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**Minutes**  
**Board of Natural Resources Meeting**  
July 5, 2022  
Webinar/In-Person, Olympia, Washington

**BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT**

The Honorable Hilary Franz, Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands  
The Honorable Bill Peach, Commissioner, Clallam County  
Jim Cahill, Designee for the Honorable Jay Inslee, Washington State Governor  
Dan Brown, Director, School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, University of Washington  
The Honorable Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction  
Dr. Richard Koenig, Interim Dean, College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource  
Sciences, Washington State University

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**CALL TO ORDER**

Chair Franz called the meeting to order at 9:03 a.m.

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

**WEBINAR FORMAT BRIEFING**

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

**CHANGES TO THE AGENDA**

Action on the Settlement Agreement (SA) was deferred to afford an opportunity for the Board to respond to comments and questions.

**APPROVAL OF MINUTES – MAY 3, 2022 & JUNE 7, 2022**

Chair Franz requested approval of the minutes for the May 3, 2022 and June 7, 2022 regular Board of Natural Resources meetings.

**MOTION:** Commissioner Peach moved to approve the minutes.

**SECOND:** Mr. Cahill seconded the motion.

**ACTION:** The motion carried unanimously.

1 **LIGHTNING TALK**

2 **Public Outreach for Timber Sales**

3 **Cory McDonald, Proprietary Forester, Northwest Region**

4  
5 Mr. McDonald outlined the Department’s public outreach process for timber sales, which  
6 typically begins one to three years prior to approval of a sale. Outreach is coordinated at  
7 the district level within six DNR regions and is dependent upon a number of factors to  
8 include variability within the landscapes, haul route, and adjacency of the public to  
9 timber sites.

10  
11 Regular contact via emails, phone calls, and meetings with neighbors by district staff is  
12 typical when haul routes are located close to neighborhoods. During recon by foresters,  
13 neighbors are often encountered by either foresters or survey crews, which provides the  
14 first opportunity to introduce the timber sale and collect contact information to identify  
15 any concerns by neighbors. Outreach efforts are initiated after sufficient fieldwork  
16 outlining the footprint of the timber sale. Letters are mailed with a map to solicit  
17 feedback from surrounding neighbors. Information to the community includes the sale  
18 name, location, acres/size, sale timeline, information on the Forest Practice review  
19 process, protection policies for managing resources, and the purpose of the sale.

20  
21 Attendance at community and recreation planning, trail advisory groups, and other  
22 organizational meetings are important to help foresters identify users of the forest and  
23 their specific interests. Outreach occurs for timber sales at the project level. Many  
24 comments received through SEPA and the Forest Practice applications are not necessarily  
25 about individual timber sales, but speak to policies that shape state land management. All  
26 SEPA comments are analyzed within the agency’s EIS management framework covering  
27 impacts to determine the balance between economic, social, and environmental impacts.  
28 At the timber sale level, staff implement Board policies and ensure all concerns are  
29 considered for any timber sale.

30  
31 **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

32 **Esther Kronenberg** spoke about a private timber harvest near her residence and Green  
33 Cove Creek, an area of 20 acres of 100-year old forest at the headwaters of a critical  
34 creek adjacent to a popular city park where a recent clearcut occurred without notice to  
35 residents. The City of Olympia disputed the accuracy of the timber map noting a missing  
36 stream as did an appeal she and others submitted on behalf of 100 residents and 5 other  
37 organizations. Both appeals were submitted prior to the logging operation, which was  
38 completed before the appeal period ended. A trestle bridge was damaged during a storm  
39 causing a landslide upstream of Green Cove. Green Cove is an environmentally sensitive  
40 area with an adopted comprehensive plan by the City of Olympia and Thurston County in  
41 1998. The basin supplies water to City wells and hundreds of private wells. The cove is  
42 home to endangered salmon. Thurston County is spending \$8 million to remove fish  
43 barriers. The Green Cove Plan recommends decreasing stormwater run-off and increasing  
44 tree canopy. She questioned the intent of an appeal process when logging can occur prior  
45 to the end of an appeal period, as well as seeking public comments when the Department  
46 ignores established scientific facts, falsifies maps by excluding established streams,  
47 destroys fish habitat the state is spending millions of dollars to recover, and disrespects

1 20 years of local comprehensive planning. Autocratic actions by DNR do not consider,  
2 protect, or advance the long-term well-being of the state.  
3

4 **Jerry Dierker** spoke about a private timber harvest. He said he lives near Butler Creek, a  
5 creek served by Green Cove near the recently logged site. The Department falsified  
6 evidence claiming there was no probability of landslides occurring in the area. The area is  
7 an obvious debris field. The Department was aware of hazards and the landslide near the  
8 park in the mid-2000s causing the loss of a bridge on Green Cove Creek. Logging  
9 operations impact fish and wildlife in Eldon and Budd Inlets, which are impaired bodies  
10 of water under the 303(d) impaired bodies list within the Federal Clean Water Act. The  
11 City of Olympia complained about the logging operation after receiving notice of the  
12 logging operation. Local residents were never notified.  
13

14 **Peter Goldman** representing the Washington Environmental Council, Conservation  
15 Northwest, and the Olympic Forest Coalition conveyed appreciation and thanks to  
16 Commissioner Franz for withdrawing the Settlement Agreement. He spoke against  
17 characterizing and justifying the Settlement Agreement (SA) as merely a forest inventory  
18 good housekeeping effort. The agreement is not about DNR's forest inventory  
19 methodology and methods used in collaboration with forest stakeholders and the public to  
20 calculate the decadal Sustainable Harvest Level. The SA takes DNR's state-of-the-art  
21 forestry inventory method and proposes to replace it with a massively expensive old  
22 school plot-based method designed simply to maximize revenue, a methodology typically  
23 used for private lands. The settlement is stunningly premature for consideration at this  
24 time. He questioned the replacement of an existing forest management system prior to a  
25 decision in the *Conservation Northwest v. Franz* case, which would inform who DNR  
26 manages for and under what fiduciary standard for managing forests. The SA is linked to  
27 the trust mandate standard. Four American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) declarations  
28 allege DNR is negligent in how it conducts forest inventories by minimizing harvests  
29 under managing forests. The SA proposes a radically different forest co-management  
30 structure that anoints AFRC as a co-manager of public land. AFRC is a timber trade  
31 association of mill owners with economic interests that may or may not align with the  
32 goals of beneficiaries. The SA also requires seeking funds that could be used for other  
33 purposes, such as forest carbon projects, the Trust Land Transfer Program, or restoration.  
34 It binds future Lands Commissioners and makes Skagit County the venue for all future  
35 legal actions related to forestry when the state has fought hard to maintain such actions in  
36 Thurston County. This is not the right time to consider the SA.  
37

