EXHIBIT 5

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June 23, 2015

Gus Harb
Chloe Investments, Inc.
701 Columbia Street, Suite 111
Vancouver, WA 98660

Re: The Village at Camas Meadows Tree Plan and Report

Dear Mr. Harb:

I have examined the trees on your site located at 6101 NW Nightshade (Parcel Serial No. 175951-000) in the City of Camas, Clark County, Washington. The project site contains approximately 19.7 acres. From my understanding the proposed development consists of single family and multi-family residences with associated streets and parking. The past use of this property has been as a forested archery range. The tree composition on the project site consists primarily of mature growth Douglas-fir with a scattered hardwood component. There are offsite trees along the property lines that should not be affected by this project as long as proper tree preservation measures are installed and maintained.

The onsite and offsite trees shown on the plans were surveyed by Minister-Glaser Surveying Inc. (MGS) and reviewed by me in the field on May 1st, 2015. Attached is a written report, Tree Inventory List, and Tree Preservation and Removal Plans.

I am a forester with a Bachelor's Degree from Oregon State University in Forest Engineering. I have worked in forestry for over 7 years in the Pacific Northwest. I am also a Certified Arborist per the International Society of Arboriculture (Certificate number: PN-7554A) and Tree Risk Assessor Qualified per the International Society of Arboriculture.

In brief, I found that essentially all trees are recommended for removal due to site grading and risk hazard reduction due to increased windthrow potential. Two Oregon white oaks were also discovered during my site investigation. One is within the site boundary and the other is located in the City's right of way for NW Camas Meadows Drive, which the project will construct. As detailed in the attached report, both trees are recommended for removal and mitigation for the removed onsite trees is proposed as outline in the report. I hope that you will find this information useful for your needs.

If you have any questions, please give me a call at 360-882-0419. It was a pleasure working with you on this assignment.

Very Truly Yours,
AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC

Bryce D. Hanson, PE, LSIT;
Certified Arborist #PN-7554A, Tree Risk Assessor Qualified

THE VILLAGE AT CAMAS MEADOWS

TREE REPORT

Date:	June 2015
Submitted to:	City of Camas Planning Department 616 NE Fourth Avenue Camas, WA 98607
Applicant:	Chloe Investments, Inc. Contact: Gus Harb 701 Columbia Street, Suite 111 Vancouver, WA 98660 360-695-6520
Contact:	Bryce Hanson, P.E., LSIT, Certified Arborist #7554A 360-882-0419 bryceh@aks-eng.com
Site Location:	6101 NW Nightshade Street Camas, WA 98607 Parcel No. 175951-000
Prepared by:	AKS Engineering & Forestry Vancouver, LLC 9600 NE 126th Avenue, suite 2520 Vancouver, WA 98682

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Technical Appendix

Section A – Location

The project site is located at 6101 NW Nightshade Street, (Parcel Serial No. 175951-000) in the City of Camas, Clark County, Washington. The site is adjacent to the Camas Meadows Golf Course.

Section B – General Site Notes

This Tree Plan consists of a written report with a Site Plan, Tree Protection Plan and Tree Planting Plan.

This report is for the total site area (19.7acres) of the proposed development plan. The majority of the site is currently forested with one building and a gravel parking lot located in the center of the site, which previously was used for an onsite archery range. There are no known critical areas on site that require tree preservation.

The proposed development includes a combination of single family detached lots, townhomes, and multi-family apartment buildings. As shown on the plans located in Appendix B, the vast majority of the site will be disturbed for site grading.

Section C – Tree Inventory

The onsite trees were initially inventoried by the project surveying company and verified and/or modified by a certified arborist with AKS Engineering and Forestry, as detailed in Appendix A. There were 1,099 trees located by the surveyors. The majority of these trees are Douglas-fir with smaller components of Red alder, Western Hemlock, Cottonwood, Cherry, Cascara, Willow, and Big leaf maple. There were additional trees (30-40) that were found to be present on the site, however, these were not located by the surveyors. These were primarily smaller (6”-12” DBH) deciduous trees. There were also multiple trees across the site that were incorrectly identified by the surveyors (i.e. some cottonwoods were referenced as maples or cascara, or cherry was referenced as alder); however, the exact species designations are relatively insignificant considering the proposed development plan. Therefore the tree inventory table (Appendix A) was not updated to accurately reflect the true species for each tree. The exception being, two small Oregon white oaks were encountered during the site review (7” and 11” DBH) as described in Section D “Future Condition of Trees on the Site”. These two trees were modified and included in the tree inventory located in Appendix A.

No other significant trees exist onsite. It is however important to note that the surveying company designated multiple stemmed trees as a single tree with a combined DBH (i.e. five 12” DBH trees grown together were referenced as a single 60” DBH tree); therefore it appears as though very large

trees exist onsite. Due to the proposed development plans, these size references were not modified in the tree inventory (Appendix A) provided by the project surveyors.

The trees found on site during the arborist investigation are as follows:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*
Red Alder	*Alnus Rubra*
Cottonwood	*Populus spp.*
Oregon white oak	*Quercus garryana*
Willow	*Salix spp.*
Western Red Cedar	*Thuja plicata.*
Cascara Buckthorn	*Rhamnus purshiana*
Western hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Cherry	*Prunus spp*

Note: not all species identified in this table are referenced in the tree list (Appendix A) or on the plans (Appendix B). See explanation above for discrepancies.

Section D – Designing for Tree Preservation

Designing for tree preservation means that trees are considered an important project feature. The goal of tree preservation is to have trees remain safe assets to the site for years to come. Trees that are preserved must be carefully selected to make sure that they will survive the construction impacts, adapt to the new environment, and perform well in the new landscape. An assessment of suitability for preservation evaluates tree health, structure, age, and species factors. The consultant gathers information on the individual trees and makes recommendations as to which trees are suitable for preservation, and how much undisturbed space they will require. The Arborist also provides specific guidelines regarding grading, drainage, trenching, protected areas, root pruning, etc.

Tree Characteristics and Their Suitability for Preservation:

Trees vary in their suitability for preservation both based on their inherent characteristics and their future response to construction impacts. Trees that are structurally unstable, in poor health, or are unlikely to survive construction impacts could be a dangerous liability to future neighborhoods. A good tree preservation plan will call for the pre-construction removal of trees likely to die or to become a tree with a higher than acceptable risk of failure after construction. The factors to be evaluated are:

> **Tree Health**-Healthy, vigorous trees are more adaptable than non-vigorous trees to tolerate construction related stresses such as root removal, changes in grade, changes in soil moisture, and soil compaction. These healthy trees are also better able to adapt to the changed site conditions that occur after development.

