

GILLIAM COUNTY VEGETATIVE FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023



Executive Summary

In 2023, in collaboration with the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM), Gilliam County Fire Services completed a comprehensive Vegetative Fuel Management Plan to detail strategies, methods and high priority projects for managing vegetation and wildland fire fuels throughout Gilliam County. Special attention was paid to the Wildland Urban Interface in the Cities of Arlington, Condon and Lonerock, as well as unincorporated communities.

This plan details methods and supports the strategic removal of grasses, shrubs, and trees to reduce extreme fire behavior and limit the negative impacts of wildland fire. It supports the three tenants of the National Cohesive Wildland Strategy: building resilient landscapes, fire adapted communities and facilitating a safe and effective wildfire response. This plan includes information on Gilliam County's risk, an overview of vegetation, management methods and a list of projects to be completed in the county. These cover a range of activities, from low to no cost projects within a single jurisdiction, to large, expensive multi-jurisdictional projects.

Key findings:

1. **High Wildfire Risk:** Gilliam County is confronted with a substantial risk of wildfires, with occurrences being frequent, primarily in areas characterized by dry annual grasses.
2. **High Risk Vegetation:** Gilliam County has a wide variety of highly flammable fuels. Most notably is the heavy cheatgrass infestation at the North end of the county, contributing to extreme fire behavior and altering natural fire cycles.
3. **Established Mitigation:** Gilliam County currently has a wide variety of vegetation management strategies in place, and this plan builds upon already effective programs.
4. **Multiple Strategies:** A variety of strategies will need to be employed to manage vegetation effectively throughout the county.
5. **Complex Jurisdictional Landscape:** Several of Gilliam County's highest risk landscapes fall under the jurisdiction of several different organizations.

Recommendations:

1. **Community Outreach:** Increase community outreach and education on defensible space, vegetation management and reducing wildfire risk as a whole community.
2. **Collaboration:** Include Local, State and Federal partners in long-term management strategies for manpower, funding, and subject matter expertise.
3. **Funding:** Seek out alternative and creative funding opportunities to complete the listed projects.
4. **Active Management:** Continuously evaluate how existing projects and strategies are working, adapt strategies to changes in the environment or changes in partner agencies.

Vegetation management for fire mitigation is an ongoing process and the strategies identified and developed projects provide a baseline that Gilliam County can use to prioritize mitigation actions, recommended strategies to complete those actions and accompanying maintenance plans. Vegetation management is never truly complete, and by adapting it as a way of life the whole community can be safe.

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I. Introduction

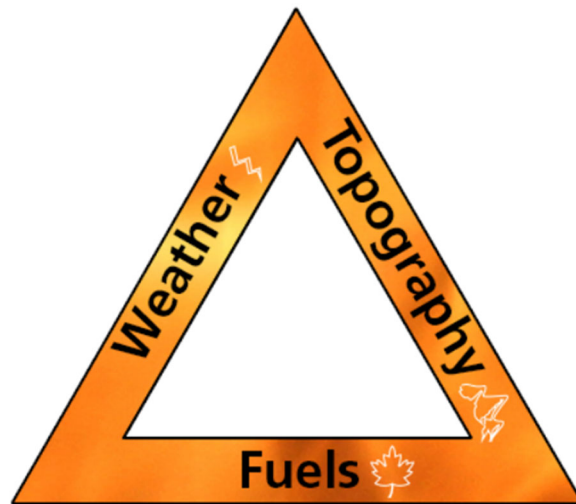
The purpose of a Vegetative Fuel Management Plan (FMP) is to provide a list of actions and strategies that Gilliam County can take to reduce their vulnerability to large wildfires and improve the resilience of their communities and critical infrastructure. Gilliam County's wildfire risk is higher than 97% of other counties in the United States (1). It is not a matter of if a wildfire will start in Gilliam County, it is when, where and how large.

The three factors that influence wildfire behavior are weather, topography and fuels.

- Weather factors include wind speed and direction, temperature, and relative humidity.
- Topography includes the direction a slope is facing, and how steep the terrain is, with fire traveling faster uphill on steep slopes.
- Fuels include vegetation and man-made structures, with vegetation density, type, and ratio of live to dead material all being extremely important factors in wildfire behavior.

Fuels management is the only factor that influences fire behavior that humans can directly influence and reducing fuels in high-risk areas is an effective management strategy to reduce a fire's impact.

Figure 1: Fire Behavior Triangle



Source: National Parks Service (2)

Fuels management can reduce an area's wildfire hazard by decreasing the amount and altering the distribution of fuels that can burn. Fuels management doesn't mean removing all plants in an area, its purpose is to reduce high fuel loads throughout the county, and manage vegetation near ignition sources, such as roads, critical infrastructure, and buildings to reduce fire intensity and fire's impact.

For Gilliam County, vegetation management for fuels reduction is an important step for creating fire adapted communities throughout the entire county. Gilliam has a high level of fine flashy

fuels, steep slopes and vast areas of land that are difficult for the small local response agencies to reach in a timely manner. Fuels management is also important for counties with a limited tax base, as every \$1 spent on prevention/ mitigation results in saving between \$9 and \$35 on unwanted damages and response costs (3).

It is also important for supporting the Fire Adapted Oregon Initiative outlined in Senate Bill 762. This initiative uses integrated and strategic resource investment to reduce fires and their impact on the public through three key strategies: creating fire-adapted communities, developing safe and effective response, and increasing the resiliency of Oregon's Landscapes (4). Vegetation management supports creating Fire Adapted Communities and increasing the resiliency of Oregon's Landscapes.

Methods to manage fuels depend on fuel loads, terrain, land use (such as agriculture) and management objectives (5). Examples of management objectives include do we need to completely stop a fire here, or just slow one down? Is the objective to prevent more fires, or to protect a natural habitat? In Gilliam County there are several agencies whose main responsibility is to protect natural habitats, including the Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The main goal of this plan is to develop mitigation strategies that slow down fires, while implementing methods that do not harm natural habitats.

This vegetation management plan evaluates several different methods for managing vegetation, including prescribed fire, mechanical control, prescribed grazing, and chemical methods, which are covered in detail later in this document. The listed projects at the end of this plan may have several different fuel reduction methods recommended and prioritized, but which method is best will depend on weather, time of year, fuel loads, cost, environmental impact, and labor availability.

It is important to remember that vegetative fuels management is time consuming and expensive, often requiring special equipment. It is unreasonable to perform every management action in every location every year. By implementing multi-year strategies, treating different locations annually and using areas of previous treatments to help decide where new treatments go to build upon each other, an area can slowly and effectively reduce their overall wildland fuel load (3). If vegetation management isn't approached as a multi-year strategy, treated areas can often grow back thicker and more dangerous than before. It is essential that multi-year strategies are developed and implemented, and when seeking funding for projects that the funding be sustainable and long-term, so that vegetation management actions are effective in the long term, not just the short term.

Of developed fuel management projects, some projects will be large, expensive and take several years and cooperations across several different branches of government to complete. Some smaller projects may be able to be completed quickly but must be maintained annually.

Maintenance schedules are also included in the projects, as without planned maintenance, vegetation will grow back, potentially denser, and harder to manage.

II. Objectives, Strategies and Outcomes

This plan describes vegetation management work that facilitates fire management, reduces fire ignitions, and minimizes the intensity of wildland fires to reduce the damage to the community, businesses, and agricultural land. Fuels treatments can be temporary or semi-permanent and need to be maintained annually or every few years, or permanent, requiring minimal maintenance every 3 to 5 years.

Objectives

- Define projects to reduce Gilliam County’s vulnerability to wildfires.
- Develop strategies to reduce dead fuels in an area, reduce or remove highly flammable stands of invasive weeds and reduce overly dense vegetation.
- Develop a maintenance plan for established fuel management projects.

Strategies

- Bring together partners from different agencies to collaborate on cross jurisdictional projects, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), United States Forest Service (USFS), Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPDR), Union Pacific Railroad and Watco.
- Establish an annual review of the plan to determine high priority projects based on funding, personnel, and fuel loads; include Gilliam County Fire Services (GCFS), North Gilliam Rural Fire Protection District (NGRFPD), South Gilliam Rural Fire Protection District (SGRFPD), Gilliam County Emergency Management and important agency partners.
- Apply for funding using pre-determined projects developed in this plan, and priorities identified by stakeholders.

Outcomes

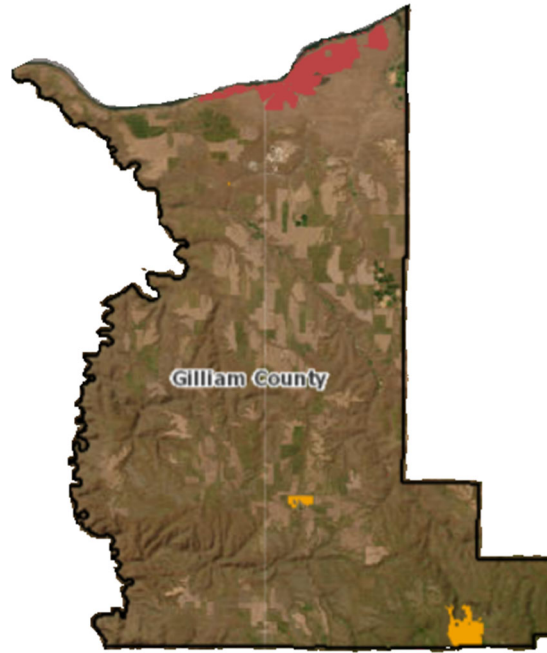
- Increased ease of suppressing wildfires.
- Minimized rehabilitation needs associated with fire suppression activities.
- Reduced ecological resource impacts from wildland fire, including agricultural lands and public lands.

III. Service Area

This plan includes vegetation strategies for all of Gilliam County, with a focus on the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) of Arlington, Condon and Lonerock, as well as associated critical infrastructure. Gilliam County has large areas of privately owned land, federally owned land, and State-owned land, with a majority of state and federal land along the John Day River. While

this is a county plan, all land managers have been included in the planning process. Fire does not respect jurisdictional boundaries, and by including state and federal land management areas the effectiveness of the plan is increased.

Figure 2: Gilliam County Wildland Urban Interface



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer (6)

IV. Plan Structure

This plan covers community risk, a vegetation profile, vegetation management strategies, vegetation management assets, public outreach and ends with a detailed project list. Additionally, it contains annexes to assist with the development of different vegetation management programs at the local and county level.

Chapter 1: Overview of risks to the community

This chapter gives an overview of risks to the community, including summarizing the community risk assessment, defining the wildland urban interface, and reviewing Gilliam County's fire history.

Chapter 2: Vegetation Profile

This chapter reviews vegetation types and densities throughout the county. It defines different habitat types, as well as high risk vegetation, both natural and domesticated.

Chapter 3: Vegetation Management Strategies

This chapter reviews vegetation management history in the county, vegetation management methods, recommended strategies for different environments, fuel breaks, defensible space, and post fire restoration.

Chapter 4: Vegetation Management Assets

This chapter reviews all vegetation management assets, including personnel, equipment, partner agencies, annual planning processes and available funding.

Chapter 5: Public Outreach

This chapter covers various public outreach activities to aide with vegetation management in the County, including creating awareness and building community engagement. It includes the defensible space assessment program, Community Wildfire Preparedness Days, School Programs, and general community involvement.

Chapter 6: Fuel Reduction Projects

This chapter includes a list of vegetation management projects, including an in-depth dive into each project, including potential funding sources, responsible parties, and recommended courses of action.

Annexes

These include examples and templates for establishing a cost-share program for prescribed grazing, chipping program, micro-grant program for vegetation mitigation and tool inventory/rental program. It also contains a list of potential contractors.



Chapter 1: Overview of Risks to the Community

This chapter gives an overview of risks to the community, including summarizing the community risk assessment, defining the wildland urban interface, and reviewing Gilliam County's fire history.

A. Community Hazard Assessment

Gilliam County has a very high risk of wildfire, according to US Forest Service analysis the risk is higher than 97% of counties in the United States (1). An in-depth Community Wildfire Risk Assessment was conducted in 2023, for full results, please see Gilliam County Wildfire Hazard Assessment 2023.

The results of the hazard assessment were that Gilliam County has several areas of high risk. Arlington is particularly vulnerable to wildfire due to heavy fuel loads of invasive annual grasses scattered throughout the city, its location on steep slopes, a high number of mobile homes, with a high percentage of the population being either elderly or very young.

Condon and Lonerock are at risk mainly due to their isolated locations from mutual aid, and their elderly populations; the median age in both communities is over 60 years old.

Overall, the county has a heavy load of highly flammable invasive annual grasses, as well as sagebrush and juniper which are highly flammable and contain volatile oils. Two Fire Districts cover the entire 1,233 square miles, or 789,120 acres of the county, with an average response time of 25 minutes.

To counter these high-risk factors and lengthy response time, it is essential that fuel management takes place long before there are fires, so that people, structures, and assets are more likely to survive. Fuels management activities have the potential to significantly decrease the impact of a wildfire and the cost of suppression.

B. Wildland Urban Interface

The Wildland Urban Interface, or WUI is “the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development; it is the line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels,” (7). The WUI is the main focus of fire risk and fuel reduction nationwide.

Additionally, there is the Wildland Urban Intermix. The intermix “is an area undergoing a transition from agricultural and forest uses to urban land uses. As its name implies this type of interface involves a mixing of rural and urban land uses in the same area,” (8).

The last type of interface is the isolated interface, which “is a remote area interspersed with structures such as summer and recreation homes, ranches and farms, and all surrounded by large areas of vegetation,” (8).

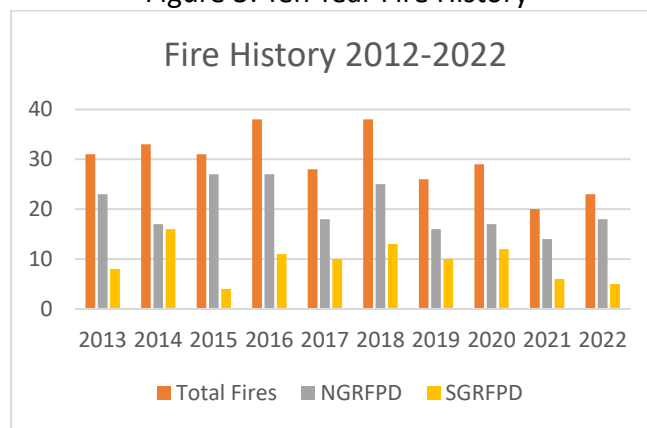
Throughout Gilliam County there is wildland urban interface, intermix and isolated interface. Arlington, Condon and Lonerock due to their size and isolation are all completely WUI, with homesteads extending around the towns that can count as intermix. As a large agricultural community, there are several isolated interfaces located in remote locations throughout the county, of single homes with large numbers of outbuildings located on farms. All these areas are

important to protect, and vegetation management is one of the best ways to prepare these isolated locations to survive a wildfire event.

C. Fire History

Between 2013 and 2022 there were a total of 297 fires in Gilliam County, averaging approximately 30 fires per year, with 2.4 fires annually being large enough to require a multi-agency response. Over ten years, North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District (NGCRFPD) responded to a total of 202 fires, and South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District (SGCRFPD) responded to a total of 95 fires. The overall trend since 2013 is that the number of fires per year appears to be slowly decreasing, but every year there are fires.

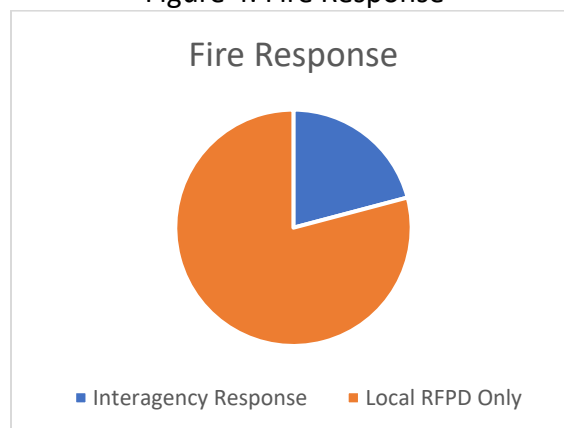
Figure 3: Ten Year Fire History



Source: OSFM (9)

Between 1992 and 2019 there were 62 fires that required joint response with Federal and State agencies. A multi-agency response can be the result of several factors, including the size of the fire, or location on Federal or State Lands, such as BLM property. Gilliam County was able to respond to 235 fires without assistance from federal or state agencies.

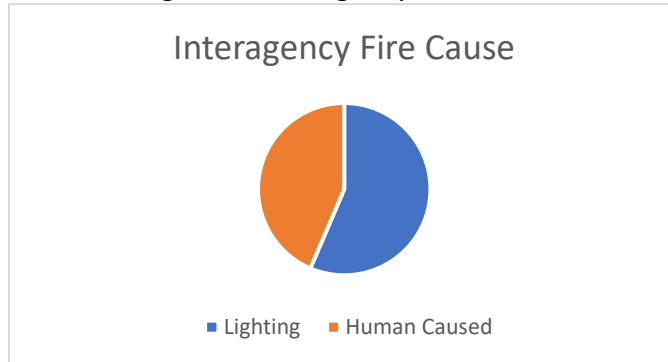
Figure 4: Fire Response



Source: OSFM (9)

Of the 62 large fires, 35 were started by lightning, and 27 were human caused. Human caused fires happen throughout the County but are predominantly located along I-84 due to the large volume of traffic and the John Day River due to large numbers of tourists/campers. Lightning fires take place throughout the County but are more common in South Gilliam County.

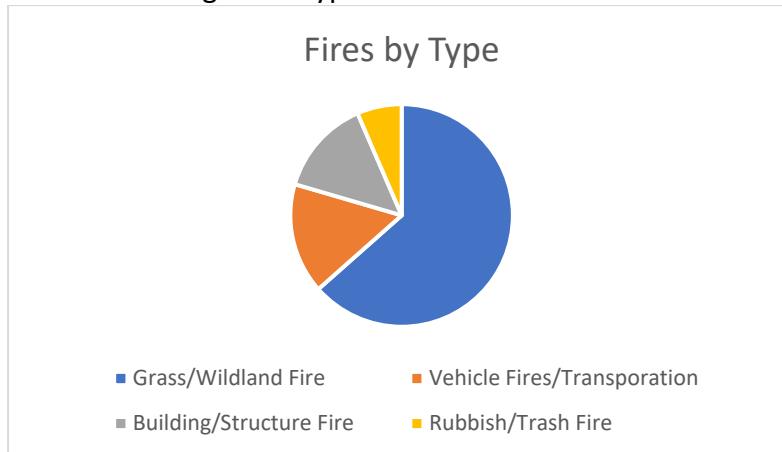
Figure 5: Interagency Fire Cause



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer (6)

The fires in Gilliam County are predominately wildland, with 186 of 297 (63%) responses being to grass or wildland fires between 2013 and 2022. For remaining fires, 47 were vehicle fires/transportation related, 41 were building/structure fires and 19 were outside rubbish/trash fires.

Figure 6: Types of Fires 2012-2022



Source: OSFM (9)

Fires are predominately wind driven grass fires and frequently put out within hours of being discovered. Due to most fires in the county being wildland and that all three towns in the county are located completely within the wildland urban interface (WUI), the risk to the communities can be greatly reduced through proper vegetation management.



Chapter 2: Vegetation Profile

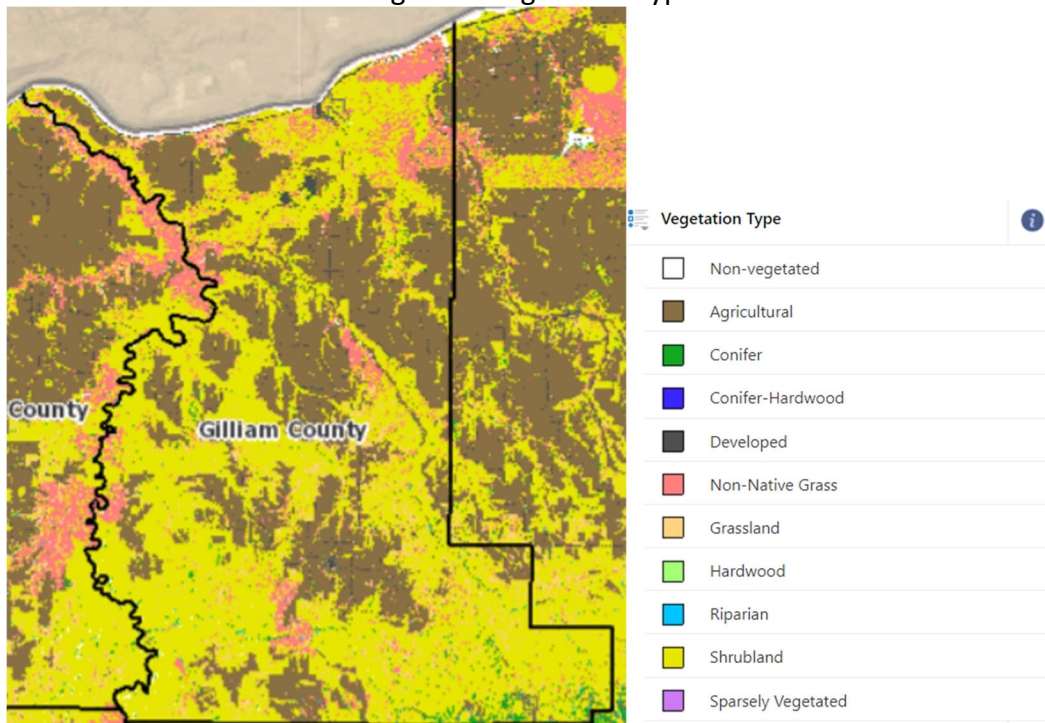
This chapter reviews vegetation types and densities throughout the county. It defines different habitat types, as well as high risk vegetation, both natural and domesticated.

A. Vegetation Overview

The landscape fuel is predominately fine flashy fuels in the form of invasive annual grasses (such as cheatgrass), perennial bunchgrass (crested wheatgrass), shrubland mainly populated by sagebrush, and juniper tree stands spread throughout the county. Due to the size of the county, fuel load varies by terrain. There are areas in the county where the invasive annual grasses are dense, sagebrush shrubland is dense and overgrown, and the highly flammable junipers are thick. The focus needs to be on reducing these fuel loads around population centers and critical infrastructure, including roads. There are also large tracts of agricultural land throughout the county, which are predominately non-irrigated soft white wheat, which is highly flammable during the summer season after it has cured. However, due to the prevalence of no-till grain growing practices, even cropland in fallow (without an actively growing crop) is host to a large amount of highly flammable residue. No-till practices are favored throughout the county due to their assistance in conserving soil moisture, preventing erosion and promoting soil health by preserving soil structure. While there are several ecological benefits to no-till practices, it is important to note it increases the year-round fuel load, versus bare ground fallow practices.

The graphic below from the Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer shows that much of the county is shrubland, followed by agricultural land with large areas of non-native grasses.

