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# Minutes

## Board of Natural Resources Meeting

July 2, 2024

Webinar/Natural Resources Building, Olympia, Washington

### BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable Hilary Franz, Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands

The Honorable Lisa Janicki, Commissioner, Skagit County

The Honorable Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction

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

Clare Ryan, Acting Director, School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, University of Washington

### BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT

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

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### CALL TO ORDER

Chair Hilary Franz called the meeting to order at 9:11 a.m.

Chair Franz welcomed Acting Director Clare Ryan.

Board members provided self-introduction. A meeting quorum was confirmed.

### WEBINAR/SAFETY BRIEFING

Kelli Pinchak, Board Coordinator, outlined how to view and participate in the combined webinar and in-person meeting.

### APPROVAL OF MINUTES – June 4, 2024 - *Action*

The minutes were corrected to change River Road Direct Transfer Resolution 1633 to reflect “River Road Direct Transfer Resolution 1634.”

MOTION: Commissioner Janicki moved to approve the minutes as amended.

SECOND: Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.

ACTION: The motion carried unanimously.

1 **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

2 **John Gold**, an employee of a sawmill supporting 225 family wage jobs with reliance on a  
3 predictable log supply from state forestlands said he is a resident, voter, and a taxpayer of  
4 rural Skagit County. He lives, works, and recreates in state forests and his children attended  
5 public schools. All public services are vital and easy to take for granted but are possible by  
6 the sustainable harvest of timber from trust lands. Over the last several years, many  
7 concerned voices have addressed the Board about older forests and other environmental  
8 services on state lands. He does not fault anyone's concerns, as everyone wants a healthy  
9 environment. However, many have the facts and science wrong. Skagit County taxing  
10 districts previously received over \$7 million annually from timber sales; however, over the  
11 last two years in the face of a pressure campaign by extremist advocacy groups, sales have  
12 been paused or withdrawn resulting in beneficiary revenues dropping by 70% to the detriment  
13 of the community. Trust land timber sales are crafted by professionals at the Department  
14 under the most robust set of environmental protections in the country and a management plan  
15 praised by Dr. Jerry Franklin as the best example of ecological forestry of any major western  
16 landowner. Proposed timber sales for review strike the right balance and the Board should  
17 approve the full slate of sales.

18  
19 **Steve Tift**, member of Skagit County Forest Advisory Board said he has been in the forestry  
20 industry for many years. His family's sawmill employed many in the community. Many  
21 sawmills have closed since the 1980s. In the early 90s, a sawmill owner constructed a small  
22 state-of-the-art sawmill that cut timber to small dimensional wood products. At the time, the  
23 U.S. Forest Service was engaged in forest fuel reduction through understory thinning and  
24 timber sales. The Board should not reduce timber sales.

25  
26 **Kris McCall** reported that as a professional forester who has worked in the industry for over  
27 30 years he is a concerned resident and parent from Skagit County. It has become clear  
28 schools are underfunded and in disrepair and students are affected. Today's trend is passing  
29 school bond measures to support school projects or the annual school budget. Unfortunately,  
30 it is the new norm and acceptable because of excuses for the lack of funding. One elementary  
31 school in Sedro Woolley is in such disrepair, water is unsafe to drink because of lead pipes.  
32 Drinking fountains have been permanently turned off and students can only drink bottled  
33 water. The old phrase, "we don't have any funding to fix it" is unacceptable. One major  
34 dwindling source of income to schools and to Skagit County taxing districts is from DNR  
35 timber revenues. From a peak in 2018, revenues have rapidly declined. In 2018, Sedro  
36 Woolley School District received \$4.3 million in timber revenues. In 2023, the school district  
37 received only \$541,000. Unfortunately, the loss of revenue is also affecting other taxing  
38 districts. In 2018, \$12.5 million was received in timber revenue by Skagit County. In 2023,  
39 revenue dropped to \$2.8 million or a decrease of \$9.7 million. DNR has a fiduciary  
40 responsibility to sustainably provide revenues to trust beneficiaries from renewable natural  
41 resources. Dwindling revenues are not sustainable and are severely affecting the future of the  
42 next generation of students in Washington State.

43  
44 **Matt Comisky, American Forest Resource Council**, encouraged the Board to read the  
45 correspondence submitted by Olympia School District, Skamania County, and Pacific County.  
46 He participated in the June 21, 2024 tour of several sites in Clallam County benefitting from

1 timber revenue. Timber dollars supported the construction of the new Spartan Stadium at the  
2 high school, a biomass heating system for the school, and a roof and other projects. Timber  
3 revenue makes a real difference in rural communities. He is concerned about the Trust Land  
4 Transfer Program because of the deficit of approximately 70,000 acres with more acres  
5 transferred than acquired. He reminded the Board and the Department of its fiduciary duties  
6 and concerns over the erosion of the trust and impacts to taxing districts as proposals move  
7 forward. The Trust Land Transfer Advisory Committee has not ranked the proposals, which  
8 speaks to the importance of examining each proposal and assessing the benefits and the best  
9 interests of the trusts.

10  
11 **Kendra Smith** spoke on behalf of Dave Chamberlain, a member of the Forest Advisory  
12 Board and a resident of Skagit County who has a degree in forest engineering from Oregon  
13 State University and has spent the last 47 years managing timberlands in Northwest  
14 Washington. It is his passion for the woods and his steadfast belief that renewable resource  
15 management will continue to provide significant economic and ecological benefits to forests.  
16 As he pursued a degree in sciences and forest management in 1972, he was aware of some  
17 well-organized groups that would regularly express opposition of forest practices. Upon  
18 graduation, he intended, as a conservationist to be true to the science and become an  
19 implementer of best management practices. Over his career, forest practices have evolved  
20 along with the discovery of new science to ensure protection of public resources while  
21 preserving the important role timber production provides. He has seen the successes of  
22 modern forestry of timber stands producing growth on vigorously healthy trees serving to  
23 accelerate the extraction of CO2 from the atmosphere and deterring the potential for large-  
24 scale wildfires while producing important revenue. The beauty of renewable resources is its  
25 capacity to derive continuous benefits to people and communities. While it is true, successful  
26 actions are never a perfect antidote to detractors, success is being achieved by the diligent  
27 work the Department is performing in preparing timber sales for the Board's review. The role  
28 of the Board is to fulfill fiduciary responsibilities to the trusts.

29  
30 **Gordy Iverson, Whatcom County**, said he was able to trace his family's history in the  
31 timber business back to 1902 when his grandmother and grandfather met when she was  
32 working as a cook at a shingle mill north of Bellingham. His family and ancestors have been  
33 sawmill owners, timberland owners, and loggers. In 1965 when he started working for  
34 Georgia-Pacific in Bellingham, six pulp and paper mills existed in Whatcom, Skagit, and  
35 Snohomish Counties. Today no pulp and paper mills exist with only one plywood mill  
36 remaining that imports veneer to produce plywood. A friend recently purchased two sheets of  
37 plywood produced in Ecuador at a local hardware store. Within the middle of one of the best  
38 timberland growing countries in the world, local hardware stores are selling plywood  
39 produced in Ecuador. Longshoremen in Everett and Olympia are unloading pulp shipped  
40 from Brazil. It is time to re-examine the management of Washington's lands to avoid  
41 importing wood products.

42  
43 **Aybrey Stargel** reported he is a forester, log buyer, certified arborist, and a small forest  
44 landowner. He thanked dedicated timber sales staff at the region level for their diligent  
45 efforts to plan, layout, and offer timber sales to the market. Region staff are professionals  
46 who do a good job of developing timber sales. The Board should let them do their job. The

1 timber sales program has been on a steady trend of reduced harvesting with timber sale  
2 arrearages from past years not caught up or reconciled. The Sustainable Harvest Calculation  
3 (SHC) updates are behind schedule. This trend echoes the U.S. Forest Service of decades ago  
4 that left a legacy of unhealthy forests increasing wildfire risks and gridlock. Global societal  
5 demand for forest products continues to increase. The state is very fortunate that forest  
6 products are renewable and sustainable. Even the most ardent advocates of forest  
7 preservation use a myriad of forest products on a daily basis. Given those facts, any debate  
8 regarding forest management must include consideration of the location of the harvest, as it is  
9 not realistic to stop harvesting. Pacific Northwest forests are among the most productive in  
10 the world. Washington's Forest Practices regulations are the most comprehensive in the  
11 world. The harvest should come from productive forests that are managed the most  
12 responsibly. He suggested that it is arrogant and selfish to expect supply to come from  
13 someone else. Those other places likely do not practice safety and worker protection and  
14 certainly do not have equal environmental protections for the resources. It will likely require  
15 more acres to produce an equivalent amount of what the state produces. If Pacific Northwest  
16 politics and culture are rescinding the societal license to sustainably manage forests,  
17 advocates should understand and care about the consequences because there is no free lunch.  
18 The Department should source the products that everyone uses from sustainably and  
19 responsibly managed forests.

20  
21 **Dave Kunert, Hampton Lumber**, said the company operates three sawmills and manages  
22 over 164,000 acres of timberland in Washington. Timber sale fact sheets compiled by staff  
23 provide a good explanation of the fiduciary distribution of stumpage proceeds but fall short of  
24 detailing the indirect revenue provided to rural Washington communities. Hampton Lumber  
25 recently was awarded a timber sale located in Snohomish County southeast of Granite Falls.  
26 The minimum bid was set at \$774,000 with the winning bid of \$1,377,000. Over \$300,000 of  
27 timber receipts will benefit Granite Falls School District. Funding continues to be a core  
28 concern by the school district. To meet the contractual obligations of the timber sale,  
29 Hampton will employ family-owned companies that serve as third party professional loggers  
30 for road construction, logging, hauling, and road maintenance requirements. Compensation  
31 for those working totals \$1.4 million with \$100,000 paid for road use. The manufacture of  
32 lumber and further utilization of chip savings and sawdust will infuse another \$800,000 into  
33 rural economies bringing the total economic impact from the timber sale to nearly \$3.6  
34 million or four and a half times the minimum bid.

