

Files\\BLM_2015_09_Dark Canyon Salvage CX - § 1 reference coded [1.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.86% Coverage

From Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC) satellite-derived data and ground verification after the fire, the BLM has estimated that 5,655 acres of commercial BLM timber was burned at low to high severity. Of this acreage, an estimated 5,015 acres of BLM designated commercial timber stands were moderately to severely burned within the fire perimeter. Approximately 3,879 acres have been recommended for replanting in the BLM Cornet-Windy Ridge Fire Emergency Stabilization & Rehabilitation Plan (ES&R, September 2015) since a natural seed source is outside of the natural seed dispersal distance of the remaining healthy, seed-bearing trees. Of the 5,015 acres of moderately to severely burned timber, this CX proposes 246 acres for salvage.

Files\\BLM_2015_10_Grizzly Salvage CX - § 1 reference coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.33% Coverage

From ground verification after the fire, the BLM has estimated that 300 acres of commercially viable BLM timber was burned at low to high severity. Of this acreage, an estimated 250 acres were moderately to severely burned within the fire perimeter to cause 75-100% mortality within the stands, of which this Categorical Exclusion (CX) calls for the salvage of a maximum of 168 acres. The areas proposed for salvage occur on benches with slopes $\leq 35\%$ and more than 0.25 miles from any water body, with the majority of the salvage acreage ≥ 1 miles away from any water body.

Files\\BLM_2017_07_Malheur Sage Grouse Project DM - § 1 reference coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

Implementation of the Proposed Action will best meet the identified Purpose and Need by:

- ☐ Protecting and enhancing habitat for the greater sage-grouse in what is known as the Bully Creek, Cow Valley, and Drewsey Priority Areas for Conservation.
 - ☐ Protecting and enhancing the traditional cultural values of the Burns Paiute Tribe in the Castle Rock Area of Environmental Concern and other relevant and important values
- NW Malheur EA Decision Record 3

present in the North Fork of the Malheur River Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

- ☐ Improving the vigor and habitat suitability present in forest and high elevation (greater than 4700 feet ASML) sagebrush-bunchgrass communities within the Project Area.
- ☐ Reducing the abundance and continuity of invasive annual grass species that are predominant in the lower elevation (less than 4700 feet AMSL) sagebrush-bunchgrass communities within the project area.
- ☐ Capturing the economic value of cut trees as sawlogs and biomass (i.e. firewood, mulch, fuel, etc.) where feasible.
- ☐ Collaborating with partners and neighbors in the area to reach habitat and vegetation objectives.

Files\\Berthoud Fire Protection District_2007_CWPP - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

Commercial property and retail business are primarily limited within the City of Berthoud. However, some residents maintain a variety of home-based businesses within the Wildland Urban Interface. Agricultural properties and livestock-related businesses also exist in some portions of the study area.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

These core values include:

• Proximity to recreation and Open Space • Water and Economic sustainability • Landscape Views • Appropriate development management • The protection of private property rights • The creation and retention of economic value • Proximity to and management of Wildlife

Files\\Denver Post_2010_10_Park cites benefits of slow fire - § 2 references coded [6.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.85% Coverage

Letting Mother Nature take her course is also easier on the bottom line, say fire officials. Cow Creek has so far cost less than \$4 million to fight.

Reference 2 - 3.30% Coverage

"It's a lot cheaper having firefighters on the ground rather than having airplanes flying over and dropping retardant," said fire information officer Mike Johnson.

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_Crystal fire put out after 11 days - § 1 reference coded [5.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.86% Coverage

The cause of the fire is undetermined. The cost has been estimated at more than \$2.4 million.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Blazes environmental damage being assessed - § 3 references coded [7.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.32% Coverage

The cost of fighting the Hewlett fire northwest of Fort Collins is estimated to exceed \$2.9 million, but the true cost of the fire's environmental damage is still being assessed by experts in the field.

Reference 2 - 2.71% Coverage

The cost is estimated at \$2.9 million, but Segin says he expects that number to rise once authorities tally all the equipment and personnel needed to fight the fire.

Reference 3 - 1.76% Coverage

"That is only the beginning, and it might go into rehabilitation costs after the fire is over," Segin said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_05_Ticket issued over stove - § 2 references coded [5.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.35% Coverage

Weber could face up to \$325 in fines and fees for the citation. More significantly, though, Dorschner said the federal government will pursue civil restitution for its firefighting expenses, which could run into the millions of dollars.