Tree Structure-Trees with defects such as decayed wood, poor crown structure from past manual "topping" or natural broken tops, and co-dominant trunks with poor attachments are not suitable for preservation in areas where people or property could be injured or damaged. Such defects cannot be treated and may lead to failure.

Species-Although trees require protection to avoid injury, species vary widely in their ability to withstand damage and changes in their environment.

Tree Age-As a tree ages, its capacity to overcome injury, adapt to changes in its site environment, and to resist pests declines. For these reasons, mature and over-mature trees are less adaptable to tolerate construction impacts and remain assets than are young and semi-mature trees. Young vigorous trees are able to generate new tissue and adapt to a new environment better than old trees.

Tree Size/Height-Larger, taller trees are capable of hitting targets a greater distance away from the tree and cause greater damage. Taller trees also provide a larger wind "sail", catching more wind and being more prone to blowing down in a large storm. Coupling this "sail" effect with the structural weakening of root removal/disturbance can lead to a higher than acceptable windthrow risk.

Tree Location-The best candidates for preservation are single trees that developed as individual specimens, as they typically have uniform canopies and well tapered trunks. Trees that grow in groups do not function well as individuals. They often have tall, poorly shaped trunks, irregularly shaped crowns, and are prone to failure and decline when their neighbors are removed.

The arboricultural consultant weighs each of the above factors and makes recommendations as to which trees are likely to thrive and be a long-term asset to the new development, as well as recommendations to remove those trees that will likely have an unacceptable risk of failure and become a liability in the new development.

Guidelines for the Area Required To Preserve a Tree:

In order to preserve a tree, an area around that tree must be protected to ensure that the tree is not physically damaged and that the roots are protected. A method to calculate this area, utilizes the diameter at breast height (DBH), species, and age. The DBH is multiplied by a factor (the factor is based on the tree age and the species tolerance for disturbance) from 0.5 feet radius to 1.5 feet radius (from the trunk-often 1 foot radius per inch DBH is used for an average), and this area is called the "Optimal Tree Protection Zone". The general guidelines for preservation are that you do not want to disturb more than 1/3 of this area, but that with healthy vigorous trees, up to 50% of the area could be disturbed. In addition to these percentages, excavation should not take place within five feet of the base of a tree to avoid the loss of structural roots.

How to Preserve Trees During Construction:

The portion of the "Optimal Tree Protection Zone" that is being protected must be fenced off (with a "substantial" fence). Within this area, no soil disturbance, including stripping is permitted. The natural grade is to be maintained, and no storage or dumping of materials, parking, etc. will be allowed within this zone without the approval of the arboricultural

consultant. This tree protection fence should remain in place through the construction of the dwellings.

Excavation Within the "Optimal Tree Protection Zone":

Where there is excavation proposed within an "Optimal Tree Protection Zone" (outside of the protected zone fenced off above), it will be important for the contractor to prune the roots along the excavation lines. These roots should be pruned in the following manner:

- Excavation in the top 24" of the soil in the critical root zone area should begin at the excavation line that is closest to the tree.
- The excavation should be done by hand/shovel or with a backhoe and a man with a shovel, pruning shears and a pruning saw.
- If done by hand all roots 1" or larger should be pruned at the excavation line.
- If done with a backhoe (most likely scenario) then the operator needs to start the cut at the excavation line and carefully "feel" for roots/resistance. When there is resistance, the man with the shovel hand digs around the roots and prunes the roots larger than 1" diameter.
- The backhoe is to remain off of the tree roots to be saved at all times.
- The work will be done under the supervision of the Project Consulting Arborist.

The above system works well and can be done quickly. The key is to avoid pulling on the roots larger than 1" diameter, potentially resulting in damage to roots between the excavation line and the tree.

How Trees Die:

Natural tree death is frequently a slow and complex process generally with a gradual decline involving a number of factors. Most trees die from one of three causes: (1) structural failure, (2) environmental degradation, or (3) pest infestation. Generally, trees die from a combination of factors. Trees weakened by changes in their environment (such as construction impacts) become more susceptible to infestation by disease and insects. Most individual trees survive for only a fraction of the potential lifespan of the species. Soil compaction, changes in grade, mechanical injury, changes in the environment around the tree, and changes in drainage may not kill the tree themselves, but they may weaken the tree to a point that death occurs by another cause. Prevention of stress and the maintenance of health are the key elements of tree longevity.

What is "Tree Topping" and How Does It Damage a Tree?

Tree Topping is a pruning technique to reduce the height by cutting the central leader. This method of pruning is very detrimental to trees and not considered a good practice. Trees are generally topped by unknowledgeable pruners in order to lower the height of the tree and minimize the chance of windthrow by reducing the tree's wind profile. The large stub of a topped tree has a difficult time forming callus over the wound. The terminal location of these cuts, as well as their large diameter, prevents the tree's chemically based natural defense system from doing its job. The stubs are highly vulnerable to both insect invasion and the spores of

decay fungi. If decay is already present, topping will speed the spread of the disease. The tree reacts to the topping cut by producing multiple shoots below the cut. These shoots develop from buds near the surface of the topping cut. Unlike normal branches that develop in a socket of overlapping wood tissues, these new shoots are anchored only in the outermost layers of the bole. These new shoots grow quickly, and are prone to breaking, especially during windy conditions. For all of these reasons, trees that have been topped pose a danger to life and safety and are recommended for removal.

Development Impacts Effecting Preserved Trees:
Construction of the site improvements generally consists of cut and fills (grading), construction of retaining walls, trenching for the wet and dry utilities, coring of roads and placement of aggregate and pavement. During this work, adjacent soil areas outside of the grading can be compacted by heavy equipment driving over it. The grading and placement of utility trenches (and subsequent pipe bedding), and retaining walls can also affect the local water table.

Construction of the buildings and landscaping requires foundation placement, pruning of trees near the buildings under construction, and the installation of lawn irrigation systems. During this work, adjacent soil areas outside of the work area can be compacted by equipment driving over it.

Future Condition of Trees on the Site:
The characteristics of the individual tree are a guide to how well that tree will respond to site disturbance. Larger trees have correspondingly larger root zones. Older trees are less resilient to disturbance. Unhealthy trees are less resilient to disturbance than healthy trees.

