Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines are developed to provide consistent direction and quality control in meeting the department’s vegetation management goals. The primary function of guidelines and standards is to provide consistent, uniform and directed management objectives to obtain the highest level of public safety, roadside vegetation management and scenic quality of Lane County road systems.

**Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines will be based on five principles:**

- Safety, both for the public and Lane County staff.
- Being a “Good Steward” of the environment.
- Being a “Good Neighbor” to all of the property owners/residents whose property adjoins the rights-of-way and to those who use the rights-of-way.
- Maintenance and preservation of public facilities.
- Long-term, cost effective use of public resources.

The material in this document is an outline of Lane County’s goals and objectives for rights-of-way vegetation management. The concepts and techniques developed for this document come from the efforts, knowledge and experience of staff involved in vegetation management activities within Lane County. Vegetation management policies have changed over time to reflect both public and County staff recommendations, and this document is directed at providing consistent and uniform direction as to how Lane County Department of Public Works manages vegetation within County rights-of-way to accommodate new perspectives, technology and ideas.
Series 2: Rights-of-Way Grass Mowing Standards.

Section 1 – Safety Considerations
1.1 – Roadside Safety
1.2 – Employee Safety
1.3 – Utilities & Roadside Structures
1.4 – Equipment Maintenance

Section 2 – Grass Mowing Operations
2.1 – Grass Tractor Operations
2.2 – Support Vehicle Operations

Section 3 – Work Zone Operations
3.1 – Work Zone Creation
3.2 – Work Zone Communication
3.3 – Rights-Of-Way Boundaries

Section 4 – Standards and Guidelines
4.1 – Safety Strip Mowing Standards
4.2 – Full Width Mowing Standards
4.3 – Mowing Cycles

Section 5 – Site Preservation and Clean-up
5.1 – Protected Habitat Areas
5.2 – Special Considerations (houses, landscaped areas, waterways)
5.3 – Debris

Section 6 – Program Management and Scheduling
6.1 – Program Development
6.2 – Scheduling

Section 7 – Distinct Road Conditions
7.1 – Inside Corners
7.2 – Intersections and Driveways

Section 8 – Public Relations and Reporting
8.1 – Resolution of Conflicts
8.2 – Reporting Landscaping in ROW
8.3 – Reporting Hazard Trees
8.4 – Reporting Noxious Weeds

Section 9 – Best Management Practices
9.1 – Vegetation Management Description & Goals
9.2 – Minimization, Avoidance, and BMP’s
Section 1 – Safety Considerations

1.1 – Roadside Safety
Roadside safety refers to providing safe conditions for the traveling public, adjacent land owners and Lane County staff during grass mowing operations. Safety is always Lane County’s first priority when conducting any operation, and all efforts should be made to conduct activities safely, for both the public and staff.

- The road surface should be cleared of all debris created from vegetation management activities to reduce hazards for the traveling public.
- The work zone(s) should be analyzed for safety and operational risks prior to starting work for the day.
- When the traveling public, either vehicular or pedestrian, enter the work-zone, all vegetation activities should be stopped or minimized when pruned materials or operations pose a risk to the public, providing safe access through the work zone.
- All pruned materials should be directed towards the right-of-way edge and away from the roadway to reduce potential conflicts with the traveling public.
- If hazardous situations are created or detected during vegetation operations (for example broken limbs, damaged trees) these should be removed or reported at the end of each workday, so they can be taken care of.
  (Immediate hazards should be reported to your supervisor when they are detected so we can have the appropriate agency(s) respond.)

1.2 – Employee Safety
Employee safety refers to promoting safe work environments and practices through education, training, and wearing of proper protective equipment to insure safety for all Lane County staff involved in vegetation management activities.