35  
36 **Jamie Hillery, Merrill & Ring**, said the company owns and/or manages approximately  
37 66,000 acres in Western Washington. He serves as the Chair of the Skagit County Forest  
38 Advisory Board. He thanked and supports the Department for its hard work and efforts to  
39 manage the state's land base responsibly. He spent his 35 + year career in the timber industry  
40 nearly all in Western Washington, completed both undergraduate and master's programs, and  
41 managed facilities that have been closed primarily because of the lack of timber supply. His  
42 family owns a small tree farm planted when he was young, which has been harvested and  
43 replanted. The state has some of the most rigorous standards for forest practices and DNR  
44 holds itself to the highest standards. Declining timber harvests has hurt Skagit County  
45 beneficiaries. Between 2009 and 2018, timber revenue contributed on average \$3,588,000 to  
46 Skagit County school districts. From 2019 to 2023, the average revenue dropped to

1 \$1,754,000 reflecting a 51% decline. During recent years, the decline has increased to 74%.  
2 Hospitals and other beneficiaries have experienced the same or higher magnitude of loss in  
3 revenue. Adding inflation equates to higher losses. Further declines will continue to have  
4 negative financial implications for communities and further eroding infrastructure. He  
5 supports staff and their efforts and the timber sales program. Timber harvest is a necessary  
6 forest management practice.  
7

8 **Sarah Gardam, resident of Whatcom County**, commented on the landscape assessment to  
9 meet older forest targets. She is speaking on behalf of forests and not for any group or  
10 organization. Things have changed over the years with the earth mostly deforested.  
11 Management practices must change to reflect those changes. She has many questions about  
12 older forest targets scheduled on the agenda, questioned the lack of a SEPA analysis, and an  
13 opportunity for those interested and affected by deforestation in Western Washington to  
14 review maps for planning areas to provide input. She questioned why the Older Forest  
15 Conservation Plan only protects riparian buffers and other areas off limits for logging. The  
16 Department's policy from 2006 speaks to targets that when achieved could result in  
17 harvesting existing structurally complex forests. She questioned why DNR is harvesting  
18 those forests today. If the Department was serious about meeting the targets, legacy forests  
19 would be protected, the older forest plan would have completed a SEPA analysis, and the  
20 Department would have invited input from the public. The lack of sincerity is obvious in the  
21 actions as the Department continues the relentless destruction of the last few ecologically  
22 valuable forests in the lowland of Western Washington on public land. To people who are  
23 paying attention, it is obvious DNR has gone off the rails while continuing to shirk  
24 responsibilities and refusing to hold the agency accountable. In only a few years, DNR has  
25 destroyed thousands of acres of cleansing and cooling forest habitat.  
26

27 **Dick Whitmore, resident of Whatcom County**, said he is a retired forest engineer and  
28 serves on DNR's Interjurisdictional Committee for Lake Whatcom Watershed auditing state  
29 timber sales. He was impressed with DNR personnel during the audits. He worked for the  
30 U.S. Forest Service from 1969 to 1976 and quit because of changes in forest management.  
31 Now, after the Northwest Forest Plan, the U.S. Forest Service is dysfunctional, lacking in fire  
32 control personnel, and embroiled in red tape gridlock with no funding. DNR is headed in the  
33 same direction as the industry has warned the Department over 30 years ago. He finds the  
34 remark by Superintendent Reykdal appalling for not needing money from timber sales and  
35 whether that infers a need to raise taxes on an already burdened public. If there is so much  
36 money, he questioned why schools are laying off staff and cutting programs. Schools need as  
37 much revenue as possible. Timber community schools used to be the best-funded schools  
38 when the state was a robust timber industry. Now those schools are among the poorest  
39 funded. He questioned how that equation fits within such a rash statement. DNR is guided by  
40 the new environmental mantra of legacy forests, which appears to sound good. Urban tree  
41 huggers do not share facts and figures, instead, it is emotional hype that the ill-informed can  
42 follow. The desire is for good science not emotional hysteria or political science.  
43

44 **Brian Karnes, Cascade Hardwood Group**, reported the company employs 205 employees  
45 at two facilities in Washington and supports other indirect jobs in the Olympic Peninsula and  
46 Southwest Washington. Timber sale revenues support public services that employees and

1 their families and older mills rely on. Those services include the Port Angeles School  
2 District, North Olympic Library System, local hospital districts, local fire districts, multiple  
3 school districts, Timberland Regional Library, and funding for Lewis, Mason, Grays Harbor,  
4 and Thurston County trust lands. Road maintenance projects in Clallam and Lewis County  
5 funded by timber sale revenue not only enable employees to safely travel to and from work,  
6 but also provide carbon-friendly products for customers. He inquired about the timing to  
7 address the current arrearage. He acknowledged staff and the Board for moving forward with  
8 timber sales. Washington has some of the strictest forest practice regulations and  
9 requirements in the country and DNR's Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) goes beyond Forest  
10 Practice regulations.

11  
12 **S Keely** spoke to the climate emergency of droughts, wildfires, extreme weather events, and  
13 how forests are the best natural climate defense. Protection of all remaining older carbon  
14 dense, structurally complex mature forests is necessary as well as declaring a moratorium on  
15 logging any more precious stands. Approximately 70,000 acres remain of unprotected legacy  
16 forests in Western Washington managed by DNR. Yet, the Department continues to decimate  
17 thousands of acres each year. The practice is egregious and violates the Department's policies  
18 requiring the protection of the oldest remaining legacy forests. The Department's  
19 responsibilities include protecting some unique forests this month. She cited the Doc Holiday  
20 timber sale near Port Angeles containing dozens of massive Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and red  
21 cedar 16 feet in circumference and marbled murrelet habitat according to DNR data.  
22 Weatherman timber sale on the headwaters of the North River watershed in Grays Harbor is a  
23 magnificent legacy forest that must be protected for human health, wildlife habitat,  
24 preservation, and carbon sequestration. The Penny Pincher timber sale has never been logged  
25 and is located near public campgrounds and a trail system. Recreational adventures enable  
26 families to refresh and renew together but not on clearcut lands. She urged the Board to  
27 remove the three timber sales before it is too late. Once logged, the forests are gone forever.  
28 Logging forests to fund schools is an obsolete mechanism. The Department should work with  
29 the Legislature to identify modern, reliable, and sustainable sources of funding for schools  
30 rather than logging legacy forests as it severely harms the health of the earth and the children.

31  
32 **Joshua Wright, resident of Mason County**, referred to a pending presentation on old  
33 forests. The HCP includes targets for meeting older forest targets. The presentation is in  
34 response to ongoing litigation on the issue to convince the Board of efforts to meet targets.  
35 According to the HCP, DNR's failure to meet targets would entail no logging of any  
36 structurally complex forest. The presentation defines structurally complex forests as biomass  
37 accumulation and higher stage stand development. Biomass accumulation is the equivalent to  
38 Maturation 2 (per Van Pelt Guide). Two proposed timber sales include Maturation 2 forests  
39 (Doc Holiday & Weatherman). Until DNR has achieved the old forests target in those  
40 specific planning units, HCP provisions are explicit in that DNR should not consider any  
41 structurally complex stands for harvest. Although DNR will claim it has a plan, the Board  
42 should not approve logging two forests containing habitat, as the HCP indicates the sales  
43 should be deferred until stand structure objectives are achieved.

44  
45 **Connie Beauvais, Port of Port Angeles**, shared a message from Fire District 4  
46 Commissioner Ben Pacheco regarding the Doc Holiday timber unit. For many years he has

1 watched and participated with DNR staff on behalf of Fire District 4. He understands the pull  
2 and tug DNR withstands between junior taxing districts and environmental groups. Having a  
3 degree in wildlife biology, he understands the plight of other groups and citizens. However,  
4 as a Fire Commissioner for nearly 19 years, he must fight for the Fire District. The district is  
5 in the middle of a fire station bill that will cost the department approximately \$2.5 million.  
6 The district is doing everything possible to pinch pennies, canvassing for donations,  
7 conducting bake sales, and grant writing. The small percentage the fire district would receive  
8 from the Doc Holiday timber sale is approximately \$70,000. That may not seem like much,  
9 but to the district it could mean the difference between a fire truck garage door opened  
10 manually instead of electrically. The district is not in the business of asking the community to  
11 increase taxes to help fund and complete projects. Most importantly, it would set a precedent  
12 for future generations. The district must stand firm for all junior taxing districts and for the  
13 people served. Ms. Beauvais said the timber unit is in the state's working forests and each  
14 dollar generated through the sustainability of public working forests is vitally important for  
15 public services supported by timber sales. 46% of the unit will be conserved and contributed  
16 to long-term forest cover. The Board should move the sale forward.

17  
18 **Robert Mitchell** thanked DNR for enabling the public to participate in the retreat last month.  
19 One staff member mentioned cyclicity of natural data. Participants were presented with a  
20 link to a study where natural cyclicity could easily guarantee wide margins of error that the  
21 academic research could plausibly reveal no significant difference between control and DNR  
22 treated parcels, which means DNR could pursue whatever methods and receive a rubber  
23 stamp by the science. He questioned the waste of money and investment of funds to receive a  
24 return rather than flushing the money down the drain. The word "hubris" comes to mind as  
25 participants were presented with forest treatments based on competitive model of trees that  
26 ignored resource transfer through the underground mycorrhizal network. The forest could be  
27 communicating and allocating its resources, trees, fires, and droughts according to its own  
28 plan while DNR continues to assume it knows best which trees to cut and which trees to  
29 leave.

