

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR LANE COUNTY, OREGON

OLD NUMBER		SECTION		TOWNSHIP		RANGE		W.M.	
MAP NO.	TAX LOT NO.	ACCOUNT NUMBER		TOWNSHIP		RANGE		W.M.	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION				DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING			
				DATE OF ENTRY	DEED NUMBER				
INDENT EACH NEW COURSE TO THIS POINT									

#16461

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES 18 01 33

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON 6700 3200

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE E.	OR W.	W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	NO.						VOL.	PAGE	
	27-1	33 558 559	18			1			
		BEARING	DISTANCE	BEARING REFERENCE OR LEGAL SUBDIVISION					
1952				Beginning at the point of intersection of the East line of the West 1/2 of the John Stewart DLC #37 in TWP 18 South, Range 1 West of the WM with the S'ly right of way line of County Road # 480 and running thence, along the S'ly right of way line of said County Road. thence,			447	273	
1960									
1981							R133		
1981							67233		
1982		N74° W	149.00 ft.	thence,			R1116/81-02916		
1990bs		S 16°15'W	165.28 ft.	thence,			R1151/81-34853		
1993wd		South		to the low water mark on the North side of little Fall Creek, thence upstream along the North side of Little Fall Creek to the East line of the West Half of the said John Stewart Claim, thence ,			R1156/81-38414		
2003		North		to the place of beginning, Lane County Oregon. Containing more or less			R1633/9023846		1.00
1960				Acreeage corrected to			R1886/9365046		
							2003-057488BS		1.26

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION USE ONLY

*with right of survivorship

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	S.	RANGE	E.	OR	W.	W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	NO.									VOL.	PAGE	
		BEARING	DISTANCE	BEARING REFERENCE OR LEGAL SUBDIVISION								
<div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 300px;"> <p>APPROVED FOR RECORDING BY CLERK</p> </div>												

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE E. OR W.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	No.				558 567	18	
	27-1-1	33					
1956						R-60	
1973						57618	
1974						R621/ 2462	
1975						R680/09068	
1976	S16°15'W. 120.0 ft.					R698/29526	
1976	N80°19'W. 54.95 ft.					R746/23397	
1976	N16°15'E. 127.0 ft.					R748/25792	
1976	S73°00'E. 54.5 ft.					R774/ 56519	
1977						R802/ 33968	
1977						R1193/82-14734	
1977						R819/57936	
1977						R819/57937 0.15A	
1978						R819/57938	
1986						R824/64971	
1981						64972	
1983						64970	
1986						R904/26076	
1989						R1335/85-04437	
1989						85-04438	
2000 WD						85-04439	
						R1436/81-17874	
						R1245/83-16275	
						R1334/85-03481	
						R1561/8909302	
						R1561/8909301	
						13678	

FOR ASSESSMENT
AND TAXATION
USE ONLY

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

YEAR	TAX LOT No. _____	SECTION _____	TOWNSHIP _____ S.	RANGE E. _____ OR W. _____ W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
					VOL.	PAGE	
BEARING		DISTANCE	BEARING REFERENCE OR LEGAL SUBDIVISION				
			<p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">KOKÉ-CHAPMAN CO., EUGENE, ORE. 16697</p>				

#16451

10844

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES 01 33

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

3400

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE E.	OR W.	W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING	
	No.						VOL.	PAGE		
	16	33	558 575	18		1				
1941			Beginning at a point on the South side of the County Road 42.5 feet Westerly from its inter-section with the East line of the tract of land conveyed to W. E. Wilmot, June 25, 1898, by deed on Page 541 of Volume 4 of the Deed Records of Lane County, Oregon, and running thence						R.166 21009	
1962			along the South line of said road, thence						R.185 54757 (Pass)	
1962			to the high bank which was formerly the bank of Little Fall Creek, thence						R771/ 56519	
1976	N.74°W.	100.0 ft	along said high bank, thence							
	S.16¼°W.	96.5 ft	to the place of beginning, being a part of the John Stewart and wife DLC in Township 18 South, Range 1 WWM, in Lane County, Oregon, containing more or less							0.25
	S.54°E.	106.2 ft								
	N.16¼°E.	133.0 ft								
1962			Beginning at a point on the southerly line of County Road #480 in Section 33 in Twp.18 South, Range 1 West, W. M., 509.6 feet South and 2657.7 feet West of the one quarter Section corner on the East line of Section 33, said point being the northwest corner of that parcel of land conveyed by Boyd R. and Ruth A. Schwary to Wayne and Hazel Winfrey by warranty deed recorded May 25, 1955 under Recorder's Reception #57618 in Lane County Oregon Deed Records, and run thence						R.185 54756 R621/ 2462 R680/09068 R698/29526 29528 R746/23397 R748/25792 R774/56519 R802/ 33968 R819/57936 R819/57937 R819/57938 R824/64971 64972 64970 R904/26076	
1973			along the south line of said County Road; thence							
1974			thence							
1975			thence							
1976			to the point of beginning in said Sec. Twp. and Range in Lane County, Oregon. Containing more or less							0.25
1977	N.70°46'40"W.	100.0ft.								
	S.16°15'W.	94.2ft.								
	S.44°51'E.	50.8ft.								
	S.60°05'E.	57.0ft.								
1978	N.16°15'E.	127.0 ft.								
1983										
1987										

(CONTINUED OVER)

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION USE ONLY

0.25 R1245/83-16275 R1454/83-17874

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

YEAR	TAX LOT		TOWNSHIP _____ S. RANGE E. _____ OR W. _____ W. M.			DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	NO.	SECTION				VOL.	PAGE	
	BEARING	DISTANCE	BEARING REFERENCE OR LEGAL SUBDIVISION					
1986						R1335/85-04437		
						85-04438		
						85-04439		
						R1334/85-03481		
989						R1561/8909302		
989						R1561/8909301		
2000 WD						13678		

#16452

10845

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES 18 01 33
OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON 67-00 3500

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	OR W.	W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	NO.						VOL.	PAGE	
	17	33	18	S	1	W. M.			
									558 583
1941									169 359
1978									198 573 R896/16672
1990wd									R1641/9031846
2000 WD									29383*
2004 WD									2004-122510
	N:74°W.	167.5 ft	Beginning at a point on the South line of the County road 142.5 feet Westerly from the intersection of the East line of the tract of land conveyed to W. E. Wilmot June 25, 1896 by deed recorded on Page 541 Volume 62 of the Deed Records of Lane County, Oregon, with said South line of said road; and run thence more or less, along the South line of said road, to a point 40 feet East of a cedar tree standing near the South line of said road, thence						
	South	22.0 ft	to the high bank that was formerly the bank of Little Fall Creek, thence						
	E'ly	167.5 ft	more or less, along said bank to a point S 16.25° W from the place of beginning, thence						
	N16 ¹ / ₄ °E	15'	to the place of beginning, being a part of the John Stewart and wife DLC in TWP 18 S R 1 WWM, in Lane County, Oregon, being all the land of the first parties at that point & constituting ¹ / ₄ acre more or less, containing more or less						0.25
			Acreege correction						0.75
			Acreege Correction (1967)						
			Cont. m/l						0.20

FOR ASSESSMENT
AND TAXATION
USE ONLY

* RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP

dw

EXHIBIT "E"
PARCEL 2

BEGINNING AT A 5/8" IRON ROD 307.0 FEET SOUTH AND 3395.9 FEET WEST OF THE EAST ¼ CORNER OF SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 18 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, SAID POINT BEING ON THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF THE JASPER-LOWELL ROAD(AS TRAVELED), THENCE, ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY, ALONG THE ARC OF A 1265.0 FOOT RADIUS CURVE RIGHT(THE CHORD OF WHICH BEARS S80°22'18"E A DISTANCE OF 129.02 FEET) A DISTANCE OF 129.07 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE S77°26'55"E A DISTANCE OF 202.68 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A 1880.0 FOOT RADIUS CURVE RIGHT, THENCE ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE(THE CHORD OF WHICH BEARS S74°46'14"E A DISTANCE OF 175.69 FEET) A DISTANCE OF 175.75 FEET, THENCE, LEAVING SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY, S16°18'00"W A DISTANCE OF 21.66 FEET, THENCE S47°27'00"E A DISTANCE OF 92.00 FEET, THENCE S41°47'00"E A DISTANCE OF 40.00 FEET, THENCE S44°51'00"E A DISTANCE OF 100.00 FEET, THENCE S60°05'00"E A DISTANCE OF 57.00 FEET, THENCE S80°19'00"E A DISTANCE OF 54.95 FEET, THENCE N16°15'00"E A DISTANCE OF 126.03 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF SAID JASPER-LOWELL ROAD(AS TRAVELED), THENCE ALONG THE ARC OF A 4185.0 FOOT RADIUS CURVE LEFT(THE CHORD OF WHICH BEARS S72°24'40"E A DISTANCE OF 34.01 FEET) A DISTANCE OF 34.01 FEET, THENCE, LEAVING SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY, S16°15'00"W A DISTANCE OF 170.52 FEET, THENCE SOUTH A DISTANCE OF 113 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE LOW WATER MARK OF LITTLE FALL CREEK, THENCE WESTERLY ALONG THE LOW WATER MARK OF LITTLE FALL CREEK AND BIG FALL CREEK A DISTANCE OF 1317 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO A POINT BEARING S15°23'39"W OF THE POINT OF BEGINNING, THENCE, LEAVING SAID LOW WATER MARK, N15°23'39"E A DISTANCE OF 162 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, ALL IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON.

