

# LEWIS RIVER TERRESTRIAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Facilitator: KENDEL EMMERSON  
503-813-6040; CELL 503-720-9157

Location: Merwin Hydro Control Center & Field Tour  
105 Merwin Village Court Ariel, WA 98603

Date: Wednesday September 13, 2023

Time: 9:00 AM –3:00 PM

## Agenda Items

9:00 a.m.	Welcome, <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Review and Accept Agenda</li><li>➤ Review and Accept 8/9/2023 Meeting Notes</li></ul>
9:10 a.m.	Public Comment Period
9:15 a.m.	Moss Cave Land Acquisition Update
9:30 a.m.	Project Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Saddle Mountain Trail Expansion and trail camera results</li><li>➤ Timber harvest proposed seed mix.</li><li>➤ Future Oak Management Proposed Plan</li></ul>
10:00 a.m.	Safety orientation for Field Tour and Depart for Field Tour
11:00 a.m.	MU 35 2022 Timber Harvest Areas
12:30 p.m.	MU 40 proposed Shrubland Area
1:15 p.m.	MU 34 shrub area
2:00 p.m.	Next Meeting's Agenda <b>Note: all meeting notes and the meeting schedule can be located at:</b> <a href="https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/hydro/lewis-river/acc-tcc.html">https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/hydro/lewis-river/acc-tcc.html</a>
3:00 p.m.	Return to Merwin Hydro Control Center and Meeting Adjourn.

**Please bring lunch, rain gear, and sturdy shoes. PacifiCorp will have 2 vehicles for transportation of up to 4 additional passengers per vehicle.**



**Microsoft Teams meeting**

**Join on your computer, mobile app or room device** [Click here to join the meeting](#)

Meeting ID: 246 011 674 732

Passcode: QeCZoX

**Or call in (audio only)**

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Phone Conference ID: 337 646 7#

Meeting Notes  
**Lewis River License Implementation**  
**Terrestrial Coordination Committee (TCC) Meeting**  
**September 13, 2023**  
**Conference Call/In Person**

**TCC Representatives Present: (7)**

Kendel Emmerson, PacifiCorp  
 Summer Peterman, PacifiCorp  
 Amanda Farrar, Cowlitz PUD (virtual only)  
 Peggy Miller, WDFW  
 Eric Holman, WDFW  
 Erik White, Cowlitz Tribe  
 Bill Richardson, RMEF (virtual only)

**Guests: (1)**

Molly Van Dam, Anchor QEA (note-taker for PacifiCorp)

**Calendar:**

September 13, 2023	TCC Meeting	In Person/Teams Call
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<b>Assignments for September 13, 2023</b>	<b>Status</b>
Emmerson: Research feasibility of fireweed seeds vs plugs, and where to source fireweed seeds/plugs.	<b>In Progress</b>
Emmerson: Discuss with the recreation department about implementing a no net gain policy on trails.	<b>In Progress</b>

<b>Assignments for August 9, 2023</b>	<b>Status</b>
Emmerson: Discuss Cougar Creek logging possibilities with Joe Berry, if logging were to become approved there.	<b>In Progress</b>

<b>Assignments for February 8, 2023</b>	<b>Status</b>
Peterman: Conduct additional public trail use observations near proposed Saddle Dam (MU10) trail location before and after parks open in 2023 for comparison with early 2023 data.	<b>Complete</b>

<b>Assignments for January 13, 2021</b>	<b>Status</b>
Emmerson: Provide a list of past timber harvest areas that have been within the Wildlife Habitat Management Plan buffer, associated TCC meeting notes, and reference to the WHMP language.	<b>In Progress</b>

Kendel Emmerson (PacifiCorp) called the meeting to order at 9:05 am. All attendees were acknowledged. Emmerson reviewed the August 9, 2023, meeting notes, and Eric Holman (WDFW) asked whether there had been too much detail left within the meeting minutes regarding the Moss Cave land acquisition. Emmerson replied that she removed the internal TCC discussion from the public meeting notes and retained the discussion with Isaac Hansen because The Nature

Conservancy agreed that they are having an open conversation. There was one change to today's agenda: the agenda's listed order of project updates was changed in order for Summer Peterman to present her two topics consecutively.

Emmerson provided the following updates from last month's discussions. All discussion of the TCC riparian buffer and timber harvest areas has been deferred. The hydroseeding that had been done at the Cresap Campground parking lot is at approximately 30% growth. The site had only been hydroseeded once in late May or early June, but PacifiCorp have been irrigating, and they are hoping incoming autumn rainfall will help the seeds grow. Holman asked whether the parking lot is still closed, and Emmerson agreed that no one is currently allowed to park on top of the growing seed and that the parking lot will not open until May.

Regarding the Cougar Creek conservation covenant that had been discussed last month, Emmerson thinks that a No Effect memorandum to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for bull trout could be used if PacifiCorp decides to log the area.

The TCC approved the August 9, 2023, meeting notes at 9:11 am.

Peggy Miller (WDFW) mentioned a discussion that the ACC will soon be having that may affect the TCC. She said that the ACC is considering modifying the ground rules that relate to decision documents and that this will come to the TCC for approval likely in October or November. The ACC uses decision documents generally for higher-level, major decisions. Holman asked what an example would be if the TCC were to adopt these decision documents as well. Miller said that potentially, the process of approving the mitigation for Saddle Dam could be done by a decision document, but that is typically done by a memorandum, so it may not be necessary. The protocol is that both the ACC and TCC must approve any changes to the ground rules. Holman clarified that it is just a tool that the TCC could use if they felt they reached a point where it would be helpful. Miller said that decision documents can also be helpful when it is necessary to find specific information that can be hard to find in meeting minutes, though Miller said that she has not seen the same need for decision documents in the TCC as the ACC.