30  
31 **Ed Chadd, resident of Clallam County**, referred to facts and science in the Chair Report on  
32 older forests. Smoke and mirrors are included within the report because the lands DNR  
33 projects to meet targets are not really forests, but strips of riparian areas and areas of unstable  
34 slopes. Strips have edge effects and are fragments, not forests. Many of those areas once  
35 ground-truthed would be logged because set-asides are only theoretical. Real forests are large  
36 contiguous areas containing a variety of habitat. One example is the Doc Holiday parcel  
37 proposed as a timber sale. The pristine older forest should never have been logged because of  
38 the significant marbled murrelet habitat prior to DNR logging several years ago. The forest  
39 sequesters and stores an outsized amount of carbon. Legacy forests are a tiny percent of DNR  
40 lands but they have been targeted. There is no reason. Beyond that, school and small district  
41 funding should never be held hostage to timber harvests as it is not necessary to be trading the  
42 success of future generations for the needs of today.

43  
44 **Mary Jean Ryan** referred to the Chair Report and the older forests discussion. Because of  
45 public interest in the topic, DNR should sponsor a public workshop and present the plans and  
46 underlying data for each planning area. Many people are reviewing the maps included in

1 timber sale addendums and finding many examples of forests counted multiple times for  
2 achieving the older forest target. She questioned why the Department is only completing the  
3 older forest landscape assessment in deferred areas and the reason structurally complex  
4 forests cut in planning areas not close to achieving 10% to 15% older forests. The policy  
5 indicates that only after the targets are achieved, could DNR consider logging existing  
6 structurally complex forests. The older forest target plan should undergo a SEPA review to  
7 include alternatives. She questioned whether DNR considers long stretches of riparian buffers  
8 as similar to intact older forest in terms of habitat quality. As a policy board, it is important to  
9 ensure staff follows existing policy while looking ahead and crafting an older forest policy to  
10 meet today's needs. The Board should accelerate the pace because completing the process by  
11 2100 is not sufficient given the severity of the climate crisis and loss of biodiversity.

12  
13 **Miguel Perez-Gibson, Washington Conservation Action**, referred to the agenda's report on  
14 the results of DNR's landscape assessment to meet older forest targets in Western  
15 Washington. The assessment reflects DNR will reach the targets in 2100 by implementing  
16 current policies. The Board could consider new policy choices to guide older forest  
17 management for the next decade. Current policies were adopted during the 2005 SHC. At  
18 that time, the Board changed Belcher's Administration for managing older forests by not  
19 logging older forests contributing to HCP targets. Another procedure mandated no logging on  
20 any landscape where 50% of the acreage was 25 years old or less. The Board at that time  
21 elected to reach older forests targets through policy changes. Under Resolution 1134 to meet  
22 the targets, the Board required a policy of innovative silviculture practices of wild diversity  
23 pathways that were modeled across the landscape. Based on his knowledge, only limited  
24 applications have been completed over the last several decades. The Board has a unique  
25 opportunity during the new SHC to affect older forest management by considering and  
26 adopting new older forest policies to steer the course for the next decade. In consideration of  
27 the climate crisis, the Board should not be constrained by policies of previous Boards.

28  
29 **Bryan Pelach, Washington Conservation Action**, suggested that managing forests for  
30 multiple benefits on state trust lands is central to DNR's trust mandate and mission. The  
31 Policy for Sustainable Forests (PSF) directs DNR and the Board to balance trust income,  
32 environmental protection, and social benefits. The PSF directs DNR to analyze the financial  
33 characteristics of forest stands in order to optimize the economic value of forest stands in  
34 timber production over time in calculating the sustainable harvest level in planning and  
35 scheduling timber harvests, making investments in forest growth, and searching for the least  
36 cost methods of achieving other forest management objectives. While revenue generation is  
37 one important responsibility of the trust manager, it is not the only responsibility, as DNR  
38 must consider non-monetary benefits to trust beneficiaries and manage for the benefit of all  
39 Washingtonians. The PSF does direct that revenue must be generated solely through timber  
40 harvests or by any one revenue source nor maximize revenue for trust beneficiaries. When  
41 considering multiple objectives shaping the SHC, the Board is encouraged to ensure the SHC  
42 optimizes objectives in addition to timber revenue and uses established resources including  
43 the SHC Technical Advisory Committee on a regular basis to ensure due consideration of all  
44 objectives for the benefit of trust beneficiaries and all Washingtonians in perpetuity.

45  
46 **Brel Froebe, Center for Responsible Forestry**, responded to concerns from community



1 members from Skagit County. Some figures were shared on the decrease in revenues in  
2 Skagit County. It appears to be a red herring to tie revenue decline to the issue of older  
3 forests because of the lack of timber sales in the last four years since the movement to protect  
4 legacy forests was initiated. Timber sales have been cancelled, paused, or deferred within  
5 Skagit County because of community opposition. Many good tools are available to  
6 accomplish both objectives of conserving older forests and replacing revenue. Funding  
7 schools is important, as well as seeking solutions using existing tools in the toolbox with  
8 adequate funding and advocacy by the Board working with the Legislature. He agreed with  
9 concerns about heavy reliance on riparian management zones (RMZs) to meet older forest  
10 targets and encouraged the Board to consider whether such reliance is meeting the spirit of the  
11 HCP and the PSF.

12  
13 **Kyle Krakow** commented on the last month's Board meeting as a new low with approval of  
14 the Stilly Revisited timber sale. DNR characterized the stand as unhealthy displaying several  
15 photographs to support the characterization. The unit is one of the oldest forest remnants in  
16 the Stillaguamish River watershed. With the exception of Superintendent Reykdal, the Board  
17 approved the timber sale. That kind of reckless management speaks to how DNR justifies the  
18 Doc Holiday timber sale, which would clearcut one-of-a-kind coastal legacy forest with  
19 massive cedars and spruce up to six feet thick. Doc Holiday should be deferred until  
20 alternative sources of revenue are explored. The older forest landscape assessment appears to  
21 be appropriate, however, he urged the Board to follow Superintendent Reykdal's lead and  
22 engage more critically with DNR's claims. Points by Stephen Kropp in response to the 2021  
23 Landscape Assessment spoke to only 35% of lands DNR claims would contribute to older  
24 forests targets across Western Washington would reach 150 years of age by 2100. Almost  
25 one quarter of areas designated by DNR to meet older forests targets were logged and  
26 replanted within the last 50 years. It is highly unlikely younger tree plantations will develop  
27 into older forests by 2100. A majority of lands, close to 60% DNR claims will contribute  
28 toward the older forest targets are located within riparian buffers. The percentage is higher in  
29 some planning units than in others. In the South Coast Planning Unit for example, 80% of  
30 areas designated to satisfy older forests targets are riparian buffers. DNR is assuming that  
31 virtually all riparian will enter the niche diversification of fully functional areas.

32  
33 **Ed Bowen, resident of Clallam County**, referred to the presentations on Trust Land Transfer  
34 Program proposals. Program criteria in the resolution were not shared with the public, which  
35 is interesting given the correlation to the committee's membership. Four of the members  
36 represent other sovereign interests with only two members with any trust beneficiary  
37 responsibilities and only one accountable to the citizens of the state. Evaluation criteria do  
38 not rank the importance of citizens as high as the importance of sovereign interests. The  
39 supply chain is also limited in its importance to economic criteria. As the public did not have  
40 the benefit of access to the resolution, it speaks to the uncertainty of what the Board is  
41 considering. He suggested the evaluation criteria should be revised to include four bullets  
42 listed on page 2 as part of the resolution so citizens of the state are assured of the public's  
43 engagement, involvement, and representation as a function of the Trust Land Transfer  
44 Program.

45  
46 **Judith Akins, resident of Whatcom County**, said she lives in a forest near Bellingham

1 containing Douglas fir trees of nearly 80 years old. The forest contains maples, hemlocks,  
2 alders, birches, and other tree species in addition to deer, squirrels, raccoons, and cougars.  
3 The community is cooled by shade from trees. Her home is cool in the summer with plants  
4 requiring less water. Humans have converted forests to agricultural urban uses exploiting  
5 species, fragmenting wildlife, changing the demographic structure of forests, altering habitat,  
6 and degrading the environment. It is important to understand that both humans and non-  
7 human species need legacy forests for survival. She agreed with others calling for the  
8 removal of three timber sales. Not everyone can live in a forest, but it is possible for  
9 biodiversified forests to exist surrounding cities and towns with healthy cool air sequestering  
10 water and carbon and providing habit for the millions of species that are being crowded out of  
11 their living space. The Board should vote against all timber sales containing mature,  
12 structurally complex forests.

13  
14 **Paul Butler, resident of Thurston County and small forest landowner,** was pleasantly  
15 surprised the agenda included a report on the older forest landscape assessment. After  
16 reviewing the report, it appears to be an abridged version of the June 2021 report. Both  
17 reports maintain that DNR managed lands in Western Washington will attain 10% to 15%  
18 older forests by 2100 as both reports essentially uses the same table of projected areas. The  
19 2021 version relied too heavily on often-degraded riparian reserves to meet the targets. Given  
20 that thousands of acres of older structurally complex stands have been logged in the  
21 intervening three years, with more older forest acreage appearing on each monthly timber sale  
22 list, it appears DNR is trying to liquidate older forests. In the presentation later, the age class  
23 of 60 to 69 years in 2021 reflects total acreage of 150,000 with nearly 50,000 even-aged  
24 operable acres and 100,000 acres conserved by the HCP. In 2070, the age class of 110 to 119  
25 years appears to reflect no even-aged operable acres remaining but over 150,000 acres  
26 conserved by the HCP. The figures appear to be magical thinking. Prior to the May Board  
27 meeting Superintendent Reykdal forwarded an email to Commissioner Franz urging the Board  
28 to pause that month's older forest sales and enact an updated mature forests policy. That  
29 approach has a much better chance of reaching the 10% to 15% older forests goal by 2100.

