



128 S Main St.
PO Box 445
Condon, OR 97823
P: 541-384-2711
F: 541-384-2700

**AGENDA
CITY OF CONDON
REGULAR MEETING
128 SOUTH MAIN STREET, CITY HALL, CONDON, OREGON
Wednesday, November 2, 2022, 7:00 PM**

1. ZOOM LINK

- 1.1. <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86997974969?pwd=V3FYZFo1eXp2Nm5HVjercjhJUXB6dz09>

Meeting ID: 869 9797 4969
Passcode: 464784
One tap mobile
+13462487799,,86997974969#,,,,*464784# US (Houston)
+16694449171,,86997974969#,,,,*464784# US

2. CALL REGULAR MEETING TO ORDER

3. ROLL CALL

4. ADDITIONS TO AGENDA

- 4.1. *** Appoint Mark Wilson to the City of Condon Planning Commission

5. PUBLIC COMMENT

- 5.1. The Council may hear discussion of unannounced items from the floor and comments on the agenda items. Comments are limited to five (5) minutes.

6. CONSENT AGENDA

- 6.1. Review & Approve the October 5, 2022 regular Condon City Council Meeting Minutes
6.2. Review October 2022 Accounts Payable & VISA Statements

7. OLD BUSINESS

- 7.1. Condon Grade School Facility Update
7.2. Discuss Mural & Public Art

8. NEW BUSINESS

- 8.1. Condon Food Pantry Presentation - Kolona Morin
8.2. Review & Approve Gilliam County Wildland Fire - Cory Mikkalo
8.3. Discuss Fairway Housing Plans
8.4. ***Appoint Mark Wilson to the City of Condon Planning Commission

9. STAFF REPORTS

- 9.1. Public Works - Public Works Superintendent Gibb Wilkins
9.2. Police & Fire - Gilliam County Sheriff Gary Bettencourt



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9.3. Administration - City Administrator Kathryn Greiner

10. COUNCIL INFORMATION

11. NEXT REGULAR MEETING DATE

11.1. The next regular Condon City Council meeting is Wednesday, December 7, 2022, 7 p.m. at City Hall

12. ADJOURN REGULAR MEETING

If necessary, Executive Session may be held in accordance with ORS 192.660(2)(i). As this is a regular meeting of the Condon City Council, other matters may be addressed as deemed appropriate by the Council. Assisted listening device is available for persons with impaired hearing and should be scheduled for council meetings three working days prior to the Council meeting. The City of Condon is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to City of Condon Administrator, PO Box 445, Condon, OR 97823.

Agenda prepared and distributed October 26, 2022



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City of Condon Regular Council Meeting Minutes Wednesday, October 5, 2022 7:00 PM

1. ZOOM LINK

1.1. <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86997974969?pwd=V3FYZFo1eXp2Nm5HVjercjhJUXB6dz09>

Meeting ID: 869 9797 4969
Passcode: 464784

2. CALL REGULAR MEETING TO ORDER

Msytot Jim Hassing called the meeting to order at 7 p.m.

3. ROLL CALL

Present: Mayor Jim Hassing; Councilors Tom Fatland, Dawn Parm, Mike Cronk and Jeremy Kirby; Staff - Public Works Superintendent Gibb Wilkins, City Administrator Kathryn Greiner (Zoom) and Gilliam County Sheriff Gary Bettencourt.

Absent: Councilor Jan Stinchfield & Donald Jamieson

4. ADDITIONS TO AGENDA

4.1. ****Review & Approve K3 Construction LLC Payment for Pennoyer Street Paving**

5. PUBLIC COMMENT

5.1. **The Council may hear discussion of unannounced items from the floor and comments on the agenda items. Comments are limited to five (5) minutes.**

None

6. CONSENT AGENDA

6.1. **Review & Approve the September 7, 2022 Regular Condon City Council Meeting Minutes**

A motion was made by Councilor Fatland to approve the September 7, 2022 regular Condon Council meeting minutes. The motion was seconded by Councilor Parm and approved unanimously.

6.2. **Review September Accounts Payable & VISA Statements**

6.3. ****Review & Approve K3 Construction LLC Payment for Pennoyer Street Paving**

PW Wilkins stated that there was a change order of K3 Construction LLC for piping, but was still within the original estimate for this portion of the project.



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A motion was made by Councilor Fatland to approve K3 Construction LLC invoice of \$81,432 for the paving of Pennoyer Street. The motion was seconded by Councilor Parm and approved unanimously.

7. OLD BUSINESS

7.1. Condon Grade School Update

7.1. Landscape Architect

CA Greiner stated that Jenna Witzleben is working on a plan for the CGS playground area after input received from councilors and CGS Committee. PW Wilkins said that a person came in to ask about having more activities for 10-15 year olds. Plan is expected to be received at the November meeting.

7.1. Winterization & Heating

Councilor Jamieson, PW Wilkins, CA Greiner toured the CGS building the previous week and worked out a plan to winterize the building while the plan being determined. PW Wilkins went through the plan that a water line will be run directly to the boiler room and one bathroom in the playshed from the south meter that will allow the building to be drained and kept above freezing over the winter. CAGreiner stated that heating oil has been delivered that is estimated to get the city through the winter and allow the playshed and one bathroom in that location to be used during the winter months. The PW crew and Jamieson & Marshall staff will work together to winterize the building. It was determined that the furnace will need to be checked periodically, more than once a week when it gets below 20 degrees, and PW staff will discuss if one of the seasonal staff want to assist with that project.

7.1. CGS Building - Abatement & Grant Update

CA Greiner stated that she is going to be working with the Port of Arlington on possibly deeding the entire CGS campus to the Port to allow for more funding opportunities to abate the building. In exchange, the city would lease back the playshed and playground for development and possible use while the building is abated. CA Greiner is going to the Oregon Brownfield conference in Bend later in the month to meet in person with funders and Port of Arlington Executive Director Jed Crowther to determine the funding package to get the CGS building abated. Crowther (who was attending via zoom) stated that he appreciated the opportunity of the Port to redevelop the CGS property through the Port's non-profit corporation Environmental Sentry. CA Greiner discussed the transfer and lease with city attorney Wyatt Baum with no issues at this point.

8. NEW BUSINESS

8.1. Discuss Mural Ordinance Update

CA Greiner stated that Steve Allen, owner and editor of The Times-Journal, has asked if the planning commission can review and approve a mural on a building on Main Street. A review of the ordinances of murals in the city's historic district states that they are under the sign ordinance which would limit a mural to 400 square feet, or not the full side of a building. The options would be to allow a variance to allow a full wall mural or to create a new ordinance that would allow murals with strict oversight of the planning commissioner and/or the city council. The proposed mural is of sturgeon, which is an endangered species. A request has gone out for mural ordinances, with very few samples that include murals in a city, much less in a historic district. Councilors Parm and Fatland asked about the content and review process of the murals, with CA Greiner stating that it would have to be put in an ordinance regarding the process of approval. Sheriff Bettencourt inquired of the ability to get the building owners permission, how long they would be on the building and who will maintain them. Councilors Kirby and Cronk stated that Portland and Estacada have murals. Therefore, they may have some sample ordinances. CA Greiner stated that if an ordinance is drafted for murals, the city may also want to include public art requirements.

Mayor Hassing assigned the Parks & Recreation committee the task of discussion of murals and public art and bring back information to the November meeting. CA Greiner will gather information and set up a time in October for the committee to meet.

8.2. Condon School District Swimming Pool Lease



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CA Greiner noted that Condon School Superintendent Brian Schimel and several district staff members assisted city staff with cleaning the pool the previous week.

A motion was made by Councilor Parm to approve the lease of the Condon Community Pool with Condon School District. The motion was seconded by Councilor Fatland and approved unanimously.

9. STAFF REPORTS

9.1. Public Works - Public Works Superintendent Gibb Wilkins

PW Wilkins stated that 7.5 million gallons of water were produced for the month of September, which is approximately 2 million gallons more than the same time last year. He noted that the end of the water year showed 10 million fewer gallons pumped than the previous year and no days where the pumps were running for 24 hours. The utility cuts have been paved on Spring and Jefferson Streets by paving company that is working on sidewalk project. PW Wilkins said that Spring and McKinley Streets were to be paved by the Gilliam County Road Department this spring but since it was not done, he asked the council if they would like to have an RFP put out to have it completed by a contractor next spring. It was the consensus of the council to have an RFP drafted and have it done next spring. Sheriff Bettencourt asked about North Oregon Street, with PW Wilkins replying that project will also be included in the RFP. Also discussed potholes near stop signs, which PW Wilkins said that they are caused by people cutting corners, but has patched several areas where there are potholes. PW Wilkins reported that ODOT Safe Routes to School planning grant had a kick-off meeting earlier in the week and that the construction grant has been submitted for sidewalks on Court and East Streets to connect the school to the commercial district. He reported that the hay had been sold to Tom McKay, Campbell Livestock, David Greiner and Eric Harrison. Next year the plan is to put the cost of hay on the fee schedule and sell it outright. Consensus of the council to allow PW Wilkins to set the price and sell without going out to bid.

9.2. Police & Fire - Gilliam County Sheriff Gary Bettencourt

Sheriff Bettencourt said that he did not have a lot to report but added that he had several domestics and arrested a person on a felony warrant. Also discussed was reported bullet that hit a home in Condon that may have come from the south/southeast area.

9.3. Administration - City Administrator Kathryn Greiner

CA Greiner reported that the City of Condon is to receive an award from the Oregon Brownfield office at their conference on October 24 for the revitalization of the Reser property. She noted that the Gilliam County SWCD are to be commended for the work of that lot, but the city received the award due to obtaining the funding when it was purchased. She stated that Councilor Stinchfield said she would attend the meeting to receive the award. CA Greiner said that Rick Watkins has been hired to abate John Reser property and is expected to complete that work in the next two months.

10. COUNCIL INFORMATION

10.1. Swimming Pool Thank You Note - Cindy Osterlund

11. NEXT REGULAR MEETING DATE

11.1. The next regular Condon City Council meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, November 2, 2022, 7 p.m.

12. ADJOURN REGULAR MEETING

Mayor Hassing adjourned the meeting at 7:42 p.m.

Date _____
Jim Hassing, Mayor



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ATTEST: _____ Date _____
Kathryn Greiner City Administrator

Report Criteria:

Detail report.

Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.

Paid and unpaid invoices included.

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
ACCTECH - A SYSTEMS INTEGRATOR							
1551	ACCTECH - A SYSTEMS INTEG	4861	TECH SUPPORT SVCS	10/03/2021	960.00	.00	
Total ACCTECH - A SYSTEMS INTEGRATOR:					960.00	.00	
ACCUITY, LLC							
759	ACCUITY, LLC	9087	AUDIT SEWER	09/27/2022	3,000.00	.00	
759	ACCUITY, LLC	9087	AUDIT WATER	09/27/2022	3,000.00	.00	
759	ACCUITY, LLC	9087	Audit	09/27/2022	4,000.00	.00	
Total ACCUITY, LLC:					10,000.00	.00	
ANDERSON, PERRY, & ASSOC.							
112	ANDERSON, PERRY, & ASSOC.	73329 GEN EN	977-62 CITY OF CONDON ENGI	08/31/2022	1,327.50	.00	
112	ANDERSON, PERRY, & ASSOC.	73330 TRIMBL	TRIMBLE & PENNOYER ST IMP	08/31/2022	1,300.00	.00	
112	ANDERSON, PERRY, & ASSOC.	73510 TRIMBL	TRIMBLE & PENNOYER ST IMP	09/30/2022	9,190.20	.00	
Total ANDERSON, PERRY, & ASSOC.:					11,817.70	.00	
ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICES							
115	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICES	SEPT 22	Admin Janitorial	09/30/2022	372.86	.00	
Total ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICES:					372.86	.00	
AT&T MOBILITY							
599	AT&T MOBILITY	872564008X09	PHONE	09/06/2022	8.39	.00	
599	AT&T MOBILITY	872564008X09	PW Cell Phone	09/06/2022	8.38	.00	
Total AT&T MOBILITY:					16.77	.00	
BAUM SMITH LLC							
831	BAUM SMITH LLC	30810	Admin Legal	09/26/2022	1,057.50	.00	
Total BAUM SMITH LLC:					1,057.50	.00	
BENNETT'S POINT S TIRE & AUTO							
859	BENNETT'S POINT S TIRE & AU	1053143	MOWER	09/30/2022	63.50	.00	
Total BENNETT'S POINT S TIRE & AUTO:					63.50	.00	
BOHN'S PRINTING							
148	BOHN'S PRINTING	86031	Copier Charge	09/27/2022	6.17	.00	
Total BOHN'S PRINTING:					6.17	.00	
BOX R WATER ANALYSIS LAB							
151	BOX R WATER ANALYSIS LAB	X051684	Biochemical Oxygen	09/09/2022	106.00	.00	
151	BOX R WATER ANALYSIS LAB	X051693	MPN/ Enumeration	09/09/2022	58.00	.00	
151	BOX R WATER ANALYSIS LAB	X051698	E coli Coliform Testing	09/09/2022	76.50	.00	
Total BOX R WATER ANALYSIS LAB:					240.50	.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC							
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	City HALL	09/21/2022	145.31	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Golf Course	09/21/2022	186.90	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	PARK	09/21/2022	92.22	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Memorial Hall	09/21/2022	52.63	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Golf Course	09/21/2022	41.44	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Sewer Plant w pivot	09/21/2022	389.81	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Disposal	09/21/2022	281.33	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Golf Course	09/21/2022	126.68	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	City Farm	09/21/2022	2,509.63	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Street Lights	09/21/2022	1,454.75	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	City Farm	09/21/2022	38.60	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Golf Course	09/21/2022	145.97	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Pool	09/21/2022	550.18	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	Library	09/21/2022	269.61	.00	
169	COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC	SEPT 22	GRADE SCHOOL	09/21/2022	515.00	.00	
Total COLUMBIA BASIN ELECTRIC:					6,800.06	.00	
CONDON HIGH SCHOOL							
183	CONDON HIGH SCHOOL	SEPT 22	Yearbook Adv	10/04/2022	25.00	.00	
Total CONDON HIGH SCHOOL:					25.00	.00	
CONDON LOCAL							
1566	CONDON LOCAL	SEPT_2022_0	WORKER LUNCH	10/01/2022	10.00	.00	
Total CONDON LOCAL:					10.00	.00	
DEPT. OF ENVIRON. QUALITY							
222	DEPT. OF ENVIRON. QUALITY	WQ23DOM-08	Water Quality Permit	09/06/2022	1,912.00	.00	
Total DEPT. OF ENVIRON. QUALITY:					1,912.00	.00	
DEVIN OIL COMPANY							
224	DEVIN OIL COMPANY	SEPT 2022	Water Fuel	09/30/2022	559.97	.00	
224	DEVIN OIL COMPANY	SEPT 2022	Sewer Fuel	09/30/2022	559.98	.00	
Total DEVIN OIL COMPANY:					1,119.95	.00	
DONALD JAMIESON							
231	DONALD JAMIESON	OCT 22	CONFERENCE MILEAGE	10/07/2022	388.75	.00	
231	DONALD JAMIESON	OCT 22	CONFERENCE TRIP LUNCH	10/07/2022	38.54	.00	
Total DONALD JAMIESON:					427.29	.00	
GREINER, KATHRYN							
347	GREINER, KATHRYN	SEPT 15 2022	LOC MEETING MILEAGE	09/15/2022	105.00	.00	
Total GREINER, KATHRYN:					105.00	.00	
H. D. FOWLER COMPANY							
1524	H. D. FOWLER COMPANY	I6216250	PARTS, PIPE	09/19/2022	825.10	.00	
Total H. D. FOWLER COMPANY:					825.10	.00	
HAGE ELECTRIC & CONSTRUCTION							
1546	HAGE ELECTRIC & CONSTRUC	14613	MEMORIAL HALL	10/06/2022	500.50	.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
1546	HAGE ELECTRIC & CONSTRUC	14613	LIBRARY	10/06/2022	500.49	.00	
Total HAGE ELECTRIC & CONSTRUCTION:					1,000.99	.00	
HATTENHAUER DIST.							
304	HATTENHAUER DIST.	SEPT 2022	Park Fuel	09/30/2022	32.07	.00	
304	HATTENHAUER DIST.	SEPT 2022	Golf	09/30/2022	586.19	.00	
304	HATTENHAUER DIST.	SEPT 2022	GS HEATING OIL	09/30/2022	12,992.00	.00	
Total HATTENHAUER DIST.:					13,610.26	.00	
HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY							
766	HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY	SEPT 22	Administration	09/19/2022	261.59	.00	
766	HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY	SEPT 22	Pool	09/19/2022	47.47	.00	
766	HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY	SEPT 22	Sewer	09/19/2022	97.54	.00	
766	HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY	SEPT 22	Water	09/19/2022	44.80	.00	
Total HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY:					451.40	.00	
INDUSTRIAL HEARING SERVICES, INC.							
884	INDUSTRIAL HEARING SERVIC	22188	Hearing tests	10/04/2022	18.33	.00	
Total INDUSTRIAL HEARING SERVICES, INC.:					18.33	.00	
INLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION							
897	INLAND DEVELOPMENT CORP	SEPT 22	MRC Fiber Project	10/01/2022	2,000.00	.00	
Total INLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:					2,000.00	.00	
JOHN DEERE FINANCIAL							
248	JOHN DEERE FINANCIAL	SEPT 22	Golf Repair & Maintenance	10/01/2022	358.72	.00	
Total JOHN DEERE FINANCIAL:					358.72	.00	
K3 CONSTRUCTION							
1574	K3 CONSTRUCTION	421	PENNOYER ST IMPROVEMENT	09/29/2022	81,432.00	.00	
Total K3 CONSTRUCTION:					81,432.00	.00	
M & A AUTO PARTS							
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	SEWER SUPPLIES	09/30/2022	4.99	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	PREM DRIVER	09/30/2022	7.00	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	PREM DRIVER	09/30/2022	6.99	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	SPARK PLUG	09/30/2022	3.99	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	WASP SPRAY	09/30/2022	6.99	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	MOP	09/30/2022	42.98	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	GOPHER TRAP	09/30/2022	54.25	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	COTTER	09/30/2022	.64	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	KNIFE, BLADES, GLOVES	09/30/2022	54.40	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	KNIFE, BLADES, GLOVED	09/30/2022	54.39	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	3RD QTR DEMURRAGE	09/30/2022	37.50	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	CH LUBE	09/30/2022	8.69	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	SPARK	09/30/2022	2.69	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	ANTIFREEZE	09/30/2022	60.86	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	ANTIFREEZE	09/30/2022	60.87	.00	
371	M & A AUTO PARTS	SEPT 22	NUTS AND BOLTS	09/30/2022	4.10	.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Total M & A AUTO PARTS:					411.33	.00	
MAUL FOSTER ALONGI							
1531	MAUL FOSTER ALONGI	50000 ESA CO	PHASE 1 ESA COTTONWOOD &	10/06/2022	2,787.76	.00	
Total MAUL FOSTER ALONGI:					2,787.76	.00	
McKAY, TOM							
840	McKAY, TOM	663463	Cleaned Weeds, sprayed, seed -	10/01/2022	905.00	.00	
Total McKAY, TOM:					905.00	.00	
MORROW COUNTY GRAIN GROW.							
377	MORROW COUNTY GRAIN GRO	SEPT 22	Memorial Hall Propane	09/30/2022	423.30	.00	
377	MORROW COUNTY GRAIN GRO	SEPT 22	City Hall Propane	09/30/2022	323.95	.00	
377	MORROW COUNTY GRAIN GRO	SEPT 22	Pool Propane	09/30/2022	646.65	.00	
Total MORROW COUNTY GRAIN GROW.:					1,393.90	.00	
OBERST, KRISTIN							
1573	OBERST, KRISTIN	SEPT 2022	JANITORIAL	10/10/2022	125.00	.00	
Total OBERST, KRISTIN:					125.00	.00	
OFFICE DEPOT							
427	OFFICE DEPOT	267372832001	TONER	09/29/2022	222.96	.00	
Total OFFICE DEPOT:					222.96	.00	
ONEDIVERSIFIED LLC/OPCO2							
1572	ONEDIVERSIFIED LLC/OPCO2	CINV-0000162	SMART BOARD	10/03/2022	4,498.75	.00	
1572	ONEDIVERSIFIED LLC/OPCO2	CINV-0000162	SMART BOARD STAND	10/03/2022	1,168.75	.00	
Total ONEDIVERSIFIED LLC/OPCO2:					5,667.50	.00	
OREGON BACKFLOW TESTING							
414	OREGON BACKFLOW TESTING	552493	Backflow testing	09/29/2022	2,502.60	.00	
Total OREGON BACKFLOW TESTING:					2,502.60	.00	
OREGON GOVERNMENT ETHICS COMMISSION							
435	OREGON GOVERNMENT ETHIC	AIE6652	Annual Ethics Billing	09/11/2022	548.82	.00	
Total OREGON GOVERNMENT ETHICS COMMISSION:					548.82	.00	
PACIFIC GOLF & TURF							
881	PACIFIC GOLF & TURF	P866834POR	Golf Machinery Repairs	09/30/2022	488.25	.00	
Total PACIFIC GOLF & TURF:					488.25	.00	
R&R Products							
473	R&R Products	CD2716192	Golf Supplies	09/02/2022	42.75	.00	
473	R&R Products	CD2722879	Golf Supplies	09/26/2022	173.95	.00	
Total R&R Products:					216.70	.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
SETTJE SONS PAVING LLC							
1575	SETTJE SONS PAVING LLC	1057	ASPHALT PAVING	10/03/2022	8,082.50	.00	
Total SETTJE SONS PAVING LLC:					8,082.50	.00	
SNIPES MTN. SAND							
513	SNIPES MTN. SAND	86302	Sand	10/03/2022	195.00	.00	
Total SNIPES MTN. SAND:					195.00	.00	
THE TIMES-JOURNAL							
540	THE TIMES-JOURNAL	SEPT 22	ELECTION NOTICE	09/19/2022	48.00	.00	
Total THE TIMES-JOURNAL:					48.00	.00	
TWO BOYS MEAT & GROCERY							
548	TWO BOYS MEAT & GROCERY	SEPT 22	Water	09/26/2022	9.19	.00	
548	TWO BOYS MEAT & GROCERY	SEPT 22	DRINKS	09/26/2022	46.08	.00	
548	TWO BOYS MEAT & GROCERY	SEPT 22	POPS	09/26/2022	25.00	.00	
Total TWO BOYS MEAT & GROCERY:					80.27	.00	
VISA							
559	VISA	5886 SEPT 22	CIS CONFERENCE HOTEL STAY	09/21/2022	185.16	.00	
559	VISA	5886 SEPT 22	CIS TRIP LUNCH	09/21/2022	22.98	.00	
559	VISA	5886 SEPT 22	CLOVER SEEDS	09/21/2022	141.90	.00	
559	VISA	5886 SEPT 22	TRIP LUNCH - PICKUP PARTS	09/21/2022	12.97	.00	
559	VISA	5886 SEPT 22	PRESSURE WASHER	09/21/2022	183.49	.00	
559	VISA	5886 SEPT 22	PRESSURE WASHER	09/21/2022	183.48	.00	
559	VISA	8577 SEP 22	MONTHLY EMAIL	09/21/2022	80.00	.00	
559	VISA	8577 SEP 22	PARK SUPPLIES	09/21/2022	219.00	.00	
559	VISA	8577 SEP 22	MICROSOFT ONLINE SVCS	09/21/2022	37.50	.00	
559	VISA	8577 SEP 22	DELINATORS	09/21/2022	322.60	.00	
Total VISA:					1,389.08	.00	
Grand Totals:					159,695.77	.00	