38 **Elaine Spencer** commented on DNR's obligation to provide harvesting on a continuing  
39 basis without major prolonged curtailments. She cited past and recent reductions in  
40 sustainable harvests. The sustainable harvest level adopted in 2019 was 46% less than the  
41 harvest in 1988. Something is wrong as DNR's record is not only threatening to the  
42 beneficiaries, but continues to threaten the economic viability of the agency. The 2006  
43 Policy for Sustainable Forestry mandates DNR to analyze forest stands, optimize  
44 economic values of forests and timber production over time, and calculate sustainable  
45 harvest, and plan and schedule timber harvests. That similar approach to harvest planning  
46 has allowed private fiduciary forest managers to increase productivity of their lands over  
47 the last 35 years while not complying with environmental laws DNR is required to

1 follow. DNR has never implemented the directive for the Sustainable Forestry until now  
2 under the SA. The SA brings the department into the 20<sup>th</sup> century of forest management.  
3 Trust beneficiaries and mills that provide the market for DNR's timber look forward to  
4 working with the department on sustainable management to provide benefits to the trust  
5 beneficiaries while also protecting environmental values.  
6

7 **Robert Mitchell** commented that his appeals to the Board to cancel the Sauerkraut  
8 timber sale have been exhausted so he is speaking directly to loggers. The Sauerkraut  
9 timber sale is too expensive today with demand crashing and diesel spiking. A good  
10 fiduciary would send Sauerkraut back to DNR as a no bid as the Department will reoffer  
11 it later at a lower price. If logging industry lobbyists lecture the Board on its fiduciary  
12 duty be advised if Sauerkraut is logged, carbon will be released before it is profitable to  
13 sell. The Board should consider future generations by determining how to value the  
14 ecosystem services of Sauerkraut and similar parcels. Additionally, previous speakers  
15 spoke to how DNR lied about hydrological studies. At one time, DNR once thought it  
16 would be a great idea to dump tires in Puget Sound, which we now know kills salmon.  
17 DNR may need the public's help to become the transparent open public-spirited servant  
18 everyone wishes it would be. He often hears Jerry Franklin's name cited by  
19 environmentalists and loggers alike. The Board should ask him to weigh in on turning  
20 Sauerkraut and similar parcels into a chemically treated plantation forests.  
21

22 **Ed Bowen, resident of Jefferson County**, commented on the Sustainable Harvest  
23 Calculation (SHC) scoping and how limiting it has been for citizens to participate. He  
24 believes the current calculations established, especially for the Clallam block, are  
25 overbearing, and prevent proper management of the forest and the sustainable fiduciary  
26 responsibilities of his community. He is hopeful the Board's August field tour includes  
27 his county so citizens can speak directly to the Board on how the SHC is directly  
28 affecting communities at the local level. The Board should seek the Attorney General's  
29 opinion on the RCW directing the Board's oversight versus the agency, as well as the  
30 Board's role on complex policies. The goal for board feet harvesting in Clallam County  
31 has been seriously impacted with much of the harvest deferred because of older forest  
32 conversations and staffing issues.  
33

34 **Ron Wesen, Skagit County Commissioner**, spoke in support of the SA with DNR. The  
35 revenue is important to small rural school districts in Concrete and Darrington. The  
36 schools are starving for programs and need to attract students to increase enrollments,  
37 which is worsening problems in the school districts. The county's Comprehensive Plan  
38 has elected to keep a viable and commercial forest industry and the land base it requires.  
39 Over 60% of Skagit forests are protected and over 3,000 acres remain as harvestable  
40 timberlands zoned commercial and industrial forestlands to include 85,000 acres of trust  
41 lands. Trust management is expected to be committed to the local community's best  
42 interest and at a much better level of easily accessible transparency and good faith  
43 communications with DNR. He supports the SA.  
44

45 **Will Honea, Skagit County**, conveyed support for the SA because it will provide better  
46 data. Ultimately, Skagit County pursued the action because of concerns of philosophical  
47 direction and not being consistent with the community's intention to protect its land base

1 against development by preserving the robust natural resource economies, which require  
2 political advocacy for preserving an undeveloped land base. The county has been  
3 somewhat successful in ways other communities have not. The county is seeking support  
4 in sustaining that success. The SA should provide better data although it is uncertain if  
5 the parade of 'horribles', as Mr. Goldman articulated, is going to happen because the  
6 county does not perceive that occurring. The county recognizes AFRC is an industry  
7 representative, but it is also important to have multiple eyes on the problem working  
8 together to help everyone move forward. The county supports the settlement.  
9

10 **Chuck Holland** thanked DNR for creating the legacy of Andy Holland in the naming of  
11 the marsh as Holland Marsh. He cited an article in the *Snohomish County Herald* on why  
12 the naming of the marsh preserves his legacy. The marsh is part of a forest riparian  
13 easement transacted with DNR. The tree farm has been in his family for many years and  
14 is an American Tree Farm System Certified tree farm and that will continue for future  
15 generations.  
16

17 **Matt Comisky, American Forest Resource Council**, reported on July 6, 2021, DNR  
18 staff presented the timber sale proposal for fiscal year 2022 of 518.9 mmbf for western  
19 Washington. On April 5, 2022, a new western Washington target was presented of 381.5  
20 mmbf to be sold. June 2022 fiscal year auction results reflect DNR offered 350 mmbf of  
21 timber, a variance of 168.8 mmbf. That variance represents enough volume to build  
22 10,555 contemporary 2,000 square-foot homes at a time when housing is needed. Using  
23 DNR's own data of 34 direct and indirect jobs per million board feet harvested, the  
24 variance represents a loss of supporting nearly 5,700 jobs in western Washington. DNR's  
25 average stumpage rates for fiscal year 2022 reflect the Department lost nearly \$70 million  
26 in gross revenue as well as \$4.4 million in fees that support road maintenance and  
27 engineering salaries for the department. DNR also lost \$18 million in management fees,  
28 enough to fill the shortfall in the silviculture budget. The Habitat Conservation Plan  
29 (HCP) was supposed to create certainty and while staff offered excuses, no solutions have  
30 been offered. It may be time to explore the Deloitte Trust Land Performance Assessment  
31 recommendation for a pilot project of a third-party land manager.  
32

