
Minutes
Board of Natural Resources Meeting
September 6, 2022
Webinar/In-Person, Olympia, Washington

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable Hilary Franz, Chair & Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands

The Honorable Bill Peach, Commissioner, Clallam County

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

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

The Honorable Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Dr. Wendy Powers, Dean, College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences,
Washington State University

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Franz called the meeting to order at 9:04 a.m.

Boardmembers provided self-introduction. A meeting quorum was confirmed.

WEBINAR FORMAT BRIEFING

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

APPROVAL OF MINUTES – JULY 5, 2022

Chair Franz requested a motion to approve the minutes of July 5, 2022 regular Board of Natural Resources meetings.

MOTION: Dr. Brown moved to approve the minutes.

SECOND: Commissioner Peach seconded the motion.

ACTION: The motion carried unanimously.

LIGHTNING TALK

Geologist Review of Timber Sales

Jenn Parker, Geologist & Manager, Earth Sciences Program, Forest Resources Division

Ms. Parker shared a video demonstrating the role of geologists during a timber sale planning process. The program is supported by licensed engineering geologists. To qualify as an engineering geologist, individuals must meet a set of education and work

1 experience requirements and successfully pass three professional exams over a minimum
2 five-year period after successfully receiving a geology bachelor's degree.

3
4 Geologists support trust land management by consulting with foresters and engineers to
5 avoid or mitigate landslide hazards in proposed timber sales. The work is completed by
6 different methods, such as reviewing extensive GIS data library of site-specific local
7 information, Lidar data, a landslide database created as part of the watershed analysis
8 process, Washington Geological Survey with newer landslide inventories, geologic maps
9 to identify local geology and geological properties, historic aerial photos of previous
10 harvests and recent landslide history, and digital orthophotos to understand recent forest
11 management, landslide history, and nearby public infrastructure and resources.

12 13 **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

14 **Jerry Dierker** commented on the informative Lighting Talk and his desire for the
15 Department to have considered his evaluation system within a geological hazard report
16 submitted to the Department over 40 years ago on a site located off Cooper Point Road in
17 Olympia within the Green Cove Basin. That area is under threat of experiencing an
18 "Oso" style landslide. The Department should consider the threat which is asserted
19 within an environmental appeal submitted to the Pollution Control Hearings Board. The
20 entire Hearings Board is conflicted and comprised of attorneys who previously worked
21 for the DNR preventing them from acting as judges adjudicating the proceeding. Those
22 members have been asked to recuse themselves. The Department should review the
23 matter as the Forest Practices Board has similar conflicts of interest that should be
24 examined as well.

25
26 **Esther Kronenberg** said she is an appellant advocating for 100 individuals and 5
27 organizations appealing a permit approved by an unwritten DNR policy. The appeal is in
28 concert with the principles and common sense of people recognizing times are changing
29 necessitating a paradigm shift in priorities and policies that are based on a clear
30 understanding of the new reality of shrinking resources and climate change. The
31 Pollution Control Hearings Board appears to avoid convening a hearing on the merits of
32 the appeal and has ordered the appellants to prove the case is moot as the trees have been
33 cut and the land sold. The case is not moot because the permit granted for logging lacked
34 listing a stream on official maps because it had been deleted. DNR did not enforce its
35 procedures and obtained the permit through fraud. The occurrence of the improper
36 issuance of logging permits makes the appeal significant rather than moot. The stream is
37 in a sensitive area in the middle of a residential neighborhood, which speaks to
38 identifying other locations where similar actions have occurred in more remote areas of
39 the state.

40
41 **Robert Mitchell** commented on the importance of communicating with junior taxing
42 districts, such as fire districts, county commissioners, treasurers, school representatives
43 and the logging industry to learn about their needs and to determine a way to provide
44 them with a predicable revenue stream from a land bank investment fund as an example.
45 His focus is on addressing revenue front and center. Travis Joseph with American Forest
46 Resource Council encouraged conversations questioning the need for removal of trees
47 when it is possible to generate revenue while leaving trees untouched. His story as a boy

1 bullied in public schools who found the almost limitless healing power of relatively
2 unmanaged forests now finds it being taken away from him bit by bit to fund the
3 institutions that drove him outdoors in the first place. Dan Tomascheski with Sierra
4 Pacific Industries said in a 1991 speech that environmentalism was providing a spiritual
5 value system that was missing. He suggested the logging industry is removing spiritual
6 values to fund institutions that are teaching the wrong values. He referred to the need to
7 place a dumpster in the Capitol Forest with a sign proclaiming, “We are testing “tragedy
8 commons” and if you act more responsibly, everyone can have access. It prompts the
9 question of what children are learning in schools and whether they are learning about the
10 tragedy of commons as it gives them a license to litter because if they do not litter,
11 someone else will.
12

13 **Heath Heikkila, American Forest Resource Council**, cited a letter he sent to the Board
14 from a group of beneficiaries attesting to the reliance upon the trust relationship requiring
15 the state of Washington to manage trust lands to provide financial and economic benefits
16 to communities. Without the funding, all entities would be forced to cut services and
17 some would struggle to provide the basic level of service. Conservation Northwest
18 litigation was a direct challenge to this system of funding. Anti-forestry activists
19 continue to advocate for the Board to ignore its Supreme Court confirmed fiduciary
20 obligations and turn its back on beneficiaries. It is unlikely this pressure will dissipate
21 anytime soon and while aware of the difficult positions members are placed in at times
22 because of serving on the Board, Mr. Heikkila thanked the Board for its work.
23

24 **Matt Comisky, American Forest Resource Council (AFRC)**, spoke to the Trust Land
25 Transfer (TLT) program and the importance of a process for repositioning
26 underperforming assets. Phase 1 of the TLT revitalization project framework was a good
27 start, but does not address potential impacts to junior taxing districts. The subfocus
28 group’s work is not intended to end until approximately October 4, or later with the
29 potential to reschedule some meetings. The pilot project does not address key concerns
30 of AFRC about impacts to the trust corpus and impacts to revenue, as well as the
31 intergenerational equities aspect. Some of the pilot project parcels contain timber sales
32 during the current planning decade. That speaks to the need for a tactical model to
33 identify where harvesting is occurring and what impacts it will have. Based on
34 calculations, approximately 1 billion board feet is necessary to meet the decadal target in
35 the next two fiscal years. AFRC looks forward to working with the Department and the
36 beneficiaries to revitalize TLT but continues to have concerns about the pilot project and
37 the encumbered lands pilot project entering its fifth legislative session with no significant
38 effort to obtain funding.
39

40 **Elaine Spencer, Lead Counsel for five Western Washington Counties, four School**
41 **Districts, two Fire Districts, and one Port District**, said the entities are beneficiaries of
42 the lands managed by DNR. They, ARFC, and the City of Forks are the plaintiffs in the
43 Concrete School District vs. State litigation and served as interveners in Conservation
44 Northwest vs. Washington State Supreme court case. Legacy is defined as a gift from an
45 ancestor to a specific group or person. The recent ruling by the Washington Supreme
46 Court affirmed that lands managed by DNR are a legacy from the federal government to
47 schools, universities, and public institutions identified in the Washington Enabling Act.

