
Minutes
Board of Natural Resources Meeting
December 7, 2021
Webinar, Olympia, Washington

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable Hilary Franz, Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands

The Honorable Bill Peach, Commissioner, Clallam County

The Honorable Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Jim Cahill, Designee for the Honorable Jay Inslee, Washington State Governor

Dan Brown, Director, School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, University of Washington

Dr. Richard Koenig, Interim Dean, College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences,
Washington State University

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Franz called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m.

Board members present provided self-introduction. A meeting quorum was attained.

WEBINAR FORMAT BRIEFING

Angus Brodie, Deputy Supervisor for State Uplands, advised of a change in the agenda format for public comment. The agenda was revised to consolidate all public comment at the beginning of the meeting rather than prior to each agenda topic.

Ms. Tami Kellogg, Board Coordinator, provided an overview for viewing and participating in a webinar meeting.

Dr. Dan Brown arrived at 9:08 a.m.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Chair Franz called for approval of the minutes for the November 2, 2021 Regular Board of Natural Resources meeting.

MOTION: Dr. Brown moved to approve the minutes.

SECOND: Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.

ACTION: The motion carried unanimously.

1 **LIGHTNING TALK**

2 **Olympic Experimental State Forest**

3 Theodora Minkova, Research and Monitoring Manager, Olympic Experimental State Forest
4 (OESF).

5
6 Ms. Minkova reported the mission of the Olympic Experimental State Forest (OESF) is learning
7 how to integrate revenue production and ecological values across the landscape and delivering
8 that knowledge to DNR managers for continuous improvement of land management practices.
9 The mission has a learning component and an adaptive management component. Both are
10 commitments in DNR's Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP).

11
12 OESF is comprised of 270,000 acres of working forest located mostly on state trust lands in
13 Clallam and Jefferson Counties. Main program activities focus on formal and informal research
14 partnerships with academic institutions and research branches of government, such as the U.S.
15 Forest Service and NOAA. Developing and fostering those partnerships increase DNR's
16 capacity to implement diverse and rigorous science. Adaptive Management is the connection to
17 DNR managers and foresters to identify management uncertainties, such as habitat response and
18 forest thinning, as well as interpreting scientific findings for professional management
19 adjustments. Information Management refers to the vast amount of field data collected. The
20 Monitoring Program focuses primarily on HCP commitments. Monitoring is implemented in 15
21 managed watersheds across the OESF and in 12 unharvested watersheds located primarily in
22 Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest. The monitoring process uses nine habitat
23 indicators, such as stream temperature, in-stream wood, shade, and hydrology, etc. DNR has
24 produced five-year findings from the Monitoring Program. More than 95% of the observations
25 of maximum summer stream temperatures across the monitored managed watersheds do not
26 exceed the regulatory threshold. The riparian validation-monitoring program evaluates a
27 moderate response to the HCP riparian conservation strategy. The project is located in 62
28 watersheds, but unlike the temperature project, the project focused on assessing the cause-effect
29 relationships between land management, habitat, and salmonid populations. Fish are monitored
30 through electrofishing, snorkeling, and habitat surveys. Field data collected enable the
31 calculation of metrics, such as fish abundance and biomass.

32
33 An example of a research project in the OESF is the T3 Watershed Experiment on Type 3
34 streams in watersheds that drain into small fish bearing streams. The study seeks to expand
35 DNR's forest management toolbox in the upland and riparian areas. The study tests forest
36 practices that may increase the sustainability of forest management. The unique aspect of the
37 research is the focus on community well-being and environmental well-being. The large-scale
38 research conducted on 20,000 acres of forest spanning 16 watersheds is operational scale
39 research implemented through DNR's 13 timber sales. The project utilizes broad research
40 partnerships and strong stakeholder engagement.

41
42 Formal outreach and communication activities for the program include the Annual Science
43 Conference. The conference links science and natural resource management and is held each
44 April with more than 100 attendees. The program also produces a biannual newsletter on the
45 Learning Forest, a joint publication of DNR and the University of Washington Olympic Natural
46 Resources Center. A series of scientific publications are published in peer review journals that
47 are produced by program staff and research partners.

1
2 The OESF provides important and much-needed hands-on experience for students through
3 internships and capstone studies. Students participate in field monitoring activities. Five of the
4 students participating in the activities presented information at the annual Science Conference
5 last April.

6
7 This year, a new program, Citizen Science, partnered with an international organization,
8 Earthwatch Institute, to host volunteers from across the United States. During 2021, 44
9 Earthwatch volunteers joined DNR in five teams. The teams spent a week in the OESF
10 contributing 1,700 volunteer fieldwork hours completing habitat surveys and monitoring
11 installations. One of the positive aspects of interacting with volunteers was their immersive
12 experience in sustainable forestry on Washington's lands.

13
14 More information on the OESF Research and Monitoring Program is available on DNR's
15 website or through contact with staff. Ms. Minkova invited questions from the Board.

16
17 Dean Koenig asked for examples where research findings from the program have informed or
18 changed DNR's forest management policy. Ms. Minkova responded that the monitoring
19 program for stream health has identified excessive stream shading and a need for more woody
20 debris in streams. Through the 13 experimental timber sales, staff plans to pursue some
21 experimental riparian management by opening some gaps in riparian buffers, as well as some
22 thinning with the intent to deliver wood immediately to the stream and providing for long-term
23 gaps in the forest to improve stream productivity over the years in conjunction with thinning
24 treatments.

25
26 Commissioner Peach spoke to his support of the positive outreach to the community and the
27 science-based research.

28
29 Dr. Brown shared that he participated in a field tour of the OESF and received an update on the
30 design of the T3 experiment.

31
32 Ms. Minkova credited Dr. Bernard Borman with the University of Washington as a driver behind
33 the project for many years, as well as DNR foresters and managers in the Olympic Region.

34
35 *Superintendent Reykdal joined the meeting at 9:22 a.m.*

36
37 **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

38 **Dan Cothren, County Commissioner, Wahkiakum County**, thanked DNR management and
39 staff of the Southwest District for completing an appraisal before the end of the year. The
40 District has always worked well with the county. The county's budget relies on 35% of timber
41 revenue to provide services. The Board should approve the Wahkiakum transfer to enable the
42 county to continue providing services. This year, the county was able to purchase private
43 timberland for future logging.