### **Public Comment Period**

None.

### **Moss Cave Land Acquisition**

Emmerson said that Holman's funding strategy discussed in the previous TCC meeting was brilliant and unique, and after speaking to PacifiCorp leadership, tax accountants, and lawyers, it was deemed to be appropriate. Prior to today's meeting, Emmerson called Isaac Hansen at TNC to discuss the plan. Emmerson asked Hansen whether the appraisal date would be extended if a purchase sale agreement was entered, and Hansen said that the appraisal date still would expire November 8, but he suggested that if the appraisal was updated, then another year could be gained for the acquisition. Emmerson mentioned to the TCC that it would likely cost another \$8,000 to update the appraisal, and she asked for approval to do so because another year could potentially settle a lot of current issues.

Miller asked whether Hansen is the one that must apply for 10.3.3 funds, and Holman and Emmerson both agreed that that is true. Holman asked whether it was out of the question for this to



be finished by the current appraisal expiration of November 8, and Emmerson said that it would be difficult to wrap up the entire process by the end of the year and that PacifiCorp is not in a hurry.

Emmerson asked for approval to update and extend the appraisal expiration date and said that once she receives the cost estimate, she will inform the TCC of the final number. Holman said that he understands that there are advantages to waiting another year to complete the acquisition, but wondered why TNC does not necessarily want to complete the acquisition before the end of the year. Emmerson said that she sent Hansen the settlement plan acquisition information and how it would apply and that they are still processing how the 10.3.3 funds would work. She was reassured that TNC is willing to work on it for another year.

**Miller, White, and Bill Richardson (RMEF) approved updating the appraisal not to exceed \$8,000.**

## **Project Updates**

### *Timber Harvest Proposed Seed Mix*

Emmerson provided the listed breakdowns of the seed mixes for the 2022 clearcut mix, the 2023 clearcut mix, and the 2023 commercial thinning mix. Emmerson has not yet heard back from Sunmark Seeds about whether each species she asked for was available. Unit 35 was seeded last week, which turned out to be good timing with the rains. Peterman had previously presented on the seed mix that was used in Cougar Meadow, which resulted in growth the TCC liked. That seed mix was from 2013 and had higher concentrations of legumes. Birdsfoot trefoil was included in the 2013 mix, but is now considered to be undesirable, so Emmerson replaced it with western yarrow in the 2023 clearcut mix. Peterman thinks that yarrow would require more year-round moisture in order to become weedy, which was raised as a concern.

Emmerson removed some species from the 2023 commercial thin mix that had required more sun, but otherwise, the seed mix remained the same. Unit 6 was seeded in August. Holman asked whether PacifiCorp could try seeding fireweed somewhere because fireweed ranks highly for nutrition scale for foraging species and pollinators love it. Emmerson said that fireweed seeds do not usually take, but she will look into purchase and growth of plugs, which could potentially be planted in Unit 36 in the spring. Miller mentioned that broadcasting by hand could be an option, and Emmerson replied that fireweed seeds clogged the broadcasting machines, so seeds would have to be broadcast by hand. Emmerson thought that some were planted in a meadow previously but they did not grow. Miller asked whether any plugs that would be installed would be browsed before they had a chance to go to seed. Peterman said that a temporary enclosure could be installed to ensure that they are not browsed. Emmerson suggested planting fireweed by conifer seedlings, and Holman suggested planting fireweed by slash piles. Peterman said that fireweed seeds could potentially be placed within the slash piles, especially if the timing was planned to be close to a rain event. Emmerson said that strategy could be attempted in Units 20 and 28. Miller mentioned that prior to burning, slash piles are usually lifted and shaken to remove all soil. Emmerson said that she would talk to Joe Berry with Chilton Logging and discuss which units could have slash piles that are not slated to be burned (such as in Unit 10). Emmerson said that she would also research where to buy fireweed seeds and/or plugs.

Peterman said that she will order seeds for the high-country meadows, and they will be using a pollinator meadow mix in those locations, which is different from previously discussed seed mixes.

### *Saddle Mountain Trail Expansion and Trail Camera Results*

Peterman presented on the public usage of the Saddle Dam Trail in Unit 10 over the winter and the summer. The trail cameras were placed for 27 days from January 10 to February 6, 2023, and placed again for 42 days from May 11 to June 22, 2023. One camera was placed at the junction of North Trail and Frasier Creek Trail, and another camera was placed on the Cedar Grove Trail. Peterman presented charts with the statistics of the total trail use, including the summer usage split up so that 27 days of the summer results could be evenly compared with the 27 days of winter results, as well as the full 42 days of the summer results.

In the direct comparison between winter and summer (27 days each), there were 130 total detections in the winter and 206 total detections in the summer, with 79 repeat users in each time period. Peterman noted that in the summer, vegetation was too tall to see below people's waists on the Frasier Creek Trail, so she was not able to determine the total number of dogs using the trail in the summer. The total photographs taken of wildlife were about even in the winter and summer, and species detected included squirrel, elk, deer, and potentially a bobcat.

Most of the wildlife detections at Cedar Grove were in the early morning. Much of the overall detections that Peterman analyzed consisted of hikers with dogs. Dogs were rarely on leash, though she noted that there were very few photographs of dogs off the trail in this area. Holman asked how Peterman knew that dogs stayed on the trail, and Peterman said she did not have many photographs of dogs in the brush. Miller noted that there were many more instances of horseback riders in the Frasier Creek data versus the Cedar Grove data, and Peterman said that generally the Cedar Grove Trail does not have as many horseback riders. Cedar Grove Trail connects to West Trail, which goes into the woods, and between June 7 to June 22, there was a higher usage of West Trail (51 horseback riders from May 11 to June 22, but only 7 horseback riders from May 11 to June 7).