Dated: _____

Mayor: _____

City Administrator: _____

Report Criteria:

Detail report.

Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.

Paid and unpaid invoices included.

Account Summary

Billing Cycle 09/21/22
Days In Billing Cycle 30
Previous Balance \$3,003.09
Purchases + 659.10
Cash + 0.00
Special + \$0.00
Balance Transfers + \$0.00
Credits - \$0.00
Payments - \$3,003.09
Other Charges + \$0.00
Finance Charges + 0.00

NEW BALANCE \$659.10

Credit Summary

Total Credit Line \$10,000.00
Available Credit Line \$9,340.00
Available Cash \$0.00
Amount Over Credit Line \$0.00
Amount Past Due \$0.00
Disputed Amount \$0.00

Important Information About Your Account

MANAGE YOUR CARD ACCOUNT ONLINE. IT'S FREE! IT'S EASY! SIMPLY GO TO WWW.MYCARDSTATEMENT.COM AND ENROLL IN OUR ONLINE SERVICE. YOU CAN REVIEW ACCOUNT INFORMATION, TRACK SPENDING, SET ALERT SERVICE, NOTIFICATIONS, DOWNLOAD FILES, AND MUCH MORE. MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT IS FAST, SECURE, AND EASY WITH MYCARDSTATEMENT.COM. ENROLL TODAY!

Account Inquiries

 **Customer Service:** (800) 423-7503
Report Lost or Stolen Card: (727) 570-4881

 **Visit us on the web at:**
www.MyCardStatement.com

 Please send Billing Inquiries and Correspondence to:
PO BOX 30495 TAMPA, FL 33630-3495

Payment Summary

NEW BALANCE \$659.10
MINIMUM PAYMENT \$659.10
PAYMENT DUE DATE 10/16/2022

NOTE: Grace period to avoid a finance charge on purchases, pay entire new balance by payment due date. Finance charge accrues on cash advances until paid and will be billed on your next statement.

Cardholder Account Summary

Trans Date	Post Date	MCC Code	Reference Number	Description	Amount
08/22/22	08/23/22	5045	24430992234400816149759	MSFT * E0500K0PKI monthly email	\$80.00 A150
08/24/22	08/25/22	5399	24492162236000041517532	MSBILL.INFO WA SP BIG FROG SUPPLY Park supplies	\$219.00 PO10
08/24/22	08/25/22	5045	24430992236400813110539	BIGFROGSUPPLY VA MSFT * E0500JZ8JO online svcs e-mail	\$37.50 A150
08/29/22	08/30/22	5039	24744002241900017172401	MSBILL.INFO WA TRAFFIC SAFETY WAREHOUSE	\$322.60 A231
				847-9661018 IL Delinators	

PLEASE DETACH COUPON AND RETURN PAYMENT USING THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE - ALLOW UP TO 7 DAYS FOR RECEIPT

BANK OF EASTERN OREGON
P O BOX 39
HEPPNER OR 97836 - 0039



Account Number

8577

Check box to indicate
name/address change on
back of this coupon ☐

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ENCLOSED

Closing Date	New Balance	Total Minimum Payment Due	Payment Due Date
09/21/22	\$659.10	\$659.10	10/16/2022

\$

CITY OF CONDON
CITY OF CONDON 2
PO BOX 445
CONDON OR 97823-0445



MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO:

VISA
PO BOX 4512
CAROL STREAM IL 60197-4512

12 4344 2212 1001 8577 00065910 00065910 2

Account Number: ##### 8577

Closing Date: 09/21/22

Credit Limit: \$10,000.00 Available Credit: \$9,340.00

Page 3 of 4

901

Cardholder Account Summary Continued

Trans Date	Post Date	MCC Code	Reference Number	Description	Amount
09/15/22	09/15/22	6010	1 2258121058000120	PAYMENT - THANK YOU	\$3,003.09 -

Additional Information About Your Account

Interest Charge Calculation/Plan Level Information

Plan Description	ICM ¹	Balance Subject to Interest Rate	Periodic Rate	Annual Percentage Rate (APR) ²	Interest Charge	Ending Balance
CURRENT						
PURCHASES	G	\$ 0.00	1.3200%	15.84%	\$ 0.00	
CASH	F	\$ 0.00	1.3200%	15.84%	\$ 0.00	
FEES/INTEREST CHARGE					\$ 0.00	
TOTAL				0.00%	\$ 0.00	\$ 659.10

¹ ICM Interest Charge Method: See reverse side of Page 1 for explanation.

² Your **Annual Percentage Rate (APR)** is the annual interest rate on your account.

(V) = Variable Rate. If you have a variable rate account the periodic rate and **Annual Percentage Rate (APR)** may vary.

RECEIVED
SEP 30 2022

Account Summary

Billing Cycle 09/21/22
Days In Billing Cycle 30
Previous Balance \$0.00
Purchases + 729.98
Cash + 0.00
Special + \$0.00
Balance Transfers + \$0.00
Credits - \$0.00
Payments - \$0.00
Other Charges + \$0.00
Finance Charges + 0.00

NEW BALANCE \$729.98

Credit Summary

Total Credit Line \$10,000.00
Available Credit Line \$9,270.00
Available Cash \$0.00
Amount Over Credit Line \$0.00
Amount Past Due \$0.00
Disputed Amount \$0.00

Important Information About Your Account

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Visit us on the web at:
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Please send Billing Inquiries and Correspondence to:
PO BOX 30495 TAMPA, FL 33630-3495

Payment Summary

NEW BALANCE \$729.98
MINIMUM PAYMENT \$729.98
PAYMENT DUE DATE 10/16/2022

NOTE: Grace period to avoid a finance charge on purchases, pay entire new balance by payment due date. Finance charge accrues on cash advances until paid and will be billed on your next statement.

Cardholder Account Summary

Trans Date	Post Date	MCC Code	Reference Number	Description	Amount
08/26/22	08/28/22	7011	24013392239003109150550	THE GRAND HOTEL SALEM 1 Night Conference	\$185.16 AHO
08/26/22	08/28/22	5814	24231682239091000101012	SALEM OR Jessica	
09/09/22	09/11/22	5261	24492152252715246084166	POPEYES 7144 TROUTDALE OR Travel lunch	\$22.98 AHO
09/19/22	09/20/22	5814	24204292262423129570135	OUTSIDEPRIDE.COM, INC Clover Seed S	\$141.90 Park DIO
09/19/22	09/21/22	5200	24692162263109670353343	503-606-0175 OR Subway 11687 Madras OR Trip lunch	\$12.97 W270
				THE HOME DEPOT 4032 Pressure washer	\$366.97 W270
				REDMOND OR	\$83.49
					5270 \$183.49

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BANK OF EASTERN OREGON
P O BOX 39
HEPPNER OR 97836 - 0039



Account Number

5886

Check box to indicate
name/address change on
back of this coupon ☐

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ENCLOSED

Closing Date 09/21/22
New Balance \$729.98
Total Minimum Payment Due \$729.98
Payment Due Date 10/16/2022

\$

CITY OF CONDON
CITY OF CONDON 1
PO BOX 445
CONDON OR 97823-0445



MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO:

VISA
PO BOX 4512
CAROL STREAM IL 60197-4512

(V) = Variable Rate. If you have a variable rate account the periodic rate and **Annual Percentage Rate (APR)** may vary.



128 S Main St.
PO Box 445
Condon, OR 97823
P: 541-384-2711
F: 541-384-2700

**CITY OF CONDON
WORK SESSION AGENDA
OCTOBER 19 2022 P&R
Wednesday, October 19, 2022, 5:30 PM
CONDON CITY HALL**

1. ZOOM LINK

1.1. <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86770367856?pwd=dXBWRk0rYTRYM1dSajIwYVNCbmlqUT09>

Meeting ID: 867 7036 7856

Passcode: 919999

One tap mobile

+17193594580,,86770367856#,,, *919999# US

+12532158782,,86770367856#,,, *919999# US (Tacoma)

2. Call the Meeting to Order

2.1. Park & Recreation Committee Members - Mayor Jim Hassing, Councilors Tom Fatland & Dawn Parm

Present: Mayor Jim Hassing; Councilors Tom Fatland and Dawn Parm; City Administrator Kathryn Greiner and Public Works Superintendent Gibb Wilkins

Absent: None

3. Discuss Mural & Public Art

CA Greiner had sent committee members information in their email that she received from the City of Milwaukie regarding their public art and mural ordinance. She noted that there may be several options to review this topic:

1. Create an ordinance for murals and public art. This would take 2-4 months to draft and pass through the council and be difficult to change.
2. Use the variance process in the planning for murals. Currently, murals in the city's ordinance is in the Historic District and runs with the sign ordinance that limits size to the linear footage of the building where the sign will be placed with a maximum of 200 square feet. This process would be at the planning commission level and not go to the council for approval. Murals would also fall under the Historic District review process by the planning commission, so the content & size would be subject to review.
3. Create a procedure/policy that creates a committee to review mural and public art requests. Suggesting the committee be composed of a member of the Condon Arts Council, Gilliam County Historical Society, Condon Chamber, City Councilor. Having a procedure would make the decisions more flexible than an ordinance, yet still have the Council as the ultimate decision maker.

Councilor Fatland felt that the council should be the "final say" on murals and public art since they are elected officials and answer to the constituents. Mayor Hassing asked if the murals will only be allowed on businesses which started a discussion of homes in the Commercial zone.

Discussion focussed on the Milwaukie mural ordinance that only allows 40% of the mural to cover the side of the building. Committee members thought that it might be allowable to cover the entire building, but Councilor Parm suggested that it not cover the entire side but have a frame.

Discussion was also held regarding publicizing the mural and allowing ample public access to the designs and placement before the council decision. Other topics were only allowing in the Historic District or Commercial Zone with restrictions allowed where residents live in these zones; we also discussed re-appointing the Historic District Advisory Committee instead of forming a new public art



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committee. CA Greiner will send the current Historic District Code to the committee members.

It was the consensus of the committee to have CA Greiner draft a policy that would outline the procedure for placing a mural in Condon. This may include slight changes in the ordinance for murals or Historic District review procedures.

Briefly discussed public art and will try and include language in the policy regarding this topic.

4. Discuss Condon Community Pool, Golf Course & City Park

PW Wilkins stated that the golf course is going to have portions reseeded this fall. Councilor Fatland stated that he talked with a golf course groundskeeper in Sunriver who said that they plug the fairways and what would be the possibility of doing that on Condon's fairways. PW Wilkins replied that he would investigate the process and possibly do certain portions a year with current staff.

No items were discussed at Condon City Park.