33 **Sarah Gardam, Whatcom County**, spoke to concerns about clearcutting. She described  
34 the scene of a recent clearcut following the Oyster timber sale in Whatcom County,  
35 which was once an ecological and complex shady haven watered by cool, clear streams.  
36 Today, the sun burns down on a denuded and forsaken wasteland and light glares off the  
37 skinned logs, which lay in disordered heaps tangled with piles of severed branches.  
38 Logging roads and tire tracks snake across what once was lush forest floor, which is now  
39 unrecognizable, as it is now a torn and muddy landscape clogged with sawdust, wood  
40 fragments, and withered vegetation. Today, water pools are stagnant in random spots and  
41 will likely evaporate rather than be absorbed. Stacked along the logging road, are large  
42 logs to be hauled away with some measuring over four feet in diameter. Those remnants  
43 of trees once soared high overhead supporting a canopy that helped regulate climate,  
44 store carbon, and provide homes for birds and wildlife. The massive stumps' exposed  
45 rings are the only sole record, a silent testimony to the quiet mysteries and miracles that  
46 only a healthy forest can do for the world. This is land management in 2022 – what a

1 misnomer. It is too late for Oyster, but there is still time to save the last few legacy  
2 forests.

3  
4 **Doug Cooper, Hampton Lumber**, thanked DNR staff for efforts to communicate with  
5 the public. It is possible for timber harvesting, recreation, and resource protections to  
6 coexist. He thanked DNR for continuing to educate the public and raise awareness of the  
7 risk of wildfire to public and private resources. Destructive and catastrophic risks exist by  
8 setting aside forests with no active management of fuel load continues to be a proven  
9 failure of past public forest land management. The choice of setting aside acres of  
10 productive working forests into an unproductive nonworking status will result in less  
11 revenue, less jobs, poor communities, and increased carbon emissions. The shortfall in  
12 timber sales in fiscal year 2022 should be a sobering reminder of the Board's fiduciary  
13 responsibilities to oversee the department in its primary source of revenue from the  
14 timber sale program. On June 30, 2022, DNR's 2022 revenue forecast tables were  
15 distributed. The loss in revenue associated with the shortfall in timber should be  
16 addressed.

17  
18 **Jessica Randall, resident of Jefferson County**, said that despite forest practice laws the  
19 health of the forest ecosystem is in a state of decline and with climate change it is  
20 worsening. The proposed timber sales include eight sales of forests older than 77 years.  
21 Last month's timber sales included seven older forests of the 10 proposed for sale. It  
22 appears DNR is trying to cut legacy forests as quickly as possible. The focus should be  
23 on forest health and not pushing forests to keep producing. Trees are becoming weaker  
24 and weaker. She asked for the conservation of older forests, especially Pennywise, which  
25 the Board received 200 signatures requesting conservation and for Beaver Valley Sorts as  
26 both are legacy forests in Jefferson County. In Jefferson County, legacy forests  
27 compromise 9.3% of the county's trust lands; however, with two larger forests up for  
28 auction, it forces the county to cut them to support junior taxing districts. If the state and  
29 federal government can support the timber industry with hundreds of millions of dollars  
30 during times of economic stress, counties should be able to receive support to protect  
31 valuable forests.

32  
33 **Paul Butler**, a small forest landowner in Thurston County, recounted a visit to the upper  
34 Stony Creek drainage area in Capitol Forest with little change since he last visited the  
35 area 10 years ago. He measured a Douglas fir with a DBH of over six feet. His friend  
36 indicated another Douglas fir measured 7.5 feet. He was pleased to see that the Critter  
37 timber sales unit was no longer included on the 2024 timber sales plan. Units similar to  
38 Critter are close to meeting DNR's criteria for old growth. Given the urgency of climate  
39 change and the recent global backsliding in meeting carbon emissions targets, carbon  
40 sequestration capabilities for all forests is necessary. What is not needed is more acreage  
41 converted to plantations. The focus should be on determining ways to meet trust  
42 obligations without sacrificing what little remains of older and mature forests.

43  
44 **Jerry Bonagofsky, Washington Contract Loggers Association (WCLA)** stated that  
45 many WCLA companies rely on DNR's timber sales program to support their  
46 organizations. The program is critical to maintain the infrastructure of the industry,  
47 provide support for family-wage jobs, and generate revenue for rural communities and

1 trust beneficiaries. He thanked DNR staff for continuing to offer sales that meet all  
2 regulatory requirements including policies approved by the Board. Meeting the harvest  
3 volume of the SHC is essential to ensure adequate supply of logs for mills to convert to  
4 climate friendly wood products that society demands.  
5

6 **Ed Martin, Washington Forest Products**, reported the company produces renewal  
7 products used by society. The results in 2022 reflecting millions of board feet not  
8 advertised and sold has real impacts affecting the industry and beneficiaries, as well as  
9 the people in the state who benefit from renewable resources. The Board should reflect  
10 on the activity and understand what changes need to happen to avoid repeating a similar  
11 disastrous result. The start of fiscal year 2023 results is not encouraging as the first three  
12 months reflect significantly less volume. The Board should be asking questions and  
13 facilitating changes to ensure the program is not another year of failure in achieving the  
14 SHC. He encouraged the Board not to accept excuses by the trust land manager for not  
15 achieving positive results for the fiscal year.  
16

17 **Bill Turner, Sierra Pacific Industries**, reminded the Board of the importance of the  
18 timber sales program. It is not only the companies that purchase timber it is the  
19 communities, counties, and taxing districts that rely on the timber revenue, as well as the  
20 overall state and country that need the products produced from timber. DNR staff  
21 prepared many more sales that could have been offered but were postponed. In January  
22 2022, 49 mmbf were withheld from the market. More than a year ago, DNR paused pre-  
23 1900 sales for review by staff. The draft report was released for four months ago. The  
24 Board should make a decision to move forward one way or the other at the September  
25 meeting.  
26

