

When Recorded Return to:

Pacificorp  
825 NE Multnomah St #1700  
Portland, OR 97232

NOTICE OF CONTINUANCE  
LAND CLASSIFIED AS CURRENT USE OR FOREST LAND  
Chapter 84.34 and 84.33 Revised Code of Washington

Grantor(s) (Purchaser(s)) Pacificorp, an Oregon Corp.

Grantee(s) SKAMANIA COUNTY

Legal Description: attached

Assessor's Property Tax Parcel or Account Number attached

Reference Number(s) of Documents Assigned or Released

Name of Owner(s) (at time of original lien) Fruit Growers Supply Co.

Recording Date of Original Lien

If the new owner(s) of land that is classified under RCW 84.34 as Current Use Open Space, Farm and Agricultural, or Timber Land under 84.33 Designated Forest Land wish(es) to continue the Classification or Designation of this land all the New Owner(s) must sign page 2.  
If the new owner(s) do(es) not desire to continue the classification or designation, all additional or compensating tax calculated pursuant to RCW 84.34.108 or RCW 84.33.120, 140 shall be due and payable by the seller or transferor at the time of sale. To determine if the land qualifies to continue classification or designation, the County Assessor should be consulted.

Interest in Property: ☒ Fee Owner ☐ Contract Purchaser ☐ Other

The property is currently classified under RCW 84.34 as:

☐ Open Space ☐ Farm & Agricultural ☒ Timber Land

RCW 84.33 ☐ Designated Forest Land.

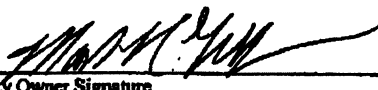
I/We the purchaser(s) are aware of the definition of the deferred Tax Program this property is currently under as described in the information on pages 3 through 5.

NOTICE OF CONTINUANCE  
Page 1 and 2 Must Be Recorded  
Land Classified as Current Use or Forest Land  
Page 2 of 5

I/We declare that I/we have read and under stand the definition of the Classification the property is under. I/We declare that I/We are aware of the liability of withdrawal or removal of this property form the classification or designation.

The agreement to tax according to use of the property is not a contract and can be annulled or canceled at any time by the Legislature (RCW 84.34.070).

✓



Property Owner Signature

✓

5/31/2012

Date

✓

Pacificorp, an Oregon Corp. By: mark Tallman, VP Renewables Resource Development

Property Owner Print Your Name

✓

825 NE Multnomah

Portland

OR

97232

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Property Owner Signature

Date

Property Owner Print Your Name

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Property Owner Signature

Date

Property Owner Print Your Name

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Property Owner Signature

Date

Property Owner Print Your Name

Address

City

State

Zip Code

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**MARBLE MOUNTAIN II  
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR  
PACIFICORP ENERGY**

**SKAMANIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

**May 22, 2012**

**PREPARED BY**

**FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INC.  
P.O. Box 883 Wilsonville, OR 97070**

**GREG TAYLOR  
Professional Forester/Owner**



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DATA PAGE

**Date of Plan:** May 22, 2012

**Landowner Name:** PacifiCorp Energy

**Landowner Address:** c/o Kirk Naylor, 825 NE Multnomah, Suite 1500  
Portland, Oregon 97232

**Landowner Phone:** 503-813-6619

**Total Tract Acreage:** 2,111 acres

**Commercial Forestland Acreage:** 1,699 acres

**Tax Parcel Number:** 07050100010000 through 07050100320000

**Tract Legal description:** Section 1, Township 7 North, Range 5 East, W.M.,  
Skamania County, Washington (671 acres)

**Latitude:** 046 7.204 North  
**Longitude:** 122 7.921 West

**Elevation:** 3,000 to 3,990 feet

**Tax Parcel Number:** 07050000100100

**Tract Legal description:** NE1/4, SE1/4, East ½ of NW1/4 and East1/2 of SW ¼  
Section 9, Township 7 North, Range 5 East, W.M.,  
Skamania County, Washington (480 acres)

**Latitude:** 046 6.348 North  
**Longitude:** 122 11.689 West

**Elevation:** 1,480 to 2,440 feet

**Tax Parcel Number:** 070500000100000

**Tract Legal description:** NW1/4 Section 10, Township 7 North, Range 5 East,  
W.M., Skamania County, Washington (160 acres)

**Latitude:** 046 6.587 North  
**Longitude:** 122 10.767 West

Elevation: 1,960 to 2,830 feet

Tax Parcel Number: 07050000140100

Tract Legal description: SE1/4 Section 12, Township 7 North, Range 5 East, W.M., Skamania County, Washington (160 acres)

Latitude: 046 6.145 North  
Longitude: 122 7.630 West

Elevation: 3,160 to 3,895 feet

Tax Parcel Number: 07050000140000

Tract Legal description: Section 13, Township 7 North, Range 5 East, W.M., Skamania County, Washington (640 acres)

Latitude: 046 5.487 North  
Longitude: 122 7.929 West

Elevation: 2,050 to 3,390 feet

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Prepared For:

PacifiCorp Energy Representative's Signature

Date

Kirk Naylor

PacifiCorp Energy Representative's Name

Prepared By:

Professional Forester's Signature

Date

Greg Taylor

Professional Forester's Name

## MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

PacifiCorp Energy (PacifiCorp) owns over 11,000 acres of lands managed for forestry and wildlife habitat benefits in the North Fork Lewis River watershed. PacifiCorp has a Lewis River Wildlife Habitat Management Plan that describes management goals and objectives to offset habitat impacts and associated wildlife losses resulting from the continued operation of the Lewis River Hydroelectric Projects. This is accomplished by protecting, mitigating, and enhancing existing wildlife habitat on the PacifiCorp-owned and/or controlled lands that are associated with the Projects (PacifiCorp et al. 2004). The plan benefits a broad range of wildlife, fish, and native plant species, including, but not limited to, large and small game, amphibians, bats, forest raptors, Neotropical migrant birds, and culturally significant native plants.