30  
31 The Board agreed with a suggestion for a minor adjustment in the order of agenda items.

32  
33 Superintendent Reykdal provided some history on revenue flow to schools. He thanked  
34 everyone for providing testimony on all sides of the issue. In 2017, the Office of the  
35 Superintendent of Public Instruction issued an executive action that was defended by a  
36 coalition of supporters before the Legislature. The history of local revenues to schools  
37 include local levies generating funds for school districts and funding for junior taxing districts  
38 from harvesting forests managed for 80 years. Two and a half decades prior to 2017, school  
39 districts received no funds from timber harvests because the Legislature required schools to  
40 allocate the same amount to the state. Schools at that time received no timber revenue until  
41 2017. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction changed that in 2017 through an  
42 executive action. Since then, over \$100 million has been generated for school districts. The  
43 history is important when comments from the public convey how any reduction in harvest  
44 will hurt school district revenue when school districts did not receive revenues until 2017.  
45 Additionally, the agency is experiencing higher yields in actual bid value for Common School  
46 Trust that funds the capital budget. No local school district receives those funds directly. The

1 Legislature typically allocates funds from the capital budget as matching funds to larger  
2 suburban area schools in Seattle, Mercer Island, Bellevue, and Issaquah, etc. Schools  
3 currently receive 43% of the operating budget. Schools in the state would receive \$1 billion  
4 more in funds if 43% was also allocated from the capital budget to schools. He encouraged  
5 everyone to consider how sufficient funding for schools cannot rely on natural resources  
6 unless schools receive the amount deserved from the \$5 billion dollars in the capital budget.  
7

## 8 **CHAIR REPORTS – Information**

### 9 **Older Forest Landscape Assessment**

#### 10 **Cameron Crump, Forest Resources Division Manager, State Uplands**

11 Ms. Crump provided an overview of the Department’s authorizing environment and older  
12 forest policies to provide context for the current Landscape Assessment of Older Forests, its  
13 methodologies, and results.  
14

15 Old growth is defined specifically in the PSF and includes an age component of stands with a  
16 pre-1850 origin assigned its own policy section within the PSF protecting it from harvest in  
17 most cases. Older forests are defined as forests in the niche diversification and fully  
18 functional stand development stages.  
19

20 The foundation of ecosystem forest management is an understanding of forests from an  
21 ecological process view. Researchers developed classification systems based on forest  
22 structures to assist in understanding ecological processes. Richness and biodiversity is linked  
23 to ecological processes and is often linked to forest structures. Using ecology as the basis,  
24 each stage describes the major ecological process occurring in the forest. Age is correlated  
25 with stand development stage that is often used as a substitute; however, the only information  
26 age tells about a forest is its age and not its condition or structure. The PSF directs active  
27 management of forests to accelerate the development of more complex forest structures  
28 regardless of age.  
29

30 Ms. Crump shared illustrations of three different landscapes of forested lands in Western  
31 Washington managed differently. The landscapes reflect the values, goals, and policies of the  
32 organizations. One is U.S. Forest Service land with minimal active management. Another is  
33 private land managed primarily for revenue and timber generation. The third is DNR  
34 managed land to achieve multiple objectives of revenue generation, habitat conservation, and  
35 recreation. Each example is approximately 2,500 acres in size.  
36

37 The Department and Board were created and bound by a multitude of laws and legal  
38 requirements defining purpose, authorities, and responsibilities. DNR’s authorizing  
39 framework includes:

- 40 • Enabling Act 1889, Constitution 1889
- 41 • Federal Laws, e.g. Endangered Species Act 1973
- 42 • Tribal Treaties 1854-56
- 43 • Powers of the Board (RCW 43.30.215)1957
- 44 • Multiple Use (RCW 79.10.100 - .120) 1971
- 45 • Sustainable Harvest (RCW 79.10.300 - .340) 1971
- 46 • Laws of General Applicability

1 The Board and Department employ a structured approach for understanding the key issues of  
2 today and developing policies based on a sustainability framework. The sustainability  
3 framework is multi-dimensional in terms of considering issues as all issues affect all  
4 dimensions. The Board utilized the sustainability framework for development of the policies  
5 within the PSF in 2006. No policy was developed in isolation nor implemented without  
6 connection to other policies. In 2006, the Board considered how the policies could be  
7 implemented together and developed a section on implementation incorporating six policies  
8 from planning to reporting. The cumulative effect of actions ensures an outcome of  
9 sustainability. No one policy or action was considered in isolation. The Board arrived at the  
10 current balance after consideration of economic, environmental, and social benefits.  
11

12 The older forests policy is part of the policy of general silviculture strategy within the PSF.  
13 Silviculture is defined as the art and science of cultivating forests to achieve objectives, such  
14 as active management of the forested landscape. The policy focuses on active management of  
15 the greatest portion of land possible, balancing economic, ecological, and social benefits,  
16 using intensive and innovative silviculture to produce structural diversity and revenue,  
17 identifying 10% to 15% of older forests over time, and using assessments to identify forest  
18 stands that may help to meet older forest targets. The policy expresses a desired future  
19 condition objective summarized as a simple target of 10% to 15% of the landscape to be  
20 structurally complex forests in 70 to 100 years. The policy provides desired outcomes and  
21 ways to achieve them. The assessments provide a path for the Department to set-aside stands  
22 to reach the target. Assessments today have not led the Department to believe additional  
23 forest stands need to be set aside to meet the environmental objectives.  
24

25 The 10% to 15% structurally complex forest future condition was originated in the 1997 HCP.  
26 However, the HCP does not commit the Department to achieve the outcome. The U.S. Fish  
27 and Wildlife Service agree there is no commitment in the HCP but rather a projected likely  
28 outcome because of implementing the four conservation strategies within the HCP. The PSF  
29 is the Board's policy developed in 2004. In 2004, the Board described a desired future  
30 condition of the forests because of policy changes adopted as part of the 2004 SHC. The  
31 Board also codified the use of stand development stages to measure development of the  
32 structure at the landscape scale including the expected distribution of stand complexity.  
33

34 In 2019, the Board approved the long-term strategy for marbled murrelet contributing a  
35 significant amount to conservation of the species with a landscape-based conservation  
36 strategy protecting the best landscapes for continued development of older forest habitat for  
37 the remaining term of the HCP while also releasing 38,000 acres for timber production.  
38

39 The Department's approach to meet the 10% to 15% target is based on implementing the four  
40 HCP strategies:

- 41 • HCP Multi-species Conservation Strategy Uncommon Habitat
- 42 • HCP Riparian Conservation Strategy Riparian Buffer
- 43 • Policy for Sustainable Forests Sustainable Harvest Level
- 44 • HCP Marbled Murrelet Conservation Strategy Occupied Site
- 45 • HCP Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy NRF Habitat

1 No specific strategy is included in the HCP to protect patches or stands of older forests  
2 outside of the Northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, riparian, or multi-species areas. Forest  
3 areas outside of any specific conservation strategy were and are expected to be harvested over  
4 time. The combined approach of the four HCP strategies with an active forest management  
5 program is expected to ensure a range of forest habitat in the next 100 years.  
6

7 The Department took a similar approach in 2019 with the adoption of the Marbled Murrelet  
8 Habitat Conservation Strategy concentrating on providing a significant contribution towards  
9 the species over the long-term. Areas outside of those specific conservation areas would be  
10 subject to harvest with some harvested areas older forests. The Board investigated a range of  
11 alternatives and agreed to release approximately 38,000 acres of mature forests identified as  
12 potential marbled murrelet habitat for harvest. The forest area is over 70 years old and is  
13 naturally regenerated. The Board's decision was to balance fiduciary responsibilities with  
14 conservation and species preservation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service accepted the  
15 Board's alternative as an amendment to the HCP.  
16

17 Implementing the conservation strategies in the HCP will result in older forests conserved and  
18 growing older while younger age categories transitioning to operable lands.  
19

20 Trust lands are managed to generate sustainable long-term revenue for beneficiaries using a  
21 framework of sustainability. HCP conservation is a landscape approach with trade-offs. The  
22 plan or strategy to meet the older forest targets is through implementation of key HCP  
23 strategies. The HCP assumes active harvest in some areas and conservation in other areas.  
24

25 The 2024 landscape assessment was limited in analysis to variable retention harvest-deferred  
26 (VRH- Deferred) acres because meeting the older forests targets by only utilizing lands would  
27 result in additional operable acres of structurally complex forests that would not need to be  
28 set-aside. Analysis included remote sensing inventory with additional analysis of physical  
29 plot data. Staff identified older forests attributes that could be queried in the forest inventory  
30 data to identify stand development stages indicative of older forests. Staff also simulated  
31 growing the inventory over the next 10 decades to quantify older forest structures by decade.  
32

33 In previous analyses, the Department identified conserved areas using a large data overlay in  
34 GIS. Conserved areas included natural areas, areas conserved under the HCP, riparian areas,  
35 areas conserved under the Multi-species Conservation Strategy, potentially unstable slopes,  
36 spotted owl nest patches, areas deferred from harvest by the PSF including old growth, and  
37 areas conserved under the Forest Practices Act. DNR also included recently designated  
38 natural areas and newly identified old growth forests in delineated conserved areas. DNR  
39 added 2,000 acres of forests designated to be set aside as conserved areas under the fiscal year  
40 23/25 capital budget. Areas were also removed that were not permanently VRH-deferred  
41 from the conserved areas, such as suitable Northern spotted owl habitat that would be  
42 available for harvest once habitat thresholds were achieved.  
43

44 Utilizing a conservative definition of permanently VRH-deferred lands as conservation  
45 acreage, the assessment was constrained to an area that would never be harvested to confirm  
46 whether it was possible to achieve the older forest targets within long-term conservation

