



Forest Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
902 Wasco St. Suite 315
Hood River, OR 97031

Phone: 541-308-1700
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Forest Practice Application for Management Plan Consistency Review

Project Name: Camp Arrowhead 2026 Forest Practice	
Date of Application:	
Name of Applicant(s)	Name of Property Owner(s)
Mike Messier, Trout Mountain Forestry	Shannon Evers, Girl Scouts of Oregon and SW Washington Inc
Mailing Address	Mailing Address
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Applicant's Signature and Date	Property Owner's Signature and Date
<i>Mike Messier</i> 07/22/2026	<i>Shannon Evers</i> 08/06/2026
Phone: [REDACTED]	Phone: [REDACTED]
E-Mail: [REDACTED]	E-Mail: [REDACTED]
Location of Property (Township, Range, Section, Quarter Section And Tax Lot)	Property Address (If Applicable)
T03N R08E, NW, SW, and SE portions of Sec 25. Tax Lot 03080000400000	Girl Scout Road, Stevenson, WA 98648
Parcel Size (Acres): 266	County, State: Skamania County, WA
Existing Land Use: SMA Forest	

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

The following is required to complete your application:

X	Application form completed and signed
X	Project Description
X	Site Plan
X	Key viewing areas checklist
X	Names and addresses of property owners within 200 feet of project parcel
X	Any additional information as required by the CRGNSA Management Plan

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Describe your proposed Forest Practice, including:

- 1. Details on the purpose for the forest practice, the existing stand conditions (approximate percent canopy closure, trees per acre, tree sizes, and species composition), and the desired future vegetation structure and reforestation plan (species, spacing).**

Background:

Camp Arrowhead is a 266-acre Girl Scout Camp that is surrounded on three sides by federal lands within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Douglas-fir forests cover most of the property, ranging in age from 40-110 years, with the majority being in the 70–110-year range. Given its proximity to the eastside of the Cascade Range and its predominantly south-facing aspects, the property also has some scattered Ponderosa pine and Oregon white oak trees. A Forest Stewardship Plan was completed for the Camp in 2020 and it will be updated in 2026 as part of this application.

Since 2009, Trout Mountain Forestry has implemented a sustainable forestry program at Camp Arrowhead that has consisted primarily of selective thinning and some patch cuts (with retention). The primary objectives of forest management at Camp Arrowhead are to enhance forest health, to mitigate safety hazards, to maintain scenic value, and to generate revenue for property maintenance.

The purpose of this forest practice is to selectively thin forest stands to maintain tree vigor, to limit the spread of LRR, to mitigate safety hazards, and to increase the diversity of tree species and tree ages for the long-term sustainability of the forest. Areas with poor growth form and poor stocking may be rehabilitated by removing competing vegetation and replanting with a mix of suitable species. Additionally, a small population of Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) near Girl Scout Road will be released from competition with Douglas-fir and restored to more open, woodland conditions.

Current Condition

Mature Douglas-fir, 70-110 years old, dominates the site. Portions of the proposed forest practice area sit atop the Collins Point Slide, which has caused crooked growth form in many trees. Laminated root rot (LRR) is also a major concern at Camp Arrowhead, causing significant mortality across many of the mature stands. Recent forest management activities have removed Douglas-fir from some of the most impacted areas, and they have been replanted with resistant species, such as western redcedar, incense cedar, ponderosa pine, and western white pine. Many of these areas were thinned in 2013. Unit specific conditions are listed below:

Unit 1 (5.8 acres)- This unit sits at a higher elevation with difficult access and has never been thinned or otherwise treated as part of the Camp's forestry program. It is a dense stand of Douglas-fir with extensive ice damage from the 2012 ice storm in the Columbia River Gorge. Many of the trees have broken tops and snags are numerous. Tree heights are 100-125 feet. The unit is located directly adjacent to USDA Forest Service Managed Lands and the unofficial parking lot for the Wind Mountain trailhead on private land.

Unit 2 (6.4 acres)- This unit is a well-stocked, even-aged stand of 100+ year-old Douglas-fir that has never been thinned. It sits atop a knob in the central portion of camp. This unit is part of Forest Type 1, well-stocked Douglas-fir. Tree heights in this type average 140 feet. The average basal area is 242 square feet per acre. The average DBH is 18.7 inches. The average density is 127 trees per acre.