- Check all equipment prior to the start of each work day to insure equipment is in proper working order, and safe to operate.
- Make sure all personal protective gear is in good shape and equipped properly to meet safety requirements for the type of job you are conducting.
- If you are not confident that a work zone is safe, or it has potential hazards, report to your supervisor prior to starting work.
- Be aware and alert during the workday to monitor traffic, work zone visibility, and the safety of yourself and others.
- Wear all appropriate personal protective gear while in the active work zone, and make sure all PPE gear is worn appropriately.
- Report any un-safe work practices that occur to your direct supervisor.
- Wear appropriate high visibility clothing per Lane County policy “General Safety Guidelines, PW 1-5(a)".
1.3 – Utilities & Roadside Structures
Are obstructions that impede routine vegetation management activities within Lane County rights-of-way.

Utilities: Refer to structures that are created for electrical, phone or other infrastructure requirements. These include power-lines, phone boxes, guy-lines and underground utilities.

Fixtures: Refers to structures that are created for traffic control, property delineation and safety, these include traffic signs, delineator posts, mailboxes, fences, and guardrails.

- Conduct a pre-work survey to locate fixtures, utilities and potential hazards in your work area.
- Monitor the work zone for utilities and fixtures to prevent damage or injury.
- Report any damage to roadside structures, fixtures or utilities during mowing operations. Report any damage either to your supervisor, or on your daily timesheets, and complete a "Utility Damage Report" form.
- If any roadside structure cannot be adequately cleared of vegetation for proper sight distance and visibility with grass tractors, report them so other crews can take care of the concern.
- Provide adequate visibility of fixtures for the traveling public. (Reference Table #1, page 4.)
- Maintain a 1’ foot buffer or greater from service lines and a 10’ buffer or greater from primary lines during mowing operations to prevent injury or damage. (Check with your supervisor if unclear about the type of power line you are working around.)
- Maintain a 1’ foot buffer or greater from roadside fixtures, including fences, mailboxes, utilities and other roadside structures to minimize damage to these fixtures.

Table #1: Recommended Sight Distance for roadside fixtures: AASHTO – Geometric design standards. Lane County Department of Public Works will attempt to follow AASHTO recommendations in rural areas (refer to Visual Clear Zones recommendations for urban areas) when practicable and/or feasible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Design Speed</th>
<th>Brake Reaction Distance (ft.)</th>
<th>Braking Distance (ft.)</th>
<th>Design (ft.)</th>
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<td>65</td>
<td>238.9</td>
<td>405.5</td>
<td>645</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Reference – A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, AASHTO. This book will be used as a reference to assist in site specific management decisions when deemed necessary).
1.4 – Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance
Equipment and tools used for roadside grass mowing operations need to be maintained in good condition to insure employee safety and proper functional operation.

A. Work Vehicles
County policy and Federal Law, 49 CFR 396.11 & 396.13 require that work vehicles be inspected by completing a Vehicle Inspection Report on a daily basis.

Vehicles used for roadside grass mowing operations that require “Vehicle Inspection Reports” to be completed on a daily basis.

1. Grass Tractors – John Deere 6000 Series Mowers
- Complete “Vehicle Inspection Reports” on a daily basis on all work vehicles that are required under County Policy and Federal Law.
- Report all defects prior to departure, on a daily basis. If defects are found the vehicle shall not be operated until repairs have been completed.
- If defects are found, turn in Yellow copy of “Vehicle Inspection Report” to Fleet for diagnosis and repair of problem.
- Turn in white copy of “Vehicle Inspection Report” to your supervisor on a daily basis.

2. Grass Mowing Equipment – John Deere 6000 Series Mowers
- Check all grass mowing blades for wear and replacement needs daily.
- Rotate mowing blades when necessary to extend the life of the blades, and efficiency of the mowing operations.
- Inspect rear and side flails daily to insure all safety equipment is working properly, to insure employee and public safety.
- Check hydraulic hoses and components daily on all mowing attachments daily.

Section 2 – Grass Mowing Operations

2.1 – Grass Tractor Operations:
Refers to vegetation management activities that occur utilizing grass tractors including brush clearance and mowing of ground vegetation.