The Forestland Habitat Management chapter of this plan provides for forest harvest activities, such as thinning or clearcutting. It prioritizes areas for management into three phases over a 50-year period and provides management criteria for maintaining existing timber harvest areas. Standard forest management practices will guide all planning to provide cover and forage (based on big-game habitat needs) over an approximate rotation of 60 to 70 years. Harvested areas have annual reforestation inspections and best management practices for managing the competing vegetation. This property will be managed according to this plan.

### GOAL

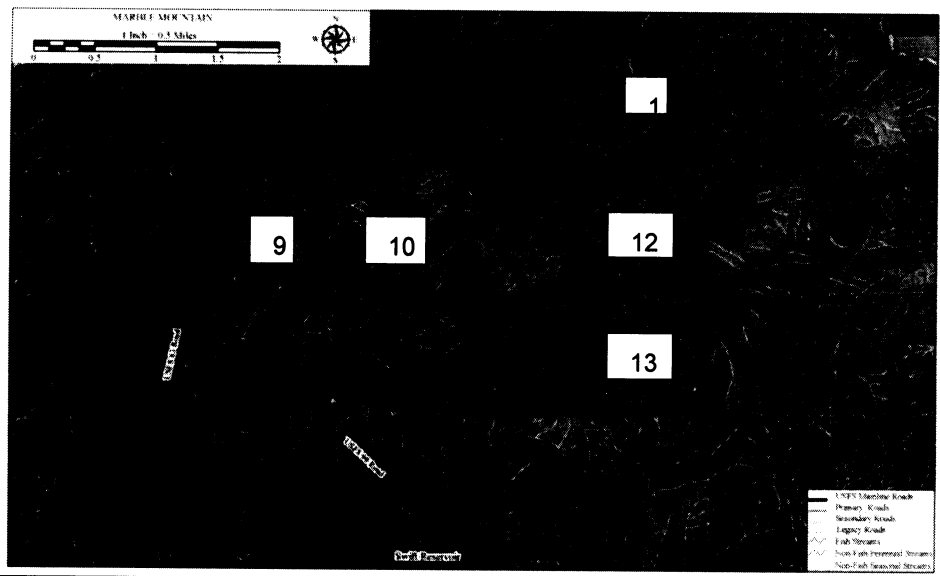
Promote forestland species composition and structures that benefit wildlife and provide an appropriate mosaic of big game hiding cover and forage.

### OBJECTIVES

1. Objective a: At the Management Unit level, provide a range of alternatives for developing and maintaining a mix of forage and hiding cover for elk, considering activities on adjacent lands, over the life of the licenses.
2. Objective b: Over the life of the licenses, maintain or create at least eight snags ( $\geq 20$  inches [50 cm] dbh), green retention trees ( $\geq 15$  inches [38 cm] dbh), or wildlife reserve trees ( $\geq 15$  inches [38 cm] dbh) per acre (19.8 per ha) if available within the harvest area. Retain larger trees and snags representative of the harvest area. A different number of snags, retention, or reserve trees would be allowed only to meet specific wildlife objectives. To the extent possible, retain or create 4 logs/acre (9.9/ha) ( $\geq 24$  inches [60 cm] diameter and 50 feet [15 m] long).
3. Objective c: At the Management Unit level, promote forest habitat diversity for wildlife by increasing or maintaining minor native tree species (e.g., cottonwood [*Populus* sp.], big-leaf maple [*Acer macrophyllum*], western red-cedar [*Thuja plicata*]) composition where appropriate site conditions exist over the life of the licenses.

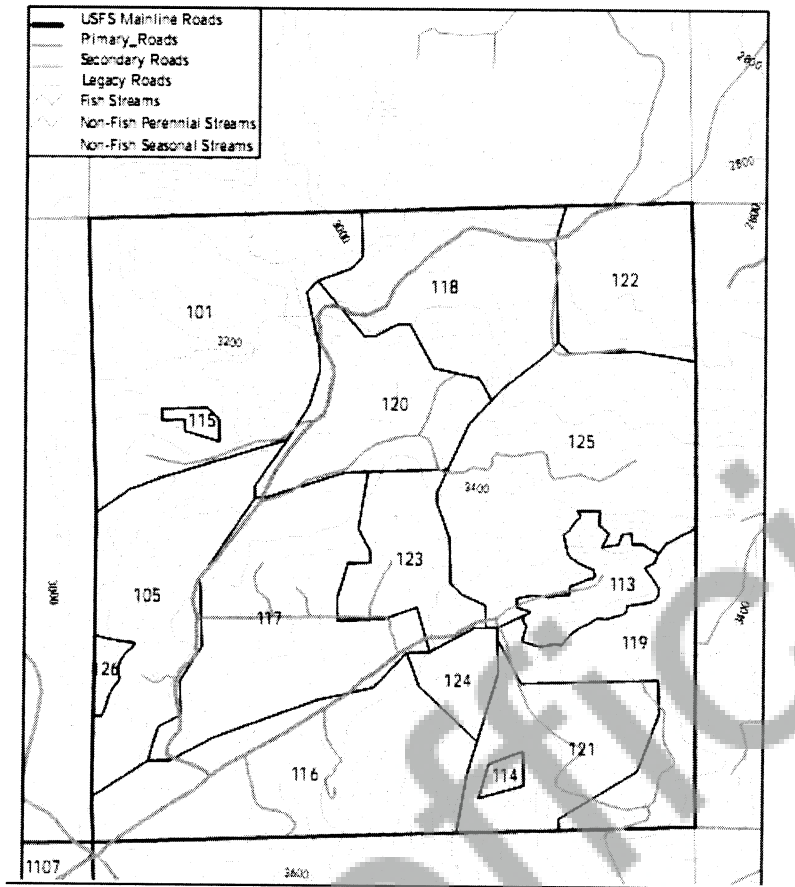


AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



FOREST TYPE DESCRIPTION

Section 1



Type 101 – 101.8 Acres

Age – 43  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 80 (Site Class 4)      Pacific Silver Fir Site Index – 87  
 Primary Species – Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species – Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
 Stocking – Variable  
 Logging – Cable in the north half, shovel in south half  
 Access – The spur roads in the north are no longer usable. They are washed out at the creeks and overgrown with brush. The spur in the south is in relatively good condition, although blocked by down trees. It could easily be re-opened for logging.  
 Other – Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 105 – 53.4 Acres