44
45 **Brian Karnes** commented on the diversity of the timber purchasing community and how
46 products offered by DNR bring a variety of different products to the market. Wood product sales
47 support local business partners and the community. He expressed appreciation to timber sales'

1 staff for the challenging work they complete to bring timber sales to the market. The market has
2 been adversely affected by ever-changing policies and rules, which has caused two harbor mills
3 to close in Western Washington over the last 10 years. He is hopeful DNR and the Board will
4 continue to follow current policies to avoid any losses in the harbor district.

5
6 **David Chamberlain** expressed appreciation to DNR for managing timberlands for the benefit of
7 the various trusts. DNR's good stewardship supports thousands of high-paying jobs and the net
8 affect achieves healthy carbon sequestering forests that are fire resistant and rich with wildlife.
9 He acknowledged the pressure to yield to measures to diminish the productivity and economic
10 benefit to the trusts and the community at-large. The efforts to delay harvests for 10 years is ill-
11 founded and based on the intent to curtail management permanently. He cited the numerous
12 carbon emission savings achieved by wood products.

13
14 **Beverly Parsons, resident of Hansville, WA**, recommended a genuine person-to-person
15 conversation with DNR about what can be done together as global changes continue to occur.
16 She appreciates the willingness of DNR staff to discuss with the public issues within their realm
17 of responsibility. She asked how it might be possible for the public to have conversations with
18 the Board about the bigger picture of what can be accomplished together in the next year to
19 determine how forests can contribute to rebalancing the global climate as humans rebalance their
20 lives to live in harmony with nature.

21
22 **Brel Froebe, resident of Whatcom County**, asked for the cessation of logging mature
23 unplanted old forests on state land. He cited a *Seattle Times* article that spoke to an examination
24 over the next several months of all older forests on DNR lands west of the Cascades not in
25 conservation status to evaluate alternative uses to logging to include biodiversity, carbon storage,
26 water quality, and recreation. Since the examination, five legacy forests meeting the definition
27 were delayed for logging; however, it appears DNR has abandoned the examination because the
28 Department has returned to logging legacy forests. The Board should ask questions during the
29 presentation on older forests as to how the Department determines stand age and how a forest is
30 considered older. The Board should vote against destructive timber sales.

31
32 **Bill Turner, Sierra Pacific Industries**, spoke to the company's reliance on DNR timber sales
33 that benefit communities and employees. According to data included in the Chair Report, 49%
34 of all DNR managed land is conserved under the HCP. DNR committed to targeting 10% to
35 15% in older forests over time. DNR will exceed its HCP goals by 300% to 500%. The amount
36 of land available for harvest that is more than 120 years old is less than 1% of all DNR managed
37 lands on the west side of the state. The long-term strategy for Marbled Murrelet included a
38 decision to meter sales in older forests over the first several decades to ease the transition. DNR
39 is implementing the strategy, which should be supported by the Board. Seven timber sales are
40 currently on hold representing 11% of the total timber sale package under the Sustainable
41 Harvest Calculation for 2022. The Board and DNR should release those timber sales.

42
43 **Andy Zahn** commented on his belief that DNR's definition of "working forests" is a euphemism
44 for a timber plantation, as working forests do not include logging activities as those forests
45 provide essential services unmolested. DNR's definition of working forests is business as usual
46 and include clear-cuts that perpetuate deforestation. Deforestation of legacy forests on public
47 lands once lost cannot be restored within a lifetime. The Department has violated many of the

1 agency's policies and has broken its promise to protect older forests each time forests are logged.
2 All older forests on state lands must be preserved by adopting a moratorium on timber sales of
3 state forest lands prior to 1950. All timber sales under consideration by the Board should be
4 canceled.

5
6 **Connie Beauvais, Commissioner, Port of Port Angeles**, commented on the importance of
7 timber sales to libraries, ports, counties, and other taxing districts. Revenue from timber harvests
8 support rural economies through proper management of the working forest. She applauded DNR
9 staff, especially on the Olympic Peninsula for their diligence and hard work on timber harvests in
10 the area. Over 95% of the Olympic National Park on the Olympic Peninsula is designated
11 wilderness equating to 876,669 acres encompassing and protecting one of the largest wilderness
12 areas in the contiguous United States. Sprinkled around that perimeter are DNR working forests.
13 Thousands of acres of DNR working forests have been set aside for various reasons, which
14 affects not only the production from working forests, but also affects the number of children on
15 free and reduced meals. A number of contracts are on hold with many of them located in the
16 Olympic Region. She asked the Board to release the contracts and consider the definition of old
17 growth in the realm of working forests because there is a movement to extend rotation age along
18 with a movement to reduce the age of old growth. The Board needs to remember its fiduciary
19 responsibility as it moves through decisions.

20
21 **Court Stanley, Washington State Association of Counties**, reported in June 2021, a report was
22 finalized by the counties on *Financial and Economic Impacts of Marbled Murrelet Conservation*
23 *Strategies on Lands Managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources*. The report
24 did not include lands impacted by owls, riparian stands, or other conservation measures.
25 Approximately 37,460 acres of Murrelet habitat has been conserved representing an annual
26 revenue loss to counties and tax districts of \$1.26 million, a loss of 220 jobs, and an annual loss
27 in income of \$17.3 million to residents in rural counties. The counties of Clallam, Pacific, and
28 Wahkiakum are affected the greatest as they rely heavily on the revenue DNR is shouldering at
29 the cost of protecting listed species. He questioned whether the cost of complying with the
30 Endangered Species Act on DNR land should be borne by all Washingtonians. Any additional
31 restrictions on timber harvest will continue to decrease the economic health of rural
32 communities. The focus on protecting older second growth forests create disincentives for both
33 public and private land managers to grow and harvest diverse older stands.

34
35 **Daniel Harm** cited numerous science papers and books published by esteemed and leading
36 scientists in the field of ecology and silviculture illustrating why DNR must take responsibility in
37 changing its current management plans that are destroying the final remains of mature unplanted
38 forests on state public lands. An exponential movement of citizens are coming together to
39 protect legacy forests. He read several excerpts from a recent paper on how primary forests are
40 undervalued during this climate emergency. DNR has an opportunity to lead the most powerful
41 change possible in modern human history by rescinding clearcutting of all legacy forests. The
42 Board should consider British Columbia and the numerous news articles that speak to the
43 massive amount of clearcutting and how it is affecting flooding in rural communities.