18-01-33-00-03701 page 2

REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL
LAND SURVEYOR

David S. Swanson

OREGON
JULY 22, 1977
DAVID S. SWANSON
1103

NOV 24 2002
MILWAUKEE
WI

RENEWAL DATE:6-30-02

#16459

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES 8 01 33
OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON 67-00 3800

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE E.	OR W.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	NO.					58 625	18	
	26	33	18 S.			1		
1949							325 213	
1969							R420/49769	
1969	North	30.23 ch.					R419/49355	
	East	6.00 chs.					R419/49356	
1977	S'yly						R832/6073	
1988							R1489/8752557	
1998	West	9.39 chs.					R2477/9884844	
							-008127	
								30.15
								19.28
								13.28

2002 Wd

Beginning at the SW corner of
the John Stewart DLC #37, Notif.
#7255, Township 18 South, Range 1 West
of the WM, Oregon, and running thence
to the SE corner of the Frederick
Warner D.L.C. #43, thence
to the middle of Big Fall Creek,
thence
up the middle of said stream to the
South line of the said Stewart
Claim, thence
to the place of beginning, except
a deed from Ralph W. Callison and
Isabelle Callison, his wife to
Lane County, a political sub-
division of Oregon, recorded in
Volume 174, at page 290, Lane
County, Oregon. Containing
more or less

Except T.L. 26-1 (4800)
Acreage correction
Exc: 6.00 ac. to T.L.(3801) per
R293/57733.
Cont. m/l

**FOR ASSESSMENT
AND TAXATION
USE ONLY**

STATE OF OREGON - DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, OREGON

7

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

#16435-1

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON 18 01 33 3900

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE E.	OR W.	W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING	
	No. 1-6		33	18 ^s		1		VOL.		PAGE
			558 641				pg 2			
	Easterly	622 ft	Knight, husband and wife, and now owned by Colburn as shown by deed of record, Recorder's Receipt No. 97691, Lane County Oregon Deed Records, where the South line of County Road No. 480 intersects said East line of said property; and running thence along the South side of said road more or less to the West boundary line of the property conveyed to Boyd R and Ruth A Schwary, as recorded in Book 376, page 561, Lane County Oregon Deed Records; thence along the West line of said Schwary property to the low water mark of Fall Creek river thence along the low water mark of Fall Creek river to the East boundary of the property of the said L E Steelman, which point is approximately South from the point of beginning; thence along the East line of the property of said L E Steelman to the point of beginning, all in Sec 33, Township 18 South, R 1 W of the WM Lane County Oregon; less and excepting therefrom the Westerly 150 ft of said description which has heretofore been deeded to Vietta Lawrence by instrument recorded as Recorder's Recpt. No. 72241, Lane County Oregon Deed Records.							
	Southerly									
	Westerly									
	Northerly									
ALSO EXCEPT: any part thereof lying South of the South line of DLC #43 of said Township and Range.			cont m/1		1.00					

FOR ASSESSMENT
AND TAXATION
USE ONLY

#16435=1 OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES 01 33
 OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON 3900

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	OR	W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	No.						VOL.	PAGE	
	1=6	33	558 641 18 S.	E		1			
1954							Reel 12		
							96983		
1962							R.173		
1963							33617		
1970							R207/		
							91934		
							Book 416, page 106, LCDR, where the		
							S. line of County Road #480 intersects	Filed	
							said E. line of said property, and	Contract	
							running thence		
	Easterly	622.00 ft					more or less, along the S. side of		
							said road to the W. boundary line		
							of the property now owned by Boyd R.		
							and Ruth A. Schwary, as recorded in		
							Book 376, Page 561, LCDR, State of		
							Oregon, thence		
	Southerly						along the W. line of said Schwary		
							property to the low water mark of		
							Fall Creek river, thence		
	Westerly						along the low water mark of Fall		
							Creek river to the boundary of the		
							property of the said L. E. Steelman,		
							which point is approximately S. from		
							the point of beginning, thence		
	Northerly						along the E. line of the property of		
							said L. E. Steelman to the point of		
							beginning, all in Sec. 33, T. 18 S.		
							R. 1 W., WM, Lane County, Oregon.		
							Less and excepting therefrom the		
							Wily 150 ft. of said description		
							which has heretofore been deeded to		
							Vietta Lawrence, by deed recorded		
							in Book 458, page 252 (3901) (1963)		
							Containing more or less		5.00
							Except: Tax Lot 3901, cont.		
							0.34 acre by Deed recorded in Book		
							458, page 252. (1963)		
							Containing more or less		4.66
1963							Correction in acreage		1.00
1973							Tract 2: Beginning at a point on	R627/8438	
							the east line of the real property	R627/8439	
							formerly owned by John C & Hattie E		
							(cont pg 2)	59955	

2000 wd

FOR ASSESSMENT
 AND TAXATION
 USE ONLY

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR LANE COUNTY, OREGON

CODE NO.

OLD NUMBER

MAP NO. 18.01.33	TAX LOT NO. 3901	558 658	SECTION 33	TOWNSHIP 18 S.	RANGE 1 W W.M.	AERIAL PHOTO
ACCOUNT NUMBER		ADDITION			CITY	
LOT NO.	BLOCK NO.					

INDENT EACH NEW COURSE TO THIS POINT	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
		DATE OF ENTRY	DEED NUMBER	
	Beginning at a point on the East line of real property formerly owned by John C. & Hattie E. Knight and now owned by L. E. Steelman, as shown by Deed in Book 416, page 106, Lane County Oregon Deed Records (Tax Lot 400), where the South line of County Road No. 480 intersects the said East line of said property, thence E'ly along said South line of said County Road No. 480, 150 feet, thence South to the North low water mark of Fall Creek River, thence W'ly along North low water mark of said river to the East line of said real property belonging to L. E. Steelman which point is approximately South of the point of beginning, thence N'ly along East line of said property of Steelman, to the South line of County Road No. 480, and the place of beginning, all in Section 32 (33), Twp 18S, R1 W. W.M., Lane County, Oregon.	1963 1970 <i>2000 wd</i>	458/252 R460/88269 <i>28451</i>	0.34
	Containing more or less			

**FOR ASSESSMENT
AND TAXATION
USE ONLY**

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR LANE COUNTY, OREGON

OLD NUMBER _____

CODE NO. _____

MAP NO.	TAX LOT NO.	SECTION _____	TOWNSHIP _____ S.	RANGE _____ W.M.	AERIAL PHOTO
ACCOUNT NUMBER		ADDITION			CITY
LOT NO.	BLOCK NO.				

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-size: 8px;"> INDENT EACH NEW COURSE TO THIS POINT </div>	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
		DATE OF ENTRY	DEED NUMBER	
	MERGERS HOITAXAT YIMORSE			

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	OR W.	W. M.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	NO.						VOL.	PAGE	
	15	32	558 039 18 S.			1			
		BEARING	DISTANCE	BEARING REFERENCE OR LEGAL SUBDIVISION					
1949				Beginning at the SE corner of			338 43		
1959				the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of DLC #43 in Section 32,			R.119		
				Township 18 South, Range 1 West of			44894		
				the WM, and running thence			3/28/56		
				thence			8/4/58		
	North	71.5 rods		thence					
	1961 East	69.0 rods		thence			R.147		
	South	43.0 rods		thence			90070		
	West	10.0 rods		thence			R278/		
	1966 South	28.5 rods		and thence			30473		
	West			to the place of beginning, lying					
1991wd				in Sections 32 and 33 in said Town-			R1734/91	61376	
				ship and Range and in Lane County,					29.00
				Oregon. Containing more or less					
				(2500) Except: Tax Lot 15-1, Section					
				32, Township 18 South, Range 1 West					
				of Willamette Meridian, Lane County					
				Oregon. Containing more or less					
				1.31 acres (2400)					27.69
				Except: (15-2) cont 0.64 acre.					
				Containing more or less					27.05
				Acreage by assessment card					26.96
				Less: 0.94 acre in county road #304					
				Containing more or less					26.02

FOR ASSESSMENT
AND TAXATION
USE ONLY

See

18-01-33-3-0-00100

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

#16420

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, LANE COUNTY, OREGON 67-00

18-01-33-4000

YEAR	TAX LOT	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE E. OR W.	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING	
	No. 14 of 32				32-33	18 S.		1 W. M.
BEARING		DISTANCE	BEARING REFERENCE OR LEGAL SUBDIVISION					
1941			SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lots 6 & 7 Sec. 32; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$; lots 7-9 Sec. 33 except River and bar and 3.32 acres to Lane County.				315-117 363-350	33.41
			EXCEPT: Tax Lot 14-1-7 (1801) of Sec 32 " " 14-1-6 (1802) " " " " " 14-1 (1800) " " " " " 14-1-1 (1900) " " " " " 14-1-2 (2000) " " " " " 14-1-3 (2100) " " " " " 33 (2200) " " " " " 14-1-3 (2300) " " " " " 14-2 (4100) of Sec 33 " " 14-3 (4300) " " " " " 32 (4400) " " " " " 14-1-4 (4500) " " " " " 14-4 (4600) " " " " " 31 (4700) " " "					
1960			Correction in acreage per assessment card.					25.77
1960			Except- Tax Lot 34 in Section 33 Twp/ 19 South, Range 1 West, W.M., cont. 2.50 acres by deed 72491, Reel 136. Containing more or less					23.27
			EXCEPT: 1.10 ac to TL 4004 by R442/ 69553, 1969 cont. m/l					22.17
			LESS 0.54 ac. to Co. Rd. #1111, 1970 Cont. m/l					21.63
Continued - Over on Page - 2 -								

CANCELLED

4004

FOR ASSESSMENT
AND TAXATION
USE ONLY

Lu

YEAR	TAX LOT	32-33	200 558 666	DEED RECORD		ACRES REMAINING
	No. 14 of 32	SECTION	TOWNSHIP 18 s.	RANGE E. OR W. 1 W. M.	VOL. PAGE	
1975	BEARING	DISTANCE	Cont, BEARING REFERENCE OR LEGAL SUBDIVISION Pg. -2-		R751/29493	21.63
	East South Westerly North	810.00 ft. 130.00 ft.	<p>All that portion of the SW$\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW$\frac{1}{4}$ and Government Lots 7, 8 and 9, Section 33, Township 18 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, lying Northerly of County Road No. 1111 in Lane County, Oregon.</p> <p>EXCEPTING THEREFROM: That parcel of land as deeded to Lane County, by Instrument recorded July 7, 1959, Reception No. 72491, Deed Records of Lane County, Oregon, in Lane County, Oregon.</p> <p>ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM: That parcel of land as deeded to Gary L. Marlow et ux instrument recorded March 29, 1971, Reception No. 40785, Records of Lane County Oregon, in Lane County, Oregon.</p> <p>ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM: the following: Beginning at a point 756 feet North of the SW Corner of Section 33, Township 18 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian; running thence</p> <p>810.00 ft. ; thence</p> <p>130.00 ft. ; more or less to the Northerly Boundary of County Road No. 1111; thn along said Northerly boundary to a point South of the Point of Beginning, thence</p> <p>to the Point of Beginning, in Lane County, Oregon.</p> <p>Containing more or less</p>			

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION USE ONLY

3-24-96 2157

RETURN TO CASCADE TITLE COMPANY

CT158158 (1)

After recording return to:

Weyerhaeuser Company

9620565

1218MAR.29'96#05REC

40.00

P. O. Box 275

1218MAR.29'96#05PFUND

10.00

Springfield, Oregon 97477

DECLARATION OF PROPERTY LINE ADJUSTMENTS

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY, a Washington corporation, ("WEYERHAEUSER") is the owner of two parcels of land ("Parcel 1" and "Parcel 2" herein), located in **Township 18 South, Range 1 West, W.M., Lane County, Oregon**, as follows:

Parcel 1:

Portions of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Gov't Lot 2, and Fractional S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 28

Portion of Fractional E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29

Parcel 2: S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, portion of Fractional NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27

and **RICHARD SILVER** and **BARBARA SILVER**, husband and wife, ("SILVERS") are the owners of an adjoining parcel of land ("Parcel 3" herein), located in **Township 18 South, Range 1 West, W.M., Lane County, Oregon**, as follows:

Portion of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27

WEYERHAEUSER is setting forth this declaration to set an adjusted boundary line between said Parcel 1 and said Parcel 2; and WEYERHAEUSER and SILVER are setting an adjusted boundary line between Parcel 1 and Parcel 3 to comply with Lane County Land Use Regulations and the provisions of ORS 92.1190(4).

