how the landscape has changed in South County over the past 100 years. Current conditions show the types of trees and vegetation are thicker and less diverse, creating a fuel loading problem in the Umpqua National Forest. The Study shows how the forest was managed (precontact) by the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, who routinely used burning to clear areas in South County, and how the routine burning of the area produced a wider variety of plant and animal life, and reduced the threat of wildfire. The study shows a forest with tree species that are more diverse and in general typically having a smaller diameter. The map on page 5.3 is from the Study and shows the precontact landscape conditions.

The study reveals facts about the history of the area, which would lead one to conclude that an in depth wildfire study should be the prelude to a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The in-depth study in South County reveals that the forest canopy and fuel loads have increased significantly beyond precontact conditions, creating extremely dangerous wildfire conditions. More fuel and larger diameter trees have increased in the area, making the fires more intense.

From the Study, conclusions can be drawn about appropriate wildfire policy and actions which will reduce the threat of wildfire. Based on the Study, the following is a list of policies/actions which reduce the threat of wildfire in South County.

- Quickly respond to and control all wildfires
- Quickly respond after a wildfire
- Immediate restoration and recovery
- Reduce fuel loads to fire resilient levels, similar to pre-contact conditions, as described in the Study
- Along roads, clear several hundred feet from the road. The current road clearing practices help but do not go far enough. This larger road buffer area is intended to give firefighters adequate time to respond when a fire starts
- Ensure evacuation routes are protected
- Prioritize projects from WUI boundaries outward
DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRES
Recent fire seasons have been the most severe in the history of Oregon. In the past 10 years, Douglas County has seen approximately 1,156 fires, an average of 116 fires a year. An example of the wildfire threat Douglas County experiences, was the Tiller Complex fire. The Tiller Complex fire in the Umpqua National...
Forest was a 65,824-acre fire, which consisted of eight large and many small fires. The fire was on the Tiller Ranger District and in the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness Area, 25 miles east of Canyonville. Sixty-seven residences where approximately 170 people live, was threatened by the fire. In addition, the fire also threatened the lives of tourists enjoying camping and other National Forest and Wilderness Area activities.

The Bland Mountain Fires of 1987 and 2004 started less than 100 yards apart from one another and followed the same path of destruction. The earlier fire burned 10,300 acres and took two lives, while the 2004 blaze scorched 4,700 acres.

**“ALL LANDS” APPROACH**

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

Douglas County’s experience managing wildfire and planning to reduce the effects of wildfire through Community Wildfire Protection is supportive of an “All Lands” approach to forest management.

**FIRE BEHAVIOR AND CONDITIONS**

**FUEL**

Fuel is the material that feeds a fire, and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is classified by volume and by type. Volume is described in terms of “fuel loading,” or the amount of available vegetative fuel. Oregon, a western state with prevalent conifer, brush, and rangeland fuel types, is subject to more frequent wildfires than other regions of the nation. An important element in understanding the danger of wildfire is the availability of diverse fuels in the landscape, such as natural vegetation, manmade structures, and combustible materials. A house surrounded by brushy growth rather than cleared space allows for greater continuity of fuel and increases the fire’s ability to spread.

After decades of fire suppression, dog-hair thickets of trees and invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry and Scotch Broom have accumulated. Because of these 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, thereby directing a fire’s course. For example, if the percentage of uphill slope doubles, the rate of spread in wildfire will likely double. Gulches and canyons can funnel air and act as chimneys, which intensify fire behavior and cause the fire to spread faster. Solar heating of dry, south-facing slopes produces upslope drafts that can complicate fire behavior. Unfortunately, hillsides with hazardous topographic characteristics are also desirable residential areas in many communities. This underscores the need for wildfire hazard mitigation and increased education and outreach to homeowners living in interface areas.

WEATHER
Weather patterns combined with certain geographic locations can create a favorable climate for wildfire activity. Areas where annual precipitation is less than 30 inches per year are extremely fire susceptible. High-risk areas in Oregon share a hot, dry season in late summer and early fall when high temperatures and low humidity favor fire activity. Predominant wind directions and speed may guide a fire’s path.

DROUGHT
Recent concerns about the effects of climate change, particularly drought, are contributing to concerns about wildfire vulnerability. The term *drought* is applied to a period in which an unusual scarcity of rain causes a serious hydrological imbalance.