44
45 **Doug Cooper, Hampton Lumber**, said Hampton's sawmills are located in the rural
46 communities of Darrington, Morton, and Randle where employment relies on the wood products
47 industry. Hampton Lumber invests millions of dollars each year in sawmills and operations in

1 Washington State. All timber at the sawmills is utilized fully from solid wood products to fiber
2 for production of paper, cardboard, home heating, steam and electricity generation, and a
3 multitude of other products. Those benefits derived from the timber sale program would not be
4 possible without a dedicated DNR workforce and timber sale program. All 2.4 million acres of
5 DNR forested management land are certified under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative and of
6 those, 176,000 acres are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. Certified forests are grown
7 to an approved set of standards that demonstrate environmentally responsible, socially beneficial,
8 and economically viable management practices.

9
10 **Rob Lewis** said he recently learned about the proposed timber sales. He believes the sales are
11 unwise actions because of climate change. During the heat wave last summer, legacy forests
12 remained healthy and vibrant, which speaks to how legacy forests are important climate ballasts
13 for climate change and should not be destroyed. The UN Environmental Program released a
14 report calling for a paradigm shift valuing the vegetative and cooling effect of vegetation in
15 general, and forests in particular. Washington forests are the only protection both locally and
16 regionally from the climate storm to come. The Board should place a moratorium on sales until
17 there is a better understanding of the hydrology, which is the key to climate.

18
19 **Frank Wolfe, Commissioner, Pacific County**, commented on the importance of state land
20 forest sales to the economy of Pacific County. Pacific County owns some timberland managed
21 by DNR. From a business perspective, DNR is not doing a good job as the county needs more
22 continuity and predictability in timber income. He understands the county will not receive much
23 income for the next several years. The revenue is used by the county to fund services that cannot
24 be funded from another source. The best action by DNR for small counties dependent upon
25 timber revenue is to extend revenue over time to ensure a constant and predictable source of
26 income.

27
28 **Greg Bargmann, resident of Thurston County**, said he owns property abutting Capitol Forest.
29 He referred to the Washington Evergreen Initiative for consideration by the Legislature in 2022.
30 He asked how the initiative, if enacted, would affect the operations of DNR.

31
32 **Heath Heikkila, American Forest Resource Council**, complimented DNR on the work
33 completed by staff. According to science from the U.S. Forest Service, University of
34 Washington, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at the UN, harvesting timber
35 and replanting trees is effective in reducing atmospheric CO2. He does not advocate harvesting
36 all forests as 44% of Washington's forests are managed by the federal government, which are
37 largely old growth. Approximately 49% of DNR west side state trust lands have been set aside
38 under the HCP and less than 1% of all west state forest trust lands are approaching older aged
39 forests. If timber is not harvested in the State of Washington, wood will be imported from
40 Canada, Idaho, or even Russian, which has far less environmental standards. Nationwide, the
41 inventory of all species of forests is 972 million cubic feet versus 615 million metric cubic tons
42 in 1953. Mortality has increased to 223% in national forests with net growth decreased by 46%
43 due to wildfires. Those who care about reducing emissions associated with forests and climate
44 change should focus on preventing wildfires.

45
46 **Jessica Randell, resident of Jefferson County**, offered that the monies lost from forest fires,
47 properties, landslides, flooding, and lives lost is beginning to outweigh the profits from timber

1 sales. Some residents of Jefferson County have asked her to speak for them and many know
2 about the importance of preserving forests for the ability to sequester carbon. Residents know
3 that small trees burn easier than larger trees. Tree farms are the hottest and driest places in the
4 summer. DNR is still clearcutting mature forests even though it would be better for the planet in
5 the long-term to retain trees. It is important DNR pursues the right course by relying on current
6 research that accounts for climate change and halts cutting of forests over 70 years old. It is also
7 important to limit the power of corporations to enable DNR to act on behalf of citizens without
8 the fear of litigation.

9
10 **Tom Lannen, Commissioner, Skamania County**, expressed support for approving the
11 Skamania State Forest transfer, efforts to improve the business practices of DNR as
12 recommended by the Deloitte Study, work on the eastside Sustainable Harvest Calculation, and
13 1168 activities for fire management.

14
15 **Lisa Olson, Commissioner, Pacific County**, suggested DNR needs to seek a balance between
16 no cutting and clearcutting. Logging, production, and forest management have been streamlined
17 and innovative over the last several decades. DNR does not operate under the scenario of cutting
18 all forests. The system was established because of the massive amounts of forests in the state
19 and its ability to be replanted and farmed to sustain taxing districts and schools. She urged the
20 Board to stay the course.

21
22 **Mary Jean Ryan, resident of Jefferson County**, referred to the Trust Land Transfer Program,
23 Older Forests Policy, and the new Evergreen Plan. She thanked DNR and the DNR Trust Land
24 Transfer Program Workgroup for development of the report delivered to the Legislature. She
25 stressed the importance of the work continuing to flush out details and solve remaining
26 challenges. She requested a public update and a question and answer session on the Older
27 Forests Policy to include the Board. DNR is taking the necessary time to examine carbon
28 sequestration benefits of older forests and because the work is anticipated for completion by next
29 spring, the Board should consider delaying the Sustainable Harvest Calculation until the Older
30 Forest Policy is finalized and pause logging of older structurally complex forests. She asked for
31 feedback from the Board on the Evergreen Initiative and recommended several amendments of
32 reducing the time to achieve the goals by half because of the climate crisis, and adding a new
33 section expanding conservation of the state's structurally complex older forests.

34
35 **Matt Comisky, American Forest Resource Council**, acknowledged Ms. Minkova for the
36 report on the OESF and product sales staff from the field to Olympia for offering timber sales
37 each month. Policies presented during the Chair Report have a long history based in science.
38 The 1997 HCP is based on extensive science and resulted in an incidental take permit issued by
39 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The 1997 HCP, 2006 Policies for Sustainable Forests, and
40 the 2019 Murrelet Plan assist DNR in attaining ecological goals while managing trust fiduciary
41 obligations. The Board should follow the policies enacted by previous Boards and move
42 compliance sales forward. One study on pro-forestation noted that while moving to a longer
43 rotational would be beneficial, it did not analyze the resulting financial gap.