Reference 2 - 0.76% Coverage

So far, about \$1.2 million has been spent.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_112 homes were lost in early days - § 1 reference coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.95% Coverage

As of Thursday night, the cost of fighting the fire was \$7.2 million. It is 20 percent contained.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Attack plan leans on 1910 technique new technologies - § 1 reference coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.04% Coverage

Hickenlooper later declared the High Park fire a disaster and authorized up to \$20 million to fight it. As of

Tuesday afternoon, about \$3 million had been spent.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Colorado Wildfire More homes burn in High Park Fire - § 1 reference coded [1.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.85% Coverage

More than 1,800 firefighters are fighting the blaze, according to the fire-incident command website. The fire has cost \$21.6 million so far to fight. More than 1 million gallons of water have been used on the fire.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Disaster cash comes from emergency fund - § 2 references coded [6.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.83% Coverage

As of Saturday, about \$10.8 million had been spent fighting the High Park fire, which has burned 55,050 acres and is the most destructive fire in recorded Colorado history in terms of homes burned.

Reference 2 - 1.94% Coverage

The Lower North Fork fire near Conifer earlier this year cost about \$6 million.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Evacuees watch wait - § 1 reference coded [4.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.39% Coverage

Flannery and her daughter, Nicole, evacuated Saturday night, taking a few clothes, toiletries, electronics and their dogs with them. They have lived in their home for only eight months and finished paying the deposit Friday.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Fires burning across the state - § 1 reference coded [3.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.56% Coverage

Casamassa referred to the High Park fire in Larimer County, the most expensive in state history, which already has burned 68,200 acres and at least 189 homes.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park Fire 55 percent containment - § 1 reference coded [2.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.58% Coverage

The fire was estimated at 68,200 acres and 55 percent containment by the end of the day, with much of the new growth in size occurring on the fire's northwestern side in wilderness. The cost of fighting the fire now is estimated at \$19.6 million.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire grows to 81190 acres - § 1 reference coded [3.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.95% Coverage

The official number of homes burned remains at 191. The cost of the fire has risen to \$27.6 million, and Armstrong said about 310,000 person-hours have been spent fighting the High Park fire.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire nations tank fleet old and depleted close to empty - § 1 reference coded [1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.24% Coverage

A 2009 report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General estimated that 150 fires escaped initial attack in 2007 alone, costing the federal government up to \$450 million more than it would have spent if the fires were stopped in their earliest stages.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire scorching tourist economies - § 7 references coded [23.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.85% Coverage

The devastating impact of the High Park fire is blowing through the tourist-dependent economies of northern Colorado. While hotels and restaurants are bustling -- packed with firefighters and displaced residents -- some of the businesses that rely on outdoor activities are suffering.

Reference 2 - 2.33% Coverage

"A lot of our outdoor recreation is not happening right now, and we'll probably lose that for the summer, but the town is still open and we are rolling," said Jim Clark cq , executive director of the Fort Collins Convention & Visitors Bureau.

Reference 3 - 3.31% Coverage

The six outfitters permitted to raft the Poudre have been dormant since June 9. Last summer, the river hosted 37,869 cq commercial rafting trips from early May through August.

"One of the best rivers to raft in Colorado is unavailable, and that hurts," said Bob Klein cq , manager of A Wanderlust Adventure rafting company in Fort Collins.

Reference 4 - 3.25% Coverage

Klein estimates his company has missed more than 1,000 rafters, and the fire still rages, with the road still closed.

"We would have been booked every day. We were this time last year," he said. "Our guides are just hanging and waiting and trying to be optimistic. Hopefully we can salvage the season and have a strong July and August."

Reference 5 - 5.14% Coverage

The venerable, 50-employee Mishawaka Amphitheatre on the banks of the Poudre is closed, and four concerts through June are canceled.

"Mishawaka is an important community gathering place. We want to open the doors as soon as we can to offer our distressed neighbors a place where they can gather and grab a bite," the venue's general manager, Dani Grant, cq wrote in a post on the Mishawaka website. "Furthermore, we want to put our 50 plus employees back to work, not to mention the many contractors who depend on our business."