- Mow ground vegetation, woody materials and brush to County standards.
- Conducts both safety strip and full width mowing activities within Lane County rights-of-way.
- Mow vegetative materials that are in conflict with County standards for sight distance and visibility to promote a high level of public safety for the traveling public.
• Mow ground vegetation, woody materials and brush to reduce the risk of fire during State regulated fire season.
• Maintain roadside vegetation that promotes aesthetics and uniform appearance in Lane County rights-of-way. (Power-driven tools operated during fire season, will follow all fire regulations, and provide a fire watch when required.)

2.2 – Support Vehicle Operations
Refers to operations performed by the follow vehicle, including traffic assistance and vegetation management activities

- Provide awareness of approaching vegetation management activities for the traveling public.
- Assist in debris cleanup and removal.
- Assist in work zone safety and communication.
- Conducts pruning operations to remove broken and damaged materials to promote vegetative health and appearance.
- Assist in removing debris from roadways and drainage features, to promote proper drainage in roadside ditches.
- Conducts clean-up activities around fixtures and utilities. This includes weed-wacking and pruning activities.
- Provide feedback to equipment operators regarding management activities.
- If follow crew or tractor operator perform work duties outside of their vehicles, they need to conform to County safety clothing policy, per Lane Policy PW 1-5(a).
- Fire support during State regulated fire season.

Section 3 – Work Zone Operations

3.1 – Work Zone Creation
Prior to grass mowing operations, a safe work zone needs to be established, along with all crew responsibilities being clearly defined prior to grass mowing activities.

- All crews roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined prior to the start of work.
- Conduct a pre-work survey to locate fixtures, utilities and potential work site hazards.
- The follow vehicle needs to be signed appropriately and in place prior to the start of grass mowing operations.
- The top light of the follow vehicle needs to be activated while the grass tractor is performing mowing activities.
3.2 – Work Zone Communication
Communication is essential to efficiently and safely manage a work zone, and coordination amongst the crew, involving site preparation, job details and safety inspection are essential for all grass mowing operations.

- All daily work plans will be established by the Zone Forman or Vegetation Supervisor prior to the start of each work day.
- Field operations will be coordinated by the tractor operator of each crew, and their direction will be followed by other crew members unless the work site is deemed un-safe by the crew.
- No mowing operations shall begin until the tractor operator has determined the work area safe and ready for operations.
- All daily work responsibilities shall be communicated clearly to all crew members prior to starting mowing operations. This is responsibility of the Zone Foreman, Vegetation Supervisor or Leadworker
- If any situation is deemed un-safe, and a situation cannot be resolved in the field, the crew shall contact their Zone Forman or Vegetation Supervisor to help resolve the situation prior to contacting outside resources (Excluding emergency situations).
- All crew members shall be encouraged to communicate any concerns regarding safety, procedure or other informational concerns to the on-site RM3(s), or other County staff as needed.
- Exception: If no RM3 is on site, a designated crew member will fill that role, and shall take responsibility.

3.3 – Rights-of-Way Boundaries
Right-of-way boundaries are the edge of County Maintenance, where public land adjoins private land. The right-of-way boundaries in Lane County vary in size on almost every road system we manage, and can generally be defined through location of power-poles, phone boxes, utility features or fence-lines, and previously delineated management activities.

- Prior to mowing operations, locate ROW boundary to avoid pruning on private land.
- If vegetation outside of the right-of-way needs to be removed for visibility or safety needs, seek supervisor approval prior to operations unless deemed a safety concern.
- If un-clear about a right-of-way boundary during mowing operations, limit vegetation management to where activities are within suspected County rights-of-way.
Section 4 – Standards and Guidelines

4.1 – Safety Strip Mowing
Refers to the first roadside mowing of a season performed to control roadside vegetation, for public safety and other vegetation management needs, within a 10ft. area measured from the road edge to 10 feet within County rights-of-way.