1 The Department manages the lands as trustees for the beneficiaries with the duty of
2 undivided loyalty to the beneficiaries and a duty to make the land productive for those
3 beneficiaries. The Board and Department has some discretion within the bounds of those
4 duties; however, it is not possible to fulfill those duties while also trying to meet the
5 desires of people who think that hundreds of millions of dollars of commercially valuable
6 trees should be left untouched from harvesting to meet their desires. The settlement of
7 the sustainable harvest litigation and challenge to the Marbled Murrelet Long-Term
8 Conservation Strategy finally settles how the Department's management does everything
9 required to protect threatened and endangered species.

10
11 **Doug Cooper, Hampton Lumber**, urged the Board to take ownership of the obligation
12 to the trust beneficiaries and require the Department to provide the Board with complete
13 information of any program that changes the Sustainable Harvest Calculation (SHC),
14 including how to make up the arrearage from the last fiscal year's timber sales program.
15 All programs including the carbon project that reduces and defers timber harvest volume
16 and revenue to the beneficiaries should be vetted to expose the real financial and
17 socioeconomic outcomes of the program. The real result of reducing or delaying harvest
18 of timber on state lands is the reduction in the availability of lumber, plywood, mass
19 timber, bioenergy, and other wood fiber products the country needs to live a productive
20 and tolerable life. The choice to set aside acres of productive working forests into an
21 unpredictable non-working status will only result in less revenue, less jobs, poor
22 communities, and increased carbon emissions. Carbon emissions are the cause of climate
23 change. An entity purchasing voluntary carbon offsets that are based on deferring or
24 delaying the harvest of trust land timber in Washington is simply executing a marketing
25 or ESG plan, particularly if they are using the offsets to promote achieving a net-zero
26 carbon emission goal. Voluntary carbon emission offset programs, such as DNR's draft
27 program may claim to be equivalent to billions of miles of cars driven, which is not the
28 case as those cars are still on the road.

29
30 **Ron Schneider, Western Forests Products**, referred to the term, "legacy forests."
31 Legacy forests can be subject to different interpretations. However, the term applicable
32 to forests, means security and volume, jobs, value to the communities, through healthy
33 forests trust benefits, economic driven activities, and useful forest products. As one of
34 the smaller and more specialized mills, he emphasized the importance of the timber
35 program as the company uses the more mature stands to produce premium exportable
36 lumber and domestic cross arms and lumber. The bidding process enables the company
37 to bid competitively with much larger companies. He asked the Board to stand on their
38 own, stay focused, and do not allow a shifting of the trust mandate responsibility. He
39 urged a sustainable yield harvest and ensure timber sales of trees older than the pre-
40 1900s.

41
42 **Cynthia Wilkerson, Department of Fish and Wildlife**, reported she directs and
43 oversees the acquisition and stewardship of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
44 (WDFW) lands on behalf of the people of the State of Washington and in service to the
45 WDFW's mission. WDFW is proud to own and manage over one million acres and over
46 450 water access areas to protect land and water for wildlife and people. WDFW
47 applauds the work to revitalize the TLT Program so that it better meets the needs of the

1 beneficiaries, the trust, and conservation. The TLT Program provides an additional
2 pathway for securing long-term conservation of lands that are best managed by other
3 entities. WDFW takes the permanent commitment of land acquisition and stewardship
4 seriously and is pleased to have an additional funding mechanism to support acquisitions
5 that are strategic additions for WDFW's stewardship. She thanked the Department for its
6 hard work, time, dedication, organization, and transparency on DNR's website on the
7 TLT Program and acknowledged the leadership of several DNR employees. She urged
8 the Department not to remove projects from the TLT list based on a low score, as all
9 eligible projects should remain on the list as ranked.

10
11 **Tom Lannen, retired Commissioner from Skamania County**, addressed a situation
12 surrounding the social drama created by those opposed to DNR's timber management.
13 The Washington State Supreme Court confirmed once again the obligation to the
14 beneficiaries for state forest trust lands. Once again, the adversaries and social media
15 have declared an approach that wants to attempt to achieve shutting down all timber
16 management by DNR by pressuring the Board to ignore obligations. He has heard from
17 other DNR colleagues whose citizens, school districts, fire departments, and other
18 organizations receiving benefits from the trust express concerns about the future. Beyond
19 the direct financial benefits those counties and junior tax districts receive, many more
20 millions of dollars are generated in the counties by thousands of direct and indirect jobs
21 created by the industry. The timber industry creates more revenues than through taxes
22 from timber receipts. The loss of forest trusts is only a portion of the cash flow that
23 would be impacted should the Board be persuaded by the naysayers. There are incredible
24 economic inequities created when others attempt to impose their values on DNR timber
25 lands. The Supreme Court has ruled and the request is for the Board and the Department
26 to follow the decision.

27
28 **Rod Fleck, City of Forks**, thanked the Board, staff, and the public for visiting the
29 Quillayute Valley School District and the City of Forks. The opportunity to tour the site
30 of a new stadium under construction funded from DNR trust lands timber sales revenue is
31 greatly appreciated by the school district and the community. The new stadium replaces
32 a nearly 70-year old stadium with a modern ADA accessible stadium. He appreciates the
33 focus of DNR and the public on different ways to consider underperforming assets held
34 in management on behalf of the trust. He has been and remains concerned about how
35 DNR addresses value and jobs as both are associated with DNR's management of trust
36 lands. The unanimous opinion by the State Supreme Court has made the duties and
37 obligations of the Department and the Board very clear. The City of Forks will continue
38 to advocate for the regular, predictable, and sustainable timber harvests on state-managed
39 trust lands.