Unit 3 (10.8 acres)- This unit is also part of Forest Type 1, well-stocked Douglas-fir. It was thinned lightly in 2013 and was quite dense at the time. Some laminated root rot is found at the north end of the unit adjacent to the main road in camp and the archery range. The stand is centrally located in camp between the main parking lot by Home Lake and the lodge and unit houses up on the top of Little Wind Mountain to the west.

Unit 4 (2.3 acres)- This small unit is directly adjacent to the popular hiking trail around Home Lake. It is a pocket of severe laminated root rot within Forest Type 2, 100+ year-old, moderately-stocked Douglas-fir. Many hazard trees are present and pose a serious threat to the safety of the Girl Scouts. Timber quality varies widely due to growth impacts from the Collins Point Slide.

Unit 5 (6.4 acres)- This unit is part of Forest Type 3, Douglas-fir, low-stocking. It is a mixed-age stand found on the Collins Point Slide and has some portions with very crooked and dramatic growth impacts. Other, younger areas are unaffected by the slide because they were established after the last period of movement in the 1950s. Pockets of Oregon ash, bigleaf maple, willow, and Oregon white oak are also present in the unit, particularly in low-lying areas with poor drainage. The average height in Unit 5 is 118 feet, and the average diameter is 17.6 inches. There are 138 trees per acre and 232 square feet of basal area per acre.

Unit 6 (8.3 acres)- Thinned in 2013, this unit is part of Type 2, Douglas-fir, moderately-stocked. This particular area is on the Collins Point Slide and has some growth defects

(excessive sweep) as a result, though many of the worst-quality trees were removed during the previous thinning. Notably, a few individual, mature ponderosa pines are found in the stand, which will be protected and retained.

Unit 7 (2.5 acres)- This unit is part of the same stand as Unit 6, with lower stocking. The northern portion has laminated root rot as well.

Unit 8 (1.3 acres)- This small unit is at the southern boundary of the property, adjacent to Girl Scout Road, with a small pond across the road. It has the highest concentration of Oregon white oak on the property, with most having diameters in the 10-15 inch range. It is a continuation of the oak woodland to the south on Scenic Area property that was thinned approximately 15 years ago.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition (DFC) of this site is a combination of even-aged and mixed-age stands dominated by Douglas-fir, with other suitable species such as ponderosa pine, incense cedar, and western white pine established in areas with LRR. Large-diameter trees would be scattered throughout, designated as permanent retention. The small population of Oregon white oak at the south end of the property would be free of competition from Douglas-fir.

2. The silvicultural prescription, (regeneration mosaic, overstory removal, shelterwood, small group selection, uneven-age partial cut, even-age thinning, thinning from above to release understory, thinning from below to thin understory layer, or salvage of standing dead).

The proposed forest practice will include several prescriptions. The prescription for thinning units (2, 3, 6) will be a mix of thinning from below, where there is sufficient stocking, as well as some thinning from above to release vigorous, well-formed co-dominant trees. Some areas of low stocking or root rot areas may be regenerated with a variable retention (VR) prescription that may have the look of a shelterwood-type harvest, where 15-25% of the overstory is retained (1, 4, 5, 7). The younger age class in Stand 5 will be retained where the quality is good. Unit 8 will consist of an oak release, where most Douglas-fir in close proximity to the oak trees will be removed. Oak is very intolerant of shade and much slower growing, and thus requires full sunlight to thrive and reproduce. Scattered Douglas-fir will be retained where they do not impact any of the oaks.

General operational notes: Trees removed will be felled, de-limbed, and bucked with a chainsaw or a tracked, mechanical harvester, then pre-bunched to designated skid trails by a log loader and transported to the landing with a rubber-tired or tracked skidder. Where possible, logs will be moved to the landing directly with the loader (i.e. “shovel-logged”), which is a lower-impact method.

Skid trails will be “put-to-bed” following the operation. This includes dispersing woody debris and slash across the surface and well as installation of water bars, as needed, to

facilitate drainage and to prevent erosion. Large areas of disturbed soil, such as log landings, will be protected by seeding native grasses.

The existing road network will be used for this forest practice, which is a well-rocked, all-season road. No new road construction or rock pit development is proposed. Logs will be loaded onto log trucks at designated landings and sent to the appropriate mill or log yard via Girl Scout Road/Bergen Road and WA State Highway 14.

