

Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Jackson Creek

COMMUNITY PROFILE:

Location

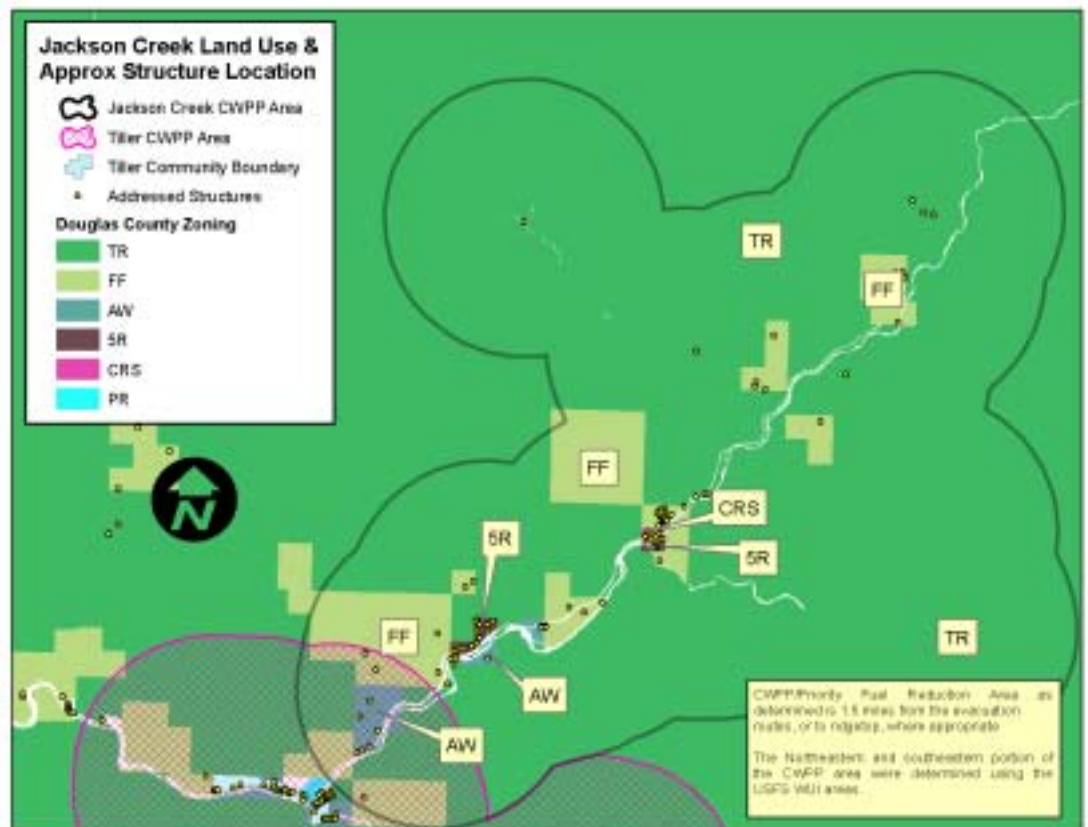
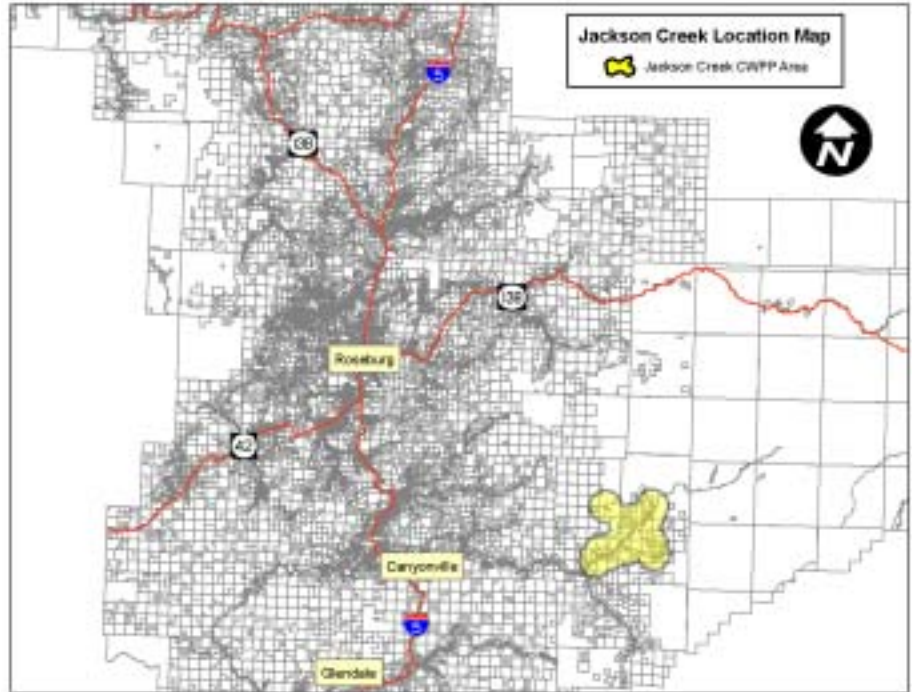
Jackson Creek is an unincorporated community designated, as a Rural Service Center by the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. Jackson Creek is located on South Umpqua Road, approximately 30 miles East from the intersection of Interstate 5.