CA Greiner stated that she is investigating the need, cost and availability to get the Condon Community Pool resurfaced using a grant from Gilliam County's Capital Investment Grant funds that opened up this week. She is waiting to get more details on the pool structure from Condon School District. There is a company in Portland/Gresham area that does this work, but it may be more than a year before they can come to Condon.

5. Other

None

6. Adjourn

Mayor Hassing adjourned the committee meeting at 6:45 p.m.

(3) Within 30 days after approval of the final development plan, the applicant shall file and record the approved final development plan with the Gilliam County Clerk.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.513 CONTROL OF THE DEVELOPMENT AFTER COMPLETION.

The final development plan shall continue to control the planned unit development after the project is completed and the following shall apply:

(1) The Building Official shall issue a certificate of completion of the planned unit development and shall note the issuance on the Planning Commission copy of the recorded final development plan.

(2) After the certificate of completion has been issued, no change shall be made in development contrary to the approved final development plan without approval of an amendment to the plan except as follows:

(A) Minor modifications of existing buildings or structures.

(B) A building or structure that is totally or substantially destroyed may be reconstructed.

(C) An amendment to a completed planned unit development may be approved if it is appropriate because of changes in conditions that have occurred since the final development plan was approved or because there have been changes in the development policy of the community as reflected by the Comprehensive Plan or related use regulations. The procedure shall be as outlined in ' 152.509.

EXCEPTIONS AND VARIANCES

' 152.601 NONCONFORMING USES.

(1) A nonconforming use or structure may be continued but may not be altered or expanded. The expansion of a nonconforming use to a portion of a structure which was arranged or designed for the nonconforming use at the time of passage of this chapter is not an enlargement or expansion of a nonconforming use. A nonconforming structure which conforms with respect to use may be altered or expanded if the alteration or expansion does not cause the structure to deviate further from the standards of this chapter.

(2) If a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of one year, further use of the property shall conform to this chapter.

(3) If a nonconforming use is replaced by another use, the new use shall conform to this chapter.

(4) If a nonconforming structure or a structure containing a nonconforming use is destroyed by any cause to an extent exceeding 80% of its fair market value as indicated by the records of the county assessor, a future structure or use on the site shall conform to this chapter.

(5) Nothing contained in this chapter shall require any change in the plans, construction, alteration or designated use of a structure for which a permit has been issued by the city and construction has commenced prior to the adoption of this ordinance provided the structure, if nonconforming or intended for a nonconforming use, is completed and in use within two years from the time the permit is issued.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.602 GENERAL EXCEPTIONS TO YARD REQUIREMENTS.

The following exceptions to yard requirements are authorized for a lot in any zone, except a corner lot. Any front yard need not exceed:

(1) The average of the front yards on abutting lots which have buildings within 100 feet of the lot; or

(2) The average of the front yard of a single abutting lot, which has a building within 100 feet, and the required depth for that zone.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.603 GENERAL EXCEPTIONS TO BUILDING HEIGHT LIMITATIONS.

Vertical projections such as chimneys, spires, domes, elevator shaft housing, towers, aeries, flagpoles and similar objects not used for human occupancy are not subject to the building height limitations of this chapter.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.604 PROJECTIONS FROM BUILDINGS.

Architectural features such as cornices, eaves, canopies, sunshades, gutters, chimneys, and flues shall not project more than 24 inches into a required yard setback area.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.605 AUTHORIZATION TO GRANT OR DENY VARIANCES.

The Planning Commission may authorize a variance from the requirements of this chapter where it can be shown that owing to special and unusual circumstances related to a specific lot, strict application of the ordinance would cause an undue or unnecessary hardship. In granting a variance, the Planning Commission may attach conditions which it finds necessary to protect the best interests of the surrounding property or vicinity and otherwise achieve the purposes of this chapter.

(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.606 CIRCUMSTANCES FOR GRANTING A VARIANCE.

A variance may be granted only in the event that all of the following circumstances exist:

(1) Exceptional or extraordinary circumstances apply to the property which do not apply generally to other properties in the same zone or vicinity, and result from lot size or shape, topography or other circumstances over which the owners of property since enactment of this chapter have had no control.

(2) The variance is necessary for the preservation of a property right of the applicant substantially the same as owners of other property in the same zone or vicinity possess.

(3) The variance would not be materially detrimental to the purposes of this chapter, or to property in the same zone or vicinity in which the property is located, or otherwise conflict with the objectives of any city plan or policy.

(4) The variance requested is the minimum variance which would alleviate the hardship.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.607 PROCEDURE FOR GRANTING A VARIANCE.

(1) *APPLICATION FOR A VARIANCE.* A property owner shall initiate a request for a variance by filing an application with the City Administrator.

(2) *PUBLIC HEARING ON A VARIANCE.* Before the Planning Commission may act on a request for a variance, it shall hold a public hearing.

(3) *NOTIFICATION OF DECISION.* Within ten days after a decision has been rendered by the Planning Commission with reference to a request for a variance, the City Administrator shall provide the applicant with the notice of the decision of the Planning Commission.

(4) *TIME LIMIT FOR A PERMIT FOR A VARIANCE.* Authorization for a variance shall be void after six months, unless substantial construction pursuant thereto has taken place. However, the Planning Commission may, at its discretion, extend the authorization for an additional six months on request.

(5) *RESUBMITTAL.* If a request is denied by the city staff or hearing body and no appeal is filed, or if upon review or appeal the denial is affirmed, no new request for the same or substantially similar proposal shall be filed within six months after the date of final denial. An application may be denied without prejudice and a waiver of the six month restriction granted. If conditions have changed to an extent that further consideration of an application is warranted, the hearing body, on its own motion, may consider new evidence and waive the six month restriction.

(6) *FINAL ACTION.* Except as provided for under O.R.S. 227.178, the city shall take final action on conditional use permits and variances, including the resolution of all appeals to the City Council under O.R.S. 227.180, within 120 days from the date a complete application is submitted to the city. Within 30 days of receipt of an application, the city will review the application to determine whether it is complete. The applicant will be notified of any missing materials within the 30-day period. The 120 day time period will commence on the date the application is deemed complete.

(7) *NOTIFICATION OF DECISION.* Five days following the Planning Commission decision, the City Recorder shall provide the applicant and the parties of record, including the City Council, with written notice of the Planning Commission's action on the application.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

' 152.608 ADMINISTRATIVE VARIANCES.

An administrative variance may be granted by staff without the normal public hearing before the Planning Commission, provided:

(1) The variance requested is for relief of a physical or spatial requirement of this chapter and the variance is 10% or less of the specified requirement.

(2) Notice to affected property owners shall be required as specified in ' 152.805.

(A) At the end of the ten day period provided for review, the city shall render a decision based upon the appropriate approval criteria for variances or conditional uses and prepare a written decision together with the findings of fact on which the decision is based.

(B) Anyone filing a written objection may appeal the staff decision to the Planning Commission.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01)

(B) Mini-storage facilities including onsite caretaker quarters.

(2) *CONDITIONAL USES.*

(A) Heavy industrial uses, as defined, which take place outside an enclosed building.

(B) Agricultural support services including produce storage facilities, including those in excess of 35 feet in height, subject to Fire Department approval.

(3) *PROHIBITED USES.* Aggregate resource extraction and processing sites.

(4) *HEIGHT.* Buildings, structures, or portions thereto shall not be erected to exceed a height of three stories or 35 feet, whichever is less.

(5) *SETBACK REQUIREMENTS.* In the Industrial zone, building setbacks are not required, providing fire codes are met.

(6) *PARKING REGULATIONS.*

(A) Off-street Parking. See Supplemental Provisions ' 152.411.
(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01; Am. Ord. 2012-01, passed 12-7-11)

' 152.305 HISTORIC RESOURCE COMBINING ZONE - HR.

(1) *SCOPE.* The Historic Resource Combining Zone - HR provides a means to recognize and protect properties listed as historic landmarks or districts. Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are subject to the review process in all sections of this subchapter even if not listed as a designated historic landmark or district pursuant to Oregon Administrative Rule 600-023-200.

(2) *APPLICABILITY.* The Historic Resource Combining Zone - HR shall be applied to those resources designated as historic landmarks or districts according to the provisions found at ' 152.305(6) and/or listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

(3) *PURPOSE.* The city recognizes that certain significant historic resources located within its boundaries contribute to the unique character of the community. This section establishes a process for designating significant resources as historic landmarks or districts, reviewing major alteration including additions and new construction to historic landmarks or districts, removal of historic designation, and relocation or demolition of designated historic landmarks or districts.

(4) *POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION.* The Planning Commission shall be the final review body under the provisions of this section with the ability to approve, approve

with conditions, or deny an application reviewed under this section unless an appeal is filed with the City Council. The Planning Commission may:

(A) Employ the procedures and review criteria in ' ' 152.305(6) through 152.305(9), the Commission shall review and act upon applications for designation of historic landmarks or districts, major alterations including additions and new construction, removal of a landmark designation, and relocation or demolition of historic landmarks or districts.

(B) Develop and publish, and/or adopt, written and graphic design guidelines and example materials to clarify the review criteria in this section and to assist applicants in developing complete and viable applications.

(C) Adopt rules and procedures for the internal functioning of the Commission in matters pertaining to this section.

(D) Advise and make policy recommendations to the City Council in matters relating to historic preservation.

(E) Organize a Historic Technical Advisory Committee (HTAC) that may advise the Planning Commission on matters concerning historic landmarks or districts. The HTAC may:

1. Inform the citizens of, and visitors to the city, regarding the community's history, architecture, and prehistory;
2. Promote research into the local and regional history and prehistory;
3. Collect and make available materials on the preservation of historic resources and historic landmarks and districts;
4. Document historic resources and historic landmarks or districts prior to major alterations, additions, new construction, and/or demolition or relocation;
5. Advise the Planning Commission about public incentives and code amendments concerning historic resources;
6. Make recommendation to the Planning Commission on deleting or adding to the list of designated historic landmarks and districts;
7. Advise and make recommendations to the Planning Commission on applications for landmark designation, and alterations, new construction, additions, and demolition or relocation of a historic landmark or district.

(5) *REVIEW PROCEDURE.*

(A) Application. The Planning Commission, the City Council, recognized neighborhood groups, interested persons, property owners, or their authorized agents may initiate a request for historic landmark or district designation, and a property owner or their authorized agent may initiate a request for a permit for alteration, including additions or new construction, or relocation/demolition of a historic landmark by filing an application with the City Zoning Officer using forms prescribed for the purpose by the city.

(B) Public Review Procedure. The City Zoning Officer shall refer applications for designation, alterations including additions and new construction, relocation/demolition or removal of a landmark designation of a historic landmark or district to the Planning Commission for a public hearing with the exception of alterations classified as minor alterations under ' 152.305(7)(A)(1).

1. The City Zoning Officer shall initiate a public hearing within 21 days of receipt of the application.
2. A public notice of the hearing, authorized or required by this section, shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing.
3. A notice of hearing on such applications shall be mailed to the owners of properties within 250 feet of the property lines of subject property and other identifiable potentially affected persons or parties. The notice shall be mailed at least ten days prior to the date of hearing.
4. In addition to other notice requirements, the Zoning Officer shall send notice to the Gilliam County Historical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office, and other interested parties.
5. The notice provisions of this section shall not restrict the giving of notice by other means, including mail, posting of property, or use of radio and television.
6. The Planning Commission shall hold a public hearing and render a decision on the application based on the review criteria established in this section.
7. Within five days after the Planning Commission's decision with reference to the application, the city shall provide the applicant with written notice of the decision.

(6) *HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION.* The Planning Commission shall review all applications for historic landmark or district designations and hold a public hearing for a final determination. No property shall be designated as a historic landmark without the consent of the owner, or in the case of multiple ownership, a majority of the owners.

(A) Review Criteria. The historic landmark shall be at least 50 years old (unless of exemplary architectural or historical significance), contribute to the continuity or historic character of the community, possess sufficient historic integrity, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Associated with past trends, events, or values that have made a significant contribution to the economic, cultural, social and/or political history of city, county, region, state, or nation; or
2. Associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization, or institution that has made a significant contribution to the city, county, region, state, or nation; or
3. Embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics of a period, style, method of construction, craftsmanship, or in use of materials; or is the only remaining, or one of few remaining, resources of a particular style, building type, design, material, or method of construction, or is a prominent visual landmark with strong associations to the community; or
4. Is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or master builder who influenced the development and appearance of the city, county, region, state, or nation; or
5. Contains archaeological artifacts that have yielded or are likely to yield information related to prehistory or to the early history of the local, county, state, or nation; or
6. Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

(B) If the Commission acts to approve the proposed landmark or district designation, or to approve with conditions, the subject property(s) shall be subject to the provisions of ' 152.132(7) - (9).

(7) EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION.

(A) Review Criteria. Review by the Planning Commission is required for all major exterior alterations or additions to designated historic landmarks or districts, and new construction within a historic district or on the same parcel as a designated historic landmark with the exception of alterations classified as minor alterations.

1. Review Criteria for Minor Alterations. Minor alterations may be approved by the Zoning Officer at his or her discretion without public notice, or may be elevated to the Planning Commission. The Zoning Officer may consult with the Planning Commission and the State Historic Preservation Office. Any administrative decision shall be made in writing and the decision shall be copied to the Planning Commission. In granting an administrative approval, the director may attach such conditions as he/she deems necessary to protect the resource. The following are considered minor alterations:

- (a) Replacement of gutters and down-spouts, or the addition of gutters and down-spouts, using like materials or materials that match those that were typically used on similar style buildings; and
- (b) Repairing or providing a new foundation that does not result in raising or lowering the building elevation. The repair or new foundation shall not affect the appearance of the building; and
- (c) Replacement of wood siding, when required due to deterioration of like material, with wood material that matches the original siding in materials, dimensions, and textural qualities; and
- (d) Replacement of existing window sashes with new sashes, when using material which matches the original historic material and appearance. Severe deterioration of the original window sashes has to be evident; and
- (e) Repair and/or replacement of roof material with the same kind of roof material existing, or with materials which are in character with those of the original roof; and
- (f) Other minor alterations specified by the Planning Commission, such as awnings and sign installation, established as written policies or outlined in design guidelines.

2. Review Criteria for Major Alterations. The Planning Commission shall approve an application for major alterations if the proposed alteration is determined to be harmonious and compatible with the appearance and character of the historic landmark or district and shall disapprove any application if found detrimental or unsightly, grotesque, or adversely affecting the architectural significance, the integrity or historical appearance, or the educational or historical value of the resource. The following guidelines are based on the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation and apply to exterior alterations to historic landmarks or districts:

- (a) Every reasonable effort shall be made in the proposal to provide a compatible use for the property which requires a minimal alteration of the resource, or to use the property for its original intended purpose.
- (b) Retention of original construction features shall be preserved, so far as practicable. The removal of distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques, or alterations of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the historic landmark or district shall be avoided.
- (c) Each historic landmark or district shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, shall be avoided.

(d) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

(e) Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

(f) Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, material. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

(g) Chemical and physical treatment, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the most gentle means possible. Treatment such as sandblasting or harsh chemical cleaning that cause damage to the historic material shall not be used.

(h) Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

(i) Whenever possible, new additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the historic landmark and district. The new addition shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

(j) New additions and adjacent or related new construction, within a district or on the same parcel as a designated historic landmark shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic landmark or district and its environment would be unimpaired.

(k) New construction. The design of new construction shall be compatible with the design of the historic landmark or district considering scale, style, height, setbacks, architectural detail, and materials. The location and orientation of the new construction shall be consistent with the typical location and orientation of similar building in the area considering setbacks, distances between building, location of entrances, and similar citing considerations.

(l) Murals. Murals shall be subject to the review criteria set forth division (A)(2) of this section and subject to the size requirements established in ' 152.410.

(B) Exemptions from Review. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the normal maintenance or repair of any exterior architectural feature on any property covered by this section that does not involve a change in design, material, or external appearance thereof. Normal maintenance may

include, but not be limited to, painting and related preparation, ground care and maintenance required for the permitted use of the property, and existing materials replaced in-kind because of damage or decay of materials. Nor does this section prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition, or removal of any such features when the Building Official or city determines that such emergency action is required for the public safety due to an unsafe or dangerous condition.

(8) *RELOCATION OR DEMOLITION OF AN HISTORIC LANDMARK.*

(A) Review Criteria. In order to approve an application for the relocation or demolition of an historic landmark or district, the Commission must find all of the following:

1. The historic landmark or district cannot be economically rehabilitated; and
2. A program or project does not exist which may reasonably result in preservation of the historic landmark or district; and
3. Delay of the permit would result in unnecessary and substantial hardship to the applicant; and
4. Issuance of the permit will not act to the substantial detriment of the public welfare considering the significance of the historic landmark or district.

(B) Action of Planning Commission. At the hearing of an application to relocate or demolish a historic landmark or district, the Planning Commission may delay issuance of a permit for up to 120 days from the date of the hearing. During this period, the city shall attempt to determine if public or private acquisition and preservation is feasible or if other alternatives are possible which could be carried out to prevent relocation or demolition of the historic landmark or district. The city may request advice from the County Historical Society and the State Historical Preservation Office.