3. The volume and species to be removed and the approximate percent canopy closure and trees per acre after treatment.

The current timber volumes in the project area range from approximately 23-43 MBF/acre. Thinned areas will have approximately 25-33% of the standing timber volume removed, or roughly 7-10 MBF/acre. Regenerated areas will have 75-85% of the volume removed, or approximately 17-19 MBF/acre.

Upon completion, thinned units will retain at least 60% canopy cover. New regeneration openings will retain at least 15% canopy cover. Canopy cover will be determined in each unit using basal area as an analog. Retention will be dispersed as best as conditions allow, however; some larger patches of aggregated retention between 0.1 and 0.5 acres may be used to create a more natural appearance, where possible (i.e. less LRR present). Fewer trees will be retained within striking distance of cabins, roads, trails, areas of concentrated use by Girl Scouts, and other critical infrastructure in or adjacent to the project area.

Openings will be replanted because canopy closure will drop below the CRGNSA Management Plan DFC of 60-80% canopy closure. Approximately 300 tree per acre will be planted. Douglas-fir will be planted where there is no root rot. Potential species for replanting in root rot areas include: ponderosa pine, western white pine, incense cedar, and western redcedar. Canopy cover of 60-80% will be restored in approximately 10-15 years following replanting.

4. The size and shape of the treatment units and associated natural features such as streams, talus slopes, rock outcrops located on a color aerial photo or copy of a color aerial photo and the location of roads, culverts, skid trails or other ground disturbing activities (see site plan, p.3),

Please see the project map

5. Slash treatment (no treatment, lop and scatter, chip and scatter, hand pile and burn, grapple pile and burn, jackpot burn.)

Where necessary, heavy accumulations of slash will be piled with the log loader or an excavator, however the site will not be “picked clean.” Piles will primarily consist of limbs and small top material to facilitate rapid consumption. Broken chunks will be dispersed in the unit, as will a shallow layer of limb material to reduce erosion, to provide microsites for tree

planting, and to provide organic matter for soil health. Slash will also be scattered in skid trails to reduce erosion and facilitate establishment of vegetation.

The oak release unit (8) will receive a more thorough slash and brush treatment to facilitate oak regeneration. In other words, this unit will be left with less residual slash. This unit will also be seeded with Roemer's fescue and, budget permitting, some hardy native wildflower species, such as lupine and self-heal.