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.

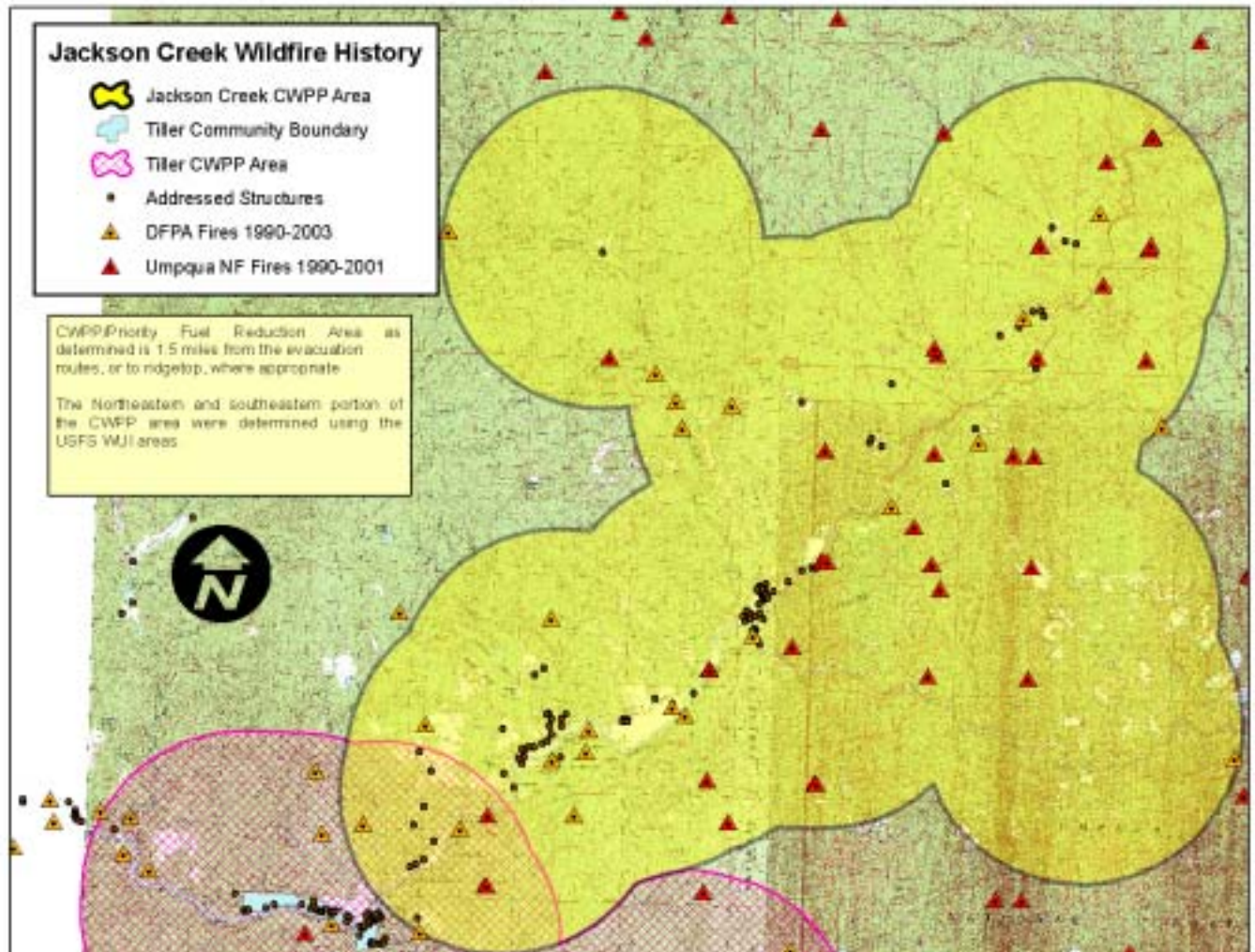
The lands surrounding Jackson Creek are zoned with resource designations of TR (Timberland Resource), FG (Farm Grazing), AW (Agriculture & Woodlot) and FF (Farm Forest). The Umpqua National Forest Administers a significant portion of the CWPP areas lands, most notably north and east of the CWPP Area.