Unusually dry winters, or significantly less rainfall than normal, can lead to relatively drier conditions, and leave reservoirs and water tables lower. Drought leads to problems with irrigation, and may contribute to additional fires, or additional difficulties in fighting fires.

DEVELOPMENT
Growth and development in forested areas is increasing the number of human-made structures in the interface in Oregon. Wildfire has an effect on 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, however, make fuel reduction activities, evacuation and firefighting difficult. The scenic views found along mountain ridges can also mean areas of dangerous topography. Natural vegetation contributes to scenic beauty, but it may also provide a ready trail of fuel, leading a fire directly to the combustible fuels of the home itself.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT
Wildfire history information can be found in the CWPP Area profiles for Boulder Creek, Canyonville South Umpqua, Cow Creek, Days Creek, Fortune Branch, Jackson Creek, Milo, Myrtle Creek/TriCity,
Riddle, and Tiller. The fire history found in the CWPP Area profiles is from data provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association.

**FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS**

The South County CWPP Region stretches from just north of Myrtle Creek to the east, south, and west boundaries of the County. Within this boundary there are thirteen Rural Fire Protection Districts, State and Federal Agencies, and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, as listed as follows:

**TABLE 5.1. SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION - FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS</th>
<th>BOULDER CREEK</th>
<th>CANYONVILLE SOUTH UMPQUA</th>
<th>COW CREEK</th>
<th>DAYS CREEK</th>
<th>FORTUNE BRANCH</th>
<th>JACKSON CREEK</th>
<th>MILO</th>
<th>MYRTLE CREEK/ TRICITY</th>
<th>RIDDLE</th>
<th>TILLER</th>
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<tr>
<td>AZALEA RURAL FIRE DISTRICT</td>
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<td>CANYONVILLE SOUTH UMPQUA FIRE DISTRICT</td>
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<td>COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA TRIBE OF INDIANS</td>
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<td>MYRTLE CREEK FIRE DISTRICT</td>
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<td>TRI CITY RURAL FIRE DISTRICT</td>
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<td>USFS - TILLER RANGER DISTRICT</td>
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**CWPP REGION IDENTIFICATION**

The 2011 Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Steering Committee concluded that the most efficient way to identify the South County CWPP Region boundary was to utilize the Hydrologic Unit Code 6 (HUC6) boundaries, because they delineate major drainages which are logical firefighting control points.

The CWPP boundary identified in the South County CWPP Region is defined as the HUC8 units that encompass previously identified Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, the evacuation routes servicing those areas, as well as recreational areas where large groups congregate during high fire danger periods. Within the CWPP Region the previously identified WUI areas are the Priority Fuel Reduction Areas. In
CHAPTER 5: SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the CWPP boundary, there is also a Community Wildfire Protection Plan Resource (CWPPR) boundary. This boundary also uses the HUC 6 boundary to delineate it and includes all lands within the county not included in the CWPP boundary. The CWPPR areas within the boundaries of the Umpqua-Rogue Divide Wilderness are subject to applicable Federal law.

PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION

The most efficient way to identify fuel reduction areas of concern near rural home sites in the communities identified is to utilize the Rural Fire District Boundaries, which already encompass the majority of home sites in the area.

Areas of concern were identified by buffering 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 firefighting.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

The following Mitigation Action Plan proposes specific actions to reduce the loss of life and property due to wildfire. Effective wildfire mitigation can be accomplished by employing diverse of strategies. The following five (5) general categories have been identified to concentrate mitigation activity:

1. Hazardous Fuel Reduction
2. Structural Ignitibility
3. Education and Outreach
4. Restoration and Recovery
5. CWPP Maintenance

Unless otherwise indicated, each action item applies to every CWPP Area in the South County CWPP Region. Specific projects should be prioritized from WUI boundaries outward.

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. When fire encounters areas where fuels have accumulated, the result is wildfires that 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 stands of trees, “limbing up” of overgrown trees, mowing, chipping, removing underbrush, cutting, and piling using hand crews or machines. Fuel breaks and other landscape modifications can also be effective means to 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.

Biologic treatments, such as grazing, should be employed where use would be a benefit to agriculture as well as fuel reduction projects.

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

Action Items:
CWPP and CWPPR Areas within the Boundaries have been identified as priority fuel reduction areas:

- Clear hazardous fuels within 200’ of homes, structures, and critical infrastructure.
- Thin vegetation within 300’ of roads, evacuation routes, and critical infrastructure.
- Maintain all access/egress roads for firefighting access during initial and extended attack.
- Restore 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.