40
41 **Bill Turner, Sierra Pacific Industries**, stated that the timber sales program is very
42 important to the company. At the July Board meeting, staff recapped fiscal year 2022
43 timber sales and shared how the program was 129 mmbf short representing 23% less of
44 the targeted goal for the year. He is concerned DNR is on a similar trajectory for fiscal
45 year 2023 with the first quarter ending in September representing only 14.5% to be sold
46 or a loss of 129 mmbf that must be caught up. Field staff responsible for preparing
47 timber sales have been frustrated and needlessly burdened with extra justifications on

1 their work due to the lack of clarity of what an acceptable timber sale represents.
2 Distracting political issues such as the carbon set-aside or so-called legacy forests are
3 keeping DNR from accomplishing its goals. The Board policy is that none of the
4 ancillary goals should interfere with DNR's core business. The recent Supreme Court
5 decision reaffirms that intent. Until DNR can achieve its core programs, the Board
6 should not approve the set-aside of an additional 10,000 acres for carbon until the core
7 program achieves its goals.
8

9 **Donald Svetich, Quilcene Fire Rescue, Jefferson County**, said the junior taxing
10 authority is competing for a limited pool of tax funds. Revenues generated for junior
11 taxing authorities by trust lands are extremely important to Quilcene Fire Rescue. The
12 agency operates apparatus purchased by timber revenues. It is important to ensure
13 decisions by DNR on trust lands do not harm junior taxing authorities, which rely on trust
14 land revenue. That responsibility was reinforced recently by the Supreme Court decision.
15 The Board should consider junior taxing authorities and the purpose of trust lands.
16

17 **Paul Butler** reported he is a small forest landowner. With the recent ruling by the
18 Supreme Court, it is time to move forward with a plan to protect older forests and fund
19 rural communities. It is important to recognize it is not possible to log for long-term
20 predictability and that the settlement agreement presented to the Board in July is an
21 impediment to an equitable solution. Long-term monitoring using plot data is unrealistic.
22 On his 80-acre forest, he has offered 35 plots totaling five acres for over 6%. Should
23 DNR elect to monitor 1% of 1.8 million acres of managed forests in Western
24 Washington, it would equal 18,000 acres for permanent monitoring plots. Using standard
25 fifth acre plots would require approximately 90,000 sites at a cost of \$9 million not
26 including initial set-up costs. Given the uncertainty of climate change, monitoring data
27 may be unreliable if used for sustainable harvest calculations. DNR should scrap the
28 settlement agreement, continue monitoring using state-of-the-art remote sensing
29 technology, give the \$9 million to the trust beneficiaries, and keep existing state
30 plantation forestry producing revenue without expanding acreage. DNR should work
31 with the Legislature to make up revenue shortfalls to the various trusts and protect all
32 remaining older and mature forests, which is less than 5% of DNR's westside forest
33 holdings to more effectively combat climate change.
34

35 **David Perk, member of Washington State Lands Working Group of the Pacific**
36 **Northwest Forest Climate Alliance**, said he supports the group's rallying for a Call to
37 Action following the recent Supreme Court decision. The decision affirmed the
38 considerable discretion the Department has in deciding how state forests are managed.
39 The group respectively requests time on the Board's meeting agenda in September to
40 present the Call to Action. The climate crisis demands urgent attention. Washington's
41 legacy forests are a unique resource in this fight that cannot be lost. It is time for a re-
42 evaluation and rebalancing on how to relate to forests. Many vital stakeholders are
43 included in discussions with no single group having all the answers. The current status
44 quo is untenable.
45

46 **Mary Jean Ryan, member of the Washington State Lands Work Group of the**
47 **Pacific Northwest Forest Climate Alliance**, said she is speaking to stand up for

1 Washington's forests similar to hundreds of others rallying outside this morning.
2 Following the recent Supreme Court decision, the Lands Work Group issued a Call to
3 Action. Since then, 37 conservation and climate action groups have endorsed the call.
4 The call contains seven recommendations of conserving legacy forests, broadening
5 representation on the Board, adopting a new Forest Management Plan, adopting a new
6 SHC with climate as a top priority, investing in rural communities in needed services and
7 in sustainable development, delinking education funding from timber revenue, using
8 harvest methods to enhance forest health, and revitalizing the TLT Program. As
9 requested previously, the group seeks time on next month's meeting agenda to present the
10 Call to Action. The group seeks constructive dialogue and although not all answers have
11 been determined, the status quo is untenable. This is not the time for leaders to be on the
12 sidelines.

13
14 **David Neuenschwander, Jefferson County Fire Protection District 2**, said the district
15 is a junior taxing district and a trust beneficiary. The organization is very small with only
16 3 paid firefighters, a fire chief, a part-time district secretary, and 20 volunteers. The
17 operating budget is approximately \$800,000 annually. Over the last three years, DNR
18 receipts to the district have varied from a low of 6% to as much as 30% of total district
19 revenues. The variation is due in large part to scheduled timber harvests in the county.
20 All the county's DNR receipts are a component of the capital fund as fire departments are
21 capital extensive and depend on DNR receipts to help fund replacement of ambulances,
22 fire engines, and other expensive infrastructure. He asked the Department to continue to
23 support Washington State's junior taxing districts.

24
25 **Patricia Jones, Olympic Forest Coalition**, thanked the Board and Commissioner Franz
26 for the recent visit to the Olympic Experimental State Forest (OESF) and for their interest
27 in the landscape. The importance of research cannot be overstated, in particular, any
28 directed towards understanding the impacts of climate disruption on forests and
29 watersheds. While it is hoped that the forest responds better in the next 100 years as it
30 has in the past, it is unlikely given extreme weather events. She is concerned about the
31 2016 Land Plan for the OESF, which virtually eliminates all protections for threatened
32 and endangered species upon which the biological opinion was offered and its related
33 HCP and incidental take permit. The organization has communicated this summer with
34 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service about those concerns. The organization supports the
35 effort to fund the TLT Program fully as solutions are sought to address the challenges
36 facing all stakeholders, and shares the concerns about legacy forests. The Board should
37 consider directing DNR to review all timber sales that contain legacy forests and
38 reconfigure those sales adding in additional plantation stands as necessary and removing
39 legacy forests to ensure the trust is whole. The work for all beneficiaries is important and
40 there are solutions. It is incomprehensible a solution to protect the very few rare remnant
41 forests cannot be found given the inventory available to ensure the trust is whole.