Figure 7: Vegetation Type



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer (6)

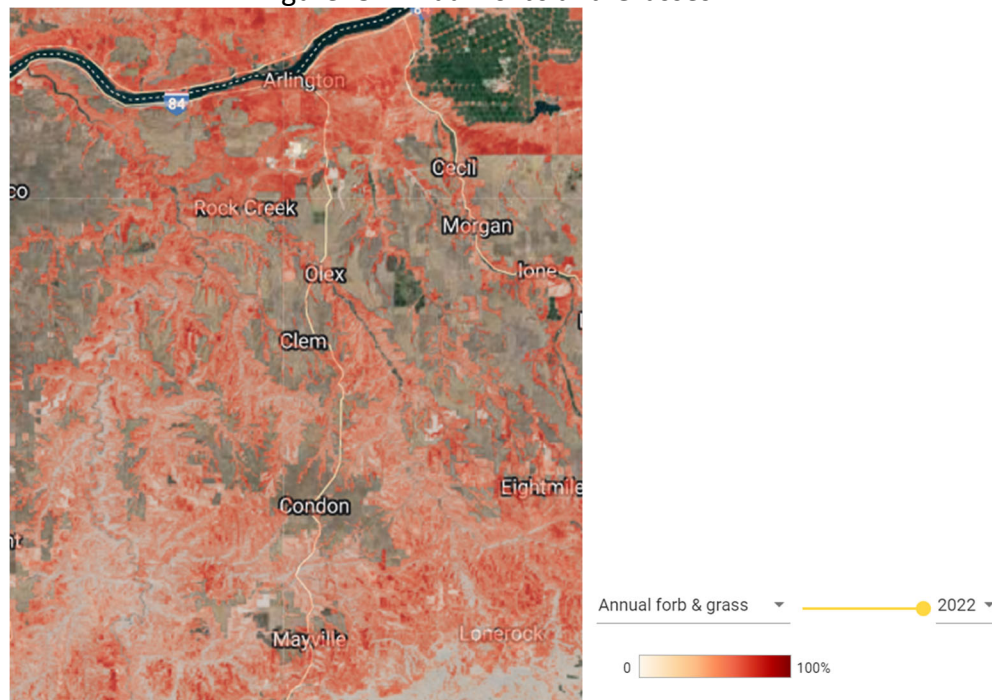
B. Habitat Types

Grassland/Rangeland

Grasslands are large land areas covered with grass, while a rangeland is a large open area containing grass, plants, and shrubs; in agricultural communities both are primarily used for grazing animals (10).

Gilliam County has large amounts of annual forbs and grasses on their rangeland, as well as large populations of perennial forbs and grasses. These plants provide a large amount of forage for grazing animals, as well as heavy fuel loads for wildfire. Annual grasses tend to have a greater impact on wildfire than perennial grasses, and according to the USDA's rangeland analysis platform, there is heavy annual grass loads throughout the County, with an especially high concentration in the North end of the County in and around the City of Arlington and along Interstate 84. Annual grasses analyzed through this dataset are predominately invasive brome grass (cheatgrass).

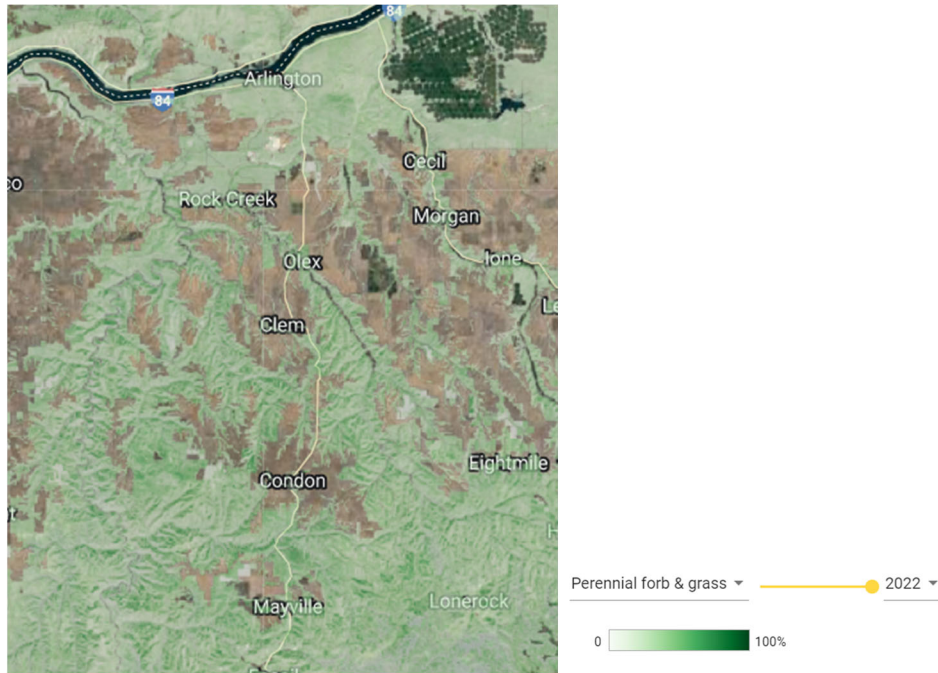
Figure: 8 Annual Forbs and Grasses



Source: Rangeland Analysis Platform (11)

Perennial forbs and grasses have similar areas of growth as the annual grasses, and they also concentrate around the city of Arlington and the southern part of Gilliam County. Examples of common perennial grasses are crested wheatgrass, foxtail barley, needle and thread, as well as other species.

Figure 9: Perennial Forbs and Grasses

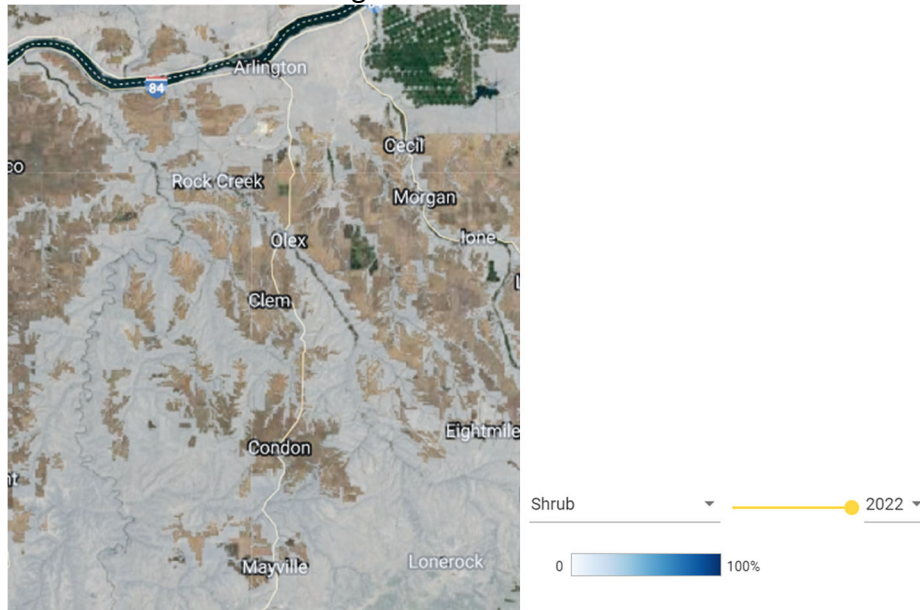


Source: Rangeland Analysis Platform (11)

Shrubland

Shrublands are regions that are dominated by shrubs, predominately sagebrush and rabbitbrush. There is light shrub cover throughout the entire County.

Figure 10: Shrub Cover

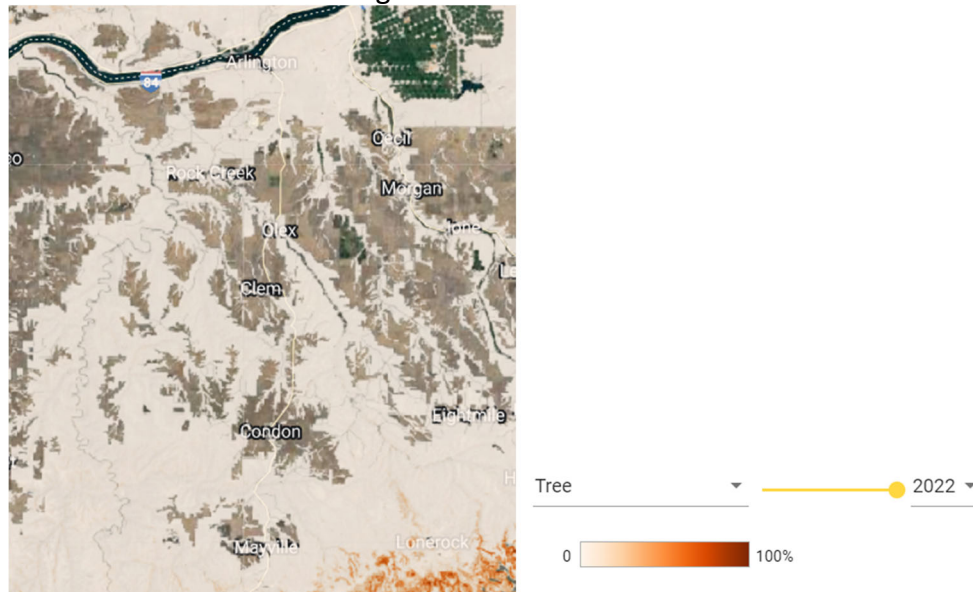


Source: Rangeland Analysis Platform (11)

Forest

Gilliam County has a small area of forest, approximately 13,581 acres in the southeastern corner of the county. Throughout the rest of the county there is minimal tree cover, but there are areas of dense juniper stands and domesticated trees in the three cities.

Figure 11: Tree Cover



Source: Rangeland Analysis Platform (11)

Riparian Areas

Gilliam County has several riparian areas, with the entire western border of the county being the John Day River, approximately 65 river miles and the northern border being the Columbia River, 34 river miles. These sensitive areas are home to a large variety of plant and animal life and are closely monitored by the Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). The rivers are surrounded by steep cliffs with basalt outcroppings, perennial, and annual grasses as well as shrubs. A conservation program from the SWCD planted willows along the John Day River to assist with lowering river temperature, which has added additional wildland fuel sources. The John Day River has been designated under two river preservation programs, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act (12). There are several different agencies involved in the management of the river, through the John Day River Interagency Planning Team. This team includes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in partnership with The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, Oregon Department of State Lands, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPDR), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and the John Day Coalition of Counties, which manage the 147 mile John Day Wild and Scenic River from Service Creek in Wheeler County to Tumwater Falls (12). Any vegetation management projects along the John Day must be completed in conjunction with several organizations and have habitat restoration and maintenance as one of the main goals.

C. High Risk Vegetation

Juniper Trees

Juniper trees are located throughout the county and can be found from a single tree on several acres of shrubland, to several acres of densely populated juniper stands. Junipers contain flammable volatile oils and have lacy evergreen foliage which burns quickly and provides fuel for fast-spreading flames (13). If land managers prevent fire from burning for too many years, juniper can move in and take over for sagebrush shrubland (14). These trees should be removed from areas where they could pose a fire hazard, and can be removed using manual and mechanical methods, as well as limited herbicide to control re-sprouting from cut stumps (15). A frequent nickname for junipers from wildland fire fighters is “gasoline plants” and it is essential juniper are located a minimum of 30 feet from structures due to their flammability (13).

Figure 12: Juniper during a wildfire



Source: National Parks Service (16)

Figure 13: Juniper along Lonerock Road



Source: Google Earth (17)

Sagebrush and Rabbit Brush

Sagebrush and rabbit brush are native plants to Gilliam County, and both contribute to extreme fire behavior and intensity due to their high volatile oil content (18). Sagebrush as a woody plant generates longer flame lengths and resident times than grasses and increases the probability of spotting from ember cast during wildfires (18).

In dense stands of sagebrush when winds are strong, flame lengths can reach over 30 feet high (14). Fire kills sagebrush, and it often takes several years for sagebrush to return and decades until it dominates a landscape again (14). Sagebrush is often lit on fire due to non-native grasses that make a thick carpet of fuel leading up to them, and once ignited they contribute to increasing intensity of fires (14). Sagebrush also presents a risk of fire rekindling, and after wildland fires during mop up it is very important that firefighters ensure they are completely extinguished, or they can rekindle and start another fire.

Sagebrush and rabbitbrush habitats are valuable pieces of Gilliam County's ecosystem, and their proper management against invasive annual grasses for fire protection and habitat protection is essential.

Figure 14: Sagebrush Fire



Source: Justin Morris (19)

Figure 15: Rabbitbrush



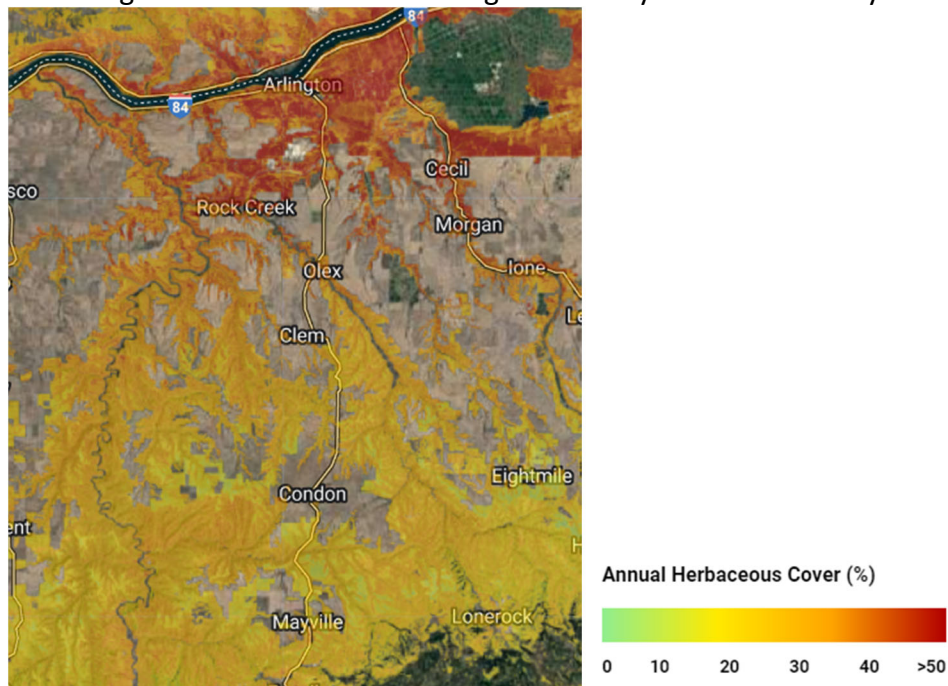
Source: USDA (20)

Non-Native Grasses/Vegetation

Invasive annual grasses, such as cheatgrass, medusa head rye and/or ventenata drastically affect fire behavior in rural Oregon and throughout the United States (21). Cheatgrass (*bromus tectorum*) in particular, can greatly alter fire behavior (22). Cheatgrass grows quickly, reaching heights of 4-32 inches annually and research has shown it can increase fire frequency, horizontal continuity of fuels and rate of wildfire spread through adding abundant fuels to an ecosystem after a disturbance, such as fire (22). Cheatgrass has such a large effect on ecosystems that it is believed to alter fire recurrence intervals from 20 to 100 years for sagebrush grasslands to 3 to 5 years once it outcompetes native grasses (23). This issue is so important that BLM Prineville District has spent quite a lot of time and resources to spray for cheatgrass after fires to give native bunchgrasses a chance to sprout (21).

Cheatgrass is very common in Gilliam County, frequently growing in crops and in the surrounding areas. It can outcompete native grasses mainly due to its shallow root system that allows it to absorb water and nutrients during the spring growing season (24). Cheatgrass also is adapted to use increased soil nitrogen after fires, allowing it to grow back faster than native plants and fills empty spaces left after fires (24). Fires burning in cheatgrass typically produce flame lengths around 8 ft with a rate of fire spread of 4 mph with no wind present (3). Compared to wheat fields cheatgrass is much shorter, but given the fuel continuity, fires can spread as quickly as in an unharvested wheat field (3). Figure 17 shows that Northern Gilliam County has a smaller area of denser cheatgrass that appears to be centered around the City of Arlington, while in Southern Gilliam County, cheatgrass is more consistent but not as thick.

Figure 16: Estimation of cheatgrass density in Gilliam County



Source: Rangeland Analysis Tool (11)

Figure 17: 1,000-acre fire in invasive annual grasses at the Arlington Gun Range



Source: Casey Zellars (25)

Annual Grains

Gilliam County grows many annual grains, including wheat, barley, canola, and corn. The most predominate crop is wheat. Wheat fields present a unique fire hazard, as both harvested and unharvested fields produce strong fire behavior. Unharvested wheat fields are tall with grain kernels that can produce fires with flame lengths from 11.5 to 16 feet that spread between 4.25mph and 6.25mph with no wind (3). Harvested wheat fields also pose a fire danger, especially with no-till practices leaving large amounts of flammable wheat stubble in the fields. Harvested wheat fields can produce flames from 6 to 7.5 feet in length that can spread between 3mph and 5.25 mph with no wind (3).

Grain crops present the most fire risk during harvest, as this is when plants are fully mature with flammable full grain heads. Harvesting equipment is large and complex and can readily ignite fires when operating in a field due to sparks from the engine, overheated bearings or even from an overheated exhaust manifold that has gathered dust and plant material (3).

Figure 18: Fire in Annual Grain Crop



Source: Justin Morris (19)

Common Landscaping Plants

While all plants used for landscaping have a certain amount of fire risk, some are much more flammable than others. Highly flammable plants should not be planted within 30 feet of the house or any other structures. Below is a list of common landscaping plants that are highly flammable.

- **Rosemary**

Ornamental rosemary is a drought tolerant evergreen shrub making it a popular choice for landscaping in arid environments, such as Gilliam County. Due to its high volatile oil content, rosemary is highly flammable and should be avoided, or planted at least 30 feet from the home (15).

Figure 19: Ornamental Rosemary



Source: Birds and Blooms (26)

- **Ornamental juniper**

Ornamental juniper comes in a variety of shapes, sizes, and varieties. What it all has in common is that it is highly flammable. Often used as a privacy break, juniper should be located at least 30 feet from all structures (15).

Figure 20: Ornamental Juniper on Fire



Source: Nonstop Local News (27)

- **Arborvitae**

Arborvitae are attractive evergreen trees that are frequently used for privacy hedges and windbreaks. These popular trees are highly flammable, and their use in landscaping should be minimal. (15)

Figure 21: Arborvitae



Photo Credit: rlat/Getty Images

Source: Boeckmann (28)

- **Ornamental grasses**

Ornamental grasses are used in drought resistant landscapes, highly flammable to their dense growth and tendency to accumulate dry leaves and stems (29). Like all highly flammable plants, ornamental grasses should be used minimally, or planted at least 30 feet from structures.

Figure 22: Ornamental Grasses



Source: Kat and Lorelei (30) (31)



Chapter 3: Vegetation Management Strategies

This chapter reviews vegetation management history in the county, vegetation management methods, recommended strategies for different environments, fuel breaks, defensible space, and post fire restoration.

A. Vegetation Management History

Several actions and activities take place in Gilliam County with regards to fuel management to prepare for fire season and care for natural habitats. Below is an overview of some of the current actions related to fuel maintenance, reduction, and fire prevention/risk reduction:

- Seasonally ODOT conducts small-scale controlled burns along Highway 19 in between Condon and Arlington. These are done on an as-needed basis, with small areas being burned every year.
- Municipal Water Storage: The City of Condon and City of Arlington maintain gravel pads around municipal water sources. There is a minimum of 10 feet of cleared gravel that is kept free of weeds around these critical infrastructures, and they are constructed of non-flammable material.
- The City of Condon sponsors two community clean-up/wildfire preparation days in April and May annually to reduce vegetation loads throughout the City. Their efforts include removing Russian thistle/tumble weeds from areas they have accumulated and removing brush and annual grasses.
- The City of Arlington sends letters out reminding citizens to conduct fuel management activities on privately owned property. If actions are not taken, Gilliam County Sheriff's Office will issue fines of up to \$500.
- The Gilliam County Sheriff's Office is responsible for enforcing weed and tall grass codes in Condon and Arlington.
- The Gilliam County Weed Department conducts noxious weed control on roadways and throughout the county and assists private landowners with noxious weed abatement. They also spray fields to control invasive annual grasses and have several test plots throughout the county for determining the effectiveness of different chemical controls for invasives.
- Cottonwood Canyon State Park removes vegetation from trails wide enough to travel side-by-side on the Gilliam County side of the state park. They also maintain a minimum of 5-foot gravel curtain around buildings and a minimum of 40 feet of mowed/non vegetated area beyond that.
- The Soil and Water Conservation District worked on a large-scale juniper reduction project around the city of Lonerock from 2010-2018 with multiple funders and multiple landowners.
- The Soil and Water Conservation District in 2019 conducted a research project on reducing wildfire risk in Ferry Canyon and determined locations for vegetative fuel breaks in Ferry Canyon to help reduce risk of wildfire.

B. Vegetation Management Strategies and Methods

There are many different methods for reducing vegetative fuels throughout the county. When conducting vegetation management, it is important to remember the goal is not to just reduce the rate of fire spread, but to also reduce burn severity or increase the opportunities for responders to suppress wildfires (5). Fuel treatment projects may occur year-round depending

on location, vegetation type, weather, and many other factors (32). In addition to providing fire mitigation, vegetation management can also help restore ecosystems by removing dead and accumulated vegetation and invasive species such as cheatgrass (32).

Methods of vegetation management are split into four categories, manual, mechanical, chemical, and prescriptive grazing.

Manual

Manual controls for vegetation involve the use of power and non-powered hand tools, ranging from hand pruners and brush axes to chain saws, and string trimmers. Ground crews with hand tools usually work where heavy equipment cannot reach, including more than 30 feet from the edge of a road, and slopes exceeding 30 percent or narrow accessways. When manually removing vegetation, herbaceous weeds without viable seed heads, or woody weeds with small diameter twigs and slash may be scattered on site (32). Larger diameter woody material or large volumes of seedless herbaceous material may be piled for burning, chipping, or mulching (32). Noxious weeds must be landfilled offsite or bagged and composted offsite to kill the seeds.

Figure 23: Manual Removal of Fuels with String Trimmer



Source: Dawn Cunningham (33)

Mechanical

The primary means of mechanical control of vegetation are mowing, brush cutting and prescribed fire. Heavy machinery is used to mow, mulch, chip or masticate vegetation on a large scale (32). Large open fields of grass can be mowed with tractors or skid steers, and mowing or grinding heads reduce material to a size where it doesn't have to be burned. Heavy equipment is normally limited to sites with 30 percent slopes or less and dry soils (32).

Biomass (plant material) disposal is accomplished through mechanical controls. Methods include using a masticator, woodchipper or burning. A masticator is large equipment that has a high-rotation drum mounted on a hydraulic arm that removes vegetation, including heavy brush and up to 6-inch diameter trees. It's frequently used for fuels breaks around structures, roads, and parking lots in areas with many trees (32).

Woodchippers are a popular mechanical means to dispose of branches and other small diameter materials. Depending on location and local needs, chips may be left on site or removed from the area and used for additional projects. Chippers come in a wide variety of sizes and can be large stand-alone units or small personal models.