Age – 39  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 91 (Site Class 4)  
 Primary Species – Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species – Western hemlock  
 Stocking – Variable  
 Logging – Cable in west, shovel in east  
 Access – Road along east side is in good condition.  
 Other – Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 113 – 15.8 Acres – Cliffs, inoperable

Type 114 – 2.3 Acres – Cliffs, inoperable

Type 115 – 2.1 Acres – Wetland

Type 116 - 73.9 Acres

Age - 42  
 Douglas-fir Site Index - 85 (Site Class 4)  
 Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species - Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
 Stocking - Variable  
 Logging - Although slopes range from 30 to 50 percent in the east, this area has been logged using ground-based equipment in the past. Topography is gentle in the west and central parts of the type.  
 Access - Good roads in the north and west. The short spur in the southeast is overgrown and would require major reconstruction.  
 Other - Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 117 - 67.7 Acres

Age - 41  
 Douglas-fir Site Index - 90 (Site Class 4)  
 Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species - Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and noble fir  
 Stocking - Variable  
 Logging - All shovel ground  
 Access - Primarily roads on two sides and secondary roads that need minor work running through the center  
 Other - Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 118 - 53.9 Acres

Age - 38  
 Douglas-fir Site Index - 114 (Site Class 3)  
 Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species - Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
 Stocking - Variable  
 Logging - Most of the type will require cable systems for logging, although parts have been logged using ground-based equipment in the past.  
 Access - Primary road in north. The spur road on the east is drivable, although deeply rutted in places.  
 Other - Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 119 - 42.3 Acres

Age - 46  
 Douglas-fir Site Index - 80 (Site Class 4) Pacific Silver Fir Site Index - 76  
 Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species - Widely scattered Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
 Stocking - Variable  
 Logging - Cable in northwest corner, shovel elsewhere  
 Access - Roads in the type are drivable and need only minor work.  
 Other - Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 120 - 41.2 Acres

Age - 47  
 Douglas-fir Site Index - 82 (Site Class 4) Pacific Silver Fir Site Index - 75  
 Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species - Western hemlock  
 Stocking - Variable  
 Logging - All shovel ground  
 Access - Roads in type are drivable and need only minor work.  
 Other - Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 121 - 38.7 Acres

Age - 47  
 Douglas-fir Site Index - 82 (Site Class 4) Pacific Silver Fir Site Index - 73  
 Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species - Scattered Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
 Stocking - Variable  
 Logging - Cable in western third and shovel in the remainder  
 Access - Access road is drivable, but needs some rehabilitation work to be usable for logging  
 Other - Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 122 – 35.4 Acres

Age – 40  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 104 (Site Class 3)  
 Primary Species – Douglas-fir  
 Secondary Species – Pacific silver fir  
 Stocking – Variable  
 Logging – All shovel ground  
 Access – Primary road in north. The spur road on the west is drivable, although deeply rutted in places.  
 Other – Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir.. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 123 – 26.6 Acres

Age – 39  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 102 (Site Class 3)  
 Primary Species – Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species – Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and noble fir  
 Stocking – Variable  
 Logging – Generally gentle terrain, but with a short 60 percent pitch. Nevertheless, the type can be logged by shovel.  
 Access – Spur road into type is drivable, but some rehabilitation work is needed.  
 Other – Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir.. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 124 – 10.8 Acres

Age – 53  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 65 (Site Class 5)  
 Primary Species – Pacific silver fir  
 Secondary Species – Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
 Stocking – Variable  
 Logging – All shovel ground  
 Access – Primary road on north edge  
 Other – Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir.. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 125 - 87.2 Acres

Age - 43  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 98 (Site Class 3)  
Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
Secondary Species - Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - Cable in the southern two-thirds and shovel elsewhere  
Access - All spur roads into the type need rehabilitation work to be used for logging.  
Other - Some old bear damage, primarily on the Douglas-fir. Some of the larger hemlocks and silver firs are infested with dwarf mistletoe. Frost cracking is common in the true firs. The Douglas-firs generally have more wind and snow damage than the other species.

Type 126 - 3.2 Acres - Cliffs, inoperable

Roads - 14.7 Acres

All Types - 671.0 Acres

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Type 901 – 137.9 Acres – RMZ around the West Fork of Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

Type 903 – 33.6 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek and the West Fork of Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

Type 904 – 58.9 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

Type 905 – 14.0 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

Type 906 – 41.4 Acres – RMZ around a major tributary to the West Fork of Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

Type 907 – 33.2 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

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Type 910 – 38.0 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek and a major tributary, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

Type 911 – 11.4 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

Type 912 – 9.1 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek, plus the adjacent inoperable or unstable slopes

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Type 913 – 5.3 Acres – RMZ around Swift Creek

Type 914 – 5.4 Acres – RMZ around a major tributary to Swift Creek

Type 915 – 4.6 Acres – Inoperable or unstable slopes above Swift Creek

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Type 921 – 15.8 Acres

Age – 8

Douglas-fir Site Index – 102 (Site Class 3)

Primary Species – Douglas-fir

Secondary Species – Red alder

Stocking – Well stocked with Douglas-fir, but red alder is competing with the Douglas-fir in about half of the area. However, few of the Douglas-firs are overtopped.

Logging – Cable in the western third, shovel elsewhere

Access – Well maintained, graveled primary road in the southeast corner

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Type 923 – 4.0 Acres – hoperable or unstable slopes above Swift Creek

Type 924 – 38.7 Acres

Age – 6

Douglas-fir Site Index – 102 (Site Class 3)

Primary Species – Douglas-fir

Secondary Species – Red alder

Stocking – High stocking with uniform spacing. Red alder is competing with the Douglas-fir in a few spots on the south end, mostly near the access road. Overall, the alder competition is not a significant problem.

Logging – All shovel ground

Access – Access road is blocked near the U. S. Forest Service 83 Road, but otherwise is drivable. Minor rehabilitation is needed, however, for logging.