42
43 **Connie Beauvais, Port of Port Angeles Commissioner**, spoke in support of the recent
44 Supreme Court decision against each one of Northwest Conservation's recent challenges.
45 She is hopeful the Board has read the opinion with the understanding of how it will affect
46 decisions in managing trust lands. In her county, over half of the trust lands have already
47 been set-aside for one or another good intention. With the approval of the last HCP, the

1 beneficiaries were promised that no further lands would be set-aside. She certainly hopes
2 that statement would be honored as not only do all the junior taxing districts services
3 benefit from harvest revenue, the timber industry provides a large number of living wage,
4 direct and indirect jobs. Climate change emphasizes the value of wood products and
5 rotation of trees. She enjoyed the retreat the Board recently held on the Olympic
6 Peninsula and found it quite informative. One of the stops was to an old growth timber
7 stand. Not a single tree in the stand could hide her or Bigfoot. The age of trees ranged
8 from 150 to 350 years and the trees were not healthy emphasizing how old growth is not
9 a one-size-fits-all definition. Stand management is vitally important and it was obvious
10 that the stand lacked management. The beneficiaries continue to ask for an accurate
11 inventory. The next decadal harvest calculation will arrive soon. It is important to
12 ensure an accurate inventory occurs. County services, the economies, and the
13 communities suffer when lands are not properly managed.
14

15 **Gregory Bellamy, Fire Commissioner, Clallam County Fire District 5, near Sekiu,**
16 **Washington,** reported 25% of the district's income used to be from timber sales. Rather
17 than presenting a problem, he is seeking a solution. The district's solution is a project
18 grant writer as the district lacks that capability to seek funding for provisions and updated
19 equipment to ensure the team can fight forest fires. Last winter, the area experienced a
20 slide off Highway 12 cutting off water supply requiring water to be flown in to the
21 community. The area also experienced flooding. He does not envision conditions
22 changing, but the most important aspect is the importance of timber sales. The district
23 was not successful in passing a levy because Cape Flattery School District maxed out its
24 levy and angered voters who would not support a fire levy because of the current ugly
25 undercurrent.
26

27 **Jim Stoffer, Sequim School Board, representing the WSSDA Trust Lands Advisory**
28 **Committee,** thanked the Board for the recent Board retreat in Clallam County and the
29 opportunity to discuss several sides of issues. He appreciates the dedication and
30 commitment of staff and the crews and their work in the forest. The committee supports
31 the proposed sales in Jefferson and Clallam Counties and the T3 project, supports the
32 Supreme Court's recent ruling, supports the work of the TLT Program, and a future land
33 exchange of Loss Mountain in Clallam benefitting Sequim School District, and
34 supportive of Superintendent Reykdal's proposal. It is important to remember that there
35 are 1.2 million school students headed to school that are dependent upon DNR.
36

37 **Douglas McClelland,** a retired employee of DNR in Recreation, Conservation, and
38 Transactions, commented on the importance of the TLT Program. Approximately 35,000
39 acres of trust lands in the South Puget Sound Region were transferred through the
40 program creating important places and in the Tacoma watershed where older forests were
41 appropriately conserved. Early in his career, the TLT Program was very successful
42 spending nearly \$800 million in transfers. In some bienniums, over \$100 million was
43 allocated by the Legislature. The TLT Program is a solution to many of the issues DNR
44 is dealing with. The program is another tool in the toolbox. He supports the trial project
45 moving forward and plans to work behind the scenes to support the program to the
46 Legislature.
47

1 **Julie Ratner** commented on a device that utilizes technology to listen to trees as they
2 communicate and share nutrients under the forest floor. The device is similar to an EKG
3 measuring human heartbeats. Placement of the electrodes on trees converts the electric
4 signals from the tree into notes. She played the sound of a solitary tree shrieking. The
5 tree, an isolated ancient spruce tree emits a weak signal because trees are social beings
6 and require connection to a forest community to thrive. When clearcutting occurs, the
7 entire network collapses. She played a sound of a thriving ancient cedar tree with a
8 strong harmonious signal because it is connected to the forest. She urged the Board to
9 listen to the trees, as well as to the people and protect Washington's legacy forests.

10
11 **Dave Toler** said he is a new resident of Washington as a climate refugee from Oregon.
12 He is tired from the forest fire smoke and the 100-degree temperatures in Oregon. The
13 trend is moving north and when it occurs, more people will began to recognize the
14 urgency of the situation. Climate change is real and there is no time to talk about it.
15 Many special interests promote the continuous past practice with policies creating more
16 greenhouse gas emissions each day destroying the planet's greatest carbon sink. Many
17 beneficiaries speak to the need for revenue while the timber industry advocates for
18 clearcutting the carbon sinks. As a grandparent, he is not willing to let policymakers
19 continue to lead the state down the same path when Washington will become as bad as
20 Oregon. There are other ways to derive revenue from forests. The status quo as special
21 interests promote is not moral and is not right.

22
23 **Ed Orcutt, State Representative of the 20th District**, reported the district is home to
24 Sierra Pacific Industries and two of the three Hampton Mills. He is concerned about
25 some of the proposals the Board may be considering for legacy forests. It sounds good to
26 preserve trees because it benefits the climate; however, the best carbon sequestration
27 occurs during the tree's first 60 years with sequestration declining as trees age. A true
28 old growth forest no longer sequesters carbon. Storing carbon in wood products
29 continues sequestration of carbon by growing more replacement trees to benefit the
30 environment. It is also important to consider schools. One school district experienced
31 four bond failures with the school district receiving \$10 million from the Legislature to
32 assist the school district in building a school. The state has seismic standards that many
33 schools have not achieved with huge costs necessary to retrofit school structures. The
34 loss of harvest means the loss of mills. The loss of mills will result in the loss of
35 infrastructure that is necessary for forest health work. For the benefit of jobs, schools,
36 forest health, and environmental health, he asked the Board to continue to harvest timber.

37
38 **Rob Lewis** said land change is increasingly recognized as a cause of climate change. In
39 particular, it is recognized as a key factor in hydrological extremes of heat waves,
40 drought, and floods. He asked for consideration of the forests of Washington before land
41 change began. It entailed a massive carpeting of moss-cloaked forests. He questioned
42 the cooling and hydration such forests generated. That is the true legacy of the forests.
43 People are trying to protect the legacy and are doing what is right for both the people and
44 the forest. The concerns from trust beneficiaries appear to be a financial rather than a
45 forest management concern. The true beneficiaries of the forest are the forests and the
46 people who will need to contend with surviving climate extremes. There is a moral

1 obligation to change the status quo, consider the bottom line of revenue, and replace it
2 with forest health.