Reference 6 - 3.60% Coverage

Downtown Fort Collins remains as busy as usual for early summer. The Colorado Brewers Festival this weekend is on pace for record attendance and the upcoming softball tournaments that draw around 3,000 visitors are still on track for later this month.

Still, fiery images of the 58,000-acre High Park inferno sweeping the nation have state tourism leaders jittery.

Reference 7 - 3.00% Coverage

A decade ago, a fire-struck Gov. Bill Owens, fresh off an aerial tour of the state's drought-fueled wildfires, described the scene as "a nuclear winter," uttering to national media that "all of Colorado is on fire today." Tourism to the state plummeted, and tourism business owners assailed the governor.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High winds stymie efforts - § 1 reference coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.37% Coverage

More than 1,600 firefighters are now working the blaze, and the cost of the fire is now at \$12.6 million -- the

most expensive in Colorado history.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Insurance claims begin to pour in - § 2 references coded [8.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.85% Coverage

Owners of homes destroyed in the High Park fire have begun filing insurance claims for property losses and emergency living expenses.

Reference 2 - 6.44% Coverage

Officials of insurance companies said they can't yet estimate the number of claims that may be filed or the extent of property losses from the High Park fire.

"It's really too early to tell because we don't have access to our customers' property and therefore don't know the extent of all the damages," said Kevin Hanson, a large-loss claims team manager for State Farm. Insurance experts said the fire serves as a grim reminder to homeowners to keep their coverage updated.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_More homes burn - § 1 reference coded [1.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.80% Coverage

About 1,700 firefighters were on the lines battling the blaze. As of Sunday, the High Park fire has cost about \$12.6 million to fight.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Public library helps evacuees cope with stress of fire - § 1 reference coded [3.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.74% Coverage

LOVELAND As anxious adults checked the latest fire maps, filed insurance claims and sought information on lost pets, children displaced by the massive High Park fire found some solace.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Residents back crews diligent in mop up stage - § 1 reference coded [7.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 7.40% Coverage

Despite dry conditions -- and the eighth day with consecutive red flag warning -- U.S. Forest Service spokesman Jake Brollier said the fire crews are officially in the "mop-up" stage of the fire that has so far cost \$33.5 million to fight. This means firefighters are using shovels and Pulaski tools to turn over the soil where infrared equipment has detected heat. Back burning continues up the mountainside.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Some go home while others learn theirs is lost - § 1 reference coded [3.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.19% Coverage

They were going in to take pictures to send their insurance company. The couple has rented an apartment in Fort Collins and plans to rebuild.

"We haven't got any choice but to handle it this way," Gitchel said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Spot Blaze slips past boundary - § 1 reference coded [4.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.24% Coverage

The 59,845-acre High Park fire, the most damaging, at 189, in the state's history in terms of homes destroyed, has been burning since June 9 when it was started by lightning. It is 55 percent contained and so far has cost \$17.2 million to fight.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_Wildfire evacuees take it day by day - § 2 references coded [7.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.03% Coverage

FORT COLLINS Peggy Sanchez knew she was wearing out her welcome at a cousin's house, and Jim Bruce and Gerri Wimberly were running out of money staying at a hotel.

Reference 2 - 3.58% Coverage

When expense and togetherness got to be too much, they managed to find lodging in a 1960s Winnebago in a friends' cluttered, Fort Collins yard.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_03_Winds feed blaze - § 1 reference coded [2.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.49% Coverage

The fire is within about one-fourth of a mile of the High Park fire, which started last June to the west just over a ridge top. The High Park fire scorched 87,284 acres and cost \$38.4 million to battle.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_10_Theres much good left behind on slopes - § 1 reference coded [3.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.89% Coverage

The early evidence here is sought around the Western states as wildfires increase in frequency and severity. The initial huge costs of fire suppression to protect homes lead to even bigger long-term costs of dealing with damage to water supplies.