1. The reference to the legal description of the Parcel 1 property prior to this adjustment is contained in the deed recorded June 19, 1957, under reception No. 15409, Reel No. 101 '57D;
2. The reference to the legal description of the Parcel 2 property prior to this adjustment is contained in the deed recorded May 26, 1947, in Book 348, Page 477; and

PARCEL 1 (After property line adjustment)

IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON

9620565

TOWNSHIP 18 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, W.M.

Sections 28 and 29: Those portions of Gov't Lot 2, Fractional S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 28 and those portions of Fractional E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 described as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Donation Land Claim No. 43 (said corner being in Section 28, Township 18 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, in Lane County, Oregon);

Thence South 89°29'40" West a distance of 598.03 feet to a 5/8" iron rod at the southeast corner of that property described in Reel 597, Page 12084, Lane County records (recorded August 3, 1972);

Thence North 26°47' East a distance of 2402.20 feet along said property line to a 5/8" iron rod on the south right-of-way of Weyerhaeuser Company's private logging road;

Thence following along said right-of-way South 16°45' East a distance of 267.80 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence around a 537.46 foot radius curve to the left, the long chord of which bears South 42°21' East a distance of 464.46 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence South 67°57' East a distance of 510.10 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence around a 776.20 foot radius curve to the left, the long chord of which bears South 86°04' East a distance of 482.72 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence North 75°49' East a distance of 436.40 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence around a 512.96 foot radius curve to the right, the long chord of which bears North 89°08'30" East, a distance of 236.45 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence South 77°32' East a distance of 1232.50 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence South 12°28' West a distance of 10.00 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence South 77°32' East a distance of 118.38 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence, leaving the south right-of-way of Weyerhaeuser's road, South 8°11'05" East a distance of 1339.04 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

OK Thence South 1°07'56" East a distance of 507.23 feet to a 5/8" iron rod on the south section line of Section 28;

18 01 28 0 0 00101
Acct. #201 622 784
Pg. 3

9620565

Thence along said south section line North 89°49'26" West a distance of 1571.49 feet to the south one quarter corner of Section 28, marked by a brass cap;

Thence continuing along said south section line North 89°44'40" West a distance of 2434.66 feet to a 5/8" iron rod on the east line of Donation Land Claim No. 43;

Thence North a distance of 692.89 feet along said east line to the point of beginning,

18 01 28 0 0 00101
Acct. #201 622 784
Pg. 4

3-24-96 2157

RETURN TO CASCADE TITLE COMPANY

CT158158 (1)

After recording return to:

Weyerhaeuser Company

9620565

1218MAR.29'96H05REC

40.00

P. O. Box 275

1218MAR.29'96H05PFUND

10.00

Springfield, Oregon 97477

DECLARATION OF PROPERTY LINE ADJUSTMENTS

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY, a Washington corporation, ("WEYERHAEUSER") is the owner of two parcels of land ("Parcel 1" and "Parcel 2" herein), located in **Township 18 South, Range 1 West, W.M., Lane County, Oregon**, as follows:

Parcel 1:

Portions of **SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Gov't Lot 2, and Fractional S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 28**

Portion of Fractional **E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29**

Parcel 2: S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, portion of Fractional NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27

and **RICHARD SILVER** and **BARBARA SILVER**, husband and wife, ("SILVERS") are the owners of an adjoining parcel of land ("Parcel 3" herein); located in **Township 18 South, Range 1 West, W.M., Lane County, Oregon**, as follows:

Portion of **SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27**

WEYERHAEUSER is setting forth this declaration to set an adjusted boundary line between said Parcel 1 and said Parcel 2; and WEYERHAEUSER and SILVER are setting an adjusted boundary line between Parcel 1 and Parcel 3 to comply with Lane County Land Use Regulations and the provisions of ORS 92.1190(4).

1. The reference to the legal description of the Parcel 1 property prior to this adjustment is contained in the deed recorded June 19, 1957, under reception No. 15409, Reel No. 101 '57D;
2. The reference to the legal description of the Parcel 2 property prior to this adjustment is contained in the deed recorded May 26, 1947, in Book 348, Page 477; and

9620565

PARCEL 3 (After property line adjustment)

IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON

TOWNSHIP 18 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, W.M.

State of Oregon
County of Lane — ss.
I, the County Clerk, in and for the said
County, do hereby certify that the within
instrument was received for record at

29 MAR 96 3:50

Reel 2157R

Lane County OFFICIAL Records
Lane County Clerk

By: *David A. Schubert*
County Clerk

Sections 27 and 28: Those portions described as follows:

That portion of the Southwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 18 South, Range 1 West of Willamette Meridian, in Lane County, Oregon, lying southwesterly of the Southwesterly margin of Booth-Kelly Weyerhaeuser Road; except the south 304.50 feet of the East 1275.59 feet thereof.

Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 18 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian;

Thence North 0°7'24" West a distance of 1125.91 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence South 89°18'15" West a distance of 415.42 feet to a 5/8" iron rod;

Thence North 77°28'18" West a distance of 341.69 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod;

Thence North 67°28'31" West a distance of 124.79 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod;

Thence North 40°30'26" West a distance of 137.54 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod;

Thence North 24°56'23" West a distance of 511.63 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod on the south right-of-way of Weyerhaeuser Company's private logging road;

Thence following along said right-of-way North 77°32' West a distance of 113.82 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod;

Thence, leaving said right-of-way, South 8°11'05" East a distance of 1339.04 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod;

Thence South 0°07'56" East a distance of 507.23 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod on the south section line of Section 28;

Thence along said south section line South 89°49'26" East a distance of 1082.20 feet to the point of beginning,

Containing 32.73 acres, more or less.

Weyerhaeuser/Silver
Lane County OR
G96-332C, 3/28/96
EXHIBIT C, Page 1 of 1

*3/28/96
Error
3/28/96*

18 01 28 0 0 00102
Acct. #201 622 800
Pg. 3

David A. Schubert

18-01-33-30-00502

00500

(out of) 1663309

ELT-2000-Z
1WE 4785

~~0558690~~
+544335

WARRANTY DEED (INDIVIDUAL)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That Gary L. Marlow Trustee and Maxine H. Marlow Trustee, ** hereinafter called grantor, for the consideration hereinafter stated, to grantor paid by David E. Gehrke and Melissa A. Gehrke, husband and wife, hereinafter called grantee, does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the grantee and grantee's heirs, successors and assigns, that certain real property, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any appertaining, situated in Lane County, State of Oregon, described as follows, to-wit:

AS PER ATTACHED LEGAL DESCRIPTION

****UNDER THE MARLOW LIVING TRUST, DATED NOVEMBER 16, 1994.****
To Have and to Hold the same unto the grantee and the grantee's heirs, successors and assigns, that grantor is lawfully seized in fee simple of the above granted premises, free from all encumbrances except conditions, restrictions, reservations, easements and covenants of record and that grantor will warrant and forever defend the premises and every part and parcel thereof against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever, except those claiming under the above described encumbrances.

The true and actual consideration for this transfer is \$400,000.00.*
However the actual consideration consists of the whole consideration.

In construing this deed, where the context so requires, the singular includes the plural and all grammatical changes shall be made so that this deed apply equally to corporations and to individuals.

In Witness Whereof, the grantor has executed this instrument this 31 day of January, 2000; if a corporate grantor, it has caused its name to be signed and its seal, if any, affixed by an officer or other person duly authorized to do so by order of its board of directors.

THIS INSTRUMENT WILL NOT ALLOW USE OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS INSTRUMENT IN VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAND USE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. BEFORE SIGNING OR ACCEPTING THIS INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON ACQUIRING FEE TITLE TO THE PROPERTY SHOULD CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE CITY OR COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT TO VERIFY APPROVED USES AND TO DETERMINE ANY LIMITS ON LAWSUITS AGAINST FARMING OR FOREST PRACTICES AS DEFINED IN ORS 30.930

[Signature]
Gary L. Marlow Trustee
[Signature]
Maxine H. Marlow Trustee

STATE OF OREGON, County of Lane ss.

January 31, 2000 personally appeared the above named Gary L. Marlow Trustee and Maxine H. Marlow Trustee and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their voluntary act and deed.



Before me:
[Signature]
Notary Public for Oregon
My commission expires: 11/8/2000

* The dollar amount should include cash plus all encumbrances existing against the property to which the property remains subject or which the purchaser agrees to pay or assume.