2. Structural Ignitability
The threat of structure fire 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, whereas homes with low home ignitability can 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 Table 1.1.

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.

1 In CWPP areas only.
2 In CWPP areas only.
3 This larger road buffer area is intended to give firefighters adequate time to respond when a fire starts.
ornamental trees, shrubs, firewood) immediately adjacent to the structure. By constructing or retrofitting a structure to “harden” it against wildfire and by maintaining a “defensible space”, structural ignitibility can be effectively mitigated and a structure’s chance of surviving a wildfire can be dramatically increased.

**FIGURE 5.1 The Home Ignition Zone**

**Action Items:**
- Educate 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 in the North County CWPP Region.

3. **Education and Outreach**
Public education and outreach is a critical tool in any effort to mitigate wildfire. Making information on hazard reduction available in a number of outlets and in a variety of forms is critical. How to best encourage homeowners to create defensible space and reduce ignitibility of their homes is a challenge for policymakers, land managers and community officials.

**Action Items:**
- Promote existing education and outreach programs to develop community specific education programs which enhance and implement information on community evacuation routes, wildfire mitigation activities and reducing the risk to citizens, property and community values.
- Develop and maintain a website for the Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans, including information on wildfire status and evacuation plans.
- Publicize community wildfire evacuation routes.
- Develop and implement an awareness campaign to present to local schools.
- Increase structural ignitability awareness and encourage replacement of flammable building materials.

---

4 Example: Firewise Program, [www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org)
4. Restoration and Recovery

High intensity fires have been shown to kill trees and the seed source, essentially sterilizing the landscape and interfering with natural regeneration. In such cases, dead trees often succumb to disease and insect infestation and contribute to fuel loading, which creates additional fire hazard.

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, can effectively remove hazardous dead trees and recover the burned logs to recoup the economic value, which can then be reinvested into other restoration and forest management activities. Taking no action following 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, recuperate the cost of firefighting, add value to the local economy, and restore or maintain ecological function in the wildland environment following a wildfire:

**Action Items:**
- Explore regulatory and policy opportunities to coordinate post-fire treatments between private and federal landowners immediately following a fire event, giving priority to WUI areas.
- Support restoration efforts, including but not limited to erosion control, salvage logging, invasive species control and reforestation, to minimize conditions leading to future fire hazard.

5. CWPP Maintenance and Update

The Douglas County CWPP is intended to be a “living document” which contains the best available information. This requires periodic updates. Many CWPPs contain annually monitoring plan-effectiveness and by adjusting the plan to account for current changes in wildfire hazard conditions, response capabilities, technologies and ancillary circumstances.

**Action Items:**
- The North County CWPP Steering Committee recommended that the County consolidate the Community CWPPs into four CWPP documents (previously Appendices A-D) to reduce redundancy and generally create a more efficient document.\(^5\)
- Future development of the Douglas County CWPP should include a more robust Mitigation Action Plan and assessment strategy that identifies roles and responsibilities, funding needs, and timetables for completing highest-priority projects is an important step in organizing the implementation of the Douglas County CWPP.
- Future CWPP development should implement a regular maintenance and evaluation regime to monitor the effectiveness of the plan elements and encourage follow-through from all parties involved.

---

\(^5\) This direction led to the 2017 update project.
RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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

Chief, Azalea Rural Fire District
5/16/2011

Chief, Canyonville South Umpqua Fire District
5/11/2011

Chief, Days Creek Rural Fire District
19 MAY 2011

Chief, Glendale Rural Fire District
6/22/2011

Chief, Milo Rural Fire District
4-20-11

Chief, Myrtle Creek Rural Fire District
4-20-11

Chief, Riddle Rural Fire District
5-20-2011

Chief, Tiller Rural Fire District
5-23-2011

Chief, Tri City Rural Fire District
4-20-11

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original South County Appendix and does not reflect approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
BOULDER CREEK
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

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

POPULATION
The approximate population of the Boulder Creek 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 people. The North Umpqua Area, which includes the Umpqua National Forest is a popular camping and vacation area, the population indicated only recognizes year-round residents. The population of people camping/vacationing in the area may be significantly higher throughout the year.
**HOUSING/LAND USE**

Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 5 addressed structures within the Boulder Creek CWPP Area.

The Boulder Creek CWPP area has a designations entirely zoned as TR (Timberland Resource), reflecting the entire Boulder Creek CWPP Area falling within Umpqua National Forest Managed lands.