(C) Conditions. In approving an application for removal or demolition of an historic landmark or district, the Planning Commission may impose the following conditions:

1. Photograph, video, or drawn recordation of the property; and/or
2. Salvage and curation of significant elements; and/or
3. Other reasonable mitigation measures.

(9) *REMOVAL OF HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION.*

(A) The Planning Commission shall review all applications for removal of an historic landmark or district designation based upon findings that removal of the historic designation will not adversely

impact properties in the surrounding area or integrity of the historic district or of another historic landmark on the same parcel.

(B) **Review Criteria.** In order to approve an application for removal of an historic landmark or district designation, it must be found that at least one of the following has occurred since the property was listed as an historic landmark or district:

1. The significance of the historic landmark or district has been substantially reduced or diminished according to the review criteria established in ' 152.305(6); or
2. The integrity of the historic landmark or district has been substantially reduced or diminished by inappropriate alterations, additions, or new construction according to the review criteria established in ' 152.305(7)(A); or
3. In case of a state or nationally designated resource, concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office has been sought and the comments considered in the decision to remove the historic designation.

(C) Once a National Register boundary has been set, it can only be changed by action by the keeper of the National Register, on the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation. Such recommendation would come after a public hearing process at state level which formal justification for such a boundary change would have been presented.

(10) **APPEALS.** A person may appeal to the City Council from a decision or requirement made by the Planning Commission or for a decision or requirement made pursuant to this section if the person proceeds under the procedure established under ' 152.807.

(Ord. 01-05, passed 6-6-01; Am. Ord. 02-01, passed 1-2-02; Am. Ord. 2012-01, passed 12-7-11)

' 152.306 FLOOD PLAIN OVERLAY ZONE - FP.

(1) **PURPOSE.** It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:

- (A) To protect human life and health;
- (B) To minimize expenditure of public money and costly flood control projects;
- (C) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;



Condon Community Food Pantry

November 2022

Condon, Oregon

Population
711

Median Age:
64 years young

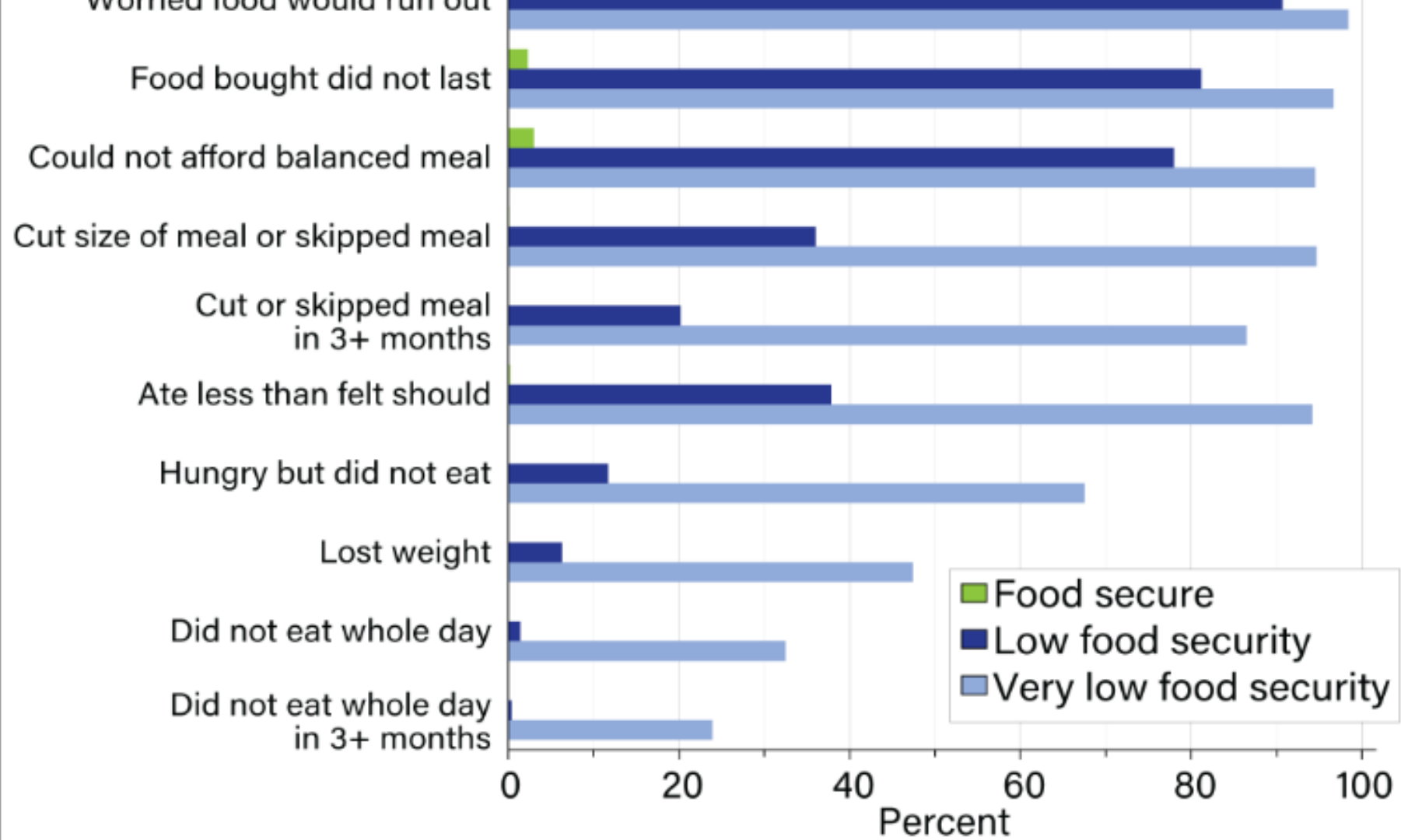
Unemployment Rate
8.2%

Median Home
\$107,800

Median Rental Cost
\$745

Poverty Rate
18.03%

Median income
\$54,538 yr.

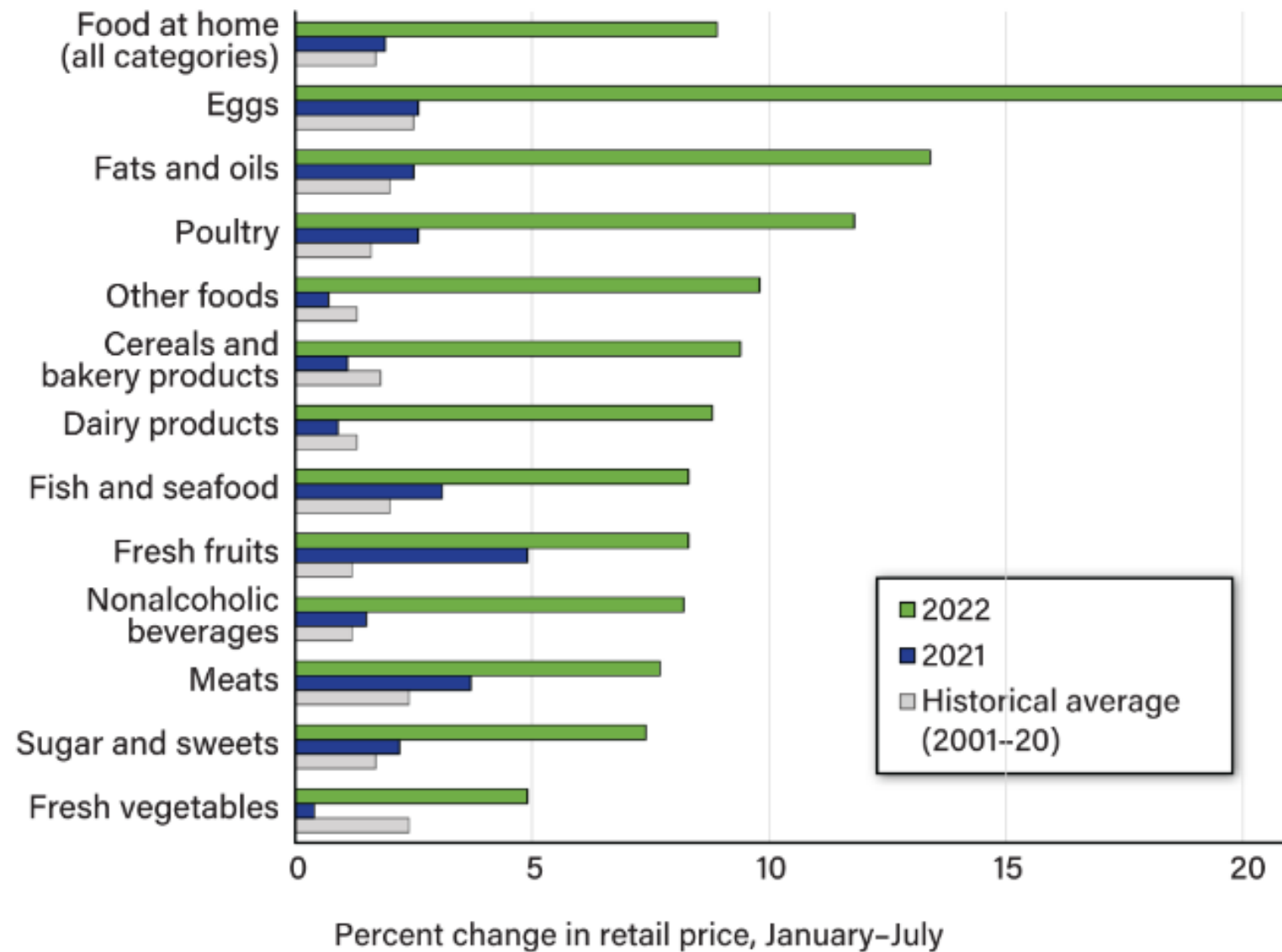


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2021 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI), a measure of economy-wide inflation, did not change from July 2022 to August 2022 and was up 8.3 percent from August 2021. The CPI for all food increased 0.8 percent from July 2022 to August 2022, and **food prices were 11.4 percent higher than in August 2021**.3 days ago

[Summary Findings - USDA ERS](#)

[https://www.ers.usda.gov › food-price-outlook › summar...](https://www.ers.usda.gov/food-price-outlook/summary)



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index data.

Condon Community Food Pantry Distribution 2020

		# of Households served	# of people in those households
January	2022	45	90
	2021	63	140
February	2022	44	93
	2021	53	116
March	2022	56	112
	2021	53	114
April	2022	52	102
	2021	45	82
May	2022	54	82
	2021	53	104
June	2022	62	125
	2021	50	95
July	2022	56	124
	2021	48	94
August	2022	62	118
	2021	48	105
September	2022	60	129
	2021	56	108
October	2021	37	76
	2020	71	160
November	2021	70	135
	2020	64	147
December	2021	52	110
	2020	57	126

HELP
WANTED



WE WANT
TO GROW
OUR
SERVICE



Condon Community Food Pantry
Proposal for moving into a new rented facility

Rent	Unknown at this time
Water 1000 Gallons	\$ 76.30 or \$5.00 per
Power \$29.00 - \$92.00	Basic Charge of
\$.079410 - .088893	kWh cost between
Internet	Unknown at this time





[This Photo by Unknown](#) is licensed under [CC BY](#)



With Financial assistance and grants we can move and become more like this and serve more people. We cannot do it with the finances or location that we have currently.



We need the County and The City to step up and help The Condon Community Food Pantry become what it has the potential to become.



We need help in locating and writing Grants to help with the operation of our growing facility as times grow worse in our Nation and more and more people are dependent upon local food pantries .



Questions ?????



Thank you for your time

Gilliam County Community Wildfire Protection Plan



September 22, 2022

Prepared By
Community Wildfire Protection Plan Steering Group
and Cori H. Mikkalo

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I. Signature Page

The contents of this document have been agreed upon and endorsed by the Gilliam County Court, the City Councils of Arlington and Condon, and the Oregon Department of Forestry Rangeland Fire Protection Specialist, the Fire Defense Board Chief and the Fire Chiefs for Arlington and Condon. This plan is not legally binding as it does not create or place mandates or requirements on individual jurisdictions. It is intended to serve as a planning tool for the fire and land managers of Gilliam County, Oregon and to provide a framework for those local agencies associated with wildfire suppression and protection services to assess the risks and hazards associated with wildland urban interface areas and to identify strategies for reducing those risks. This is a working document to be reviewed by members of the Steering Committee and updated as necessary.

Pat Shannon, Gilliam County Commissioner	Date
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Sherrie Wilkins, Gilliam County Commissioner	Date
--	------

Elizabeth Farrar Campbell, Gilliam County Judge	Date
---	------

Greg Smith, South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District Chief	Date
---	------

Joe Claughton, North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District Chief	Date
--	------

Scott Goff, Fire Defense Board Chief	Date
--------------------------------------	------

Arlington City Council	Date
------------------------	------

Condon City Council	Date
---------------------	------

Richard Fletcher, Oregon Department of Forestry Rangeland Fire Protection Specialist	Date
--	------

II. Executive Summary

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for Gilliam County was initiated by the Gilliam County Court in the spring of 2022 as an update to the original CWPP completed in 2007. Recent fires in Oregon and across the western United States have increased public awareness for the potential losses to life, property, and natural and cultural resources that fire can pose. Gilliam County has major ignition sources as well as wildfire hazards and is considered to be at high risk for the occurrence of large and destructive wildfires. Between 2008 and 2019 there were more than 39 wildfires in Gilliam County burning more than 224,983 total acres, averaging 22,498 acres burned per year (Advanced Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer, 2022).

This plan is a result of a county-wide effort to identify and prioritize wildfire hazards and to develop a strategy to reduce those hazards. Communities with CWPPs are given priority for receiving funding for hazardous fuel reduction from the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), as well as other funding sources according to the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA of 2003). The plan will assist the county, its communities and fire districts in achieving common goals, identifying priorities for reducing its wildfire risk and overall enhance the safety of the county and better prepare residents for wildfires that may occur. It includes a strategy with action projects which, when implemented, will decrease the potential for large wildfires in the county and reduce the potential loss of property values and threat to human life.

The planning process was designed to meet the guidance in the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forest Restoration (HFRA) Act of 2003 (HR-1904). A Steering Committee with representatives from various agencies and local jurisdictions responsible for wildfire suppression and protection worked together to guide the planning process. Meetings were held during the revision of the plan to gain input from representative interest groups.

Goals for the planning process were:

- Involve local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and interested parties in the plan development process.
- Identify and evaluate wildfire hazards and risk factors.
- Improve wildfire response capability of fire districts and better prepare Gilliam County residents to survive and save their property during a wildfire situation.
- Make the county and their respective fire districts and communities eligible for funding assistance to reduce wildfire hazards and to prepare residents for wildfire situations (National Fire Plan, Health Forest Restoration Act, FEMA, and other sources).
- Develop and prioritize recommended strategies for private, state, and federal lands to reduce hazardous fuel situations and reduce the risk for damage to lives and property from wildfires.
- Recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures in the county.

The plan describes the various agencies and local jurisdictions responsible for wildfire protection and explains the pertinent programs and laws associated with wildfire issues in the county.

Section III reviews the planning process, Section IV gives the county profile and Section V reviews the Oregon Wildfire Risk assessment advanced report to review burn probability, fire intensity and overall potential impact of fires. Section VI of the plan addresses emergency management and wildfire protection, including emergency evacuation routes. Section VII covers structural survivability, including vulnerability and ignitability. Section VIII reviews areas that have received a Federal Declaration of Emergency. Section IX reviews non-native grasses and vegetation, and their impact on fire risk throughout the county. Section X addresses climate change and the continuing risk it imposes on Gilliam County. Section XI reviews high risk areas, including communities at risk, underserved communities, unprotected lands, recreation areas and infrastructure. Section XII reviews wildfire mitigation projects to reduce wildfire risk for the county as a whole and for specific zones and communities. Section XIII outlines the CWPP review schedule, and section XIV contains appendices.

The Gilliam County Community Wildfire Protection Plan provides a foundation and resources for understanding wildland fire risk and opportunities to reduce potential losses from wildland fire. In addition, individual communities, fire districts and neighborhoods can take local action by developing community-specific fire plans or by participating in county-wide activities for prevention and protection. This plan allows Gilliam County to prioritize fire hazard reduction projects, as well as highlight the importance of partnerships between fire districts, local government, community-based organizations, and public agencies.

III. Introduction

The primary purpose of the Gilliam County Wildfire Protection Plan is to identify and prioritize areas in the county with high levels of wildfire hazards and to develop a strategy to reduce these hazards. Completion of the plan will make the county and its communities and fire districts eligible for National Fire Plan grants and other funding sources to treat hazard fuel situations and to better prepare residents for wildfires that may occur. The plan describes projects which when implemented will reduce the potential for large wildfires in the country. It offers a strategy and methods designed to reduce the potential loss of property values and threat to human life from wildfires.

The original Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Gilliam Country was prepared with the assistance of a National Fire Plan Grant from the Oregon Department of Forestry. The update to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan was prepared with assistance from the Arizona State University Master of Emergency Management Program. The planning process was designed to meet the guidance in the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 (108th Congress, 2003).