WARRANTY DEED (INDIVIDUAL)
Gary L. Marlow Trustee and Maxine H. Marlow Trustee
38817 Place Road
Fall Creek, OR 97438

David E. Gehrke and Melissa A. Gehrke, husband and wife
38889 Place Road
Fall Creek, OR 97438

After Recording Return to:
Valley West Escrow
112 N 49th Street, P.O. Box 1055
Springfield, OR 97478

SEND TAX STATEMENTS TO:
David & Melissa Gehrke
38889 Place Road
Fall Creek, Oregon 97438

DIVISION OF CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK
LANE COUNTY DEEDS AND RECORDS **SM000996**

31.00

00015012200006406002

200006406 1:59:35 PM 02/02/2000
RPR DEED 1 - 3 CASHIER 01
10.00 11.00 10.00

_____ Title
By _____ Deputy

18-01-33-3-0-00502
1 663 291
1 663 309
Page -2-

N.K.
N.P.
TL 602. *[Signature]*

Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture

The Lane County Land Management Division, with technical assistance from Lane Council of Governments, compiled this data to assist the public in preparing land use applications. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) reviewed the data and methodology.

Map Symbol	Lane County Soil Map Unit	Douglas Fir Site Index	Cu. Ft./ Acre/ Year	Agricultural Capability Class	High Value Farmland
01A	Abiqua silty clay loam, 0 - 3% slopes	135	203	1	X
01B	Abiqua silty clay loam, 3 - 5% slopes	135	203	2	X
02E	Astoria silt loam, 5 - 30% slopes	130	193	6	
03E	Astoria Variant silt loam, 3 - 30% slopes	none		6	
03G	Astoria Variant silt loam, 30 - 60% slopes	none		6	
04G	Atring-Rock outcrop complex, 30 - 60% slopes	***	81	6	
05	Awbrig silty clay loam	none		4	X
06	Awbrig-Urban land complex	none		4	
07B	Bandon sandy loam, 0 - 7% slopes	105	145	3	
07C	Bandon sandy loam, 7 - 12% slopes	105	145	3	
07F	Bandon sandy loam, 12 - 50% slopes	105	145	6	
08	Bashaw clay	none		4	X
09	Bashaw-Urban land complex	none		4	
10	Beaches	none		8	
11C	Bellpine silty clay loam, 3 - 12% slopes	115	163	3	X
11D	Bellpine silty clay loam, 12 - 20% slopes	115	163	3	X
11E	Bellpine silty clay loam, 20 - 30% slopes	115	163	4	X
11F	Bellpine silty clay loam, 30 - 50% slopes	115	163	6	
12E	Bellpine cobbly silty clay loam, 2 - 30% slopes	115	163	4	
13F	Blachly clay loam, 30 - 50% slopes	119	173	6	
13G	Blachly clay loam, 50 - 70% slopes	119	173	7	
14E	Blachly silty clay loam, 3 - 30% slopes	125	184	6	
14F	Blachly silty clay loam, 30 - 50% slopes	125	184	6	
15E	Blachly-McCully clay loam, 3 - 30% slopes	***	172	6	
16D	Bohannon gravelly loam, 3 - 25% slopes	118	171	6	
16F	Bohannon gravelly loam, 25 - 50% slopes	118	171	6	
16H	Bohannon gravelly loam, 50 - 90% slopes	118	171	7	
17	Brallier muck, drained	none		4	
18	Brallier Variant muck	none		5	
19	Brenner silty clay loam	none		3	X
20B	Briedwell cobbly loam, 0 - 7% slopes	103	141	3	X
21B	Bullards-Ferrelo loams, 0 - 7% slopes	***	84	3	
21C	Bullards-Ferrelo loams, 7 - 12% slopes	***	84	3	
21E	Bullards-Ferrelo loams, 12 - 30% slopes	***	76	4	
21F	Bullards-Ferrelo loams, 30 - 60% slopes	***	76	6	

Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture

Map Label	Lane County Soil Map Unit	Douglas Fir Site Index	Cu. Ft./ Acre/ Year	Agricultural Capability Class	High Value Farmland
22	Camas gravelly sandy loam, occasionally flooded	none		4	
23	Camas-Urban land complex	none		4	
24	Chapman loam	none		1	X
25	Chapman-Urban land complex	none		1	X
26	Chehalis silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	none		2	X
27	Chehalis-Urban land complex	none		2	X
8C	Chehulpum silt loam, 3 - 12% slopes	none		6*	
8E	Chehulpum silt loam, 12 - 40% slopes	none		6	
29	Cloquato silt loam	none		2	X
30	Cloquato-Urban land complex	none		2	X
31	Coburg silty clay loam	none		2	X
32	Coburg-Urban land complex	none		2	X
33	Conser silty clay loam	none		3	X
34	Courtney gravelly silty clay loam	none		4	X
5D	Cruiser gravelly clay loam, 3 - 25% slopes	140**	145	6	
5F	Cruiser gravelly clay loam, 25 - 50% slopes	140**	145	6	
5G	Cruiser gravelly clay loam, 35 - 70% slopes	140**	145	7	
6D	Cumley silty clay loam, 2 - 20% slopes	114	162	6	
7C	Cupola cobbly loam, 3 - 12% slopes	100	136	6	
7E	Cupola cobbly loam, 12 - 30% slopes	100	136	6	
38	Dayton silt loam, clay substratum	none		4	X
9E	Digger gravelly loam, 10 - 30% slopes	102	140	6	
9F	Digger gravelly loam, 30 - 50% slopes	102	140	6	
0H	Digger-Rock outcrop complex, 50 - 85% slopes	***	114	7	
1C	Dixonville silty clay loam, 3 - 12% slopes	109	152 130	3	
1E	Dixonville silty clay loam, 12 - 30% slopes	109	152 170	4	
1F	Dixonville silty clay loam, 30 - 50% slopes	109	152	6	
2E	Dixonville-Hazelair-Urban land complex, 12 - 35% slopes	***	89	4	
3C	Dixonville-Philomath-Hazelair complex, 3 - 12% slopes	***	54 0	3 6	
3E	Dixonville-Philomath-Hazelair complex, 12 - 35% slopes	***	63 0	4 6	
44	Dune land	none		8	
5C	Dupee silt loam, 3 - 20% slopes	none		3	
46	Eilertsen silt loam	133	199	2	X
7E	Fendall silt loam, 3 - 30% slopes	125	184	6	
48	Fluvents, nearly level	none		-	
9E	Formader loam, 3 - 30% slopes	121	176	6	
9G	Formader loam, 30 - 60% slopes	121	176	6	
10G	Formader-Hembre-Klickitat complex, 50 - 80% slopes	***	176	7	

Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture

Map Symbol	Lane County Soil Map Unit	Douglas Fir Site Index	Cu. Ft./ Acre/ Year	Agricultural Capability Class	High Val Farmland
72F	Klickitat stony loam, 30 - 50% south slopes	112	158	6	
72G	Klickitat stony loam, 50 - 75% south slopes	112	158	7	
73	Linslaw loam	none		3	X ¹
74B	Lint silt loam, 0 - 7% slopes	117	169	3	
74C	Lint silt loam, 7 - 12% slopes	117	169	3	
74D	Lint silt loam, 12 - 20% slopes	117	169	3	
74E	Lint silt loam, 20 - 40% slopes	117	169	4	
75	Malabon silty clay loam	none		1	X
76	Malabon-Urban land complex	none		1	X
77B	Marcola cobbly silty clay loam, 2 - 7% slopes	none		4	
78	McAlpin silty clay loam	none		2	X
79	McBee silty clay loam	none		3	X ²
80F	McCully clay loam, 30 - 35% slopes	118	171	6	
80G	McCully clay loam, 50 - 70% slopes	118	171	7	
81D	McDuff clay loam, 3 - 25% slopes	112	158	6	
81F	McDuff clay loam, 25 - 50% slopes	112	158	6	
81G	McDuff clay loam, 50 - 70% slopes	112	158	7	
82C	Meda loam, 2 - 12% slopes	none		3	X
83B	Minniece silty clay loam, 0 - 8% slopes	none		6	
84D	Mulkey loam, 5 - 25% slopes	none		6	
85	Natroy silty clay loam	none		4	X
86	Natroy silty clay	none		4	X
87	Natroy-Urban land complex	none		4	X
88	Nehalem silt loam	none		2	X
89C	Nekia silty clay loam, 2 - 12% slopes	113	160	3	X
89D	Nekia silty clay loam, 12 - 20% slopes	113	160	3	X
89E	Nekia silty clay loam, 20 - 30% slopes	113	160	4	
89F	Nekia silty clay loam, 30 - 50% slopes	113	160	6	
90	Nekoma silt loam	none		3	
91D	Neskowin silt loam, 12 - 20% slopes	none		6	
91E	Neskowin silt loam, 20 - 40% slopes	none		6	
92G	Neskowin-Salander silt loams, 40 - 60% slopes	none		6	
93	Nestucca silt loam	none		3	
94C	Netarts fine sand, 3 - 12% slopes	none		6	
94E	Netarts fine sand, 12 - 30% slopes	none		6	
95	Newberg fine sandy loam	none		2	X
96	Newberg loam	none		2	X

Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture

Symbol	Lane County Soil Map Unit	Douglas Fir Site Index	Cu. Ft./ Acre/ Year	Agricultural Capability Class	High Value Farmland
51B	Haflinger-Jimbo complex, 0 - 5% slopes	***	165	6	X
52B	Hazelair silty clay loam, 2 - 7% slopes	none		3	
52D	Hazelair silty clay loam, 7 - 20% slopes	none		4	
53	Heceta fine sand	none		4	
54D	Hembre silt loam, 5 - 25% slopes	127	188	6	
54G	Hembre silt loam, 25-60% slopes	127	188	6	
55E	Hembre-Klickitat complex, 3 - 30% slopes	***	177	6	
55G	Hembre-Klickitat complex, 30 - 60% slopes	***	176	6	
56	Holcomb silty clay loam	none		3	X ¹
57D	Holderman extremely cobbly loam, 5 - 25% slopes	119**	113	6	
57F	Holderman extremely cobbly loam, 25 - 50% slopes	119**	113	6	
57G	Holderman extremely cobbly loam, 50 - 75% slopes	119**	113	7	
58D	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 3 - 25% slopes	122	178	6	
58F	Honeygrove silty clay loam, 25 - 50% slopes	122	178	6	
59E	Hullt loam, 2 - 30% slopes	121	176	3	X
59G	Hullt loam, 30 - 60% slopes	121	176	6	
60D	Hummington gravelly loam, 5 - 25% slopes	131**	131	6	
60E	Hummington gravelly loam, 25 - 50% slopes	131**	131	6	
60F	Hummington gravelly loam, 50 - 75% slopes	131**	131	7	
61	Jimbo silt loam	121	176	1	X
62B	Jimbo-Haflinger complex, 0 - 5% slopes	***	171	1	X
63C	Jory silty clay loam, 2 - 12% slopes	122	178	2	X
63D	Jory silty clay loam, 12 - 20% slopes	122	178	3	X
63E	Jory silty clay loam, 20 - 30% slopes	122	178	4	X
64D	Keel cobbly clay loam, 3 - 25% slopes	132**	133	6	
64F	Keel cobbly clay loam, 25 - 45% slopes	132**	133	6	
64G	Keel cobbly clay loam, 45 - 75% slopes	132**	133	7	
65G	Kilchis stony loam, 30 - 60% slopes	90	116	6	
65H	Kilchis stony loam, 60 - 90% slopes	90	116	7	
66D	Kinney cobbly loam, 3 - 20% slopes	122	178	6	
67F	Kinney cobbly loam, 20 - 50% north slopes	122	178	6	
67G	Kinney cobbly loam, 50 - 70% north slopes	122	178	7	
68F	Kinney cobbly loam, 20 - 50% south slopes	122	178	6	
68G	Kinney cobbly loam, 50 - 70% south slopes	122	178	7	
69E	Kinney cobbly loam, slump, 3 - 30% slopes	122	178	6	
70E	Klickitat stony loam, 3 - 30% slopes	112	158	6	
71F	Klickitat stony loam, 30 - 50% north slopes	112	158	6	
71G	Klickitat stony loam, 50 - 75% north slopes	112	158	7	

Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture

Map Symbol	Lane County Soil Map Unit	Douglas Fir Site Index	Cu. Ft./ Acre/ Year	Agricultural Capability Class	High Value Farmland
125F	Steiwer loam, 20 - 50% slopes	none		6	
126F	Tahkenitch loam, 20 - 45% slopes	124	182	6	
126G	Tahkenitch loam, 45 - 75% slopes	124	182	7	
127C	Urban land-Hazelair-Dixonville complex, 3 - 12% slopes	***	68	8	
128B	Veneta loam, 0 - 7% slopes	108	150	2	X
129B	Veneta Variant silt loam, 0 - 7% slopes	124	182	2	X
130	Waldo silty clay loam	none		3	
131C	Waldport fine sand, 0 - 12% slopes	none		6	
131E	Waldport fine sand, 12 - 30% slopes	none		7	
131G	Waldport fine sand, 30 - 70% slopes	none		7	
132E	Waldport fine sand, thin surface, 0 - 30% slopes	none		7	
133C	Waldport-Urban land complex, 0 - 12% slopes	none		6	
134	Wapato silty clay loam	none		3	X ³
135C	Willakenzie clay loam, 2 - 12% slopes	110	154	3	X
135D	Willakenzie clay loam, 12 - 20% slopes	110	154	3	X
135E	Willakenzie clay loam, 20 - 30% slopes	110	154	4	X
135F	Willakenzie clay loam, 30 - 50% slopes	110	154	6	
136	Willanch fine sandy loam	none		3	
137F	Winberry very gravelly loam, 10 - 45% slopes	none		7	
138E	Witzel very cobbly loam, 3 - 30% slopes	none	70	6	
138G	Witzel very cobbly loam, 30 - 75% slopes	none		6	
139	Woodburn silt loam	none		2	X
140	Yaquina loamy fine sand	none		4	
141	Yaquina-Urban land complex	none		4	
142G	Yellowstone-Rock outcrop, 10 - 60% slopes	none		7	

* Indicates soils which have an irrigated capability class which is different from the non-irrigated capability class.

** Indicates productivity calculated using 100-year Douglas fir data.

*** Indicates soil complexes with multiple site indices, refer to the CuFt/Acre/Year column for a composite volume rating for the complex.

"none" Indicates soil map units that lack site index information on Douglas fir. The soil map unit may have the capability to produce Douglas fir, but this productivity may be very low to very high. No site index has been collected by the NRCS due to lack of suitable sites or lack of time and or funds.

X¹ Only drained areas are high value farmland.

X² Only areas protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are high value farmland.

X³ Only drained areas that are either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are high value farmland.

Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture

Soil	Lane County Soil Map Unit	Douglas Fir Site Index	Cu. Ft/ Acre/ Year	Agricultural Capability Class	High Value Farmland
97	Newberg-Urban land complex	none		2	X
98	Noti loam	none		4	X
99H	Ochrepts & Umbrepts, very steep	none		—	
100	Oxley gravelly silt loam	none		3	
101	Oxley-Urban land complex	none		3	
102C	Panther silty clay loam, 2 - 12% slopes	none		6	
103C	Panther-Urban land complex, 2 - 12% slopes	none		6	
104E	Peavine silty clay loam, 3 - 30% slopes	125	184	6	
104G	Peavine silty clay loam, 30 - 60% slopes	125	184	6	
105A	Pengra silt loam, 1 - 4% slopes	none		3	X ¹
106A	Pengra-Urban land complex, 1 - 4% slopes	none		3	
107C	Philomath silty clay, 3 - 12% slopes	none		6	
108C	Philomath cobbly silty clay, 3 - 12% slopes	none		6	
108F	Philomath cobbly silty clay, 12 - 45% slopes	none		6	
109F	Philomath-Urban land complex, 12 - 45% slopes	none		6	
110	Pits	none		8	
111D	Preacher loam, 0 - 25% slopes	128	190	6	
111E	Preacher loam, 25 - 50% slopes	128	190	6	
111F	Preacher-Bohannon-Slickrock complex, 50 - 75% slopes	***	188	7	
113C	Ritner cobbly silty clay loam, 2 - 12% slopes	107	149	4	
113E	Ritner cobbly silty clay loam, 12 - 30% slopes	107	149	6	
113G	Ritner cobbly silty clay loam, 30 - 60% slopes	107	149 140	7	
114	Riverwash	none		8	
115H	Rock outcrop-Kilchis complex, 30 - 90% slopes	***	27	8	
116G	Rock outcrop-Witzel complex, 10 - 70% slopes	***	none	8	
117E	Salander silt loam, 12 - 30% slopes	125	184	6	
118	Salem gravelly silt loam	none		2	X
119	Salem-Urban land complex	none		2	X
120B	Salkum silt loam, 2 - 6% slopes	116	167	2	X
121B	Salkum silty clay loam, 2 - 8% slopes	116	167	2	X
121C	Salkum silty clay loam, 8 - 16% slopes	116	167	3	X
122	Saturn clay loam	123	180	3	
123	Sifton gravelly loam	124	182	3	X
124D	Slickrock gravelly loam, 3 - 25% slopes	137	209	6	
124F	Slickrock gravelly loam, 25 - 50% slopes	137	209	6	
125C	Steiwier loam, 3 - 12% slopes	none		3	
125D	Steiwier loam, 12 - 20% slopes	none		4*	

Page 5: Mr. Just states that virtually all of the Valley ponderosa pine was harvested in the years following settlement. This is true; along with every other conifer species in the valley.

Mr. Just then states a site index of 104 from *Establishing and Managing Ponderosa Pine in the Willamette Valley*. In this paper it **repeatedly** states that this data is from a **very small sample and should not be used** at this time, until more long term data can be collected. He then makes a quatum leap to a site index of 150 (without showing where this comes from) and states this site would have a growth productivity of 210 cf/ac/yr. This type of growth can only be obtained on the **very best (Site I ground)** ponderosa pine sites. These sites for pine are, **generally speaking**, in eastern Oregon. On high site ground in western Oregon, Douglas-fir will easily out grow and outproduce ponderosa pine. The primary example of this is coastal ground where ponderosa pine would be very difficult to find, if it could be found at all.

Mr. Just points out that I challenge the capability of the Panther soil to support hybrid poplar. I stated that hybrid poplar will not grow in the Panther soil on **this site, not that it would not grow in the Panther soil**. Hybrid poplars attain the best growth on deep, fertile, alluvial soils that have adequate moisture (see Exhibit 7). This site has very shallow soils (or none at all on the exposed rock), a south to southwest aspect (hot and dry summers, harsh tree growing conditions) and does not have adequate water.

Hybrid poplar plantations are established in the same manner as an agricultural crop. In fact the state of Oregon considers it an agricultural crop through the age of 12 years, because it was originally intended that the trees would be harvested between 8 to 10 years old. To establish a poplar plantation, all old stumps must be removed, the soil tilled by plowing or ripping, competing vegetation must be controlled and drainage must be improved by using either surface ditches or subsurface tile (see Exhibit 7). These are agricultural practices which are done using machinery; **plowing and improving drainage are not forestry practices**. The use of such machinery means the slope of the land should not be steep, preferably under a 5% slope. The Ogle parcel is considerably steeper than 5%, in places it exceeds 35%. This is far to steep for agricultural machinery to operate on. For hybrid poplar stands to approach the productivity figures cited by Mr. Just the landowner must carry out intensive weed control, fertilize, thin, prune and protect the stand from animals, insects and diseases (see Exhibit 7). Especially important is weed control. If not controlled the hybrids will grow slowly and may not survive (see Exhibit 7). The majority this of these activities are done with machinery. The poplar stands cited by Mr. Just, with the accompanying growth figures, are only capable of these growth figures because all of the above activities have been carried out.

Mr. Just cites plantations growing west of the Cascades in areas of "ample rainfall". These are plantations, on flat ground, on the western slopes of the Cascades, where rainfall is higher than the rainfall in the Willamette Valley. Rainfall in Oregon is highest on the western slopes of the coast range and second highest on the western slopes of the Cascades. The east slopes of the coast range and Cascades are in a rain shadow and are considerably drier. This is why vineyards do so well on the east slopes of the coast range. Rainfall amounts in cease as you go from the coast range rain shadow to the west slopes of the Cascades. Mr. Just then states that the Panther soils are found in areas of ample rainfall and that the soil units characteristics match those of soils supporting hybrid poplar. This could be stated for dozens of soils; I am truly confused as to what this is supposed to prove. If site conditions are conducive to the growth of hybrid poplar, the tree will grow. On the Ogle parcel the on site conditions, i.e. slope, aspect, actual soil conditions, etc., will not support the growth of hybrid poplar regardless of soil type.

Page 6: Mr. Just states that a tree species is "merchantable timber" if it can possibly be marketable in the foreseeable future. This is the definition for determining whether or not a tree species can be used for reforestation; **not the determining factor** for a merchantable timber species under the marginal land definition. OAR 629-610-0050(1)(c) is not applicable to land use law. Michael Farthing will discuss this point in more detail.