Development of this site will result in a large area of disturbance and ultimately removal of essentially all existing trees during the demolition and site grading. There were two small Oregon white oaks encountered on site. One 7" DBH Oregon white oak appears to be within the right-of-way of the proposed NW Camas Meadows Dr. that comprises the northern boundary of the site. The other Oregon white oak (11" DBH), is located in the central region of the proposed Phase 3. Both oaks are tightly grown next to other existing trees and appear suppressed. A combination of site grading and removal of the other adjacent existing trees will be detrimental to the viability of these oaks for two main reasons.

1. Excessive disturbance to their critical root zones would be unavoidable when removing the root mass of the adjacent larger trees and thus creating potential health and structural stability concerns. The adjacent trees are recommended for removal to due to the increased windthrow risk and safety concerns as described in Section E.
2. The form of these oaks are consistent with being grown in a more densely grown stand of timber (i.e. tall with little trunk taper and a small live crown to height ratio. Windthrow risk is therefore significantly increased as described in Section E.

No other significant trees exist on site.

Section E – Windthrow Potential

Windthrow is a natural phenomenon affecting trees. All trees can be susceptible to windthrow. Windthrow is the action of a tree being blown down. There are several different ways that windthrow occurs including:

1. "Stem" break, where the bole of the tree snaps well above the ground.
2. "Stock" break, where the bole snaps at ground level.
3. "Root" break, where the tree is uprooted by pivoting on broken roots close to the bole.
4. "Hinge" fall, where the tree is uprooted pivoting on the outer edge of the root plate.

Wind- Windthrow can be broken into two categories, catastrophic and endemic. Catastrophic windthrow occurs infrequently, on a large scale, when there are extraordinarily strong winds (see table below). During catastrophic storm events, trees are most often blown over in the general direction of the prevailing winds. Stem break failures are more common, especially on deep well drained soils. Endemic windthrow occurs more regularly, and on a smaller scale, being caused by numerous lower velocity windstorms that effect individual or small groups of trees that generally have some windthrow prone characteristics.

Catastrophic Wind Storm Events in the Portland Area over the Last 50 Years:

DATE:	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED IN THE PORTLAND AREA
October 12, 1962	112 mph
March 27, 1963	57 mph
October 2, 1967	70 mph
March 25-26, 1971	78 mph
November 13, 1981	71 mph
November 15, 1981	57 mph (gust)
December 12, 1995	75 mph
December 14-15, 2006	62 mph (gust)
November 12, 2007	46 mph
December 9, 2014	67 mph (gust)

The majority of the destructive surface winds in Oregon and Southwest Washington come from the southwest. Very strong east winds may occur, but these are usually limited to small areas in the Columbia River Gorge. The much more frequent and widespread endemic winds are also

from the southwest and are associated with storms moving onto the coast from the Pacific Ocean. If the winds are from the west, they are often stronger on the coast than in the interior valleys due to the north-south orientation of the Coast Range and Cascades. These mountain ranges obstruct and slow down the westerly surface winds.

The most destructive winds are those which blow from the south, parallel to the major mountain ranges. The Columbus Day Storm of 1962 was a classic example of a south wind storm.

Individual Tree Traits Affecting Windthrow-The individual tree traits affecting windthrow include height, crown size, diameter, shape of bole, and tree health. Taller trees are subject to larger wind forces due to both the larger turning moment and the greater wind velocities higher above the ground. Trees with large dense crowns catch more wind than trees with smaller less dense crowns. As the wind speed increases, the force on the tree stem increases by the square of the wind speed, meaning that if the wind speed doubles, the force on the stem increases by four times . The height to diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above the uphill side of the tree) ratio is also an indicator as a conical trunk is stronger than a cylindrical trunk. A height to diameter ratio of 60 or less (a more conical shaped bole) is considered more wind firm, and a height to diameter ratio of 100 or more (a tall, skinny, "telephone pole" shaped bole) is less wind firm. Individual tree defects, including bole rot and root rot, also increase the chances of windthrow. Dominant and co-dominant trees (the larger trees in an even aged stand) are less susceptible to windthrow than the smaller suppressed trees. Trees less than 60 feet tall are also generally more wind firm. The strength and elasticity of the boles of different species of trees can vary, with those with stronger more elastic boles being more windthrow resistant. The greater the rooting depth, the greater the rooting area, and the larger the size and greater the number of roots, all increases the windthrow resistance. Other items being equal, older trees also have a greater chance of windthrow. Individual trees within a stand can have widely differing windthrow resistance due to the variations in the above characteristics.

The proximity of adjacent trees and the growth pattern and history of those trees also greatly affects the chances of windthrow. Trees are generally windthrow resistant if they are open grown from a young age. Well stocked even-aged stands of second growth (generally Douglas-fir) on a good growing site rely on the group of trees to work together to withstand winds. This is provided by interlocking root systems, inter-tree crown damping during swaying, and dense crowns to reduce wind penetration. Younger stands are typically more wind firm than older stands.

The soils characteristics that affect windthrow are depth, drainage, soil structure, and the resulting shear strength. Deep soils allowing root penetration of greater than 3 feet to a restricting layer are more windthrow resistant as they allow a greater root soil mass. Shallow soils allowing root penetration of 1 foot or less are less wind firm. Dry soils generally have greater shear strength than wet soils. Well drained soils are drier more often and therefore more windthrow resistant. Poorly drained soils also restrict root growth and are more windthrow prone.

The characteristic of the root systems also greatly affects resistance to windthrow. Large lateral roots (greater than 0.2 inches) predominantly determine the resistance to overturning provided by the root system. The overall strength of a root is proportional to the fourth power of its diameter, hence when a root splits evenly into two branches; its overall strength is cut in half. Trees with a root mass of larger roots provide more resistance to overturning than those with smaller roots. Increased anchoring strength also results from the intermingling of the trees root systems with the root systems of adjacent trees. As the tree grows and catches more wind, the root system responds by adding more root mass.

Topography-The topography aspects that affect windthrow include the wind exposure and the wind direction, speed, and turbulence. Certain types of topography can "compress" wind streamlines (causing higher winds) including flowing through narrow valleys, over hills and ridges, and around shoulders. In the lee side of large ridges and even small hills, a turbulent wake develops eddies that can have strong vertical velocities that can lead to wind damage.

Weather Conditions-Both the overturning stress placed on the tree and the likelihood of windthrow is greatly affected by the wind speed, the number and strength of gusts, and the overall windstorm duration. Longer duration storms allow more time for swaying boles to break roots, increasing the chance of overturning with every weakened root. Saturation of the soil by rain also increases the likelihood of windthrow due to the reduction in root to soil adhesion and soil shear strength.