Type 925 – 51.1 Acres

Age – 6

Douglas-fir Site Index – 102 (Site Class 3)

Primary Species – Douglas-fir

Secondary Species – Red alder

Stocking – High stocking with uniform spacing. Red alder is competing with the Douglas-fir throughout the plantation, but few of the Douglas-firs are overtopped.

Logging – Almost all shovel ground. The type contains a short, steep pitch in the south where logs may have to be pulled to a yarder by cable.

Access – The spur into the type that originates at the U. S. Forest Service 83 Road is drivable, but it is deeply rutted in places.

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Type 926 – 19.8 Acres

Age – 6

Douglas-fir Site Index – 102 (Site Class 3)

Primary Species – Douglas-fir

Secondary Species – Very widely scattered western hemlock and red alder

Stocking – Mostly well stocked, although the plantation contains a few small, non-stocked areas.

Logging – Gentle terrain. With access, the type could be logged by shovel. However, due to the lack of access, it was cable logged from the south side of Swift Creek.

Access – An old legacy road used to provide access. The road ran from the U. S. Forest Service 83 Road to drivable logging roads in Section 10. However, this road is washed out at Swift Creek and at several other creek crossings. It is heavily overgrown. Cost to re-establish it would be very high.

Other – Almost all of the trees have been heavily browsed by deer or elk. Most have multiple tops and are only about two feet tall.

Type 927 – 2.1 Acres – RMZ around a tributary to Swift Creek

Type 928 – 0.9 Acres – RMZ around a tributary to Swift Creek

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Type 1003 – 44.8 Acres

Age – 42  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 106 (Site Class 3)      Western Hemlock Site Index – 107  
 Primary Species – Western hemlock  
 Secondary Species – Douglas-fir and Pacific silver fir  
 Stocking – Well stocked  
 Logging – Cable in the northwestern two thirds, shovel elsewhere  
 Access – The road into the type is overgrown with brush. Nevertheless, the road bed is in relatively good condition and could be rehabilitated for logging.  
 Other – Heavy bear damage, especially on the Douglas-fir, but also on the hemlock and silver fir

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Type 1004 – 45.1 Acres

Age – 40  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 127 (Site Class 2)  
 Primary Species – Western hemlock  
 Secondary Species – Douglas-fir, Pacific silver fir, and red alder  
 Stocking – Well stocked  
 Logging – Cable in the east and shovel in the west.  
 Access – Currently no road access. An old legacy road once provided access, but it is washed out at all of the major stream crossings and is overgrown in several spots. Cost to re-establish it would be very high.  
 Other – Heavy bear damage, especially on the Douglas-fir, but also on the hemlock and silver fir

Type 1005 – 7.0 Acres – RMZ around a tributary to Swift Creek

Type 1006 – 4.4 Acres – RMZ around a tributary to Swift Creek

Type 1007 – 29.7 Acres

Age – 8  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 96 (Site Class 3)  
 Primary Species – Douglas-fir  
 Secondary Species – Red alder  
 Stocking – Well stocked with Douglas-fir. Red alder is competing with the Douglas-fir in 10 to 15 percent of the area, but few of the Douglas-firs are overtopped.  
 Logging – Shovel north of the stream, cable to the south  
 Access – Access road is drivable, but rough. It needs minor rehabilitation work.

Type 1008 – 10.0 Acres

Age – 7  
 Douglas-fir Site Index – 106 (Site Class 3)  
 Primary Species – Douglas-fir  
 Secondary Species – Red alder  
 Stocking – Well stocked with Douglas-fir. Red alder is competing with the Douglas-fir in five to 10 percent of the area, but few of the Douglas-firs are overtopped.  
 Logging – All shovel ground  
 Access – Access road is drivable, but rough. It needs minor rehabilitation work.

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Type 1009 - 1.1 Acres

Age - 7

Douglas-fir Site Index - 106 (Site Class 3)

Primary Species - Douglas-fir

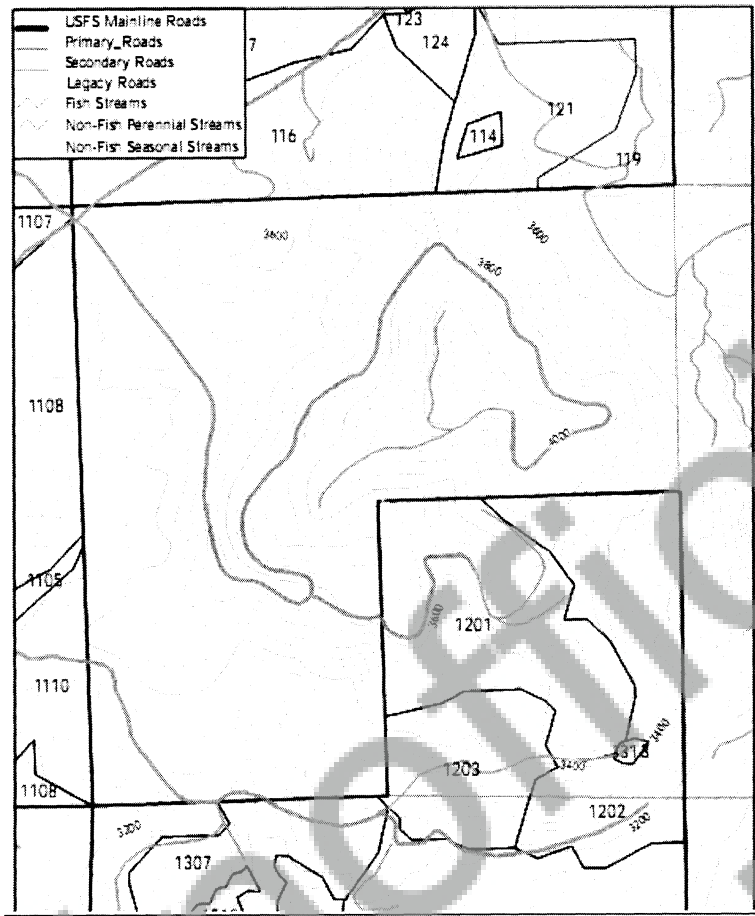
Secondary Species - Red alder

Stocking - Well stocked with Douglas-fir. Red alder is competing with the Douglas-fir in five to 10 percent of the area, but few of the Douglas-firs are overtopped.