44
45 **Miguel Perez-Gibson, Washington Environmental Council (WEC)**, commented on the seven
46 pending timber sales under consideration totaling 49 mmbf. The Board should reconsider the
47 proposal as the sales represent 10% of the annual sustainable harvest calculation or

1 approximately twice the amount the volume per acre than other average DNR timber sales. The
2 Board should review harvest strategies to increase more retention and incorporate more
3 principles of natural forest development rather than just a collection of trees valuable primarily
4 for wood production. The presentation on older forests states that 51% of the lands under the
5 HCP are eligible for harvest and 49% of the lands are conserved. Land eligible for harvesting
6 under the federal incidental take permit can be harvested without additional conservation
7 strategies. All land is intertwined and does not exist as independent landscapes. Together they
8 total 1.6 million acres in one ownership managed under a conservation plan.
9

10 **Paul Butler, Butler Family Forest**, reported he owns 80 acres of designated timberland in
11 western Thurston County adjacent to Capitol Forest. His concerns surround timber sales that
12 may include legacy forests and the difficulty of communicating his concerns to DNR and the
13 Board. DNR and the Board need to define a more effective way to respond to legitimate public
14 concerns and questions.
15

16 **Robert Mitchell** reported he is hopeful the consolidation of public comments is not a sign DNR
17 is restricting transparency and accountability. Providing a public space to vent is therapeutic and
18 DNR should take pride in providing an escape valve for grievances citizens believe they have the
19 right to petition for redress. He supported Mr. Zahn's comments and chastised the Board for its
20 predictable unanimous approval of timber sales. As a UW alumnus, he urged Dr. Brown to vote
21 against the timber auction proposals. Other building materials are available and under
22 development that do not require lumber to build houses. DNR should consider selling its green
23 ecosystem services assets worth \$19 billion a year, as well exploring ways to capture a revenue
24 stream from some of the ecosystem services benefits in the future.
25

26 **Rod Fleck** commented on the delay of seven timber sales totaling 40 mmbf for additional DNR
27 internal review. The seven sales include four sales on the Olympic Peninsula with three of the
28 four directly impacting Clallam County representing 30% of the county's forest sales for this
29 fiscal year with the fourth occurring in Jefferson County. The three sales on the Olympic
30 Peninsula are located east of the OESF and represent another significant impact on timber supply
31 for one fiscal year. He is concerned about the lack of certainty because of the delay in sales that
32 comply with state policies, rules, and regulations. No future sale dates have been shared and the
33 history of DNR delaying sales demonstrate no certainty that the sales would resume within the
34 next several months.
35

36 **Ron Wesen** reported Skagit County is one of the largest recipients of state timber sales. The
37 county has over 84,000 acres of state transfer land managed by DNR. Skagit County is a
38 resource county providing long-term commercially significant resources enjoyed by everyone in
39 the state. While other counties have replaced resource lands with commercial development,
40 Skagit County has not and elected to retain natural lands. Many of the areas are open to the
41 public. Delaying harvests for 10 years as recommended by some speakers or challenging the
42 timber auctions for consideration by the Board is nothing more than poorly thought-out and
43 damaging rhetoric. The comments reflect no understanding of the revenue needed for county
44 government to provide public services and the provision of family wage jobs. It is also
45 important to consider that as timber ages, the diameter of logs increase with many mills no
46 longer designed to handle larger logs.
47

1 **Russ Pfeiffer-Hoyt, Chair, Washington State School Directors Trust Land Advisory**
2 **Committee**, thanked members and DNR staff for their dedicated work on the Trust Land
3 Transfer Workgroup. He initially anticipated majority and minority reports with no clear
4 direction to the Legislature. Through the skill and patience of DNR staff, the workgroup was
5 able to agree on some core issues. Key recommendations include maintaining the purpose of the
6 trust; establishing a more effective land bank; and providing clear oversight of the trust land
7 transfer process by DNR and the Board. Much work still remains. He supports the proposed
8 timber sales they provide important revenue for schools and local government. The timber sales
9 are included in the timber base within the sustainability harvest and are not encumbered by
10 federal or state harvest restrictions.

11
12 **Sarah Gardam, resident of Whatcom County**, cited a number of reasons for opposing the
13 harvesting of public forestlands that often result in leaving fewer than 10 trees per acre often
14 resulting in hydrology changes that devastate other vegetation in the area. Remaining vegetation
15 is often destroyed by herbicide applications that target non-conservation species. A government
16 agency is clearcutting and poisoning thousands of forested acres containing century-old trees.
17 The DNR and the timber industry's actions are profoundly unacceptable in a world where
18 deforestation threatens essential assets. DNR should consider cutting expenses rather than
19 cutting down older trees and stop destroying beautiful and life-sustaining trees and forests in the
20 name of the public.

21
22 **Samantha Krop, Center for Responsible Forestry**, referred to the increase in concerns about
23 the logging practices on state lands and forested backyards. The call to protect legacy forests has
24 been a part of the majority of comments during the meeting. Rather than a meaningful response
25 to the requests, DNR has attempted to confuse the public and the Board by suggesting it has
26 license to continue logging legacy forests. DNR is obligated under the multispecies conservation
27 strategy to provide 10% to 15% of a functioning forest defined as 150 years or older. She
28 accused the Department of continuing to log existing fully functioning legacy forests that should
29 be set aside as contributions to future targets. It is clear DNR is locked in a destructive and
30 inefficient pattern that prioritizes timber revenue over long-term ecological health and climate
31 mitigation. The Board should ask about the long-term conservation benefits of converting old
32 forests into tree plantations.

33
34 **Erik Steinhoff, resident of Thurston County**, voiced opposition in the change of the public
35 comment format as it does not conform to DNR's standard practice and curtails the public's
36 capacity to comment on DNR policy. He opposed three proposed timber sales because the
37 forests include naturally regenerated structurally diverse legacy forests on a healthy trajectory to
38 old growth. He agreed with previous comments of other speakers who are part of an incredible
39 coalition of concerned contemporaries calling for the abolition of clearcutting legacy forests on
40 public lands. He cited a request for information from Director Brown on the possibility of
41 mapping the anticipated location of the 10% to 15% old growth within the strategy. Staff
42 affirmed DNR's ability to map the information. He questioned whether the Board ever received
43 the information as promised at the May meeting. He referred to a recent article in *The Olympian*
44 newspaper quoting staff as stating, "That even if a piece of land DNR owns has sat untouched for
45 decades, it is likely to be cut down no matter what." He questioned whether the Board agrees
46 with that articulation of DNR's role and whether DNR is committed by default to clearcutting

1 the land. He invited Chair Franz to send a letter to the editor of *The Olympian* correcting the
2 record as needed.