1 areas. Those areas are most suitable to meet older forest targets because they provide good  
2 connectivity to other conserved or federal lands, provide optimal wildlife habitat, and contain  
3 a majority of existing older forest structure on DNR managed lands.  
4

5 The 2004 HCP was the first time using stand level variables to quantify stand development  
6 stages across the landscape. Stand level variables and associated threshold values in the 2004  
7 Sustainable Harvest Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) were designed to use with  
8 DNR's plot-based inventory. In 2017, DNR changed the inventory system from a fully plot  
9 based system to a new remote sensed inventory system that pairs plots with remote-sensing  
10 data. Because of the change in methods, data are not structured in the same manner and  
11 resulted in modification of data queries for compatibility with the new system. In both the  
12 2021 and 2024 landscape assessments, DNR developed queries based on stand level variables  
13 and associated threshold values. The queries were applied to forest inventory data to enable  
14 identification of older forest stands across VRH-deferred areas. Querying a combination of  
15 metrics across deferred areas enabled staff to identify and quantify older forest within each  
16 HCP planning unit.  
17

18 Following the querying exercise, staff applied correction factors to incorrect results to account  
19 for unknowns and to create a conservative estimate of what is likely to exist on the landscape  
20 and next 70 to 100 years. Aggregated inventory plots may have the characteristics of niche  
21 diversification and stand development stage; however, at the stand level, not all characteristics  
22 are present in all stands. Staff used data from field plot inventory to analyze stand level  
23 conditions. Approximately 68% of the stands identified as older forests based on age alone  
24 and containing legacy components met the older forests stand definition. Staff further  
25 reduced raw projections by 32% as a plot discount. Plot discounts removed query results that  
26 might be false positives as well as false negatives. The analysis also assumed all stands  
27 including older forests stands may be subject to stand replacing disturbances over time and as  
28 a result, not all areas are projected to develop older forest structure based on growth alone.  
29 The Marbled Murrelet Long-Term Conservation Strategy disturbance rate assumption was  
30 applied in the analysis to account for potential disturbances across the landscape. Minimum  
31 stand size of five acres or less were excluded and not counted within the analysis. The  
32 analysis did not project the acceleration of stand development stages due to forest  
33 management. The PSF envisioned active management contributing to the development of  
34 older forest structures. Management in some conservation areas is designed to accelerate  
35 older forest structure development. As the acceleration is not included in the analysis, the  
36 query could have underestimated the actual area achieving older forest structures.  
37

38 Based on the query of established datasets and 2021 inventory data, DNR will meet the 10%  
39 to 15% threshold of older forests within each planning unit within 100 years. The percentages  
40 will be met within designated VRH-deferred conservation areas across the landscape. Given  
41 the conservative nature of the assessment, constrained land base, and correction factors, the  
42 Board can be confident that the targets would be achieved even with the harvest of  
43 structurally complex forests in operable lands.  
44

45 Commissioner Janicki spoke to connecting concerns expressed through public comment with  
46 information in the presentation. One of the concerns surrounded DNR logging structurally

1 complex forests while also required to achieve 10% to 15% old forests targets. The  
2 information presented speaks to eventually achieving the old forest targets through a  
3 conservation process within the next 100 years. She asked whether there were any  
4 disconnects between the concerns and the projected outcomes. Ms. Crump responded that the  
5 HCP states that if DNR implements conservation objectives within the HCP, the likely  
6 outcome would be 10% to 15% of older forests between 70 and 100 years, which is the  
7 lifespan of the HCP. The PSF targets 10% to 15% older forest structures in 70 to 100 years.  
8 Within conservation areas, DNR will achieve the older forest percentage in 70 to 100 years.  
9 Operable acres have been set-aside for harvest.

10  
11 Todd Welker, Deputy Supervisor for State Uplands, added that the HCP speaks to a likely  
12 outcome over time when budget and time enable DNR to complete a landscape assessment for  
13 each HCP unit. In 2021, the first attempt to complete a landscape assessment was pursued but  
14 was never formalized and presented to the Board. Today, using the same methodology along  
15 with updating land transactions and timber harvests over the last several years, staff updated  
16 landscape assessments for each HCP planning unit.

17  
18 Superintendent Reykdal asked about the outcome of identifying acres considered older forests  
19 today that are not located within VRH-deferred areas. Ms. Crump replied that the analysis did  
20 not include older forests structures within non-VRH-deferred areas. Essentially, older forest  
21 conditions in conservation areas by decade through 2120 of 1.7% for the South Puget Sound  
22 planning unit is based on land in VRH-deferred areas that meet older forests targets. The  
23 denominator is the entire area of the HCP planning unit.

24  
25 Mr. Welker noted that it is difficult to estimate the percentage based on an assumption of the  
26 38,000 acres released by the Board in 2019, which had been set-aside for 25 years until the  
27 Board rendered a decision on management of marbled murrelet. It is assumed that most of  
28 those lands are older forest structures. When the HCP was adopted, it was stipulated that if  
29 DNR manages as directed, the likely outcome would be 10% to 15% older forests on the  
30 landscape. Analysis was not completed on operable lands because the HCP only addresses  
31 conservation areas.

32  
33 Superintendent Reykdal questioned whether it is accurate to assume based on a SHC from  
34 2004 that operable forests containing 80 to 100-year old trees are eligible for 100%  
35 harvesting. Mr. Welker affirmed the assumption as long as DNR meets the intent and rules of  
36 the HCP.

37  
38 Other questions from the Board spoke to how the timing of the targets might change if lands  
39 not within VRH-deferred status were included in the analysis. As the analysis has not been  
40 completed, staff was unable to address the question. The Board inquired about other  
41 opportunities for evaluating and monitoring achievement of the target. Staff advised of a  
42 number of considerations to include the SHC assumptions for the sustainable harvest level  
43 and current implementation and interpretation of policy. The Board has the option of  
44 changing policies.

45  
46 Mr. Welker noted the analysis accounts for disturbance factors of wind, fire, hurricanes,

1 earthquakes, and other disasters. In the event all disturbances were to occur, the Department  
2 would be able to meet the targets because those factors were considered providing a buffer of  
3 approximately 35% as a conservation factor.  
4

5 Commissioner Janicki inquired as to how the buffer percentage translates to time, as some of  
6 the public's concern is the extensive timeframe of 70 to 100 years, and whether there would  
7 be measurements or incremental reports to the Board over that horizon. Ms. Crump said the  
8 32% discount was applied for each decade throughout time. The numbers are extremely  
9 conservative.  
10

11 Superintendent Reykdal pointed out a desire to consider a strategy that affords a better  
12 compromise for 100-year old forests today that could be harvested. It might entail thinking  
13 differently by considering the entire landscape and not just lands in conservation. The  
14 information reflects that none of the plots age to 110 to 160 years except for existing older  
15 forests or old growth. Mr. Welker replied that DNR has set-aside approximately 2,700 acres  
16 of old growth in the last 10 years. Ms. Crump added that additional old growth continues to  
17 be set-aside in addition to areas in conservation that are not harvested.  
18

19 Chair Franz added that DNR has 100,000 acres of Natural Resources Conservation Areas  
20 (NRCA) set-aside along with 50,000 acres of critical forest, as well as all lands in the Trust  
21 Land Transfer Program, which are not captured in the analysis. All lands set-aside in  
22 different categories of conservation outside of the HCP should be considered as well.  
23

24 Superintendent Reykdal offered that the appropriate policy for the Common School trust  
25 entail approaching the Legislature requesting a billion dollars each year to appropriately fund  
26 schools that would protect all legacy forests in operable lands potentially subject to harvest.  
27 Those lands could be set-aside if the Legislature allocated \$3.5 million for the schools and  
28 \$3.5 million for counties. He suggested it would be the right policy for children and for  
29 forests but not necessarily the right policy for yield, which speaks to the need for a strategy.  
30 The world has changed too much since 2004 not to pursue a different approach rather than  
31 harvesting trees for students. There could be a better solution rather than marginal arguments  
32 each month on 5% of land and trees.  
33

34 Chair Franz reminded Superintendent Reykdal that as a Board member, he voted on a number  
35 of the plans that were presented. Additionally, a number of opportunities were presented to  
36 the Board on philosophy from SHC to the HCP and the older growth policy. The proposal is  
37 not based on a 2004 approach as staff has been modeling and monitoring, as well as  
38 designating more land in conservation over the last four years.  
39

40 Mr. Cahill questioned how the mapping and the application of the areas are impacting the  
41 timber sales program. Mr. Welker said that prior to the Board considering a timber sale  
42 efforts begin over a five-year period to prepare the timber sale proposal. Over the course of  
43 the timber sale preparation process the landscape is inspected by staff. Following completion  
44 of the timber sales unit, conserved areas are not included in a future timber sale.  
45

46 Commissioner Janicki thanked Ms. Crump for providing the presentation especially the



1 picture reflecting the three-forested areas managed by three different entities. Private  
2 ownership is capable of aggressive timber sales while DNR often experiences much pushback  
3 when a large harvest is planned within view of an urban area. Harvesting by DNR is  
4 constrained in many ways which speaks to not adding more constraints on the good work  
5 completed by staff.  
6

7 Chair Franz noted the presentation is not the last conversation with staff planning to present  
8 information to address the Board's comments as well as public comments.  
9

10 Commissioner Franz commented on recent legislative action with Superintendent Reykdal's  
11 leadership for school funding, especially for rural schools and the necessity of the state to  
12 fund new schools and repairs to existing schools as schools continue to be overwhelmingly  
13 underfunded to meet the needs of students. Increasing inflationary costs each year of  
14 construction and operations only exacerbates the problem.  
15