A. Background

Gilliam County contains a diverse set of wildfire hazard and risk situations. Conditions throughout the county are conducive to large and fast-moving wildfires. Several Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas exists with the potential for property and human life loss during a wildfire event. The following are conditions and concerns found in portions of the county which contribute to the wildfire threat and potential for catastrophic losses:

- The John Day River/Canyon with numerous side canyons, all with very steep slopes.
- Large remote areas with no or limited vehicle access.
- Residential development next to areas with heavy fuel loads. Some homes in these areas do not have adequate defensible space around them.
- Climatic and topographic conditions conducive for large wildfires. Hot and dry conditions exist during the fire season throughout the county. Some portions, especially in the Columbia River Gorge area, have frequent high winds which can contribute to fast moving fires that are difficult to control. Much of the county has moderate to steep slopes which add to the rate of wildfire spread and suppression difficulty.
- Large agricultural areas planted to mainly grain plus significant Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) fields. Both agricultural types have the potential for fast moving fires which can destroy valuable crops in short periods of time.
- Risk factors for starting wildfires. A major railroad and Interstate Highway along the Columbia River represents significant ignition sources for wildfires. Lightening has ignited frequent fires in the past. Power lines, debris burning, and equipment use add to the risk. Most wildfires in the county are human caused.
- Gilliam County has been experiencing a moderate drought since 2014, which increased to extreme drought by 2021, and is ongoing as of 2022.

B. History

Gilliam County has experienced serious wildfires in the past and remains at high risk. Since 2000 there have been 39 large fires, with a trend towards increasing frequency, with large fires becoming almost annual occurrences. There have also been several small fires quickly extinguished by local fire departments annually that were not recorded by the state. The current trend in the United States is that the frequency of large fires is increasing and having plans like this in place are essential to reducing the growing threat.

Table 1.1 Historical fires in Gilliam County

Wildfire Name	Year	Acres Burned
Stubblefield 1008 RN	2018	54,210
Seale 1045 RN	2018	23,596
Jack Knife 0440 RN	2018	15,590
Lonerock 1057 RN	2018	5,053
Buckhorn 1018 RN	2018	203
Horn Butte 0594	2017	8,726
0353 RN Scott Canyon	2016	33,587
0561 Rn See Saw	2015	3,006
0139	2015	20
Black Rock Inc 358	2014	35,724
Snption	2014	25,931
Jack Knife	2014	13,260
Horn Butte	2014	5,319

GILLIAM COUNTY CWPP

Spring Hollow	2014	2,993
Inc 0349	2014	257
0501	2012	292
I-0151	2012	16
30 Mile	2011	23,601
Butte	2011	1,949
Misery Flatt	2011	1,388
607	2011	607
0385	2010	4,197
0557 Streese	2010	2,565
0401	2010	391
Green Grass	2009	1,304
Jack Knife	2008	20,114
I 284	2008	9,788
Devils Canyon	2008	403
Incident 621	2007	15,591
North Gilliam	2007	200
Rock Creek	2003	461
Starvation Ridge	2001	6,962
Rock Creek	2001	1,972
Snipton Canyon	2000	6,423
I878	2000	2,845
Harmony	2000	2,340
Rose Briar	2000	2,226

Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

C. Planning area boundaries

The planning area for the purpose of this study includes the entire area within Gilliam County including 1,233 square miles and the towns of Arlington, Condon and Lonerock.

IV. Planning Process

In the spring of 2022, the Gilliam County Court decided to update the Community Wildfire Protection Plan for the county, which was written in 2007. The review process was based on A Framework for Community Fire Plans, A collaborative approach to developing community fire plans by the University of Oregon (University of Oregon, 2004).

A. Partners and Committees

A Core Team designed to act as a steering committee was formed to help develop the plan made up of representatives from local governments, fire authorities and Oregon Department of Forestry. Additionally, Federal Stakeholders were involved through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The team coordinated and met during the planning process to review and critique planning documents. The Core Team consisted of representatives from the following entities:

GILLIAM COUNTY CWPP

- North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District
- South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District
- Gilliam County Emergency Management
- Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Gilliam County Planner
- Oregon Department of Forestry
- Oregon Fire Marshall's Office
- Gilliam County Sheriff's Office
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Farming/Ranching community
- Cities of Condon and Arlington
- Interested Citizens

B. Planning Area Boundary and Planning Goals

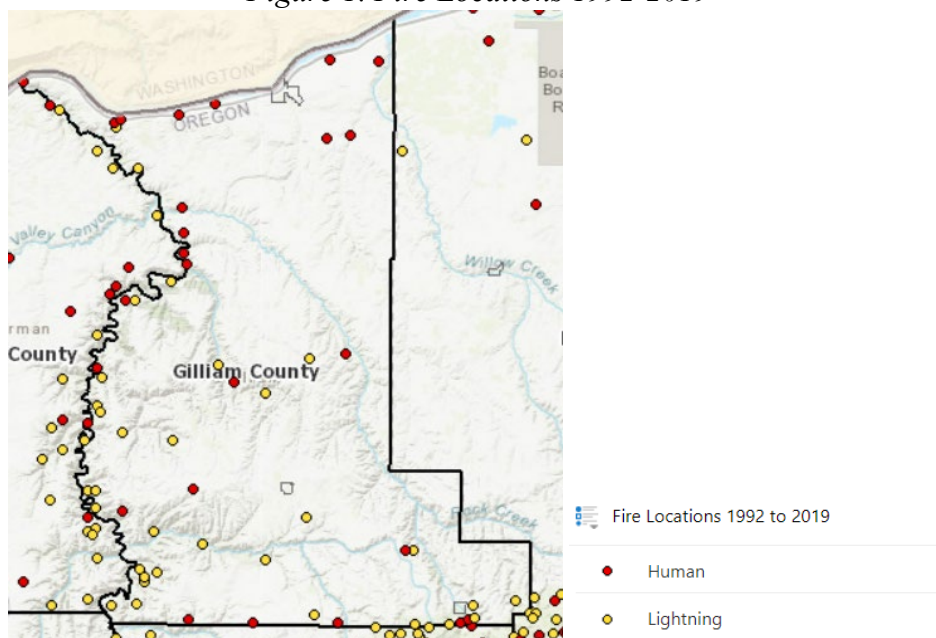
The planning area includes the entire county (1,223 square miles). The following are the goals for the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

- Identify and evaluate wildfire hazards and risk factors.
- Identify specific high wildfire risk areas in Gilliam County
- Identify specific communities at risk in Gilliam County
- Improve wildfire response capability of fire districts and better prepare Gilliam County residents to survive and save their property during a wildfire situation.
- Make the county and their respective fire district and communities eligible for funding assistance to reduce wildfire hazards and to prepare residents for wildfire situations (National Fire Plan, Healthy Forest Restoration Act, FEMA, and other sources).
- Develop recommended strategies for private, state, and federal lands to reduce hazardous fuel situations and reduce the risk for damage to lives and property from wildfires.

C. Community Maps

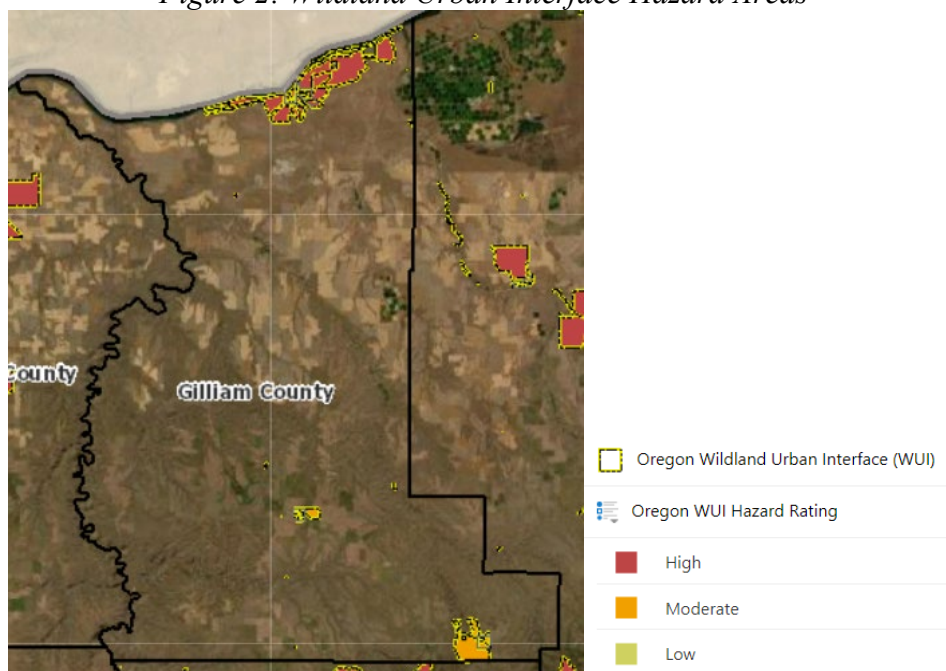
A series of county maps were developed using the Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer developed and maintained by the Oregon Department of Forestry and the US Forest Service. Maps showing historic fires, wildland urban interface, fire risk, vegetation types and other pertinent information were created and used during the plan development. The information used was from the 2018 Qualitative assessment performed by the ODF and USFS (ODF and USFS, 2022).

Figure 1. Fire Locations 1992-2019



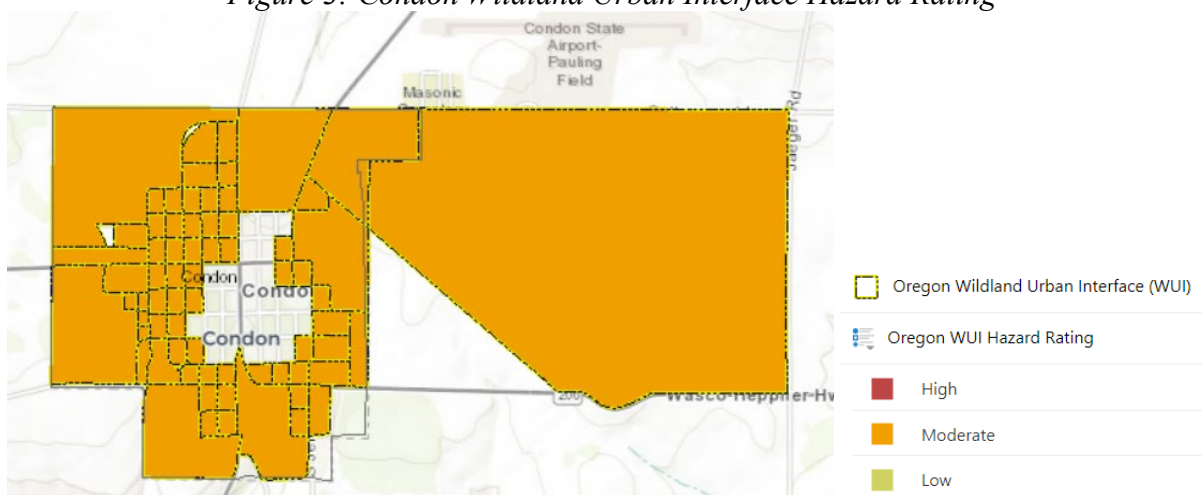
Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer

Figure 2: Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Areas



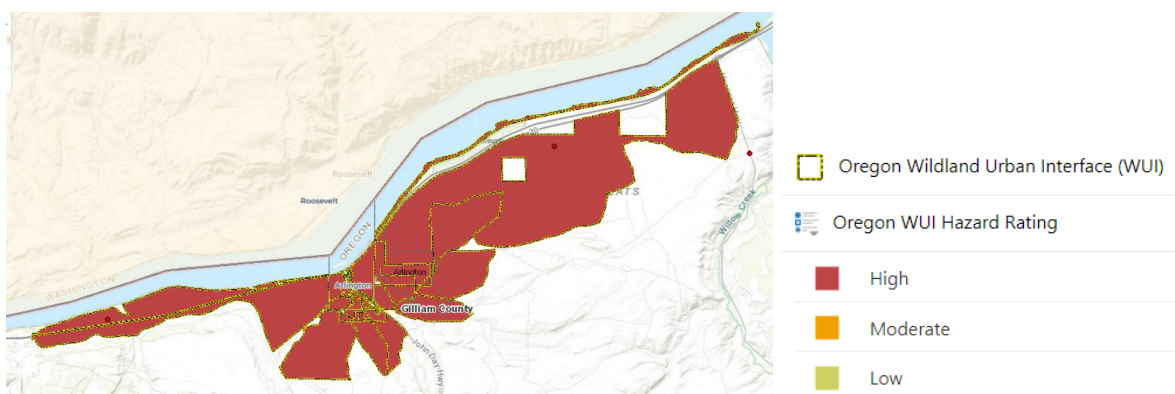
Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

Figure 3: Condon Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Rating



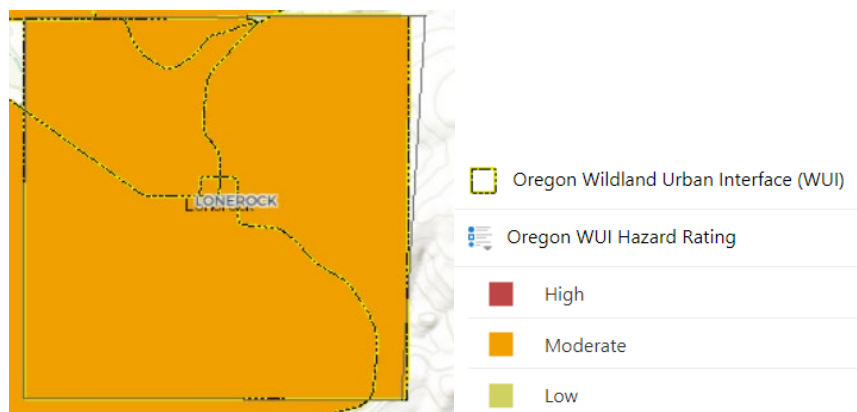
Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

Figure 4: Arlington Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Rating



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

Figure 5: Lonerock Wildland Urban Interface



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

D. Wildfire Risk Data

Maps for planning purposes were generated using the Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer (OWRE), which has replaced the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) Wildfire Risk Assessment. The OWRE advanced report and risk assessment is currently being revised by the State of Oregon in conjunction with local jurisdictions. The information and maps contained in this CWPP were generated using the 2018 Qualitative assessment. Once the maps are updated in 2023 the CWPP will need to be reviewed to determine if any changes need to be made (ODF and USFS, 2022).

E. Establish Community Priorities and Recommendations

Local knowledge, wildfire risk maps and state goals were used to assist with establishing a list of priority projects within the planning area. The types of projects considered include:

- Development of defensible space and fuel reduction around individual homes:
- Hazardous fuel removal along access routes
- Ingress and egress concerns
- Structural material hazards
- Fire district equipment needs
- Methods to distribute wildfire protection information to homeowners.

Criteria used in selecting priority projects include:

- The best chance for successful implementation
- The best cost-benefit ration
- Likelihood of getting funding assistance for implementation

F. Review of applicable community plans and studies

While the CWPP is a stand-alone plan, it is important that it aligns with and draws information from other plans and studies that are relevant to Gilliam County.

a. Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

In 2018 Gilliam County completed a Natural Hazards Management Plan (NHMP) to prepare for the long-term effects resulting from natural hazards. The plan covers drought, earthquake, flood, volcanic events, wildfire, windstorm, and winter storm with the goal of safety of life and preservation of property and industry, increased cooperation and collaboration between groups and agencies, and to motivate the public, private sector, and government agencies to mitigate against the effects of natural hazards through information and education. The CWPP gives a more targeted view of fire protection and aligns with the NHMP (University of Oregon, 2018).

b. Gilliam County Resource Directory

The Gilliam County Resource Directory is a list of all available offices and institutions in Gilliam County. Due to the small size of the community, every municipal service or major location that people gather, either for work, school or social is included, making it an invaluable resource for responding to emergencies (Gilliam County Oregon, 2021).

c. Gilliam County Transportation System Plan

The Gilliam Country Transportation System Plan (TSP) documents the county, Cities and Oregon Department of Transportation's priority projects, policies and programs that are carried forward for funding from state and federal agencies for the next 20 years. The TSP includes strategies to improve accessibility and connectivity. Condon, Arlington and Lonerock are widely dispersed and rely on a large and remote system of roadways for safe and effective travel. The TSP includes recommendations for improving the roads that would address basic transportation needs and bolster the system of emergency routes available during a natural disaster. (Kittelson & Associates, Inc. , 2015)

V. County Profile

A. Environment and Natural Resources

Gilliam County is in the north-central portion of Oregon with the Columbia River comprising its north boundary. Its western boundary is the John Day River which it shares with Sherman County. Morrow County on the east and Wheeler County to the south share the remainder of its borders. There are three incorporated cities, Arlington, Condon and Lonerock. Elevations range from less than 200 feet along the Columbia River to about 4,300 feet in the southeast part of the county, although most of the county is at less than 3,500 feet.