Logging - All shovel ground

Access - Access road is drivable, but rough. It needs minor rehabilitation work.

**Section 12**



Type 1201 – 74.3 Acres

Age – 40  
Douglas-fir Site Index – 89 (Site Class 4)  
Primary Species – Pacific silver fir  
Secondary Species – Douglas-fir  
Stocking – Variable  
Logging – All shovel ground  
Access – Primary road to center of type. The northern spur roads are drivable and need only minor work to be usable for logging. The southern spur road is overgrown and needs to be entirely rebuilt.  
Other – A rock pit is located in the center of the type. Common defects in the true firs include butt rot and frost cracks. Spike knots and butt rot are found in many of the Douglas-firs.

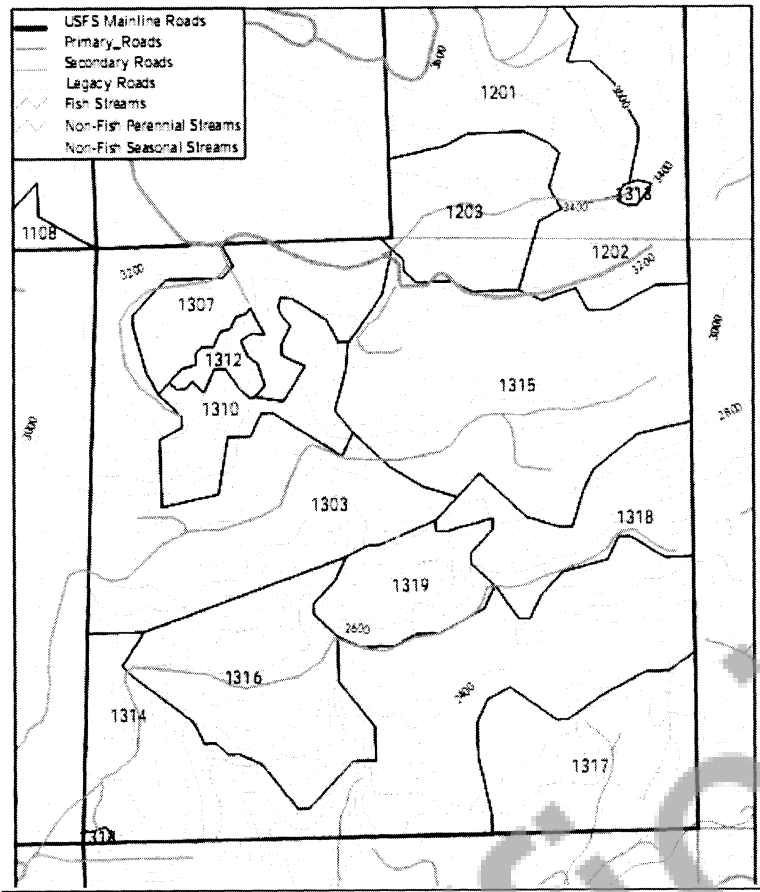
Type 1202 – 70.7 Acres

Age – 41  
Douglas-fir Site Index – 90 (Site Class 4)  
Primary Species – Pacific silver fir  
Secondary Species – Douglas-fir and western hemlock  
Stocking – Variable  
Logging – About 80 percent of the area, mostly in the southeast, will require cable logging. The remainder can be shovel logged.  
Access – Primary and secondary roads provide access to the northwest and south.  
Other – Common defects in the true firs include butt rot and frost cracks. Spike knots and butt rot are found in many of the Douglas-firs.

Type 1203 – 38.1 Acres

Age – 34  
Douglas-fir Site Index – 97 (Site Class 3)  
Primary Species – Pacific silver fir  
Secondary Species – Western hemlock  
Stocking – Variable  
Logging – All shovel ground  
Access – Primary and secondary roads provide access to the entire type.  
Other – Common defects in the true firs include butt rot and frost cracks.

Section 13



Type 1303 - 104.8 Acres

Age - 36  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 121 (Site Class 2)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Western hemlock and Pacific silver fir  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - About 60 percent of the type can be logged by shovel. The northwest and southeast corners will require cable logging.  
Access - The spur roads into the type are drivable, but rough and partially overgrown. They need minor rehabilitation work for logging.

Type 1307 - 38.2 Acres

Age - 35  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 100 (Site Class 3)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Pacific silver fir  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - All shovel ground  
Access - Primary road in the north and secondary roads in the center and along the west edge  
Other - Snow break and spike knots are common in the Douglas-firs. Frost cracks are common in the silver firs.

Type 1310 - 28.1 Acres

Age - 37  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 105 (Site Class 3)  
Primary Species - Pacific silver fir  
Secondary Species - Douglas-fir  
Stocking - Variable  
Logging - Primarily cable  
Access - Secondary roads at the northwest and northeast corners should provide sufficient access for logging.

Type 1312 - 6.3 Acres - Non-stocked with brush, non-commercial forestland

Type 1313 - 1.5 Acres - Rock pits

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Type 1314 - 141.2 Acres

Age - 37  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 116 (Site Class 2)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Western hemlock  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - About 80 percent of the type will require cable logging. The western edge can be shovel logged.  
Access - A secondary road in relatively good condition provides access to the west. The remainder of the type is accessed by an old legacy road. This road is blocked by a major slide near the road origin. A spur road could be built from the existing road to the north to tie into the legacy road and bypass the slide area.

Type 1315 - 108.8 Acres

Age - 40  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 109 (Site Class 3)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Pacific silver fir and noble fir  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - All shovel ground  
Access - Primary road on north edge and secondary roads elsewhere. The secondary roads need minor improvements.

Type 1316 - 57.7 Acres

Age - 36  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 122 (Site Class 2)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Western hemlock and Pacific silver fir  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - Primarily cable logging  
Access - Secondary road running through type needs minor improvements.

Type 1317 - 53.0 Acres

Age - 40  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 128 (Site Class 2)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Western hemlock  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - About 70 percent cable and 30 percent shovel  
Access - The type currently has no road access. An old legacy road runs to it. This road is blocked by a major slide near the road origin. A spur road could be built from the existing road to the north and would cross Type 1314. It then would tie into the legacy road and bypass the slide area.