Peterman then discussed the data collected from the Frasier Creek Trail camera. She noted that a family went through with llamas one day. She then showed an example photograph of how high the vegetation had grown, which she had not expected when she placed the camera. Peterman then showed a photograph of a woman with a leash in her hand, so Peterman assumes there was a dog present, but a dog was not visible because of the high vegetation. She said that at the end of the study, leaves grew in and blocked the camera, causing a loss of data. Peterman pointed out that during the wintertime period, she had no detections that indicated usage of North Trail, but within the summertime period it was used 11 times within the full 42 days of the study.

Emmerson asked whether Peterman counted the number of horses or the number of horseback riders, and Peterman said that she counted the number of horses seen, because there were occasionally more horses than there were riders, such as one man who takes out multiple horses at a time to train them on the trail. Peterman said that she only noted repeat users if she was 100% certain, so the data on repeat users was very general and not necessarily completely accurate. She said they wanted to collect data on usage, so even if they see repeat users on the same day, that is still interesting information.

Erik White (Cowlitz Tribe) suggested maintaining the area surrounding the cameras with a tool, such as a hedge trimmer, in order to cut down on blank photographs that were triggered by tall vegetation. Peterman said she turned the sensitivity setting lower to try to eliminate some of those extra photographs with nothing but vegetation. She also said that the camera that was affected by the tall vegetation was completely clear when she set it up, and it grew in relatively quickly.

Holman noted that this data shows a lot of people but not a lot of wildlife on the trails studied. He said that it supports why it is not desirable to have trails everywhere, or more parking lots added, to retain more space for wildlife habitat. Holman said that he supports a policy of no net gain of trails when building or improving upon other trails so that people can be concentrated on main routes to reduce the overall footprint of usage. If a trail is added somewhere, he would like to see the removal of a trail elsewhere. Emmerson said that the proposed trails (in purple on the shown map) were located as a result of a desktop exercise, and PacifiCorp is currently doing field reconnaissance to see whether the proposed trail locations are feasible. Jessica will have this information likely by November. Miller asked whether this information the TCC is discussing about minimizing and decommissioning other trails could be passed on to the appropriate parties, now rather than after reconnaissance, Emmerson agreed. White said that switchbacks take up a lot of space and encourage people to cover more ground, which is the opposite of what the TCC is interested in. Holman said that at this time, enough has been invested in this space to create a reasonable place for the recreation that already exists, so now we should determine how to concentrate use and address existing impacts. Miller asked how trail locations are determined, and Emmerson said that some of that is related to topography. Peterman noted that for the total 42 days at the Frasier Creek camera, 165 horses were documented, and during the 27 days at the Cedar Grove camera, there were only 51 horses documented. The difference of 114 horses went up the ridgeline trail instead of continuing on to Cedar Grove. That ridgeline is a trail that has not been officially designated but was built by the horse users. Peterman said that is a considerable amount of people using an undesignated trail that was not built sustainably. Holman reiterated that he does not support expansion of the recreation footprint. He acknowledged that there is an existing userbase and the TCC supports recreation and that it would be unrealistic to shut down all trails; impacts should be minimized. White agreed that these lands were purchased for habitat, and it appears that the usage is shifting from wildlife to almost all recreational. Miller asked how much money would be taken out of the wildlife funds to decommission trails, and Emmerson said trail maintenance would be taken from recreation funds, not the TCC's wildlife funds.

#### *Future Oak Management Proposed Plan*

Peterman presented on 5 years of oak management at Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2. The TCC visited Oak Site 5-2 in August. Peterman shared the original proposal for both Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2. At Oak Site 5-1, 23 conifers were felled in 2019, and one snag was created. A total of 6 oak saplings were flagged to be treated with Plantskydd. She shared photographs of Oak Site 5-1, depicting the created snag and where trees had been felled, exposing more sunlight to the oaks.

At Oak Site 5-2, 13 conifers were felled and 5 conifers were limbed in 2019 to expose more sunlight to the 5 oak saplings flagged for Plantskydd application. The oaks in these sites were not intentionally planted; they were volunteers. Miller said that anecdotally, she cut out vegetation to expose some of her oaks to more sunlight, but that hers did not do as well, so she asked Peterman whether the limbing worked well. Peterman said that the oaks did grow well post-limbing, and the

process seemed effective. Peterman said she did not measure the difference in growth between the saplings that received the Plantskydd treatment and the saplings that did not.

Peterman noted that the estimated total cost was greater than the actual total cost. The first year was the most expensive because of the cost of felling and limbing trees, but the following 4 years, the only cost was Plantskydd application.

Next, Peterman proposed work on Oak Sites 7-1 and 6-45. Oak Site 7-1 consists of several skinny oak trees surrounded by alders and Douglas firs. Peterman said that she would like to remove several of those alder trees and firs that are currently blocking sunlight because the oaks are very spindly with not much growth, and exposing them to more sunlight would be beneficial. The site is very challenging to get to, so the oaks in this site will not be treated with Plantskydd. They are hoping to remove those alders and firs this winter.