Windthrow Hazard Evaluation-A completely quantitative method to evaluate the windthrow hazard for a particular tree is not possible because there is not enough information available about the response of different species, crown classes, tree heights, bole shape, etc. to high winds. While you cannot make a quantitative prediction, you can make an evaluation based on qualitative traits of the specific tree and its growing site. Each tree has factors affecting its resistance to overturning. It also has factors affecting the total wind force acting on the tree. The interplay between these factors determines the overall windthrow hazard.

Field Evaluation-When evaluating trees and groups of trees for their windthrow "risk", various elements of the individual tree, surrounding trees, soils, topography, and predominant storm wind direction are qualitatively evaluated based upon observations, experience, and the physical principles of the windthrow process in order to determine a general hazard classification for the likelihood of windthrow.

Other items evaluated during the site visit are evidence of recent windthrown trees, evidence of root or butt rots, and the presence of "pit and mound" micro-topography. Pit and mound micro-topography is caused by root break and hinge fall windthrown trees creating a "pit" where the tree pulled out of the ground, and a "mound" adjacent, where the dirt settles off the root wad over time. Evidence of past windthrow events can be a good predictor of future windthrow events.

Wind Force Factors:

Element Evaluated:	Ratings: High Hazard	Moderate Hazard	Lower Hazard
Location:	Topographically exposed locations, crests, saddles, upper slopes, lee of ridges		Topographically protected locations (valley bottoms, mid-slope trees)
Tree Group Edge Boundaries:	Tree edge faces the prevailing storm winds	Tree edge is parallel to the prevailing storm winds	Tree edge is on lee side of the prevailing storm winds
Height:	Taller	Intermediate	Shorter
Crown Size/Density:	Large/Dense		Small/Open

Resistance to Overturning Factors:

Element Evaluated:	Ratings: High Hazard	Moderate Hazard	Lower Hazard
Taper/Butt Flare:	Low Taper/No Butt Flare		High Taper/Large Butt Flare
Rooting/Soil Depth:	16 Inches or Less	Greater Than 16 inches & Less Than 32.5 inches	32.5 Inches or More
Root Rot Present:	Evidence of Root Rot		No Evidence of Root Rot
Soil Drainage:	Poorly Drained Soils		Well Drained Soils
Structural Integrity of Tree	Tree has a Structural Defect Compromising Its Ability to Resist Overturning		Tree has no Structural Defects

HIGH RISK TREES-Have a high wind force and low resistance to overturning.

MODERATE RISK TREES-Have a low wind force and low resistance to overturning, a high wind force and a high resistance to overturning, and moderate wind force and a moderate resistance to overturning.

LOW RISK TREES-Have a low wind force and a high resistance to overturning.

In addition to the above, other indicators can be used to refine the individual tree windthrow rating.

Other Indicators:

Element Evaluated:	Ratings: High Hazard	Moderate Hazard	Lower Hazard
Existing Windthrow on Site:	Moderate to Extensive Windthrow	Minor Windthrow	No Windthrow
Windthrow In Neighboring Recently Exposed Trees:	Moderate to Extensive Windthrow	Minor Windthrow	No Windthrow
Pit & Mound Micro-topography:	Evidence of Pit & Mound topography		No Evidence of Pit & Mound Topography

THIS SITE'S WINDTHROW POTENTIAL:
The site's existing windthrow potential is generally low as a mature contiguous stand. This however produced a stand comprised of trees that individually display characteristics that are common with susceptibility of increased windthrow potential, as previously described. When a large number of trees from the stand are removed for site grading and improvements, remaining trees will have an elevated windthrow potential and present risk to potential targets (new structures, construction workers, and people living in the new development). Therefore, to reduce/eliminate the risk of tree failure and trees impacting any targets, the vast majority of trees are proposed for removal during initial site grading and development activities. However, some existing trees, specifically along the existing perimeter, except the northern line, could potentially be preserved with proper preservation measures. These trees have previously been exposed to local wind forces from at least one direction and exhibit increased windfirm characteristics, as opposed to those trees located in the interior region of the site.

It should be noted that even healthy wind resistant trees could fail under normal and storm conditions. For example, the properties to the south of Phase 2 of the proposed development, had several trees that appeared to be windthrown when they were generally protected on all sides from the wind. The only way to eliminate all risk is to remove all trees within reach of all targets.

Section F – Tree Protection Plan

See the plans found in Appendix B.

Section G – Planting Plan

On-site mitigation is proposed for removal of the onsite Oregon white oak by replanting three 2" Caliper Oregon white oaks. No mitigation is planned for the oak within the proposed right-of-way of NW Camas Meadows Drive. Additional tree planting shall be in accordance with Camas Municipal Code 17.19.030(F) and per the attached Landscape Plan prepared by others, found in Appendix C of this report.

Section H – Conclusion

The development of the 19.7 acres will remove essentially all existing onsite trees for site grading and risk hazard reduction due to increased windthrow potential. The onsite Oregon white oak is proposed for removal for reasons described in Section D. Mitigation will be per Section G. Additional trees will be replanted throughout the site as detailed in the Landscape Plan found in Appendix C.

Arborist Disclosure Statement

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. The Client and Jurisdiction may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

ISA
CERTIFIED ARBORIST
BRYCE D. HANSON
CERTIFICATE NUMBER: PN 7554A
EXPIRATION DATE: 06/30/16

Appendix 'A'

(TREE INVENTORY TABLE)

TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
9063	20"MAPLE	20080	10"FIR	20127	9"FIR
20028	36"MAPLE	20081	10"FIR	20128	9"FIR
20029	30"FIR	20082	10"FIR	20129	9"FIR
20030	8"FIR	20083	10"FIR	20130	9"FIR
20031	8"FIR	20084	10"FIR	20131	9"FIR
20032	8"FIR	20085	10"FIR	20132	9"FIR
20033	8"FIR	20086	10"FIR	20133	9"FIR
20034	8"FIR	20087	10"FIR	20134	9"FIR
20035	10"FIR	20088	10"FIR	20135	9"FIR
20036	10"FIR	20089	10"FIR	20136	9"FIR
20037	10"FIR	20090	10"FIR	20137	9"FIR
20038	10"FIR	20091	10"FIR	20138	9"FIR
20039	8"FIR	20092	10"FIR	20139	9"FIR
20040	8"FIR	20093	10"FIR	20140	20"MAPLE
20041	8"FIR	20094	10"FIR	20141	9"FIR
20042	8"FIR	20095	10"FIR	20142	9"FIR
20043	8"FIR	20096	10"FIR	20143	9"FIR
20044	8"FIR	20097	10"FIR	20144	9"FIR
20045	8"FIR	20098	10"FIR	20145	9"FIR
20046	8"FIR	20099	10"FIR	20146	9"FIR
20047	8"FIR	20100	10"FIR	20147	9"FIR
20048	8"FIR	20101	10"FIR	20148	9"FIR
20049	8"FIR	20102	10"FIR	20149	9"FIR
20050	30"FIR	20103	10"FIR	20150	9"FIR
20051	8"FIR	20104	10"FIR	20151	9"FIR
20052	8"FIR	20105	10"FIR	20152	9"FIR
20053	8"FIR	20106	10"FIR	20153	9"FIR
20054	8"FIR	20107	10"FIR	20154	9"FIR
20055	10"FIR	20108	10"FIR	20155	9"FIR
20056	28"FIR	20109	10"FIR	20156	9"FIR
20057	48"MAPLE	20110	10"FIR	20157	20"MAPLE
20063	72"MAPLE	20111	10"FIR	20158	20"MAPLE
20066	14"ALDER	20112	10"FIR	20159	20"MAPLE
20067	24"FIR	20113	10"FIR	20160	18"ALDER
20068	10"FIR	20114	10"FIR	20161	14"MAPLE
20069	10"FIR	20115	10"FIR	20162	12"MAPLE
20070	10"FIR	20116	10"FIR	20163	12"ALDER
20071	10"FIR	20118	9"FIR	20164	20"FIR
20072	10"FIR	20119	9"FIR	20165	40"FIR
20073	10"FIR	20120	9"FIR	20166	9"FIR
20074	10"FIR	20121	9"FIR	20167	9"FIR
20075	10"FIR	20122	9"FIR	20168	9"FIR
20076	10"FIR	20123	9"FIR	20169	9"FIR
20077	10"FIR	20124	9"FIR	20170	9"FIR
20078	10"FIR	20125	9"FIR	20171	14"MAPLE
20079	10"FIR	20126	9"FIR	20245	20"MAPLE

Tree list composed from survey points per survey by MGS Inc.

Bold: tree size/species modified by AKS Engineering Forestry

Multiple stemmed trees were recorded as a one tree with a combined DBH per MGS Inc.

TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
20246	25"FIR	20291	22"MAPLE	20336	42"MAPLE
20247	25"FIR	20292	12"ALDER	20337	8"FIR
20248	25"FIR	20293	16"FIR	20338	14"MAPLE
20249	14"MAPLE	20294	18"FIR	20339	14"MAPLE
20250	12"ALDER	20295	14"FIR	20340	12"MAPLE
20251	12"ALDER	20296	22"FIR	20341	42"MAPLE
20252	16"MAPLE	20297	18"FIR	20357	10"ALDER
20253	16"ALDER	20298	18"MAPLE	20358	10"MAPLE
20254	18"MAPLE	20299	18"FIR	20359	10"ALDER
20255	12"ALDER	20300	38"MAPLE	20360	12"ALDER
20256	14"ALDER	20301	16"ALDER	20361	12"ALDER
20257	32"MAPLE	20302	14"ALDER	20362	18"MAPLE
20258	12"FIR	20303	14"ALDER	20363	12"ALDER
20259	28"MAPLE	20304	20"MAPLE	20364	14"ALDER
20260	10"FIR	20305	10"ALDER	20365	12"ALDER
20261	18"FIR	20306	12"MAPLE	20366	12"ALDER
20262	18"FIR	20307	16"ALDER	20367	12"ALDER
20263	18"FIR	20308	18"MAPLE	20368	12"ALDER
20264	24"FIR	20309	18"FIR	20369	8"FIR
20265	28"FIR	20310	8"FIR	20370	10"FIR
20266	14"FIR	20311	24"MAPLE	20371	10"FIR
20267	14"ALDER	20312	12"MAPLE	20372	10"FIR
20268	14"MAPLE	20313	8"MAPLE	20373	10"FIR
20269	14"ALDER	20314	12"FIR	20374	16"MAPLE
20270	22"ALDER	20315	24"FIR	20375	12"ALDER
20271	24"MAPLE	20316	14"FIR	20376	18"MAPLE
20272	30"FIR	20317	10"FIR	20377	10"ALDER
20273	18"ALDER	20318	14"FIR	20378	14"MAPLE
20274	18"FIR	20319	10"FIR	20379	96"MAPLE
20275	30"FIR	20320	26"MAPLE	20393	8"FIR
20276	34"MAPLE	20321	36"MAPLE	20394	8"FIR
20277	12"FIR	20322	22"MAPLE	20395	8"FIR
20278	10"FIR	20323	18"MAPLE	20396	8"FIR
20279	24"FIR	20324	18"MAPLE	20397	8"FIR
20280	18"ALDER	20325	12"ALDER	20398	8"FIR
20281	18"ALDER	20326	14"ALDER	20399	8"FIR
20282	14"ALDER	20327	12"ALDER	20400	8"FIR
20283	14"ALDER	20328	15"ALDER	20401	8"FIR
20284	12"ALDER	20329	20"FIR	20402	8"FIR
20285	12"ALDER	20330	22"FIR	20403	8"FIR
20286	14"ALDER	20331	22"ALDER	20404	8"FIR
20287	20"ALDER	20332	14"MAPLE	20405	8"FIR
20288	14"ALDER	20333	24"MAPLE	20406	8"FIR
20289	14"ALDER	20334	16"MAPLE	20407	8"FIR
20290	20"FIR	20335	20"MAPLE	20408	8"FIR