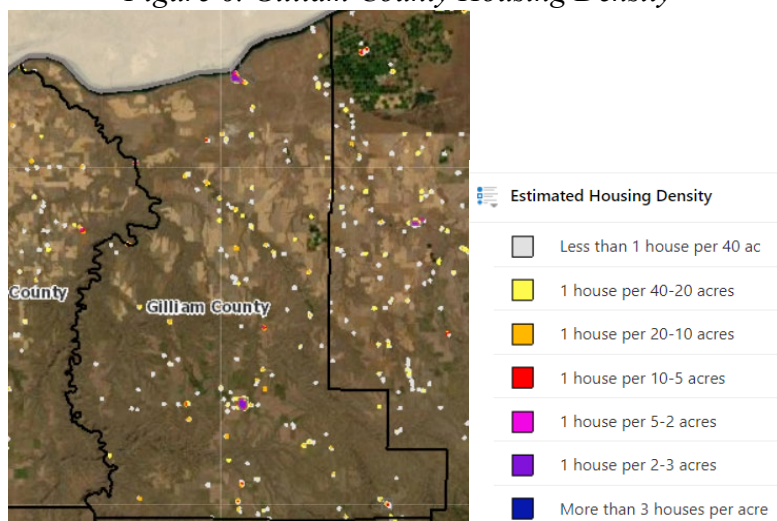
There are 1,223 square miles in the county. Principle industries providing employment in the country are agriculture, two regional waste disposal landfills and transportation. The major source of employment is county government, education and the two landfills. The county also has significant renewable energy infrastructure in the form of windmills.

The climate is generally dry, with the county receiving between 9 and 14 inches of rain annually. (Western Regional Climate Center, 2022). The major natural resources are farmland, wind generation and solar power, as well as the Columbia River on the Northern border of the county. Fuel types are similar throughout the county but there is considerable variation in elevation and percent slope. Most of the county is dominated by grass vegetation with scattered brush.

B. Population and Demographics

The total county population is 1,995, with most of the county's population residing in the cities of Arlington and Condon with a combined population of 1,342. The population is sparse with an overall average of 1.6 persons per square mile. (US Census Bureau, 2020).

Figure 6. Gilliam County Housing Density



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

In the year 2020 there were 1,095 housing units in the county, an increase of 52 units from the year 2000. 905 of those housing units are occupied, an occupation rate of 83%. The median household income was \$41,848 in 2020, approximately 64% of the Oregon median income (US Census Bureau, 2020).

Condon, the County seat, is located about 150 miles east of Portland. Condon's population as of the 2020 census was 711, a decrease of 59 individuals since the 2000 census. The total number of housing units is 406, decreasing from 422 in 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Condon's elevation is about 2,800 feet and it receives about 14 inches of precipitation per year (WorldClimate, 2022).

Arlington has a total population of 628 according to the 2020 census, an increase of 104 individuals from 2000. The total number of housing units is 294 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Arlington's elevation is about 285 feet, and it receives about 9 inches of rain per year (World Climate, 2022).

Lonerock has a total population of 25. The total number of housing units is 27 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Its elevation is 2,800 feet and it receives an average of 14 inches of rain per year. (Weather Atlas, 2022).

C. Transportation, Infrastructure and Land Use

a. Transportation

The major transportation corridors are the I-84 Interstate Highway and the Union Pacific Santa Fe Railroad, both parallel the Columbia River. State Highway 19 is the major north-south route connecting Arlington with Condon, while State Highway 206 connects Condon with

communities to the east and west. There is no public transportation in Gilliam County. There is a bus that is available for senior transit, but it must be booked ahead of time.

b. Infrastructure

The infrastructure in Gilliam County is very small. Condon and Arlington both have a high school and middle school/grade school building, grocery stores, gas stations and general stores. There are several windmills for wind power throughout the county, and Waste Management has a large landfill. Most of the county is sparsely populated and consists of farmland.

c. Land use

About 12 percent of the county in any given year is in dry-land grain production. These fields present a significant wildfire hazard when in a mature stage. Nearly nine percent of county lands are enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). These lands contain perennial grasses which are not cut during the duration of the nine-year program resulting in heavy fuel loads of dense, dry material. Only 1,583 acres in the county (two-tenths of one percent) are classified as timberlands with juniper and ponderosa pine being the principal tree species (NRCS, 2022).

Farm and ranching lands primarily produce grains and forage. The Natural Resources Conservation Service in Oregon reports that the county has 288,002 acres of dry crop land, 6,571 acres of irrigated cropland, and 488,337 acres of rangeland. Of these 68,180 acres are in the CRP program (NRCS, 2022).

Cultivated farmlands generally have gentle slopes. A large portion of the remainder of the county contains moderate to steep slopes and usually has extremely limited access. Slopes more than 40 percent are common along the John Day River, and its side canyons.

The John Day River is a major recreation attraction for boaters, fishermen and hunters. Summertime use is often heavy with users coming from a regional and national base. Both day use and overnight camping occurs. Access along the river route is very restricted. Much of the land within the John Day Canyon is publicly owned and managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Most of the land (92%) in the county is privately owned. A breakdown of land ownership follows:

Table 2: Land Ownership Breakdown of Gilliam County

Landowner	Number of Acres
Private	851,577
Port of Arlington	51
State of Oregon	1,886
Gilliam County	133
Bureau of Land Management	46,672
Bonneville Power Administration	82
Corps of Engineers	11,391
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Res.	4,630

Other	34
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D. ISO Fire Hazard Rating

Most of Gilliam County has an Insurance Service Organization (ISO) rating score of ten (Condon, Arlington and the Air Base have a score of six). The ISO collects information on community fire protection capability and assigns a rating score based on the effectiveness and quality of the protection provided. Rating scores range from one to ten with a score of one indicating exemplary public protection and a 10 signaling the program does not meet minimum standards. A lower rating for community members is important from the standpoint that fire insurance costs would be lower as compared with a community with a higher rating.

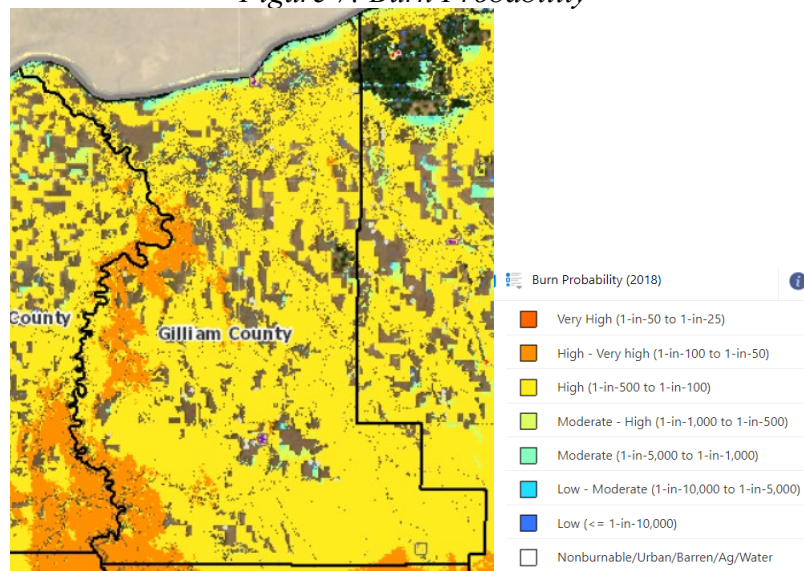
VI. Wildfire Risk Assessment

The Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer (OWRE) was used to generate maps and to determine what observed risk in Gilliam County is at the State and Federal level. This program provides wildfire risk data compiled from the 2018 Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment, the 2013 West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment, Oregon Department of Forestry, US forest Service, local fire managers, planners and natural resource specialists in Oregon and Washington (ODF and USFS, 2022). The OWRE uses state-of-the-art fire modeling techniques to determine fire risk and is improving their coordination with local planners (ODF and USFS, 2022).

A. Burn Probability

Burn probability shows the annual likelihood of a wildfire greater than 250 acres in size occurring, considering the weather, topography, fire history and fuels (vegetation) (ODF and USFS, 2022).

Figure 7: Burn Probability

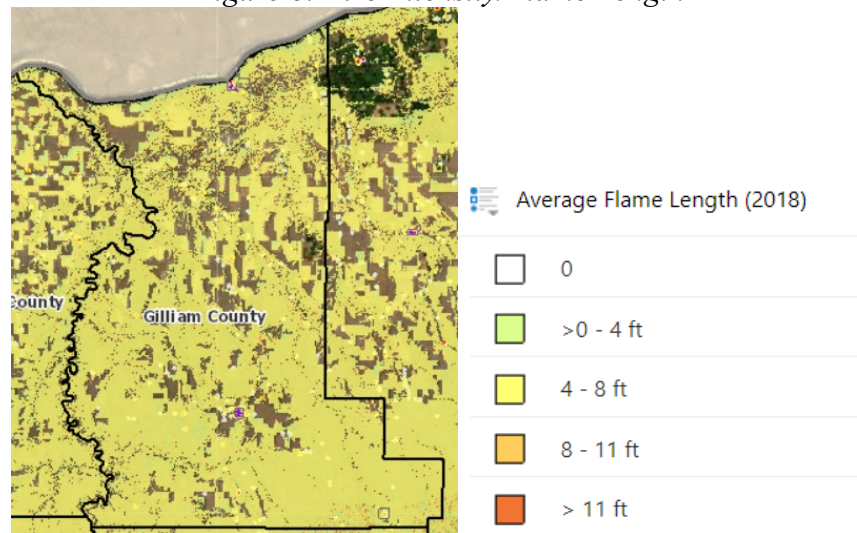


Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

B. Fire Intensity/Flame Length

Flame length indicates fire intensity, which is an important factor when attempting to identify impacts to property, people, and other values, as well as firefighter safety (Advanced Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer, 2022). Predicted fire intensity/flame length can assist with mitigation work by identifying areas that should have their hazardous fuel load reduced to lower fire intensity and flame length (Advanced Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer, 2022).

Figure 8: Fire Intensity/Flame Length



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

VII. Emergency Management and Wildfire Protection

Gilliam County has two Rural Fire Protection Districts. The North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District covers Arlington and Northern Gilliam County, and the South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District covers Condon, Lonerock and Southern Gilliam County.

The North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District contains about 374 square miles (30.4 percent of the county) while the South District has 788 square miles (64.4 percent). Slightly more than one percent, or 14 square miles, is included in an Oregon Department of Forestry Protection District. These lands are in the southeast part of the county and contain the City of Lonerock.

The North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District has 12 volunteers and the following firefighting equipment:

- Four brush vehicles
- One tender
- One structure engine
- One tender rescue engine

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The South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District has 17 volunteers and the following equipment:

- One Structure Engine
- One pumper/tender
- Two water tenders (one 3,000 and one 4,000-gallon capacity)
- Seven wildland apparatus (one used as a rescue rig)
- 10 SCBA's
- One SCBA compressor system
- Extrication tools, generators, scene lights, other miscellaneous tools, hose, and equipment.

A small portion of the county, 13,581 acres, is a part of an Oregon Department of Forestry Protection District. The ODF has seven engines and aerial resources available for this district. South Gilliam County RFPD has a mutual aid agreement with the ODF Central Oregon District for their respective jurisdictional areas.

Gilliam, Umatilla, and Morrow Counties are under one fire defense board. Umatilla National Forest is a part to this Fire Defense Board. This gives Gilliam County agencies access to firefighters and equipment from all the agencies in both Umatilla and Morrow Counties and the Umatilla National Forest. Gilliam County also maintains a mutual aid agreement with Sherman County.

Gilliam County has a mutual aid agreement with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It is a Mutual Aid Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between Rivers Division, Oregon Fire Management Service (Prineville District-BLM) and Sherman, Wasco, Gilliam, and Wheeler County Fire Protection Districts. The agreement was established in 2006 and is still valid as of 2022.

There are also verbal cooperative agreements with the County Road Department to supply road graders and cats for fire suppression activities.

A. Emergency Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes during a wildfire emergency depend on the specific situation and would be determined by the State Police and County Sheriff personnel on the time of the emergency. For the City of Condon, State Highway 19 provides escape routes to the north and south while State Highway 206 offers escape to the east and west. The City of Arlington relies on State Highway 19 for escape routes to the North and I-84 and the south towards Condon while Rhea Road and Cedar Springs provide east/west escape routes. The City of Lonerock would rely on Lonerock Road, Buckhorn and Buttermilk Roads.

VIII. Structure Survivability

This section describes the factors which affect the survivability of a structure during a wildfire event. It addresses factors surrounding the structure and the building material used in the construction of it. Recommendations are given to make a structure more survivable during a wildfire.

A. Structural Vulnerability

Structural Vulnerability is the likelihood that a structure will be destroyed during a wildfire event. The decisions and practices by the landowner within the home ignition zone account for 90 percent of the likelihood of a wildfire threatening a structure. The three primary criteria involved are construction material, defensible space, and presence of suppression action (access). Steps to reduce structural vulnerability are taken from *Living with Fire, A guide for Homeowners* developed by the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating group and are listed below (2001):

- Create a defensible space around the house. Defensible space is the area between a house and an oncoming wildfire where vegetation has been modified to reduce the amount of burnable material and to provide an opportunity for firefighters to effectively defend the structure. Methods for creating defensible space include the removal of some live trees or brush, removal of all dead material in the zone, pruning lower tree branches and mowing grass. The amount of defensible space around a structure can vary from as little as 30 feet to more than 200 feet, depending on the type of vegetation involved and the slope of the land. Homeowners should seek advice from their local fire department members, or the Oregon Department of Forestry when deciding on how to create a defensible space.
- Once a defensible space has been created, it must be maintained annually to be effective.
- Replace more flammable plants with more fire-resistant ones. A list of fire-resistant plants is in Appendix B.
- Maintain an emergency water supply when living in areas not served by municipal water source with hydrants nearby. A minimum supply of 2,500 gallons is recommended. Notify the local fire department as to the existence of the water source, clearly mark it, and provide easy access to it.
- Provide at least two exit opportunities by vehicle from your property.
- Design access routes to allow emergency equipment to reach the house. Consider road width, grade, and curves. Provide adequate turnaround areas for large vehicles. Clear flammable material at least 10 feet from roads and driveways.
- Post home identification numbers which can be easily identified by emergency personnel.

B. Structural Ignitability

Structural Ignitability relates to the cause of a structure igniting during a wildfire event. The cause of a structure igniting is usually related to building material used during construction. The roof of a structure is often the most vulnerable part of a building during a wildfire. Wood shake

roofs offer some of the best potential for a fire start, usually from flying embers. Following are some recommendations to help make a structure more resistive to ignition during a wildfire event from the National Fire Protection Association and US Forest Service:

- Replace wood shake roofs with a class C or better fire-resistant material
- Clean roofs and gutters of dead leaves, debris and pine needles that could catch embers.
- Replace or repair any loose or missing shingles or roof tiles to prevent ember penetration.
- Cover chimney outlets and stovepipes with a non-flammable screen of one-half inch or smaller mesh. Check screens for creosote buildup.
- Clean debris from exterior attic vents and install 1/8 inch metal mesh screening to reduce embers.
- Repair or replace damaged or loose window screens and any broken windows. Screen or box-in areas below patios and decks with wire mesh to prevent debris and combustible materials from accumulating.
- Use fire resistant siding material.
- Limit the size and number of windows that face areas of dense vegetation. Use double or triple paned windows
- Consider sprinkler systems inside and outside the structure.
- Move any flammable material away from wall exteriors-mulch, flammable plants, leaves and needles, firewood piles-anything that can burn. Remove anything stored underneath decks or porches.
- Create fuel breaks with driveways, walkways/paths, patios and decks.
- Dispose of heavy accumulations of ground litter/debris.

An excellent pamphlet dealing with structural vulnerability and ignitability is the Living with Fire, A guide for Homeowners. Copies of this can be obtained from the US Forest Service Website, https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsbdev3_020876.pdf. Another useful guide is How to Prepare Your Home for Wildfires from the NFPA, available at <https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Firewise/Fact-sheets/FirewiseHowToPrepareYourHomeForWildfires.pdf>. A more complete list of projects for reducing wildfire vulnerability and ignitability is in Appendix C.

IX. Areas that have received a Federal Declaration of Emergency

While Gilliam County has suffered from several fires, they have never had an emergency that has reached the level of Federal Declaration. In Oregon, six disasters over the past 7 years have not reached Federal Declaration but have generated after action reports, and none were fires.

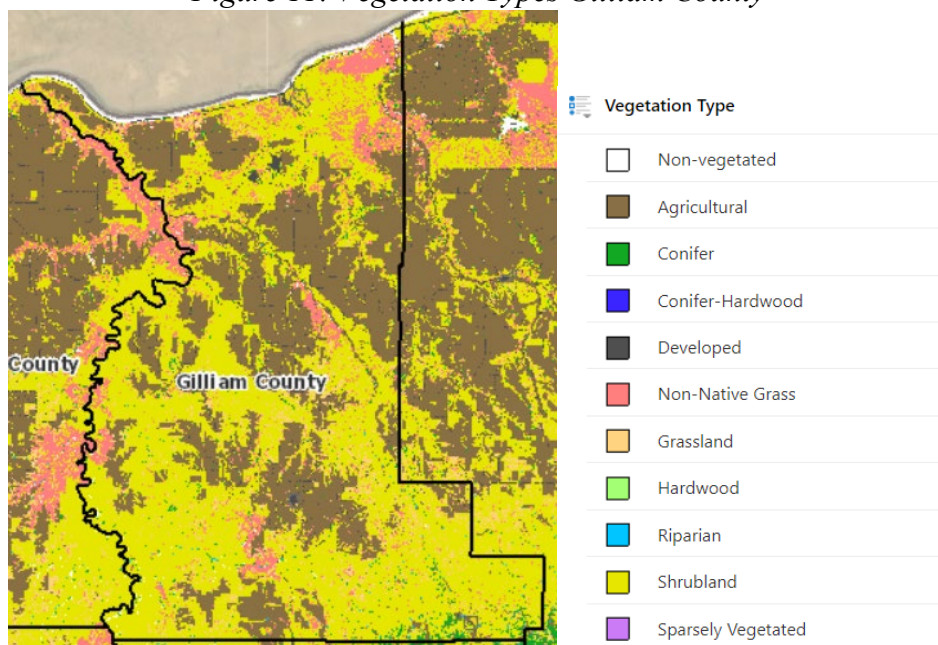
There were several Federally Declared disasters in Oregon over the past 7 years, with most of them being fires. Overall, in Oregon there were three fires declared Federal Disasters in 2021, 18 fires in 2020, one in 2019, six in 2018, four in 2017, two in 2016 and six in 2015.