27 **Christy White, resident of Delphi Valley**, expressed appreciation of the work by DNR  
28 staff acknowledging that many people are examining DNR and its management of trust  
29 lands. She supports the withdrawal of the SA as it appeared to be rushed and more work  
30 and analysis are needed. A continuing review of the sustainable harvest unit list is  
31 necessary, as many forests should be evaluated to determine if they are legacy forests.  
32 She hopes DNR continues its work on the mandate of the trust to determine a middle  
33 ground to manage forests and provide revenue in a way that is responsible and benefits  
34 the future for all citizens in the state.  
35

36 **Miguel Perez-Gibson, Washington Environmental Council**, spoke to the SHC and the  
37 SA. The SHC is a calculation based on recent DNR policies and forestry plans. He urged  
38 an update on the Policy for Sustainable Forestry prior to pursuing any alternatives. The  
39 upcoming SHC will be based on policies from 2006. Forestry and applied sciences have  
40 dramatically changed over the last 16 years and by the end of the decade the policies will  
41 be over 20 years old. In terms of the SA, the Council does not perceive a reason to settle  
42 now. In addition to several technical comments, the Council understands that while there  
43 are improvements to be made in inventory data, the current inventory forest program is  
44 state-of-the-art using technological innovations, measurements, and efficiencies. If the  
45 intent is returning to a field plot system that will require millions of dollars to complete,  
46 DNR should request to present two approaches to understand the implications fully of all  
47 components of the Stand-based Forest Inventory System (SFIS) before agreeing to use it.

1 He cited other provisions in the agreement that appear to be excessive and should be  
2 reconsidered as DNR is committing to more than required at this time.  
3

4 **Brel Froebe** agreed the idea of certainty is important to rural communities. If a reduction  
5 in timber sales occurs, funding communities have relied on should be identified  
6 elsewhere. He appreciated Commissioner Reykdal's statements that schools should not  
7 be funded at the expense of timber sales that also impacts the climate crisis. Members of  
8 the Board and Commissioner Franz have unique political power and should work with  
9 the Legislature and the Governor's Office to make rural communities whole, while also  
10 protecting all legacy forests and state lands, one of the best local tools to mitigate the  
11 climate crisis. The agenda includes the next SHC and instead of giving AFRC a  
12 collaborative role in creating the next SHC through the SA, the Board should include a  
13 preferred alternative in the EIS protecting all pre-1945 naturally regenerated legacy  
14 forests in addition to an implicit and detailed analysis of the climate impacts of each  
15 alternative in the EIS. Climate science and climate crisis have evolved rapidly and a  
16 preferred alternative should be in alignment with Washington's 2050 climate goals.  
17

18 **David Perk, resident of Seattle**, said he attends meetings to understand actions by DNR  
19 to protect legacy forests. The SA should not be approved because of the lack of a public  
20 process. Releasing the proposed agreement prior to a holiday weekend and scheduling a  
21 vote immediately afterwards reeks of bad faith. The SA lacks any economic analysis, as  
22 the proposed surveying method would be very expensive. He asked about the source of  
23 funds to cover this expense, and if more harvests would be necessary to cover the cost.  
24 The proposed agreement inappropriately favors commercial interests. Approving the  
25 agreement would be a betrayal of the Board's fiduciary trust. It is premature to make a  
26 settlement when there has been no decision on the Washington Supreme Court case.  
27 Dependent upon the ruling, the SA could be unnecessary. The SA appears to reflect that  
28 commercial interests are making Department policy, which is concerning.  
29

30 **Connie Gallant, Olympic Forest Coalition**, commented that the Board has a duty to  
31 each Washingtonian. She is hopeful the Board does not pretend to listen and pays  
32 attention to all comments regardless of the many divergent views. The Board should vote  
33 against the Pennywise sale and other sales containing legacy forests. The Board has been  
34 miss-served by DNR staff that ignored legal and environmental risks of moving those  
35 stands into the sales rotation schedule simultaneously. Other stands are available to  
36 harvest to meet the volume target and income to beneficiaries. The Board should not  
37 accept the terms of the SA. The rushed agreement preferentially gives away the public's  
38 interest in unprecedented power and decision-making to private industry. She is hopeful  
39 the Board understands the seriousness of climate change otherwise; the Board is  
40 disregarding the long-term interests of the state, country, and the world.  
41

42 **Ed Chadd, resident of Olympic Peninsula**, underscored the balanced comments offered  
43 by Mr. Froebe. He recognizes the difficulty of the pressures DNR and the Board are  
44 experiencing. On one side, there is extreme pressure from the timber industry leveraging  
45 local taxing districts that are hostage to harvests because of economic concerns.  
46 Secondly, there is the long-term public interest. When considering the issue of  
47 sustainability and the SHC, the understanding of sustainability keeps evolving. A



1 previous speaker decried the decrease in sustainable harvest over the past decades, which  
2 speaks to the importance of understanding what sustainability involves and how it  
3 continues to evolve and erodes environmental services. Forest science has demonstrated  
4 that the timber industry's claims of cutting timber as beneficial to the climate are false.  
5 He offered to share some information with the Board on best science. The upcoming  
6 SHC should incorporate the latest science and the Board should work with the  
7 Legislature on a solution for local taxing districts.  
8

9 **Beverly Parsons, resident of Kitsap County**, spoke to greater public involvement as  
10 part of the SA and is deeply concerned about the lack of public engagement in the  
11 development of the agreement, as well as the level of engagement that may occur before  
12 a decision is rendered. The agreement affects far more organizations and entities than  
13 those named in the agreement. Problems created through the ways of thinking imbedded  
14 in government hierarchies, industry emphasis on extraction and consumption, and the  
15 desire for consistency of conditions across time are not going to be solved by the same  
16 people thinking about problems in the same way. The public wants to be partners with  
17 DNR and not just providers of a few comments addressing problems of our collective  
18 future. The public views the issues differently. The Board should be receptive to broader  
19 interaction with people about alternative ways of considering the problems and the  
20 solutions.  
21

22 **Sherri Dysart representing the League of Women Voters of Washington** commented  
23 on the proposed SA and thanked DNR for delaying action. The League, a long-time  
24 member of the Environmental Priorities Coalition and in alignment with agency partners  
25 of the Washington Environmental Council and Conservation Northwest is deeply  
26 concerned the public did not have adequate notice of the SA and its implications for  
27 management of public resources. The League is aware of the July 1, 2022 letter and  
28 agrees with the concerns surrounding Section 22 within the proposed agreement. The  
29 Board should take more time, seek appropriate public input, and reconsider the necessity  
30 of the proposed SA. An adequate period of public comment is vital to the public's right to  
31 understand and influence policy at all levels of government. Forests should be managed  
32 for the benefit of all.  
33