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TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
20409	8"FIR	20763	14"FIR	20912	10"MAPLE
20410	32"MAPLE	20764	16"FIR	20913	12"MAPLE
20411	12"MAPLE	20765	16"FIR	20914	14"ALDER
20412	14"ALDER	20766	14"FIR	20915	30"MAPLE
20413	12"ALDER	20767	16"FIR	20916	14"ALDER
20414	12"ALDER	20768	36"FIR	20917	12"ALDER
20415	20"ALDER	20769	20"FIR	20918	12"FIR
20416	14"ALDER	20770	20"FIR	20919	18"ALDER
20417	16"ALDER	20771	24"FIR	20920	20"ALDER
20418	12"ALDER	20772	14"FIR	20921	12"MAPLE
20419	14"ALDER	20773	18"ALDER	20922	22"ALDER
20420	24"ALDER	20774	24"FIR	20923	14"ALDER
20421	28"ALDER	20775	30"FIR	20924	24"FIR
20422	12"ALDER	20776	26"FIR	20925	12"FIR
20423	18"MAPLE	20777	26"FIR	20926	24"FIR
20424	44"MAPLE	20778	34"FIR	20927	24"FIR
20734	36"FIR	20779	36"FIR	20928	24"FIR
20735	36"FIR	20780	12"ALDER	20929	12"FIR
20736	20"ALDER	20832	8"FIR	20930	10"MAPLE
20737	20"FIR	20833	8"FIR	20931	12"ALDER
20738	18"FIR	20834	8"FIR	20932	24"FIR
20739	20"FIR	20835	8"FIR	20933	14"MAPLE
20740	22"FIR	20836	8"FIR	20934	12"ALDER
20741	24"FIR	20890	12"ALDER	20935	12"ALDER
20742	12"FIR	20891	12"ALDER	20936	12"ALDER
20743	22"MAPLE	20892	12"ALDER	20937	12"ALDER
20744	34"MAPLE	20893	12"ALDER	20938	20"MAPLE
20745	26"FIR	20894	30"FIR	20939	12"ALDER
20746	22"MAPLE	20895	16"ALDER	20940	12"ALDER
20747	20"FIR	20896	14"ALDER	20941	16"FIR
20748	30"MAPLE	20897	22"FIR	20942	12"ALDER
20749	10"MAPLE	20898	18"FIR	20943	26"MAPLE
20750	10"MAPLE	20899	32"FIR	20944	24"FIR
20751	18"ALDER	20900	14"ALDER	20945	14"ALDER
20752	32"FIR	20901	14"ALDER	20946	18"ALDER
20753	16"ALDER	20902	18"MAPLE	20947	22"FIR
20754	14"ALDER	20903	24"MAPLE	20948	14"FIR
20755	14"ALDER	20904	20"ALDER	20949	22"FIR
20756	14"FIR	20905	14"ALDER	20950	12"MAPLE
20757	14"ALDER	20906	14"ALDER	20951	16"ALDER
20758	16"MAPLE	20907	18"FIR	20965	8"FIR
20759	30"FIR	20908	14"ALDER	20966	8"FIR
20760	20"FIR	20909	14"ALDER	20967	8"FIR
20761	36"FIR	20910	16"ALDER	20968	8"FIR
20762	22"FIR	20911	16"ALDER	20969	8"FIR

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TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
20970	8"FIR	21027	20"FIR	21072	28"FIR
20971	8"FIR	21028	12"ALDER	21073	16"FIR
20972	8"FIR	21029	28"ALDER	21074	32"FIR
20973	8"FIR	21030	24"ALDER	21075	22"FIR
20974	8"FIR	21031	14"ALDER	21076	14"FIR
20975	8"FIR	21032	14"ALDER	21077	24"FIR
20976	8"FIR	21033	36"ALDER	21078	18"FIR
20977	8"FIR	21034	18"ALDER	21079	26"FIR
20978	8"FIR	21035	26"FIR	21080	8"FIR
20979	8"FIR	21036	24"FIR	21081	16"FIR
20980	8"FIR	21037	18"FIR	21082	10"FIR
20993	18"FIR	21038	20"FIR	21083	32"FIR
20994	14"FIR	21039	10"FIR	21084	8"FIR
20995	20"FIR	21040	8"MAPLE	21085	12"FIR
20996	20"FIR	21041	12"MAPLE	21086	10"FIR
20997	22"FIR	21042	36"ALDER	21087	14"FIR
20998	12"ALDER	21043	8"FIR	21088	18"FIR
20999	24"FIR	21044	24"ALDER	21089	18"FIR
21000	18"FIR	21045	24"ALDER	21090	16"FIR
21001	14"FIR	21046	14"ALDER	21091	24"FIR
21002	28"FIR	21047	14"ALDER	21092	14"FIR
21003	18"FIR	21048	14"ALDER	21093	8"FIR
21004	34"FIR	21049	12"ALDER	21094	22"FIR
21005	36"FIR	21050	28"ALDER	21095	18"FIR
21006	36"FIR	21051	14"ALDER	21096	16"FIR
21007	40"FIR	21052	14"ALDER	21097	18"FIR
21008	20"FIR	21053	20"ALDER	21098	16"FIR
21009	16"FIR	21054	20"FIR	21099	20"FIR
21010	14"FIR	21055	24"FIR	21100	22"FIR
21011	22"FIR	21056	22"FIR	21101	20"FIR
21012	10"FIR	21057	22"FIR	21102	20"FIR
21013	22"FIR	21058	16"FIR	21103	24"FIR
21014	20"FIR	21059	14"FIR	21104	10"FIR
21015	16"FIR	21060	10"FIR	21105	8"FIR
21016	32"FIR	21061	12"ALDER	21106	24"FIR
21017	22"FIR	21062	22"FIR	21107	26"FIR
21018	12"FIR	21063	30"FIR	21108	20"FIR
21019	18"FIR	21064	24"FIR	21109	20"FIR
21020	32"FIR	21065	24"ALDER	21110	18"FIR
21021	24"FIR	21066	22"FIR	21111	18"FIR
21022	16"FIR	21067	26"FIR	21112	10"FIR
21023	22"FIR	21068	14"FIR	21113	10"FIR
21024	34"FIR	21069	12"FIR	21114	30"FIR
21025	12"FIR	21070	26"FIR	21115	16"FIR
21026	10"FIR	21071	8"FIR	21116	18"FIR