3
4 **Sue Dearman, resident of Poulsbo**, commented on her career in the classroom introducing
5 children to the importance and beauty of a natural forest. During her retired years, her intent is
6 to protect the forests for the children of the future. She asked whether it is true that for many
7 watersheds, the only unplanted forests remaining are located on forestlands managed by DNR. It
8 would make sense to set aside the few remaining forests, especially in light of current science on
9 climate change and wildfire danger. DNR should discontinue logging and log plantation forests
10 for timber sales. The Board should cancel the Prospero timber sale and stop logging in the
11 Chehalis River Basin and other legacy forests.

12
13 **Traci Waddington** spoke in support of the proposed Dallesport School acquisition. She thanked
14 DNR for its thoroughness throughout the process and for considering Dallesport for the new
15 wildfire response location, which will add much needed living wage jobs to the area. The
16 wildlife response center will reduce fire damage in the mid-Columbia area.

17
18 **Teri Wright, resident of Paradise Bay**, commented that 77% of Washingtonians are concerned
19 about climate change and the associated catastrophic events, such as floods, extreme weather
20 changes, droughts, fires, and heat waves. The majority of climate science state that climate
21 change is related to human activity. Currently, there is an international and domestic scramble to
22 develop technological solutions to keep greenhouse gas emissions out of the atmosphere.
23 Standing forests absorb and sequester carbon, yet, once again, DNR is presenting timber sales for
24 approval. She asked how the public would be able to engage with the Board and why following
25 so many public comments opposing timber sales, the Board immediately approves timber sales.

26
27 **Ed Bowen, citizen of Clallam County**, asked a series of questions regarding the OESF and the
28 delay in release of monitoring information until the January meeting and the success of the
29 designated trust lands under OESF guidelines. He asked for numbers reflective of the two
30 counties and beneficiary groups benefitting from the OESF. DNR has failed to respond to his
31 previous questions. He asked the Board to address a possible solution to lower the rate of no-
32 bids and allow workups of appraisals at the regional level with approval by the agency to
33 improve no-bidder issues in Clallam County. He questioned whether the six sales pulled in 2022
34 and 2023 are due to the work to review older forests.

35
36 Chair Franz recessed the meeting at 10:51 a.m. for a break.

37
38 Chair Franz reconvened the meeting at 10:56 a.m.

39
40 **TIMBER SALES (Action Item)**

41 **Auction Results for November 2021 & Proposed Timber Sales for January 2022**

42 Duane Emmons, Division Manager, Product Sales & Leasing Division

43
44 Mr. Emmons advised that after 20 years with the agency, Koshare Eagle has elected to pursue
45 other adventures. Tom Heller is serving as the Acting Assistant Division Manager. He
46 recognized Olympic Region staff for their efforts to reschedule timber auctions when excessive

1 rains caused road closures that blocked potential bidders from traveling to the region office to
2 participate in the auctions.

3
4 Mr. Emmons presented the results of the November auctions. The Department offered 16 sales
5 totaling 57.6 mmbf. All sales sold totaling \$24 million for an average of \$416 per mbf with 2.8
6 bidders per sale on average. The level of interested bidders remained higher than average and
7 prices bid for delivered log sorts is a good sign for the near-term forest products market.

8
9 Mr. Emmons invited questions from the Board.

10
11 No Board Members offered comments.

12
13 Mr. Emmons presented nine sales proposed for future auction totaling 45 mmbf with a total
14 estimated value of \$16.1 million or \$357 per mbf.

15
16 Mr. Emmons acknowledged receipt of letters to the Board requesting the withdrawal of a number
17 of sales. He outlined how staff screen the sales, reviews and evaluates any comments received
18 throughout the process to include any SEPA comments, and ensures that the sales comply with
19 all DNR commitments. He reviewed two specific sales involving the American Pharoah sale
20 located in the Pacific Cascade Region primarily in the Lewis County Sustainable Harvest Unit
21 and the Prospero sale located in the Capitol Forest Sustainable Harvest Unit. Although the sales
22 are in different regions they are both located along the south coast HCP planning area.

23 Approximately 80% of the sale of American Pharoah will benefit Lewis County with 20% to the
24 Common School Trust. Units 1 and 2 are estimated to be between 85 and 90 years old with
25 some older individual trees aged 100 to 120 years. Unit 3 is estimated to be 50 to 54 years old.

26
27 Mr. Emmons shared details of the work involved in preparing the American Pharoah and
28 Prospero sales. Paper planning began in early 2019 for the American Pharoah sale in
29 anticipation of the final adoption of the Sustainable Harvest Calculation and the Murrelet
30 Conservation Strategy. That planning involved agency specialists such as biologists,
31 archeologists, geologists, and surveyors to identify any sensitive areas that might need in-depth
32 field review. Other staff trained as old growth specialists also review old aerial photos,
33 combined origin year data, tree height data, and any weighted old growth habitat index. The
34 fieldwork began in December 2019 following the approval of the Sustainable Harvest
35 Calculation.

36
37 Mr. Emmons described details on the history of the landscape, the amount of review that went
38 into sales planning and layout, and the amount of acres removed from the proposal to meet
39 protections and obligations under the HCP and Policy for Sustainable Forests.

40
41 Mr. Emmons explained the Agency's Legacy Cohort management strategy to address concerns
42 regarding old growth legacy trees in the proposal sale areas. The intent of the strategy is
43 capturing a certain number of trees per acre but not all legacy trees in addition to trees retained in
44 the riparian management areas. The Legacy Cohort strategy is designed to create structural
45 diversity within the stand and across the landscape and is designed to leave a mix of species and
46 tree heights to create complex structure.

1 The initial screening tools for the American Pharoah sale did not indicate any presence of old
2 growth nor did field assessment indicate a need for a more robust screening for those sales closer
3 to the 120 years.

4
5 Some of the concerns raised during the SEPA review of the sale surrounded the stand age in the
6 original SEPA checklist. The original stand assessment for Unit 2 using the forest inventory data
7 indicated the stand regenerated in 1950. Another comment pertained to potential old growth
8 legacy trees with the majority of comments focused on the structurally complex forest.