34 **Andy Zahn** urged the Board to include a preferred alternative in the update of the SHC  
35 that protects all pre-1945 naturally regenerated legacy forests. DNR should consider the  
36 necessity of growing older, healthy, and more fire drought and wind resilient forests. The  
37 destructive outdated forestry practices of clearcutting, low diversity replanting, and short  
38 harvest cycles need to be retired. The Board should reject the eight timber sales for  
39 consideration containing legacy forests. The majority of timber sales approved last month  
40 featured irreplaceable legacy forests. He urged the Board to reject the lawsuit settlement  
41 as the agreement is deeply flawed in many ways.  
42

43 **Mark Falcone, resident of Maple Falls in Whatcom County**, said he is not opposed to  
44 sustainable timber harvesting, but protecting legacy forests is important to him and his  
45 family. He wants his community and future generations to enjoy many of the benefits  
46 legacy forests provide today, such as recreation and the benefits they provide for climate.  
47 DNR should include an in-depth climate analysis as part of the SHC plan, as well as a

1 preferred alternative that protects all pre-1945 naturally regenerated legacy forests. As the  
2 climate is changing rapidly, the EIS should include current climate science to make sound  
3 decisions. The SHC should be in alignment with the state's 2050 climate goal.  
4

5 **Lisa Riner, resident of Olympia**, thanked the Board for pulling the SA. Northwest  
6 forests have the greatest potential of all forests in the world to capture carbon and offset  
7 climate change but only if preserved. The amount of carbon per acre sequestered is  
8 higher than the world's tropical forests. DNR continues to permit devastating clearcuts of  
9 forests unabated in the name of Washington residents but which mostly profit logging  
10 companies. That must change. No one owns the trees because the forests are part of a vast  
11 ecosystem stretching across earth. The decisions made today on timber sales affect  
12 everyone. Include a preferred alternative in the EIS that protects all pre-1945 legacy  
13 forests. The decisions today will affect future generations.  
14

15 **Lynn Fitz-Hugh, resident of Thurston County**, commented on the fight against climate  
16 change and the need for humans to reduce carbon emissions. Trees are protecting the  
17 environment by drawing back carbon. Scientists are predicting six years to reduce  
18 emissions dramatically and fear the world is past its tipping point when ice caps have  
19 begun melting releasing historic carbon and making it impossible to meet climate goals.  
20 If emissions are not reduced in the next six years, by 2050 half of the world's population  
21 could starve to death. She asked the Board to stop considering trees as board feet and  
22 consider trees as protecting the world.  
23

#### 24 **TIMBER SALES (Action)**

#### 25 **Auction Results for June 2022, Final Sold Report for FY 2022, FY 2023 Plan, &** 26 **Proposed Timber Sales for August and September 2022**

27 Tom Heller, Interim Assistant Division Manager, Product Sales & Leasing Division  
28

29 Mr. Heller presented June auction results. Of the 13 sales offered by the Department, 12  
30 sales sold totaling 53.5 mmbf for \$19.9 million for an average of \$370/mbf. Bids  
31 averaged 1.6 bids per sale. The overbid rate was approximately 15%. The timber market  
32 is softening and the Department anticipates it will continue to soften over the next several  
33 months.  
34

35 Mr. Heller responded to a question on the one sale that did not receive bids. The timber  
36 sale, T3 Maple Bar, is located within the Olympic Experimental State Forest and is  
37 proposed for auction in July. The primary reason for the lack of a sale was no minimum  
38 bid and the unit was somewhat more complex for harvesters.  
39

40 Mr. Heller reviewed the results of timber sales in FY 2022. Since the last update in April  
41 2022, the volume for fiscal year 2022 remained short of the plan because of a challenging  
42 year for the sales program. Although volume was significantly less, revenue generated  
43 was close to the target. The fiscal year 2022 plan was 564 mmbf with 424 mmbf sold. As  
44 reviewed in April, many factors contributed to the shortfall.  
45

46 Commissioner Peach asked about actual revenue versus forecasted revenue. Mr. Heller  
47 said the forecast was approximately \$180 million with the actual at \$179.6 million for

1 both sorts and stumpage sales. Commissioner Peach asked that future information on the  
2 ratio of budget and actual sales should be reflected separately for sort and stumpage sales.

3  
4 Mr. Heller reported the FY 2023 timber sales plan forecasts 498 mmbf for western  
5 Washington and 66 mmbf for eastern Washington. Current scheduled sales for the year  
6 are tracking as forecasted.

7  
8 Mr. Cahill inquired about DNR's forecasted price for the current fiscal year. Mr. Heller  
9 replied that the market is slightly less than anticipated for the fiscal year by  
10 approximately 10% due to less market activity. However, demand should increase to help  
11 stabilize and track closely with the budget forecast through the calendar year.

12  
13 Mr. Cahill noted that housing continues to be an issue for staff in the regions. Mr. Heller  
14 advised that there are no plans to increase staffing above the approved budget. The  
15 Department has attracted more candidates and anticipates achieving full staffing capacity.

16  
17 Chair Franz added that progress has been ongoing for hiring; however, part of the issue is  
18 training, which takes time. The Department will send an email report to the Board on  
19 vacancies at the beginning of the fiscal year and current vacancies by region.

20 Additionally, housing continues to be an ongoing struggle that cannot be solved  
21 immediately. The Department has taken some steps to address housing challenges, in  
22 terms of the cost of housing to match jobs the Department needs to fill.

23  
24 Mr. Heller responded to questions about achieving the sales forecast in anticipation of  
25 filling vacancies. The forecast as presented is achievable with the current level of staffing  
26 and anticipated staffing capacity during the year.

27  
28 Mr. Heller recommended approval of the 13 sales for August and September for 52.6  
29 mmbf for \$15.4 million with an average of cost of \$292 per mbf.

30  
31 MOTION: Commissioner Peach moved to approve the timber sales for August and  
32 September 2022 as presented.

33  
34 SECOND: Dr. Brown seconded the motion.

35  
36 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.

37  
38 Mr. Heller provided additional information on the selection of the Pennywise timber sale  
39 explaining how region staff prepare sales in areas where there are concerns about older  
40 forests. Staff selects pockets of older trees and other areas that meet the pre-1900 criteria  
41 to preserve. However, leave tree policy does not require the preservation of all older  
42 trees. The Pennywise timber sale includes retention of areas of older trees.