X. Non-Native Grasses/Vegetation

The introduction of invasive annual grasses, such as cheatgrass, medusa head rye and/or ventenata have changed fire behavior in rural Oregon and throughout the United States (Canham, 2022). These annual grasses can build up over time and cause more extreme and more frequent fires (Canham, 2022). While there are several species of invasive grasses, the one that seems to alter fire behavior the most is cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and it is prevalent in Gilliam County (Fusco, Finn, Balch, Nagy, & Bradley, 2019). Cheatgrass can reach a height of .1-0.8 meters annually and is known to increase fire frequency, horizontal continuity, spread; it was a large contributor to the fires in the Great Basin (Fusco, Finn, Balch, Nagy, & Bradley, 2019). Cheatgrass does this by adding abundant fuels to an ecosystem, it grows quickly and recovers quickly from fires, providing hazardous fuel materials more quickly than native bunch grasses, potentially shortening fire return intervals (Fusco, Finn, Balch, Nagy, & Bradley, 2019). 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 (Ypsilantis, 2003). This issue is so important that the 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 (Canham, 2022).

According to the OWRE Map, several areas in Gilliam County are densely populated by non-native grasses, greatly increasing the wildfire risk in those areas.

Figure 11: Vegetation Types Gilliam County



Source: Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer Map Viewer

XI. Climate Change

Climate change affects a wide variety of natural hazard events, especially wildfires (State of Oregon, 2020). Currently scientists are predicting that climate change will result in a longer

growing season for Oregon crops, but it will also increase the growing season for weeds and pests (Department of Land Conservation and Development, 2021). Gilliam County is currently predicted to have the number of days per year over 86 degrees Fahrenheit increase, and that precipitation that used to arrive as snow will now be falling as rain (Department of Land Conservation and Development, 2021). This change will result in earlier runoff, rivers becoming more unpredictable, increasing floods, less groundwater recharge, and less snowpack, translating to summer water shortages and increased stream and river temperatures, in addition to Gilliam County already being in an eight-year drought as of 2022 (Department of Land Conservation and Development, 2021). All these factors will increase wildfire risk.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that “many adaptation and mitigation options can help address climate change, but no single option is sufficient by itself. Effective implementation depends on policies and cooperation at all scales and can be enhanced through integrated responses that link mitigation and adaptation” (Department of Land Conservation and Development, 2021).

XII. High Risk Areas

A. Communities at Risk

a. Oregon Department of Forestry Communities at Risk Report

The Oregon Department of Forestry released a Communities at Risk Report January 2020. It provided a snapshot of wildland fire risks to Oregon communities using current data from the Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment, Oregon Department of Forestry Fires Statistics, and Silvis Data. A Community at Risk is defined as “a geographic area within and surrounding permanent dwellings with basic infrastructure and services, under a common fire protection jurisdiction, government or tribal trust or allotment, for which there is a significant threat due to wildfire” (State of Oregon, 2020).

Under this Report, Gilliam County has three communities at risk, one at low risk and two at medium risk. Condon and Lonerock are at High risk, and Arlington is at low risk (Trentadue & Alcock, 2020).

b. Gilliam County Steering Committee Local Risk Assessment

The Gilliam County Steering Committee performed an internal review of communities at risk in Gilliam County, and rated Arlington as a high risk, Lonerock as medium risk, and Condon as low risk. Arlington is high risk due to poor defensible space around the city, which has resulted in high annual grasses which contribute to fast moving and intense fires. It is also high risk due to the large amount of infrastructure, including wind turbines in the county. Lonerock is isolated and surrounded by juniper and sagebrush, contributing to its medium risk. Condon is isolated, but due to the large amount of cultivated land around the city has a particularly good defensible space, making it low risk for the County in comparison to the other cities.

B. Underserved Communities

According to the State of Oregon, the definition of historically and currently underserved communities includes Oregonians who are:

Native Americans, members of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes, Indigenous people, Alaska Natives.
Black, Africans, African Americans.
Latinx, Hispanic;
Asian, Pacific Islanders;
Immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers;
Undocumented, DREAMers;
Linguistically diverse;
People with Disabilities;
LGBTQ+;
Aging/older adults;
Economically disadvantaged;
Farmworkers, migrants workers and
Living in rural parts of the state.

Frequently individuals will identify with multiple different underserved communities, and this should be taken into consideration when planning and responding to disasters, including wildfires (Office of Governor Kate Brown, 2021).

While Gilliam County has a wide variety of underserved communities, the entire county is rural, and therefore an underserved community overall. Gilliam County also has a significant number of aging/older adult which represent another underserved community.

C. Unprotected Lands

All of Gilliam County falls under the protection of a Fire District.

D. Recreation Areas

There are several recreational areas along the John Day River. These areas are frequented year-round by people from all over the state coming to enjoy outdoor activities. The large number of hikers, hunters and river-users make these areas very high risk.

- c. Cottonwood Canyon State Park
- d. 30 Mile Boat Launch on the John Day River at the Armstrong Access area
- e. McDonald's Ferry at the mouth of Rock Creek
- f. The entire John Day River area

E. Infrastructure

- a. Powerlines
- b. Gas lines
- c. Communications lines/towers
- d. Wind Turbines

XIII. Wildfire Mitigation Projects

This section establishes a strategy designed to mitigate the wildfire risk concerns in Gilliam County. Priority levels of High, Moderate or Low are assigned to mitigation projects along with a time frame in which they should be implemented (short-term, mid-term, long-term and ongoing) and the agency responsible for doing so. Some of the projects may require grant funding to be successfully implemented.

Project #1

Establish a fuel mitigation plan for maintaining fuel breaks around high-risk areas, including access roads, water sources and access to water sources. In this mitigation plan list out critical infrastructure for the Cities of Arlington, Condon, Lonerock and the County as a whole. The critical infrastructure in the County includes but is not limited to; Gilliam County Fair Grounds, South Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District Fire Hall, North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District Fire Hall, 911 dispatch center in Condon, Highway 19, Highway 206, I-84 Access ramps, local water pumping stations and distribution centers, power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure and sewage pumping stations. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to assist with management of the project and identifying additional critical infrastructure.

Priority – High

Timeframe – Mid-term

Responsibility- Fire Districts, City of Arlington, City of Condon, GCFSC (Gilliam County Fire Services Coordinator), and Gilliam County Emergency Manager (GCEM)

Project #2

Purchase equipment and supplies for establishing fuel breaks. This includes fire resistant plants for landscaping, irrigation type water line, vegetation control devices (mowers, weed eaters, etc.) and other equipment. Consider alternate methods of fuel control, including prescribed animal grazing such as goats or cattle. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to manage the project.

Priority – Medium

Timeframe – Long-term

Responsibility- Fire Districts, City of Arlington, City of Condon, GCFSC and GCEM

Project #3

Create and maintain fuel breaks around high risk areas in Arlington, Condon and Lonerock. These areas include critical infrastructure, the municipal buildings, the Western boundary of

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Arlington and areas with low income or elderly residents unable to physically or financially maintain minimum defensible spaces.

Priority – High

Timeframe – Mid-term

Responsibility-Land owners, Fire Districts, City of Arlington, City of Condon

Project #4

Establish the Gilliam County Fair Grounds in Condon as a multi-purpose Community Resilience Center to provide shelter and resources during fire, climate, and other emergencies. Install back-up generators to power buildings with emergency shelter capabilities, air filtration systems, and air conditioning systems. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to assist with management of the project.

Priority – High

Timeframe – Mid-term

Responsibility- Fire Districts, City of Condon, GCFSC, and GCEM

Project #5

Establish a multi-purpose Community Resilience Center in Arlington to provide shelter and resources during fire, climate, and other emergencies. Install back-up generators to power buildings with emergency shelter capabilities, air filtration systems, and air conditioning systems. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to assist with management of the project

Priority – Medium

Timeframe – Long-term

Responsibility- Fire Districts, City of Arlington, GCFSC and GCEM

Project #6

Complete a road, culvert, stream crossing and railroad crossing assessment to address existing situations which could result in problems for evacuation of residents and limit fire apparatus response during a wildfire situation. Develop alternative routes for when roads and railroads are blocked for emergency evacuation or firefighting access. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to complete the assessment.

Priority – High

Time Frame – Short to mid-term

Responsibility – Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Fire Districts, Oregon State Fire Marshall (OSFM)

Project #7

Complete a county-wide inventory of water sources and heavy equipment available for firefighting within individual watershed districts. Inventory shall include earth moving equipment, such as front-end loaders and graders, as well as fire break equipment, including tractors and disc plows and any additional equipment that could be useful in a firefighting situation. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to complete the inventory.

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Priority – Moderate

Time Frame – Short to mid-term

Responsibility – Gilliam County SWCD, GCFSC

Project #8

Assist Rural Fire Protection Districts in upgrading their firefighting equipment to increase wildland firefighting capabilities and capacity for local structural fire districts. Purchase additional apparatus for pre-positioning during red flag conditions and additional wildland firefighting equipment to increase available initial attack resources.

Priority – High

Time Frame – Short-term and ongoing

Responsibility – Fire Districts, GCFSC

Project #9

Provide additional professional trainings for Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District Volunteer Firefighters and City employees in firefighting methods and strategies. Including sending firefighters to local schools for firefighting and fire management courses offered by state, federal and private agencies. Pursue opportunities for bringing in outside trainers to conduct training for volunteers.

Priority – Medium

Timeframe – Ongoing

Responsibility- Fire Districts, GCFSC

Project #10

Create a County-wide landowner outreach program to educate and incentivize defensible space best practices, including developing defensible spaces around homes, using fire resistant plants in landscaping and other established methods. Vulnerable areas include the west boundary of the City of Arlington, but this also applies to areas in Condon and Lonerock. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to develop and initially run the program.

Priority - High

Timeframe – Long-term and ongoing

Responsibility- Fire Districts, City Arlington, City of Condon, GCFSC and GCEM

Project #11

Conduct county-wide wildfire prevention efforts including:

- Distribution of fire prevention literature and material to homeowners
- Placement of fire prevention signs at strategic locations. Develop a county-wide fire prevention sign plan in cooperation with ODF and the BLM to identify type of signs, locations, maintenance schedule, etc.
- Place public service announcements about fire prevention on Fire Department social media and other channels.
- Conduct fire prevention programs in schools.

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- Do one-on-one landowner contacts to discuss wildfire prevention, provide onsite assessments, suggestions, and assistance.
- Assist Arlington, Condon and Lonerock to become “Firewise Communities”
- Help communities to get organized and form neighborhood-type associations. Work with them to help identify fire prevention programs for their areas of concern.
- Provide information about what type of fire-resistant plants to use for landscaping.
- Establish a fire-resistant plant program for the County, including discounts on plants, advice on what to plant.
- Hire an additional staff member or contractor to assist with running fire prevention programs and establishing Firewise Communities.

Priority – High

Time Frame – Short-term and ongoing

Responsibility – ODF, OSFM, Fire Chiefs, BLM, GCFSC and GCEM

Project # 12

Explore the feasibility and budget options for hiring contractors for applying prescribed burns in high priority areas.

Priority – Moderate

Time Frame – Long-term

Responsibility – SWCD, Landowners

Project #13

Partner with the Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation District and Bureau of Reclamation to install a minimum of 3 AgriMet weather stations for fire weather predictions along the John Day Basin. Install communications relay stations to augment areas with poor cell service and poor radio connectivity in high-risk areas throughout the county, especially on major roads without service (HWY 19, HWY 206, and Cedar Springs Lane). Install smoke detection cameras in high-risk areas with little traffic and poor connectivity to inform of smoke early. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to develop and initially run the project.

Priority – High

Time Frame – Short to mid-term

Responsibility – SWCD, GCFSC, ODF

Project #14

Seek funding options and explore feasibility of implementing a fuel reimbursement program for landowners utilizing their own equipment for firefighting activities conducted on behalf of fire districts, state partners, and wildland firefighting partners such as USFS and BLM. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to assist with conducting and managing the program.

Priority – High

Time Frame – Short to mid-term

Responsibility – Fire Districts, GCFSC

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Project #15

Establish community clean-up days in Arlington and provide green waste dumpsters and additional equipment to manage and dispose of debris for citizens who do not have easy access to garbage/flammable debris removal services. Provide assistance with personnel on a few of the days to ensure elderly, disabled and/or single-adult households are able to dispose of large debris that could be a fire hazard if maintained in or around the home. Acquire necessary equipment to move debris. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to assist with conducting and managing the program.

Priority – Medium

Time Frame – Short to mid-term

Responsibility – City of Arlington

Project #16

Conduct an NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) Community Risk Assessment for Gilliam County, addressing each community in the County. When conducting this risk assessment, liaise with Oregon State University and Oregon Department of Forestry to ensure that local risk assessments are considered when creating the statewide standard. Hire an additional staff member or contractor to develop and initially run the project.

Priority-High

Time Frame-Short-term

Responsibility – Fire Districts, GCFSC, GCEM

Project #17

Develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Arlington to enable the Fire District to request equipment from the city for fire suppression/contingency lines during a WUI fire event.

Priority – High

Time Frame – Long-term

Responsibility – City of Arlington and the Fire Districts

XIV. CWPP Review Schedule

A. Annual project review

The CWPP projects shall be reviewed annually to check on progress. Guidance for reviewing the CWPP has been written by the University of Oregon and is titled Community Wildfire Protection Plan Evaluation Guide. It is available on the ODF website, at <https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/Pages/CWPP.aspx>. This guidance may be used for evaluating the CWPP. Appendix D, important committee members and contacts will be checked for accuracy and updated without needing to update the entire plan annually as well.

B. CWPP Update

There is no set schedule for revising and updating CWPPs. However, it is recommended by FEMA and other agencies to update the CWPP at same time as the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) which is required to be updated every 5 years (University of Oregon, 2004). Gilliam County will follow this recommendation and update the CWPP every 5 years. The next update is due in 2027.

XV. Appendices

Appendix A. Special Considerations

Senate Bill – 360

The Oregon Forestland Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997 (SB-360) is the State of Oregon's response to several escalating wildland fire problems. Wildfires are burning homes in the interface and firefighters are working in increasingly hazardous situations. Fire suppression costs are increasing significantly in Oregon. Fire Fighting resources are limited and in some cases emergency service agencies cannot provide equipment and personnel to all structures threatened by a wildfire. SB-360 addresses these concerns and enlists the aid of the only people who can make fuel reduction changes to residential property: the landowners themselves. It includes vegetation treatments such as:

- Removing pine needles and leaves from the roof.
- Pruning limbs from trees, keeping trees healthy.
- Removing shrubs near the home and close to trees.
- Mowing dead grass near the home.
- Storing firewood and other flammable material at least 20 feet from the home (during fire season).
- Removing tree limbs within 10 feet of a chimney opening.
- Maintaining a shaded fuel break near the house and in some cases around the property line.
- Maintaining driveways that are over 150 feet long, clear of branches and trees that could prevent emergency vehicles from gaining access to the structure.

The act applies to lands protected by the Oregon Department of Forestry and does not apply to other properties outside of ODF protection. Each county will establish a classification committee that will identify the hazard class of each area affected by the act. Once classified, landowners are provided a certification package and given two years to certify that their lands meet the standards. The Central Oregon District of the Oregon Department of Forestry will work closely with local emergency management personnel, conduct public meetings, hearings, and community workshops along with providing onsite consultation for landowners affected by the act. (Oregon Department of Forestry, 2022)

The Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997 is intended to be both voluntary and self-certifying by the homeowner. By design, the Oregon Department of Forestry developed a program that recruits the assistance of each homeowner, offers defensible space prescriptions, and allows affected homeowners the option of certifying their property or not. The act contains no statutory provisions, homeowners will not be cited or required to appear in court if they choose not to participate. The act does contain a potential civil liability if the homeowner does not certify their property in two years after notification. If a fire originates on that property and spreads through the area that should be treated and the Oregon Department of Forestry must utilize extraordinary suppression efforts to contain that fire, a homeowner could be liable for up to one hundred thousand dollars of suppression costs. (Oregon Department of Forestry, 2022)

Senate Bill- 762

In 2021 Senate Bill 762 was signed to create a statewide approach to a wide range of wildfire mitigation measures. The legislature directed the Building Codes Division to adopt fire hardening building code standards, which could be applied to areas of the state mapped as extreme or high risk and that are in wildland urban interface. Fire hardening refers to using building materials and practices that can reduce the risk of ignition of a home by embers from wildfires. The fire hazard mitigation (fire hardening) standards that the division is in the process of adopting will be based on the existing wildfire mitigation provisions in Section R327 of the Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC). The extreme and high-risk areas of the state and the wildland urban interface will be mapped out on the Oregon Wildfire Risk Map. Building code standards will apply to new construction or replacements of covered items and will not apply to buildings retroactively (Oregon.Gov, 2022).