Mr. Just operates a tree farm; he states that ODF assisted with reforestation planning and he received cost-share assistance and tax credits for the reforestation. Was that for the KMX trees planted or the other species planted and other reforestation activities (if any) carried out? Mr. Just does not say. In his opinion, as a landowner, **not a professional forester or log buyer**, he states that the trees growing are straight and well formed. From pictures in his own exhibits I see twisted, S shaped trees with knots left from pruned limbs that are almost as large as the bole of the tree. Mr. Just further states that his neighbor, Mr. Monroe, has reforested with KMX and his trees are now large, straight and well-formed.

In my discussions with foresters from Roseburg Lumber, Seneca and Lone Rock Timber, three companies which have planted this tree, I have gotten the opposite. They have all stated that the trees are like bushes, are incredibly limby and of very poor form. This is what I personally have observed with KMX trees. In addition, many of the trees growing are now dying from foliar diseases. In short, none of these companies will plant KMX again. Furthermore, the state foresters I have talked to, including those in Linn County, discourage planting KMX; as a professional consulting forester managing private owners small woodlands, I would **not** recommend planting KMX.

Mr. Just further states that in **limited testing, of the characteristics of KMX (not actual KMX saw logs)**, it produces high quality pulp and is suitable for studs and dimension lumber. Talking with mills and log buyers throughout the state of Oregon shows otherwise. The pulp is so high in resin content that it gums up the machinery in the mills; they will not use it for pulp. **No mill will purchase KMX logs with a purchase order. No mills will purchase ponderosa pine or KMX pulp logs.** There are two chip/pulp plants in the area that will **occasionally** purchase ponderosa pine pulp logs; they **will not** purchase KMX for pulp.

The final argument for merchantability of KMX concerns the use of KMX for firewood. To begin with it is hard to conceive of someone planting KMX to grow for firewood. The next point is whether or not it makes good firewood, not just will it burn. Anything will burn, given enough fuel. Ponderosa pine is horrible as firewood. It is extremely pitchy and resinous; both of these substances create creosote in chimneys, whether burned in an open fireplace or a wood stove. Creosote creates an extreme fire hazard. Furthermore, unless ponderosa pine is extremely dry, it is hard to light and burns poorly, which creates huge amounts of smoke. In today's world this is extremely undesirable and under certain conditions in Lane County (when it is put out on the news to not burn wood due to atmospheric conditions) it is illegal. KMX has even more resin than ponderosa pine which would mean it produces even more smoke than ponderosa pine produces. Although it may happen, I have never seen anyone selling KMX as firewood from the back of their pickup.

Page 7: Mr. Just states that Monterey pine in New Zealand and Australia produce merchantable timber. This is true. He then makes a quantum leap and states that there is no reason to believe KMX will not produce merchantable timber. This is simply not true. The characteristics of the wood in KMX are different from Monterey pine just like Monterey pine is different from ponderosa pine. Because one species of pine is merchantable **does not** mean another pine species is merchantable.

Mr. Just states that I do not explain my use of a 50-year rotation cycle for my calculations. I will **repeat again**; I have used 50 years because Lane County has determined that this is the cycle which will be used. I originally used a 60-year cycle; Mr. Just assailed this as incorrect and stated I should be using a 50-year cycle as required by Lane County. Mr. Just further states that the rotation age should be changed because the 50-year growth cycle does not "constitute reasonable management practices". This is the **exact same statement** he originally made concerning the 60-year cycle I used.

Page 8: Mr. Just statements concerning the length of an appropriate growth cycle (for calculation of income) cites a graph (see Mr. Just's Exhibit 3-13, my Exhibit 8) showing the culmination of mean annual increment, the point in time that the periodic annual increment intersects the mean annual increment. While the culmination of mean increment may be 80 years that is not when a company or landowner would log in order to maximize income. Culmination of mean annual increment is the point in time that the stand is mature, not necessarily when it should be harvested (see Exhibit 8). It can be seen that the periodic annual increment peaks between 40-50 years; this is the point in time a company would log, as well as a landowner wishing to maximize their income. Up to this point in time the growth is increasing, after this point in time the growth rate is slowing down. From a companies standpoint this is the point in time where the cost of holding on to the timber is increasing because the growth is decreasing. Therefore from a profit standpoint, a company and a private landowner would harvest at this time (see Exhibit 8). As most private individual tree farmers are interested in income (or cash flow), as well as growing trees, a reasonable management practice would be to harvest between 40 and 50 years. While some owners would not harvest at this point in time, it would be for other reasons than maximizing their income.

Mr. Just sites testimony from Jesse and Jo Ann Ulloa confirming that "substantial" amounts of western red cedar and ponderosa pine were logged from the subject properties; did they go onto the property with a forester who knows how to identify trees? As I have **repeatedly** stated, **incense cedar** and ponderosa pine as well as Douglas-fir were harvested from the property. As I have **repeatedly** stated **incense cedar** did grow and does currently grow on the property, but at a considerably slower growth rate than Douglas-fir and well below the 85 cf/ac/yr standard accepted by Lane County.

I stated that prices for 250-350 year old "yellow belly" ponderosa pine, primarily from central and eastern Oregon, were not the same as 50 year old Douglas-fir 2S grade. Mr. Just states that I am incorrect because his prices were from the Grants Pass Unit, for southwestern Oregon pine and ponderosa pine peelers. I am not sure what he is trying to prove with this statement. Ponderosa pine grades are the same regardless of where the tree grows, I simply stated that the majority of old growth pine comes from central and eastern Oregon. In other words the **price** may be different in the Grants Pass Unit but the **grades** are the same as anywhere else. Mr. Just states the prices presented are for southwestern Oregon pine and ponderosa pine peelers. To **clarity**; **pine peelers** are an Oregon pine grade. You **cannot** have a peeler grade pine log in a 50 year old ponderosa pine tree, the rotation age being discussed in this analysis.

As a follow up to the price issue Mr. Just has presented 20 years worth of ponderosa pine prices in an August 19th letter. He presents this information as proof that ponderosa pine is a merchantable tree species. At **no point** have I stated ponderosa pine is not merchantable; my statements have been made in regards to the much lower value of ponderosa pine logs than Douglas-fir logs. Mr. Just then tries to compare 2S Douglas-fir to 2S ponderosa pine; this is comparing apples to oranges. A 2S Douglas-fir log is equivalent to a 4S ponderosa pine log (see Exhibit 9).

Notes on discussions of productivity. Mr. Just repeatedly brings up the issue of "reasonable management practices". Generally speaking, forest management activities carried out on forestland are conducted in order to produce an income as well as manage the forest. A reasonable person would want these activities to be profitable, not necessarily in the short term, but definitely over time. Most of the activities espoused by Mr. Just would cost the landowner substantial amounts of money, with very little return. Most people managing forestland seek some sort of return. Growing tree species which you cannot sell on today's market would not be a prudent or reasonable management practice. Very few people are willing to plant a tree species based on the hope that it may be merchantable in the future. Furthermore, there are few tree farmers who are in the business to lose money. The practices Mr. Just proposes would be prohibitively expensive to carry out and in most cases cause the landowner to lose money. These practices would also take ground out of production from an income producing standpoint.

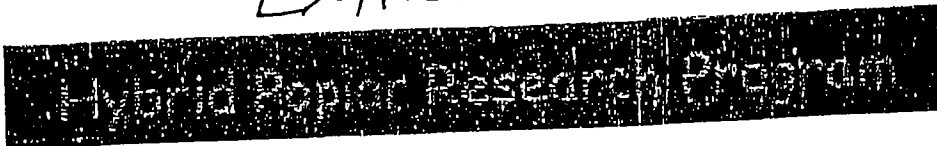
In conclusion, as a practicing professional forester, I would not consider planting ponderosa pine, KMX, or hybrid poplar a reasonable or prudent practice to carry out. The KMX tree species is not a commercially marketable species; planting it would cost a substantial amount of money, with no return in the foreseeable future. Hybrid poplar would be all but impossible to plant and maintain on this site (see explanation on page 6), it would also be prohibitively expensive even if it was possible. Furthermore, while a market for the wood may exist in isolated areas (such as near Pendleton), it would be prohibitively expensive to truck the wood there (it is a very heavy wood, chip trucks reach their maximum weight before the truck is full). Planting valley ponderosa pine at this point in time is also a huge risk; the IPS beetle (which attacks freshly cut ponderosa pine) is becoming a real problem, currently there is not a good market for pine and even when you can sell it the delivered price paid will not cover the cost of getting the logs to a mill. As a professional forester managing private owners forestland, I would not recommend planting any of these species. The large amounts of capital needed to grow these trees would be better spent on brush and grass control to establish Douglas-fir, the highest value conifer growing today.

Sincerely,

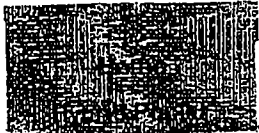
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WSU-Puyallup Hybrid Poplar Research Program

EXHIBIT 7

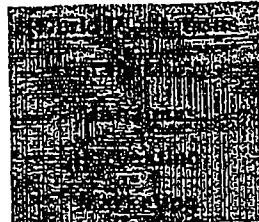


WSU-Puyallup



Establishing High Yield Plantations

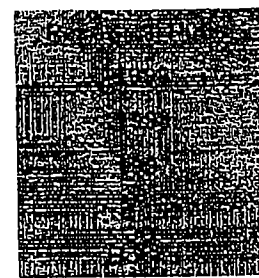
In most cases, high yield plantations will be established on cleared land. In western Washington and Oregon, consider agricultural lands not currently suited for cultivated crops. Usually, such lands are in grass for hay or pasture. Quality cropland also can be used, since methods are available to eliminate the stumps and return the field to agriculture. Special considerations required to establish plantations on grasslands are discussed below. For more details please refer to "High Yield Hybrid Poplar Plantations in the Pacific Northwest."



Genetic Diversity - Use of a single clone in plantations increases risk from insects and disease. Therefore, in extensive plantings (over 40 acres), plant several clones, either in pure blocks or in mixed clone stands.



Suitable soils - Hybrid poplars attain the best growth on deep, fertile, alluvial soils that have adequate moisture. One reason for their high productivity is their ability to fully use such soils. Light textured soils, such as sandy loams and silt loams, are generally best, but heavier textured soils can produce excellent growth if the soil is relatively loose and friable.