43  
44 **BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Action)**

45 **Holland Marsh, Basket Island, Cayou Channel, Chaenn Hill**

46 **Sara Palmer, Chair, Washington State Committee on Geographic Names**

1 Ms. Palmer presented the request for names recommended for approved by the  
2 Washington State Committee on Geographic Names.

3  
4 The first proposal would rename Harney Channel to Cayou Channel located in the San  
5 Juan Islands. Renaming would honor Henry Cayou (1869-1959). Mr. Cayou was a  
6 prominent member of the commercial fishing industry and processing plant in Deer  
7 Harbor and farmed on Decatur Island. Mr. Cayou was the first Native American elected  
8 to serve on the San Juan County Council. The community would like to reflect Mr.  
9 Cayou's local history through renaming the water port.

10  
11 The second proposal would name a small island of 0.15 acres located in West Sound off  
12 Orcas Island as Basket Island. The name was chosen by the proponent in reference to the  
13 nearby larger Picnic Island.

14  
15 The third proposal to name Holland Marsh, an 8-acre swamp near Granite Falls would  
16 commemorate Andy Holland, who was an Everett Community College Forestry and  
17 Mathematics Professor and a community leader in Snohomish County.

18  
19 The last proposal corrects the incorrect spelling of "Chain Hill." The area was originally  
20 named in honor of Charles Chaenn, who purchased 80 acres in 1884 in Thurston County.

21  
22 Ms. Palmer requested approval of the proposed names as presented.

23  
24 MOTION: Dr. Brown moved to approve the Washington State Committee on  
25 Geographic Names recommendation of four names: Holland Marsh,  
26 Basket Island, Cayou Channel, and Chaenn Hill.

27  
28 SECOND: Superintendent Reykdal seconded the motion.

29  
30 ACTION: The motion was approved unanimously.

31  
32 Ms. Palmer updated the Board on the status of the committee's work on derogatory  
33 names. Currently, the committee has received 14 proposals of the 18 geographic features  
34 in question. She thanked tribal colleagues for their investment of time and resources. The  
35 committee will continue its work on the proposals over the next several months.

36  
37 **CHAIR REPORT**

38 **Settlement Agreement**

39 **Duane Emmons, Acting Deputy Supervisor, State Uplands**

40  
41 Mr. Emmons reported the review would cover the context of the settlement, terms of the  
42 proposed settlement, and a request to schedule a special meeting for the Board to  
43 consider approval of the settlement.

44  
45 In December 2019, the Board approved the Marbled Murrelet Long-Term Conservation  
46 Strategy and the 2015-2024 Sustainable Harvest Calculation (SHC) for Western  
47 Washington. In December 2019, five Skagit County Plaintiffs (trust beneficiaries) filed a

1 lawsuit challenging the 2015-2024 SHC. On January 2, 2020, Concrete School District  
2 Plaintiffs (14 Plaintiffs representing beneficiaries and interested parties) filed a challenge  
3 to the Marbled Murrelet Long-Term Conservation Strategy and the SHC. The two  
4 distinct actions are closely related. The Marbled Murrelet Long-Term Conservation  
5 Strategy identifies which DNR managed lands in western Washington are to be managed  
6 for marbled murrelet habitat. The SHC establishes the volume of timber that should be  
7 offered for sale from remaining lands not protected in western Washington through 2024.  
8 A third lawsuit from a coalition of environmental groups and individuals including  
9 Conservation Northwest, Washington Environmental Council, and the Olympic Forest  
10 Coalition filed a challenge to both the marbled murrelet strategy and the SHC on January  
11 2, 2020. The filing challenges the agency's interpretation of the trust mandate and  
12 responsibilities for managing public lands in the interest of all people. The case is  
13 currently under consideration by the State Supreme Court. The first two lawsuits have  
14 been stayed until the Supreme Court issues a decision on the third case.

15  
16 Superintendent Reykdal asked whether the court determined whether the school districts  
17 (Plaintiffs) incurred harm or risk with respect to the SHC. Assistant Attorney General  
18 Martha Wehling advised that no substantive decisions were issued by the courts and there  
19 were no beneficiary challenges. The Concrete coalition did not identify a claim for  
20 damages; however Skagit County Plaintiffs did identify intent to amend the complaint to  
21 identify a claim for damages as well as a portion of the management fee that the  
22 Department retains. Skagit County Plaintiffs also filed a court claim with the Governor's  
23 Office but they did not during the course of litigation and in the settlement negotiations  
24 amend its complaint to add the court claim to the pending litigation. DNR has submitted  
25 procedural motions and decisions on where the case would be held, but there has never  
26 been a decision by the court on the merits of the lawsuit.

27  
28 Mr. Emmons reported by agreeing to the terms of the proposed agreement, the lawsuits in  
29 Skagit and Thurston counties would be dismissed. All Plaintiffs have signed the proposed  
30 settlement. Based on receipt of written public communications and public comment  
31 during the meeting, staff is requesting scheduling of a special meeting to consider  
32 approval of the proposed settlement agreement.

33  
34 Mr. Emmons provided an overview of the proposed SA and how it is organized.

35  
36 Essentially, the Department would develop a stand-based forest inventory resulting in  
37 sampling on average one plot per five acres across operable westside forests. During the  
38 current biennium, the work fulfills the requirements of Second House Bill 1168, which  
39 provides the foundation for improving forest health through improved forest inventory  
40 data.

41  
42 Mr. Emmons addressed questions on funding availability for the inventorying. The funds  
43 from the legislation would not be sufficient to inventory all 500,000 acres but would  
44 enable inventorying the first 100,000 acres with the Department seeking ongoing funding  
45 through 2SHB 1168 or an appropriation from the Legislature during the next session.

46  
47 Chair Franz noted a clause within the settlement addresses the inability to inventory.