Peterman is proposing the full Plantskydd study on the oak saplings found in Oak Site 6-45. She completed a survey in 2020 where she flagged conifers that were within 50 feet of the nearest oak tree. She then flagged 8 oak seedlings that could benefit from the application of Plantskydd. During that survey, she flagged 41 Douglas firs and big leaf maples for removal. These numbers are preliminary estimates that are several years old, and Peterman will return to the site to get updated numbers. Peterman said that most of the oak seedlings in this site are on the northern end of the site, and she suggests treating four of the oaks with Plantskydd and keeping the other four as controls, but she would measure all eight. Miller said that these sites have small sample sizes and asked whether there is any way to increase that. Peterman said that no, these are volunteer oaks, and there's no way to purposely plant them within these sites because they would not survive. Peterman said that these oaks in Oak Site 6-45 are currently small and bushy shrubs that are about shin high because they are consistently browsed. Peterman said that she is hesitant to remove too many trees because there is a lot of salal and snowberry within the site as well, and she does not want to expose too much of the shrubs that could then in turn shade out the oaks. Holman said that salal does not thrive in full sun. Emmerson said that the salal is doing really well in Unit 6. Holman noted that Peterman's table of tree data in Oak Site 6-45 from 2020 included three wildlife trees, and he asked what her definition of a wildlife tree was and whether it was a leave tree from an earlier logging rotation. Peterman said possibly, and that she mostly just noted wildlife trees as trees that have some habitat features and are unique in some way. She is not proposing to remove wildlife trees, but to possibly limb them. Though the TCC appreciates leaving big leaf maple trees, when possible, to increase diversity, Peterman had proposed removing a few of them in this site because there are many within the site, and they are greatly contributing to shading out the oaks. She noted that in Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2, all big leaf maples that were not removed became really large, and that is also why she would like to consider removing some in Oak Site 6-45.

Holman clarified that the previous effort at Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2 took approximately 5 years and cost approximately \$5,000. Peterman agreed. She said that PacifiCorp wants to complete the tree removal in Oak Site 7-1 this year, and this process may cost more than the estimated \$4,000 because of how difficult the site is to access. The tree removal within Oak Site 6-45 will be completed in 2024, and the estimated cost is also \$4,000, for a total cost for both sites to be \$8,800 over 5 years. Most of that cost is within the first 2 years.

Miller asked whether they are planning to return to Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2 to continue Plantskydd treatment, and Emmerson said she could see the value in that. Peterman said if they want to stop the Plantskydd treatment, she could continue to return to the sites to measure the seedlings to see how much they continue to grow. Peterman said that they have been growing for about an inch a year with the Plantskydd treatment and that when she gets the final numbers, she will do a comparison of what each tree measured on Day 1 of the study, and what each tree measured to be 5 years later.

Peterman asked the members of the TCC whether they would like to proceed with the plans for Oak Sites 7-1 and 6-45 and whether they like to see the continuing treatment of Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2. Holman said yes to all of what Peterman asked. He said that the TCC knows that these are important sites that are relatively less abundant in the landscape. He likes seeing the success of Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2, and he does not believe the cost to be too large. He noted that oak trees add a lot of diversity and value to the landscape, and if the climate continues to trend warm and dry, that oak trees have high value as a seed source. Peterman said that they have a few other oak sites that are already fairly exposed, and that they could begin Plantskydd treatments in those sites if they wanted to. She noted that other PacifiCorp oak sites are along the highway, so they would not want to fell any trees, and those sites would only be candidates for Plantskydd treatment if the TCC found that to be worthwhile. Holman asked whether any oaks were planted. Peterman said that some oaks were planted near Osprey Meadow, but that none of them survived, so they have decided to manage what they already have growing. Holman noted that he likes how the sites are spread out from each other, and that the oak stand in Oak Site 7-1 that is next to an old growth stand is ideal. Richardson agreed that it is well worth the investment to keep oaks in the landscape.

Peterman said they will move forward with the plans for Oak Sites 7-1 and 6-45, and she asked whether the TCC would like to wait on Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2. Holman and Miller both approved continuing the treatment and measurement of the oaks in Oak Sites 5-1 and 5-2. White agreed and mentioned that he thinks it is better to have a smaller sample size because their goal is to reduce browse and keep them protected. Peterman said that she will get the final numbers of trees to remove in Oak Sites 7-1 and 6-45 and that her estimated numbers from 2020 were the worst case scenario, so they may decide to remove fewer trees than originally estimated.

#### *Final Updates*

Emmerson reminded the TCC of the site that had illegal trespass issues along Highway 503 and said that the trespasser was identified and that a letter was sent informing of the need to remove their possessions before September 10, and some of the items were removed, and the rest will be removed. Brandon Chamberlain of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement will be citing the offender.

The planned thinning in Unit 20 had some delays due to cultural resources, so if the thinning cannot be completed by October 15, then it will be delayed until next year.

Peterman said that she is working on a pamphlet regarding drones and wildlife that she wants to submit to PacifiCorp in December. She will ask the TCC to review in November. She said USFWS has not issued an official opinion or guidance on how to properly use drones around wildlife without harassment.

Peterman is also working on an official application for 10.3.3 funds, and she will have that completed for the TCC to review in December as well.

*Virtual Meeting Adjourned at 10:33 am for the Field Tour*

## **Field Tour**

### *MU 35, 2022 Timber Harvest Areas*

Diablo was the first site visited. This timber harvest area was one of those affected in May during the slash pile burns that reignited due to high winds days after the initial burn, which was discussed during the June TCC meeting. Much of the fire control priority was centered in the Diablo site. It had been seeded last fall, but Emmerson assumed that all the seed was lost during the fire, so it was recently reseeded. The site had not been planted before the fire, so no seedlings were lost. The site was inaccessible for planting until June due to snow. Emmerson mentioned that western white pine may be planted in the future at this location. Some of the existing leave trees that had been scorched by the fire will become snags. The fire did remain within the timber harvest boundary at Diablo. Emmerson said they will be very careful moving forward with planned slash pile burns, and they will not be burning past April 15 from now on. Holman asked whether Nootka rose and vine maple seeds were spread throughout the 7 acres of Diablo, and Emmerson said that only where they were marked on the map because shrub seeds are expensive. Holman remarked that at this elevation it would be nice to have the presence of more shrubs. Miller asked whether the seeds were planted this year. Emmerson said that vine maple seeds were planted last year, and this year vine maple and Nootka rose seeds were planted. It was too dry to plant in June, so Diablo was seeded a few weeks ago.