#### 16 **TIMBER SALES - Action**

#### 17 **Auction Results for June 2024, FY2024 Update, & Proposed Timber Sales for August 18 and September 2024**

#### 19 **Michael Kearney, Product Sales and Leasing Division Manager**

20 Mr. Kearney presented auction results for June 2024 timber sales totaling 13 sales of  
21 approximately 53.2 mmbf at an appraised minimum value of \$18.7 million or \$352 per mbf,  
22 with an average of 2.9 bids per sale. One sort was unsold of approximately 75 mbf to be  
23 included in another future sort sale.  
24

25 Mr. Kearney reviewed the status of FY 2024 planned timber volume. The graphic depicted  
26 the current plan for auction volume, forecasted volume for the remainder of the year, sold  
27 volume, fiscal year 24 reoffered volume, and timber sales reoffered from the previous fiscal  
28 year. He reviewed the last three years of overbids and the average number of bidders per sale.  
29 The number of bidders and the amount of overbids track closely over time with slight  
30 increases experienced over the last three years.  
31

32 Superintendent Reykdal asked whether the budget estimate for timber sales and volume is  
33 based on a reasonable market assumption rather than an assumed minimum bid. Mr. Kearney  
34 said staff relies on average figures to forecast stumpage prices over time, which is established  
35 at \$320 per mbf for budget forecasting. The amount is adjusted based on changes in the  
36 timber market.  
37

38 Superintendent Reykdal commented that it appears the sales trend reflects a yield of 20%  
39 above the average stumpage estimate. Mr. Kearney said timber sales reflect an average of  
40 \$345 per mbf or approximately a 10% gain. Superintendent Reykdal thanked staff for  
41 providing the slide as the information is helpful. While volume is less, the yield in value from  
42 overbids above estimates generates revenue despite less volume.  
43

44 Mr. Kearney said the timber prices have been beneficial but the decrease in volume has not  
45 achieved previous values. Sold volume was 389 mmbf during the fiscal year with a target of  
46 544 mmbf equating to a sold value of approximately \$134 million compared to averages of

1 \$180 million to \$200 million in revenue in prior years. The annual report for fiscal year 2022  
2 reflected sales of \$187 million. Volume is lower this fiscal year despite higher stumpage  
3 prices, which has assisted in narrowing the gap. Proposed timber sales for fiscal year 2025 as  
4 of June 2024 total 645 mmbf (583 mmbf from the Westside and 62 mmbf from the Eastside).  
5 The plan is higher because some sales planned in 2024 were deferred to 2025.  
6

7 Mr. Kearney presented a graphic of fiscal year 2025 planned volume.  
8

9 Proposed sales for August 2024 include nine timber sales totaling 38.7 mmbf with a minimum  
10 appraised delivered value of \$9.3 million. The expected delivered price minimum is \$239 per  
11 mbf based on the appraisal. Six sales are proposed for Western Washington and three sales  
12 are proposed for Eastern Washington.  
13

14 Of the six Western Washington timber sales, 1,264 gross acres were reviewed for harvest.  
15 Following field inspections by agency specialists, approximately 2% of the acres were  
16 conserved for protection for unstable slopes, cultural resources, riparian areas, and minimum  
17 eight leave trees per acre. Conserved acreage is 402 acres leaving a net harvest area of 862  
18 acres.  
19

20 The Doc Holiday timber sale is located approximately 22 miles west of Port Angeles and  
21 contains six variable retention harvest units and three right-of-way units in the north crescent  
22 block of the HCP planning unit. Staff evaluated 138 acres for harvest and identified 64 acres  
23 for long-term forest cover or 46% of the area originally evaluated. An old growth assessment  
24 for unit 5 was completed by an old growth designee using a dominant tree polygon layer  
25 (Lidar-based) process. No old growth was identified and large trees over 60 inches in  
26 diameter at breast height (dbh) were marked for retention.  
27

28 Mr. Cahill asked how DNR enforces the retention of marked trees. Mr. Kearney explained  
29 that compliance foresters work with the harvester to ensure they are aware of the trees eligible  
30 or ineligible for harvest. Based on public comments about some trees marked but not  
31 retained, Olympic Region staff painted all trees marked for retention.  
32

33 Commissioner Janicki noted that marbled murrelet are located near the timber sale. She asked  
34 about the assessment performed to account for the presence of marbled murrelet and its  
35 habitat. Mr. Kearney said management of marbled murrelet is based on habitat areas.  
36 Although individual surveys in the sales areas are not completed, DNR has identified marbled  
37 murrelet occupied sites and buffers. Unit 5 is located in the northwest area with the nearest  
38 marbled murrelet occupied site designated. Approximately 4,200 acres were classified as  
39 murrelet special management areas under the 2019 amendment to the HCP. The acreage is  
40 the highest priority habitat areas selected for both the amount of marbled murrelet sites and  
41 quality of habitat adjacent to other conservation areas.  
42

43 Staff also noted that due to the proximity of murrelet habitat to the timber sale, the contract  
44 includes a provision restricting harvest in the unit between April 1 through September with an  
45 additional provision restricting harvesting activities to two hours after sunrise and two hours  
46 before sunset.

1  
2 Mr. Kearney reported that following field review of the Doc Holiday unit, staff identified that  
3 the entire harvest area was previously harvested at the turn of the last century as evidenced by  
4 extensive stumps and fire scarring. Fire scarring was not present on live trees, which suggests  
5 fire occurred before the current stand was established. Staff determined the entire stand was  
6 120 to 125 years old and does not meet the old growth policy. Characteristics were lacking of  
7 a structurally complex forest.  
8

9 Mr. Kearney reported the Penny Pincher timber sale is a variable retention harvest and  
10 thinning of six units. Of the 269 acres evaluated, 100 acres were identified for thinning  
11 harvest, 85 acres for VRH, and 5 acres for right-of-way of which 69 acres will remain in long-  
12 term forest cover. Staff has successfully managed the landscape with formal recreational  
13 opportunities available. Staff coordinated with the agency's recreational program to identify  
14 opportunities to incorporate trail protections and messaging to ensure recreation remains safe  
15 while timber operations are in progress. A number of contract clauses pertain to recreation.  
16 The timber sale unit is relatively young with trees established from the early 1940s to late  
17 1970s. Stand characteristics include biomass accumulation and stem exclusions with some  
18 understory development. Some areas of the stand have developed to Maturation 1.  
19

20 The Weatherman timber sale is two variable retention harvest units and one right-of-way unit  
21 located in the lower Chehalis block of the South Coast HCP planning unit. Notable  
22 protections include streams, RMZs, and additional buffering for water and riparian areas for  
23 leave trees. Staff identified an inner gorge and bedrock hollow and ensured those areas are  
24 buffered. Approximately 26% of the sale area is designated for conservation status. Current  
25 stand conditions include a biomass accumulation/stem exclusion stage in the center  
26 developing to Maturation 1. Approximately 14 acres are Maturation 2 with vertical diversity  
27 within the stand. The area has a history of wind disturbance events that likely affected stand  
28 development. No old growth was identified on the site through field assessment. Several  
29 legacy trees are protected in leave tree areas. Regeneration for the harvest unit includes  
30 planting of three species supplemented by natural regeneration from conservation areas  
31 surrounding the harvest area. The old growth assessment evaluated several locations within  
32 and around the proposed harvest area.  
33

34 Mr. Kearney reviewed revenue distribution by trust for all timber sales.  
35

36 With no further questions from the Board, Mr. Kearney requested approved of the proposed  
37 timber sales.  
38

39 MOTION: Commissioner Janicki moved to approve the August and September 2024  
40 timber sales as proposed.  
41

42 MOTION: Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.  
43

44 MOTION: Superintendent Reykdal moved to amend the motion removing and deferring  
45 the Doc Holiday timber sale for separate consideration.  
46

1 MOTION: Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.

2  
3 ACTION: Motion failed (3/2).

4  
5 Superintendent Reykdal noted that the proximity of unit 5 of the Doc Holiday timber sale to  
6 marbled murrelet habitat warrants removal of the unit. He supports the remaining timber  
7 sales including other units within the Doc Holiday timber sale.

8  
9 Commissioner Janicki advised that she voted in support of the amendment to motion to enable  
10 a further conversation; however, she supports the proposed timber sale package as the work  
11 completed by staff to ensure conformance with policies is robust and has been demonstrated  
12 through maps, photographs, and reports.

13  
14 Chair Franz commented on the process that includes many years of discussion and identifying  
15 critical habitat to meet responsibilities for marbled murrelet. The process completed a SEPA  
16 and EIS review with significant public engagement and interaction as well as with federal and  
17 state agencies. Approval of the HCP provided the Department with the ability to begin  
18 implementing protections for marbled murrelet to ensure healthy and strong habitat while  
19 providing reliability to beneficiaries while ensuring forests are sustainable.

20  
21 ACTION: Motion carried (4/1).

22  
23 *Chair Franz disconnected from the meeting at 11:45 a.m.*

24  
25 *Vice Chair Janicki recessed the meeting from 11:45 a.m. to 11:56 a.m. for a break.*

26  
27 **CHAIR REPORTS – continued**

28 **Eastside Sustainable Harvest Calculation Update**

29 **Glynis Gordon, Project Manager for SHC for Eastern Washington**

30 Ms. Gordon's update included the process for decision-making, preliminary information on  
31 upcoming decision points to be presented in the fall with recommendations, and remaining  
32 work and the timeline to complete the project.