3
4 **Peter Goldman, Washington Forest Law Center**, said he served as co-counsel for the
5 plaintiffs in the Conservation Northwest case. Colleagues at AFRC are entitled to spin
6 the case anyway they wish; however, in their hearts and minds, they know it is a new day.
7 On July 21, 2022, the Washington Supreme Court ruled unequivocally that the Board and
8 the State Legislature have myriad ways in which they can manage and dedicate state
9 forests to generate revenue for the trusts. The court confirmed DNR is not legally
10 obligated to maximize revenue from its management of state forests and the court held
11 that all people and the State Constitution govern all decisions made by the DNR and its
12 management plan including the County Forest Board land, which reflects a change in
13 law. He urged Commissioner Franz to embrace the court's invitation to think outside of
14 the box and more broadly about how two million acres of trust lands are managed. He
15 urged DNR to read the ruling as a roadmap to achieve climate appropriate and science-
16 driven forest management and not as an obstacle to perform. DNR should declare a
17 moratorium on all timber sales involving fully functional legacy forests as well as defined
18 in DNR's HCP and 2006 Policy for Sustainable Forests. DNR should double down on
19 how to generate revenues from carbon offset programs, revise the 2006 Policy for
20 Sustainable Forests, and work with stakeholders at all levels with rural communities to
21 create a more just and equitable sustainable system.

22
23 **Elizabeth Dunne, resident of Port Angeles**, cited a memorandum from the Port Angeles
24 City Manager commenting on the lack of notice and review for the Aldwell timber sale.
25 The City did not have the benefit of evaluating the proposal. It is important to note that
26 the Elwha watershed is of critical importance to the City of Port Angeles considering that
27 the Elwha River is the water source for the entire population of the city. She asked DNR
28 to consult with the City of Port Angeles prior to decision-making on the timber sale. Ms.
29 Dunne confirmed the consultation with the city on the Aldwell timber sale has not
30 occurred. She asked for the deferral of the Aldwell timber sale along with two other
31 timber sales in Clallam County. The Elwha River is one of the largest dam restoration
32 projects in the country. Timber sale activities will impact the Elwha River, a nationally
33 known river restoration project.

34
35 **TIMBER SALES -Action**
36 **Auction Results for July and August 2022, Proposed Timber Sales for October 2022**
37 **Joe Koontz, Assistant Division Manager of Timber Sales, Product Sales & Leasing**
38 **Division**

39
40 Duane Emmons, Acting Deputy Supervisor, State Uplands, introduced Joe Koontz, who
41 joined DNR in July from private industry managing lands in Washington State. His most
42 recent role was as a certification auditor for a national certification company.

43
44 Mr. Koontz presented the results of the July and August 2022 auctions.

45
46 In July, the Department offered nine sales totaling 42.9 mmbf with eight sales sold
47 totaling \$16.5 million of 38.2 mmbf for an average price of \$433 per mbf with 2.1

1 bidders per sale on average. One sale received no bids and is under evaluation for a
2 future offering.

3
4 In August, the Department offered 12 sales totaling 40.5 mmbf with 12 sales sold totaling
5 \$13.1 million of 40.5 mmbf for an average bid of \$359 per mbf with 2.5 bidders per sale
6 on average.

7
8 Mr. Koontz invited questions. No questions were raised by the Board.

9
10 Mr. Koontz presented nine proposed sales in October 2022 representing 35.3 mmbf with
11 a minimum bid value of \$10.1 million and a stumpage of \$287 per mbf. He shared a
12 graphic depicting the trust distribution breakdown for the proposed sales.

13
14 Mr. Koontz invited questions from the Board.

15
16 Commissioner Peach asked about sales involving geotechnical issues. Mr. Koontz
17 explained that many of the comments pertained to slope stability issues. Those issues
18 were thoroughly vetted through the SEPA process and additional geotechnical reviews.

19
20 Dr. Brown inquired about the status of notification to the City of Port Angeles regarding
21 the timber sale and whether there was an unusual way the sale was presented to the
22 public. Mr. Koontz advised that staff pursued the normal consultation process for the
23 proposed timber sales, as well as the SEPA process and other outreach.

24
25 Mr. Emmons added that Olympic Region staff also pursued additional outreach to
26 include the City of Port Angeles. However, staff received no response from the City.

27
28 Superintendent Reykdal asked for information on what is entailed in a standard outreach
29 process. Mr. Emmons explained that typical outreach is through the SEPA process,
30 which includes notification to cities, counties, tribes, etc., as well as any individuals or
31 agencies that have signed up to receive notification. In certain instances, staff will
32 outreach to concerned parties if there has been a request for ongoing outreach. With
33 respect to the Aldwell timber sale, staff contacted the City of Port of Angeles and the
34 SEPA process was engaged twice providing an additional 14-day comment period.

35
36 With there being no further questions from the Board, Mr. Koontz requested approval of
37 the proposed sales.

38
39 MOTION: Commissioner Peach moved to approve the proposed September 2022
40 sales.

41
42 SECOND: Superintendent Reykdal seconded the motion.

43
44 ACTION: Motion approved unanimously.

45
46 **LAND TRANSACTIONS – Action**
47 **Eagle Creek Clallam County Donation, 08-103146, Resolution 1588**

1 **Bob Winslow, Transaction Project Manager, Conservation, Recreation and**
2 **Transactions**
3

4 Mr. Winslow reported the Eagle Crest-Clallam Bay property is located in Clallam County
5 approximately 1.5 miles south of Clallam Bay. The 6.8-acre property is a donation from
6 Clallam County. The property is forested and is anticipated to provide future timber
7 revenue to the State Forest Land (Transfer) Trust. The property is a forested section
8 surrounded by DNR managed trust land. Clallam County acquired the tax default former
9 railroad right-of-way property in 1939.

10
11 In December 2021, a quitclaim deed from the county was recorded and the county paid
12 all closing expenses. DNR and the Office of the Attorney General reviewed the title and
13 found it to be acceptable. Benefits for ownership of the property include adding forested
14 acreage and volume for future potential revenue; eliminates an in-holding from use
15 contrary to the adjacent trust lands; eliminates the need for a property survey saving land
16 management costs; adds volume and reduced production costs that could be realized in
17 stronger stumpage prices for the area with a better return to trust beneficiaries.