**TRANSPORTATION**

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

**CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Unique critical infrastructure to the Boulder Creek CWPP area includes:

- Evacuation routes in and out of CWPP Area
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
There is no Rural Fire District serving Boulder Creek. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations by mutual aid agreement. The Tiller Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Boulder Creek Area. Protection of private lands within the Boulder Creek CWPP Area is the responsibility of the DFPA.

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT
HISTORY
The map on next page indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Boulder Creek CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association and Umpqua National Forest Data.
EVACUATION ROUTES
In the event of a wildfire, the communities would utilize the main evacuation route of South Umpqua Road, southwest towards Tiller, and on towards Canyonville. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading to the primary evacuation route. See Evacuation Map on the next page.
CHAPTER 5: SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

BOULDER CREEK CWPP AREA

PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION

The following map identifies priority treatment areas in the Boulder Creek CWPP Area:

**RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL**

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

[Signature]

James Caplan
Forest Supervisor, Umpqua National Forest

Date 1/17/06

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Boulder Creek CWPP and does not represent approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
CANYONVILLE/SOUTH UMPQUA COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION
The Canyonville South Umpqua CWPP area is located along Interstate 5 between Exit 103 and southward, 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 Tiller Trail Highway, while to the northwest; The CWPP Area extends along I-5, interconnecting with the Myrtle Creek CWPP Area, touching the southern portions of the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area. The extent of 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 (Which includes portions of Census Blocks whose populations may or may not be in the CWPP Area), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 4,937 people. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP Areas population as well as the Riddle CWPP Areas population.

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 2059 addressed structures within the Canyonville South Umpqua CWPP area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and industrial structures. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the
addressed structure total reported here also contains portions of the Myrtle Creek CWPP Areas addressed structures as well as the Riddle CWPP areas addressed structures.

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 Urban Unincorporated Area with zoning designations of R1 and R2 (Single & 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), F2 / F3 (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland) and FF (Farm Forest). Industrial zoning of 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. The City of Canyonville City Limits falls within the CWPP Area, however the city zoning information was not included in this analysis. The Myrtle Creek/Tri City and Riddle CWPP Plans have further information on land use in the overlapping CWPP Areas. See land use and structure location map on next page for further information.
CHAPTER 5: SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION                      CANYONVILLE/SOUTH UMPQUA CWPP AREA

TRANSPORTATION
Roads: Transportation to and from the Canyonville South Umpqua CWPP area is handled primarily via Interstate 5, which at interstate 5, Exit 103, leading west and through the City of Riddle, connects to Canyonville/Riddle Road and eventually looping to the City of Canyonville at I-5 Exit 98. The CWPP Area is connected to the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area at Exit 103 to the east. At I-5 Exit 98, heading east the CWPP area extends along Tiller Trail Highway. North at Exit 98, the CWPP Area takes in area along Gazley Road, which traveling north and following the west bank of the South Umpqua River, connects to I-5 at Exit 101. The CWPP Area extends southward, extending along I-5 one mile past the Fire District Boundary.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Critical infrastructure unique to the Canyonville South Umpqua CWPP area includes:
- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- BLM Tower site
- I-5 Pass South of Canyonville
- Canyonville Municipal Water Supply

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT
HISTORY
Map indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Canyonville South Umpqua CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data.
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
As shown on the maps, the Canyonville South Umpqua Rural Fire District (RFD) serves the Canyonville CWPP area. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Douglas Forest Protective Association 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 Riddle By-Pass Road, Canyonville/Riddle Road, Shoestring Road and Glenbrook Loop Road, which feed towards the Interstate. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes. See evacuation map on next page for further information.
PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION
The following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas for the Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP area:
RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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:

Chief, Canyonville South Umpqua Fire District

Date

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Canyonville/South Umpqua CWPP and does not represent approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
COW CREEK
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

COMMUNITY PROFILE
LOCATION
The Cow Creek CWPP area Stretches approximately 6 miles west of Interstate 5 Exit 80, past the City of Glendale and approximately 9 miles east on Upper Cow Creek Road, past the Galesville Reservoir. The extent of the CWPP area contains the Rural Fire District Boundaries of the Glendale Municipal Fire District, The Glendale Rural Fire District and the Azalea Rural Fire Districts, buffered 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.

POPULATION
The approximate population of the Cow Creek 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 2841 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 1427 addressed structures within the Cow Creek CWPP Area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and industrial structures.