A. Guidelines and Procedural Standards for Safety Strip Mowing

- Direct mowing activities within an area defined from road surface edge to a distance of no greater than 10 ft. from road edge.
- Exceed the 10 ft. management area if necessary promote adequate visibility and sight distance for safety.
- Mow grass and grass like species to a height of 3-6 inches, within the safety strip mowing area.
- Conduct grass mowing activities at a rate that promotes mowing of all vegetation to uniform heights.
- Do not mow outside of County rights-of-way, unless provided direction from a supervisor.
- If vegetation was missed during mowing operations, direct the follow crew to clean-up the area or make another pass to mow the area.
- When grass is the dominant vegetation, inter-mixed with wildflowers mow the area uniformly.
- When wildflowers are the dominant vegetation, attempt to preserve the area for aesthetics.
- When mowing ground vegetation, do not skip mowing overhanging vegetation that extends into the safety strip mowing area.
- If tree limbs or other woody vegetation are mowed, direct the follow crew to prune the remaining materials if they have broken or damaged materials.
- Minimize creation of bare ground when performing mowing operations.
- When mowing at driveways and intersections, mow all corners to increase sight distance and visibility at these high priority areas. Do not mow outside of County rights-of-way.
- Remove obstacles in mowing path, including road debris, garbage and other materials before mowing the area, do not mow around them.
- Safety strip mowing widths should be increased at designated high priority management areas, or others deemed a safety concern. These include, intersections, driveways, inside corners or others areas identified by operators.
4.2 – Full Width Mowing
Refers to the second roadside mowing of the season, performed to control roadside vegetation for public safety and other vegetation management needs, within the entire County rights-of-way.

A. Guidelines and Procedural Standards for Full Width Mowing

- Mow grass areas to the full extent of the County rights-of-way, when practicable.
- Mow shrubs and woody materials to reduce future maintenance, assist other maintenance activities and promote roadside safety.
- Mow all grass and grass-like vegetation to a height of 3-6 inches.
- Create a uniform appearance in mowed areas, by repeating mowing to catch areas missed by a previous pass.
- When mowing ground vegetation, do not skip mowing overhanging vegetation that extends into the County rights-of-way.
- Minimize creation of bare ground when performing mowing operations.
- When mowing at driveways and intersections, mow all corners to increase sight distance and visibility at these high priority areas. Do not mow outside of County rights-of-way.
- Do not mow outside of County rights-of-way, unless provided direction from a supervisor.
- If tree limbs or other woody vegetation are mowed, direct the follow crew to prune the remaining materials if they have broken or damaged materials.
- For full width mowing mow all ground vegetation, excluding landscaped materials, or vegetation located within defined sensitive areas.
- Remove obstacles in mowing path, including road debris, garbage and other materials before mowing the area, do not mow around them.
- This should be the last mowing of the season, so make the area look as nice as possible, efficiency is secondary to quality when full width mowing.

4.3 – Mowing Cycles
Refers to the pattern in which grass tractors perform mowing operations within Lane County rights-of-way.

- Within a seven day period, mowing should be balanced on all roadsides started during that period of operations.
- Avoid one sided mowing operations, when feasible. (*The right-turn approach*).
- End daily mowing operations at distinguishable points, these include intersections, driveways and other land-marked areas, when feasible.
- When mowing operations occur on tertiary roads connected to highways or other large primary road systems, mow connector roads on both the left and rights sides as operations progress along the main road systems.
- The general goal is to make grass mowing operations efficient, while producing a uniform mowing pattern in all areas.
Section 5 – Site Preservation and Clean-up

5.1 – Protected Habitat Areas
Refers to areas that are protected by County, State and/or Federal regulations, where management activities are deemed to have a negative impact.

- **Threatened and Endangered plant sites**
  When performing vegetation management activities in these areas, follow guidelines listed on the marker signs, or contact your supervisor for directions if un-clear on how to proceed.

- **Native Plant Protection Sites**
  These areas contain native plant species that the public or other interests have deemed of high value for protection needs. When performing vegetation management activities in these areas follow guidelines listed on marker signs.