Prescribed fire, or controlled burning is a method of mechanical control and is the “planned ignition of a wildland fire in accordance with applicable laws, policies and regulations for the purpose of meeting specific management objectives” (34). Prescribed fire can be used for habitat restoration, hazardous fuels mitigation, restoration of indigenous ancestral practices, reestablishment of natural fire regimes and the reduction of insect-borne diseases (34). For removing vegetation, fire is often used on small to medium areas that are overgrown with annual grass and have started to create a thick thatch layer on the ground (3). Areas that are treated by prescribed fire often respond favorably, as fire is a natural part of many landscapes (3). While a useful and effective vegetation management tool, fire can also be politically charged. Some landowners may perceive the liability risk of prescribed fire to be too high and won’t use this tool even if it may be the best option for their needs.

A specific type of prescribed fire is pile burning, which is when fire is used to burn piles of dried vegetation. Brush, small trees, limbs, and weeds are removed and placed into piles away from power lines, tree canopies and structures. Piles vary in size, but in general should be 5 to 10 feet in diameter and 4 to 8 feet in height, but under the right conditions and with proper safety precautions they can be larger. Piles should not be burnt on dry or windy days due to the risk of fire spreading, and only backyard/plant debris may be burned. Oregon regulations prohibit the burning of materials that create dense smoke or noxious odors, including garbage and food waste. (35). Oregon State Fire Marshal states that for pile burning, a 25-foot radius needs to be cleared around the burn pile, and there should be no tree branches or power lines overhead. The surrounding area should also be wetted down prior to the burn, during the burn and after, (35). Piles can only be burnt outside of regular fire season, June 1st through October 15th, or longer, pending NGCRFPD and SGCRFPD fire chiefs.

In addition to pile burning there is agricultural burning. The State of Oregon defines agricultural burning as “the burning of any agricultural waste generated by an agricultural operation that uses or intends to use land primarily for the purpose of obtaining profit by raising, harvesting and selling crops or animals,” (36). To qualify for agricultural burning, an operator must make their primary living from an agricultural operation (36). Agricultural burning must only take place during daylight hours and may not take place if there is a ban on burning for air quality or other reasons put in place by the Department of Environmental Quality or the State Fire Marshal (37). In Gilliam County, agricultural open burning is allowed subject to OAR 340-264-0050(5) (37). Agricultural burning does not have to follow standard burn bans and may take place during regular fire season. However, most producers in Gilliam County choose not to burn during the burn ban.

Figure 24: Agricultural Burn in a Harvested Wheat Field



Source: Justin Morris (19)

Chemical Application

Often, chemical controls are used in conjunction with other methods, an example is herbicide being sprayed after creating disc lines or after mowing to reduce vegetation return. Herbicides may be used for spot spray treatments of flammable vegetation as well. Due to environmental and public protection measures, pest management practices shall be used when applying chemical controls.

In Oregon, herbicides fall under the definition of pesticides; according to the 2011 Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS)-Chapter 634.006, “a pesticide is defined as a defoliant, desiccant, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematicide, plant regulator or any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for defoliating plants or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating all insects, plant fungi, weeds, rodents, predatory animals or any other form of plant or animal life, which is, or which the department may declare to be a pest, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, humans, animals or be present in any environmental thereof” (38).

The Oregon Department of Agriculture regulates pesticides in Oregon through the Pesticide and Fertilizer Program. Individual landowners do not need a permit to apply herbicide on their own land, but a pesticide license is required for anyone who prescribes the use or applies herbicide to someone else’s land (38). For more information on pesticides, contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, or visit their website at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/Pesticides/Pages/AboutPesticides.aspx>.

Prescribed Grazing

Prescribed grazing uses sheep, goats, cattle, or other herbivorous livestock to control weeds. Animals can frequently treat areas that are difficult to reach mechanically or manually, and chemical application is not desirable. While an effective and in general environmentally friendly method of vegetation removal, it can be labor intensive, and requires the installation of

permanent or temporary fencing, water sources, the management of animals and the employment of a Shepard or animal management company.

Figure 25: Before/After Prescriptive Grazing of Cheatgrass in Nevada after three years.



Source: Pat Clark (39)

C. Recommended Strategies for Different Environments

Grasslands

Mowing is the primary method for reducing fire spread and increasing suppression efficiency in grasslands, as it reduces fuel load and does not increase soil erosion. Grass should be kept at 3 to 6 inches in length, as this will reduce the fuel load while not increasing soil erosion. Mowing grasslands is an effective tool but must be done annually if not more frequently based on plant growth. If the goal is to mow as infrequently as possible, due to labor or machinery availability, it is best to mow plants once they are flowering and have reached their reproductive phase, or antithesis, when plants are less likely to grow back.

An alternate method is prescribed grazing, which is particularly effective in areas that are too steep to mow. Using animals instead of mechanical means prevents the burning of fossil fuels and expensive equipment rentals. Agreements can be reached with grazing companies, or with local livestock owners to provide cost-effective services to graze fuel breaks that protect human lives and property, critical wildlife habitat and help conserve rangeland through rehabilitation or restoration projects (39).

Shrublands

High risk areas of overly dense brush should be removed or thinned until the spacing between individual shrubs is more than double the height of the canopy (e.g., for shrub canopies 6 feet in height, there should be a 12-foot gap between each shrub). Removal of shrubs can be accomplished by top-cutting with hand tools such as chainsaws and brush cutters, with heavy equipment mounted with cutting or masticating heads. Excess shrub material should be disposed of by chipping, pile burning or lopping and scattering (32). Sagebrush is an important habitat and disturbances should be minimized, but in areas near critical infrastructure including roadways, it may be thinned to aid in creation of a fuel break. If the decision is made to thin

sagebrush, it is important to have a plan to address invasive annual grasses, as they can frequently fill in gaps where sagebrush once were, and they constitute a high ignition risk.

Juniper Stands/Forests

In areas with a high population of juniper, especially near homes, important economic assets, and critical infrastructure, reducing the fuel load will require thinning of smaller trees where densities are high. Trees should be felled, and their branches removed for chipping, hauling or pile burning (32). When planning a tree thinning project, it is important to remove the material in addition to cutting down trees. Just cutting down trees and leaving them where they lay creates a different type of fire risk.

Agricultural Landscapes

Vegetation management on agricultural lands is frequently accomplished through normal farming activities, including grazing animals, harvesting grains, and cutting hay. Other activities such as mowing, brush thinning and prescribed burns happen periodically, based on management goals. Farmers are encouraged to manage vegetation along service roads that could be ignition hazards or serve as fuel breaks (3).

D. Fuel Breaks

Fuel breaks are strategically placed changes in vegetation, either through thinning, mowing, or planting different kinds of vegetation that are designed to slow down spread and aid in control of wildfires (3). While a fire break is intended to completely stop a fire, a fuel break is designed to slow down a fire and make it easier to be extinguished (3). Having fuel breaks designated in high-risk areas long before a wildfire takes place is an important mitigation strategy.

Fuel breaks can serve several purposes:

- Disrupt fuel continuity.
- Reduce fuel accumulations/volatility.
- Increase proportion of plants with higher moisture content
- Create a safety corridor that facilitates firefighter movement and suppression activities (3)

The locations of fuel breaks need to be strategic, as they can be expensive initially to install and must be maintained either annually or periodically to ensure their continued effectiveness. Factors such as terrain, existing roads, communities and high-risk neighborhoods, critical infrastructure and facilities, presence of potential ignition sources, evacuation routes and sensitive environmental areas must be considered when planning a fuel break (32). When planning fuel break locations, being strategic is incredibly important, because studies show that fuel breaks are most effective where they provide access for firefighting activities (40). Fuel breaks are a long-term strategy, and it is important to determine the location of several throughout Gilliam County and slowly implement them as time and resources allow.

Fuel breaks vary in size based on terrain and vegetation type. Recommended fuel break widths for different habitats are:

- Grass (including agricultural land): 100 feet.
- Shrubland: 200 feet
- Coniferous Forest: 200 feet

There are several methods for creating fuel breaks, the most common of which are disking, vegetative fuel breaks, alternative crops in agricultural land, thinning, strategic installation of roads, mowing and grazing (3).

Disking/Disc lines: Disking uses a disc plow attached to a tractor to disturb the soil 6 to 12 inches deep, creating a plowed area of bare soil (3). Herbicides can be used to increase disc line effectiveness and prevent invasive annual grasses from growing where a disc line is created. Generally, the best time to install a disc line as a fuel break is late spring prior to fire season (01JUN), but after plants have entered their reproductive phase (based on observation). For land managers who already own tractors and disc plows, disc lines are cost effective, averaging \$30-\$50/acre/year. In Gilliam County, disc lines are more often used as fire breaks, with farmers plowing disk lines around active fires to aid in suppression efforts. When used as a fire break, a disc line should be a minimum of 40 feet wide to accommodate large flame lengths. If disc lines are installed prior to a fire in strategic locations throughout the county, they could reduce required suppression efforts. However, great care needs to be used when selecting these locations as bare ground is subject to erosion and highly flammable invasive species such as cheatgrass move in quickly, increasing the risk of fire. Disc lines require annual maintenance, if not more often due to plant growth, and if this cannot be accomplished it is usually better to leave the ground undisturbed.

Figure 26: Disc line Used for Fire Suppression in a Wheat Field Fire



Source: Justin Morris (19)

Vegetative Fuel Breaks: Vegetative fuel breaks, also known as green strips, are bands of “intentionally seeded plants that maintain a short stature and high fuel moisture content,” (3). Forage kochia has been used successfully as a fuel break to slow fire spread, and yarrow is another plant that could potentially be used (18). Both plants have relatively high moisture contents and grow well with little water. Installing vegetative fuel breaks initially is expensive and labor intensive, but they have low maintenance costs over the long term (3). When planning a vegetative fuel break, the cost of site preparation, seed, planting, potential use of herbicides or other weed control methods and water must all be considered.

Agricultural operations can use spring crops, such as wheat or barley as temporary fuel breaks because they remain greener later into the fire season than winter wheat and annual grasses (3). By putting in a few strips of spring wheat along the edges of winter wheat fields, or in fallow fields near road edges farmers can install temporary fuel breaks with equipment they already own (3).

Green strips should typically be 100 to 300 feet wide depending on slope, surface rock and fuel break objectives (18). The site must be prepared for seeding for one to two growing seasons, and herbicides may need to be applied to reduce annual grasses and other weeds, specifically cheat grass. Depending on the area, green strips may also serve the dual purpose of serving as forage for animals, so green strips should be able to be grazed to maintain low fuel volume and to feed livestock, especially in agricultural communities like Gilliam County (41).

Figure 27: Immigrant Forage Kochia green strip stopped this wildfire in Idaho.

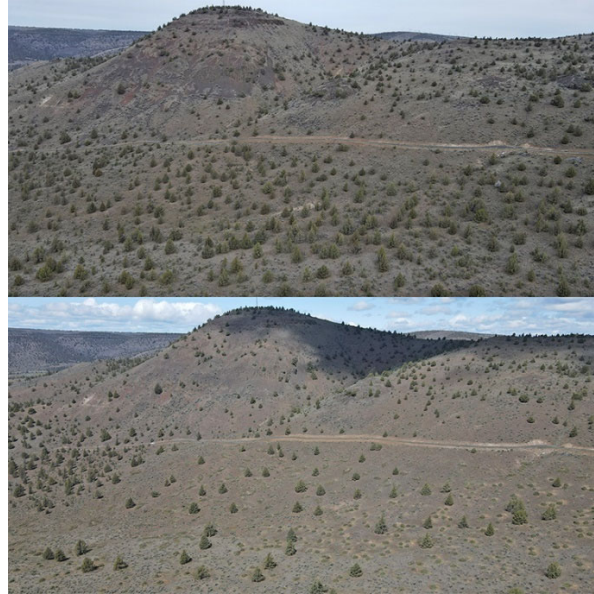


Source: Mike Pellant (42)

Thinning: Thinning reduces the population of dense areas of shrubs or trees, for Gilliam County most frequently sagebrush or juniper. Thinning brush and trees near structures, population centers and critical infrastructure such as water towers or roads can slow a fire’s progression and make it easier for suppression crews to extinguish. Thinning is useful in areas of juniper especially, as throughout the county they are growing in greater abundance than they would historically, and thinning can increase available water for native plants, and reduce fire danger

(43). Thinning of trees and large sagebrush is frequently accomplished using chainsaws, hand crews and hiring outside contractors, such as logging companies.

Figure 28: Juniper Thinning at Priday Ranch in Deschutes County



Source: Deschutes Land Trust (43)

Roads: Roads of all sizes can serve as effective fuel breaks, including paved, gravel and rustic back roads. If a road is traveled enough to reduce vegetation it can slow down a fire, even if the fire eventually “jumps” the road. On pastureland or public lands, worn cattle trails or game trails can serve as small fuel breaks and slow a fire down. Access and egress roads in strategic locations can serve a dual purpose and act as fuel breaks and safety roads. While all roads are useful, maintained roads should be wide enough for a Wildland Type 3 engine (typical gross vehicle weight rating of 26,000 lbs.) and have vegetation trimmed 10 to 30 feet from road edges (3).

Figure 29: Road Serving as a Fuel Break During a Wildfire



Source: Justin Morris (19)

Mowing: Mowing/weed whacking is one of the most popular ways of installing a fuel break and is practiced by government agencies and private citizens throughout the county. Vegetation should be mowed to 3-4 inches, which drastically reduces available fuel while keeping the ground covered (3). Annual grasses must be mowed yearly to reduce their fuel load, but if not managed carefully mowing can increase the number of annual grasses and rabbitbrush (3). Shrubland with sagebrush that can be mowed may only treatment every 3-5 years, but if tall annual grasses are present they will still need annual control (3). It is important for land managers to pay close attention to their environment, and adjust mowing strategies as needed. Mowed fuel breaks can cost \$30-50/ac/per year that mowing is needed, and while most communities have the tools necessary for mowing operations, county and city governments are struggling with hiring a large enough labor force to conduct all the mowing operations that are needed.

Prescribed grazing/herbivory: Prescribed grazing uses animals such as goats, sheep, or cattle to reduce and/or change the structure of fine fuels such as annual grasses. Grazing projects have been used effectively to reduce fuel loads throughout the country, and Pendleton, OR uses goats every year to graze along the Umatilla River and city-owned properties for fuels reduction. Grazing can be used for fuel breaks along roads, around critical infrastructure or in areas that are too steep or difficult for mowing or string trimming. Grazing offers the advantage of animals reaching areas equipment cannot, the public tends to enjoy the process and it is often easier on the environment (3). Grazing also has disadvantages, high costs for individuals who wish to purchase animals and fencing, as well as balancing the best time to graze with nutritional needs of livestock. For cities or individuals looking to hire someone else to conduct grazing operations, there is a very high demand for services and a small number of providers, making grazing operations expensive and difficult to get established. Agreements with local ranchers who graze livestock near the cities or important critical infrastructure are avenues that can be pursued that could provide a mutual benefit, low-cost vegetation management for local governments and additional grazing land for ranchers.

Prescribed Fire: Prescribed fire/controlled burning is a popular vegetation management tool, especially in forested and agricultural landscapes. It can be used as a method to install fuel breaks as well as restore native habitat. When using fire as a fuel break, it's important to pay attention to the habitat overall, cheatgrass and other invasive grasses thrive in the nitrogen rich environment and bare ground created by burning and can frequently outcompete native bunch grasses in the following years after a fire treatment, depending on the landscape. Herbicide treatments can be used in conjunction with prescribed fire to help prevent undesirable species from taking hold. The Oregon Department of Transportation uses prescribed fires along Highway 19 in between Condon and Arlington to reduce the fuel load.

E. Restoring Native Habitats

Invasive annual grasses such as cheatgrass have greatly altered fire patterns, changing fire regimes in areas from once every 20- 100 years to as frequent as every 5-10 years. Breaking the

cheatgrass-fire cycle is difficult and can be accomplished through restoring the native bunch grasses and more fire-resistant plants. Bunch grasses do not grow in the continuous carpet of fine flashy fuels that cheatgrass grow in, so encouraging the growth of these plants can reduce extreme fire behavior in addition to restoring the native landscape.

The Gilliam County Weed Department has been able to restore native bunch grasses through chemical treatments targeting cheatgrass and medusa head rye. In a highly disturbed grassland, they were able to reduce the cheatgrass population over several years and allow the native bunchgrasses to restore themselves through seeds already in the soil. They accomplished this through careful application of chemical controls and are sharing their methods with farmers.

Sometimes native plants have been so outcompeted by cheatgrass that removing the cheatgrass isn't enough, they also must be reseeded. Native grass seed is difficult to find and expensive, but an important ecological tool. BLM and OPDR have wildland restoration programs and will often try to plant native grasses after large disturbances, such as wildfire to help break the cheatgrass fire cycle and increase the likelihood of native plants returning.

According to research performed by BLM, replacing fire-prone, annual rangelands with perennial vegetation and managing these restored rangelands, offers the best hope for breaking the cheatgrass-wildfire cycle (42). By planting native grasses, the natural habitat is restored, and fires will theoretically burn more slowly through a landscape without the carpet of continuous fine flashy fuels provided by invasive annuals.

F. Defensible Space

Defensible space is a buffer area created around homes or businesses and the grass, trees, shrubs, or any wildland area that them for the purposes of slowing down the rate and intensity of a wildfire and allowing space for fire suppression to occur (44). Most homes in wildfires are lost to ember cast from surrounding burning materials, and by limiting the amount of combustible material near a home, residents can greatly improve its chance of survival during a wildfire. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommends that fuel loads be reduced within 100 feet of structures. This 100 feet is often called the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) but applies to all structures and has been split into three smaller zones based on distance from the structure and recommended actions.

Zone 0/Immediate Zone

This is the structure itself and the area 0-5 feet immediately around the furthest attached exterior point of the home, including decks and awnings (44). According to research, this is the area most vulnerable to embers, and most likely to light the structure on fire if not properly maintained in a wildfire situation and is also referred to as the non-combustible area (44). When preparing a home for wildfires, it is most important to begin with this area before moving further away from the home. Experts recommend that all vegetation in this area is removed, and only non-flammable materials are used (44).

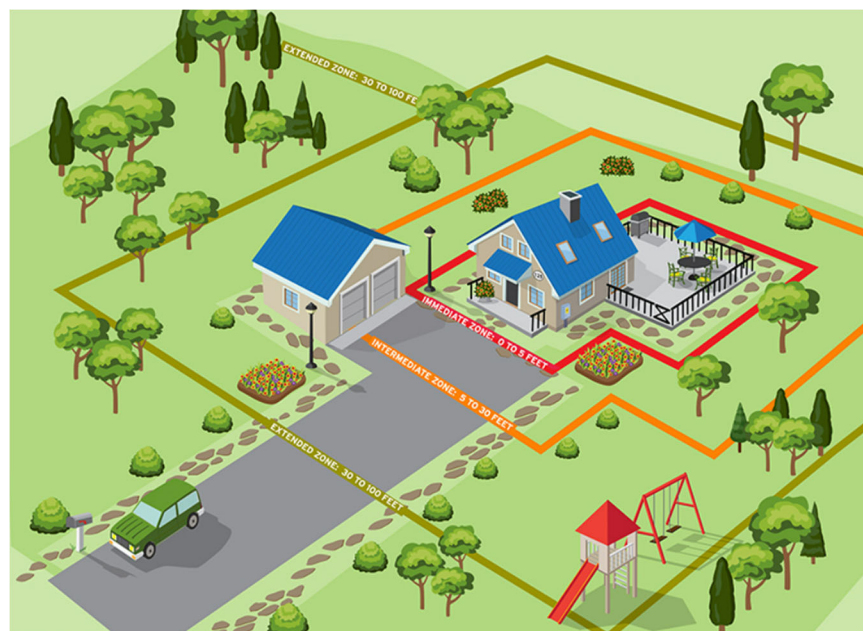
Zone 1/Intermediate Zone

This zone covers “the 5-30 feet from the furthest exterior point of the home,” (44). All dead and dying plant material should be removed and fuels should be thinned within 30 feet of homes, structures, and decks to influence and decrease fire behavior (44).

Zone 2/Extended Zone

This zone is 30-100 feet from the furthest exterior point of the structure. Vegetation in this area should be mowed, thinned and ladder fuels should be removed. These actions will interrupt a fire’s path and keep flames smaller, but not eliminate fires completely (44).

Figure 30: Home Ignition Zones



Source: National Fire Protection Agency (44)

Defensible space is important, and maintenance must be performed annually. While large scale fuel breaks are mainly the responsibility of City, County, State and Federal agencies, defensible space is the responsibility of the whole community. When residents take charge of and create their own defensible space, they are essentially creating and maintaining their own fire and fuel breaks around their property, protecting themselves and their neighbors while easing the burden on first responders. Gilliam County Fire Services is working with communities to help them develop defensible space, through outreach, education, and assistance where possible. Establishing and maintaining defensible space around homes and businesses is an important tactic for reducing a community’s vulnerability to wildfire.



Chapter 4: Vegetation Management Assets

This chapter reviews all vegetation management assets, including personnel, equipment, partner agencies, annual planning processes and available funding.

A. Personnel

Gilliam County has a limited number of personnel to complete vegetation management actions. Gilliam County has an 11-person road department and 02 person weed control department. Condon has a 2-member public works department, Arlington has a 4-member public works department, and Lonerock does not have a public works department, relying on volunteers for municipal needs. For Community Clean up days, the Cities rely on community volunteers, and frequently have difficulty keeping their public works fully staffed, and it is not abnormal for public works positions to be open for over a year.

North Gilliam Rural Fire Protection District has one full time employee, a Fire Department Chief who can engage in mitigation activities in a limited capacity. The rest of their volunteers perform fire response only. South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District is staffed solely by volunteers and cannot perform mitigation work on a regular basis.

B. Equipment

The table below lists the types of equipment used to implement vegetation management actions in Arlington and Condon.

Figure 31: Large Vegetation Management Equipment in Gilliam County

Owner	Equipment Type	Use
City of Condon	Bobcat 863-Superior Tractor	Vegetation Management
City of Condon	John Deere tractor	Vegetation Management
City of Condon	Caterpillar Excavator	Debris removal
City of Arlington	Dump trailer	Debris removal
City of Arlington	Tractor	Vegetation Management
City of Arlington	Mower Deck	Vegetation management
City of Arlington	Stihl TS 700 Cutpick Saw	Vegetation Management
City of Arlington	Jacobsen AR722T Mower	Mowing operations

C. Partners

Partnerships are essential for conducting effective fire mitigation efforts. Wildfires burn without regard for administrative boundaries and will burn private, state, and federal land. Planning mitigation efforts across these boundaries will result in more effective and efficient use of minimal mitigation resources and assist with the development of long-term mitigation and suppression partnerships.

By considering all partners, Gilliam County can plan vegetation management efforts at watershed or landscape view to match the large scale of the wildfire threat. This helps avoid the trap of “thinking too small” and focusing on individual landowners or just one location of high ecological value. Working collaboratively with landowners, managers, federal, state and county partners will help to ensure mitigation projects and fuel breaks are implemented in the right places to be most effective.