The Cow Creek CWPP area has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) 5R (Rural Residential 5) throughout the area, along Glendale Valley Road, Reuben Road East of Glendale, along Azalea-Glen Road northeast towards Fortune Branch and Azalea, along 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 Designations was not a part of the analysis. A large amount of the Upper Cow Creek area consists of lands managed by the US Forest Service.
TRANSPORTATION
Roads: Transportation to and from the Cow Creek CWPP area is handled via I-5 Exits 88, 86, 83, 82, and 80, which connects to the community on Upper Cow Creek Road, Azalea Glen Road, Glendale Valley Road and Quines Creek/Barton Roads.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Unique critical infrastructure to the Cow Creek CWPP area includes:
- Galesville Reservoir

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT
HISTORY
Map on next page indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Cow Creek CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data.
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
As shown on the maps, the Azalea Rural Fire District, Glendale Municipal Fire Department and Glendale Rural Fire Department serve the Cow Creek CWPP area. In areas outside of Rural Fire District
Boundaries, Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations by mutual aid. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

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

**PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION**
In 2008, the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management requested the Cow Creek CWPP be increased in size to include HUC Region 6 areas not previously included. In Fall 2008 Douglas County added the additional HUC 6 areas to the CWPP boundary through the legislative amendment process. The following map was created showing the additional area that was added to the Cow Creek CWPP boundary.

**RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL**

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief, Azalea Rural Fire</td>
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<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief, Glendale Rural Fire</td>
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<td>District</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief, Glendale Municipal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire District</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Caplan</td>
<td>1/17/06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest Supervisor, Umpqua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original **Cow Creek CWPP** and does not represent approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
Days Creek Community Wildfire Protection Plan Area

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, approximately 15 miles east from the intersection of Tiller Trail Highway in Canyonville.

Population
The approximate population of Days Creek (Which includes portions of the population of areas to the east and west on Tiller Trail Highway, and northeast on Days Creek Road, depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 412 people.

Housing/Land Use
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 195 addressed structures within the Days Creek Area (including structures to the west and southeast of the Rural Community boundary on Tiller Trail Highway, and northeast on Days Creek Road. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and public structures.

Within the Rural Community Boundary, the majority of Days Creek has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2). 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) immediately to the south; the remainder of the surrounding properties is zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), FC-1 (Exclusive Farm Use-Cropland) and FF (Farm Forest).

TRANSPORTATION
Roads: Transportation to and from Days Creek is handled via Tiller Trail Highway, which intersects The City of Canyonville of the community approximately 15 miles west of Days Creek. Days Creek Road bears to the northeast off Tiller Trail in the community.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Critical infrastructure in Days Creek includes the following:
- Days Creek School
- Days Creek Post Office
- Fire Department Pump located near the bridge entering Days Creek from the west

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT
HISTORY

[Map of Days Creek History of Fire 1990-2003]

Legend
- Approx. Addressed Structure Locations
- DFPA Fires 1990-2003
- Umpqua NF Fires 1990-2001
- Umpqua NF Fires 2002-2003
- Days Creek Community Boundary

- Summer of 2004- fire behavior very similar to the 1987 fire
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
The Days Creek Rural Fire District serves the Days Creek CWPP Area. In areas outside of Rural Fire District Boundaries, Wildland Fire Protection is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations by mutual aid. Douglas Forest Protective Association serves the Douglas District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

EVACUATION ROUTES
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Tiller Trail Highway westward towards Canyonville, or secondarily use Tiller Trail Highway southeast towards Milo. Alternate routes include: northeast on Days Creek Road, and south on Shively Creek Road.

PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION
The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Days Creek area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:

![Days Creek CWPP Area Map]

**Days Creek CWPP Area**
- Addressed Structures
- Evacuation Routes
- Days Creek Community Boundary
- Days Creek CWPP Area

**CWPP AREA AS DETERMINED IS 1.5 MILES FROM COMMUNITY BOUNDARY, OR TO RIDGETOP, WHERE APPROPRIATE.**
RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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

Chris Masotto,
Chief, Days Creek Rural Fire Protection District

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Days Creek CWPP and does not reflect approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
FORTUNE BRANCH
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

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 7 miles Northeast from the City of Glendale on Azalea-Glen Road.