18
19 Acceptance of the donation of property benefits the State Forest Land Trust (Transfer).
20 Property donation can be accepted under the authority of RCW 79.22.010.

21
22 Mr. Winslow acknowledged Commissioner Peach on behalf of the Clallam County
23 Commission for the donation. He invited questions from the Board.

24
25 The Board offered no questions.

26
27 MOTION: Dr. Brown moved to approve Eagle Creek Clallam County Donation, 08-
28 103146, Resolution 1588

29
30 SECOND: Commissioner Peach seconded the motion.

31
32 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.

33
34 **North Mountain Road Donation #08-102841, Resolution 1589**

35 **Bob Winslow, Transaction Project Manager, Conservation, Recreation and**
36 **Transactions**
37

38 Mr. Winslow reported the North Mountain Road property is located in Snohomish
39 County approximately one mile north of the Town of Darrington. The 1.42-acre property
40 is a donation from Snohomish County. The property is forested with access to state trust
41 lands for management and for public recreation. The subject property is an edge holding
42 adjacent to DNR managed trust land on the west and includes the east 30 feet of an
43 existing roadway. Benefits of the property would provide DNR with 100% ownership of
44 the road for ease of management and maintenance, a hauling route for state timber, road
45 access for a future state timber sale (Northern Lights) and other state trust lands, and
46 public access to the Darrington Bike Trail for recreation and for public health.
47

1 The title was reviewed by DNR and the Office of the Attorney General and found to be
2 satisfactory. Donation of the property benefits the State Forest Land Trust (Transfer).
3 Property donation is under the authority of RCW 79.22.010 with DNR to pay nominal
4 transaction closing costs.
5

6 Dr. Brown asked whether the benefit of ownership of the road exceeds the costs
7 associated with maintenance fees. Mr. Winslow advised that the road is lightly traveled
8 and the cost of maintaining that section would be nominal and incorporated within the
9 Department's road maintenance budget.
10

11 With no further questions from the Board, Chair Franz invited a motion to approve
12 Resolution 1589.
13

14 MOTION: Dr. Brown moved to approve North Mountain Road, 08-102841,
15 Resolution 1589
16

17 SECOND: Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.
18

19 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.
20

21 **Cunliff Auction #02-092371, Resolution 1590**
22 **Bob Winslow, Transaction Project Manager, Conservation, Recreation and**
23 **Transactions**
24

25 Mr. Winslow reported the Cunliff Auction property is located in Klickitat County west of
26 the town of Goldendale. The 5.8-acre property is located within an agricultural area with
27 rural residential homes. The property is a Land Bank ownership from a prior Board
28 action in January 2021. Land Bank ownership permits DNR to auction under-performing
29 trust assets and reinvest in productive replacement lands elsewhere. The Cunliff auction
30 property is currently under an active lease and the tenant owns the private land to the
31 west of the auction parcel.
32

33 The existing home was built sometime in the 1880s when roads and transportation were
34 poor and tenants generally lived on leased property. The house and other property
35 improvements such as wells, septic fields, and outbuildings are tenant-owned
36 improvements. The annual rent paid to DNR for the home site is \$1,680. The benefit of
37 the auction for DNR is to eliminate high trust management costs as a landlord and
38 repositioning the auction funds into more productive areas for trust beneficiaries.
39

40 Appraisal of the underlying state trust land was determined to be \$48,000, and is the
41 minimum bid auction value DNR recommends for the state trust land for the auction.
42 The tenant-owned improvements were valued at a fixed rate of \$197,000 and are a non-
43 biddable payment amount payable to DNR from the high bidder. The payment for the
44 tenant-owned improvements would be forwarded from the State to the tenant, if the
45 tenant is not the high bidder.
46

1 The auction is tentatively planned for October 2022. An oral auction will be conducted
2 in Klickitat County. DNR plans to market the property through its web page and other
3 methods prior to the auction.
4

5 In response to questions from the Board, Mr. Winslow explained that an oral auction
6 provides the tenant with an opportunity of knowing the bid price for the property. DNR
7 provided the tenant with an option of purchasing an easement from DNR if they are not
8 the highest bidder to ensure access to their adjacent property using the existing roadway.
9

10 MOTION: Superintendent Reykdal moved to approve Cunliff Road Auction, 02-
11 092371, Resolution 1590
12

13 SECOND: Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.
14

15 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.
16

17 **Trust Lands Transfer Process Update/Parcel List – Information & Action**
18 **Duane Emmons, Acting Deputy Supervisor, State Uplands**
19

20 Chair Franz prefaced the update by explaining the importance of the TLT Program and a
21 request by the Legislature to examine the TLT Program to determine what has been
22 effective, not effective, and how to better invest in the program to ensure the program
23 benefits all communities, the environment, economies, and all social benefits trust lands
24 provide. DNR was asked to refrain from TLT requests until the planning process is
25 completed to develop a comprehensive parcel list.
26

27 Mr. Emmons presentation covered an overview of TLT Program, what it is, how it works,
28 TLT revitalization and the pilot project, and 10 parcels currently proposed for transfer.
29

30 The program was established in 1989 as a land portfolio management tool to reposition
31 economically under-performing state trust lands. DNR has transferred underperforming
32 state trust lands out of trust status to a receiving agency and has replaced the transferred
33 parcel with lands that can generate revenue for trust beneficiaries through an
34 appropriation from the Washington State Legislature. The TLT Program also conserves
35 lands with high ecological values and/or public benefits. Over the last 32 years, the TLT
36 Program transferred over 126,000 acres, replaced approximately 55,000 acres. Nearly
37 15% the state park system is former trust lands, and created 43 DNR natural areas.
38

39 Revitalization is an effort to improve TLT to make it more consistent, transparent,
40 repeatable, and effective. The effort is funded in part by a proviso in the 2021-23 Capital
41 Budget (SHB 1080 Sec. 3333). Improving the program is a major recommendation of the
42 2021 Trust Land Performance Assessment.
43

44 Revitalization consists of a two-phased process. Phase 1 is from July to October 2021 to
45 develop a new framework for TLT. Phase 2 is from January to August 2022 to develop
46 the framework into a strong, new, revitalized TLT tool and test with a pilot project.
47

1 Mr. Emmons identified work group members from both phases of the project.

2
3 Examples of new features of the revitalized TLT tool include:

- 4 • Improved best interests of the trusts analysis
- 5 • New advisory committee to rank nominated parcels into a prioritized list
- 6 • More robust tracking and reporting
- 7 • New webpages
- 8 • Possible expansion of the tool to include state forestlands
- 9 • Discontinuation of the 80/20 ratio to open the tool to non-forested parcels
- 10 • Changes to funding allocation to provide more funding for replacement lands

11
12 Mr. Cahill noted that although the State Legislature can remove projects from a
13 prioritized list, the Legislature is not able to reprioritize the list. He suggested the intent
14 of the proposal should be included in any draft legislation.