1. Gilliam County Fire Services

Gilliam County Fire Services provides fire suppression, education, and mitigation coordination services for the entire county. They are the agency primarily responsible for assisting submitting for grants for NGCRFPD and SGCRFPD. They have a full time Fire Services Coordinator/Operations Chief who coordinates activities between the two fire protection districts.

2. North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District

NGCRFPD provides suppression for the City of Arlington and northern Gilliam County. They also provide education and outreach services to the City of Arlington and set the burn ban timeline for North Gilliam County.

3. South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District

SGCRFPD provides fire suppression services for the City of Condon, City of Lonerock and South Gilliam County, including the Cottonwood Canyon State Park area. They also provide education and outreach services to the City of Condon and set the burn ban timeline for South Gilliam County.

4. City of Arlington

The City of Arlington is responsible for the day-to-day operations of their city, including regulations and ordinances for public safety. Public works conducts their municipal weed management activities.

5. City of Condon

The City of Condon is responsible for the day-to-day operations of their city, including regulations and ordinances for public safety. Public works conducts their municipal weed management activities.

6. City of Lonerock

The City of Lonerock is responsible for the day-to-day operations of their city, including regulations and ordinances for public safety. The City owns two fire engines to assist with fire suppression efforts until SGCRFPD can arrive.

7. Gilliam County

Gilliam County is responsible for the overall operations of the County and provides road maintenance and weed services.

8. Gilliam County Road Department

The Gilliam County Road Department maintains 428 miles of roads, 295 miles of gravel road and 133 miles of pavement. They maintain an 11-person crew and have heavy equipment

that includes a grader and bulldozer, and frequently aid in fire suppression efforts throughout the County.

9. Gilliam County Weed Department

The Weed department works to keep noxious weeds to a minimum on roadways and throughout the county, as well as assisting area landowners with their needs. They also support a cost-share program for weed control that is available to Gilliam County Landowners and serve as subject matter experts for local invasive grass control.

10. Gilliam County Emergency Management

Gilliam County Emergency Management is responsible for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from both natural and man-made disasters and emergencies throughout Gilliam County. The Emergency Management Department is housed in the Sheriff's office, has one full-time Emergency Manager and an assistant Emergency Manager.

11. Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District

The Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for maintaining soil and water resources for the future, with a vision to recognize and maximize the production of crops and livestock through the utilization of natural resources, while remaining environmentally and economically sustainable. The SWCD also helps sponsor projects for fire mitigation, including mapping all the water sources in Ferry Canyon, and assisting with funding for vegetative fuel breaks throughout the county. The SWCD serves as an important partner or lead agency for any mitigation activities that take place in Gilliam County.

12. Bureau of Land Management

BLM manages 46,672 acres of land located throughout the County. BLM provides mutual aid assistance for fire response, but performs minimal vegetation management on their ground, leaving it in a "natural state." BLM expressed an interest in being included in future cross-jurisdictional mitigation planning projects, but stated, as of 2023, they do not have enough staffing to lead individual projects in the county or serve as lead agency.

13. United States Forest Service

There is a limited amount of USFS Land in the County, all in the southeastern corner. However, the USFS also has Rangeland Protection Specialists who provide input on rangeland management who are frequently consulted when drafting management plans and planning suppression efforts.

14. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

OPDR manages Cottonwood Canyon State Park and the J.S. Burres State Park (part of Cottonwood Canyon). They are an important partner for regulation along the John Day River and for tourism. OPDR will frequently conduct remediation efforts on lands burned after a fire and are important partners for subject matter expertise.

15. United States Department of Agriculture

In Gilliam County the USDA has a Natural Resources Conservation Office. The USDA and NRCS are important partners in managing rangelands and maintaining healthy ecosystems. They are important partners for creating fuel breaks and restoring native habitats.

16. US Army Corps of Engineers

The Portland District covers most of Oregon and southwestern Washington, including operating locks and dams, managing environmental protection and restoration, as well as fish and wildlife enhancement and recreation along the Columbia River. They own large parcels of land in Arlington that vegetation management needs to take place on and are important collaborators.

17. Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

OSFM is a Department of the Oregon Government with the mission of protecting people, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials. They support local communities through fire mitigation and fire response activities.

18. Private Companies

Private companies such as Watco and Union Pacific, which operate and maintain the railroad, Waste Management, who provides one of the largest sources of employment in the county, and renewable energy companies such as Avangrid who run solar and wind farms are important to coordinate with when mitigation efforts will be directly adjacent to or involve property that they own or lease.

19. Citizens

Since out of 916,456 acres total, 851,577 acres of land is privately owned in Gilliam County vegetation management and fire mitigation takes the whole community, counting landowners and private citizens as important partners. Without assistance from landowners Gilliam County will never be truly prepared.

D. Planning and Prioritizing

This plan has been designed to assist with vegetation management planning throughout Gilliam County and at all levels of government, including Special Districts, Cities and County Departments. While each organization can benefit from using this plan individually, the County will benefit more from stakeholders working together.

An annual planning meeting should take place between November and March, after the fire season has ended and prior to the start of the growing season. This will allow stakeholders to review fire activity and vegetation patterns from the previous fire year to help inform the next year's management strategies. This will also provide the longest period to plan for vegetation management, as most of it will need to take place during the spring growing season, prior to the start of fire season on June 1st. All stakeholders listed in the previous section should be invited to the planning meeting, where projects should be reviewed and prioritized for which ones should be accomplished during that year, and which ongoing projects should be continued. Prioritization will take place based upon discussion, local knowledge/observations, and funding opportunities for the year. This will also be an opportunity to review mitigation activities for the past year to determine if they have been successful, are works in progress that should be continued, or activities that are no longer necessary or were not useful. By all organizations

working together, resources can be combined, and duplication of effort can be reduced, as well as enabling all organizations to learn from each other's successes and failures.

In addition to a large annual planning meeting, this plan should be reviewed by the Cities of Arlington, Condon and Lonerock when they are planning vegetation management and fire mitigation projects to assist with their long-term resiliency goals. This plan should also be reviewed and used as a resource when applying for grants and wildfire mitigation funding.

Gilliam County Fire Services, NGCRFPD and SGCRFPD should review the plan semi-annually, at the end of fire season and prior to the beginning of fire season to help determine priority areas for responder safety, as well as enabling them to provide subject matter expert advice to local city councils when deciding on courses of action.

E. Funding

Vegetation Management is an expensive and long-term process. Most often the cities and county will not be able to afford to conduct these activities without a source of outside funding, most often available through grants and strategic investments. Below is a list of common grant opportunities, however other funding opportunities may present themselves.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Grant Program

Supports States, Local Communities, Tribes, and Territories as they undertake large-scale projects to reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards. Homeowners, business operators and non-profit organizations cannot apply directly to FEMA, but they can be included in sub-applications submitted by an eligible sub-applicant.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants Program (HMGP)

Provides funding to State, Local, Tribal and Territorial governments so they can rebuild in a way that reduces or mitigates future disaster losses in their communities. This grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>

Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG)

Helps firefighters and other first responders obtain critical resources necessary for protecting the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. This grant funds critically needed resources to equip and train emergency personnel, enhance efficiencies, and support community resilience.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters>

Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants

Support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters/safety-awards>

Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants

Directly fund fire departments and volunteer firefighter organizations to help increase their capacity. The goal of SAFER is to enhance the local fire department's ability to comply with staffing, response and operation standards established by the NFPA.

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters/safer>

United States Forest Service

Community Wildfire Defense Grants

The CWDG is intended to help at-risk local communities and tribes plan for and reduce the risk of wildfire. The program prioritizes at-risk communities in an area identified as having high or very high wildfire hazard potential, are low-income, or have been impacted by a severe disaster that affects the risk of wildfire.

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/grants>

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants

This grant is to implement the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires by providing assistance in the following areas: implementation of community programs that develop and enhance local capability in the areas of risk assessment and planning, training, mitigation activities and community and homeowner education and action; planning and implementation of fuels management reduction activities aimed at mitigating the threat of catastrophic wildfire to communities and natural resources in high risk areas, including associated monitoring or maintenance, on federal land and/or on adjacent non-federal lands, enhancement of local and small business employment opportunities for rural communities; and providing education and training focused on increasing knowledge and fire protection capability of rural fire districts.

www.grants.gov

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

EQIP supports the design and implantation of conservation activities on private working lands through a range of technical and financial assistance. Non-industrial private forestland owners, tribes and agricultural producers are all eligible for EQIP contracts, which range from 1 to 10 years in duration (but typically average 3 years). The NRCS works one on one to develop a conservation plan with property owners and gives a package or recommended NRCS conservation practice alternatives. There are numerous practices for forest stand improvement, forest trails and landing, fuel breaks, weed control, prescribed burning, riparian forest buffers and more.

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/eqip-environmental-quality-incentives>

Coalitions and Collaboratives Inc. (COCO)

Action, Implementation and Mitigation Grant

Coalitions and Collaboratives Inc. (COCO), a Colorado-based nonprofit, started the AIM program to accelerate fire adaptation concepts and reduce the risk from wildfire across the U.S. by increasing capacity and on-the-groundwork. The AIM grant is available for a wide variety of capacity-building activities, including personnel, planning efforts and wildfire risk reduction work on non-federal lands. A 100% match is required (cash or in-kind match is eligible). Award funding may range from \$10,000-\$75,000. Grants are contracted for a period of one year.

<https://co-co.org/get-involved/grants/aim-grant/>

International Association of Fire Chiefs

Ready, Set, Go! (RSG) Program

The Ready, Set, Go! Program is managed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and periodically makes funding available to local fire departments for Fuels Reduction Projects. The goal is to facilitate on-the-ground fuels reduction projects in communities across the county. The funding opportunity is for fire and emergency response agencies to implement or expand community fuels reduction projects in their jurisdictions. Funding can support staffing costs, contractual services, purchase of mitigation PPE and purchase of small equipment (valued at less than \$5,000). A maximum of \$20,000 per department is available with a cost match of 25%.

https://www.wildlandfirersg.org/s/funding?language=en_US



Chapter 5: Public Outreach

This chapter covers various public outreach activities to aide with vegetation management in Gilliam County, including creating awareness and building community engagement. It includes a defensible space assessment program, Community Wildfire Preparedness Days, School Programs, Firewise and Fire Adapted Community participation and general community involvement.

A. Importance of Public Outreach

Public outreach is an essential piece of any vegetative fuel management plan. Since 851,577 acres, or 93% of land in the county is privately owned, vegetation management and mitigation efforts will only be effective if the whole community is involved. The most effective way to prevent homes and other structures from burning in Gilliam County is to have residents ensure their homes are prepared through following home hardening and defensible space best practices.

Public outreach is also essential due to the small number of county and city employees that are available to perform vegetation management and fire mitigation activities. There is too much work that needs to be accomplished for the small city and county departments to mitigate Gilliam County's WUI areas alone. Wildfire mitigation and vegetation management takes place at all levels, and only when individuals, communities and organizations work together to share and leverage resources will actions be successful (45).

B. Defensible Space Assessment Program

NGCRFPD and SGCRFPD offer courtesy defensible space assessments for the residents of Gilliam County. Studies show that well-maintained defensible space increases a structure's chance of surviving a wildfire, slowing, or stopping the spread of fire and providing protection even if firefighters cannot reach it (35). Fire personnel are offering assessments using a program instituted by Oregon State Fire Marshal in June 2023. At the request of an individual, Fire Department Personnel will make an in-person visit to a residence to assess their defensible space and home; helping educate residents on their current level of risk. This will inform residents on how they can best prepare for a fire before it reaches them, and how they can increase their home's chance of survival in the event of a wildfire.

While these assessments are available on demand, Fire Department Personnel will also conduct a limited number of cold-calls in higher-risk neighborhoods in conjunction with Community Clean Up/Wildfire Preparedness Days. This will take advantage of an already established program for residents to help clean up their town's and manage vegetation, adding education on how they can prepare their community and home to best survive a wildfire. Residents will have the option of an electronic assessment which will email them a copy of their results and record the location of the assessment, or a paper-based assessment which will be handed directly to them at the end of the visit, depending on their level of comfort. The goal of this program is to conduct education and outreach, and if individuals do not want their data recorded on a State sponsored website, they will still have access to assessments.

An important part of the defensible space assessment program is connecting homeowners to resources to assist with achieving and managing defensible space. The number of home assessments completed needs to result in homeowners creating or improving their defensible space for the program to be effective. Fire Department Personnel should provide a list of available mitigation resources, including funding opportunities to assist homeowners with

improving or achieving their defensible space goals. Follow-up assessments in a specified amount of time, such as in 6 months or 1 year should also be offered, to provide continuous assistance and advice to interested individuals.

More information on the Oregon Defensible Space Program can be found on the official Oregon State Fire Marshal Defensible Space Program website, <https://oregondefensiblespace.org/>.

C. Community Wildfire Preparedness Days (Community Clean up days)

Arlington, Condon and Lonerock have large community spaces throughout their cities that benefit from large scale community cleanup days. Condon has two community cleanup days annually, and Arlington has one river cleanup day annually. Lonerock currently has no community wide cleanup days, but also has a significantly smaller population. These community cleanup days are an opportunity to increase community cohesion, serve as a force multiplier for small public works departments and reduce each city's vulnerability to wildfires. When these days are organized by fire personnel, they will be rebranded as "Community Wildfire Preparedness Days." GCFS, NGCRFPD and SGRFPD should actively participate in these events, assisting elderly, disabled and any other citizens requiring aid, while conducting wildfire preparedness outreach and education. It is important to inform the public on the importance of defensible space, and how conducting vegetation management from the structure outward can greatly reduce the chances of a home or building.

The National Fire Protection Association sponsors a nation-wide Wildfire Community Preparedness Day Annually on the first Saturday in May. The event is designed to encourage people and organizations across the county to act together and collaboratively work to reduce their wildfire risk (46). Coordinating with an already established event will allow the local fire departments and cities to take advantage of pre-made advertisement materials, as well as help with the feeling of wildfire preparedness is everyone's responsibility, and that we are all in this together. Due to the small number of full-time employees and all volunteers having day jobs, reducing labor requirements whenever possible is a good strategy for Gilliam County to employ.

For more information on National Wildfire Community Preparedness Day, visit the NFPA's website at: <https://www.nfpa.org/Events/Events/National-Wildfire-Community-Preparedness-Day>

D. Fire Adapted Oregon/Firewise Communities

Fire Adapted Oregon is a program created by the OSFM to address increasing wildfire risk and to better meet the needs of Oregonians (47). The goal of the program is to "improve community resiliency to wildfire in Oregon," (47). OSFM provides coordination, funding, education, and training through their Community Wildfire Risk Reduction Team (47). The goal of this program is to create fire adapted communities, where people are informed of their wildfire risk, and prepared to take actions to coexist with their surrounding fire landscape. A fire adapted

community is a mindset shift, which hopes to empower communities to save their homes, their neighbors and reduce suppression costs while living to coexist with fire (47).

For more information, visit OSFM's Fire Adapted Oregon Website.

<https://www.oregon.gov/osfm/Pages/Fire-Adapted-Oregon.aspx#:~:text=Fire%20Adapted%20Oregon%20Initiative%20aims,training%20to%20support%20the%20initiative.>

Firewise USA is a national recognition program that “provides a collaborative framework to help neighbors in geographic areas get organized, find direction and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level” (44). It is a community led voluntary initiative, composed of a minimum of 8 dwelling units to a maximum of 2,500 that are all working together to lower their collective wildfire risk.

Communities create a board or a committee of volunteers, who work with local wildfire experts to complete a wildfire risk assessment, then from that assessment complete a “three year action plan broken down by year that identifies and prioritizes actions to reduce ignition risks to homes, which can include community wide investments along with suggested homeowner actions,” (44). Firewise sites are required to “annually invest the equivalent of one volunteer hour per dwelling unit in wildfire risk reduction actions,” (44).

For more information on Firewise Communities, visit the NFPA's website:

<https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA/Become-a-Firewise-USA-site>

Both Fire Adapted Oregon and Firewise USA are boots on the ground initiatives to allow homeowners and residents to take their community's safety into their own hands. By providing outreach and guidance, these programs can be used to empower residents, and to greatly supplement limited personnel resources at the City and County level. When conducting community outreach, using these programs and the resources they provide can greatly enhance the messaging official personnel are able to provide and provide templates for what communities can work towards to keep themselves and others safe.

E. School Programs

Outreach should be conducted at both school districts in Gilliam County, Condon, and Arlington. A fire prevention day should be held in the fall and one in the spring, prior to the beginning of fire season. At these events the importance of defensible space, vegetation management, fire safety and home safety should be discussed. The earlier and more often public outreach is conducted, the more likely it is that fire safe practices will become more common.

The NFPA also has a program for 6-12 grade students called TakeAction Teens for Wildfire Safe Communities. The program provides resources for young adults and their families on how they can help prepare for wildfires, including preparing their pets, horses, and themselves. It also provides virtual wildfire field trips and examples of wildfire risk reduction community service

projects. This program focuses on youth as change agents in wildfire preparedness and helps empower students in this age group to make their own decisions about safety actions and become agents for change in their communities (48). If possible, this program or one similar should be used to help educate and empower young people in Gilliam County. Young people care about their communities, wanting to keep their homes, families, and pets safe and should not be ignored as a resource.

More information on TakeAction can be found on the NFPA's website.

<https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/TakeAction>

F. Community Involvement

Gilliam County Fire Services, NGCRFPD and SGCRFPD can influence community attitudes for fire mitigation and vegetation management through attending community events in an official and unofficial capacity. In an official capacity, attending community events to answer questions about fire preparedness, vegetation mitigation and to aid in recruiting efforts for volunteer firefighters. In an unofficial capacity to demonstrate that the fire agencies are members of the community, and that it takes the whole community's actions to ensure the whole community is prepared. It is much easier to encourage community members to practice defensible space and other fire smart activities when they see that their local fire protection agency is doing the same.



Chapter 6: Fuel Reduction Projects

This chapter includes a list of vegetation management projects, including an in-depth dive into each project, including potential funding sources, responsible parties, and recommended courses of action.

A. Project List

Based on the information gathered in this plan and stakeholder outreach, a list of vegetation management project location and methods have been identified. Methods include fuel break installation, tree trimming, post-fire habitat restoration and increased community outreach. Each individual project includes a list of recommended actions, responsible parties and potential funding and personnel resources. Projects are not listed in order of precedence. Priority projects will be decided upon annually by stakeholders identified in Chapter 4 of this plan, and additional interested parties.

1. West Side of Arlington vegetation reduction including near I-84 access ramp.
2. East side of Arlington vegetation reduction near I-84 access ramp.
3. Downed tree heavy fuel mitigation around Lonerock
4. Overgrown tree trimming and dead tree removal near structures in Condon, Arlington and Lonerock
5. In Arlington, ensure privately owned empty lots and steep “no man’s land” in between homes are maintained; remove overgrown and dead trees and reduce annual grass load.
6. Fuel break at Arlington Airport and Mesa Industrial Park and City of Arlington RV Park.
7. Fuel Break at Arlington Gun Range.
8. Fuel Break along the West side of Arlington.
9. Fuel Break along the South side of Arlington.
10. Conduct mowing operations, tree removal and debris removal operations along the railroad tracks/China Ditch through Arlington.
11. Sagebrush Mitigation along the road through Olex
12. Fuel break along the West Side of Condon.
13. Fuel break along the northern boundary of Condon.
14. Fuel Break around the Community at Richmond Road/Old Radar Base.
15. Fuel Break around Lonerock
16. Community Wide Debris Removal Days/Wildfire Preparedness Days in Arlington, Condon and Lonerock
17. Build local capacity for Juniper reduction throughout the County, including near Lonerock and within 100 feet of residences.
18. Vegetation management along State and County Roads.
19. Increase Community Outreach throughout the County through a robust Home Ignition Zone Assessment Program to encourage residents to take action to reduce fuels on their own property; ensure ancillary communities such as Mayville, Clem and Mikkalo are included and conduct one on one outreach to farms and ranches.
20. Establish a post-fire cheat grass/invasive grass mitigation program through habitat restoration to help restore historical fire patterns.
21. Vegetative fuel break program for private landowners (with SWCD)
22. Conduct a cross jurisdictional fuels mitigation project with BLM, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, Gilliam County and Private Landowners.

PROJECT 1: West Arlington

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
West Side of Arlington vegetation reduction including near I-84 access ramp. (40.65 Acres)	Area identified as high risk in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrown annual grasses including rye and cheatgrass form a dense stand of continuous fine flashy fuels. • Proximity to I-84 increases the risk of ignition. • The mix of sagebrush, live and dead trees and annual grasses create a mix of easily ignitable fast burning and slower burning fuels. • Slope of over 30% influences extreme fire behavior • Directly borders multiple homes. • Directly borders houses on the west side of town, critical infrastructure (water tower) and two commercial buildings.. 	
Location:	
I-84 Access Ramp on West side of town empty lots. Primary tax lots include: 100, 2900, 3000, 3100, 2801, 2803. Secondary tax lots include: 2800, 3300, 3400, 0300.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prescribed grazing. Explore implementing cost-share program with private landowners (See Annex I) 2. Mowing with specialized equipment that can handle steep slopes; most likely unable to complete the entire hillside. 3. Work crew with string trimmers; steep hillside may make this option unsafe in certain locations. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual or Bi-annual
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Arlington, NGCRFPD, GCFS	SWCD, Private Landowners, Army Corps of Engineers
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant USFW Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants COCO AIM Grant Ready, Set, Go! Program	Ongoing
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers Blake Philippi; Neighboring landowner	City of Arlington NGCRFPD GCFS

Project 1 Additional Information

Detailed location:

Priority tax lots: Properties immediately along the access ramp, top priority for mitigation.

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
729	03N21E21-CC-00100	970-Exempt Federal Vacant	24.79 acres	Federal Government
805	03N21E28-BB-02900	970-Exempt Federal Vacant	0.52 acres	Federal Government
806	03N21E28-BB-03000	100-residential vacant	5.9acres	Scott Knepper
807	03N21E28-BB-03100	120-Res COMM Zone unimproved	1.12 acres	Scot Knepper
803	03N21E28BB-02801	201-Commercial Improved	0.63 acres	Devin Oil Company, INC
804	03N21E28BB-02803	201-Commercial Improved	0.71 acres	Devin Oil Company, INC
Total Acres: 33.67				

Secondary tax lots: Uphill from City hall, border multiple structures, involve if possible.