1  
2 Mr. Emmons reported improvements to the SHC process include DNR delineating  
3 Planning Analysis Units (PAUs) across all trust lands in western Washington within the  
4 first six months. PAUs are approximate harvest units. DNR will use remote-sensed  
5 hydrological data in the SHC and will limit the exclusion of forest road area from the  
6 SHC to only those areas not included in the forest inventory. All DNR data (except in  
7 some limited instances) are publicly available through a public disclosure request.  
8

9 Chair Franz noted that all DNR data is reviewed by the SHC Technical Advisory  
10 Committee (TAC). Data layers and other information are presented to the TAC during  
11 public meetings.  
12

13 Mr. Emmons reviewed the membership of the TAC.  
14

15 Dr. Brown cited a provision stating, “DNR and Plaintiff Coalition’s Designated  
16 Representatives will meet as needed to discuss the delineation of areas that restrict DNR  
17 forest operations.” He asked whether TAC addresses that type of action. Mr. Emmons  
18 advised that the TAC normally does not discuss operational details. The provision  
19 commits DNR to enable areas that are inaccessible and unable to be harvested to be  
20 evaluated by the Plaintiffs. The provision speaks to local knowledge of forested areas.  
21

22 Chair Franz offered to provide statute language guiding the work of the TAC,  
23

24 Commissioner Peach asked whether six months for delineation of PAUs is a reasonable  
25 timeline. Mr. Emmons advised that DNR contracts the work.  
26

27 Mr. Emmons reviewed Section C of the agreement, which is complex and contains a  
28 number of components. The goal of the proposed SA is to have a timely SHC using  
29 improved data by July 2024. Forest inventorying will use stand-based inventory in the  
30 development of the SHC. DNR will work with a third-party consultant to develop  
31 growth-and-yield methodology as required in 2SHB 1168. All work on the SHC will be  
32 reviewed by the Board’s Technical Advisory Committee and the Plaintiff’s Coalition.  
33 The final Board adopted SHC will be accompanied by a Tactical Plan.  
34

35 Dr. Brown asked whether there is a specific identification of the level of precision  
36 expected in the remote-sensing data because it appears the goal is a greater precision of  
37 estimates. He asked whether the Department has accepted that the analysis is not  
38 adequate. Ms. Wehling explained that the analysis would be completed in two phases.  
39 The first analysis would be of the first 200,000 acres compared against data collected for  
40 the entire 500,000 acres to ascertain if there are any differences in the additional level of  
41 data. The process is a two-tiered analysis as more data are received to determine if  
42 numbers change.  
43

44 Chair Franz added that the Department has a finite amount of data, which could be more  
45 detailed and informed by enabling the Department to add to the stand-based inventory to  
46 increase the information available. It would also enable leveraging of the information for  
47 forest health products at a much finer detail with more informed information on what

1 actually exists on the land, such as age of trees, types of trees, and level of forest health.  
2 Adding two data methods together produces more accurate data.

3  
4 Superintendent Reykdal questioned whether terminology in the SA that speaks to a goal  
5 of “robust management tool” should pertain to yield or volume. It was noted that the  
6 Plaintiff’s attorney spoke during public comment of a goal to optimize value, which is  
7 not reflected in the agreement but underscores a reasonable question. Mr. Emmons  
8 explained that better inventorying produces better data on the land DNR manages and it  
9 enables the Board to render a number of decisions ranging from the SHC or the sustained  
10 yield under various alternatives.

11  
12 Superintendent Reykdal remarked that any discrepancy is returned to the TAC, which is  
13 represented by a majority of the Department in combination with the Plaintiff’s Coalition  
14 and other voices. Should the issue remain unresolved he questioned whether any  
15 information would be presented to the Board for a final determination or whether the  
16 Board might receive two competing proposals. Mr. Emmons explained how membership  
17 on the TAC is not overwhelmingly represented by the industry, environmentalists, or the  
18 Department but is representative of a balance of interests.

19  
20 Mr. Emmons described provisions in the SA governing the Department’s management  
21 fee in response to questions.

22  
23 Superintendent Reykdal noted that K-12 schools only receive 7/10ths of one percent from  
24 the capital budget supported by timber dollars from the trust. He questioned the benefit to  
25 schools if litigation is successful and school districts are able to have more influence on  
26 the outcome of a sustainable harvest calculation that costs more money if the result does  
27 not change the fact that most school districts receive 97% of its funds from local bonds or  
28 a share from state GO bonds. School districts no longer benefit from the trust as the  
29 results continue to diminish. Mr. Emmons replied that it may be an issue of changing  
30 legislation in terms of how trust funds are allocated.

31  
32 Mr. Emmons continued the review of Section C of the SA explaining how DNR will  
33 recalculate the SHC when 200,000 and 500,000 acres of Stand-based inventory are  
34 collected. If new data results in a 10% change in volume, staff will recommend amending  
35 the SHC. DNR and the Plaintiffs agreed to conduct a “comparative analysis of modeling  
36 approaches.” The SA includes provisions requiring comparative analysis.

37  
38 Director Brown offered that if the comparison of data is less than 10% of the first  
39 200,000 acres, the Department should have an option to stop collecting data to save  
40 funds. Ms. Wehling advised of the option of DNR sharing initial data results reflecting  
41 less than 10% with the Plaintiffs to determine if additional data should be collected. A  
42 contingency clause in Section 8 addresses the issue of adequate funding to continue the  
43 collection of data and that the parties can confer with each other to discuss the best  
44 approach.

45  
46 Chair Franz noted that more information is not necessarily a negative especially if the  
47 data provides more information on the impacts to the environment, forest health, and

1 carbon sequestration value of the land. Having more information on the ground and the  
2 value of volume as well as the value of environmental health would be beneficial for  
3 DNR.  
4

5 Mr. Emmons explained that after 200,000 acres of Stand-based inventory has been  
6 collected, DNR would analyze and compare modeling approaches. DNR is permitted to  
7 compare the two methods outlined in the agreement to analyze the results. Results of the  
8 comparative analysis will be presented to the Board when DNR and the Plaintiffs agree  
9 which method is the most appropriate.  
10

11 Commissioner Peach asked whether the modeling methods change because of the SA. It  
12 appears much of the effort is based on data collection. He asked whether any provisions  
13 in the SA would change the analysis. Mr. Emmons responded that the work completed by  
14 staff would not change the analysis. DNR presents the data collection approach and  
15 methodologies to the TAC. The SA does not dictate the Department's data collection  
16 methods.  
17

18 Mr. Emmons outlined the reporting requirements in the SA.  
19

20 Dr. Brown questioned the intent of paragraph 5 within the SA. Ms. Wehling explained  
21 that the provision is consistent with existing policy but adds a review of Washington  
22 Municipal Bonds and a review of the discount rates used by timberland investors of  
23 similar scale. The provision does not change the Board policy for selecting the discount  
24 rate. Dr. Brown said he could argue that including timberland investors would not be the  
25 best comparison for a public agency. Mr. Emmons emphasized that the final decision is  
26 by the Board.  
27