Files\\Glen Haven Retreat Communities_2007_CWPP - § 2 references coded [1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

Structures 1)

2) 3) 4)

6) 7) 8) 9)

10) 11)

13)

Historical/archeological structures - H Homes - H

Businesses/local economy - H Fire house and storage barn - H

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

Seasonal Camps 19) 20) 21)

Intrinsic Values 22)

23) 24) 25) 26) 27)

Forested areas - H

Recreation/access to backcountry - H USFS picnic area - L

Community-owned open space - H

Cheley Girl's Camp - M Cheley Boy's Camp - M

Youth United - L Life - H

Sense of community identity - H Independence - M

Maintaining property values/investments - H Serenity/solitude - H

Health and Public Safety - H

Files\\HCRC_2008_05_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [0.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

businesses and ecosystems in Harney are about to collapse. We must take a bigger step if we want to respond to the magnitude of the problem. This must be a bigger scale. Push beyond comfort /safety zone. Don't aim low!

Files\HCRC_2008_06_Project Executive Summary - § 2 references coded [7.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.42% Coverage

Return of natural ecosystem processes, thereby:

- o Reducing threats TO FOREST HEALTH, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND RECOVERY LIST SPECIES OF INTEREST, AND HUMAN COMMUNITIES from uncharacteristically severe fire;
- o Recovering watershed health;
- o Reducing future costs of fire suppression;

Reference 2 - 4.94% Coverage

Enhanced and improved COMMUNITY economic resiliency, INCLUDING 1 “Goals” are defined here as desired future states of being.

- o viability of regional forest products businesses; □ INCLUDING OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH AND EXPAND NEW AND EXISTING BUSINESSES O VIABILITY OF RESTORATION-BASED BUSINESSES OF ALL TYPES;
- Improved efficiency and efficacy of state and federal agencies to carry out their missions (e.g. ecosystem restoration, community economic development, etc.);
- Enhanced social capacity to solve problems in ways that build and sustain desired environmental, economic and community conditions.

Files\HCRC_2009_03_Consensus Document DRAFT - § 5 references coded [2.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

Restoration of forest health and return of natural ecosystem processes, thereby:

- o Reducing threats to forests from high stand densities and uncharacteristically severe fire;
- o Recovering watershed health;
- o Restoring native plant, wildlife, and aquatic species biodiversity
- o Restoring and protecting ecological integrity including hydrologic function and soil fertility and stability
- o Reducing future costs of fire suppression;

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

Enhanced and improved community economic resiliency, including

1 The use of the term ‘crisis’ is consensus minus 2. See Note 6 in Section IX. 2 The use of the term ‘three-legs-of-the-stool’ is consensus minus 2. See Note 7 in Section IX.

3 “Goals” are defined as desired future states of being. WORKING DRAFT 1 OF 30

Working Draft 6 March 5, 2009

- o Long-term viability of regional forest products businesses – in balance with ecological carrying capacity (i.e. using the “interest” on natural capital, not the “principal”);
- o Viability of restoration-based businesses of all types as appropriate to the land;
- Improved efficiency and efficacy of federal, state and local agencies to carry out their missions (e.g. ecosystem restoration, community economic development, etc.);

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

Healthy, functioning ecosystems provide the best opportunity for a resilient forest • Healthy, functioning ecosystems provide the best opportunity for healthy local economies

- Healthy, functioning economies provide the best opportunity for healthy local ecosystems
- Ecosystem management and local collaboration requires adaptive management grounded in o ecosystem science, o diverse local, regional, and national values, practice, o political and economic realities, and o local ground-truthing of local, site-specific ecological conditions
- Industry should be scaled appropriately to match sustainable supply over a 20year period.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

Regarding Grazing Our goal is: • grazing does not threaten other social, ecological and economic values

Reference 5 - 0.77% Coverage

Regarding Community Health Our goal is: • healthy forests that provide the opportunity for healthy local communities, and healthy communities that provide opportunities to maintain healthy forests.