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Type 1318 - 38.2 Acres

Age - 35  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 116 (Site Class 2)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Western hemlock and Pacific silver fir  
Stocking - Variable  
Logging - All cable logging  
Access - Secondary road to type needs minor upgrading.

Type 1319 - 27.2 Acres

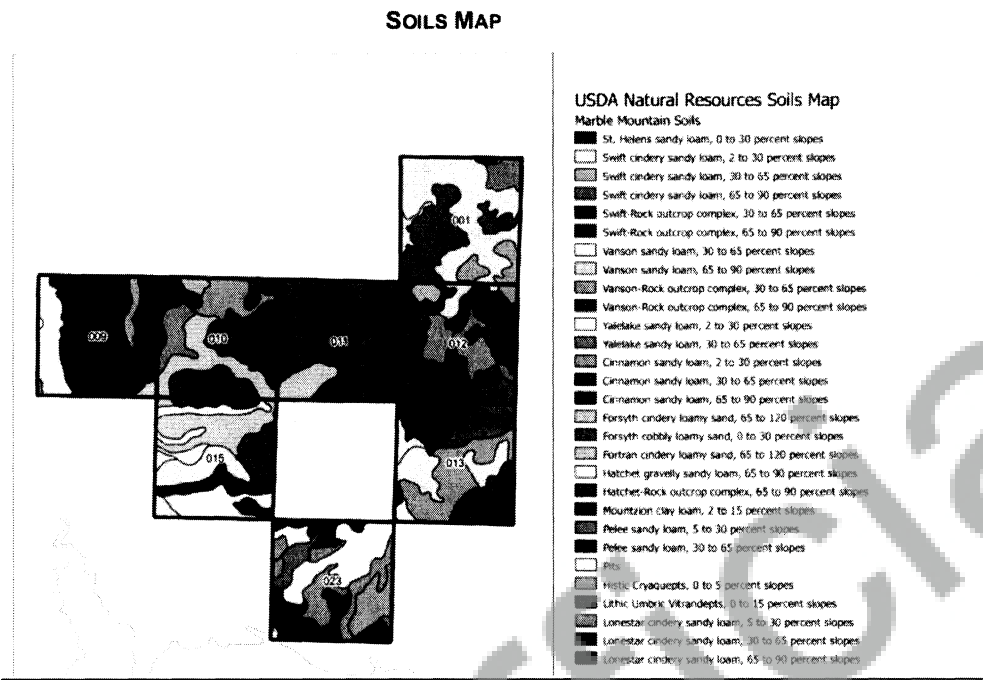
Age - 37  
Douglas-fir Site Index - 111 (Site Class 3)  
Primary Species - Douglas-fir  
Secondary Species - Western hemlock  
Stocking - Well stocked  
Logging - Cable logging in east and shovel in west  
Access - Secondary road provides access to south. An old legacy road loops to the center of the type to access the shovel ground. This road could be upgraded for logging relatively easily.

Roads - 11.9 Acres

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SOIL TYPE DESCRIPTION

The commercial forest stand types on this property are located primarily on Cinnamon, Lonestar, Vanson, Yalalake, Forsyth, Hatchet, Pelee and Swift soil series. All of these soil series are very deep, well-drained soils formed in volcanic ash and pumice over colluvium on upland slopes. The surface and subsurface layers are generally a gravely sandy loam. Water permeability is considered moderate. Generally water runoff is slow on more gentle slopes so the erosion hazard is considered slight but increases to moderate to severe on steeper slopes. These soils are typically well suited for timber production and wildlife habitat.



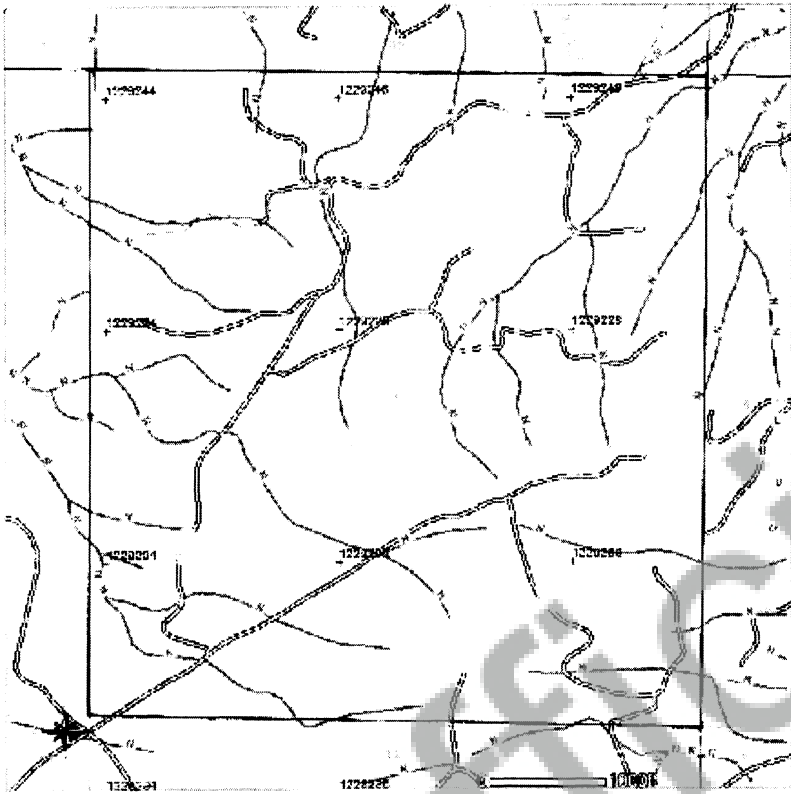
WATER RESOURCES

Significant water resources exist on this property. Only one wetland was identified in Section 1 with a total of 2.1 acres. There are approximately 91,900 feet or 17.4 miles of non-fish bearing streams, 7,700 feet or 1.5 miles of fish bearing streams and 15,650 feet or 3.0 miles of shorelines of the state as shown on the Water Type Maps on the following pages. The Lewis River Wildlife Habitat Management Plan requires a buffer of 100 feet for all Ns streams, 150 feet for all Np streams and 300 feet for all fish streams. In addition, the plan requires a buffer of 150 feet for any wetlands greater than one acre and 100 feet for any wetlands less than one acre.