The Bad Jim site stayed the hottest and had the most exposure during the May slash pile reignition. The fire crept approximately 20 to 30 feet beyond the timber harvest boundary, which the TCC observed the evidence of. Emmerson said that overall, there was not a big loss in wildlife trees, and those that were burned will become snags. Miller asked whether the observed dead seedlings were due to heat, and Emmerson agreed that that was likely. Emmerson pointed out large wood that had been brought in. This site was seeded with the clearcut seed mix, but not shrubs, and conifer seedlings were planted. Holman asked who is coaching the machine operators on working around the existing shrubs so that they could be retained. Emmerson said that Berry is doing that, and the Annie Oakley site was done in the same way, with large shrubs being retained as much as possible. All stumps and wood debris in this area will be retained. Emmerson noted that the scarification that had previously been done within the site helped with fire control because it made for easier digging.

The Loco site had less of an impact from the fire reignition because there was more snow on the ground at the site at the time of the fire. Regardless, some scorched/dead trees were visible. Holman liked the natural topographic vision breaks and the size, irregular shapes, and shrub islands in these meadows.

### *MU 40 Proposed Shrubland Area*

In order to be a shrubland, 50% cover of shrubs is necessary. Peterman noted that to do the enclosure study, they would need to also have shrubland on the outside of the 40×40-foot enclosure in order to compare vegetation browse. Peterman is concerned about doing this study on

such a steep hillside because it would be much easier for elk to move to the higher portion of the slope to browse over the fence. It was mentioned that if there are topography restraints, the enclosure does not necessarily have to be a square, which Peterman agreed with, but mentioned that in terms of gathering data, it is easier if the plot is a square. Peterman discussed existing enclosures in Units 34 and 36 and said that she can generally tell the difference between the vegetation inside and outside of the enclosure. There is always grazing, but the grazing within the enclosure is more limited. The enclosure in Unit 34 had obvious differences in the browse, but the enclosure in Unit 36 did not have obvious differences in browse species. Unit 36 is more exposed, so it has a longer growing season. The purpose of these enclosures is to determine whether there is a particular species that elk are heavily browsing, but we do not know what it is because it is completely gone. Miller asked whether there were enough data to prepare a management plan, and Peterman said there is no more data than they already have. Peterman said that it is up to the TCC if they want to continue the study.

#### *MU 34 Shrub Area*

The first shrubland visited within MU 34 was the site of an enclosure. Peterman pointed out the death of a willow from the heat dome. She said that there were willows growing within and outside the enclosure, but there was not heavy browse on any of it. Peterman said that she expected to see more willow browse than she found. Elk went past a willow in order to browse a vine maple, which Peterman thought was interesting. She said that the salmonberry was heavily browsed, as was a rose plant. Huckleberry was also not browsed very much, but one plant was browsed more heavily than another.

The second shrub area visited within MU 34 included low-growing shrubs that had been left behind but not planted. A willow at this location was being heavily browsed, in contrast to the previous site. Some trees were pruned out at this location.

The TCC decided to not create any new enclosures but decided to keep the enclosure within Unit 36.

#### **Administrative**

The October 11 meeting will occur virtually on Teams.

#### **Agenda items for October 11, 2023**

- Review September 13, 2023 Meeting Notes
- Project updates

#### **Next Scheduled Meeting**

October 11, 2023
Teams

#### **Attachments:**

- *Oak Site MU 5 TCC*
- *Seed Mix*
- *MU 35 Timber Harvest Map*
- *Saddle Dam Trail Public Use (available upon request)*

*Field Tour Adjourned at Merwin Hydro Control at 3:15 pm*

# 5 Years of Oak Management at 5-1 and 5-2

AND

Potential Future Management



#### Site 5-1

##### Prescription:

39 conifers scheduled to be removed (15 large, 11 medium, 13 small). There was one large maple. The TCC decided not to cut the bigleaf maples to maintain tree diversity and to choose volunteer oaks to protect (treat with Plantskydd) in a location where the retention of the bigleaf would not affect the growth of the oaks. Peterman outlined the plan to include keeping two conifers as snags on the edge of Site 5-1.

##### Results:

23 conifers were felled in January 2019. One snag was made. Four trees on the edge of the oak stand have naturally occurred between early 2018 and summer 2019. 5 oak saplings were flagged for plantskydd. I added one more for a total of 6 in early 2019.

#### Site 5-2

##### Prescription:

20 conifers to be removed (6 large, 5 medium, and 9 small). The plan will include keeping one conifer as a snag on the edge of Site 5-2 and to limb 2 large conifers up 20 – 30 ft. to let light on the ground where several volunteer oaks have sprouted.

##### Results:

13 conifers were felled. Five of the conifers on the north side of the stand were limbed up 20-30 ft. five oaks have been flagged for plantskydd application.

##### Estimated Cost:

The Unique Management area budget for 2018 is \$4,900. In order to complete both Site 5-1 & 5-2 the cost is \$5,987 or \$3,500 per unit for tree removal and Plantskydd treatment over the five year.