- the presence of infrastructure capable of utilizing wood products from restoration activities, increase contractor capacity and restore local communities and social health.
- local economies benefit from a diversity of year-round jobs related to restoration, forest management generally, and other ecosystem goods and services
- industries that are appropriately scaled to local, sustainable supply, as determined through collaborative efforts
- sustainable fiber supply is: o recognized as an important community value associated with forest management
- o “levelized” (steady from year to year) and meeting the minimum needs of sustainable community infrastructure.
- citizens with pride in the forest they are stewarding; citizens recognized by those outside the area as good stewards of public lands

Files\\HCRC_2015_04_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.49% Coverage

Q. You said there is a mix of broadcast and pile burning on the NEPA area? A. Anything with mechanical treatments will be pile burned. This may or may not be broadcast. If it doesn’t warrant burning – north aspect with grand fir – fire regime is completely different and I am not going there with fire. I am the burn boss – I don’t want to burn a north aspect. Need best chance of success. Ranchers are vocal component of this thing; town is vocal about smoke in town. With the lack of snowpack we don’t want to think about setting off a bunch of landing piles and then in June and July they wake up. All my burn plans I talk to wildlife – the NEPA is done but if there is something I need to mitigate for and get everyone on board. From road to road will be broadcast. There is a lot of complexity with smoke management. BLM also wants to put smoke in the air so we have to do a lot of coordinating among agencies.

Files\\HCRC_2015_09_Field Trip Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.84% Coverage

An extreme fire would cause more sedimentation than a commercial harvest project. It’s not all about the economic viability. Compare cost of firefighting to cost of treatment. Is it necessarily bad to subsidize the cost of logging and thinning if it is less than the cost of putting out a fire?

Files\\HCRC_2016_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.44% Coverage

Burned wood was put into task orders – and we couldn’t put the green wood in with the task orders also. □

The capacity for burnt wood nation wide. We have a lot of years to make up for. Q. How much of burnt up wood comes from wilderness areas - A. None. □ There is a shelf life of burnt wood – already seeing blue pine at the mill just 8 months later. Burnt wood needs to be used in less than a year.

Files\\HCRC_2017_10_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.68% Coverage

Recently talked with someone who did a 4,000 acre burn on the Ochoco and it was \$19/acre. Much less than it costs at \$5,000/acre to manage a wildfire. Practically speaking we are not going to get caught up on the amount of acreage that needs prescribed fire. Strategically place treatments with small amount of prescribed fire to manage a wildfire. We need to get much more strategic about future wildfires to make sure the wildfires help us. It is more complex, but we need an order of magnitude change is going to come in the form of wildfire. Use this as a tool to get social license for prescribed fire. We need to get this in front of congress, saving lives, saving resources.

Files\\HCRC_2018_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.08% Coverage

When there are more big trees • When we are not afraid of stand replacing fires • When we hear from the public that they can recreate and economy is more stable • When we are confident about managing a lightning strike • Restoration is never ending • When we have sustainable timber harvests • When we don't get too excited about insect outbreak • When there is aspen all along the riparian areas • When the streams are proper functioning • When there are no invasive species • When we reach historic range of variability for tree species (2) • When we have a stable, sustainable local economy that includes people that live here (3) • When there are more log trucks on the road

Files\\HCRC_2018_06_Field Trip Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [7.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 7.49% Coverage

Looks good • Looks perfect • Don't like seeing the pocket of mountain mahogany that got burned (2) • These trees will fall down, creating a jack-strawed mess • In our current projects, can we capture commercial values? Designing our treatments with more clumps of trees.

• If we have more of this fire on the landscape it will allow us to do more of this burning.
Jack asked Tim for the final takeaway at this stop: We take all the concerns that I have heard this morning into consideration when prescribing fire. There is an in-exactness to it but it is also the beauty of it in creating a diverse forest in a mosaic pattern.

Files\\HCRC_2018_08_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [6.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.77% Coverage

Pam Hardy read off the (April) draft consensus statement – we worked through the document as a group changing and highlighting things that needed to be addressed along the way.

Several notable comments were:

North facing slopes (removing these is taking out a large portion of acreage available and often areas with most & highest dollar timber)

Quantifying prescribed fire goals (is 20,000 acres a reasonable number to include in the document?)

In regard to managed wildfires, Harney County won't sign on unless there has been a silviculture treatment of the area in last 10 years. NEPA approved for fire.

Let's not stay inside of the Forest Plan sideboards and ask for what we really want to accomplish and work from there.

Ben will send out draft to the group prior to next meeting, where we will try to wrap up this document.

Files\\HCRC_2018_09_Rx ZOA - § 1 reference coded [3.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.56% Coverage

It makes our forests susceptible to stand replacing crown fires. This destroys the timber value our community relies on as well as the natural beauty of the forest we would like to live in.