- **Waterways**
  When performing vegetation management activities in these areas, limit management activities safety and sight distance needs to preserve riparian habitat.
  - Do not remove trees and shrubs in riparian zones, excluding plants listed on the Lane County Noxious Weed List.

5.2 – Special Considerations (**houses, landscaped areas, waterways**)
Areas that are located in front of houses, and/or are landscaped require special attention to promote good public relations. Efforts should be made to not negatively impact landscaping or appearance of roadside vegetation in front of houses, to insure good public relations.

**Special Considerations for Houses:**
- If debris is thrown into a yard, or towards a house, clean up the area of all debris created by the operation.
- Quality of the pruning versus quantity should be the priority in front of houses.
- Do not fuel or repair equipment on or adjacent to landscaped areas, move to an area that will not negatively impact landscaping or other sensitive areas.
- Do not mow trees or tree limbs in front of houses with grass tractors, direct the follow truck to perform the necessary pruning.
- During mowing operations in front of houses, direct materials away from houses, to reduce the potential for damage.
Special Considerations for Landscaped Areas:
- Do not mowed landscaped areas, unless they pose a safety concern.
- When landscaped materials need to be mowed with grass tractors, direct the follow truck to prune out all remaining damaged materials to promote aesthetics and plant health.
- Remove all debris created in landscaped areas.
- Do not fuel or repair equipment next to landscaped areas.
- Leave the area looking as good as possible.

Special Considerations for Waterways:
- Do not remove any trees within riparian areas and/or waterways without first consulting with your supervisor or Vegetation Management Coordinator.
- Large limbs and debris can be left within waterways and/or riparian zones. Remaining stubs should be mechanically removed or hand-pruned when they can be reached.
- Cut brush, and limbs in riparian areas, will be left in place, where doing so does not impede drainage, reduce visibility, or produce a safety concern. (Refer to BMP’s section 8).
- Tree limbs that provide shade to waterways shall be left in place, where doing so does not reduce proper sight distance, reduce visibility or pose a safety risk.
- Only limbs facing the road surface shall be pruned, unless they are deemed a hazard.
- Maintain adequate buffer strips according to Best Management Practices. (BMP’s, Section 8 “Riparian Management Widths”)
- Do not fuel or repair equipment directly next to waterways, to eliminate risk of contamination.

5.3 – Debris
Refers to any vegetative matter altered, or modified by vegetation management activities that interferes with or impedes any roadside function for safety, drainage and/or aesthetics.

- Leave the work area better, or equal in appearance to what it looked like before you arrived.
- Remove any debris on the road surface that may pose a safety risk for the traveling public, this includes raking or leaf blowing the material off the road surface.
- Remove all vegetation that may impede proper drainage within the designated drainage feature.
- Aesthetics are important. Leave the trees, ground vegetation and shrubs looking as good as possible.
- Remove all practicable debris created from mowing activities, including previous debris when practicable.
Section 6 – Program Management and Scheduling

6.1 – Program Development
Coordination and communication are essential to developing an efficient roadside vegetation management program that works in conjunction with other divisions involved in road maintenance.

- The Vegetation Management Coordinator, in conjunction with appropriate Zone Forman will be responsible for creating vegetation management schedules.
- Vegetation Management plans will be developed based on public safety, vegetation requirements, other department requests and public comment.
- Field crews should communicate concerns or issues regarding vegetation management activities with their supervisors. Suggestions and comments should be encouraged and welcomed between supervisors and field staff.
- Vegetation management activities should be developed to work in conjunction with other vegetation activities and road crews to accommodate the needs of all parties involved when feasible.
- Coordination and scheduling will be based on the best equipment to fulfill the desired objectives of the vegetation management activity.
- Equipment utilized in vegetation management activities will be coordinated in an efficient and cost-effective matter, in an effort to reduce costs and repeated management activities for any given work area.