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
801	03N21E28-BB-2800	200-commercial vacant	2.03 acres	Ty Wilkins
809	03N21E28-BB-03300	100 residential vacant	1.07 acres	Lorraine Calcagno
810	03N21E28-BB-3400	100-Residential Vacant	1.34 acres	Lorraine Calcagno
828	03N21E28-BC-00300	100-residential vacant	0.30 acres	Wayne Jr. and Jeanne Platt
829	03N21E28-BC-00400	100-residential vacant	0.95acres	Charles and Edythe Clark
831	03N21E28-BC-00600	109-Residential with MFG structure	0.80 Acre(s)	Kristine M. Wetherell
5128	03N21E28-BC-00601	109-Residential with MFG Structure	0.34 Acre(s)	Emily K. Wetherell
700	03N21E28-BC-00700	940-Exempt City Vacant	0.15 Acre(s)	City of Arlington
Total Acres: 6.98				

Project 1 Additional Information

Red: Primary Tax Lots

Orange: Secondary Tax Lots



PROJECT 2: East Arlington

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
East side of Arlington vegetation reduction near I-84 access ramp. (26.41 acres)	Area identified as high risk in Risk Assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrown annual grasses including rye and cheatgrass form a dense stand of continuous fine flashy fuels. • Proximity to I-84 increases the risk of ignition. • Multiple dead and dying trees. • Slope of over 10% influences extreme fire behavior. • Directly borders multiple homes and structures. • This area has a history of wildfire, with two houses burning down in 2006 due to a fire started by a string trimmer in the tall rye, and a small grass fire in 2023 with minimal damage. 	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prescribed grazing 2. Mowing with specialized equipment that can handle steep slopes; most likely unable to complete the entire hillside. 3. Work crew with string trimmers; steep hillside may make this option unsafe in certain locations. 	
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Arlington, NGCRFPD, GCFS	ODOT, Army Corps of Engineers
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant USFW Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants COCO AIM Grant Ready, Set, Go! Program	Ongoing
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers Krebs Sheep	City of Arlington NGCRFPD GCFS

Project 2 Additional Information

Detailed Location:

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
729	03N21E21-CC-00100	970-Exempt Federal Vacant	24.79 acres	Federal Government
732	03N21E21-cc-00400	940-Exempt City Vacant	0.38 acres	City of Arlington
775	03N21E28-BB-00100	940-Exempt City Vacant	1.24 Acres	City of Arlington
Total Acreage: 26.41				



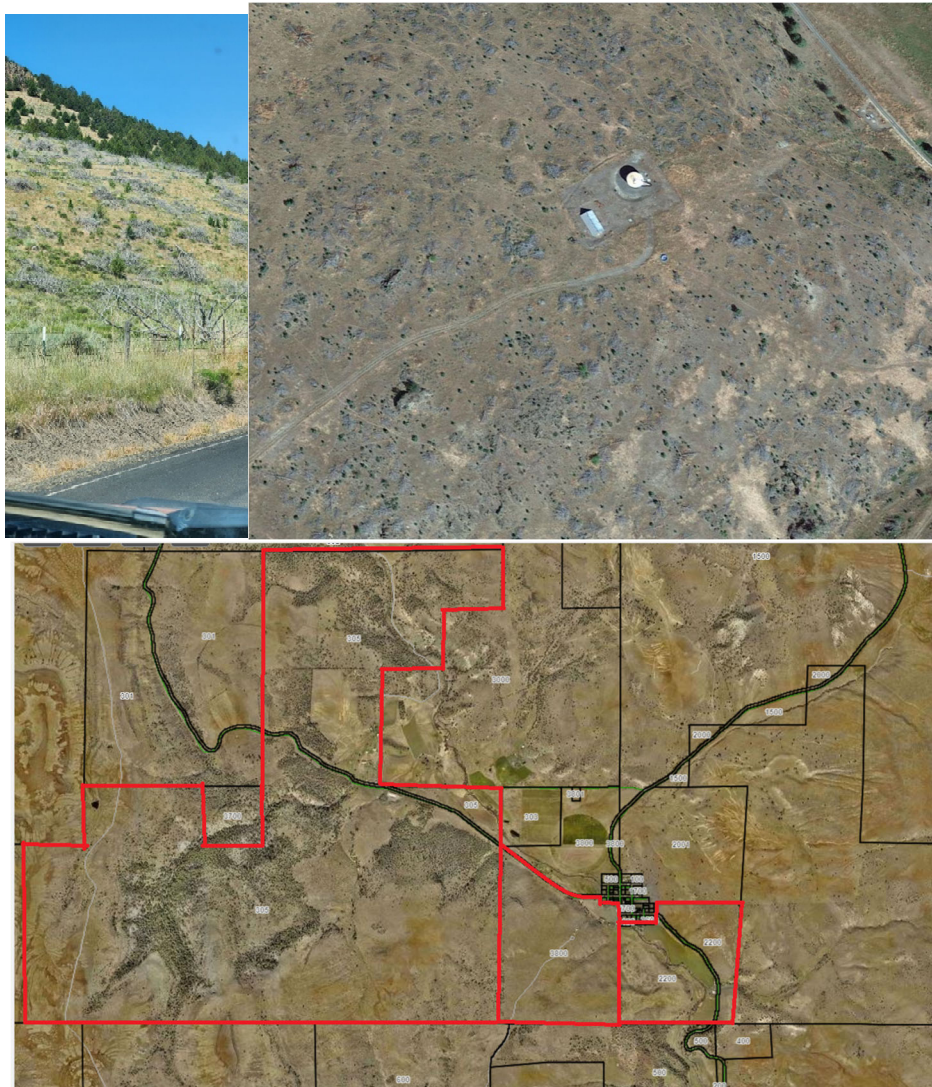
PROJECT 3: Lonerock Juniper

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Downed tree heavy fuel mitigation around Lonerock.	Area identified as high risk in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of juniper trees in Lonerock that were felled several years ago. • Heavy fuels that can burn for a long time surrounded by fine flashy fuels. • Population is isolated, with a minimum 30-minute response time, emphasizing the need for mitigation and preparation prior to a fire. 	
Location	
Hills surrounding Lonerock and Lonerock Road. Primary tax lots include: 3800, 2200 and 0305.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with private landowners for pile burning, include partners such as USFS and SWCD. 2. Arrange for official USFS Sawyer training for SGRFPD and NGRFPD, have fire agencies cut the trees into firewood; work with local volunteer agencies for labor to haul the wood, and use firewood for a fund raiser or donate to citizens in need. 3. Hire a logging company to remove the trees from the surrounding hillsides in partnership with private landowners. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Single project
Coordinating Organization	GCFS & SWCD
Internal Partners	External Partners
SGCRFPD, Gilliam County, Private Landowners, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS, ODF, USFS, Team Rubicon
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant NRCS EQUIP SWCD Habitat Restoration	2024-2029
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
Gilmore Logging, Inc Bruce Young Logging In the Sticks Juniper Sawmill Natural Geographic Team Rubicon	SGCRFPD City of Lonerock Private Citizens

Project 3 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
1052	05S23E00-00-03800	541-FARM SPCL ASSMT BY APPLICATION IMPROVED	269.01 Acre(s)	Campbell Ranch Properties, LLC
1055	05S24E00-00-02200	551-FARM EFU SPCL ASSMT IMPROVED	146.81 Acre(s)	Harrison Raymond
3062	05S23E00-00-00305	551-FARM EFU SPCL ASSMT IMPROVED	1634.65 Acre(s)	Cambell Ranch Properties, LLC



PROJECT 4: City Tree Programs

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Overgrown tree trimming and dead tree removal in Arlington, Condon and Lonerock	Identified as a concern for all three communities in the risk assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of dead trees and trees touching houses/within 15 feet of homes. • Present a large fire risk in the event of wildfire. • Trees are highly valued, so options other than removal are needed. • Large elderly population who will require assistance with tree/limb removal. 	
Location	
Throughout the entire communities of Arlington, Condon and Lonerock.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with power companies to remove trees near power lines. 2. Institute a small-scale chipping program at City or Fire District level to support community clean up days in individual cities. (See Annex II) 3. Institute a County wide chipping program. (See Annex II) 4. Bring in a work crew to remove trees at a discounted rate for residents. 5. Work with Team Rubicon/volunteer organizations for tree removal/tree trimming services. 6. Institute a microgrant program for private citizens to hire landscapers/contractors to complete the difficult work with assistance from the City. (See Annex III). 7. Develop a tool inventory for rent/use by private citizens who may not trim trees/large vegetation due to lack of funds or space to buy/store necessary tools. (See Annex IV) 8. Increase public outreach through programs such as Firewise USA and Fire Adapted Oregon to encourage private citizens to conduct vegetation management. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual, Semi-Annual
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington, City of Condon, City of Lonerock
Internal Partners	External Partners
NGCRFPD, SGRFPD, City of Arlington, City of Condon, City of Lonerock, GCFS	Team Rubicon, Columbia Basin Power, Pacific Power
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant Ready, Set, Go! Program COCO AIM Grant	Ongoing
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
R-Tisan Tree Service Elite Tree Service Cande’s Tree Service Team Rubicon	NGCRFPD SGRFPD City Arlington City of Condon City of Lonerock

PROJECT 5: Arlington Empty Lots

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
In Arlington, ensure privately owned empty lots and steep “no man’s land” in between homes are maintained; remove overgrown and dead trees and reduce annual grass load.	Area identified as high risk in hazard assessment
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous fuels throughout the town due to lack of vegetation management; unless there is a road there are no fuel breaks. • The hillsides are very steep and very difficult to mow/string trim or cut trees. • On the west and east sides of town, freeway on ramp touches fuels, which then directly leads into housing developments with no fuel break. 	
Location	
City of Arlington	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prescribed grazing on larger lots. Explore cost share program. (See Annex I). 2. Institute a microgrant program for private citizens to hire landscapers/contractors to complete the difficult work with assistance from the City. (See Annex III). 3. Develop a tool inventory for rent/use by private citizens who may not mow/string trim due to lack of funds or space to buy/store necessary tools. (See Annex IV) 4. Increase public outreach through programs such as Firewise USA and Fire Adapted Oregon to encourage private citizens to conduct vegetation management. 5. Encourage the planting of native fire-resistant plants and fuel break type plants in areas that are hard to maintain to reduce maintenance in the long run. 6. Work with the GC Weed department on herbicide treatments on annual grasses with the goal of restoring perennial grasses on hard-to-reach areas. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual on grasses, 3-5 years on trees
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
NGCRFPD, Gilliam County, SWCD, Weed Department, Port of Arlington, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS, Army Corps of Engineers
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant Ready, Set, Go! Grants COCO AIM Grant	Ongoing
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers Team Rubicon Luciano Tree & Stump Grinding Services	NGCRFPD City of Arlington Gilliam County Weed Department Gilliam County Juvenile Department/Probation GCFS

PROJECT 6: Arlington Airport Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Fuel break at Arlington Airport and Mesa Industrial Park and City of Arlington RV Park. (64.98 acres)	Area with historic high fire danger activities and contains critical infrastructure.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value assets include a Municipal Airport and Industrial Land surrounded by fine, flashy fuels. • Vulnerable isolated RV park with (26) hookups and minimal defensible space. 	
Location	
Primary tax lots 700, 701, 702 and 508.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prescribed grazing. Cost share with Port of Arlington and City of Arlington. Entire area should be covered if grazing. 2. Mowing. Priority within 100 feet of the buildings and infrastructure. If time allows; entire area should be mowed. 3. Mowing and chemical controls. Chemical controls should only be applied after mowing on fuel break sized strips. 4. Disc line. Disc line should only be ploughed around the RV Park and structures, not the entire area. 5. Vegetative fuel break. Should be installed around the outside of the tax lots, not the entire area. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual, semi-annual
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington, Port of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
GCFS, NGCRFPD, City of Arlington, Port of Arlington	Industrial Developers
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant USFW Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants COCO AIM Grant Ready, Set, Go! Program	Ongoing
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers Krebs Sheep: Neighboring landowner	Port of Arlington City of Arlington NGCRFPD GCFS

Project 6 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots:

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
1102	03N21E00-00-00700	941-Exempt City Improved	303.00 acres	City of Arlington
4991	03N21E00-00-00702	993-Exempt Other Gov't taxable leased	3.00 acres	Port of Arlington
4990	03N21E00-00-00701	990-Exempt Other Gov't Vacant	8.00 acres	Port of Arlington
5031	03N21E00-00-00508	990-Exempt other Gov't vacant	28.20 acres	Port of Arlington
5030	03N21E00-00-00501	940-Exempt City Vacant	105.04 acres	City of Arlington



Project 6 Additional Information



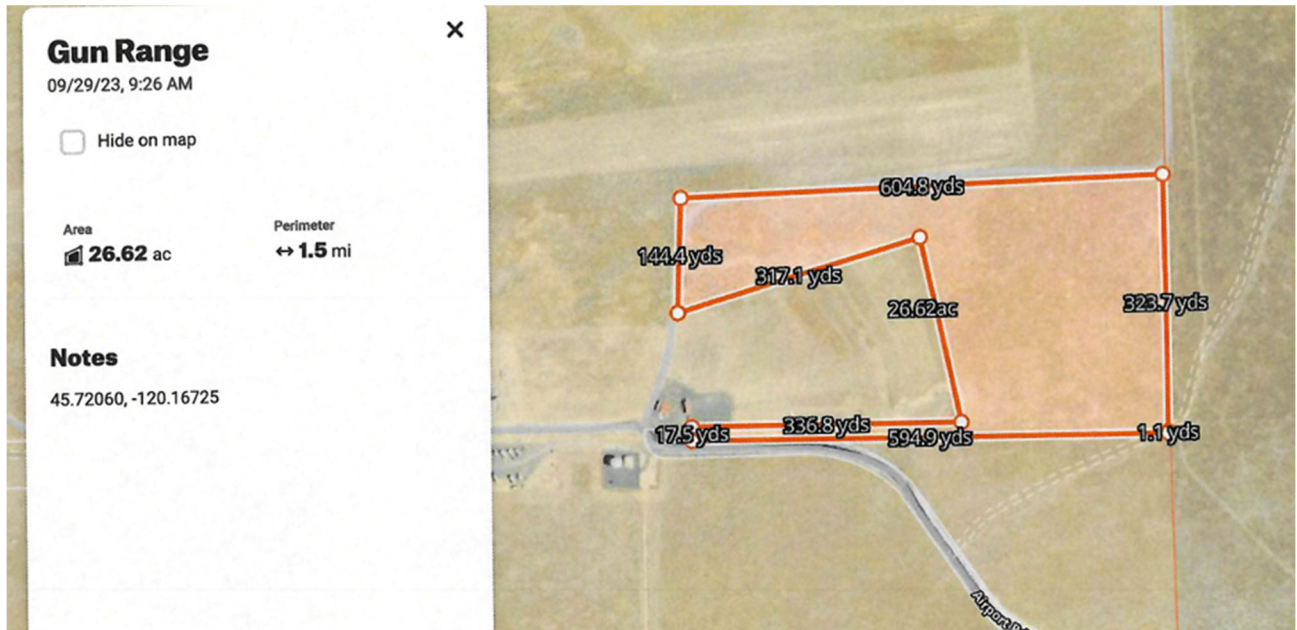
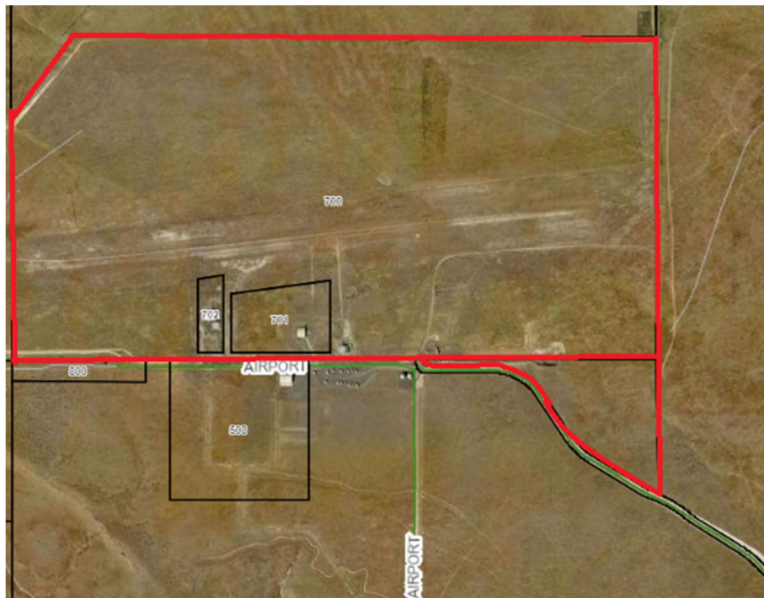
PROJECT 7: Arlington Gun Range Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Fuel break at Arlington Gun Range. (26.6 acres of grazing)	Area with historic high fire danger activities and contains critical infrastructure.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gun range serves as a historic ignition source, with target shooting activities causing a 1,000-acre fire in 2023. • Located near vulnerable assets such as Arlington Airport, Mesa and Industrial Park and Arlington RV Park. 	
Location	
Primary tax lots 700 and 501.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prescribed grazing. Explore cost share with Port of Arlington and City of Arlington 2. Mowing. The area immediately around the gun range should be mowed. 3. Mowing and chemical controls. The area immediately surrounding the gun range should be mowed, and herbicide should be applied to limit seasonal regrowth directly around the gun range. 4. Install annual disc line. Directly around the top of the gun range to prevent fire spread in the event of an ignition from a bullet. 5. Vegetative fuel break. Around the top of the gun range to prevent fire spread. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual, semi-annual
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington, Port of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Arlington, Port of Arlington, NGCRFPD, GCFS, GCWD, SWCD	OSFM, Industrial Developers
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant USFW Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants COCO AIM Grant Ready, Set, Go! Program	Establish between 2024-2025
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers Krebs Sheep: Neighboring landowner	City of Arlington Port of Arlington NGCRFPD

Project 7 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots:

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
1102	03N21E00-00-00700	941-Exempt City Improved	303.00 acres	City of Arlington
5030	03N21E00-00-00501	940-Exempt City Vacant	105.04 acres	City of Arlington



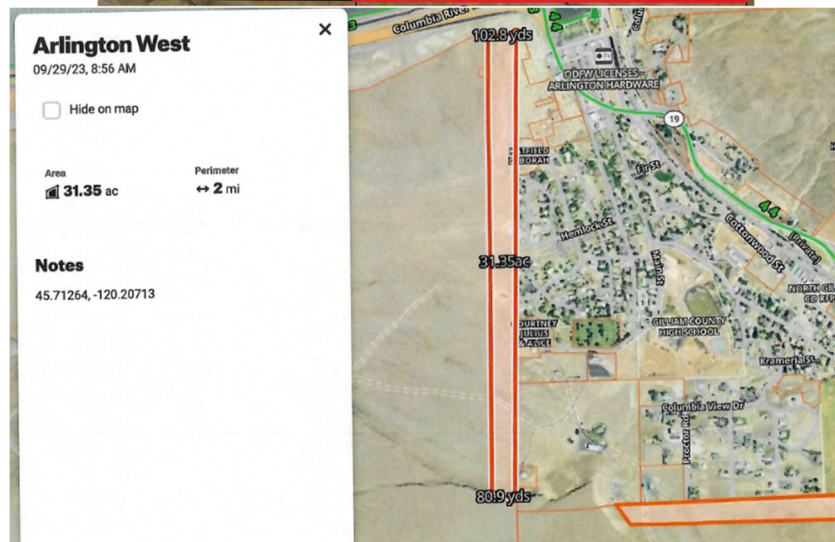
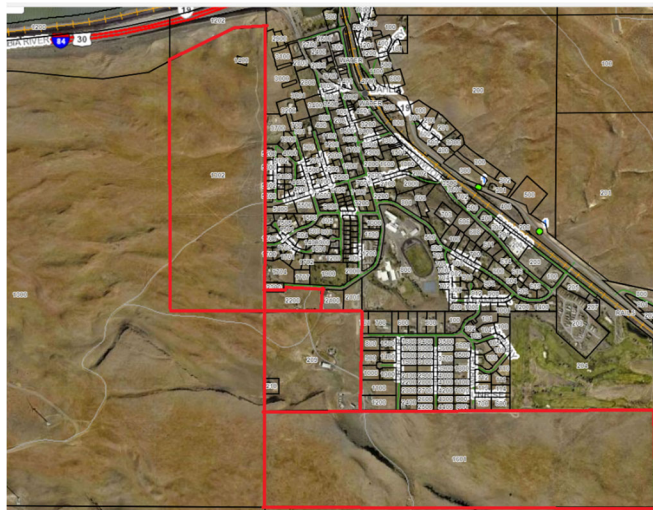
PROJECT 8: Arlington West Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Fuel/Fire Break along the West Side of Arlington. (31.34 acres)	High hazard area identified in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is hard to reach and hard to defend. • Close to residential population, directly bordering several homes. • Directly borders high risk areas in risk assessment. • Densely populated with invasive annual grasses, sagebrush and rabbitbrush. 	
Location	
West Side of Arlington; primary tax lots include 1302, 209, 1601, 2200, 1300	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mowing: Fuel breaks in shrubland should be 200 feet. 2. Mowing and chemical controls: After mowing fuel break of 200 feet, herbicides should be applied to limit regrowth. 3. Prescribed Grazing: Explore cost share program with local landowners (see appendix I). 4. Disc line: Disc line should be installed as an annual fire break at a minimum of 40 ft wide. 5. Vegetative fuel break: 100-foot minimum vegetative fuel break width. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual or Bi-annual
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Arlington, NGCRFPD, GCWD, GCFS, Private Landowners	SWCD, NRCS, OSFM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant USFW Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants COCO AIM Grant Ready, Set, Go! Program	Establish between 2024-2025
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers Blake Philippi; Neighboring landowner	City of Arlington NGCRFPD GCFS

Project 8 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
727	03N21E00-00-01302	540-Farm SPCL ASSMT by Application Vacant	112 acres	Philippi Ranches Inc
4713	03N21E28-00-00209	401-TRACT Improved	39.65 Acre(s)	Port of Arlington
1015	03N21E28-CB-02200	191-Residential Land Developable Improved	5.22 Acre(s)	John E and Mary E Sallee
1300	03N21E00-00-01300	550-Farm EFU SPCL ASSMT vacant	569.24 Acre(s)	Philippi Ranches, INC



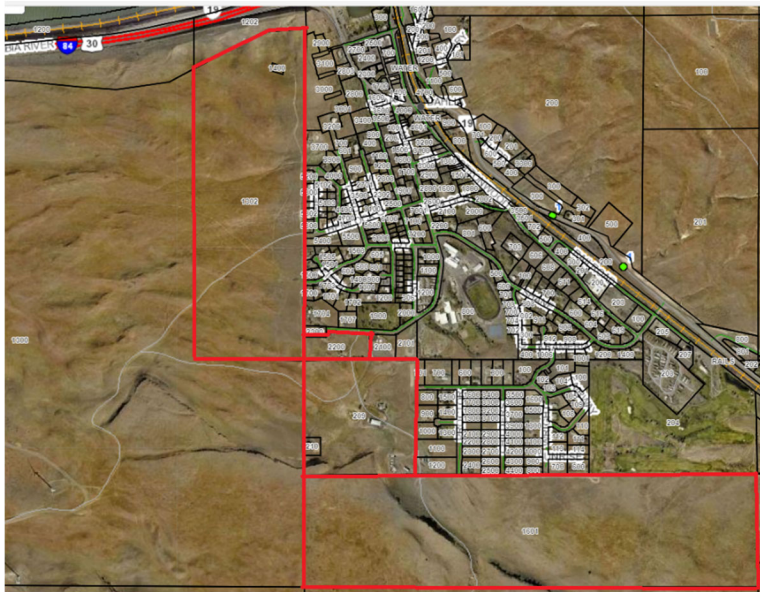
PROJECT 9: Arlington South Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Fuel/Fire Break along the South side of Arlington (23.9 acres)	High hazard area identified in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is hard to reach and hard to defend. • Close to residential population, directly bordering several homes. • Directly borders high risk areas in risk assessment. • Densely populated with invasive annual grasses, sagebrush and rabbitbrush. 	
Location	
South Side of Arlington; primary tax lots include 1302, 209, 1601, 2200, 1300	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mowing: Fuel breaks in shrubland should be 200 feet. 2. Mowing and chemical controls: After mowing fuel break of 200 feet, herbicides should be applied to limit regrowth. 3. Prescribed Grazing: Explore cost share program with local landowners (see appendix I). 4. Disc line: Disc lines should be installed as an annual fire break at a minimum of 40 ft wide. 5. Vegetative fuel break: 100-foot minimum vegetative fuel break width. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual or Bi-annual
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Arlington, NGRFPD, GCWD, GCFS, Private Landowners	SWCD, NRCS, OSFM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant USFW Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants COCO AIM Grant Ready, Set, Go! Program	Establish between 2024-2025
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers Blake Philippi; Neighboring landowner	City of Arlington NGRFPD GCFS