15
16 The new advisory committee will score parcels according to five criteria:

- 17 • Community involvement and support
- 18 • Ecological values
- 19 • Economic values
- 20 • Public benefits
- 21 • Tribal support

22
23 DNR will use the scores to place parcels in order of priority. Parcels would be
24 transferred in that order. The current tool is limited to Common School Trust, so state
25 forestlands must undergo an inter-trust exchange prior to transfer. If TLT is opened to
26 state forestlands, inter-trust exchange is still required because direct transfer of state
27 forestlands is not allowed.

28
29 Possible impacts to taxing districts:

- 30 • Net revenue from state forestlands is sent to the county treasurer in the county in
31 which the revenue is generated, to be distributed to taxing districts per RCW
32 79.64.110
- 33 • Transferring and replacing lands could affect which taxing districts receive
34 revenue
- 35 • Taxing districts focus group will meet in September and October to examine
36 these impacts and possible ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate them
- 37 • Solutions may require statutory change

38
39 Immediate financial impact may be minimal if a parcel is producing little to no revenue.

40
41 The current split allocates 80% to Common School Construction Account of the timber
42 value for school construction and 20% of the bare land value to the Real Property
43 Replacement Account for state trust land purchase. The proposal would allocate all funds
44 to the Real Property Replacement Account and a new Land Bank Account with the
45 distribution percentage to each account determined later. The current distribution
46 severely limits DNR's ability to purchase replacement lands. Purchasing productive state

1 trust lands provides a long-term revenue stream for generations of trust beneficiaries,
2 rather than a one-time payment for the current generation.

3
4 Superintendent Reykdal questioned whether the current 80% rule counts as a credit to the
5 annual SHC. Mr. Emmons explained that if the land is considered as part of the operable
6 land base it would be included in the SHC as a credit. It generally is parcel specific as to
7 whether it is included in the SHC. Land transfers are often included as sold volume.

8
9 A Land Bank Account is a holding area for desirable properties waiting to become state
10 trust land and former state trust lands waiting to be sold. The proposal adds a cash
11 account to the Land Bank; however, establishing the account requires statutory changes.
12 The new account would provide DNR a new source of capital to purchase lands, a major
13 recommendation of the 2021 Trust Land Performance Assessment. As with all trust
14 accounts, funding in the new Land Bank account would be tracked by trust and used to
15 acquire productive land for that trust.

16
17 A summary of proposed statutory changes is to codify the intent of TLT in statute to
18 provide a tool for long-term stability, establish the new Land Bank account, update
19 statutes to streamline land transactions, and potentially submit statutory changes related
20 to state forestlands land transactions.

21
22 The TLT pilot project is an opportunity to test eligibility and prioritization processes with
23 a limited number of parcels before full TLT implementation by a work group, facilitated
24 by DNR, acting in place of an advisory committee. DNR's regions nominated a limited
25 number of parcels, conducted outreach to tribes and affected taxing districts, and verified
26 receiving agencies. The work group prioritized the parcels according to the five
27 eligibility criteria. Mr. Emmons referred to the prioritized list of TLT projects. Each
28 project would be approved by the Board if funding is received by the Legislature:

- 29
30 1. Eglon
31 2. Devils Lake
32 3. Upper Dry Gulch
33 4. Chapman Lake
34 5. Morning Star
35 6. West Tiger
36 7. Lake Spokane Campground
37 8. Blakely Island
38 9. Moses Lake Sand Dunes

39
40 The combined properties represent an estimated 7,000 acres totaling approximately \$25
41 million (not appraised). When parcels are appraised, staff considers harvestable areas
42 under Forest Practices Rules. Each parcel would be appraised at the highest and best use
43 based on the surrounding market.

44
45 Mr. Emmons requested approval to move the packet of parcels to the Legislature to seek
46 funding.
47

1 Superintendent Reykdal requested confirmation that should the Board adopt the list it is
2 implied that DNR would request the larger policy change, which essentially means no
3 payments would be provided to the Common School Trust. Mr. Emmons affirmed that it
4 is the intent of DNR to proceed with the proposed policy changes recognizing that the
5 Legislature may elect not to consider the legislative proposals.
6

7 Chair Franz emphasized that the proposal is a top priority for DNR to approve the TLT
8 project list, securing the funding, and the proposed policy improvements.
9

10 Mr. Emmons responded to a series of questions by the Board. A number of the parcels
11 are located in eastern Washington where land values are often significantly lower. The
12 tool is to be used for both ecological value and repositioning of assets. The value of the
13 parcel is tracked by trust separately should the Legislature not create a new Land Bank
14 Account. The intent is to tie both the project list and the policy changes in the next
15 biennium. Chair Franz added that the intent is not to stall any legislative funding for the
16 proposed TLT project list in lieu of any legislative changes if the Legislature is not ready
17 to approve the statutory changes and improvements.
18

19 MOTION: Superintendent Reykdal moved to approve the proposed list of TLT Pilot
20 Projects as presented.

21
22 SECOND: Commissioner Peach seconded the motion.
23

24 Mr. Cahill thanked task force members and others for their work as the proposal
25 represents some great ideas that should be considered understanding that it represents a
26 major change in how revenue is distributed. He noted that he intends to abstain from
27 voting because the proposal will move to the Office of Financial Management and the
28 Governor's Office.
29

30 Superintendent Reykdal commented on the importance of the proposed revitalized TLT
31 Program as the capital budget has a savings balance that the state has not experienced for
32 sometime freeing up the opportunity for DNR to present a better process for the TLT
33 Program. It is important to move forward and expedite the TLT Program.
34

35 ACTION: The motion was approved. Mr. Cahill abstained.
36

37 CHAIR REPORT

38 Carbon Project Update

39 Duane Emmons, Acting Deputy Supervisor, State Uplands
40

41 Chair Franz reported on the increasing outpour on the sense of urgency with requests
42 from communities, organizations, stakeholders, and beneficiaries across the state about
43 the need to protect high value conservation forestlands along with concerns of losing
44 those lands. Currently, the agency is limited to two tools to address conservation or
45 protection to specific areas. Some of those tools are reconveyance to counties and the
46 TLT Program. More tools are necessary to conserve high value conservation forests
47 while ensuring forest health work is completed to ensure older trees can thrive.