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TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
21117	32"FIR	21162	18"FIR	21211	16"ALDER
21118	22"FIR	21163	18"FIR	21212	18"ALDER
21119	18"FIR	21164	12"FIR	21213	22"FIR
21120	20"FIR	21165	20"FIR	21214	20"FIR
21121	14"ALDER	21166	10"FIR	21215	10"FIR
21122	20"FIR	21167	18"FIR	21216	18"FIR
21123	12"ALDER	21168	10"FIR	21217	16"FIR
21124	8"FIR	21169	12"FIR	21218	18"FIR
21125	14"ALDER	21170	22"FIR	21219	14"FIR
21126	20"FIR	21171	22"FIR	21220	16"FIR
21127	32"FIR	21172	12"FIR	21221	26"FIR
21128	22"FIR	21173	14"FIR	21222	20"FIR
21129	14"ALDER	21174	12"FIR	21223	30"FIR
21130	16"ALDER	21175	8"FIR	21224	18"ALDER
21131	12"ALDER	21176	16"FIR	21225	18"ALDER
21132	8"FIR	21177	14"FIR	21226	36"FIR
21133	36"FIR	21178	22"FIR	21227	36"FIR
21134	30"FIR	21179	12"FIR	21228	38"FIR
21135	26"FIR	21180	18"FIR	21229	30"FIR
21136	26"FIR	21181	10"FIR	21230	30"FIR
21137	20"FIR	21182	18"FIR	21231	18"FIR
21138	22"FIR	21183	22"FIR	21232	22"FIR
21139	22"FIR	21184	18"FIR	21233	16"FIR
21140	24"FIR	21185	14"FIR	21234	14"ALDER
21141	8"FIR	21186	20"FIR	21235	20"FIR
21142	34"FIR	21187	8"FIR	21236	28"ALDER
21143	24"FIR	21188	16"FIR	21237	12"ALDER
21144	32"FIR	21189	18"FIR	21238	12"ALDER
21145	20"FIR	21190	34"FIR	21239	14"FIR
21146	24"FIR	21191	8"FIR	21240	20"FIR
21147	8"FIR	21192	14"FIR	21241	12"ALDER
21148	18"FIR	21193	12"FIR	21242	18"ALDER
21149	20"FIR	21194	18"FIR	21243	32"FIR
21150	18"FIR	21195	20"FIR	21244	22"FIR
21151	24"FIR	21196	20"FIR	21245	24"FIR
21152	22"FIR	21197	10"FIR	21246	20"FIR
21153	22"FIR	21198	8"FIR	21247	24"FIR
21154	26"FIR	21199	14"FIR	21248	20"FIR
21155	12"FIR	21200	20"FIR	21249	18"ALDER
21156	24"FIR	21201	22"FIR	21250	24"ALDER
21157	12"FIR	21202	14"FIR	21251	20"ALDER
21158	24"FIR	21203	18"FIR	21252	18"ALDER
21159	20"FIR	21204	12"FIR	21253	16"ALDER
21160	14"FIR	21205	18"FIR	21254	12"ALDER
21161	20"FIR	21206	20"FIR	21255	26"FIR

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TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
21256	18"FIR	21301	24"FIR	21346	16"FIR
21257	22"FIR	21302	12"FIR	21347	14"FIR
21258	20"FIR	21303	20"FIR	21348	40"FIR
21259	20"FIR	21304	18"FIR	21349	10"FIR
21260	16"FIR	21305	8"FIR	21350	10"FIR
21261	18"FIR	21306	20"FIR	21351	14"FIR
21262	14"FIR	21307	18"FIR	21352	12"FIR
21263	20"FIR	21308	20"FIR	21353	12"ALDER
21264	16"FIR	21309	18"FIR	21354	14"FIR
21265	10"FIR	21310	24"FIR	21355	12"ALDER
21266	8"FIR	21311	22"FIR	21356	12"ALDER
21267	14"FIR	21312	20"FIR	21357	14"FIR
21268	8"FIR	21313	24"ALDER	21358	14"FIR
21269	32"FIR	21314	20"FIR	21359	12"FIR
21270	28"FIR	**21315**	**11" Oregon White Oak**	21360	20"FIR
21271	22"FIR	21316	24"ALDER	21361	24"FIR
21272	30"FIR	21317	12"ALDER	21362	8"FIR
21273	28"FIR	21318	20"ALDER	21363	14"ALDER
21274	38"FIR	21319	16"ALDER	21364	14"FIR
21275	22"FIR	21320	30"ALDER	21365	24"ALDER
21276	26"FIR	21321	10"ALDER	21366	22"FIR
21277	42"FIR	21322	38"FIR	21367	16"ALDER
21278	20"FIR	21323	12"ALDER	21368	18"ALDER
21279	24"FIR	21324	24"ALDER	21369	16"ALDER
21280	26"FIR	21325	20"ALDER	21370	12"ALDER
21281	18"FIR	21326	14"ALDER	21371	18"ALDER
21282	24"FIR	21327	26"FIR	21372	10"ALDER
21283	22"FIR	21328	24"FIR	21373	12"ALDER
21284	26"FIR	21329	16"FIR	21374	14"ALDER
21285	34"FIR	21330	12"FIR	21375	12"ALDER
21286	8"FIR	21331	36"FIR	21376	10"ALDER
21287	20"FIR	21332	14"FIR	21377	30"FIR
21288	60"FIR	21333	12"ALDER	21378	12"ALDER
21289	18"FIR	21334	16"ALDER	21379	24"FIR
21290	36"FIR	21335	20"ALDER	21380	20"FIR
21291	18"FIR	21336	24"FIR	21381	14"ALDER
21292	24"FIR	21337	22"FIR	21382	18"FIR
21293	8"FIR	21338	26"FIR	21383	26"FIR
21294	12"ALDER	21339	28"MAPLE	21384	36"FIR
21295	14"ALDER	21340	12"MAPLE	21385	22"FIR
21296	26"FIR	21341	18"FIR	21386	18"FIR
21297	14"FIR	21342	20"FIR	21387	26"FIR
21298	18"FIR	21343	10"FIR	21388	28"FIR
21299	18"FIR	21344	18"FIR	21389	10"FIR
21300	18"FIR	21345	12"ALDER	21390	32"FIR