9
10 Mr. Emmons shared photographs provided with some of the SEPA comments.

11
12 Mr. Emmons invited questions from the Board.

13
14 Dr. Brown requested additional clarification as to when older and very large trees are reviewed
15 with the Board when slated for harvesting. Mr. Emmons replied that if the trees were defined as
16 very large structurally unique (refers to characteristics that have wildlife benefit) they would be
17 reviewed by the Board prior to any harvest or removal. The guidance is to retain at least one of
18 the large diameter trees per acre and one of the dominant crown class trees. Typically, more than
19 eight trees are retained; however, the eight retained trees must meet specific criteria.

20
21 Dean Koenig noted that when he toured the Prospero proposed sale and other sales in Capitol
22 Forest in October it helped him gain a greater appreciation for the complexity of evaluating a
23 stand for age of individual trees and average stand age. The percentage of the areas within the
24 American Pharoah that was excluded is substantial. He asked for the percentage of trees
25 excluded from the Prospero sale and whether those areas represent a greater fraction of older
26 stands. Mr. Emmons replied that he did not have access at this time to the number of acres
27 retained for the Prospero sales; however, the acres are based on stream type. Leave tree strategy
28 within the units would be similar with the same criteria.

29
30 Mr. Emmons reviewed the details of the Prospero unit sales and the screening tools used to
31 assess the units.

32
33 Mr. Emmons invited questions from the Board.

34
35 Dr. Brown acknowledged the public comments and emails received by the Board and
36 appreciated the details shared on the proposed sales as it addresses some of the concerns.
37 Essentially, with the adoption of the HCP, some forests were opened that were previously in
38 abeyance. One question pertains to a goal in the HCP indicating that the south coast Habitat
39 Conservation Planning Unit will meet at least 10% older forest within conservation areas by
40 2100. A presentation at the June meeting spoke to the expectation of achieving 12.5% by 2100.
41 Additionally, his prior question concerning the agency's capability of mapping was addressed
42 during the June presentation. It appears the concern is harvesting of older forests once the 10%
43 has been achieved. He asked whether the 10% in older forests are exclusively within
44 ecologically managed areas and riparian areas. Mr. Brodie responded that the 10%-15% targets
45 have not been achieved at this time as they represent an articulation from the Board for desired
46 future conditions of the forest. Assessments demonstrate that within the conservation areas, the
47 targets in the HCP will be met primarily within the riparian and marbled murrelet areas.

1
2 Dr. Brown offered that the DNR guidance in effect specifies that once an area within the stand
3 can be designated as suitable for the 10% target, the remaining stand is available for the full
4 spectrum of timber harvest. He questioned whether the action is specific to DNR guidance rather
5 than HCP rules. Mr. Brodie affirmed that the action is DNR guidance in the form of policy by
6 the Board and implemented through the agency's procedures. The policy essentially enables
7 DNR to designate additional lands to meet the target by undertaking a landscape analysis to
8 determine if sufficient land is in conservation areas within the planning unit and whether there is
9 sufficient forest in a condition that would support the growth of a structurally complex forest in
10 the future.

11
12 Dr. Brown said it appears the 10% target is not designated but that it is likely it would be
13 designated eventually to meet the 10% target. Mr. Brodie explained that land is designated
14 based on the knowledge of the land base in terms of riparian areas and areas dedicated as part of
15 the marbled murrelet strategy. When managing a natural resource, the projection is in the future
16 based on future growth of structures that would develop into structurally complex forests. He
17 added that within the south coast area of approximately 260,000 acres, 37% of those acres are
18 currently designated in some form of conservation status.

19
20 Dr. Brown asked whether there are efforts to identify areas in riparian zones that might not be
21 suitable for achieving structurally complex conditions. Mr. Brodie affirmed that the goal of the
22 riparian forest restoration strategy is to manage those areas that likely would not achieve desired
23 future conditions.

24
25 Mr. Brodie added that many of the public comments spoke to meeting older forest targets by
26 achieving forest stands of a certain size. DNR has no specific requirements as to a specific size
27 to achieve or retain as part of the targets.

28
29 Dr. Brown noted that another comment spoke to whether riparian areas are distributed across the
30 landscape. Because the HCP is a landscape-level approach, riparian areas are distributed across
31 the landscape with the murrelet strategy employing a habitat area approach of clustering high
32 valued habitats across the landscape.

33
34 Mr. Emmons emphasized how the HCP is based on a strong adaptive management approach and
35 that DNR continues to explore ways to improve the process through the next Sustainable Harvest
36 Calculation by considering better ways to evaluate the development structure on state lands using
37 best available science and adapting management throughout the process to achieve positive
38 outcomes.

39
40 Dr. Brown commented on the 60-inch diameter breast height designation for very large trees. In
41 the Policy for Sustainable Forests, the guidance from the Board is to review removals of very-
42 large diameter structurally unique trees. He questioned whether the 60-inch rule is policy from
43 the Board or an interpretation of the guidance from the Board. Mr. Brodie affirmed that it an
44 interpretation of the guidance from the Board. The process is essentially a dialogue between
45 staff, the public, and the Board on how policies are developed. Those directions are developed
46 into a set of manuals, training guides, and/or procedures to guide the implementation of the
47 Board's guidance.

1
2 Mr. Emmons noted that within the Policy for Sustainable Forests, references are included
3 specific to 60 to 90-inch diameter trees dependent upon the species as very large structurally old
4 growth.

5
6 Dean Koenig remarked on how his tour of the stands was valuable to him to observe some of the
7 issues surrounding the sales. He asked about the possibility of offering tours to several members
8 of the public in the future. Mr. Emmons explained that DNR sponsors a Board retreat each
9 August with field tours; however, because of the pandemic, the typical retreat with field tours
10 was not scheduled this year.

11
12 Mr. Brodie advised that he has followed up via email to several of the speakers to schedule small
13 group conversations. He invited Board members to participate in the conversations. Staff is
14 tentatively planning a retreat in August 2022 dependent upon the pandemic. The public will be
15 invited to attend.