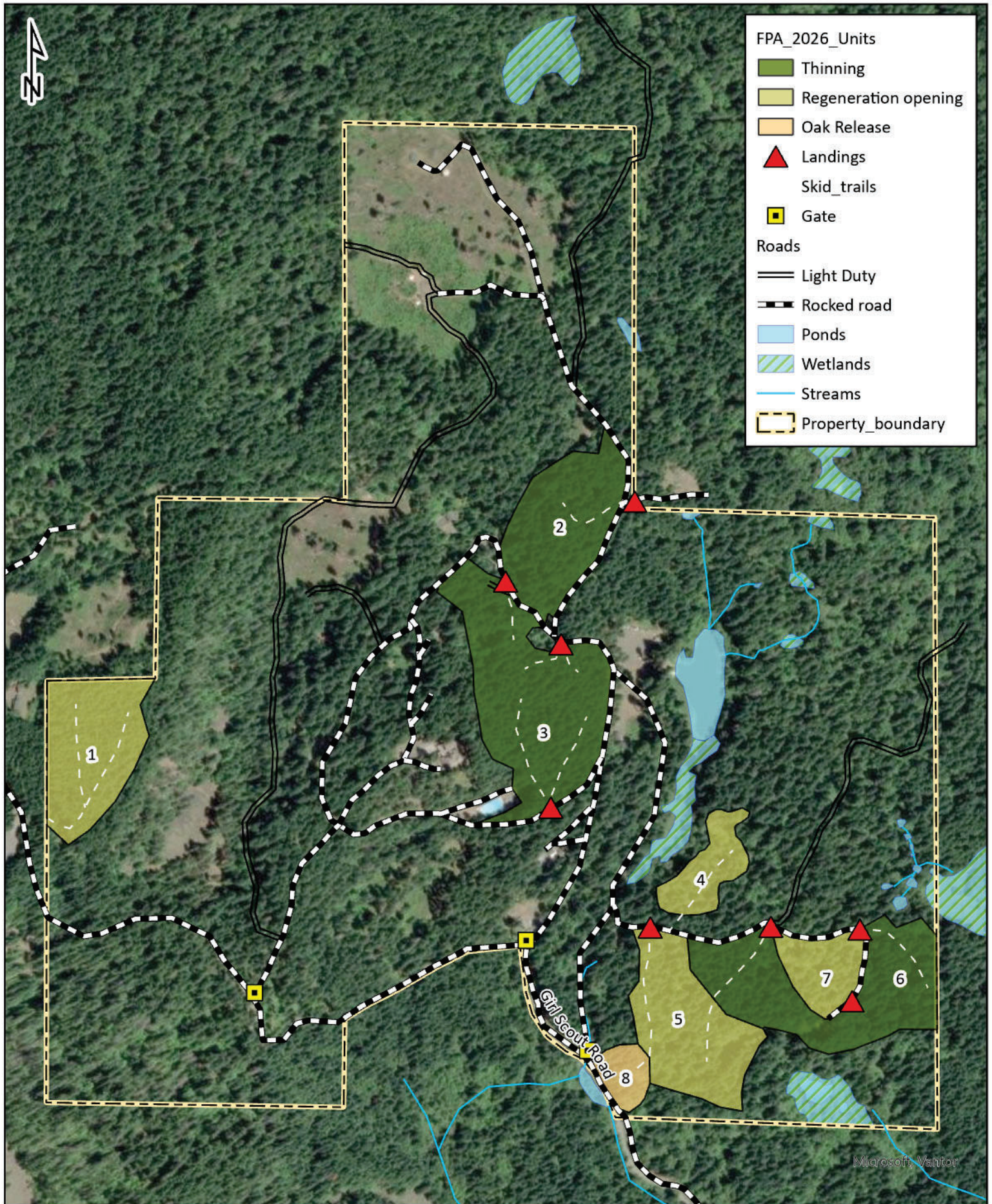
PROJECT SITE PLAN

A plan drawn in black ink at a scale of about 1 inch equal to 200 feet (1:2400) or at a scale providing greater detail must be included with the application.

If the parcel is very large, you may show the forest practice on just the portion of the parcel affected by the proposed use. Be sure, however, to show enough of the parcel or some adjacent features, such as roads, so that the reviewers can orient themselves on your map. A small vicinity map showing the subject parcel and surrounding parcels may help. Use a copy of an aerial photo to show units, rock sources, natural features, roads, skid trails, landings, streams, wetlands, ponds, etc. If you are unsure whether you have provided sufficient detail, please contact the planner for assistance.

At a minimum, you must show the following features:

X	Applicant name(s)
X	Scale and north arrow
X	Location and size of existing and proposed structures
X	Boundaries of parcel with dimensions and size in acres
X	Location and width of existing and proposed roads, driveways, and trails
X	Location of existing and proposed services including wells or other water supplies, structures, power and telephone poles and lines and outdoor lighting.
X	Location and depth of all proposed grading and ditching
X	Significant terrain features or landforms
X	Groupings and species of trees or other vegetation on the parcel
X	Location and species of vegetation that would be removed or planted
X	Water courses, bodies of water, and <u>applicable buffers of existing waterbodies</u>



0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

KEY VIEWING AREAS

Key viewing areas are important public viewpoints and areas that afford opportunities to view the Gorge scenery. Key viewing areas are listed below. Please check the box for those sites which can be seen from your property. If you are unsure, contact the planner you are working with for assistance in determining your visibility.

Key Viewing Areas for all projects

X	Columbia River
X	Highway I-84 (including rest stops)
	Washington State Route 14
X	Historic Columbia River Highway (including the HCRH State Trail)
	Sandy River
	Portland Women's Forum State Park
	Crown Point
	Rooster Rock State Park
	Cape Horn
	Bridal Veil State Park
	Multnomah Falls
	Larch Mountain (including Sherrard Point)
	Beacon Rock
	Bonneville Dam Visitor Centers (OR and WA)
	Pacific Crest Trail
X	Dog Mountain Trail
	Cook-Underwood Road
	Washington State Route 141
	Oregon Highway 35
	Panorama Point Park
	Rowena Plateau and Nature Conservancy Viewpoint
	Washington State Route 142

Key Viewing Areas for projects located in a Special Management Area

	Larch Mountain Road
	Wyeth Bench Road (also known as Wyeth Road)
	Old Highway 8 (previously known as Old Washington SR 14 and County Road 1230)