



Board of Natural Resources



Retreat Tour 2024 Northeast Region



June 04.2024
June 05.2024

Forest Health in Eastern Washington

Wildfires, insects, and disease continue to pose a threat to the forests of Eastern Washington. The 750,000 acres of forests managed by the DNR east of the Cascades are no exception.

To manage these threats, DNR works to keep these forests healthy, using a variety of treatment options and management approaches to ensure these lands remain productive – whether that is through providing wood products for mills and nontax revenue for public services, or through fish and wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities.



HB-1711

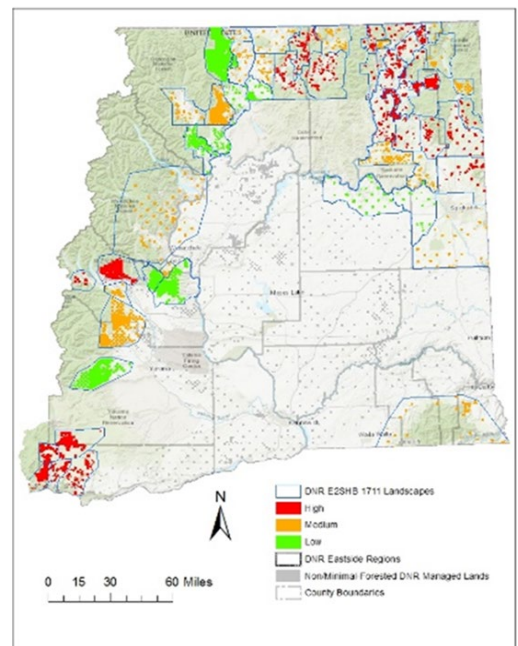
Since the Legislature passed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1711 during the 2017 session, DNR has developed and implemented a process to prioritize investment in forest health treatments to protect forested state lands. That process takes into account the value of the timber harvested in the treatments, the value of what the treatments protect, the impacts to recreation and tourism, and the ecosystem services provided. The law directs DNR to report to the Legislature every other year about what state lands landscapes would benefit most from forest health treatments for the next two years, six years, and 20 years.

Since E2SHB -1711 was enacted, a number of supporting and complimentary bills and DNR strategic plans have been passed and developed. These have provided additional tools and funding mechanisms for state land management. Principally, 2SHB -1168 (2021) provided much needed funding for forest health treatments on state-managed lands.

Increasing and maintaining the health of eastern Washington's forests requires concerted effort from all landowners, as pests and fire do not care about property lines. The DNR's Forest Resilience Division staff often partner with State Lands to provide scientists, planners and funding to increase crucial resilience focused treatments on the landscape. Since implementation of the requirements in HB-1711 well over 150,000 acres of specific treatments have occurred in eastern Washington with the goal of increasing health, resilience and management objectives of DNR managed lands.

HB 1711 – 58 Priority Landscapes

- Generally healthy forests are composed of resilient species (typically early seral) and are at healthy densities.
- Foresters have many tools and specialists to consult to determine the correct tree species and densities that will allow vigorous growth and resilience to insect and disease outbreaks.
- Current silvicultural prescriptions take into account ecotype best management, resident insects and disease, presence of early seral species, and requirements within the landscape plan. The prescriptions are designed for rotational resilience and revenue production.
- Forest resilience requires continued silvicultural management to maintain areas with a level of resilience currently and improve areas of low resilience.
- There are a variety of possible pathogens and insects are present in the Loup Loup and Loomis landscape – principally root disease, beetles, and defoliators. Foresters typically consult with DNR Pathologists or Entomologists for identification and management recommendations.
- Silvicultural prescriptions are developed to address current and future threats.