1
2 Mr. Emmons updated the Board on the timeline and the SEPA process for the Carbon
3 Project. The SEPA process involves a non-project SEPA Checklist to complete the
4 environmental analysis of the carbon project with DNR issuing a threshold determination
5 of either a Determination of Significance or a Determination of Non-Significance. The
6 Responsible Official considers all SEPA comments, seeks consultation by staff, and
7 issues a Notice of Determination. If the issuance is a Determination of Non-Significance,
8 the Department plans to release a Notice of Action whereby the Department intends to
9 lease carbon followed by an appeal period of the proposed action.

10
11 Dr. Brown asked for verification that the SEPA process includes no assessment of the
12 impacts on the SHC. Mr. Emmons affirmed the SEPA process would include the
13 incorporation of the previous SHC EIS and an assessment of the marbled murrelet
14 strategy. The SEPA process does not recalculate the current SHC or whether a delta
15 could be created between the current and future SHC. The next SHC is scheduled to
16 begin shortly and any changes in carbon would be captured in the next SHC.

17
18 Mr. Cahill asked whether the SEPA checklist is based on the Phase I project list or
19 whether the Department is hypothetically creating a carbon project that considers
20 potential environmental impacts. Mr. Emmons affirmed it is more of the latter option
21 although areas were nominated in Phase I. The non-project is based on the intent to lease
22 for carbon and is not site-specific.

23
24 Commissioner Peach asked whether the environmental analysis considers the economic
25 impact of the proposal. Mr. Emmons replied that the SEPA analysis is an environmental
26 analysis and not an economic analysis and would not consider the economic impacts.
27 However, the economic impacts are considered during the next SHC when considering
28 areas to set-aside or remove from the operable land base. Commissioner Peach cited the
29 amount of 450 mmbf of harvestable timber that should be evaluated for economic
30 impacts. Mr. Emmons reaffirmed that the process is during the next SHC, which
31 considers the reduction of 10,000 acres to set-aside for carbon. Data analysis on the next
32 SHC will begin in January/February 2023, which continues through fiscal year 2023.
33 Between the stakeholder outreach and developing lease terms for the Carbon Project, the
34 Board will receive answers about the lease structure, financial impacts of a lease, and
35 market returns for carbon. The authorities guiding the leasing of carbon were reviewed
36 with the Board, which was delegated to the Department. The Board has the authority to
37 withdraw that delegation.

38
39 Chair Franz advised the Board of the Department's intent to revisit the Carbon Project
40 with the Board periodically in conjunction with the SHC for the next decade. The goal is
41 to provide many opportunities for engagement and communication with the Board as well
42 as with the public and stakeholders.

43
44 Commissioner Peach asked whether the Department plans to engage in competitive
45 bidding for carbon. Mr. Emmons reported that initially because the Department plans to
46 enter the market under a lease process, the initial discussions will be with a single entity;

1 however, if the Department receives inquiries from other entities desiring to lease the
2 property for carbon, the Department would engage in a public auction.

3
4 Superintendent Reykdal cited a hypothetical situation of a conservation company desiring
5 to participate in the carbon project that is not a member of the federal carbon scheme.
6 Mr. Emmons replied that the lease structure would require the company to participate in
7 the carbon market, that is, the company would need to be a qualified bidder in the carbon
8 market. If DNR receives more bids, it is likely staff would need to evaluate which bid
9 would provide the best return to the trust. The idea is to avoid speculators because the
10 company must generate a return to beneficiaries.

11
12 Dr. Brown asked whether the plan is to place the project on the voluntary market rather
13 than the regulatory market. Mr. Emmons said the intent is to approach the voluntary
14 market because of flexibility in the timeframe, as the Department does not have statutory
15 authority to lease beyond 99 years.

16
17 Commissioner Peach commented on the difficulty of convincing beneficiaries to accept
18 less revenue from the carbon approach versus timber harvesting. Mr. Emmons explained
19 that staff continues to explore the current compliance market. Some beneficiaries are
20 willing to accept lower rates in an annual payment versus a one-time harvest followed by
21 no harvests for many years.

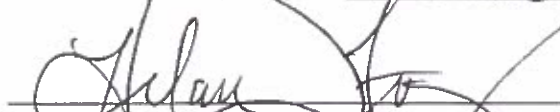
22
23 Chair Franz noted that similar to the TLT Program and reconveyance, those programs are
24 mostly requested by beneficiaries. For the Carbon Project, DNR plans to factor those
25 elements as staff explores Phase 1 and Phase 2 parcels as a way to provide a tool to the
26 public and beneficiaries for solutions to high conservation value forests. While the
27 context of the Carbon Project is new to the state and to the agency, it is not new in other
28 states. Staff is researching the work completed in other states in the private and
29 government sectors for carbon projects and selling of carbon credits. The intent is to
30 provide as much information as possible on the development of the project and the status
31 in the carbon market for the Board's consideration as it considers specific projects.

32
33 Mr. Emmons reported staff is scheduled to work over the course of the next year to
34 examine the mechanics of leasing, lease terms, and the process for competitive bidding if
35 more than one entity conveys interest.

36
37 **ADJOURNMENT**

38 With there being no further business, Chair Franz adjourned the meeting at 11:58 a.m.
39

Approved this 4TH day of October, 2022



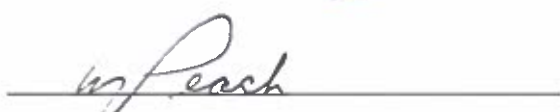
Hilary S. Franz, Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands



Jim Cahill, Designee for Governor Jay Inslee



Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction



Bill Peach, Commissioner, Clallam County



Dr. Wendy Powers, Dean, College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences,
Washington State University



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

Attest:



Tami Kellogg, Board Coordinator

Prepared by Valerie L. Gow, Recording Secretary/President
Puget Sound Meeting Services, psmsoly@earthlink.net