6.2 – Scheduling
The order in which equipment is utilized will vary based upon seasonal activity needs, maintenance requirements, special project scheduling and other factors that develop through Lane County infrastructure and safety needs.

Table #2: Seasonal Activities Planning Table – Vegetation Management.

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<td>O</td>
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</table>

X= Optimum Times of Year  O= Secondary times activity may occur
General Scheduling Standards: (All scheduling will be based upon available crew size, equipment location, management needs and site characteristics).

A. Safety Strip Mowing:
   • Shall generally be conducted from May thru July.

B. Full Width Mowing:
   • Shall generally be conducted from August thru November.

C. Brush Mowing:
   • Can be conducted from January thru December.

D. Top-Trimming:
   • Can be conducted from January thru December.
   • Optimum time for urban tree work from Mid-January through Mid-March.

E. Hydro-Seeding:
   • Spring seeding shall generally be conducted from February thru April.
   • Fall seeding shall generally occur from September thru November.

F. Herbicide Treatments:
   • Spring Treatments shall generally be conducted from April thru June.
   • Fall treatments shall generally be conducted from September thru November.
   • Cut stump and other woody shrub treatments may occur March thru November dependent on weather conditions.
   • All Herbicide Treatments will be weather dependent.

Section 7 – Distinct Road Conditions

7.1 – Inside Corners
Are areas of high concern for public safety, as they exist with limited sight distance for the traveling public, and for on-coming traffic.

Diagram #1: Inside Corners
• When grass mowing areas within 100 ft. of inside corners, mow all vegetation that limits proper sight distance to promote safety and visibility.
• Mow all ground vegetation, woody materials and tree limbs at inside corners, to heights that promote proper sight distance and visibility.
• Through mowing practices, promote grass and low growing vegetation while eliminating un-wanted vegetation.
• Mow these areas to the maximum extent of the rights-of-way when feasible.

7.2 – Intersections and Driveways
Are areas of high concern for public safety, as they exist with limited sight distance for people entering roadways, or turning into moving traffic.

• Mow all ground vegetation, woody materials and tree limbs at intersections and driveways to heights that promote proper sight distance and visibility.
• When conducting safety strip mowing operations, extend mowing into corners at driveways and intersections within County rights-of-way.
• Through mowing practices, promote grass and low growing vegetation while eliminating un-wanted vegetation.

Diagram #2

• Maintain proper “Visual Clear Zones” at all Intersections in Lane County rights-of-way. (Reference Lane County Dept. of Public Works: Road & Right-of-Way Visual Clear Zones Brochure).
8.1 – Resolution of Conflicts
Conflicts will arise between County Staff and the public, and may also occur between supervisors and field staff. Resolution of these conflicts will be deemed a high priority to satisfy public concerns and promote good communication amongst Lane County Staff and supervisors.

Resolution of Public Conflicts:
- Listen to the concerns and comments from the public, and be courteous and professional in your responses.
- If a situation cannot be resolved in a professional manner, provide the public with your supervisor’s contact information so they can resolve the conflict.
- If you ever feel in danger, leave the area first then report the situation to your supervisor, law enforcement and/or Station #2 if necessary.
- Explain to the public Lane County standards and guideline information as to why we do what we do, to provide information of why we manage vegetation within Lane County rights-of-way.
- Provide the public with the flyer “Citizen Guide to Issue Resolution”, if they request contact information.

8.2 – Reporting Landscaping in ROW
Landscaping occurs in varying degrees within Lane County rights-of-way, and in turn we have to make management decisions to how we will manage these problems. General guidelines are listed below, yet exceptions may be made by supervisors based upon the site characteristics, management needs and safety concerns at the site.