##### Final Cost:

\$3,768.42 in 2019

\$2,000 for the next 4 years of Planyskydd applications

Total Cost \$5,768.42



Source: Her, Rig (a) (b) (c), (d) (e), (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz)





Oak Site 5-1





**Oak Site 5-1 Snag**









**Oak Site 5-2**





Oak Site 5-2

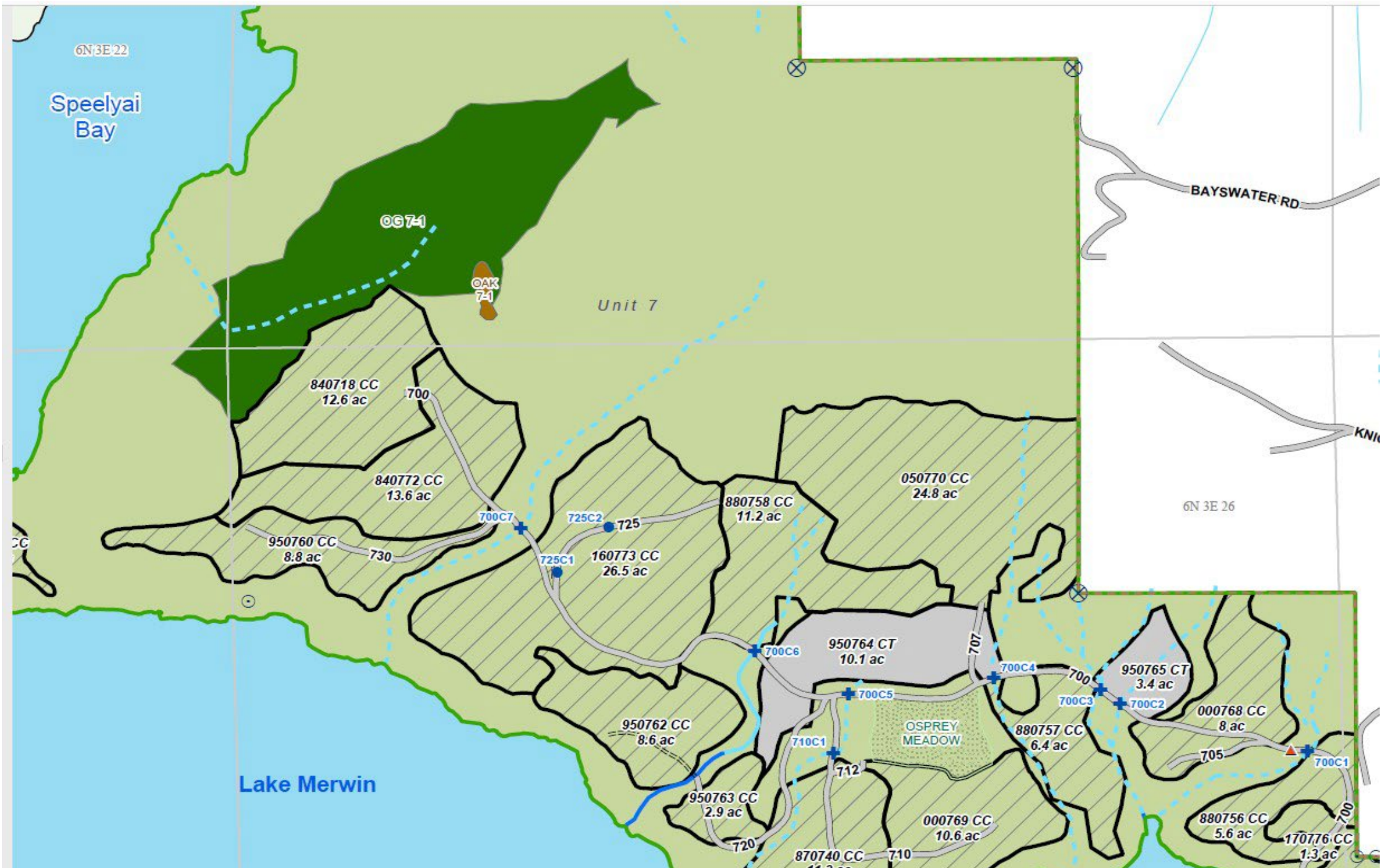


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Oak Site Costs

WHM Spray Plantskydd	\$ 250.00	30-Oct
Falling Trees	\$ 2,719.37	1/3 and 1/4, 2019
Limbed Trees	\$ 799.05	31-Jan
2019	\$ 3,768.42	
2020	\$ 83.48	5/1/2022, No Fall Application
2021	\$ 316.16	4/16 and 11/3
2022	\$ 446.00	3/10 and 11/9
2023	\$ 200.00	4/25/2023 and TBD
Total Cost of Project	\$ 4,814.06	