Day 1

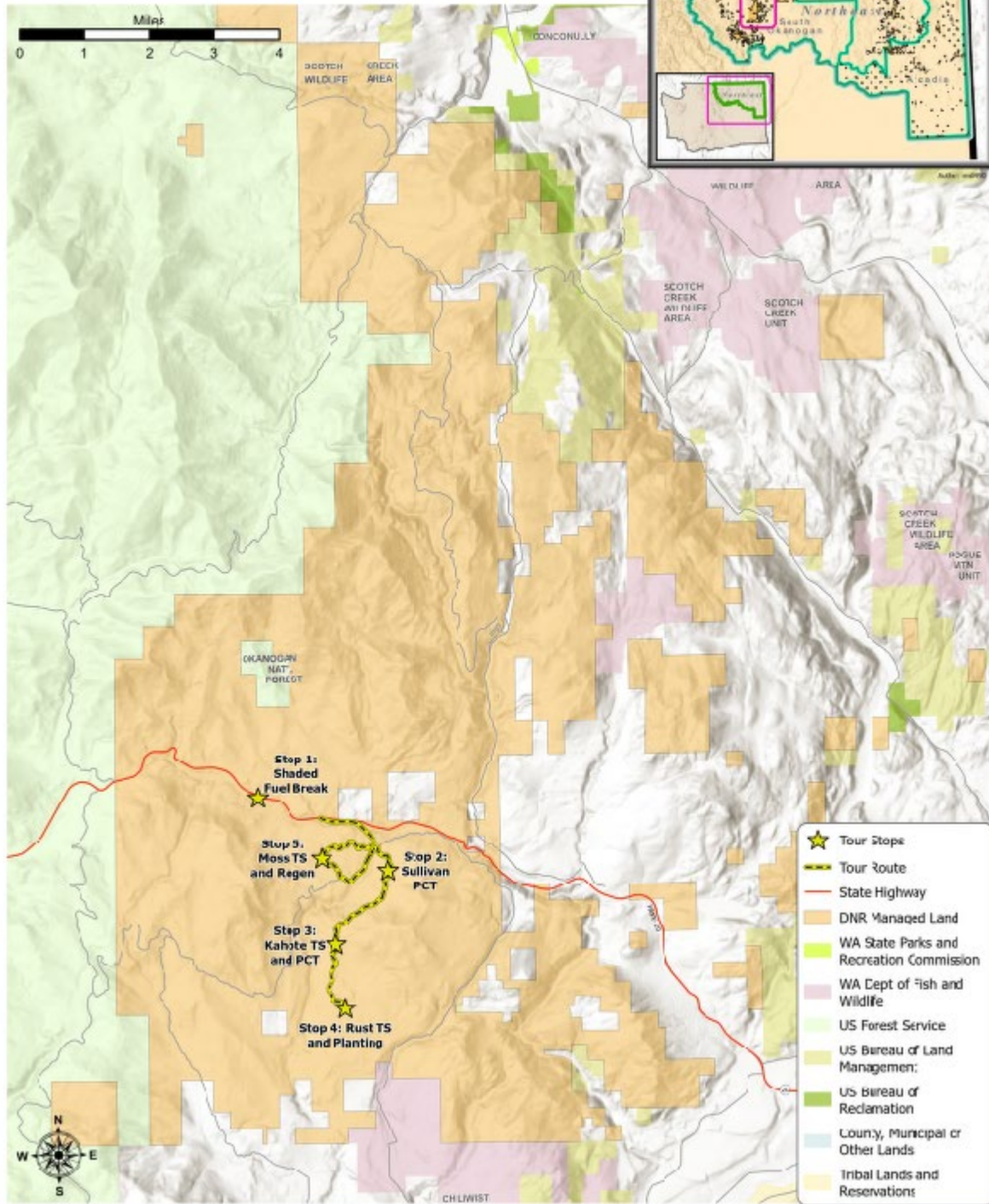
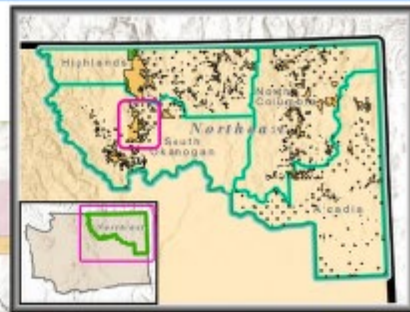
Loup Loup State Forest – South Okanogan District

- South Okanogan District consists of about 68,000 forested acres and 127,000 total acres of Trust Lands.
- Timber harvest activities began in the late 1960's-1970's.
- Historical harvests were often spread out over a large area and utilized a selective tree method, often referred to as risk tree removal. In the 1980's-1990's timber harvest strategies in this area shifted more towards large scale small tree thinning and smaller final harvest units.
- Recent timber harvests include a wide range of management strategies focused on increasing overall forest health and generating revenue for the Common School Trust.
- In the approximately the last decade there have been around 14,000 acres of timber harvest in South Okanogan District. These treatments range from small tree thinning to final harvest.