Senate Bill 762 will provide more than \$220 million to help Oregon Modernize and improve wildfire preparedness through three key strategies: creating fire-adapted communities, developing safe and effective response, and increasing the resiliency of Oregon's landscapes. The legislation provides direction and investment to many state agencies, including direction regarding the wildland-urban interface; statewide fire risk mapping; prescribed fire; baseline standards for unprotected and under-protected lands in Oregon and establishes grant programs to improve forest restoration and resiliency (Oregon Department of Forestry, 2022).

Emergency Conflagration Act

Under circumstances when wildfires create a serious threat to life and property, the Governor may invoke the Emergency Conflagration Act. Once invoked, the Act authorizes the Governor to use the resources of any county, city, or district fire suppression organization to assist firefighting efforts anywhere in the state. The Act requires the state to reimburse the political subdivision for costs in providing such fire suppression assistance. The Governor can also declare a "state of emergency" authorizing the participation of all public agency personnel and equipment, including the Oregon National Guard to assist in the battle against wildfires. During a Governor-declared "state of emergency," the Oregon State Police Coordinates National Guard resources through the Office of Emergency Management and structural firefighting resources through the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The Oregon Military Department also provides both staff and equipment for emergency firefighting needs (State Fire Marshall, 2021).

Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) Eligibility

Federal fire management financial assistance is provided through the President's Disaster Relief Fund and made available by FEMA. Only fires involving structures or homes can be declared eligible for FEMA reimbursement. Cost reimbursement can only occur if the Governor invokes the Emergency Conflagration Act and the Office of Emergency Management requests assistance and provides information on the estimated amount and severity of the threat to structures or homes through the FEMA Region 10 office. Each incident requires separate approval. After validating the nature and extent of the threat, the FEMA regional office requests approval by the FEMA director in Washington, D.C. Once approved, subsequent firefighting costs on all FEMA

approved fires are eligible for approximately 70% cost reimbursement under an approved grant for managing, mitigating, and controlling designated fires during the incident period as established by FEMA. (FEMA, 2022)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) additionally has established grant programs for addressing hazards before they happen. The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program was created to replace the pre-disaster mitigation grant program, and is designed to “support states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards,” (FEMA, 2022). The goal of BRIC is to shift more funding to prevent disasters based on research-supported proactive investments, instead of spending money solely on responding to disasters (FEMA, 2022). Established CWPP plans help outline what a community could apply for BRIC funds for.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA)

The November 2003, Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) offers new tools and additional authorities for treating more acres in a timely fashion to meet forest restoration goals. It provides new authorities for treating fuels on federal land that require NEPA at the EA or EIS level. HFRA strengthens public participation by providing incentives for the local communities to develop their own community wildfire protection plans. It limits the complexities of Environmental Analysis for hazard reduction projects. It provides a more effective appeal process and instructs the Courts to balance short-term effects of implementing projects against the harm caused by delay and long-term benefits of a restored forest (108th Congress, 2003).

HFRA Title, I addresses vegetation treatments on National Forest System and Bureau of Land Management lands that are at risk of wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics (emphasis is on Fire Regime I, II and III in Condition Class 2 & 3). Title II encourages each community to develop their own CWPP and to designate their own specific WUIs where restoration projects might occur. Half of all fuel reduction projects under the HFRA must occur in the community protection zone as defined by HFRA. It also encourages biomass energy production through grants and assistance to local communities to help create market incentives for the removal of otherwise valueless forest material (108th Congress, 2003).

National Fire Plan (NFP)

Following the explosive fire season of 2000, the National Fire Plan was established to respond to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities. It is an umbrella term that covers a variety of government programs and ideas addressing wildland fire issues. The NFP is a long-term investment that will help protect human lives, communities, and natural resources, while fostering cooperation and communication among federal, state, and local governments, tribes and interested publics. Federal fire agencies worked closely with these partners and the Western Governors Association to complete a 10-year comprehensive strategy in August 2001 (Department of Interior, 2006).

The authors of the 10-year strategy established a Collaborative Framework through which the strategy is to be implemented. This framework reflects their understanding that, to be successful, implementation must involve communication and collaboration across ownership boundaries, administrative jurisdictions, and areas of interest. Further the strategies should enhance collaboration among all levels and all parties for planning, decision making, implementation, monitoring, and learning, without altering the responsibilities or statutory authorities of participating federal and state agencies (Department of Interior, 2006).

In 2002, the Implementation Plan for the 10-year strategy reiterated the importance of this framework for achieving the desired principles, goals, and objectives. The implementation Plan identified the three levels of accountability on which the framework is built. A 2006 update of the implementation plan provides characteristics of successful collaboration and identifies three Implementation Tasks. These additions are intended to promote more effective implementation of the plan by participants at all levels (Department of Interior, 2006).

The NFP is focused on firefighting, rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, community assistance, and accountability. The guiding principle for dealing with fire risk is the reduction of hazardous fuel loads threatening communities and wildland ecosystems. The NFP offers grant opportunities for hazard fuel reduction, wildfire planning, wildfire prevention and fuel utilization. Most NFP funding in Oregon goes to wildfire preparedness and hazardous fuel treatment projects (Department of Interior, 2006).

Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals

Since 1973, Oregon has maintained a strong statewide program for land use planning. The foundation of that program is a set of nineteen statewide planning goals. The goals express the state's policies on land use and related topics. The program is administered through the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), and Oregon's cities and counties. Cities and counties implement the requirements of the statewide planning goals through state approved local comprehensive land use programs (State of Oregon, 2022).

Planning goals related to WUI fire hazards are Goal 4 – Forest Lands, Goal 7 – Natural Hazards, and Goal 14 – Urbanization. Goal 4 requires local governments to minimize risks associated with wildfire when new dwellings or other structures are allowed in forestlands. Goal 7 requires local governments to develop programs to reduce risks to people and property from a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. Goal 14 mandates that cities have urban growth boundaries (UGBs) to provide for urban uses and limit urban-type development on rural resource lands outside of UGBs (State of Oregon, 2020).

County Emergency Management

Gilliam County has recently reviewed their completed Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (University of Oregon, 2018). This plan addresses wildfire in its Risk Assessment section which has the following to say about the subject:

- Wildfire hazards exist throughout the county but are particularly notable in areas where wheat, other crops, and natural vegetation exist, which includes most of the county.

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- Gilliam County overall has a high probability of wildfire, with Arlington and Lonerock having a high probability and Condon having a low probability.
- There have been 39 notable wildfires in Gilliam County since 2000.
- In July 2011, a lightening caused fire at Buckhorn resulted in 27,000 acres burning in one week.
- The Scott Canyon Fire in July 2016 burned 23,000 acres and was human caused.
- In October 2017, 9,000 Acres burned near Arlington.
- The summer weather, terrain, crops, and natural vegetation of Gilliam County lends itself to the ongoing problem of wildfires.
- The community of self-completed wildfire hazard risk rating is high with a high probability of a future wildfire event.

Fire Safety Standards

State Fire Marshal Office standards address water source and access for properties with structures; they are basically the same throughout the county. Homes larger than 3,500 square feet require a water source for firefighting purposes. For access, the State requires a way to get fire fighting vehicles to within 150 feet of the structure (Oregon State Fire Marshal, 2022).

Appendix B. Fire-Wise Plant Material

Fire-Wise Plant Material for the Pacific Northwest

(Adopted from “Living with Fire – A guide for the Homeowner”)

Although there are no fire-proof plant materials, the following is a list of Firewise plants that can be used in landscaping for fire prevention. Landscape maintenance is far more important to fire prevention than the selection of plant materials. When planning your landscape, use the characteristics of Firewise plants along with site characteristics such as slope, aspect, hardiness zone and amount of precipitation to choose plant material suitable for your site.

Trees	Common Name
Conifers:	
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar
Deciduous:	
Acer spp.	Maple
Alnus spp.	Alder
Betula	Birch
Catalpa speciosa	Northern catalpa
Cetis occidentalis	Hackberry
Cornus Florida	Flowering dogwood
Fagus spp.	Beech
Fraxinus spp	Ash
Gleditsia tricanthos	Honeylocust
Liquidambar styracifua	Sweetgum
Malus spp.	Apple
Populus spp	Aspen, cottonwood, poplar
Prunus spp.	Cherry
Querus spp.	Oak (white, burr or red)
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust
Salix spp.	Willow
Shrubs	
Common Name	
Amelanchier spp.	Serviceberry
Altriplex canescens	Four wing saltbrush
Berberis spp.	Oregon Grape
Buddelia davidi	Butterfly bush
Caryopteris x clandonensis	Blue-mist spirea
Cornus sericea	Red osier dogwood
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster
Gaultheria shallon	Salal
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray
Liqustrum spp.	Privet

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Mahonia spp.	Creeping grape holly
Pachistima canbyi	Dwarf mountain lover
Philadelphus spp.	Mock organe; syringa
Rhamnus fragula	Bucktorn
Rhododendron spp	Azaleas, rhododendrons
Rhus spp.	Sumac
Ribes spp.	Currant
Sherperdia argentea	Siler buffaloberry
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry
Viburnam trilobum	Cranberry bush
Yucca spp.	Yucca

Perennial

Common Name

Achillea spp.	Yarrow
Allium schoenoprasum	Chives
Bergenia spp.	Bergenia
Brodiaea spp.	Lillies
Coreopsis spp.	Coreopsis
Erysimum linifolium	Wall flower
Eschscholzia	California Poppy
Fragaria spp	Wild Strawberries
Geranium spp.	Geranium
Hemerocallis hybrids	Daylillies
Heuchera spp.	Coral bells
Hosta spp.	Hosta
Iris spp.	Iris
Kniphofia uvaria	Red hot poker
Lupinus spp.	Lupine
Oenothera spp.	Evening primrose
Penstemon spp.	Beard tongue
Solidago spp.	Goldenrod
Strachys byzantine	Lamb's ear

Groundcovers

Common Name

Succulents:

Delosperma nubigenum	Hardest ice plant
Echeveria spp.	Hens & chicks
Sedum spp.	Stone crops

Non-Succulents:

Achillea tomentosa	Wolly yarrow
Ajuga reptans	Carpet bugle
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick

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<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Sea pink; thrift
<i>Cerastium tomentosa</i>	Snow in summer
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry cotoneaster
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Winter creeper
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	St. John's wort
<i>Potentilla tabernaemontanii</i>	Spring cinquefoil
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Dusty miller
<i>Thymus praecox arcticus</i>	Mother of thyme
<i>Verbenia bipinnatifida</i>	Verbenia
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle

Appendix C. Firewise practices to reduce wildfire vulnerability/ignitability

No cost, just a little time projects

- Move your firewood pile out of your home's defensible space
- Perform a FIREWISE assessment of your home.
- Clean your roof and gutters of leaves and pine needles (best done in October).
- Clear the view of your house number so it can be easily seen from the street.
- Put a hose (at least 100' long) on a rack and attach it to an outside faucet.
- Trim all tree branches if they overhang your house.
- Trim all tree branches from within 20' of all chimneys.
- Remove trees along the driveway to make it 12' wide.
- Prune branches overhanging the driveway to have 14' overhead clearance.
- Maintain a green lawn for 30' around your home.
- If new homes are still being built in your area, talk to the developer and local zoning officials about building standards.
- Plan and discuss an escape plan with your family. Have a practice drill. Include your pets.
- Get involved with your community's disaster mitigation plans.
- Check your fire extinguishers. Are they still charged? Are they easy to get to in an emergency? Does everyone in the family know where they are and how to use them?
- Clear deadwood and dense flammable vegetation from your home's defensible space.
- Remove conifer shrubs from your home's defensible space especially if your home is in a high-risk area.
- Review your homeowner's insurance policy for adequate coverage. Consult your insurance agent about costs of rebuilding and repairs in your area.
- Talk to your children about not starting fires or playing with matches.
- If you have a burn barrel that you use for burning trash, remove it!
- Compost leaves in the fall, do not burn them.
- If you burn your brush piles or grass in the spring, get a burning permit.
- Always have a shovel on hand and hook up the garden hose before you start the fire.
- Never burn if the smoke and flames are blowing towards your home (or your neighbor's home).
- Be a Firewise advocate.

Minimal cost actions (\$10-\$25 and a little time)

- Install highly visible house numbers (at least 4" tall) on your home.
- Install big, highly visible house numbers (at least 4' tall) at the entrance of the driveway onto the street. Use non-flammable materials and posts.
- Install metal screens on all attic, foundation, other openings on your home to prevent accumulation of leaves and needles.
- Hold a neighborhood meeting to talk about fire safety. Invite your local fire chief. Have coffee and donuts for neighbors.
- Install a fire extinguisher in the kitchen and in the garage. Install a metal shield between your home and an attached wood fence.

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- Replace conifer and evergreen shrubs with low-flammable plants in your home's defensible space.
- Thin and prune conifer trees for 30' to 100' around your home.
- Purchase and use a NOAA weather alert radio. Many types of emergencies are announced through this service.
- Replace vinyl gutters and downspouts with non-flammable, metal gutters and downspouts.
- Install a spark arrestor or heavy wire screen with opening less than ½" on wood burning fireplaces and chimneys.

Moderate cost actions – (\$50-\$250 and a little more work)

- Build a gravel turn around area near your house big enough to allow a fire truck to turn around.
- Join your neighbors in having an additional access road in your neighborhood. Share the costs.
- Treat flammable materials like wood roofs, decks, and siding with fire retardant chemicals.
- Modify driveway gates to accommodate fire trucks. They should be at least 10' wide and set back at least 30' from the road. If locked, use a key box approved by your local fire department or use a chain loop with the lock that can be cut in an emergency.
- Enclose decks to prevent accumulation of leaves, needles, and debris. Include a metal screen with a 1/8" mesh opening to prevent sparks from getting under the deck.

High-Cost actions – (more than \$500)

- Replace your roof with fire-resistant materials such as Class A shingles.
- Install a roof irrigation system to protect your home's roof.
- Install an independent water supply for a sprinkler system with a non-electric (e.g., propane) powered pump capable of running unattended for 24 hours.
- Replace wood or vinyl siding with non-flammable material.
- Replace single-pane glass windows and plastic skylights with tempered, double-pane glass.
- Box in eaves, facias, and soffits with aluminum or steel materials with metal screens to prevent entry of sparks.
- Improve driveway culverts and bridges to accommodate the weight of a fire truck.
- Relocate propane tanks inside the defensible space but at least 10' from the house.
- Have non-flammable ground cover such as gravel around them for 10'.
- Have electric service lines to your house placed underground.
- Improve your driveway by straightening sharp curves and filling in sharp dips that would hinder a fire truck.

Appendix D. Committee members and important contacts as of 2022

Fire Defense Board Chief: Scott Goff, (541) 379-2849, sgoff@ucfd1.com

Deputy State Fire Marshal: Craig Andresen (541) 667-7422, craig.andresen@osp.oregon.gov

Oregon Department of Forestry: Marvin Vetter (541) 912-6695, marvin.j.vetter@odf.oregon.gov

Oregon Department of Forestry Central Oregon District: Allison Blair 541-231-9827,
Allison.blair@odf.oregon.gov

Oregon Department of Forestry Community Wildfire Forester John Day Unit: Brandon Ferguson
cell: 541-903-0404; Fax: 541-575-2253, brandon.ferguson@odf.oregon.gov

Oregon Department of Forestry Rangeland Specialist: Rick Fletcher cell: 541-980-9036;
Richard.a.fletcher@odf.oregon.gov

Bureau of Land Management: Sheldon Rhoden (541) 416-6780, srhoden@blm.gov

North Gilliam County Rural Fire Department Chief: Joe Claughton (541) 561-6468;
jclaught@gmail.com

South Gilliam County Rural Fire Department Chief: Greg Smith (541) 980-0290;
gregs5338@gmail.com

Gilliam County Emergency Manager: Chris Fitzsimmons (541) 384-2851;
chris.fitz@co.gilliam.or.us

Gilliam County Sheriff: Gary Bettencourt (541) 351-9530; sheriff@co.gilliam.or.us

Gilliam County Fire Services Coordinator: Casey Zellars, Arlington Office (541) 454-2900,
Condon Office (541) 384-5555, cell (541) 303-3121; gcfcs@ortelco.net

National Fire Plan Coordinator (Salem based): Jenna Trentadue (503) 945-7444

Office of State Fire Marshall Fire Risk Reduction Specialist: Simone Cordery-Cotter (503) 976-6626

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Kathryn,

I would like to express my interest in joining the Planning Commission and can start at the next meeting. Please let me know if you need anything further for the mayor's appointment.

Mark Wilson

503-680-2447