33  
34 Ms. Gordon summarized the review process to facilitate decision-making to produce vetted  
35 recommendations for the Board's consideration:

- 36 • Public Comments from Scoping
- 37 • DNR Region Staff
- 38 • DNR Subject Matter Expert
- 39 • Technical Advisory Committee

40 The input is incorporated into staff reports with recommendations on individual decisions.  
41 Staff reports are reviewed by the SHC Steering Committee comprised of State Uplands  
42 managers. Recommendations presented to the Board may include one action or several  
43 options to consider. All staff reports will be published on the DNR website to provide  
44 transparency of the process.  
45

1 Upcoming Board decision points include:

- 2 • Arrearage
- 3 • Action Alternatives and No Action Alternative
- 4 • Objective function of the model
- 5 • Discount Rate
- 6 • Metrics to use to compare alternatives
- 7 • Sustainable Harvest Units
- 8 • Modeling climate change impacts

9 Additional decision points include:

- 10 • Ways to translate policies and modeling requirements for:
  - 11 ○ Silviculture and harvest activities
  - 12 ○ Economic assumptions
  - 13 ○ Policies, plans, and statutes governing DNR management
  - 14 ○ Forest health and disturbance
  - 15 ○ And others
- 16 • Verification of all models
- 17 • Quantifying carbon sequestration and emissions
- 18 • Other decisions related to EIS analyses

19 The first decision point determines arrearage volumes since 1996 and analyzing options for  
20 incorporating arrearage harvest into the alternatives. The second decision point is  
21 configuration of the sustainable harvest units for Eastern Washington trust lands. The third  
22 decision is determining the objective function of the forest estate state model followed by  
23 identifying the alternatives to examine in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)  
24 and defining the No Action alternative in the DEIS.

25  
26 Decision points for consideration by the Board in November and December include  
27 determining the discount rate to use in the model, determining the metrics (financial,  
28 ecological, etc.) to use for comparing alternatives in the DEIS, and determining how climate  
29 change impacts would be incorporated into the model.

30  
31 At the September meeting, the Board is scheduled to review arrearage, a shortfall in harvest  
32 volumes compared to the approved sustainable harvest level. As required by statute, DNR  
33 calculates and analyzes arrearage impacts of different options for how the agency might  
34 handle a calculated arrearage volume as part of the SHC. The department shall offer for sale  
35 the arrearage in addition to the sustainable harvest level adopted by the Board for the next  
36 planning decade if the analysis concludes it would provide the greatest return to the trusts.  
37 The Board's new policy on arrearage adopted in 2019 interprets the RCW and identifies the  
38 steps DNR would take to reach a decision. Staff plans to work in alignment with the policy to  
39 follow proper steps to present a decision for the Board's consideration.

40  
41 Since the last Eastside SHC was adopted in 1996, staff and the Board will identify whether an  
42 arrearage exists from 1996 to the present. Any arrearage identified will include an analysis to  
43 determine the potential amount of shortfall and volume that would be available for sale, and  
44 then identify potential options for harvest of the arrearage volume, as well as an analysis of

1 the potential impacts of the different options. The Board will select one of the options.

2  
3 Vice Chair Janicki questioned the impact fire and the loss of forests might play in an  
4 arrearage calculation. Ms. Gordon advised that fire and disturbance, as well as changes in the  
5 land base over the last 30 years would be part of the conversation with the  
6 Board.

7  
8 Mr. Cahill asked whether the Board would be considering an arrearage option prior to  
9 establishing the Eastside SHC. Mr. Welker advised that the exercise on arrearage calculation  
10 over a 30-year period is a new process never undertaken by the agency. As the decade  
11 recently ended, staff is researching ways to address the arrearage and will present information  
12 on the amount of the arrearage for the last decade for both the east and westside and sales  
13 pulled during the decade and the reason. The Board will review the options which could  
14 include directing the agency to harvest the arrearage within the next year or deferring the  
15 arrearage until the next SHC in the next several years. Not having a current Eastside SHC is  
16 part of the problem.

17  
18 Ms. Gordon referred to the decision point for sustainable harvest units used in calculating a  
19 sustainable harvest level for Eastern Washington. A sustainable harvest unit is defined as a  
20 geographic area of Washington State trust lands for which a strategic maximum decadal  
21 timber harvest level is calculated. A separate calculation is completed for each SHC. DNR's  
22 policy on the definition of sustainable for the SHC specifies that the calculation and adoption  
23 of a sustainable harvest level will occur separately for each SHC. Part of the calculation  
24 includes a maximum allowable level of variation, which is considered the harvest flow  
25 constraint that is applied to each SHC. Unlike the Western SHC where the sustainable  
26 harvest levels are specified in the PSF, sustainable harvest levels for Eastern Washington  
27 were not defined in the PSF and would be determined as part of the current process. Staff will  
28 offer a recommendation on choices.

29  
30 Setting an objective function for the forest estate model is the next decision point. The forest  
31 estate model is an optimization model which selects an optimal solution from a set of possible  
32 solutions. To reach a conclusion, selection of an objective function is necessary to define the  
33 optimization within the model. Ms. Gordon described the modeling process using different  
34 constraints to meet fiduciary responsibilities with available inventory. The PSF states that  
35 DNR will optimize the economic value of forest stands in timber production over time after  
36 the multitude of constraints have been factored. Additionally, as part of the recommendation  
37 on objective function, Board Resolution 1591 adopted in 2022 will be considered as part of  
38 the conversation. The resolution directs DNR to explore the implications of incorporating  
39 additional objectives into the next SHC or tactical plans through the multi-objective  
40 optimization models. Engagement with the Board will continue as the decision-making  
41 process progresses.

42  
43 The last set of decisions for consideration by the Board in September and October are  
44 potential alternatives for analysis in the DEIS. DNR is required through SEPA to analyze  
45 multiple action alternatives to explore different feasible ways of achieving the purpose and  
46 need of the proposal, as well as identifying the range of potential environmental impacts. The

1 alternatives must be reasonable and reflect a range of options for harvest levels. The  
2 alternatives may analyze potential changes to policies or procedures or different management  
3 choices within existing policy framework. Staff will also present a recommendation on the  
4 plan for modeling the No Action alternative, which will reflect a continuation of current  
5 practices and provide a benchmark against which the Action alternatives can be compared.  
6

7 Major tasks include the completion of project scoping for SEPA and major organizational  
8 changes within the project. Phase 2 of the project continues to engage with the Technical  
9 Advisory Committee on the technical components of the models and other decisions, working  
10 with the Board to develop alternatives, finalizing technical approaches to growth and yield  
11 modeling, finalizing the modeling assumptions for the forest estate model, and contracting  
12 third party reviews of the growth and yield modeling and forest estate modeling.  
13

14 Much work has been completed on Phase 2 of the project over the last several years. Staff  
15 continues to advance work on the critical decision points to enable finalization of elements of  
16 the project. Following completion of Phase 2, efforts will shift to the DEIS and Final EIS.  
17

18 Ms. Gordon reviewed the timeline for the project. The timelines for Phases 3 and 4 will be  
19 dependent upon on the extent of the changes that might occur between the DEIS and the Final  
20 EIS.  
21

22 Ms. Gordon invited questions.  
23

24 Superintendent Reykdal inquired about the timing for the Westside SHC. Ms. Gordon  
25 responded that it would be dependent upon the completion of a draft of the Eastside EIS, as it  
26 would enable a review of the work that could be initiated concurrently based on staffing  
27 resources.  
28

29 Mr. Welker conceded that the process is behind schedule; however, staff is identifying staff  
30 level decisions versus Board decisions as well as reconfiguring the project's planning process.  
31 Following completion of the Eastside and Westside SHCs, planning would be initiated for the  
32 next decadal SHCs.  
33

34 Mr. Cahill inquired as to the need for additional resources to ensure the project remains on  
35 track or ways to accelerate efforts. Mr. Welker agreed additional resources would assist  
36 meeting the timeline in addition to eliminating many budget provisos that require staff  
37 resources.  
38

39 Director Ryan asked for clarification regarding the multi-objective optimization and whether  
40 staff plans to consider complying with the resolution and/or provide different scenarios. Ms.  
41 Gordon said the process will follow the dictates of the resolution while also exploring the  
42 implications of incorporating but not necessarily including additional objectives into the  
43 2025-2034 SHC or tactical plans. Ideas and options will be presented to the Board for  
44 consideration during the process as the first step followed by whether it would be appropriate  
45 to incorporate other objectives into the objective function of the forest estate models versus a  
46 tactical plan. Several decision points would be considered on how different objectives could

1 be incorporated and in what capacity.

2  
3 Vice Chair Janicki recommended forwarding a copy of the membership of the Technical  
4 Advisory Committee to the Board. Ms. Gordon acknowledged the request.

5  
6 *Vice Chair Janicki recessed the meeting at 12:29 p.m. until 12:52 p.m. for a lunch break.*

7  
8 *Superintendent Reykdal rejoined the meeting virtually through Zoom.*

9  
10 **LAND TRANSACTIONS – Action**

11 **Okanogan Parcel W Auction, #02-106107, Resolution 1635**

12 **Alex Penhallegon, Project Manager, Strategic Planning Office**

13 Mr. Penhallegon presented the proposed auction of land. Okanogan Parcel W is located in  
14 rural Okanogan County four miles to the west of the Town of Okanogan. Parcel W was  
15 recently designated a land bank property through the Central Washington Land Bank  
16 Exchange approved by the Board in April 2024. The property of 40.95 acres is located in  
17 steep mountainous terrain with low-income potential and no DNR access. The parcel is  
18 isolated and inefficient for the Department to manage. The area experiences little to no  
19 demand for housing. The Department proposes a public auction of the parcel. The property  
20 was appraised at \$24,600. Staff requests the Board establish the minimum auction bid at  
21 \$24,600. Proceeds from the sale would be used to purchase other property with higher  
22 income potential for the trust.

23  
24 Mr. Penhallegon verified that the stand-alone property is not contiguous to other DNR  
25 property. He requested the Board’s approval of Resolution 1635, approving the auction of  
26 Okanogan Parcel W.

27  
28 MOTION: Mr. Cahill moved to approve Resolution 1635, Okanogan Parcel W Auction,  
29 #02-106107.