Files\\Manhattan Creek_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

High Priority • Human life/safety • Homes/Structures • Water supply/Quality (ElkHorn , Manhattan, and Rio RMDC creeks) • Trails/Open Space/Landscape/Environment • The Stupa • Wildlife – Critical Habitat • Live Stock/grazing • Economics – business and tourism

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Eastern Oregon fires grow as residents cattle evacuate - § 2 references coded [4.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.75% Coverage

Ranchers near Frenchglen in Harney County scrambled to move livestock on Thursday as a new evacuation warning went into effect against a fast-moving wildfire that has spread to more than 60,000 acres.

Reference 2 - 1.99% Coverage

The Longdraw fire has burned a number of range structures and killed some cattle. It jumped Highway 95 and caused extensive damage to a power line.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Kitzhaber declares wildfires a disaster - § 3 references coded [7.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.60% Coverage

A private pilot counted 45 dead cows Tuesday along the perimeter of the Miller Homestead fire near Frenchglen, but the actual toll in lost livestock from southeastern Oregon's giant wildfires may not be known for weeks.

Reference 2 - 2.62% Coverage

The wildfires caused forage losses that have become a major issue for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, ranchers concerned about cattle and environmentalists worried about sage grouse and other high desert wildlife.

Reference 3 - 2.63% Coverage

Cows that survived the flames and smoke might have suffered burns on their hooves and legs as well as lung damage from smoke, BLM officials said. In that case, ranchers must make the difficult call of whether to put them down.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Massive Oregon wildfires under control - § 1 reference coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.10% Coverage

he combined cost so far to fight these three fires is \$8.4 million, officials said.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Summary Miller Homestead Fire - § 2 references coded [4.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.38% Coverage

Wow, I didn't even see him," said Ross, who'd feared all week he might have to abandon the 89-year-old Frenchglen Hotel that he's managed for 22 years.

Reference 2 - 2.55% Coverage

Fifty-nine miles south of Burns, Frenchglen has a population of only 11 or so --depending on whom you ask --but the Frenchglen Hotel sees 6,000 visitors a year.

Files\\Oregonian_2014_07_Rancher salvages fire-scattered herd - § 2 references coded [5.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.86% Coverage

Eight days ago, a wildfire — one of five that formed the Buzzard complex about 45 miles southeast of Burns — raced across the rangeland above the Drewsey Field Ranch, scattering the family herd of about 750 cattle and calves.

Reference 2 - 2.57% Coverage

The Wilbers set out to find their livestock and inventory the damage. In the days before, they found seven cows and 13 calves that had succumbed to smoke or flames. They had to euthanize two injured cows

Files\\Oregonian_2014_07_Weather prompts higher wildfire alert - § 4 references coded [15.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.37% Coverage

Cooler weather over the weekend allowed crews to make progress against the Buzzard complex northeast of Burns. It has spread across 396,000 acres, leaving dead cattle on the blackened rangeland.

Reference 2 - 4.02% Coverage

Bill Wilber is a fourth-generation rancher with 10,000 acres 45 miles east of Burns. He has lost seven cows and 13 calves so far. The veterinary bill for injured cattle could be enormous, he said. And besides the economic toll, losing cattle is an emotional affair. Ranchers feel close to their livestock, making losing them difficult.

Reference 3 - 6.82% Coverage

The Carlton complex south of Twisp, Washington, at nearly 238,000 acres and only 2 percent contained, is the largest wildfire in the state's history. The fires have burned dozens of homes, cut power lines, forced evacuations and closed State Route 20. The complex is so big that it was broken into three zones. Connolly said there are evacuation notices at all three levels. The Okanogan County Sheriff's Office said Rob Koczewski, 67, a retired Washington State Patrol trooper and U.S. Marine, died of an apparent heart attack while fighting a wildfire near his home.

Reference 4 - 1.92% Coverage

- The Saddle Mountain fire east of Ellensburg has charred 25,000 acres but is 90 percent contained. Caused by human activity, the fire has destroyed five homes.

Files\\Pinewood Springs_2010_CWPP - § 2 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

Pinewood Springs is also home to a quarry and two restaurants, whose economic viability is approximately 1.5 million dollars per year. In our community is also an electromagnetic product testing business, a church, horse property and numerous home-based businesses.