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



Emergency Equipment and Staffing Inventory

Jackson Creek is serviced by Tiller Rural Fire District. Below is the current equipment inventory as of this writing:

- 10 firefighters
- 3 Type 2 Class A structural engines
- 1 Type 6 wild land engine
- 1 Type 2 water tender
- 1 Type 3 water tender

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.

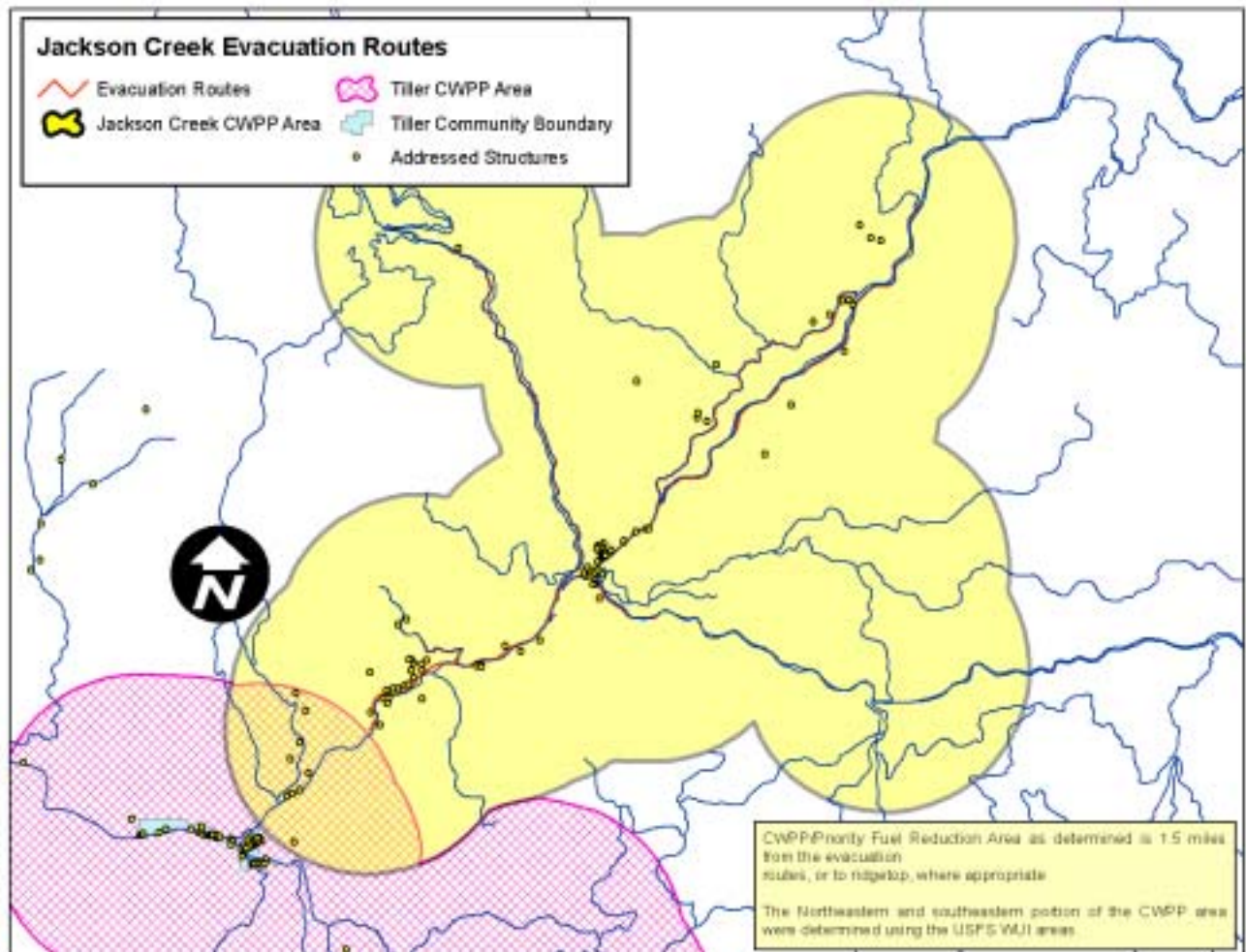
The Tiller Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest provides fire protection in the Jackson Creek CWPP Area, with the following inventory:

1	20-person hand crew	1	Type 6 Engines
4	Type 4 Engines	1	Water Tender

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.

Escape Routes

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



Priority Fuel Reduction Area Identification

The Douglas County Community Wildfire Protection Plans Core Team has identified priority fuel treatment areas for the Jackson Creek area based on the following criteria: using concentrations of homes, maintaining evacuation routes, and vegetation types.





For areas falling outside of the community boundary, 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 in the Umpqua National Forest was to Utilize Wildland Urban Interface Areas previously mapped by The USFS.

Guidance provided in the 10 year Comprehensive Strategy of the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and the Umpqua National Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan, in addition to the designation of Communities at Risk in the Federal Register, directed the designation of the Wildland Urban Interface Areas included in this CWPP.

On occasion, based on topography, the Priority Fuel Reduction Area may be in excess of the CWPP fuel reduction area, this decision will be made based on fire suppression and resource management tactics and determined in the field, 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:

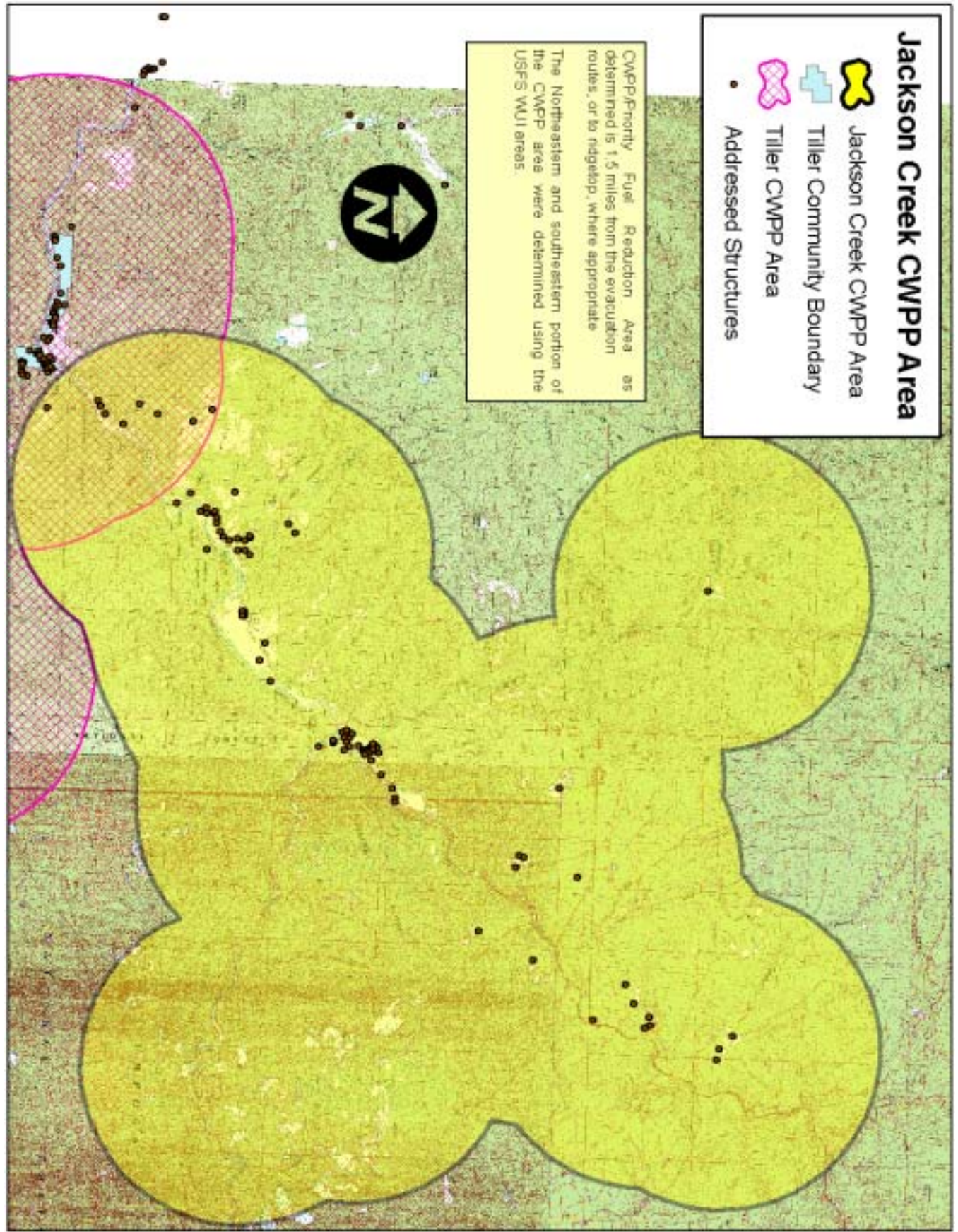
Please see Priority Fuel Reduction Area/CWPP Area Map on next page

Jackson Creek CWPP Area

-  Jackson Creek CWPP Area
-  Tiller Community Boundary
-  Tiller CWPP Area
-  Addressed Structures

CWPP Priority Fuel Reduction Area as determined is 1.5 miles from the evacuation routes, or to ridgetop, where appropriate

The Northeastern and southeastern portion of the CWPP area were determined using the USFS WUI areas.



MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Fuels Reduction

Identification and prioritization of treatment areas

Treatment Areas 1: Clearing 100' from homes and structures and critical infrastructure areas-in the community boundary, concentrated on north side of river, also east on Jackson Creek Road where homes and structures are located, as well as structures located to the south of the community on South Umpqua Road. Narrow escape routes to be cleaned and widened where needed. Thinning for structures to 300'. Maintain all roads for fire fighting access during initial and extended attack.

Treatment Areas 2: Escape routes for homes located north of South Umpqua Road, Dompier Creek Road and south of Jackson Creek Road to be thinned 300'.

Treatment Areas 3: Areas located beyond the Rural Community Boundary to be thinned

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 landscape-scale fire 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 Rockv 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 hereby agrees to the final contents of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Kevin Kehoe

11-5-04

Kevin Kehoe,
Chief , Tiller Rural Fire Protection District

Date

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

1/17/06

James Caplan
Forest Supervisor, Umpqua National Forest

Date