**FOREST PRACTICE WATER TYPE MAP**

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH HALF 3, RANGE 5 EAST (W.M.) HALF 0, SECTION 1

Application #: \_\_\_\_\_



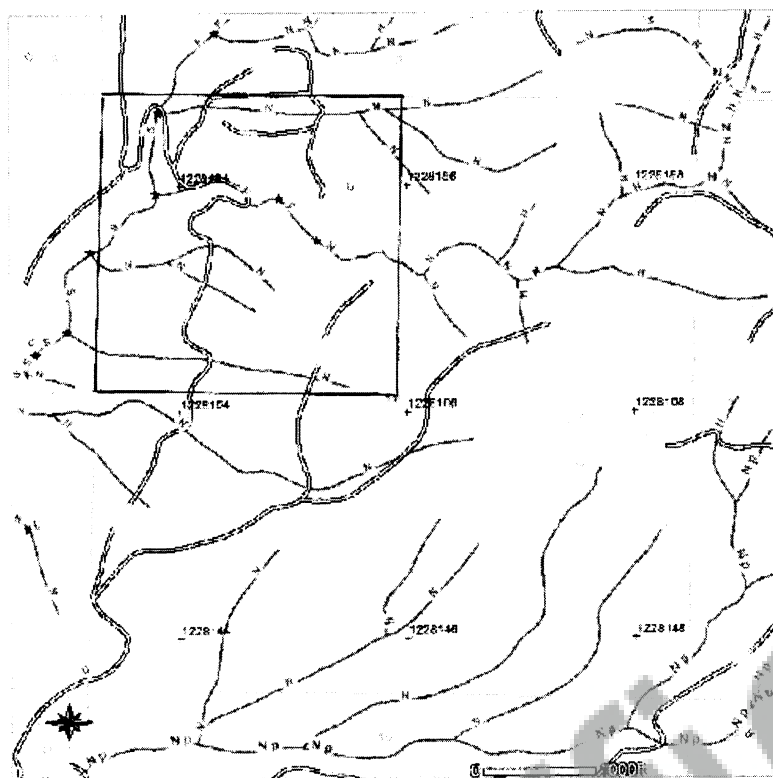
Generated: May 15 2012 3:30:04 PM  
NA 340  
Contour Interval: 40 Feet

## Application #: \_\_\_\_\_

**FOREST PRACTICE WATER TYPE MAP**

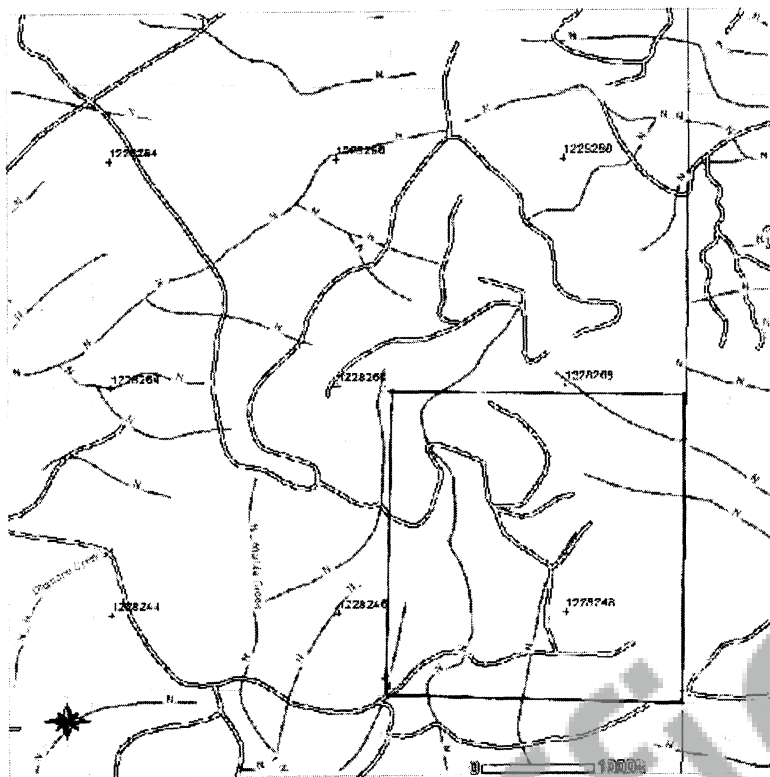
TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH HALF 0, RANGE 5 EAST (W.M.) HALF 0, SECTION 10

Application #: \_\_\_\_\_



## TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH HALF 0, RANGE 5 EAST (W.M.) HALF 0, SECTION 12

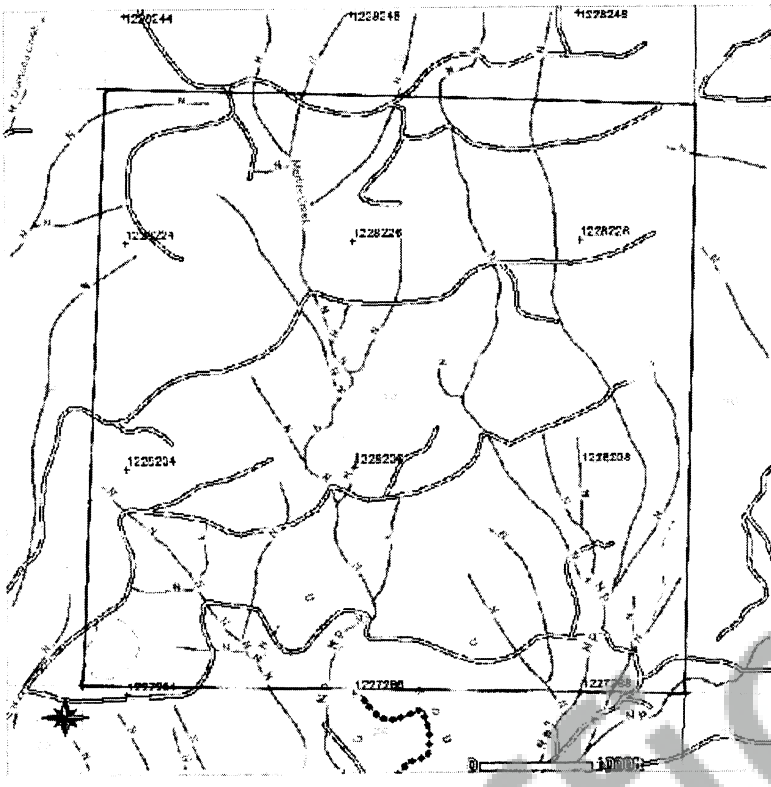
Application #: \_\_\_\_\_



**FOREST PRACTICE WATER TYPE MAP**

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH HALF D. RANGE 5 EAST (W.M.) HALF 0, SECTION 13