Project 9 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots:

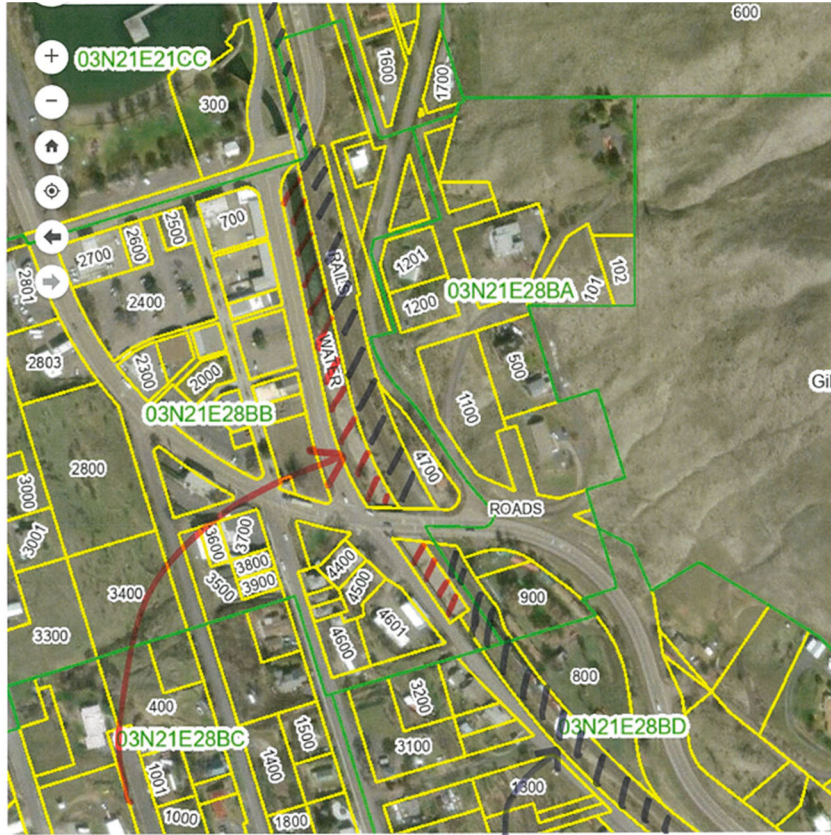
Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
4713	03N21E28-00-00209	401-TRACT Improved	39.65 Acre(s)	Port of Arlington
1462	03N21E00-00-01601	550-FARM EFU SPCL ASSMT VACANT	160.00 Acre(s)	JR Krebs



PROJECT 10: Arlington China Ditch and Railroad

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Conduct mowing operations, tree removal and debris removal operations along the railroad tracks/China Ditch through Arlington. (6 acres)	Area identified as high risk in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large volume of highly flammable annual grasses, overhanging trees, and dead trees near the train tracks. • Trains pass through the middle of town and present a fire risk. The Federal Railroad Administration requires railroads to keep tress plants and shrubs in check to prevent them from becoming a fire hazard. Watco maintains 25 feet from centerline either side of the railroad track. 	
Location	
Arlington China Ditch and Railroad tracks	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint project with City of Arlington, Watco, Union Pacific and Army Corps of Engineers; conduct mowing operations and tree trimming operations, apply chemical controls to limit regrowth and restore native grasses. 2. Hire contractors to conduct a prescribed burn through the China Ditch. 	
Maintenance Schedule	3-5 years
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Arlington, NGCRFPD, GCWD, GCFS	Union Pacific, Watco, Army Corps of Engineers, OSFM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant Army Corps of Engineers Union Pacific Funds	2026-2028
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
Watco Union Pacific Army Corps of Engineers	City of Arlington NGCRFPD Gilliam County Weed Department

Project 10 Additional Information



/// = CORPS
CHINA DITCH

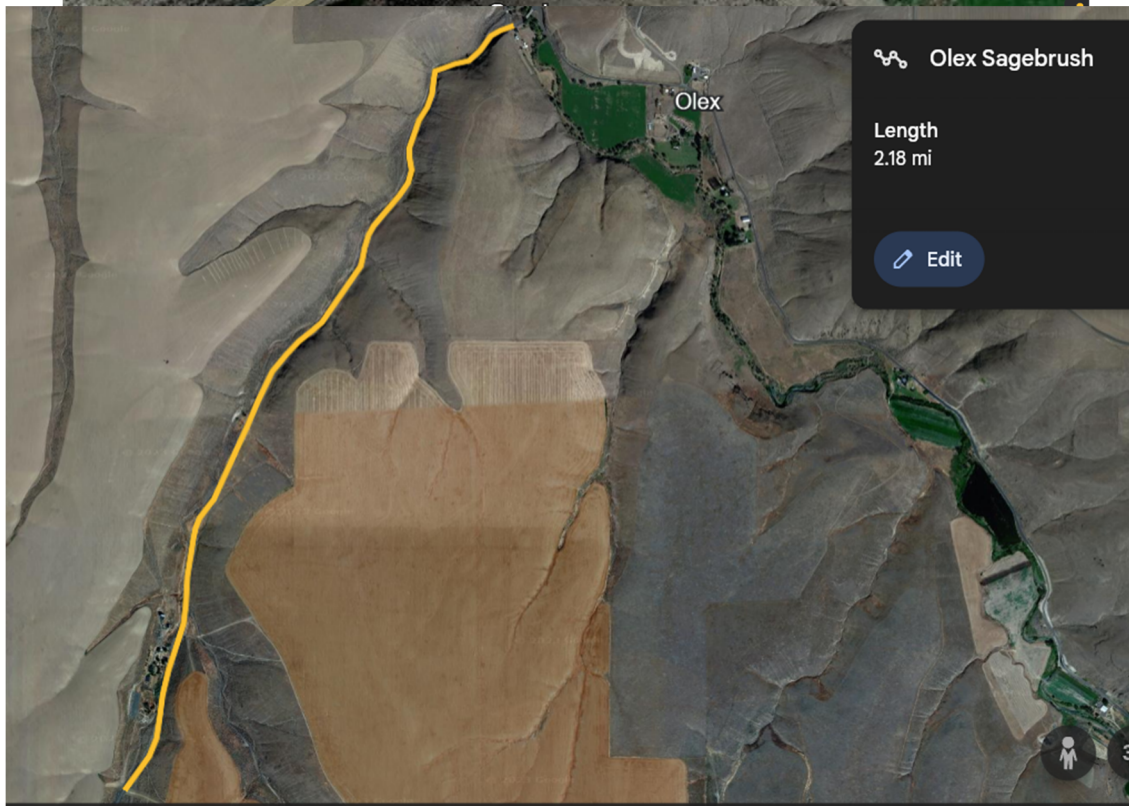
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PROJECT 11: Olex Sagebrush

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Sagebrush Thinning through Olex, within 30 feet of Highway 19/John Day Hwy	Identified as high risk in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick stands of sagebrush that are close to the road and surrounded by invasive annual grasses. • Highly volatile fuels along the road in the bottom of the Canyon with a small settlement. • Olex is a minimum of 20 minutes from any response, and along the road is a likely ignition source; reducing fuel loads could improve community safety. 	
Location	
Along HWY 19 in Olex within 30 feet of the road, on ODOT property.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint project with ODOT, County Road Department, County Weed Department, landowners and SWCD for habitat restoration and thinning, minimum of 8ft along road, up to 40 ft from road. 2. Purchase masticator for County Road department, use for heavy brush mitigation along roadsides. 	
Maintenance Schedule	Every 3-5 years
Coordinating Organization	Gilliam County
Internal Partners	External Partners
GCRD, GCWD, NGCRFPD, SGCRFPD, GCFS, Private Citizens	ODOT, SWCD, NRCS, OSFM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant	2030
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
Local and State Government	ODOT Gilliam County Road Department, Gilliam County Weed Department

Project 11 Additional Information



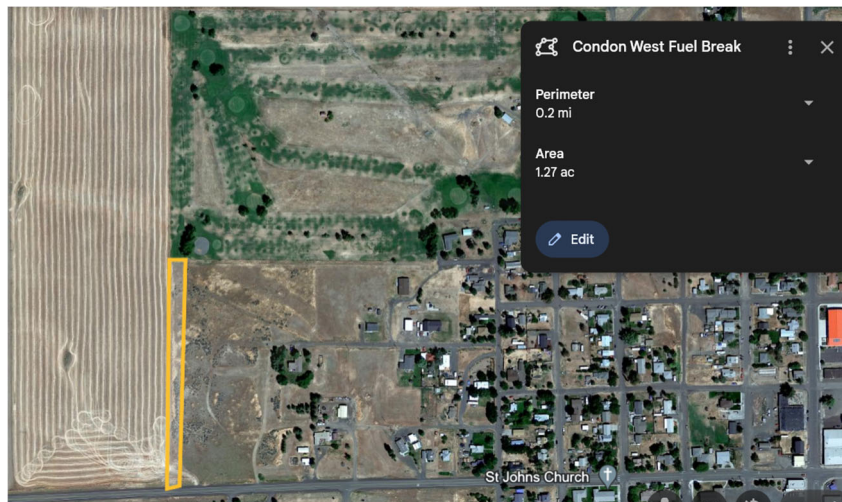
PROJECT 12: Condon West Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Fuel break on the West Side of Condon (1.27 acres)	Establish fuel breaks, area identified in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick sagebrush combined with invasive annuals presents a large fire hazard. • Most of Condon could be protected by a disc line in an emergency except for this area. 	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mowing: Fuel breaks in shrubland should be 200 feet. 2. Mowing and chemical controls: Mow a (200ft) fuel break and spray an herbicide after to reduce vegetation return rates. Explore micro grant programs or cost share with local landowners. (see appendix II). 3. Prescribed Grazing: Explore cost share program with local landowners (see appendix I). 4. Disc line: Disc lines should be installed as an annual fire break at a minimum of 40 ft wide. 5. Vegetative fuel break: 100-foot minimum vegetative fuel break width. Explore joint project with SWCD/NRCS. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual initially, every 3-5 years following
Coordinating Organization	City of Condon
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Condon, SGCRFPD, GCWD, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS, OSFM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
NRCS conservation grants SWCD conservation or fuel break grants CWRR Grants USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant NRCS EQUIP	2023-2025
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers	City of Condon SGCRFPD GCFS

Project 12 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
175	04S21E10-BC-01000	100-Residential Vacant	1.00 Acre(s)	Gordon Smith
174	04S21E10-BC-00900	940-Exempt City Vacant	1.00 Acre(s)	City of Condon
172	04S21E10-BC-00800	100 – Residential Vacant	2.00 Acre(s)	Gordon Smith
176	04S21E10-BC-01100	100-Residential Vacant	3.00 Acre(s)	M Smith Ranch Inc
196	04S21E10-BC-02900	120-RES Comm Zone UNIMP	Acre(s)	Summit Springs Village CORP



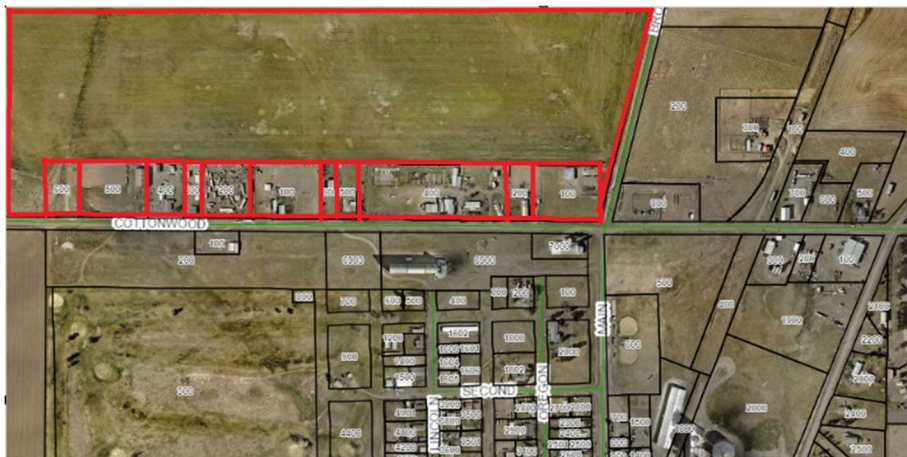
PROJECT 13: Condon North Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Fuel Break along northern boundary of Condon (2.34 acres)	Establish fuel breaks, area identified in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick sagebrush combined with invasive annual grasses present a large fire hazard. • Borders several homes. • Directly bordered by wheat field which is at risk of ignition during dry summer months. 	
Location	
Northern Boundary of Condon	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prescribed grazing: Explore cost share with private landowners (see annex I). 2. Mowing and chemical controls: After mowing fuel break of 200 feet, herbicides should be applied to limit regrowth. 3. Mowing and chemical controls: Mow a (200ft) fuel break and spray an herbicide after to reduce vegetation return rates. Explore micro grant programs or cost share with local landowners. (see appendix II). 4. Vegetative fuel break: 100-foot minimum vegetative fuel break width. Explore joint project with SWCD/NRCS. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual for 1, 2 and 3. Every 3-5 years after establishment for 4.
Coordinating Organization	City of Condon
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Condon, SGCRFPD, GCWD, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
NRCS conservation grants SWCD conservation or fuel break grants USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant NRCS EQUIP	2024-2026
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers	City of Condon SGCRFPD GCWD Private Citizens

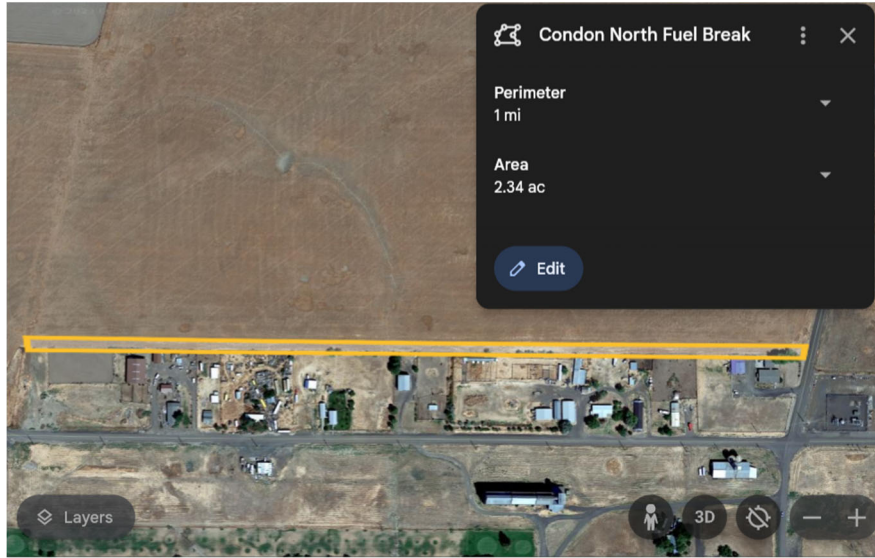
Project 13 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
2579	04S21E00-00-00702	551 – Farm EFU SPCL ASSMT Improved	474.98 Acre(s)	Kellie Hill
2661	04S21E03-CC-00600	940-Exempt City Vacant	0.93 Acre(s)	City of Condon
2660	04S21E03-CC-00500	401 – TRACT Improved	1.91 Acre(s)	Tommy J & Sheila L McCain
2659	04S21E03-CC-00400	401 – TRACT Improved	1.00 Acre(s)	Tommy J & Sheila L McCain
2658	04S21E03-CC-00300	401 – TRACT Improved	0.50 Acre(s)	John Huffman
2657	04S21E03-CC-00200	409 – Tract with MFG structure	1.50 Acre(s)	John L. Reser
2655	04S21E03-CC-00100	401 – TRACT Improved	2.00 Acre(s)	Frank & Judith Thomsen
2667	04S21E03-CD-00600	401 – TRACT Improved	0.42 Acre(s)	Donald L Bettencourt Trustee
2666	04S21E03-CD-00500	401 – TRACT Improved	0.93 Acre(s)	Clyde & Hattie Urie
2665	04S21E03-CD-00400	201 – Commercial Improved	4.30 Acre(s)	Clem Station LLC
2663	04S21E03-CD-00200	401 – TRACT Improved	0.79 Acre(s)	Gary & Mark Griffith
2662	04S21E03-CD-00100	409 – Tract with MFG structure	1.91 Acre(s)	Gerald and Rene Durfey Trustees



Project 13 Additional Information



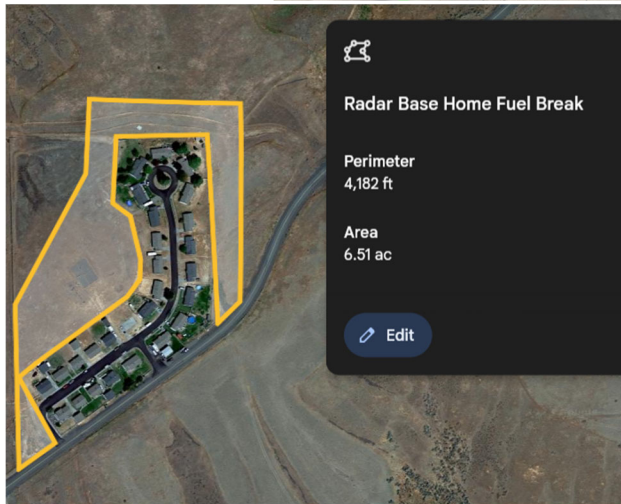
PROJECT 14: Radar Base Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Plan Goals
Fuel Break around the Community at Richmond Road/Old Radar Base (20.71 acres)	Isolated community identified in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated community 15 minutes from the nearest response resource. • The community is surrounded by extremely rocky ground making it difficult to install a disc line in the event of a wildfire. • Positioned near the location of several past large wildfires. 	
Location	
Richmond Road Community/Old Radar Base	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mowing: Fuel break should be 200 ft wide and kept at 3-6 inches. 2. Mowing and chemical controls: Mow a (200ft) fuel break and spray an herbicide after to reduce vegetation return rates. Explore micro grant programs or cost share with local landowners. (see appendix II). 3. Prescribed Grazing: Explore cost share program with local landowners (see appendix I). 4. Vegetative fuel break: 100-foot minimum vegetative fuel break width. Explore joint project with GCWD, SWCD/NRCS. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual for 1, 2 and 3. Every 3-5 years after establishment for 4.
Coordinating Organization	GCFS, Richmond Road Homeowners
Internal Partners	External Partners
Richmond Road Homeowners, SGCRFPD, City of Condon, GCWD, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS, OSFM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
NRCS conservation grants SWCD conservation or fuel break grants CWRR Grants USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant NRCS EQUIP	2024-2026
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock Northwest Goat Grazers	City of Condon SGCRFPD Richmond Road Community Gilliam County Weed Department

Project 14 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
2538	04S20E10-00-00200	400-Vacant Tract	6.52 Acre(s)	Radar Holding LLC
2541	04S20E10-00-00400	401 – Tract Improved	45.47 Acre(s)	Radar Holding LLC
3305	04S20E10-00-00500	003 – MISC Centrally Assessed	1.83 Acre(s)	CenturyLink Property Tax



PROJECT 15: Lonerock Fuel Break

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Plan Goals
Fuel/Fire Break around Lonerock.	Isolated community identified in Risk Assessment
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated community 30 minutes from the nearest response resource. • The community is surrounded by steep slopes, large amounts of juniper and invasive annual grasses. • Community is identified as vulnerable, with a median age of 61. 	
Location	
City of Lonerock	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mowing: Fuel break should be 200 ft wide and kept at 3-6 inches. 2. Mowing and chemical controls: Mow a (200ft) fuel break and spray an herbicide after to reduce vegetation return rates. Explore micro grant programs or cost share with local landowners. (see appendix II). 3. Prescribed Grazing: Explore cost share program with local landowners (see appendix I). 4. Vegetative fuel break: 100-foot minimum vegetative fuel break width. Explore joint project with SWCD/NRCS. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annual or bi-annual, every 3-5 years for vegetative fuel break.
Coordinating Organization	Gilliam County
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Lonerock, SGCRFPD, GCWD, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS, USFS, OSFM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
NRCS conservation grants SWCD conservation or fuel break grants CWRR Grants USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant NRCS EQUIP	2024-2029
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
A Lazy D Livestock: 541-944-8077 Northwest Goat Grazers: 77986 Wade Gulch Lane, Lostine, OR 97857	City of Lonerock SGCRFPD GCWD

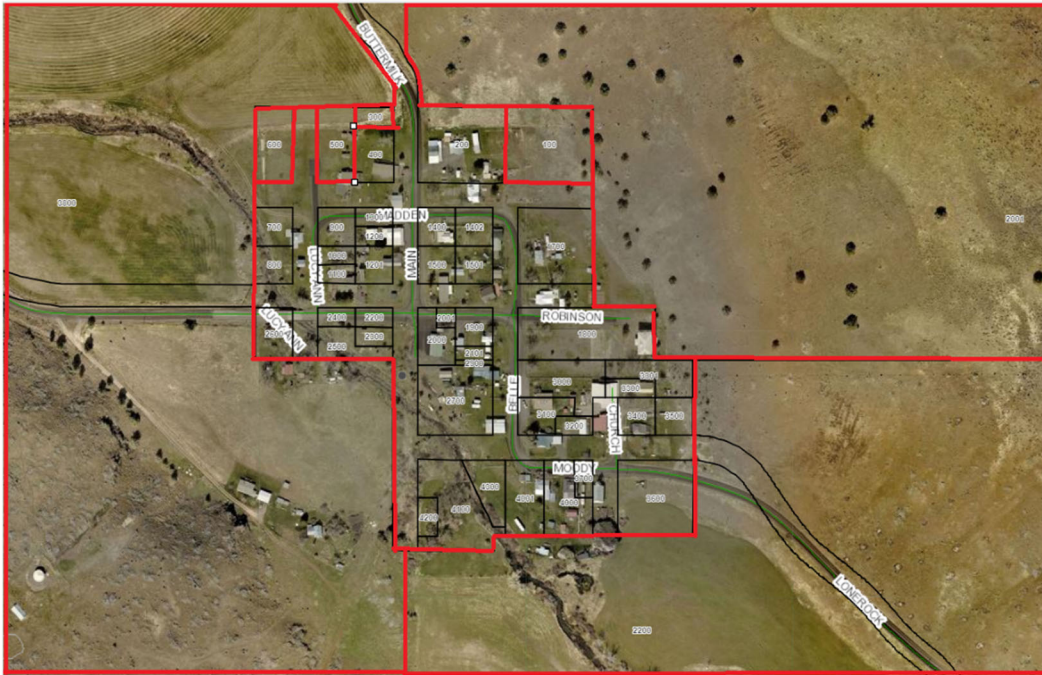
Project 15 Additional Information

Primary Tax Lots

Account Number	Map and Tax lot	Property Class	Size	Current Owner
1054	05S24E00-00-02001	540-Farm SPCL ASSMT by application vacant	149.38 Acre(s)	Cambell Ranch Properties, LLC
1055	05S24E00-00-02200	551-Farm EFU SPCL ASSMT Improved	146.81 Acre(s)	Raymond Harrison
1052	05S23E00-00-03800	541-Farm SPCL ASSMT by application improved	269.01 Acre(s)	Cambell Ranch Properties, LLC
1063	05S24E31-BC-00600	100-Residential Vacant	0.46 Acre(s)	Roger and Shari Wick
1062	05S24E31-BC-00500	101-Residential Improved	0.46 Acre(s)	Randall Kemp and Deborah Pappas
1059	05S24E31-BC-00300	100-Residential Vacant	0.11 Acre(s)	Campbell Ranch Properties LLC