Where can hybrid poplar be grown? - Use caution in planting hybrids developed for the Pacific Northwest in regions of the world that have unsuitable climates and significantly different latitudes. Even in similar climates, susceptibility to local diseases can limit hybrid growth.



Cold Injury - Most serious cold injury has resulted from sudden cold in fall. Low temperatures occurring later, when the trees are fully dormant, is of little concern. Spring frosts can injure newly emerging leaves and succulent stems. Such damage occurs both east and west of the Cascades in Washington, but rarely kills trees. The other type of cold injury noted with older specimens of certain clones is frost cracking of the trunk.



Choosing the spacing - If trees will be harvested as biomass fuel, small sized trees as young as one year can be used. Expect resprouting for subsequent harvests (provided harvesting is done in the dormant season). Under such conditions, use close spacing - 2 4 feet or 4 x 4 feet. Spacing for longer cycle cuttings can range up to 20 x 20 feet, depending on the size of the tree desired.



Land Preparation - Proper land preparation is vital for ensuring high productivity plantations. The major objectives in land preparation include:

- 1. controlling competing vegetation
- 2. loosening the soil by plowing, ripping, subsoiling, and
- 3. improving drainage by using either surface ditches or subsurface tile.

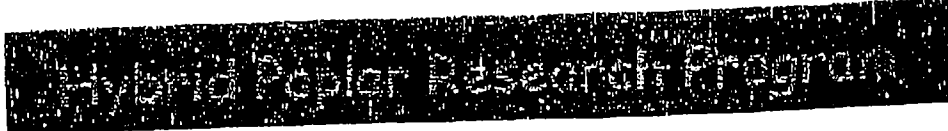
Cost share assistance - Establishment of hybrid poplar plantations may be eligible for USDA cost-sharing funds if harvest rotations exceed 10 years. Local offices of the USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) or your state forestry agency, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Oregon Department of Forestry, or Idaho Department of Lands can advise you regarding the eligibility of hybrid poplar in you

7-1

WSU-Puyallup Hybrid Research Program



WSU-Puyallup



Managing Plantations:

Plantation management needs to address several concerns:

- * 1) weed control
- * 2) need for fertilizer
- * 3) thinning and pruning where appropriate; and
- * 4) protection against animals, insects and diseases.

The following discussion is intended to introduce you to the different aspects of managing hybrid poplar plantation. For further details please refer to "High Yield Poplar Plantations the Pacific Northwest."

Weed Control -

If the grower does not control weeds and grass adequately, hybrids will grow slowly and may not survive. Furthermore, weeds and grasses provide cover to voles, which can girdle and kill trees as old as 4 years. Growers usually control weeds in plantations by combining cultivation and herbicides, starting with a chemical spray before or soon after planting.

A number of effective weed control treatments that employ herbicides are used. The Pacific Northwest Weed Control Handbook lists the most commonly used materials and is updated annually. Refer herbicide questions to your Cooperative Extension agent.

Fertilization -

A vigorous plantation takes up as much as 200 lb of nitrogen (N) per acre per year. However, from 50 to 150 lb of N per acre per year is generally the rate applied. On fertile soils, including some old pastures, the nitrogen released from soil organic matter can be sufficient to carry the plantation for several years without need for added fertilizer. Usual fertilizer is not broadcast before planting or applied during the first year of growth.

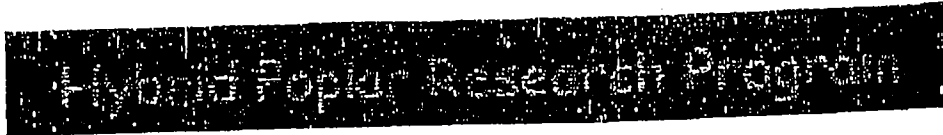
Appearance of plants can indicate need for nitrogen. Leaves of nitrogen deficient plants are generally smaller, light green and sometimes even yellowish. When nitrogen deficient the entire leaf becomes a uniform light green or yellow. Need for other nutrients has not been demonstrated in western Washington. However, zinc fertilization can be very beneficial on calcareous soils east of the Cascades.

Thinning and Pruning -

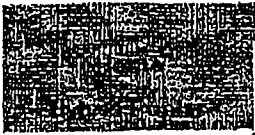
For all but biomass harvests, practice early thinning to one stem per stump before the second growing season; extra stems can be used for cuttings. Thinning or partial harvest of trees later in the life of the plantation may be desirable to make space for larger, better formed trees for lumber or plywood. Clear, knot free wood adds value to such trees. For that reason, pruning of branches starting as early as year 1 or 2 in plantations for lumber may be advisable.

7-2

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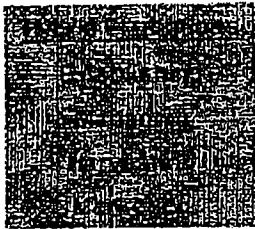


WSU-Puyallup



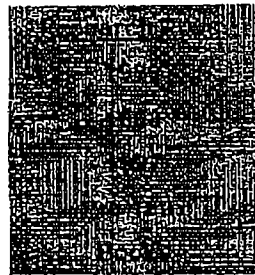
Harvesting Plantations

One important advantage of intensive culture of plantations is the suitability of such plantations for mechanized harvest. Considerable effort has been made in developing new machines and in modifying existing equipment for more efficient harvest of short rotation material. Growers should consider the harvest operation in planning the layout and spacing of biomass plantations. This section briefly discusses harvest options. For a more in depth discussion please refer to "High Yield Hybrid Poplar Plantations in the Pacific Northwest."



Small Scale Plantations -

Recommendations for establishment and culture of smaller plantations are similar to those for commercial plantations. The major difference in operations between large and small plantations is in the harvesting scale. Felling in a small scale harvest is generally done with a chain saw.



Larger Plantations -

Although harvest in large plantations can involve highly efficient yarding equipment, chainsaws are an option for felling trees. Most harvesting presently underway in the Northwest uses conventional feller bunchers and grapple skidders.



Soil and Plant Considerations in harvest timing -

Harvesting in the dormant season is desirable under two situations. The first occurs where resprouting is needed. Dormant season harvests give the most consistent and vigorous resprouting. The second is where year-round supply of wood is required, such as for a pulp mill. Soils suited for these plantations may not support harvesting equipment during wet periods without sustaining compaction. Considerable effort is required to restore puddled and compacted soil to former productivity.



7-3

EXHIBIT 8

Step 6. Calculate periodic annual increment (PAI)

The average annual volume growth of a timber stand measured over a specific period is its periodic annual increment (PAI). This figure is useful because volume growth per acre can vary substantially as the stand ages. The PAI of either board-foot or cubic-foot volumes can be calculated for any period, but 5- or 10-year periods are most common. Calculate PAI:

$$\text{Periodic annual increment} = \frac{(\text{Total volume/acre at end of period} - \text{Total volume/acre at beginning of period})}{\text{Number of years in the period}}$$

PAI can measure previous growth or project future growth. Core samples enable you to take measurements back from the present, and your calculated growth projection factor enables you to estimate a future periodic annual increment. This enables you to determine how your stand is growing by taking a "snapshot" in time.

Hypothetical ideal harvest time

Foresters have a long tradition of analyzing timber stand growth. Figure 5 shows the growth pattern for Douglas-fir, but the pattern for even-age stands tends to be similar for all tree species.

From analyses and long experience, foresters have derived the general rule that when PAI falls below MAI, the timber stand is "mature"—that is, it has passed its peak of wood growth production in the biological sense. Thus, the stand might be harvested if growth rate is the overriding factor in the harvest decision.

The point where the PAI line crosses the MAI line also is the highest value for MAI. This point, therefore, is referred to as culmination of MAI. The stand will continue to add volume after this point but at a slower rate than before. Thus, by comparing estimates of PAI and MAI, we can test whether our stands are biologically mature. Thinning stands can boost the growth of residual trees and delay the culmination of MAI.

Often, factors such as cash flow or market cycles dictate a timber harvest before or after culmination of MAI. By

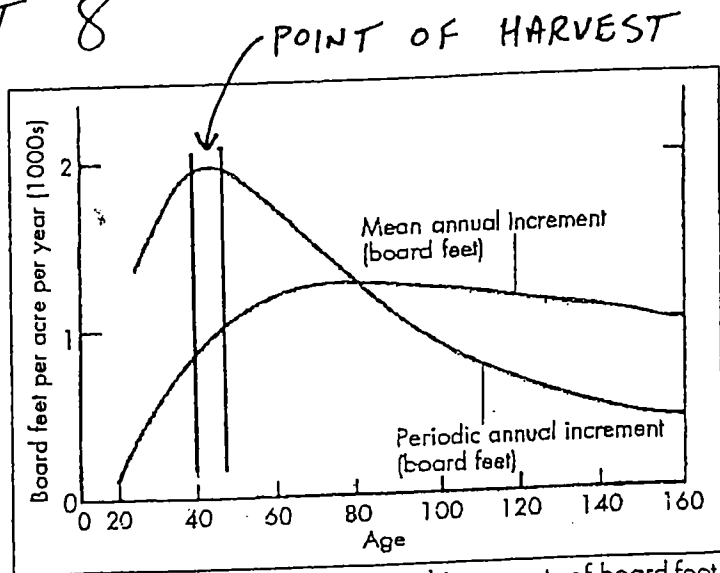


Figure 5.—Periodic and mean annual increments of board-foot volume for Douglas-fir, showing culmination of mean annual increment at about 80 years. Absolute age of culmination varies, but the pattern in this graph is similar for all species. Adapted from McArdle et al., *The Yield of Douglas Fir in the Pacific Northwest*, USDA Technical Bulletin 201, 1961.

combining this biological information with financial analysis, you can tailor your management decisions to your own situation and objectives.

Where to go from here

Good stand information is essential to making the decisions necessary for managing your woodland property. Stand measurements are critical to logging and marketing options. They are also important as indicators of a stand's health and vigor and its susceptibility to insect and disease problems. And, measurements might be important in deciding whether a harvest operation will generate the desired cash flow.

Measurements taken according to the procedures described here are suitable for understanding how a timber stand may develop over time; however, they're no substitute for professional timber appraisals or inventories done by foresters.