16
17 Commissioner Peach commented on the number of no sales for the Olympic Region. He asked
18 about any DNR policy that prohibits the Board from evaluating the market prior to a sale. Mr.
19 Emmons explained that no specific policy addresses the Board reviewing appraisals or
20 establishing pricing. Staff conducts market surveys, log surveys to all local mills, assesses local
21 conditions, and works closely with each region to ascertain logging costs, construction costs, and
22 supply chain issues. No-bid conditions are closely monitored. Different strategies have included
23 establishing the minimum bid value lower to avoid no-bids. In areas where there are only one or
24 two bidders, the Department may signal receptiveness to receiving lower bids.

25
26 Commissioner Peach conveyed appreciation of the approach but questioned whether the Board
27 has a role in the process for preparing a timber sale. Mr. Emmons explained that he believes no
28 policy or procedure exists by the Board that would influence appraisals. The Board has
29 authorized the Department to reappraise sales if the sale receives no bids without reapplying for
30 approval by the Board to enable the Department to react to market conditions.

31
32 Mr. Emmons requested approval of the proposed sales.

33
34 Superintendent Reykdal remarked on the powerful and important discussion surrounding the
35 complexity of the issues. The Board has been hearing concerns from stakeholders for some time
36 and he is confident that the Board and DNR have a framework for the work and although many
37 may disagree on the thresholds or approaches, the fact is, there are thresholds and approaches as
38 shared by staff. He suggested there is an ongoing need for the Board and staff to evaluate and
39 review proposed sales to address some of the specific issues that are important to some members
40 of the public.

41
42 Chair Franz explained that the presentations on old growth over the last several months and the
43 staff discussion on the proposed sales are part of efforts by staff to present information to the
44 Board to answer questions and provide guidance to staff. Superintendent Reykdal offered that
45 the discussion was helpful to share the depths of the policy details; however, he would like to
46 review past and future conditions or the big picture of where the policies will take the
47 Department to help him understand the depths of the policy nuance.

1
2 Chair Franz affirmed that staff would meet and discuss ways to present information at a high
3 level as well as a detailed level.

4
5 Chair Franz invited a motion to approve the proposed sales as presented.

6
7 MOTION: Commissioner Peach moved to approve the proposed sales.

8
9 SECOND: Dean Koenig seconded the motion.

10
11 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.

12
13 **LAND TRANSACTIONS (Action)**

14 **Dallesport School Acquisition, #08-102829, Resolution 1581**

15 Dave Gordon, Assistant Division Manager, Conservation, Recreation and Transactions Division

16
17 Mr. Gordon presented the proposal to purchase the former Dallesport Elementary School located
18 in Dallesport in Klickitat County.

19
20 Mr. Gordon cited several provisions in House Bill 1168 that are relevant to the proposed
21 transaction. The school is located eight miles east of Lyle, Washington in the Columbia River
22 Gorge and directly north of the City of The Dallas in Oregon. The school site is located near a
23 regional airport facility. The school was constructed in 1997 on 3.6 acres comprised of two large
24 buildings and an annex building. The school district experienced a rapid decline in enrollment in
25 2016 when the school was closed. The school district leased the facility to a high-tech company
26 manufacturing drones. The company renovated the facilities into a drone manufacturing plant
27 enabling future conversion of the facility to a large training area and office space. The facilities
28 were renovated and included upgrades to the HVAC system and wiring for data transmission.
29 Due to the bankruptcy of the drone company, the former school site was abandoned in 2019.

30
31 Based on the Department's need to expand firefighting resiliency response capabilities, the
32 Department extended an offer to purchase the school from the school district to complete
33 retrofitting to become a fire response center to include crew quarters, training facility, office
34 space, shop, and equipment storage.

35
36 The purchase price of the school is \$1.6 million with an estimated \$2.5 million required to
37 complete the renovation for a total cost of \$4.1 million or \$166 per square foot.

38
39 Mr. Gordon described the benefits of the purchase to the Department and to the local area. The
40 proposed purchase has broad community support.

41
42 Mr. Gordon invited questions on the proposed purchase. No questions were asked by Board
43 members.

44
45 Chair Franz invited a motion to approve Resolution 1581.

46
47 MOTION: Superintendent Reykdal moved to approve Resolution 1581

1 SECOND: Commissioner Peach seconded the motion.

2

3 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.

4

5 **Pacific 6 State Forest Transfer, #02-202743, Resolution 1582**

6 **Skamania 7 State Forest Transfer, #02-102744, Resolution 1583**

7 **Wahkiakum 6 State Forest Transfer, #02-102745, Resolution 1584**

8 Deb Whitney, Project Manager, Lands Transaction Program

9

10 Ms. Whitney reported the proposal is for approval of three state forest transfers. The purpose is
11 to transfer State Forest Transfer trust properties encumbered by federally endangered or
12 threatened wildlife species to Natural Resources Conservation Area (NRCA) status as directed
13 by legislation. The properties are located in counties with populations of 25,000 or less. The
14 counties include Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum that are at risk for harvest deferrals greater
15 than 30 years.

16

17 The properties were appraised as if unencumbered by either endangered or threatened species
18 and not subject to harvest deferrals. The timber value will be distributed similar to other State
19 Forest Transfer revenue with 75% to the county and 25% to the Forest Development Account.
20 The land value will be deposited into the Park Land Trust Revolving Account for the purchase of
21 replacement property for the State Forest Transfer trust. The transfers provide for the
22 replacement of lands unsuitable to manage for timber revenue, provide funds for continued
23 county services, and protect habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife species.

24

25 The properties are occupied sites for marbled murrelet or core habitat for Northern Spotted Owls.
26 The Legislature appropriated \$1.5 million in the 21-23 biennium for each county. Ms. Whitney
27 displayed information summarizing transfers from 2012 to 2020 for each of the three counties.
28 During that period, 1,581 acres were transferred to NRCA with a total timber value of
29 \$16,821,960. Of that timber value, \$12,693,061 was paid to the counties. The total land value of
30 \$1,618,040 was used as replacement funds to purchase new unencumbered State Forest Transfer
31 trust lands in each county.

32

33 Ms. Whitney invited questions and comments from the Board. The Board offered no comments
34 or questions.

35

36 Ms. Whitney shared additional details and the values of each property.

37

38 Ms. Whitney invited questions and comments from the Board. The Board offered no comments
39 or questions. Ms. Whitney requested the Board's approval of the three proposed land
40 transactions.