Application #: \_\_\_\_\_





**FOREST HEALTH**

Forest health issues were identified in 18 timber types that could lead to problems and require corrective action. These timber types are 101, 105, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 1003, 1004, 1201, 1203, 1307, 1315, 1318, and 1319. The stocking density of the trees in these types is excessive when considering the future health of the forest. Overstocking leads to small crowns and small root systems. This condition causes high stress and poor growth of the trees reducing resistance to disease and insects and to high winds which increases the chance of blowdown. No other forest health issues were identified.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Forest management activities that involve the harvesting of trees generate a large amount of slash and logging debris. This slash can greatly increase the risk of fire. Piling these fuels and burning the piles will reduce this risk. Other activities that will make this property more fire safe may include:

1. Maintain management roads to provide access for fire protection and suppression. These roads also serve as fuel breaks.
2. Develop and maintain fuel breaks along boundaries with adjacent property owners.
3. Thin overstocked timber types to reduce ladder fuels and lessen the opportunity for crown fires to develop and spread.
4. Prune all stands as they mature to reduce the opportunity for a ground fire to spread into the crowns of standing trees.

**AGROFORESTRY**

This property is managed for wildlife habitat, including big game foraging opportunities, therefore agroforestry is not considered as a management option.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

No archaeological or cultural resources have been found on the property.

**RECREATION**

This property is available to the public for recreation including hunting, mountain biking, horseback riding and hiking. No motorized vehicle access will be permitted by the public.

**AESTHETICS**

Improving and protecting structural and species diversity of tree species both in and between timber types will enhance the aesthetic values of this property and should be implemented where possible.

**WILDLIFE HABITAT**

PacifiCorp Energy has as its forest management goal to provide species composition and structures that benefit wildlife and provide an appropriate mosaic of big game hiding cover and forage. PacifiCorp's Lewis River Wildlife Habitat Management Plan describes in detail forest management techniques to benefit a broad range of wildlife, fish, and native plant species, including, but not limited to, large and small game, amphibians, bats, forest raptors, Neotropical migrant birds, and culturally significant native plants.

**THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES**

No threatened or endangered animal or plant species are known to exist on the property.

**FOREST MANAGEMENT**

Most of the soils on this property are well suited for the production of pacific silver fir, Douglas fir, western hemlock and noble fir. The yield of a growing forest at any given age is determined by site quality and the degree of stocking (other factors, including defect and utilization, also affect yield). Various combinations of the physical characteristics of the forest, such as soil, drainage, rainfall, temperature, altitude, slope, and aspect, result in different degrees of suitability for tree growth. The combined effect of these characteristics on the stand is defined as "site quality". Most of this property has an estimated site class of III and IV which is considered an average to below average growing site.

The completeness of stocking of a forest area has a decidedly important effect on yield, not only on the volume but also on the quality of the wood produced. Where there are only a few trees per acre the increase in volume of individual trees is very rapid, but trees growing under these conditions will have many large limbs, rough appearance, and the lumber from these open-grown trees will contain large knots. When the trees are more closely spaced the limbs on the lower portions of the stems are small and die early because of a lack of sun light, and the lumber from closely spaced trees therefore has fewer and smaller knots and higher quality.

**TREATMENT OPPORTUNITY**

SLASH REDUCTION

No significant slash buildup was found on this property to warrant slash abatement at this time.

REFORESTATION

All stand types meet or exceed State of Washington stocking requirements.

COMPETITION REDUCTION

Red alder is invading and competing with planted Douglas-fir in stand types 921, 924, 925, 1007, 1008, 1009. Without treatment, alder can cause substantial mortality within conifer plantations. Red alder should be immediately slashed or sprayed with herbicides to prevent conifer mortality.

COMMERCIAL THINNING

Stand types 101, 105, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 1003, 1004, 1201, 1203, 1307, 1315, 1318 and 1319 are overstocked and would benefit from commercial thinning. Thinning from below would capture value from potential mortality, provide more sunlight to the forest floor for forage production and make the stands more fire safe.

**TREATMENT SUMMARY**

Types	Treatment	Date
921, 924, 925, 1007, 1008 and 1009	Slash or spray herbicides on red alder	Summer 2012
101, 105, 116, 117, 119	Commercially thin these types	Summer 2014 - 2016
121, 123, 124, 125	Commercially thin these types	Summer 2017 - 2018
1003, 1004, 1201, 1203	Commercially thin these types	Summer 2018 - 2020
1307, 1315, 1318, 1319, 2310	Commercially thin these types	Summer 2020 - 2022

### MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The management goal for the forestland on this property is to use silvicultural practices, including the harvest of commercial forest products, to benefit wildlife and provide an appropriate mosaic of big game hiding cover and forage throughout the property. PacifiCorp Energy has over 29 years of experience in commercial timber harvesting and reforestation for the benefit of wildlife. Additionally:

1. No livestock grazing will be permitted but wildlife grazing will be encouraged through the development of quality forage.
2. This property may have been subdivided and platted by previous owners but will be managed as part of the larger PacifiCorp ownership.
3. There are no plans for further division of the property nor is there a current application for subdivision, short subdivision or large lot subdivision.
4. At this time all timber types are in compliance with Washington State stocking level requirements.