POPULATION
The population of Fortune Branch (Which may also figure into portions of the population of areas to the northeast and southwest on Azalea-Glen Road depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 235 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 109 addressed structures within the Fortune Branch Area (including structures to the immediate northeast and southwest of the Rural Service Center boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial structures.
Within the Rural Service Center Boundary, Fortune Branch has zoning designations of 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).

**TRANSPORTATION**

Roads: Transportation to and from Fortune Branch is handled via Azalea-Glen Road, which intersects Interstate 5 Southwest of the community at exit 83.
WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

HISTORY

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
The Azalea Rural Fire District serves Fortune Branch. In areas 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.

EVACUATION ROUTES
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of Azalea-Glen Road either Southwest towards Glendale, or Northeast towards Azalea.
PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Fortune Branch area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:
### RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fred Merino</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief, Azalea Rural Fire Protection District</td>
<td>2-3-05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Fortune Branch CWPP and does not reflect approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
JACKSON CREEK
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

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 30 miles East from the intersection of Interstate 5.

POPULATION
The population of Jackson Creek (which may also figure into portions of the population of Tiller depending on Census Block Location), according to the 2000 census, was approximately 70 people.

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 64 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 homes, but there are also 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 are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), AW (Agriculture & Woodlot) and FF (Farm Forest). The Umpqua National Forest Administers a significant portion of the CWPP areas lands, most notably north and east of the CWPP Area.

**TRANSPORTATION**

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

HISTORY

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
Jackson Creek is served by Tiller Rural Fire District. Wildland Fire Protection outside of the fire district boundary is provided by the Umpqua National Forest and supported by the Douglas Forest Protective Associations by mutual aid. The Tiller Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest also provides fire protection in the Jackson Creek CWPP Area.

EVACUATION ROUTES
In the event of a wildfire, the community would utilize the main evacuation route of South Umpqua Road South towards Tiller.
CHAPTER 5: SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)
PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION
The following map was created to identify priority treatment areas:
CHAPTER 5: SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)

RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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

Kevin Kehoe,  
Chief, Tiller Rural Fire Protection District

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

James Caplan  
Forest Supervisor, Umpqua National Forest

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Jackson Creek CWPP and does not reflect approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
MILO
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

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

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

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 163 addressed structures within the Milo Area (including structures to the west, east and south of the Rural Community boundary. The majority of these are homes, but there are also commercial and school structures.
Within the Rural Community Boundary, the majority of Milo has zoning designations of RR (Rural Residential 2) on the north side of Tiller Trail Highway, and to the southeast towards the Milo Adventist Academy. There is CRC (Rural Community Commercial) zoned property in the center of the community, south of Tiller Trail Highway. MRC (Rural Community Industrial) zoned properties are located to the southeast towards the Milo Adventist Academy. There are areas zoned PR (Public Reserve) which contain the Milo Adventist Academy. Properties surrounding the community are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), AW (Agriculture and Woodlot), FG (Farm Grazing), and FF (Farm Forest).

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

**CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**
Critical infrastructure in Milo includes the following:
- Milo Adventist School
- Wooden bridge over South Umpqua River which connects Tiller Trail Highway to residential properties and to the Milo Adventist School
- Fire station located west of Tiller Trail Highway
- Power line which intersects the community
WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

HISTORY

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
The Milo Rural Fire District serves the community of Milo. In areas 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.

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

PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION
The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Milo area. Using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types as a guide, the following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas:
RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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

Miles Davis
Chief
Milo Rural Fire Protection District

Date
9/17/04

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Milo CWPP and does not reflect approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
MYRTLE CREEK/TRICITY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

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

POPULATION
The approximate population of the Myrtle Creek/Tri City 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 9,997 people. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Canyonville CWPP Areas population as well as the Riddle CWPP Areas population. The City of Myrtle Creek population accounts for 3,419 persons.

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 4575 addressed structures within the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area. The majority of these are homes, but
there are also commercial and industrial structures. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the addressed structure total reported here also contains portions of the Canyonville CWPP Areas addressed structures as well as the Riddle CWPP areas addressed structures. The City of Myrtle Creek and the Tri City UUA account for the majority of 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; these areas along with the City of Myrtle Creek and the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area with zoning designations of R1 and R2 (Single & 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), F1/F2/F3 (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. The City of Myrtle Creek City Limits falls within the CWPP Area, however the city zoning information was not included in this analysis. The Canyonville and Riddle CWPP Plans have further information on land use in the overlapping CWPP Areas. See land use and structure location map on next page for further information.