NORTHEAST REGION BNR TOUR LOUP LOUP BLOCK OWNERSHIP



Large Fire Impacts



2014 Carlton Complex over 256,000 total acres impacted.

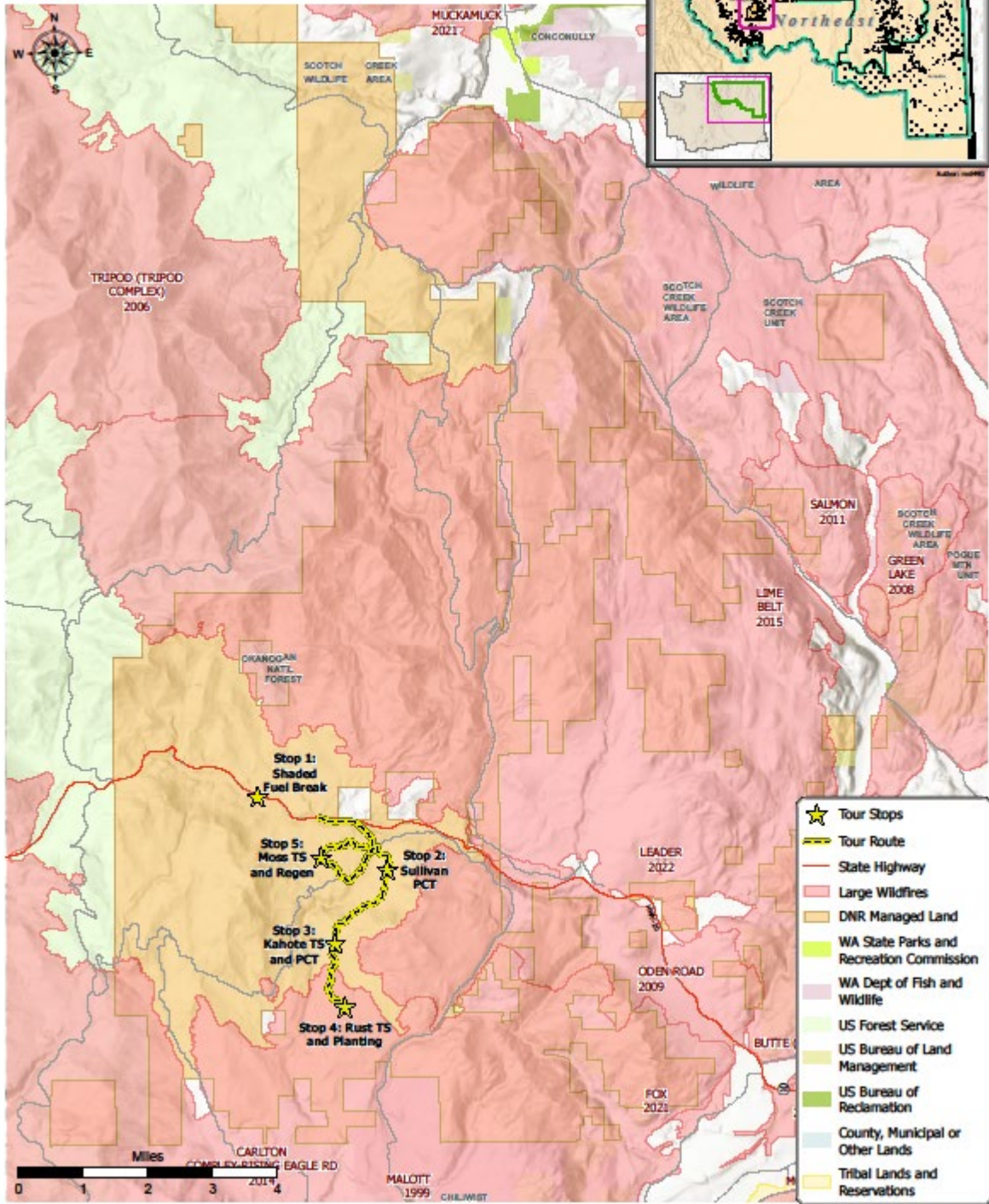
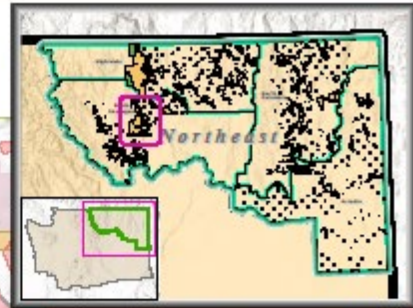
2015 Okanogan Complex over 304,000 total acres impacted

In the last decade, South Okanogan District has had over 95,000 acres of Trust Land impacted by wildfire





NORTHEAST REGION BNR TOUR LOUP LOUP BLOCK WILDFIRE IMPACT



Stop # 1

Loup Loup Shaded Fuel Break

A shaded fuel break is a specific type of fuel break where some degree of forest canopy cover remains after the treatment. Shaded fuel breaks are typically linear treatments of varying widths adjacent to a control feature (road, ridgeline, etc.) where overstory and understory forest vegetation is reduced to provide safe areas for effective fire suppression, use of prescribed fire and managed fire.

- Many fire managers recognize that the primary objective of a fuel break is to provide wildland firefighters with safer ingress and egress, defensible containment lines and shorter response times to fires. Fuel breaks are commonly constructed during a wildfire incident as part of emergency management response. They are used as a primary containment strategy in areas where line construction immediately adjacent to the fire is not safe for firefighting personnel or effective due to terrain or other natural resource considerations.
- Fuel breaks can also be identified as alternative or contingency lines. Fire management teams routinely construct contingency fuel breaks at the same time they work to implement their primary response strategy.
- Fuel breaks can be planned and constructed in anticipation of future wildland fires or as a part of implementing prescribed fire. When a wildland fire occurs, they can serve as control locations from which to carry out suppression operations.