41

42 MOTION: Dr. Brown moved to approve Resolutions 1582, 1583, and 1584 as presented.

43

44 SECOND: Dean Koenig seconded the motion.

45

46 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.

47

1 **Lakebay Marina Acquisition, #08-102932, Resolution 1585**

2 Michael Rechner, Assistant Division Manager, Policy, Aquatic Resources Division

3
4 Mr. Rechner reported the Lakebay Marina proposed acquisition would be funded by a \$1.8
5 million grant from the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to acquire upland property in
6 Mayo Cove near Lakebay Washington. The acquisition includes the historic Lakebay Marina.
7 The Board received a briefing on the proposal in October.

8
9 DNR partnered with Recreational Boating Association of Washington (RBAW) to purchase
10 approximately 2.83 acres of upland and tideland property associated with the Lakebay Marina.
11 The purchase includes the marina, historic pier and building, floating docks, fuel docks,
12 modified shoreline, and estuarine tidelands. The ultimate goal is to renovate the property into a
13 fully functional state-of-the-art recreational facility for long-term management by Washington
14 State Parks.

15
16 Lakebay Marina is located on Key Peninsula in Pierce County across from Penrose Point State
17 Park in Mayo Cove. The location is strategic for recreational boaters between Olympia and
18 Tacoma and is currently the only public fuel dock located between the two cities on Puget
19 Sound. The docks are in poor condition, electricity has been removed because of safety
20 concerns, and the fuel dock is nonfunctional and hazardous. The project is pivotal to preserve
21 public access and its rich history dating back 135 years to the Mosquito Fleet. The building on
22 the pier was placed on the Pierce County Historic Register of Places in 2019. The shoreline has
23 been modified with significant potential to restore and protect habitat and water quality in Mayo
24 Cove to support plant and fish species.

25
26 The property was under a DNR lease that terminated on September 7, 2021. Without the land
27 transaction, the marina would either be removed or sold for private use. Completion of the
28 acquisition guarantees the site will remain available to the public and not lost to private
29 development. Strategically located between the cities of Olympia and Tacoma, the site serves
30 boaters from South Sound. The fuel dock and nearby pump out facility and existing upland
31 parking provides an opportunity for significant environmental restoration making the site an
32 excellent choice for renovation. The site is adjacent to Penrose Point State Park and would
33 complement the park by adding additional boating facilities and providing opportunities for
34 historic preservation and education.

35
36 DNR received a signed purchase and sale agreement with the owner and completed an appraisal
37 and a cultural resources assessment of the site. DNR and the owner agreed to a purchase price of
38 \$1,559,900. DNR received an appraisal of \$1,190,000, which is under review and subject to
39 change. Staff proposes to use a combination a RCO grant funds and funds from Pierce County
40 and the Recreation Boating Alliance of Washington's Marine Park Conservancy to meet
41 purchase price obligations under the purchase and sale agreement. If the Board approves the
42 resolution allowing the purchase, the sale will close before the end of the year. Following the
43 purchase, DNR, RBAW, and State Parks will initiate a planning process for phasing
44 improvements, securing permits, and designing and engineering the site to benefit boaters and
45 the public. In 2022, DNR and RBAW plan to apply for additional grants for continued
46 development of the project.

47

1 Mr. Rechner requested the approval of Resolution 1585 for the purchase. He offered to answer
2 any questions.

3
4 Chair Franz added that DNR manages approximately 2.6 million acres of aquatic lands on behalf
5 of increasing salmon habitat restoration and protection and providing access for public
6 recreation. DNR partnered with RBAW to ensure the project remains available for public
7 access. She invited questions and comments from the Board.

8
9 Superintendent Reykdal asked whether the marine building is located on piers. Mr. Rechner
10 affirmed the building is located on piers, which is listed on the historic register. The waterward
11 section of the building has been used as a restaurant and the landward side of the building is used
12 for storage. The depth of Mayo Cove is not deep (20 to 30 feet); however, the area is continually
13 covered by water.

14
15 Chair Franz requested a motion to approve the Lakebay Marina Acquisition, Resolution 1585.

16
17 MOTION: Superintendent Reykdal moved to approve Resolution 1585; Lakebay Marina
18 Acquisition.

19
20 SECOND: Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.

21
22 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.

23
24 **CHAIR REPORT**

25 **Policy for Sustainable Forests – Older Forests**

26 Mr. Brodie recommended deferring the presentation to the January meeting to enable adequate
27 time for the discussion. He invited the Board to offer questions and requests to enable staff to
28 respond at the January meeting.

29
30 Superintendent Reykdal asked for detailed analysis of the Department’s definition of old growth,
31 as well as an estimate of existing old growth and how much is anticipated to increase in the
32 future. Mr. Brodie said staff would also provide some of the work completed on the structural
33 definition of older forests as there is a distinction between both policies of old growth and older
34 forests.

35
36 Dr. Brown agreed it would be important because of concerns conveyed about old growth, as it is
37 the policy of the Department not to cut any old growth. Mr. Brodie affirmed the policy from the
38 Board dictates no cutting of old growth and staff works to ensure that does not occur. The Board
39 will receive more information and a clear definition between old growth forests and older forests.
40 The Department selected the date of 1850 as the date designating to distinguish when stands
41 could be qualified as old growth in combination with the structural characteristics to meet the old
42 growth definition. Another definition used to denote old growth forests is primary forests.

43
44 Mr. Cahill asked staff to provide additional information on operable versus non-operable acres
45 by planning units to reflect a geographic distribution of those acres to assist the Board’s
46 discussion.

47

1 Commissioner Peach asked for additional information about the HCP and how the plan provides
2 certainty. Mr. Brodie confirmed the request.

3

4 **ADJOURNMENT**

5 Commissioner Franz adjourned the meeting at 12:40 p.m.

6

Approved this 4th day of January, 2022

Absent

Hilary S. Franz, Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands

Approved via webinar

Jim Cahill, Designee for Governor Jay Inslee

Approved via webinar

Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction

DocuSigned by:
Commissioner Bill Peach
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Bill Peach, Commissioner, Clallam County

Approved via webinar

Dr. Richard Koenig, Interim Dean, College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences,
Washington State University

Approved via webinar

Dan Brown, Director, School of Environmental and Forest Sciences,
University of Washington

Attest:

Tami Kellogg
Tami Kellogg, Board Coordinator