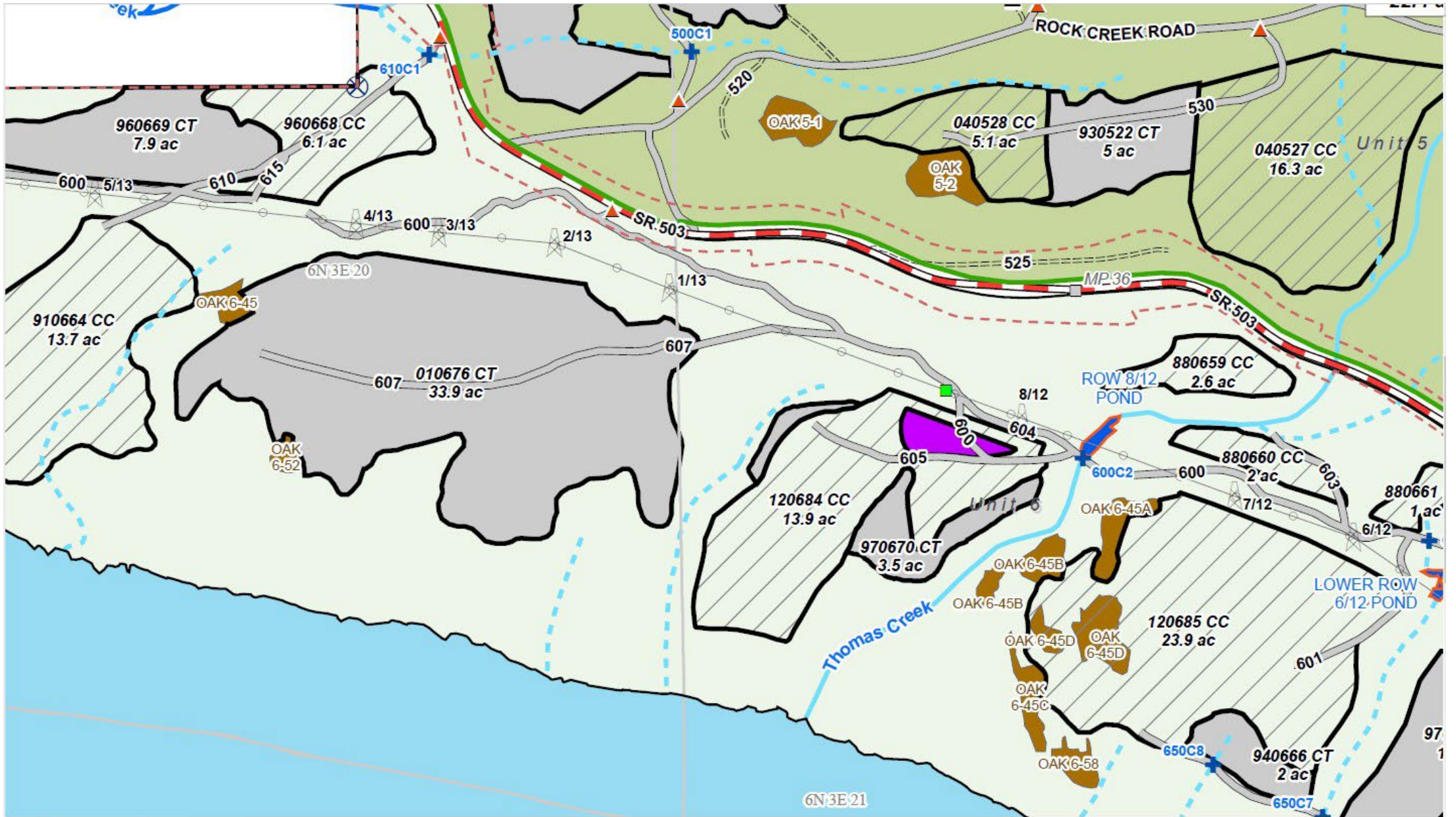




# Oak Site 7-1









# Flagged Trees in 6-45







<b>Oak Site 6-45</b>	
<b>Flagged Seedlings</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Med Doug Fir</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Large Doug Fir</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Big Leaf Maple</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Wildlife Trees</b>	<b>3</b>

# Future Oak Management

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- Remove Doug. Firs within 50 ft of nearest oak
  - Treat seedlings with Plantskyd in October or November
  - Measure seedlings that are treated and not treated for comparison.
- 

Oak Site Costs		
2023 7-1	\$	4,000.00
2024 6-45	\$	4,000.00
2025	\$	200.00
2026	\$	200.00
2027	\$	200.00
2028	\$	200.00
Total Cost of project	\$	8,800.00

Seed Mix	Management Unit	Name of Area		Total Harvest Acres	Total Acres to Seed	Seed Rate (lbs./ac)	Total lbs of seed	Total lbs of Seed Mix	Total lbs Need to Order	Date Completed	Seed Mix
Clearcut Mix	35	Loco	223502CC	4.2	4.2	20	84	772.0	354.0	August 31,2023	2022 Clear Cut Mix Nootka Rose
	35	Target	223503CC	5.7	5.7	20	114			August 31,2023	2022 Clear Cut Mix
	35	Bad Jim	223504CC	3.6	3.6	20	72			August 31,2023	2022 Clear Cut Mix
	35	Diablo	223505CC	7.4	7.4	20	148			August 31,2023	202 Clear Cut Mix Nootka Rose/ Vine maple
	28	Eagle Cliff	232802CC	8.7	8.7	20	174				
	20	Elmer Fudd	232014 CC	9.0	9.0	20	180				
Commercial Thin Mix	20	Porky Pig	232015CT	8.3	5.5	20	109.56	626.5	282.5	August 31,2023	2022 Cmmercial Thin mix
	3	Calamity Jane	220328CT	13.1	8.6	20	172.92				
	6	Jessie James	220646CT	9.5	6.2	20	124.872				
	6	Billy the Kid	220662CT	14.9	9.8	20	196.68				
	6	Butch Cassidy	220621CT	1.7	1.1	20	22.44				

<sup>1</sup> Assume that 2/3 of the CT has bare ground so Total Acres to Seed is 2/3 of harvest area and maintained rate of 20 lbs per acre.