Project 15 Additional Information



PROJECT 16: Wildfire Preparedness Days

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Community Clean Up Days/Wildfire Preparedness Days in Arlington, Condon and Lonerock	Increasing local capacity to manage vegetation.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of municipal personnel in all three communities makes community participation essential. Large volume of annual grasses, shrubs, Russian thistle, and small trees difficult for any one individual/organization to mitigate. 	
Location	
City of Arlington, City of Condon, City of Lonerock	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional support and advertisement for established clean-up days in Condon. Establish semi-annual clean up days in Arlington, relying on local capacities such as the Middle and High Schools, Church organizations, volunteers, and City employees. Work with the City of Lonerock to establish an annual clean-up day, bring in volunteers from Condon and Arlington to assist the elderly community. Develop a tool inventory for rent/use by private citizens who may not mow/string trim due to lack of funds or space to buy/store necessary tools. (See Annex IV) Increase public outreach through programs such as Firewise USA and Fire Adapted Oregon to encourage private citizens to conduct vegetation management. Encourage the planting of native fire-resistant plants and fuel break type plants in areas that are hard to maintain to reduce maintenance in the long run. 	
Maintenance Schedule	Semi-annual
Coordinating Organization	City of Arlington, City of Condon, City of Lonerock
Internal Partners	External Partners
City of Arlington, City of Condon, City of Lonerock SGCRFPD, NGCRFPD, Oregon Frontier Chamber of Commerce, GCFS	OSFM, Local Businesses
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
Ready, set, go! Mitigation funding Oregon Frontier Chamber of Commerce	Ongoing
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
N/A	Arlington Middle and High School, Condon Middle and High School City of Arlington City of Condon City of Lonerock Church Organizations NGCRFPD SGCRFPD

PROJECT 17: Juniper Management

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Build local capacity for Juniper reduction throughout the County, including near Lonerock and within 100 feet of residences.	Juniper was identified as highly flammable in the hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper is highly flammable, nicknamed “green gas cans.” • Juniper stands are overgrown in areas throughout the County due to lack of natural fire regime burning out seedlings. • Juniper can reduce the amount of groundwater available to other, less flammable plants. 	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have local organizations, such as SGCRFPD attend USFS Sawyer training to build local capacity, conduct small local operations when required. 2. Work with SWCD and NRCS on Juniper thinning for watershed restoration and fire mitigation. 3. Work with Community service organizations, such as Team Rubicon for labor and expertise. 	
Maintenance Schedule	3-5 years
Coordinating Organization	GCFS
Internal Partners	External Partners
SGCRFPD, NGCRFPD, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS, USFS
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant USFS provided training. NRCS EQIP	2026-2029
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
Team Rubicon (Volunteer Organization) Luciano Tree & Stump Grinding Services	NGCRFPD SGCRFPD GCFS Private Companies

PROJECT 18: Roadside Vegetation Management

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Vegetation management along State and County Roads	Areas Identified as ignition risk in hazard assessment.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All roads should be minimum 12 feet wide and include a 45-foot turnaround if roads are longer than 150 feet for fire fighter access. • Many residences don't have reflective signs to mark private roads and addresses. • Vegetation should be removed within 8-15 feet of all roads if possible. 	
Location	
Gilliam County Roads and State Highways	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County Road and County Weed department continue to conduct mowing and spraying operations. 2. ODOT continues to conduct prescribed burns; improve coordination with County and City Personnel to make sure they are targeting high risk areas. 3. Find funding (grants or strategic investments) to purchase a masticator for Gilliam County that can be used to reduce brush around high-risk areas throughout the County. 	
Maintenance Schedule	Annual
Coordinating Organization	Gilliam County
Internal Partners	External Partners
GCRD, GCWD, Gilliam County Sheriff, NGCRFPD, SGCRFPD	ODOT
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grant ODOT Gilliam County	Ongoing
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
State Government Departments County Government Departments	Gilliam County Road Department Gilliam County Weed Department ODOT

PROJECT 19: Home Ignition Zone Program

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Increase Community Outreach throughout the County through a robust Home Ignition Zone Assessment Program to encourage residents to take action to reduce fuels on their own property; ensure ancillary communities such as Mayville, Clem and Mikkalo are included and conduct one on one outreach to farms and ranches.	Increases safety of the Community
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancillary communities and most farms/ranches have a minimum 25-minute response time, preparing their homes ahead of time will make them much more likely to survive a wildfire and allow responders to protect additional structures. High levels of fine fuels and large fuels throughout the County require buying from private residents, the County, and the Cities to enact any widespread change. 	
Location	
County Wide	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use OSFM Home Ignition Zone ArcGIS tool to conduct courtesy home inspections; print out paper copy for those who do not wish to have their information online; train NGCRFPD and SGCRFPD personnel to use OSFM tool. Use GCFS contracted personnel to establish programs, conduct outreach and conduct in person site visits. Institute a reward system; prize for initial home visit (hat, gloves, etc.), prizes for completing a certain number of action items, etc. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Ongoing
Coordinating Organization	Gilliam County Fire Services
Internal Partners	External Partners
NGCRFPD, SGCRFPD, City of Arlington, City of Condon, City of Lonerock, Private Citizens, GCFS	OSFM, USFS, NFPA, Fire Adapted Oregon
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
OSFM Community Wildfire Risk Reduction (Funded 2023-2025) USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grants	2023-Indefinite
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
N/A	GCFS NGCRFPD SGCRFPD

PROJECT 20: Post-Fire Habitat Restoration

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Establish a post-fire cheat grass/invasive grass mitigation program through habitat restoration to help restore historical fire patterns.	Invasive Annual Grasses were identified as contributing to high risk in the Risk Assessment and VMP.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive annuals such as cheatgrass move in quickly after a fire, displacing native more fire-resistant plants. • Invasive grasses alter fire patterns, making places where cheatgrass has replaced native bunchgrass after a fire more likely to burn again, and burn much sooner than if native plants were established. 	
Location	
Anywhere in the County major fires have burned through.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with SWCD for funding sources for habitat restoration; establish procedures and funding sources for private landowners after large-scale fires. 2. Work with Gilliam County Weed Department for pre-emergent and post emergent invasive annual grass spraying to facilitate the return of annual grasses. 3. Apply for funding to pay a restoration company to assess habitat, recommend grass mixes and assist with planting and initial restoration. 	
Maintenance Schedule	Annual until restoration complete, then none.
Coordinating Organization	GCFS
Internal Partners	External Partners
GCFS, SGCRFPD, NGCRFPD, GCWD	SWCD, NRCS, USFS, NRCS, OPRD, BLM
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
SWCD/NRCS Funding BLM Restoration Funding NRCS EQUIP	2026-2030
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
BFI Seeds State and Federal Program Managers	NGCRFPD SGCRFPD GCFS Gilliam County Weed Department Soil and Water Conservation District

PROJECT 21: Private Property Fuel Breaks

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Establish a vegetative fuel break program for private landowners (with SWCD and GCWD).	Enables private citizens to contribute to fuel mitigation and safety efforts.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep slopes throughout the County influence extreme fire behavior. • County is too large for fuel breaks located on municipal and county owned property to form effective fuel breaks. • Empowering landowners contributes to whole community readiness and reduces workload on government employees. 	
Location	
Private property throughout the county.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with SWCD and GCWD on funding sources and procedures. 2. Develop a resource list for private landowners, including best practices for fuel break establishment, recommended chemical application rates, recommended seeding rates, recommended plant types for our environment. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Annually until established, then every 3-5 years.
Coordinating Organization	Gilliam County
Internal Partners	External Partners
GCFS, NGCRFPD, SGCRFPD, GCWD, Private Landowners	SWCD, NRCS, OSFM, Western Rivers, BLM, OPRD
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
SWCD/NRCS Funding BLM NRCS EQUIP	2026-2030
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
	Gilliam County Weed Department Soil and Water Conservation District GCFS Private Landowners

PROJECT 22: Large Scale Multi-Jurisdiction Mitigation

Proposed Action Item	Alignment with Community Goals
Conduct cross jurisdictional fuels mitigation projects with BLM, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, Gilliam County, and/or private landowners.	Supports a whole community approach to wildfire mitigation.
Rationale for Proposed Action Item	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrown annual grasses including cheatgrass and rye, along with thick stands of sagebrush create a carpet of continuous, highly volatile fuels throughout the County. • Large numbers of tourists visiting BLM and OPDR land increase the risk of human-caused ignitions. • The steep slopes of John Day River influence extreme fire behavior, and isolated terrain make response difficult. • Vulnerable habitats, including riparian and sagebrush, are at risk throughout the County. 	
Location	
John Day River Corridor, BLM land and Private Property throughout the County.	
Ideas for Implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain an open dialogue with State and Federal partners on potential cross-jurisdictional projects that can benefit the entire county. Provide support for remediation projects on public lands. 2. Prescribed grazing 3. Prescribed burns 4. Large scale cheatgrass remediation after a fire; including pre-and post-emergency chemical controls and reseeded of native grasses. 	
Maintenance Frequency	Open Dialogue
Coordinating Organization	Gilliam County
Internal Partners	External Partners
NGCRFPD, SGCRFPD, Gilliam County, GCFS	SWCD, NRCS, OSFM, BLM, OPDR, Western Rivers Conservancy, Private Landowners
Potential Funding Sources	Timeline:
BLM Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation	Open Dialogue
Potential Contractors	Potential Personnel Resources
BLM OPDR Western Rivers Conservancy	Gilliam County NGCRFPD SGCRFPD Private Landowners SWCD, NRCS BLM OPDR Western Rivers Conservancy



Annexes

These annexes include examples and templates for establishing a cost-share program for prescribed grazing, chipping program, micro-grant program for vegetation mitigation and tool inventory/rental program. It also contains a list of potential contractors. These annexes are intentionally generic, and designed to serve as a starting point for individual jurisdictions to develop their own specialized plans and programs.

ANNEX I: Example Cost Share Program for Prescribed Grazing

City Cost-Share Program for Prescribed Grazing

Program Overview:

The City Cost-Share Program for Prescribed Grazing is designed to promote vegetation management for wildfire risk reduction and sustainable land management practices on private properties within the city's jurisdiction. This program offers financial assistance to property owners who wish to implement prescribed grazing systems to manage vegetation, reduce wildfire risks, and enhance environmental health.

Program Objectives:

- Reduce the risk of wildfires through effective vegetation control.
- Foster cooperation between the city and property owners in reducing the community's wildfire risk.
- Promote sustainable land management practices.
- Enhance biodiversity and soil health on private properties through removing invasive annual grasses.

Eligibility Criteria:

To be eligible for the program, property owners must meet the following criteria:

- Be the legal owner of the property within the city's jurisdiction.
- Demonstrate a commitment to implementing prescribed grazing practices.
- Comply with all relevant regulations and permits.

Cost-Sharing Details:

Under the program, the city will provide financial assistance to cover a portion of the costs associated with prescribed grazing. The level of cost-sharing will be determined through a collaborative discussion between the property owner and the city, considering the specific needs and requirements of the property. On a case-by-case basis, the City will cover up to (XX%) or (\$XX) of grazing costs.

Eligible expenses for cost-sharing may include but are not limited to:

- Hiring of prescribed grazing contracting company.
- Lease of livestock.
- Grazing management planning.
- Necessary permits and inspections.
- Training and educational resources for landowners.

Application Process:

- Property owners interested in participating in the program should contact City Hall.
- The city will arrange a site visit to assess the property's suitability for prescribed grazing and discuss the landowner's goals and needs.

- A customized cost-sharing agreement will be developed, outlining the specific expenses to be covered and the responsibilities of both the city and the property owner.
- Once the agreement is finalized and approved, the prescribed grazing system can be implemented.

Program Benefits

Property owners participating in the program can expect the following benefits:

- Financial support for implementing prescribed grazing practices.
- Access to city resources and experts in land management.
- Improved property value and environmental health.
- Reduced wildfire risk and safer property management.

Conclusion:

The City Cost-Share Program for Prescribed Grazing is a collaborative effort between property owners and the city to promote sustainable land management practices, enhance the environment, and reduce wildfire risks. By participating in this program, property owners can receive valuable financial support and expertise to ensure the success of their prescribed grazing systems while contributing to the overall well-being of the community.

Example Prescribed Grazing Cost Share Application

Personal Information	
Name	
Phone Number	
Email Address	
Property Details	
Property Address	
Property Size and description of area to be covered by prescribed grazing. (Include acres, terrain description and access information)	
Property Tax Parcel Number and Zoning:	
Do you own this property or are you renting? * (If renting provide proof of owner approval)	
Why do you want to use prescribed grazing on your property?	
Cost Estimate*	
I understand that the cost-share program is competitive and depends on my level of risk and property location. _____(initial)	

Example Community Outreach Letter

Dear [Private Landowner's Name],

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. I am writing to inform you about an exciting opportunity that the city is offering to private landowners in our community – the Cost Share Program for Prescribed Grazing.

Prescribed grazing is a proven and sustainable method for managing vegetation on private lands while promoting biodiversity, improving soil health, and reducing the risk of wildfires. It is also a preferred method for large areas located on steep terrain that would be difficult to reach with mechanical implements. Recognizing the numerous benefits it offers, the city is committed to supporting landowners like you in implementing prescribed grazing practices on your property.

Under this program, the city will provide financial assistance to cover up to (XX%) or (\$XX) of grazing costs. These costs may include but are not limited to:

1. Hiring a company to perform grazing operations.
2. Lease of livestock.
3. Grazing management planning.
4. Necessary permits and inspections.
5. Training and educational resources for landowners.

The specific terms and conditions of the program, as well as the level of cost-sharing, will be determined through a collaborative discussion between you and our program coordinators. Our goal is to tailor the support to meet your unique needs and the requirements of your property.

By participating in the Cost Share Program for Prescribed Grazing, you will not only receive financial assistance but also gain access to a network of experts and resources to help you successfully implement and manage your prescribed grazing system. Furthermore, you will contribute to the overall wildfire safety and environmental health of our community.

If you are interested in learning more about this program or would like to discuss how it could benefit your property, please do not hesitate to contact our office. We are eager to work with you to ensure that your land benefits from this initiative.

The Cost-Share Program is competitive, and applications will be reviewed based on location in the city and vegetation load.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We look forward to hearing from you and collaborating on this important initiative.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

[Your Title]

[City Department or Organization Name]

[Email Address]

[Phone Number]

Example Prescribe Grazing Cost-Share Agreement

This is a template only and should be used to generate a specific agreement that has been reviewed by local legal experts.

This Prescribed Grazing Cost-Share Agreement (the "Agreement") is entered into between the City of [Your City Name] (the "City") and [Your Name] (the "Property Owner") on this [Date] (the "Effective Date").

Recitals:

WHEREAS the Property Owner is the owner of the property located at [Property Address], as described in the application for the Prescribed Grazing Cost-Share Program submitted to the City.

WHEREAS, the City has established a Prescribed Grazing Cost-Share Program to promote sustainable land management practices and reduce wildfire risks.

WHEREAS, the Property Owner has expressed a commitment to implementing prescribed grazing practices on their property to enhance environmental health and biodiversity, while reducing wildfire risks.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, the City and the Property

Owner agrees as follows:

1. Prescribed Grazing Plan:

1.1 The Property Owner has submitted a prescribed grazing plan for their property to the City (the "Prescribed Grazing Plan"), which outlines the goals and objectives of the prescribed grazing project.

1.2 The City and the Property Owner will work collaboratively to ensure that the Prescribed Grazing Plan is executed in accordance with best practices and any applicable regulations.

2. Cost-Share Assistance:

2.1 The City will provide financial assistance to the Property Owner to cover a portion of the costs associated with implementing the Prescribed Grazing Plan.

2.2 The specific level of cost-sharing and the eligible expenses will be determined through a collaborative discussion between the City and the Property Owner.

3. Responsibilities:

3.1 The City's responsibilities include:

- a. Providing financial assistance as agreed upon.
- b. Offering technical expertise and resources to support the implementation of the Prescribed Grazing Plan.
- c. Monitoring the progress of the prescribed grazing project.

3.2 The Property Owner's responsibilities include:

- a. Executing the Prescribed Grazing Plan in accordance with best practices.
- b. Complying with all relevant regulations and permits.
- c. Maintaining the prescribed grazing system, either through a contractor or their own actions.

4. Duration of Agreement:

This Agreement shall remain in effect until the prescribed grazing project is completed and deemed successful, or until terminated by either party with written notice.

5. Termination:

Either party may terminate this Agreement with written notice to the other party, provided that termination does not impact the progress of the prescribed grazing project.

6. Dispute Resolution:

Any disputes arising under this Agreement will be resolved through amicable discussions between the City and the Property Owner.

7. Governing Law:

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of [Your State].

8. Entire Agreement:

This Agreement constitutes the entire understanding between the City and the Property Owner with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, and representations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City and the Property Owner have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date.

****City of [Your City Name] ****

[City Representative's Name]
[City Representative's Title]
Date: _____

****[Your Name] ****

[Your Name]
[Your Signature]
Date: _____

Annex II: Example Wood Chipping Program

I. Introduction

The purpose of the woodchipper program is to “reduce the risk of wildfires by providing residents with a convenient and responsible way to dispose of tree debris and other flammable vegetation.” It serves the critical purposes of vegetative fuel load reduction, defensible space creation, reduction of community risk during fire season and improves community resilience.

This program provides community members with an affordable option to remove mitigation materials from their property and “plays a crucial role in reducing the risk of wildfires, protecting lives and property, and fostering a sense of community responsibility and resilience. It is an integral part of (community name)’s comprehensive wildfire preparedness and mitigation efforts.

II. Program Goals

Provide residents with a convenient tree debris disposal solution.

Increase the wildfire preparedness of the community through removal of dead, dying and ladder fuels.

Aid community members who may not have other means to dispose of woody materials.

Encourage proper tree care on private property.

Promoting sustainability by recycling wood chips.

III. Eligibility

All residents of (city, community) are eligible to participate in this program.

IV. Program Logistics

The wood chipping program will add on to established community cleanup/wildfire preparedness days for initial implementation. If there is additional community need an on-demand program can be established as staffing and time allow.

The wood chipping program will take place during spring community cleanup/wildfire preparedness days. The woodchipper will be operated by trained employees and volunteers. Community members will not be allowed to operate the woodchipper.

Community members who wish to take advantage of this program will be requested to pile their branches and woody plant debris at the end of their driveway so that volunteers can reach them from the street. Branches must be no larger than XX diameter, and in piles facing the same direction for ease of feeding into the chipper.

The program will be advertised through posters around town, a mailer, social media, and word of mouth. Residents will be encouraged to arrange for chipping services prior to the cleanup day to help volunteers plan for where to take the chipper. Wood chip removal can be provided based on local capacity, i.e., if the community has access to a municipal dump trailer or something similar. If not, residents will be required to dispose of their own wood chips.

The woodchipper available is (provide details on the woodchipper and its capacity).

V. Registration and Scheduling

Residents can schedule chipping services through information provided on the posters or at (City Hall, Fire Hall). They are highly encouraged to sign up for chipping prior to the community cleanup day, but day of requests will be accommodated on a case-by-case basis, depending on volunteer time.

Currently this program is only available on community clean up days, but additional wood chipping days can be scheduled pending community need.

VI. Safety and Guidelines

- Controls on the chipper will only be operated by a qualified employee or volunteer. Community members will be required to stand back and not actively feed the chipper.
- Do not wear loose clothing or any jewelry (including watches) while chipping.
- All volunteers must wear ear protection.
- All volunteers must wear eye protection.
- All volunteers must wear a hard hat around the chipper.
- All volunteers are strongly advised to wear pants and long-sleeved shirts.
- All volunteers must wear closed-toed shoes.
- Pay close attention to the material in the chipper. The materials can often swing back and forth and up and down.

VII. Tree Defensible Space Tips

The Oregon State Fire Marshal has published the following recommendations for defensible space best practices regarding trees and larger vegetation.

- Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from powerlines.
- Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from buildings and chimneys.
- Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from other trees.
- Trees and vegetation more than 18 feet tall remove limbs up to 6 feet (ladder fuels).
- Trees and vegetation less than 18 feet tall remove limbs up to 1/3 the height.

VIII. Environmental Impact

This chipping program provides an environmental benefit in addition to a public safety benefit. The chipped materials may be recycled and used for various purposes, such as mulch or erosion control. This promotes environmental sustainability and minimizes waste sent to landfills. Additionally, it promotes environmental sustainability through reducing the impact of wildfires by removing fuels, reducing wildfire risk, wildfire intensity and amount of smoke discharged into the atmosphere.

IX. Program Promotion

This program will be promoted through several outlets.

- Posters advertising the program will be posted around the community one month prior to the event.
- Cost dependent, a mailer advertising the program will be sent to all community residents.
- Information on the program will be posted to relevant city/county/organization website.

- Organizations that have social media accounts will post information on the event.
- City/County and Fire District Personnel will be informed about the program and asked to help spread information via word of mouth.

X. Program Evaluation

The success of this program will be measured in the number of homes that participate and the approximate volume of debris processed.

A copy of intake forms will be maintained as a record of participants, and residents who do not register ahead of time will be requested to fill out an intake form the day of services.

Volume will be estimated in cubic feet of tree/woody debris processed. Volunteers will be provided with wooden yardsticks and training to assist with volume estimation.

XI. Budget and Funding

The costs of this program are initial investment into a woodchipper, cost to maintain the equipment, cost of training and hours invested by volunteers or employees of the program.

Potential funding sources are:

City Budgets

Rural Fire Protection Districts

Wildfire Mitigation Grants: USFS Community Wildfire Defense Grants, USFW Wildland Urban Interface Community Assistance Grants, COCO AIM Grant and the Ready, Set, Go! Program

Donations (it is common practice in larger communities to solicit donations from individuals participating in the chipper program).