If you want to refine these techniques or to study timber growth further, contact your Extension forestry agent for possible opportunities.

GOAL ONE

EXHIBIT
A NUMBER

PONDEROSA AND SUGAR PINE LOGS

(Pinus ponderosa and Pinus lambertiana)

Peeler Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs shall be old growth and suitable for the rotary cutting of clear, uniform-colored face stock veneer to an amount of not less than 50% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 30 inches.
- Gross Length - 17 feet.
- Surface - 100% clear.
- Annual Ring Count - 8 per inch.
- Slope of Grain - Not to exceed:
 - 1 1/2" per foot on logs 30" thru 50" diameter.
 - 2 1/2" per foot on logs 51" and over.

Peeler Blocks Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs of Peeler Quality under 17" in length shall be graded as Peeler Blocks with the volume extended on the log scale basis. Peeler Blocks shall meet all the other minimum specifications required of Peeler grade logs.

No. 1 Sawmill Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs shall be old growth and suitable for the manufacture of D select and Better lumber to an amount of not less than 50% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 30 inches.
- Gross Length - 16 feet.
- Surface - 90% clear.
- Annual Ring Count - 8 per inch.
- Slope of Grain - Not to exceed:
 - 1 1/2" per foot on logs 30" thru 50" diameter.
 - 2 1/2" per foot on logs 51" and over.

No. 2 Sawmill Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs shall be old growth and suitable for the manufacture of D select and Better lumber to an amount of not less than 35% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 24 inches.

LARGE, OLD TREE

- Gross Length - 12 feet.
- Surface - 75% clear.
- Annual Ring Count - 8 per inch.
- Slope of Grain - Not to exceed 3" per foot.

No. 3 Sawmill (Shop Grade) Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs shall be old growth and suitable for the manufacture of No. 2 Shop and Better lumber to an amount of not less than 50% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 24 inches.
- Gross Length - 12 feet.
- Surface - 50% clear (collectively), with knots spaced to allow 6'-long clear cuttings.
- Annual Ring Count - 8 per inch.
- Slope of Grain - Not excessive.

No. 4 Sawmill Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs shall be suitable for the manufacture of No. 2 Common (Sterling) and Better lumber to an amount of not less than 50% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 12 inches.
- Gross Length - 12 feet.
- Surface - Sound, tight knots, not to exceed 2 1/4" diameter. Any larger knots shall be spaced same as No. 3 Sawmill (Shop) logs.

No. 5 Sawmill Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs shall be suitable for the manufacture of No. 3 Common (Standard) and Better grades of lumber to an amount of not less than 33 1/4% of the GROSS scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 6 inches.
- Gross Length - 12 feet.

No. 6 Sawmill Ponderosa & Sugar Pine

Logs shall be suitable for the manufacture of No. 3 Common (Standard) and Better grades of lumber to an amount of not less than 33 1/4% of the GROSS scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 5 inches.
- Gross Length - 12 feet.
- Minimum Volume - 10 board feet NET scale.

DOUGLAS FIR PEELER LOGS

(Pseudotsuga menziesii)

No. 1 Peeler Douglas Fir

Logs shall be suitable for rotary cutting of clear, uniform-colored face stock veneer to an amount of not less than 50% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 30 inches.
- Gross Length - 17 feet.
- Surface - 90% clear. May include logs with not more than two (2) knots.
- Annual Ring Count - 8 per inch.
- Slope of Grain - Not to exceed 3" per foot.
- Heart off-Center - Allowable to the extent that required recovery can be met.

No. 2 Peeler Douglas Fir.

Logs shall be suitable for rotary cutting of clear, uniform-colored face stock veneer to an amount of not less than 35% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 30 inches.
- Gross Length - 17 feet.
- Surface - 75% clear. May include logs with not more than two (2) knots.
- Annual Ring Count - 8 per inch.
- Slope of Grain - Not to exceed 3" per foot.
- Heart off-Center - Allowable to the extent that required recovery can be met.

No. 3 Peeler Douglas Fir.

Logs shall be suitable for rotary cutting of veneer center core, cross core, backs and better to an amount equal to 100% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 24 inches.
- Gross Length - 17 feet.
- Surface - Limited to knot indicators, not more than 1½" in diameter. The maximum number of knot indicators should not exceed an average of one per foot of log length. Knot indicators ½ inch and under in diameter shall not be considered a determining factor. This grading may include a log with not more than two knots.
- Annual Ring Count - 6 per inch.

Slope of Grain - Not to exceed 3" per foot.
Heart off-Center - Allowable to the extent that required recovery can be met.

DOUGLAS FIR PEELER BLOCKS

Logs of Peeler quality under 17' but not less than 4' in length shall be graded as Peeler Blocks with the volume extended on log scale basis. No 1, No. 2, and No. 3 Peeler Blocks must meet the same grade requirements as the similar grade of Peeler logs as to minimum diameter, annual ring count, slope of grain, and grade recovery requirements.

DOUGLAS FIR SAWMILL LOGS

No. 1 Sawmill Douglas Fir

Logs shall be suitable for the manufacture of B and Better lumber to an amount of not less than 50% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 30 inches.
- Gross Length - 16 feet.
- Surface - 90% clear.
- Annual Ring Count - 8 per inch.
- Slope of Grain - Not to exceed 3" per foot.

No. 2 Sawmill Douglas Fir

Logs shall be suitable for the manufacture of (1) Construction and Better grades of lumber to an amount of not less than 65% of NET scale, or (2) B and Better or equivalent grades of lumber to an amount of not less than 25% of the NET scale. Such logs shall meet at least the following minimum exterior characteristics:

- Gross Diameter - 12 inches.
- Gross Length - 12 feet.
- Minimum Volume - 60 board feet NET scale.

Surface - Sound, tight knots, not to exceed 2½" in diameter. Any larger knots, knot clusters, and burls shall be so distributed as to permit the required recovery.

- Slope of Grain - Not to exceed:
 - 2" per foot on logs 12" thru 20"
 - 3" per foot on logs 21" thru 35"
 - 4" per foot on logs 36" thru 50"
 - 5" per foot on logs 51" and over.

No. 3 Sawmill Douglas Fir

Logs shall be suitable for the manufacture of Standard and Better grades of lumber to an amount of not less than 33⅓% of the GROSS scale. Such logs shall

FILE RECORD CONTENT SHEET

PA 04-6260

<u>No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	Application for Special Use Permit	11/9/04
	a) Assessors Map 18-01-33	
	b) Legal Description	
	c) Lane County Correspondence (Legal Lot Determination)	
	d) Board Interpretation	
	e) Paul Day Agricultural Capacity Review	
	f) LCOG Soils Listing and Map	
	g) Marc Setchko Forestry Report	
	h) Listing of Parcels Within ¼ mile of Subject Property	
	i) Map of Parcels Within ¼ mile of Subject Property	
	j) Official Record of Descriptions of real Properties	
	k) Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture	
	l) Marc Setchko Ponderosa Pine Analysis	
2.	Submittal by Steve Cornacchia	6/3/05
3.	DLCD Notice	8/15/05
4.	Revised DLCD Notice	8/31/05
5.	Notice of Hearing	9/1/05
6.	Certification of Mailing	9/1/05
7.	Notice of Rescheduled Hearing	9/14/05
8.	Certification of Mailing	9/14/05
9.	Fax to Register Guard	11/1/05
10.	Legal Ad	11/16/05
11.	Certification of Posting	11/22/05
12.	LCPC Staff Report	11/28/05
13.	Submittal from Goal One Coalition	12/1/05
14.	Letter from High Meadow farm	12/3/05
15.	LCPC Agenda	12/6/05
16.	LCPC Hearing Sign-up Sheet	12/6/05
17.	Letter from Nena Lovinger	12/6/05
18.	Submittal from Lauri Segel	12/6/05
19.	Submittal from Steve Cornacchia	12/6/05
20.	"green sheets" for the 41 Dixonville, 52 Hazelair, and 108 Philomath Soil units: 41C, E, & F; 52B & D, 108C & F	12/8/05
21.	PA 00-6304 Exhibit "P" Water Information	12/8/05
22.	Lane County 1975 Assessment and Taxation Map 18-01-33	12/08/05
23.	Lane County Soil Ratings for Forestry and Agriculture August 1997	12/08/05
24.	Memorandum from the Office of State Forester February 8, 1990	12/08/05
25.	Just v. Lane County, LUBA No. 2005-029 (<i>Carver</i>)	12/08/05
26.	Wetherell v. Douglas County, LUBA No. 2005-045	12/08/05
27.	Letter from Harvey Hogle June 22, 1994	12/08/05
28.	Zoning Map Plot 527	12/08/05
29.	Legal Lot Verification PA 1924-94	12/08/05
30.	Lot Line Adjustment PA 1923-94	12/08/05
31.	Legal Lot Verification PA 2639-94	12/08/05
32.	Property Line Adjustment Deed 9471275	12/08/05
33.	Property Line Adjustment Deed 9471274	12/08/05
34.	Ordinance PA 1076 w/2 pages of findings	12/08/05
35.	Trust Deed 1999102069	12/08/05



LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION
http://www.LaneCounty.org/PW_LMD/

FILE RECORD CONTENT SHEET

PA 04-6260

<u>No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Date</u>
36.	Deed of Reconveyance 2001-006565	12/08/05
37.	County Survey 32294	12/08/05
38.	E-Mail from Steve Cornacchia	12/08/05
39.	E-mail from Thom Lanfear	12/08/05
40.	E-mail from Jim Just	12/08/05
41.	Letter from Martin Dreisbach	12/09/05
42.	Submittal from Jim Just	12/09/05
	a) Letter from DLCD of March 22, 1993	
	b) Memorandum from DLCD September 16, 1983	
	c) Draft Memorandum from DLCD September 15, 1983	
43.	Letter from Jim Just	12/12/05
44.	Letter from High Meadow Farm, Jonny Watson	12/12/05
45.	Submittal from Jim Just	12/12/05
	a) Letter from Office of State Forester to DLCD January 27, 1989	
46.	Letter from Hilary Dearborn	12/13/05
47.	Letter from Sherry Ann Perry	12/13/05
48.	Letter from Patricia Chomyn	12/13/05
49.	Photos submitted by Robert A. Winkler	12/13/05
50.	Letter from Steve Cornacchia	12/20/05
51.	Supplemental Staff Report for April 4, 2006 LCPC deliberations	3/28/05