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

Highway 36 is a major thoroughfare that connects Lyons to Estes Park, and is responsible for at least 2,000,000 cars annually that travel to Estes Park, most during the summer months. Estes Park depends heavily on tourism for its economy, and should the highway have to close it would have a indefinable negative impact on the Estes Park economy.

Files\\Rustic Community_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

Economic infrastructure/businesses and resorts • Wildlife and fish • Sense of community • Livestock and pets • Recreation (this was ranked medium to low in value)

Files\\Spencer Heights_2008_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.81% Coverage

Priority Values-at-Risk • Homes, life safety • All structures, businesses, and historic sites, including: Arrowhead Lodge, the Trading Post, CDOT facilities, Home Moraine RV park, the fish hatchery, Sportsman's Lodge, the Kinikini Store

• Recreation resources: camping, picnic sites, water quality, forests and view-sheds • Water quality • Wildlife habitat • Infrastructure: utilities, bridges, roads • Secondary impacts, including: transportation, tourism, services, emergency services, water quality, property values

Files\\USFS_2007_10_Blue Ridge DN - § 1 reference coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

The purpose of this project is to: Modify existing and future fuel buildup from the MPB infestation to moderate fire behavior near structures and other resource values.

Maintain, restore or improve wildlife habitat and watershed conditions in the long term through road and trail management, aspen and sagebrush expansion, and shrub rejuvenation. Salvage the beetle-killed timber before it loses its marketable value.

Files\\USFS_2008_09_Egley Fire Restoration DN - § 2 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

Recover the economic value of selected danger trees as rapidly as practicable to maximize potential economic benefits consistent with reasonable protection of other resource value

Reference 2 - 0.91% Coverage

As District Ranger for the Emigrant Creek Ranger District, Malheur National Forest (MNF), I make decisions in full consideration of the land, national interests, and the local communities that will be affected by Forest action or inaction. When I make decisions regarding forest management, I search for a balance among the ecological, economic, and socio-political considerations. I want to use the available resources for the present generation, but also conserve and preserve the forest for future generations. I live and work in the community of Burns/Hines now but I have also lived and worked in the community of John Day. I know well how dependent these communities are on the wood industry. I also know that this industry is struggling due to timber supply and market fluctuations, and that the jobless rate in our local communities exceeds the state average (EA, page 3-88). I know that no single salvage of forest timber will likely solve these problems, but I also know the significance of each contribution.

Files\\USFS_2010_06_Elkhorn Project FONSI - § 2 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

Maintain and improve forest health in stands affected by the current mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic. Past uses in the Elkhorn project area, including heavy recreational use and timber extraction activities, and current and future predicted impacts including the MPB epidemic necessitate management to address forest health in order to move the area toward desired conditions.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

Provide timber products for beneficial uses and local economies.

Files\\USFS_2013_09_Upper Pine Hazardous Fuel Reduction DN - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

Salvage harvest trees recently killed by insects and/or disease in order to reduce fuels and capture the economic value of those dead trees that are surplus to other resource needs.

Files\\USFS_2015_07_Wolf Vegetation Management Project DN - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

Capture the economic value of harvested timber (Forest Plan III-1, IV-2)

Files\\USFS_2015_08_Izee Allotment Management Plan DN - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

Annual adjustment to authorized livestock numbers, season of use, and pasture rotation strategies may occur based on monitoring (implementation and effectiveness), resource concerns, and environmental factors such as drought, fire, insects, etc.

Files\\USFS_2017_05_Dove Vegetation Management Project DN - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

The purposes of the Dove Project are to improve native vegetation resilience and resistance to insects, disease and wildfire; reduce road related impacts to the watershed, and to capture the economic value of harvested timber. The Dove project area refers to the 43,892 acre area within the Lonesome Creek, Venator Creek, Headwaters South Fork John Day River, and Corral Creek subwatersheds within the Upper South Fork John Day River Watershed. The major drainages in the project area are the Bear Creek, Corral Creek, Cougar Creek, Delles Creek, Donovan Creek, Grasshopper Creek, Lonesome Creek, Rail Creek, Rail Creek, SF John Day River, and Venator Creek.

Files\\USFS_2018_02_Flat Vegetation Management Project DN - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

Capture the economic value of harvested timber (Forest Plan III-1, IV-2)