XII. Partnerships

Partnerships are essential for this program to function effectively. Cities should partner with their local Rural Fire Protection District, Fire Services, and the Oregon Frontier Chamber of Commerce. Prior to the event, local power companies should be contacted about large problem trees near powerlines to help facilitate their participation.

XIII. Legal and Liability Considerations

To reduce organizational liability, only employees or official volunteers of the agency that owns the woodchipper will be allowed to operate the chipper. Untrained residents will be instructed to stand back and not participate. Individual legal concerns should be addressed with each participating organization's legal counsel.

XIV. Conclusion

This wood chipping program will promote community safety through assisting residents with maintaining their defensible space around their homes, disposing of tree debris safely and reducing fire hazards in the community. It provides citizens with an affordable option to remove mitigation materials from their property and emphasizes that safety and wildfire preparedness is everyone's responsibility.

Example Community Clean Up Day Woodchipper Mailer

Dear [Community Name] Resident,

We hope this message finds you well. We are excited to announce that the upcoming Wildfire Preparedness Day is just around the corner, and we have some fantastic news to share! To make our clean-up day even more efficient and improve our fire resiliency, we will be providing a woodchipper to help dispose of tree branches and debris.

The Wildfire Preparedness Day will be held on (Date) at (time).

As we all know, tree branches and overgrown vegetation can sometimes pose a challenge during clean-up days. The introduction of the woodchipper will not only make this process easier but will also allow us to recycle the organic material effectively.

Here's what you need to know about the woodchipper program and how to make sure your debris is removed.

- Fill out the enclosed application and return to (office), or call (or text) (contact number) if you would like our volunteers to come to your house to chip tree branches and other large woody debris during the Clean Up Day.
- Pile your tree branches and debris at the end of your driveway so our volunteers can access it easily from the street. Have all branches facing in the same direction for ease of disposal.
- Branches/woody debris with a diameter of (insert chipper specific measurements) will be accepted.
- Please ensure that the branches and debris are free from any foreign objects or materials. Construction materials are not eligible for chipping.
- Our trained volunteers will be on hand to feed branches into the woodchipper.
- Stand back and let the woodchipper do its work! The resulting wood chips can be left at your property or will be hauled away depending on your preference.

Important Safety Guidelines:

- Children should be supervised and kept at a safe distance from the wood chipping area.
- Wear appropriate safety gear, including gloves and safety glasses.
- Only trained volunteers will operate the woodchipper.
- We encourage all community members to participate in this event, whether by piling their tree branches or volunteering to assist with cleanup operations. Your involvement will not only contribute to a cleaner, more beautiful community but also improve the community's wildfire readiness.

Please mark the date on your calendar and spread the word within our community. Together, we can make this Wildfire Preparedness Day a resounding success. If you have any questions or require more information, please don't hesitate to contact us at [Contact Information].

Thank you for your ongoing support and dedication to keeping our community clean and green. We look forward to seeing you at the Community Clean-Up Day with the woodchipper in action!

Sincerely,

[Your Name] [Your Title] [Community Name] Organizing Committee

Example Flyer Advertising Chipping Program

Reduce Wildfire Risk in Our Community!



Community Woodchipper and Wildfire Preparedness Day

Wildfires can devastate communities, but there are several actions property owners can take ahead of time to help keep their property safe. This year's community cleanup day will focus on wildfire preparedness and XX is pleased to be providing a woodchipper to help dispose of tree branches and debris. If you have tree branches and debris you would like help disposing of, please contact us at the number below. Our employees/volunteers will bring a woodchipper to your house and chip your debris on site, either leaving the woodchips for your use or hauling them away. These chipping activities will be taking place at the same time as other cleanup activities to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the event!

Event Date Event Time

Contact (City, County, Fire District) for more information!

Community Chipper Project Intake/Application Form

Personal Information	
Name	
Phone Number	
Email Address	
Mailing Address	
Property Details	
Project Physical Address	
How much debris do you have?	
Would you like to keep the wood chips, or would you like them disposed of?	<input type="checkbox"/> Keep <input type="checkbox"/> Request Debris Removal
Debris Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woody debris, including tree branches, sagebrush, and other woody plant materials with a diameter of XX to XX are accepted. Please ensure that the branches and debris are free from any foreign objects or materials. Construction materials are not eligible for chipping. Pile tree branches and debris at the end of your driveway so our volunteers can access it easily from the street. Have all branches facing in the same direction for ease of disposal. Additional community specific information. 	

**Why are we keeping track of this?*

This chipper was purchased through a grant. By tracking the number of homes assisted, we can satisfy recording requirements and help keep our communities eligible for funding in the future.

Annex III: Micro Grant Program

A micro-grant program for wildfire mitigation or vegetation management in cities can play a crucial role in enhancing community safety and resilience and can empower residents who might not normally be able to conduct their own mitigation efforts due to cost restrictions. Below is an example framework for such a program. This is intended to be a generic framework that can help guide the establishment of a micro grant program for city and county entities.

Program Name: Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI) Mitigation Micro-Grant Program

Program Description:

The Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI) Mitigation Micro-Grant Program aims to provide financial support to residents and community organizations within urban areas for projects and initiatives that reduce the risk of wildfires and improve vegetation management. This program encourages local communities and individuals to take proactive measures to protect lives and property.

Grant Categories:

- **Defensible Space Enhancement:** Projects that involve clearing flammable vegetation, creating defensible spaces around homes, and reducing wildfire risks on private properties.
- **Fuel Reduction and Vegetation Management:** Projects that focus on reducing the accumulation of hazardous vegetation, such as tree trimming, and weed removal.
- **Small scale vegetation management equipment:** One-time purchase of small equipment, including string trimmers, lawn mowers, clippers, and other vegetation management devices.
- **Prescribed grazing:** Hiring contractors to perform prescribed grazing projects on your property. Partially or completely funded pending project size.

Eligibility Criteria:

- Individuals, community organizations and local nonprofits are eligible to apply.
- Projects must be located within the city boundaries.
- Applicants must demonstrate a clear plan, budget, and timeline for their projects.
- If it is a one-time equipment purchase, applicants must demonstrate why the equipment is a good investment.
- Priority may be given to projects in high-risk areas.

Grant Amounts:

Micro-grants may range from (\$200 to \$2,000) per project, depending on the scope and impact of the proposed initiative.

Application Process:

Open a specific application period, such as once or twice a year.

Create a dedicated link for applying, google forms is an easy-to-use option. Provide paper copies of the grant application for community members who do not have/do not use online applications.

Provide clear guidelines, application forms, and criteria for evaluating proposals. Guidelines can change based upon the goals of the program.

Establish a review committee consisting of local experts, government officials, and community representatives. At a minimum include a representative from the local Fire District, City Council and one community member.

Promote the program through local media, community meetings, posters on community bulletin boards and social media channels.

Set deadlines for applications and conduct a fair and transparent evaluation process.

Grant Disbursement:

Once the review committee selects grant recipients, disburses funds for approved projects, and closely monitors their progress. Payments can be made in installments, with a portion granted upfront and the remainder after project completion and verification.

Reporting and Evaluation:

Require grantees to submit progress reports and, if applicable, final reports with documentation of completed projects and their impact on wildfire mitigation and vegetation management.

Program Evaluation:

Regularly assess the effectiveness of the program, gather feedback from grantees and the community, and make necessary adjustments for future iterations.

By implementing a micro-grant program like this, cities can empower their residents to take proactive measures in reducing the risk of wildfires and improving vegetation management within urban areas. This not only enhances safety but also fosters a sense of community engagement and resilience.

Example Micro Grant Application:

Applicant Information	
Name	
Phone number	
Email Address	
Mailing Address	
Grant Category: Select One	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defensible Space Enhancement
Projects that involve clearing flammable vegetation, creating defensible spaces around homes, and reducing wildfire risks on private properties.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fuel Reduction and Vegetation Management
Projects that focus on reducing the accumulation of hazardous vegetation, such as tree trimming, and weed removal.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Small Scale Vegetation Management Equipment
One-time purchase of small equipment, including string trimmers, lawn mowers, clippers, and other vegetation management devices.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prescribed Grazing
Hiring contractors to perform prescribed grazing projects on your property. Partially or completely funded pending project size.	
Project Description	
<i>Briefly describe your project, including its goals, objectives, and the specific activities you plan to undertake. Be sure to highlight how your project will contribute to wildfire mitigation and vegetation management in our city.</i>	
Project Location	
<i>Provide details about the location of your project, including the address or coordinates if applicable. Explain why this location is critical for wildfire mitigation efforts in the city.</i>	

Project Timeline	
<i>Outline the expected timeline for your project, including start and end dates for each phase. If your project is ongoing, describe the schedule for ongoing maintenance or activities. If your project is an equipment purchase, state when the equipment will be used.</i>	
Budget and Funding Request	
Total Project Budget	
Amount Requested from the Micro-Grant Program	
Budget Details	
<i>Please provide a detailed budget for your project, including a breakdown of expenses. Clearly explain how the grant funds will be used and what specific costs they will cover.</i>	
Project Partners and Collaboration	
<i>Describe any partnerships or collaborations you have established or plan to establish for this project. This can include involvement from local organizations, community groups, or government agencies that support or participate in your project.</i>	
Community Impact	
<i>Explain how your project will benefit the community, enhance public safety, and contribute to wildfire mitigation and vegetation management in the city. Describe any expected long-term benefits.</i>	
Project Sustainability	
<i>Outline your plans for maintaining the results of your project in the long term, especially if it involves ongoing vegetation management. This can include community engagement, maintenance schedules, or educational initiatives.</i>	

Experience and Qualifications

Provide a summary of your experience or your organization's experience in carrying out similar projects or initiatives related to wildfire mitigation and vegetation management. This can be as simple or complex pending request type.

Supporting Documents

Please attach any relevant documents, such as project plans, maps, letters of support, and photos that can help in evaluating your application. List attachments here.

Declaration

By submitting this application, I confirm that all information provided is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the grant funds are intended for the purpose described in this application and will be used for wildfire mitigation and vegetation management as outlined.

Applicants Signature

Date

Example Progress Report for Micro Grant Program

Applicant Information	
Name	
Phone number	
Email Address	
Mailing Address	
Grant Category: Select One	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defensible Space Enhancement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fuel Reduction and Vegetation Management
<input type="checkbox"/>	Small Scale Vegetation Management Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prescribed Grazing
Project Description	
<i>Please provide a summary of your project's goals, objectives, and the specific activities you planned to undertake as outlined in your initial application.</i>	
Project Location	
<i>Provide a brief update on the project's current location, including any changes or developments that have occurred since your initial application.</i>	
Project Timeline	
<i>Update on the progress made so far and any adjustments to the project timeline. Include actual start and end dates for completed phases and expected dates for remaining phases.</i>	

Budget and Funding Request	
Total Project Budget	
Amount Received from the Micro-Grant Program	
Budget Details	
<i>Provide an overview of your project's financial status. Include how the grant funds have been allocated and spent, any changes to the budget, and any additional funding secured or spent.</i>	
Project Partners and Collaboration	
<i>Summarize any new partnerships or collaborations formed during the project and describe their contributions or involvement in the project's progress.</i>	
Community Impact	
<i>Report on the benefits and impact your project has had on the community and how it has contributed to wildfire mitigation and vegetation management in the city.</i>	
Project Sustainability	
<i>Detail your plans for maintaining the results of your project in the long term. Describe any efforts to ensure the ongoing sustainability of your project's impact on wildfire mitigation and vegetation management..</i>	
Challenges and Solutions	
<i>Share any lessons learned or insights gained through the implementation of your project that may be valuable for future projects related to wildfire mitigation and vegetation management.</i>	

Supporting Documents	
<i>Attach any relevant documents, photographs, or reports that provide evidence of the project's progress and impact.</i>	
Conclusion	
<i>Provide a summary of the overall progress of your project, highlighting key achievements and milestones reached to date.</i>	
Next Steps	
<i>Outline the remaining steps and activities to be completed in your project, as well as the anticipated timeline for their completion.</i>	
Applicants Signature	
Date	

Annex IV: Example Tool Inventory Program Outline

Program Name: (Fire Protection District, City or County) Wildfire Mitigation Tool Rental Program

Program Objective: To provide low-income residents with access to essential tools and equipment for wildfire mitigation and vegetation management, thereby enhancing community safety and reducing the risk of wildfires.

Program Components:

Inventory of Tools: Acquire a range of tools and equipment suitable for wildfire mitigation and vegetation management. This may include string trimmers, lawn mowers, clippers, rakes, shovels, and safety gear.

Tool Storage Facility: Establish a secure and central storage facility for the tools. Ensure the facility is easily accessible for program participants.

Application and Registration: Develop a straightforward application process for residents to participate in the program. Eligibility criteria should be based on income level and residency within the city.

Training Workshops: Offer workshops on wildfire mitigation and vegetation management techniques. This could include safe tool operation, proper yard maintenance, and wildfire prevention strategies.

Rental System: Implement a system for residents to rent tools for a specified period. Rental fees should be nominal or waived for low-income residents. Residents can reserve tools in advance, and the program can provide delivery options for those with mobility challenges.

Tool Maintenance: Regularly inspect and maintain the tools to ensure they are in good working condition. Have a process in place for participants to report issues and request replacements if needed.

Safety Measures: Emphasize the importance of safety. Provide safety gear, like gloves, goggles, and masks, as part of the tool rental. Conduct safety inspections and briefings during tool pickup.

Community Partnerships: Collaborate with local fire departments, environmental organizations, and community centers to promote the program and provide additional resources and support.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a system to collect feedback from participants and track the impact of the program on wildfire risk reduction.

Funding Sources:

Government Grants: Seek grants from local, state, or federal government agencies that support wildfire mitigation and community safety initiatives.

Private Donations: Reach out to local businesses and individuals who may be willing to donate tools, funds, or resources to support the program.

Community Fundraising: Organize fundraising events within the community to generate funds for the program's maintenance and expansion.

Program Promotion:

Community Outreach: Promote the program through community meetings, neighborhood associations, and local events.

Online Presence: Create a website or social media pages to provide information, updates, and a platform for tool reservations.

Flyers and Brochures: Distribute printed materials in community centers, libraries, and public spaces to raise awareness.

Local Media: Contact local newspapers, radio stations, and TV channels for coverage and interviews to increase visibility.

Program Expansion:

As the program gains traction and additional funding, consider expanding by acquiring more tools, reaching out to more low-income residents, and potentially collaborating with neighboring cities to replicate the initiative.

A wildfire mitigation tool rental program not only empowers low-income residents to protect their homes and communities but also fosters a sense of collective responsibility for wildfire prevention. It can have a significant impact on community safety and resilience.

Example Application for Tool Rental Program

Applicant Information	
Name	
Phone number	
Email Address	
Mailing Address	
Physical Address	
Eligibility Information	
1. Are you a resident of (City name)? (Please provide proof of residency if requested)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No
Tool Request	
Please Specify the tool(s) you are requesting.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	String Trimmer/Weed Eater
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lawn Mower
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clippers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shovel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Purpose of Tool Usage	
<p><i>Briefly describe how you intend to use the tool(s) for wildfire mitigation or vegetation management. (To mow my lawn and lot is an acceptable answer).</i></p>	
Agreement and Acknowledgement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I understand that the tools provided by the City Wildfire Tool Rental Program are intended for wildfire mitigation and vegetation management purposes. I will use the tools responsibly and safely, following all provided guidelines and safety measures.</i> <i>I agree to return the tools in the same condition as when received and within the specified rental period. I will be responsible for any damages or loss of tools during my rental period.</i> <i>I agree to participate in any required training workshops related to tool operation and safety.</i> <i>I understand that this application does not guarantee tool availability and that tool rentals are subject to program resources and availability.</i> 	
Applicants Signature	
Date	

ANNEX V: Potential Contractor List

This is not an all-inclusive list of contractors available in the area. It is intended to be a starting point. Contractors in this list are not endorsed by Gilliam County or Fair Winds Consulting, LLC. The purpose of this list is to provide a starting point for cost research and personnel resources.

NATIVE SEED COMPANIES
BFI Native Seeds
https://www.bfinative seeds.com/
<i>Services:</i>
Full-service site and habitat restoration from project inception to final site monitoring and maintenance with all the steps along the way. Site Evaluation, consultation, recommendation and reports, wild collection, scale propagation, cleaning, mixing delivery, site preparation, weed management, planting and monitoring. Provides source-identified native biotypes of grass and forb seed in the largest available collection commercially available in quantity.
<i>Contact:</i>
jbenson@bfinative seeds.com ; mbenson@bfinative seeds.com Moses Lake, WA 509-765-6348
<i>Area Served</i>
Pacific Northwest
Plants of the Wild
https://plantsofthewild.com/
<i>Services:</i>
Nursery that specializes in native plants, including larger container-grown natives. Their goal is to meet the needs of the landscape and retail nursery industries, while being able to provide large numbers of plant materials for larger reclamation projects and smaller quantities for the homeowner's landscape.
<i>Contact:</i>
carrie@plantsofthewild.com (509) 284-2848 123 Stateline Rd, P.O. Box 866 Tekoa, WA 99033
<i>Retail locations:</i>
Blue Moon Garden Nursery, Spokane, WA Aspen Nursery, Post Falls, ID Triple X Nursery, St. Maries, ID Fiddler's Ridge Garden & Nature Store, Potlatch ID and Moscow, ID Tapteal Native Plants, West Richland, WA

Prescribed Grazing Companies	
A Lazy D Livestock	
https://www.facebook.com/alazydlandandlivestock/	
<i>Services:</i>	
Prescribed grazing services using goats.	
<i>Contact:</i>	
alazydlivestock@gmail.com	
9715 SW Houston Lake RD Powell Butte, OR (541) 944-8077	
<i>Area Served</i>	
Pacific Northwest	
Northwest Goat Grazers	
https://www.facebook.com/northwestgoatgrazers/	
<i>Services:</i>	
Targeted grazing, noxious weed, and brush control.	
<i>Contact:</i>	
nwgoatgrazers@gmail.com	
77986 Wade Gulch Lane Lostine, OR 97857	
<i>Area served</i>	
Pacific Northwest	

Tree Removal Companies	
R-Tisan Tree Service	
https://landscape-services.cmac.ws/r-tisan-tree-service/49548/	
<i>Services:</i>	
Tree maintenance and landscaping	
<i>Contact:</i>	
945 NW 3 rd ST Hermiston, OR 97838 (541) 667-7715 541-371-8338	
<i>Area Served</i>	
Eastern Oregon	
Elite Tree Service: 509-366-7354	
https://www.elitetreeservice.co/	
<i>Services:</i>	
Tree Service, spraying and horticulture	
<i>Contact:</i>	
115 NW Boardman Ave PO Box 598	

Boardman, OR 97818 (541) 379-7354
<i>Area served</i>
Ione, Heppner, Pilot Rock, Pendleton, Milton Freewater Kennewick, Boardman. Contact directly for out of service areas.
Cande's Tree Service, LLC
https://www.bizapedia.com/or/candes-tree-service-llc.html
<i>Services:</i>
Tree maintenance and landscaping
<i>Contact:</i>
Candelario Gutierrez 1650 W Highland Ave Hermiston, OR 97838 (541) 720-2045
<i>Area Served</i>
Eastern Oregon
Luciano Tree & Stump Grinding Services
https://members.condonchamber.org/directory/Details/luciano-tree-stump-grinding-services-1617764
<i>Services:</i>
Tree and lawn service
<i>Contact:</i>
cruztreesvc@hotmail.com 2016 E 13 th ST The Dalles, OR 97058 (541) 993-0436
<i>Area Served</i>
Arlington, Condon, Wasco, Moro; Gilliam and Sherman Counties

LOGGING COMPANIES
Gilmore Logging, Inc
Gilmore Logging, Inc Oregon Forest Industry Directory (orforestdirectory.com)
<i>Services:</i>
Logging, Reforestation-chemical application, land clearing, site preparation, slash treatment, hauling, residual (chip, sawdust), land management planning, stand marketing
<i>Contact:</i>
Steve Gustafson (541) 963-6698 (work); (541) 963-6698 (home) PO Box 1222 La Grande, OR 97850 (541) 963-0706
<i>Counties Served</i>
Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler

Bruce Young Logging
Bruce Young Logging Oregon Forest Industry Directory (orforestdirectory.com)
<i>Services:</i>
Sawmill, portable. Specializes in managing timber for maximum growth and health. Market timber for owners and work as a logging contractor.
<i>Contact:</i>
Bruce Young, (541) 676-5189 (work); (541) 676-5189 (fax) PO Box 98 Heppner, OR 97836 Phone: (541) 676-5309
<i>Counties Served</i>
Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler
In The Sticks Juniper Sawmill
In The Sticks Juniper Sawmill Oregon Forest Industry Directory (orforestdirectory.com) http://www.junipersawmill.com/
<i>Services:</i>
Lumber, timbers, landscape. Serves Wheeler County with a sawmill and kiln in Fossil with log/lumber inventory. Woodmizer sawmilling single log or truck loads specializing in Juniper and Pine lumber. Accepts big logs.
<i>Contact:</i>
Kendall Derby (541) 620-2220 1000 Stone Cabin Court Fossil, OR 97830
<i>Counties Served</i>
Wheeler (potential option for Lonerock)
Natural Geographic
Natural Geographic Oregon Forest Industry Directory (orforestdirectory.com)
<i>Services:</i>
Cruising timber, fuels reduction, land management planning, stand marking, hauling log, logging marketing, non-timber products, insect and disease assistance, mapping, reforestation-tree planting, hauling residual (chip, sawdust), forest/timber management, land clearing, site preparation, slash treatment, stand appraisal, plant inventory. Specializes in full-service forestry consulting, works internationally as well as statewide.
<i>Contact:</i>
Mark Miller (541) 934-2140 40251 Highway 19 Kimberly, OR 97848
<i>Counties Served</i>
All Oregon Counties

Volunteer Organizations

Team Rubicon

<https://teamrubiconusa.org/>

Services:

Team Rubicon is a veteran led service organization that provides disaster response, rebuilding, and mitigation services. They can provide work crews to help with tree maintenance and defensible space.

Contact:

Pacific Northwest Fuel Mitigation Planning Coordinator

Michael Chiu

Mike.chiu@teamrubiconusa.org

425-922-4319

Counties Served

Provide services in all 50 states and overseas.

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About Fair Winds Consulting, LLC

Approach

Fair Winds Consulting strives to create custom products tailored to each small community that are useful and meet all state and federal requirements. We understand that each community faces different unique challenges and disasters, and that in order for a plan to be truly useful, we must understand exactly what each community needs and provide that. Fair Winds can provide as much or as little support as needed. We can lead the entire planning or exercise project or provide background support.

Why Fair Winds?

Fair Winds Consulting has extensive experience preparing for and responding to disasters. Growing up and living in rural Eastern Oregon means we understand the unique challenges faced by small and rural communities. 16 years of military experience allows us to understand how to work with the Federal Government. This coupled with extensive experience preparing for and responding to extreme weather events and over 11 years' experience writing a wide variety of plans enables us to create custom products that are useful for their communities that meet all state and federal requirements.

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