- Landscaping that exists in high priority areas, including inside corners, intersections, driveway approaches, or obstructs roadside fixtures shall be pruned to County standards or removed when practicable.
- Landscaping that exists in lower priority areas, including straight-a-ways, outside corners, house frontage or other managed areas, and does not pose a safety concern shall not be pruned or removed without supervisor approval.
- Efforts shall be made to contact homeowners prior to pruning or removal of landscaping when feasible, excluding high priority areas.
- Any landscaping that is skipped, requiring mowing or removal activities should be reported to your supervisor for future management.
8.3 – Reporting Hazard Trees
Hazard trees can pose a large risk to public safety and infrastructure when they exist within or near to the Lane County rights-of-way, and in turn need management to reduce these concerns.

- Report all hazard trees that are located during work activities when feasible.
- Provide directions and location information of the reported hazard tree, such as nearest address, mile marker, or other easily identifiable location reference.
- Provide a general description of the hazard tree, including species, tree height, and why it is a hazard tree.
- Provide a description of the potential hazards, including location of structures, proximity to road systems and other potential risks.
- Provide road width information and distance from road edge when practicable.

8.4 – Reporting Noxious Weeds
Noxious weeds are a growing concern for vegetation management activities within Lane County rights-of-way. When a noxious weed is located, report these sites so future management activities can manage the site(s).

- Report noxious weeds that are located within Lane County rights-of-way to your supervisor or Vegetation Management Coordinator.
- If you are not certain a plant is a noxious weed, report it so that others can make a determination, when feasible.
- Provide a location, plant name and other information that will assist others in locating the area for further management if necessary.
- All vehicles shall contain a weed book, with data forms to report noxious weed locations.
- Fill out noxious weed reporting forms, and provide completed forms to the Vegetation Management Coordinator.

Section 9 – Best Management Practices

9.1 – Vegetation Management Description & Goals

*Description, Top Trimming (MMS 452):* These actions are designed for trimming trees to County standards to ensure clearance, preserve sight distance, and promote safety.

*Goals:* To maintain a safe and efficient transportation system that includes controlling noxious, invasive, and inappropriate vegetation, while promoting beneficial and native vegetation for the benefit of adjacent landowners, the public user and the natural environment.

9.2 – Minimization, Avoidance, and BMP’s
*(Referenced from Lane County Public Works Routine Road Maintenance, Water Quality and Habitat Guide. Best Management Practices.)*
1. See above referenced manual for complete description of Lane County BMP’s.

2. Cut brush, in riparian areas, will be left in place where doing so does not interfere with sight distance, create safety issues, cause fire hazards, involve noxious weeds or the proper functioning of roadway features (e.g. drainage).

4. LCPW maintenance will maintain shade trees along streams and rivers, unless those trees are danger trees (as determined by the Vegetation Management Coordinator and/or appropriate resource agency), could potentially impact bridge structures, or could impact line of sight. If trees provide shade or bank stabilization within 50 feet of streams and are determined to be danger trees that must be removed, tree removal will be coordinated with ODFW or other regulatory agency.

5. Only brush within 20 feet (on either side) of and under all bridge structures will be removed. All other brush not within LCPW’s clear zones will be left in its current condition, unless the brush interferes with sight distance, shades the structure, or the brush is a noxious weed (e.g. Scotch Broom). Mapping of sensitive resource areas may lead to additional areas not being brushed.

6. On culverts six feet or greater, LCPW Maintenance will remove ten feet of brush on both sides of the culvert, on the upstream end of the culvert and ten feet on both ends of the downstream side, unless the brush around the culvert is a noxious weed. If other brushing needs are identified, LCPW will coordinate with ODFW.

**Minimization and Avoidance:** (RMA: Riparian Management Areas)
1. Where possible, LCPW Maintenance will attempt to maintain buffer strips corresponding to the RMA’s shown in the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Riparian Management Widths</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>100 feet</td>
<td>McKenzie River, Siuslaw River, Willamette River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>70 feet</td>
<td>Mohawk River, Deadwood Creek, Brice Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>50 feet</td>
<td>Most streams (first-second order tributaries)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lane County Riparian Management Widths – Waterway List.**

**Large Waterways:** 1. McKenzie River. 2. Siuslaw River. 3. Willamette River.