28 Mr. Emmons explained that the reporting requirements within the SA expire with the  
29 adoption of the 2035-2044 SHC. For remaining terms, the following applies dependent  
30 upon which occurs first:  
31

- 32 • Upon completion of the intensive inventory
- 33 • On 6/30/2030 if 80% of the intensive inventory is complete; or
- 34 • On 6/30/2035  
35

36 Superintendent Reykdal asked for justification for not including a provision that  
37 stipulates after inventory of the initial 200,000 with a difference of less than 5%  
38 additional inventorying would not be required. Ms. Wehling explained that provisions in  
39 the SA address how circumstances may warrant a change if conditions occur, such as the  
40 operating environment or policy changes. The agreement was not designed to prevent the  
41 Board or the Department from having flexibility to respond to changes.  
42

43 Dr. Brown commented that the issue is related to the Board's fiduciary responsibility.  
44 Obtaining infinite amounts of data is not consistent with the Board's fiduciary  
45 responsibility, as the Department must use the most efficient way to collect data. The SA  
46 should include an alternative that combines the methods, such as a lower intensity field  
47 sample combined with high-quality remote sensed data.



1  
2 Ms. Wehling advised that the SA clause on the comparative analysis provides the option  
3 of using two different approaches. Although the SA does not directly address remote-  
4 sensing versus field inventory, the SA speaks to a forest inventory.  
5

6 Mr. Cahill cited some public comments that spoke to the SA extending some authorities  
7 to the private industry or beneficiaries. He asked staff to speak to those concerns and how  
8 it might affect the Board or the Department. Mr. Emmons advised that the SA does not  
9 transfer any type of authority to any external organizations other than some requirements  
10 for consultation and collaboration. If there is a disagreement between the Department and  
11 other parties, the TAC would review the issue. Should disagreement not be resolved by  
12 the TAC, the issue would be referred to the Board for a decision. Nothing in the SA  
13 circumvents the Board's authority.  
14

15 Superintendent Reykdal shared that he disagrees fundamentally that the Board does not  
16 forfeit some authority if the SA is executed.  
17

18 Dr. Brown questioned whether the Board would be bound by the agreement to manage  
19 according to the 2006 Policy for Sustainable Forests rather than a new policy. Mr.  
20 Emmons advised that the Board would not be bound, as any new policies adopted by the  
21 Board would become the operating policies. Dr. Brown asked whether the Plaintiff's  
22 could challenge the Board if new policies were adopted as the SA speaks to the  
23 Department adhering to the existing Policy for Sustainable Forests. Ms. Wehling advised  
24 that similar to other actions, the SA does not prevent any entity from challenging  
25 decisions the Board might make separately or apart from the SA.  
26

27 Commissioner Peach expressed interest in pursuing the conversation that speaks to  
28 reducing the Board's responsibilities and authorities. Mr. Emmons advised that staff is  
29 not able to divulge any of the deliberations on the agreement. Commissioner Peach  
30 questioned the possibility of the Board amending the agreement and the ability of the  
31 Board to avoid spending taxpayer dollars on continuing an inventory. Mr. Emmons said it  
32 speaks to the fundamental issue if the comparative analysis reflects a difference. The  
33 Plaintiffs are junior taxing districts, counties, and schools who rely on timber revenue. If  
34 one of the elements include increasing the management rate to enable the Department to  
35 collect more data, that action would affect the beneficiaries financially. There would be  
36 serious considerations for continuing data collection for the sake of collecting data.  
37

38 Dr. Brown questioned the purpose of executing the SA while the case is still pending by  
39 the Supreme Court. Mr. Emmons replied that regardless of the Supreme Court case, the  
40 Department continues to have a legal obligation to complete the SHC. Until the statute is  
41 changed, the Department is obligated to produce a new SHC. There is also a continuing  
42 legal risk if the cases should move forward that could impact the Department.  
43

44 Ms. Wehling added that the Thurston County Superior Court case has been stayed by the  
45 court until the Supreme Court issues a decision; however, the Skagit County Superior  
46 Court case is voluntarily stayed by an agreement between the Concrete Coalition and  
47 DNR. The informal agreement can be lifted with a two-week notice by any party. The

1 Skagit County claim did not agree to the order and could begin litigation at any point.  
2 However, all parties have agreed to an informal stay of all litigation while settlement  
3 negotiations are ongoing.

4  
5 Superintendent Reykdal reiterated his opposition for an independent state agency to have  
6 executive decision-making contingent upon a private party's ability to veto executive  
7 action based on a long-term agreement when it is possible conditions would change.

8  
9 Chair Franz recommended contacting Boardmembers to identify whether a special  
10 executive session would be preferable to answer any legal questions as well as discuss  
11 whether to schedule a special meeting based on the number of questions and the  
12 complexity of the document or defer discussion to the September meeting.

13  
14 Mr. Emmons advised that there is no deadline for the SA but concern by the parties that  
15 the Department approve the settlement or continue with litigation.

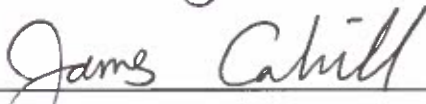
16  
17 The Board supported the Chair's recommendation to defer the Sustainable Harvest  
18 Calculation Scoping Comments Update to the September meeting to afford time for the  
19 Board's additional discussion and to receive input from the public on the sustainable  
20 harvest calculation.

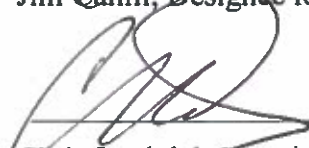
21  
22 **ADJOURNMENT**

23 Chair Franz adjourned the meeting at 12:08 p.m.  
24  
25

Approved this 6<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2022


  
Hilary S. Franz, Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands


  
Jim Cahill, Designee for Governor Jay Inslee

  
Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction

  
Bill Peach, Commissioner, Clallam County

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

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

Attest:  
  
Tami Kellogg, Board Coordinator

Prepared by Valerie L. Gow, Recording Secretary/President  
Puget Sound Meeting Services, [psmsoly@earthlink.net](mailto:psmsoly@earthlink.net)