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TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
21391	18"FIR	21436	18"FIR	21482	16"FIR
21392	16"FIR	21438	22"FIR	21483	18"FIR
21393	30"FIR	21439	24"FIR	21484	10"FIR
21394	20"FIR	21440	12"ALDER	21485	12"FIR
21395	18"FIR	21441	8"FIR	21486	16"FIR
21396	22"FIR	21442	8"FIR	21487	12"FIR
21397	24"FIR	21443	32"FIR	21488	10"FIR
21398	10"FIR	21444	14"ALDER	21489	10"FIR
21399	16"FIR	21445	20"FIR	21490	12"FIR
21400	24"FIR	21446	26"FIR	21491	14"FIR
21401	32"FIR	21447	28"FIR	21492	12"FIR
21402	20"FIR	21448	18"ALDER	21493	20"FIR
21403	22"FIR	21449	12"ALDER	21494	24"FIR
21404	42"FIR	21450	16"ALDER	21495	22"FIR
21405	18"FIR	21451	14"ALDER	21496	36"FIR
21406	16"FIR	21452	18"ALDER	21497	28"FIR
21407	18"FIR	21453	14"ALDER	21498	10"ALDER
21408	32"FIR	21454	12"ALDER	21499	24"FIR
21409	18"FIR	21455	14"ALDER	21500	22"FIR
21410	16"ALDER	21456	26"ALDER	21501	26"FIR
21411	18"ALDER	21457	12"ALDER	21502	24"FIR
21412	22"FIR	21458	14"ALDER	21503	40"FIR
21413	10"ALDER	21459	12"ALDER	21504	26"FIR
21414	12"ALDER	21460	36"ALDER	21505	24"FIR
21415	8"FIR	21461	20"ALDER	21506	42"FIR
21416	28"FIR	21462	14"ALDER	21507	22"FIR
21417	32"FIR	21463	24"FIR	21508	20"FIR
21418	16"FIR	21464	14"ALDER	21509	26"FIR
21419	20"FIR	21465	26"FIR	21510	24"MAPLE
21420	20"FIR	21466	14"ALDER	21511	26"FIR
21421	22"FIR	21467	16"ALDER	21512	20"FIR
21422	12"ALDER	21468	20"FIR	21513	18"FIR
21423	26"FIR	21469	30"ALDER	21514	20"FIR
21424	14"ALDER	21470	18"FIR	21515	24"FIR
21425	24"FIR	21471	16"FIR	21516	28"FIR
21426	20"FIR	21472	34"FIR	21517	20"FIR
21427	18"FIR	21473	12"ALDER	21518	22"FIR
21428	22"FIR	21474	20"FIR	21519	30"FIR
21429	20"FIR	21475	16"FIR	21520	24"FIR
21430	18"FIR	21476	14"FIR	21521	16"FIR
21431	12"ALDER	21477	16"FIR	21522	42"FIR
21432	14"FIR	21478	28"FIR	21523	8"FIR
21433	16"ALDER	21479	26"FIR	21524	16"FIR
21434	12"ALDER	21480	32"FIR	21525	18"FIR
21435	14"ALDER	21481	12"FIR	21526	8"FIR

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TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES	TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
21527	38"FIR	21596	40"FIR	21643	28"FIR
21528	14"FIR	21597	34"FIR	21644	10"ALDER
21529	22"FIR	21598	14"ALDER	21645	14"ALDER
21530	24"FIR	21601	18"ALDER	21646	22"FIR
21531	28"FIR	21602	16"FIR	21647	24"ALDER
21532	32"FIR	21603	16"FIR	21648	24"FIR
21533	36"FIR	21604	24"FIR	21649	8"FIR
21534	22"FIR	21605	12"ALDER	21650	24"FIR
21535	12"FIR	21606	24"FIR	21651	32"FIR
21536	18"FIR	21607	18"ALDER	21652	30"FIR
21537	26"FIR	21608	20"ALDER	21653	36"FIR
21538	24"FIR	21609	44"FIR	21654	8"FIR
21539	28"FIR	21610	10"ALDER	21655	12"ALDER
21540	12"ALDER	21611	14"ALDER	21656	24"ALDER
21541	24"FIR	21612	16"ALDER	21657	38"FIR
21542	40"FIR	21613	42"ALDER	21658	28"ALDER
21543	36"FIR	21614	12"ALDER	21659	12"MAPLE
21544	14"FIR	21615	12"ALDER	21660	20"FIR
21545	12"FIR	21616	20"ALDER	21661	24"FIR
21546	28"FIR	21617	22"FIR	21662	36"ALDER
21547	10"FIR	21618	36"ALDER	21663	14"ALDER
21548	14"FIR	21619	26"FIR	21664	16"ALDER
21549	10"FIR	21620	48"FIR	21665	20"FIR
21550	22"FIR	21621	22"FIR	21666	10"FIR
21551	16"FIR	21622	12"FIR	21667	10"FIR
21552	10"FIR	21623	36"FIR	21668	14"ALDER
21553	12"FIR	21624	32"FIR	21669	12"ALDER
21554	14"FIR	21625	18"ALDER	21670	20"FIR
21555	24"FIR	21626	16"FIR	21671	16"ALDER
21557	12"ALDER	21627	14"ALDER	21672	14"ALDER
21558	18"FIR	21628	14"ALDER	21673	16"ALDER
21559	20"ALDER	21629	16"ALDER	21674	22"ALDER
21560	12"ALDER	21630	16"ALDER	21675	22"ALDER
21561	14"ALDER	21631	44"FIR	21676	24"FIR
21562	16"ALDER	21632	38"FIR	21677	24"FIR
21563	18"ALDER	21633	24"FIR	21678	24"FIR
21564	24"ALDER	21634	12"FIR	21679	16"ALDER
21565	28"ALDER	21635	36"FIR	21680	30"FIR
21566	16"ALDER	21636	32"FIR	21681	26"FIR
21567	16"ALDER	21637	36"FIR	21682	16"ALDER
21568	16"ALDER	21638	24"FIR	21683	44"FIR
21569	16"ALDER	21639	24"FIR	21684	8"FIR
21593	8"MAPLE	21640	40"FIR	21685	8"FIR
21594	8"ALDER	21641	20"ALDER	21686	40"CEDAR
21595	40"FIR	21642	18"ALDER	21687	12"ALDER

Tree list composed from survey points per survey by MGS Inc.

Bold: tree size/species modified by AKS Engineering Forestry

Multiple stemmed trees were recorded as a one tree with a combined DBH per MGS Inc.

TREE NO.	DBH, SPECIES
21688	12"ALDER
21689	40"FIR
21690	40"FIR
21691	16"FIR
21692	12"FIR
21693	14"FIR
21694	26"FIR
21695	18"FIR
21696	14"MAPLE
21697	14"ALDER
21698	16"ALDER
21699	26"FIR
21700	12"ALDER
21701	26"FIR
21702	14"FIR
21703	12"FIR
21709	**7" Oregon White Oak**

Tree list composed from survey points per survey by MGS Inc.

Bold: tree size/species modified by AKS Engineering Forestry

Multiple stemmed trees were recorded as a one tree with a combined DBH per MGS Inc.

Appendix 'B'

(TREE PRESERVATION AND REMOVAL PLANS)

Appendix 'C'

(LANDSCAPE PLAN – PROVIDED BY OTHERS)