TRANSPORTATION
Roads: Transportation to and from the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area is handled primarily via Interstate 5, which at Interstate 5, Exit 112, connects to Old Highway 99 N, eventually looping to the Dillard UUA. At I-5 Exit 108, the City of Myrtle Creek is connected to the interstate, and east of the city to North Myrtle and South Myrtle Roads. Dole Road runs between the City of Myrtle Creek and Exit 112. The CWPP Area is connected by Old Highway 99 through the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area at Exit 103 to Riddle By-Pass Road and the City of Riddle.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Critical infrastructure unique to the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area includes:
- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- Myrtle Creek Airport
- Watershed Area
- Water Tower in Tri City
WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

HISTORY
Map indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data.
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
As shown on the maps, the Myrtle Creek and Tri City Fire Districts serve the Myrtle Creek/Tri City CWPP area. Wildland Fire Protection is provided by Douglas and Coos 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 Dole Road, North Myrtle, South Myrtle, and Old Highway 99, which feed towards the Interstate. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes. See evacuation map on next page for further information.
PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION

The following map identifies priority treatment areas:
RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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:

Chief, Myrtle Creek Fire District Date

[Signature]

1/10/00

Chief, Tri City Fire District Date

[Signature]

1/10/05

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Myrtle Creek/TriCity CWPP and does not represent approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.
RIDDLE
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN AREA

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 extent of the CWPP area contains the Rural Fire District Boundaries of the Riddle Rural Fire District and Riddle Municipal Fire District, buffered one mile.

POPULATION
The approximate population of the Riddle 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 4,119 people. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the population reported here also contains portions of the Myrtle Creek CWPP Areas population as well as the Canyonville CWPP Areas population.

HOUSING/LAND USE
Using the Douglas County Planning Department’s addressing plats, there are approximately 1751 addressed structures within the Riddle CWPP area. The majority of these are homes, but there are also
commercial and Industrial structures. Due to the overlap of CWPP areas, the addressed structure total reported here also contains portions of the Myrtle Creek CWPP Areas addressed structures as well as the South Umpqua/Canyonville CWPP areas addressed structures.

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; these areas along with the City of Riddle and a portion of the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area with zoning designations of R1 and R2 (Single & 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), F2 (Exclusive Farm Use Cropland) and FF (Farm Forest). Industrial zoning 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. The City of Riddle City Limits falls within the CWPP Area, however the city zoning information was not included in this analysis. The Myrtle Creek and Canyonville CWPP Plans have further information on land use in the overlapping CWPP Areas. See land use and structure location map on next page for further information.

TRANSPORTATION
Roads: Transportation to and from the Riddle CWPP area is handled primarily via Interstate 5, which at interstate 5, Exit 103, leading West, connects to Riddle By-Pass Road and eventually looping to the City of Glendale. The CWPP Area is connected to the Tri City Urban Unincorporated Area at Exit 103 to the east. The CWPP Area extends southward, and eventually connects to the City of Canyonville via Canyonville/Riddle Road. Shoestring and Glenbrook Loop Roads connect home sites south of the City of Riddle to Canyonville/Riddle Road and Riddle By-Pass Road.
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Unique critical infrastructure to the Riddle CWPP area includes:
- South Umpqua Industrial Park
- Lumber Mills
- Water System

WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT
HISTORY
Map indicates fire history from 1990 through 2003 for the Riddle CWPP area taken from Douglas Forest Protective Association Data:
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
The Riddle Rural Fire District (RFD) and the Riddle Municipal Fire District serve the Riddle CWPP area. Wildland fire protection is provided by Douglas and Coos Forest Protective Associations and supported by mutual aid agreements by neighboring fire districts, U.S. Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry District.

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, which feed towards the Interstate. Secondary evacuation routes are roads and streets leading from home sites to the primary evacuation routes. See evacuation map on next page for further information.

![Evacuation Routes Map](image-url)
PRIORITY FUEL REDUCTION AREA IDENTIFICATION

The following map was created, identifying priority treatment areas in the Riddle CWPP area:
CHAPTER 5: SOUTH COUNTY CWPP REGION

RURAL FIRE DISTRICT APPROVAL*

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:

Chief, Riddle Rural Fire District  Date

Chief, Riddle Rural Fire District  Date

* Fire district approval reflects approval of original Riddle CWPP and does not reflect approval of subsequent revisions to the Douglas County CWPP.