Clearcut Mix 2022

Percent	Species Name	Common Name
20	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	tetraploid perennial ryegrass
15	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchardgrass
10	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual Ryegrass
25	<i>Schedonorus arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue, Fawn
10	<i>Trifolium repens var Dutch</i>	Dutch White Clover
10	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Garden vetch
10	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Small burnet

100

Clearcut Mix 2023

Botanical Name	Common Name	Percent
<i>Lolium multiflorum tetraploid var tetrastar</i>	Annual Ryegrass	15.00%
<i>Lolium perenne tetraploid var Albion</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	20.00%
<i>Dactylis glomerata var. Latar</i>	Orchardgrass	20.00%
<i>Trifolium repens var Dutch White</i>	White Clover	20.00%
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Small Burnet	10.00%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Garden Vetch	10.00%
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Western Yarrow	5.00%

100.00%

Commerical Thin Mix 2023

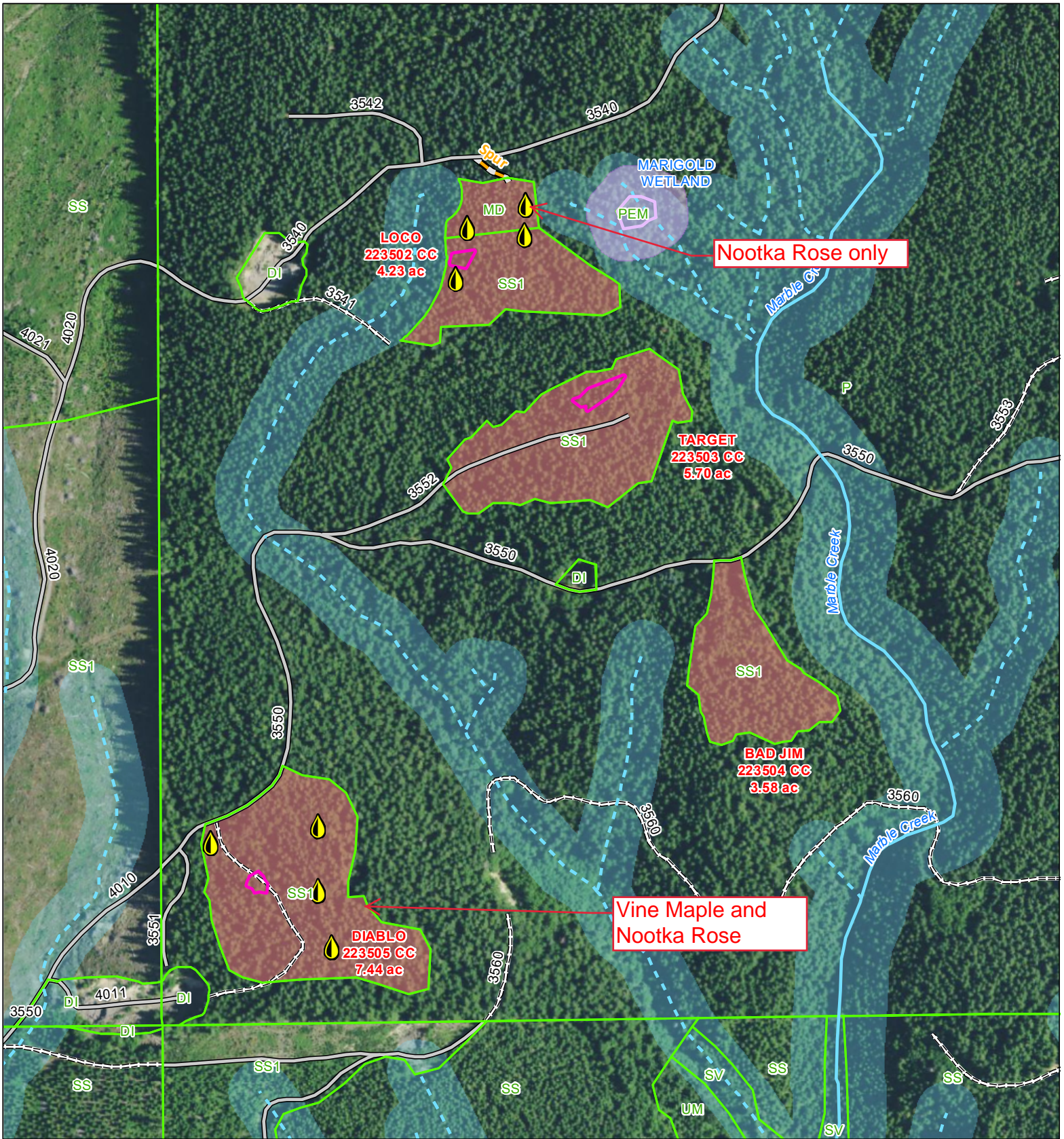
Botanical Name	Common Name	Percent
<i>Lolium multiflorum tetraploid var tetrastar</i>	Annual Ryegrass	20.00%
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye	25.00%
<i>Schedonorus arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue Fawn	25.00%
<i>Trifolium repens var Dutch White</i>	White Clover	10.00%
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Small Burnet	10.00%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Garden Vetch	10.00%

100.00%

2022 Clearcut Mix








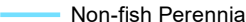
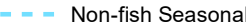



Percent	Species Name	Common Name
20	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	tetraploid perennial ryegrass
15	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchardgrass
10	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual Ryegrass
25	<i>Schedonorus arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue, Fawn
10	<i>Trifolium repens var Dutch</i>	Dutch White Clover
10	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Garden vetch
10	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Small burnet





# WHMP - Unit 35

## 2022 Harvests

-  Nootka and Vine Maple Seed
-  Past Harvest
-  Special Management Area
-  Road
-  Abandon/Orphan Road
-  Other Road
-  Vegetation Cover
-  Non-fish Perennial
-  Non-fish Seasonal
-  Riparian Buffer
-  Wetland
-  Wetland Buffer