30  
31 MOTION: Director Ryan seconded the motion.

32  
33 ACTION: The motion carried unanimously.

34  
35 **TRUST LAND TRANSFER – Action**

36 **Trust Land Transfer Advisory Committee Evaluation Criteria, Resolution 1666**

37 **Kenny Ocker, Trust Land Transfer Program, Manager**

38 Mr. Ocker reported the Trust Land Transfer Program is designed to replace economically  
39 underperforming DNR-managed lands that provide other public benefits. The program has  
40 conserved more than 125,000 acres since its creation, primarily within state parks, local parks,  
41 and DNR natural areas. The Legislature began funding appropriations in 1989 and codified  
42 the program during the 2023 legislative session. Now, all proceeds from the program can be  
43 used to acquire replacement property instead of allocating 80% of the value to trust  
44 beneficiaries.

45  
46 DNR accepted applications for the new codified program until September 2023. Proposals



1 were evaluated to determine whether they were in the best interests of the trusts. The  
2 applications require approval from the receiving agency to demonstrate capability to manage  
3 parcels in the future. The applications were presented to Trust Land Transfer Advisory  
4 Committee for review.  
5

6 Mr. Welker reviewed several rejected applications that did not satisfy the interests of the  
7 trusts. The first step of the application review is to determine if the application meets the test  
8 of underperforming lands. DNR applies the test as either a pass or fail. Four applications  
9 failed the test. The first application was a proposal that did not involve DNR property. The  
10 second application from Skamania County was for a longer-term resort lease. Staff met with  
11 County Commissioners and shared different options available for the land other than the Trust  
12 Land Transfer Program. The third application from the City of Port Angeles was for  
13 approximately 3,100 acres draining into the Elwha watershed. The lands were deemed not to  
14 be underperforming as future sales are planned and the land is a contiguous block of acreage.  
15 The County Commissioners and the Revenue Advisory Committee requested denial of the  
16 application by DNR. The last application from the Snoqualmie Tribe was for land in King  
17 County of approximately 4,500 acres for consolidation for tribal ownership. The property  
18 was not considered to be underperforming.  
19

20 Mr. Ocker reported the Trust Land Transfer Program Advisory Committee is comprised of 12  
21 volunteers appointed by Commissioner of Public Lands. The committee is scheduled to meet  
22 this summer to evaluate applications. Mr. Ocker serves as the staff facilitator for the  
23 committee. The proposals will be ranked on priority basis based on community support,  
24 ecological values, economic values, public benefit, and tribal support. A ranked list will be  
25 presented to the Board and, if approved, submitted as a decision package to the Legislature for  
26 the next session. Provisions in RCW 79.17.310 codified the 2023 bill stating that DNR “may  
27 submit parcels to an advisory committee that shall evaluate and prioritize nominated parcels  
28 according to criteria approved by the board, including social, ecological, economic, and other  
29 values.” The advisory work group met in 2021 and 2022 and developed draft criteria for use  
30 for a pilot project. A ranked list was presented to the Board for approval. DNR received  
31 legislative funding for five of the projects.  
32

33 Proposals are ranked on a 0-to-5 scale and criteria are weighted with multipliers to reach a  
34 final score to generate a ranked list to provide to the Board. Each committee member scores  
35 the application and submits scores to DNR to compile based on the following weighted  
36 criteria:

- 37 • **Community Support: 2x multiplier:** Is there widespread community support for the  
38 transfer, is there known opposition to the transfer, and if so, how has that been  
39 addressed, what level of community outreach has been completed by applicant and/or  
40 recipient, and have there been specific efforts to reach overburdened communities or  
41 underserved and vulnerable populations?
- 42 • **Ecological Values: 3x multiplier:** What is the quality of the habitat, and what  
43 endangered, threatened, or sensitive species are present, will the proposal create larger  
44 contiguous blocks of conservation that are more effective and easier to manage, and is  
45 the receiving agency suited to manage the parcel for conservation appropriate for the  
46 plants and wildlife present there?

- 1 • **Economic Values: 1x multiplier:** Will the proposal attract more visitors to the area,  
2 will it provide protection for shorelines above aquatic resources, will it affect  
3 agriculture or forestry operations nearby, or will it affect development plans, and will  
4 it affect the delivery of public services, such as communications towers or utility  
5 corridors?
- 6 • **Public Benefits: 3x multiplier:** What current public benefits does the parcel  
7 currently provide, and how would the proposal affect those benefits, public benefits  
8 include recreation, parks and open space, distinctive geographic features, scientific  
9 research, outdoor education opportunities, and historical sites, and are plans in place  
10 that support the need for new public opportunities at the parcel?
- 11 • **Tribal Support: 3x multiplier:** DNR and receiving agency will contact affected  
12 tribes regarding proposals and any proposal receiving opposition from at least one  
13 tribe will score no points in the category.

14 Mr. Ocker reviewed previous successful proposals:

- 15 • The Blanchard Trust Land Transfer (2019) drew community support, conserving the  
16 popular Samish Overlook and Oyster Dome recreation sites.
- 17 • The Kitsap Forest NAP Trust Land Transfer (1998) permanently conserved 529 acres  
18 of old growth Douglas fir and western hemlock forests.
- 19 • Trust Land Transfers in 1991, 1998, 2000, and 2004 conserved 3,916 acres of the  
20 West Tiger Mountain NRCA in King County, including the parasailing paradise of  
21 Poo Poo Point.
- 22 • Seven Trust Land Transfers from 1990 to 2014 were used to create and expand the  
23 Mount Si NRCA, conserving lands around Mount Si, Little Si, Mount Teneriffe, and  
24 Green Mountain.

25 Next steps include applicants having the opportunity to make brief presentations to the  
26 committee. Committee members will independently evaluate applications and submit them to  
27 DNR. The committee will meet and review the prioritization process results. Results will be  
28 presented to the Board in September to enable staff time to submit a budget request to the  
29 Legislature in 2025.

30  
31 Staff requests the Board to approve Resolution No. 1666 adopting the evaluation criteria  
32 developed by the Trust Land Transfer Working Group to meet the requirements of RCW  
33 79.17.310.

34  
35 Mr. Ocker invited questions.

36  
37 Mr. Cahill asked whether the criteria were previously reviewed by the Board. Mr. Ocker  
38 advised that when the committee ranked the pilot project proposals, the committee utilized the  
39 same set of criteria. The proposals were presented to the Board for consideration.

40  
41 Mr. Cahill clarified that the Board only approved the proposals and not the criteria. Mr.  
42 Ocker affirmed the Board approved only the proposals.

43  
44 Director Ryan asked about the rationale for the lack of any multiplier for economic benefits.  
45 Mr. Ocker advised that much of the economic value is in the valuation of the funding received

1 from the Legislature for the transfers.  
2

3 Bob Winslow noted that as a member of the committee at that time, the economic factor  
4 focused on recreation funds to support the community and that the economic value was less  
5 significant than the other values. The committee approved the assigned multipliers.  
6

7 Commissioner Janicki asked whether any of the proposals affect adjacent forestry or  
8 agricultural operations. Mr. Winslow described the process and the difficulty of achieving  
9 perfect scoring as each member contributes their life and bias experiences as well their own  
10 perspective. Mr. Ocker works with members to reach a commonality of understanding of the  
11 criteria by a diverse set of members to tabulate proposals to produce a ranked list.  
12

13 Vice Chair Janicki referred to Mr. Cahill's reference that the information in the evaluation  
14 criteria does speak to applicants addressing whether the application would provide positive  
15 economic value or negative economic value, and any potential strategies for mitigating those  
16 impacts.  
17

18 Vice Chair Janicki invited a motion to adopt the proposed resolution.  
19

20 MOTION: Mr. Cahill moved to approve Resolution 1666, approving the Trust Land  
21 Transfer Advisory Committee Evaluation Criteria as presented.  
22

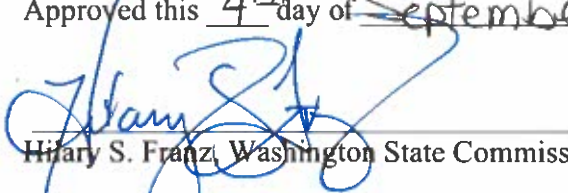
23 MOTION: Director Ryan seconded the motion.  
24

25 ACTION: The motion carried unanimously.  
26

27 **ADJOURNMENT**

28 With there being no further business, Vice Chair Janicki adjourned the meeting at 1:24 p.m.  
29  
30  
31

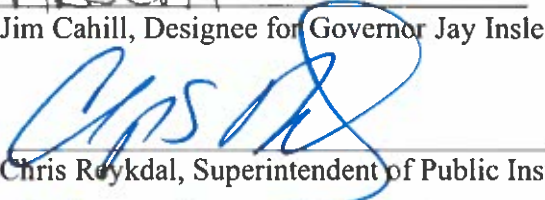
Approved this 4<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2024



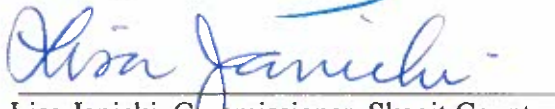
Hilary S. Franz, Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands

Absent

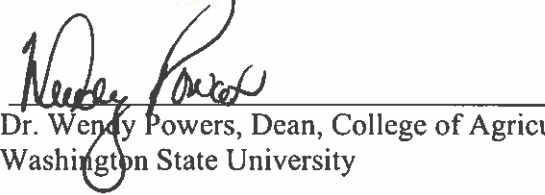
Jim Cahill, Designee for Governor Jay Inslee



Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction



Lisa Janicki, Commissioner, Skagit County



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

Approved via Webinar

Clare Ryan, Acting Director, School of Environmental and Forest Sciences,  
University of Washington



Tami Kellogg, Board Coordinator