Loup Loup SFB

- First portion completed in 2020
- Continuation up Hwy 20 to USFS ownership completed in 2023
- Both entries total approximately 103 acres.



Stop # 2

Kahote Timber Sale

- Harvested in 2000.
- Stand naturally regenerated with WL, DF, PP.
- Followed up with a PCT in 2011.
- Proposal area has frequent use from Western Gray Squirrel and American Goshawks.



American Goshawk



Western Gray Squirrel



OLYMPIA — A species of squirrel that makes its home in Okanogan and Klickitat counties, and not many other places in Washington, is now officially endangered in the state.

WGS Management

- Western gray squirrel (WGS) range from north-central Washington to southern California. Historically, WGS were found along the entire length of the east cascades but now they have contracted to 3 isolated populations known as the Klickitat, Okanogan, and Puget Trough populations.
- Western Gray Squirrel habitat is defined by conifer-dominate areas that merge with open patches of deciduous trees. In Okanogan County squirrels are found primarily in Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir forests. High quality habitat typically has a relatively dense overstory and sparse understory and produces nuts, seeds, and fungus for western gray squirrels to forage. Gray squirrels construct nests in the canopy of greens trees but also utilize cavities for natal nests. They rely on interconnected canopies for cover and discrete entry to their nest sites. In the Okanogan population, gray squirrels rely on ponderosa pines and Douglas firs for nesting. Nest trees are often large diameter trees (>16in) with crowns that connect to adjacent trees. For management purposes, two types of habitats have been identified: primary and secondary habitat.
- Primary habitat contains quality forage and is where squirrels build their nests and rear their young. These habitats are dominated by large, clumped trees and, if occupied, will contain stick nests within the green canopies of the trees. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) recommends retaining 2 6-acre patches of primary habitat per 185 acres of habitat. Each patch should retain at least 8 large trees per acre with a clumped distribution exhibiting a well-connected, multi-layer canopy of 45-75% cover. Ground cover should be 50-80% forest litter and/or moss with less than 30% native shrub cover.
- Secondary habitat can be more open with scattered trees. This is the area gray squirrels use for dispersal and extended foraging. WDFW recommends that these areas have moderate canopy cover (26-75%) dominated by conifers with 8 trees per acre for food. Preference of species should be Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir, which will provide mast-producing trees for food, and ground cover should be less than 50% shrub cover.



American Goshawk Management

- American goshawks are a secretive accipiter found in mature and old forests across northern North America. They are a long-lived species that pair bond for life and are loyal to a territory. American goshawk habitat is defined by old and mature forests. In Eastern Washington, it is dominated by mature Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine, western larch, and lodge pole pine. Typical goshawk habitat is broken into 3 categories: foraging/home range, nesting, and post fledgling area (PFA).
- Foraging/home range can encompass a variety of forest types but is typically dominated by mature and old forests. Goshawks typically forage in stands with large (20in) trees. In the eastern cascades, their prey of choice is snowshoe hares, but they are opportunistic foragers. Home range size for goshawks in western states is estimated to range between 1400-9300 acres. This area can encompass multiple nest stands that a breeding couple may use over the years. Nesting habitat typically has a canopy cover of 70-80 %. Goshawk nests are usually in the lower third of the canopy in mature trees, but they will use snags or mistle toe brooms to build their nest platforms. Nests are stick structures positioned close to the trunk of the tree. Goshawks often return the same nest structure for multiple years but may rotate through alternate nest stands in their territory having up to 10 alternate nests. Goshawks nest from March to September. Once the chicks fledge, they expand their habitat use to the post-fledging area which is an area of concentrated use by the adult female and the developing juveniles before they disperse. The size of this area can vary but the average is 415 acres, and it provides foraging opportunities for females and fledglings as well as hiding cover for fledglings. Once the fledglings are mature, they will disperse to establish their own territories with males typically dispersing further than females.
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife recommends retaining 3 30-acre nest areas per territory (5400 acres) within 0.5 mi of a known nest stand. In nest stand areas, human presence should be limited from March 1st to September 30th. Any treatments to nest stands should maintain a canopy closure of 70-80%. Post-fledging areas of 420 acres should be established and centered on the nest areas. They should be composed of mature to old forests with less than 10% of the area dominated by seedlings or saplings. Downed logs and snags should be retained to enhance prey abundance. Foraging areas (5400 acres) containing the nest stands and PFA should contain at least 60% mature or old forest.



Stop # 3 Rust Timber Sale

- Sold Lump Sum TS that was heavily impacted before harvest by the 2014 Carlton Complex Fire.
- Harvest in the fall of 2014 after the fire.
- Planted in the spring of 2017 with PP and a spot herbicide treatment.



Day 2

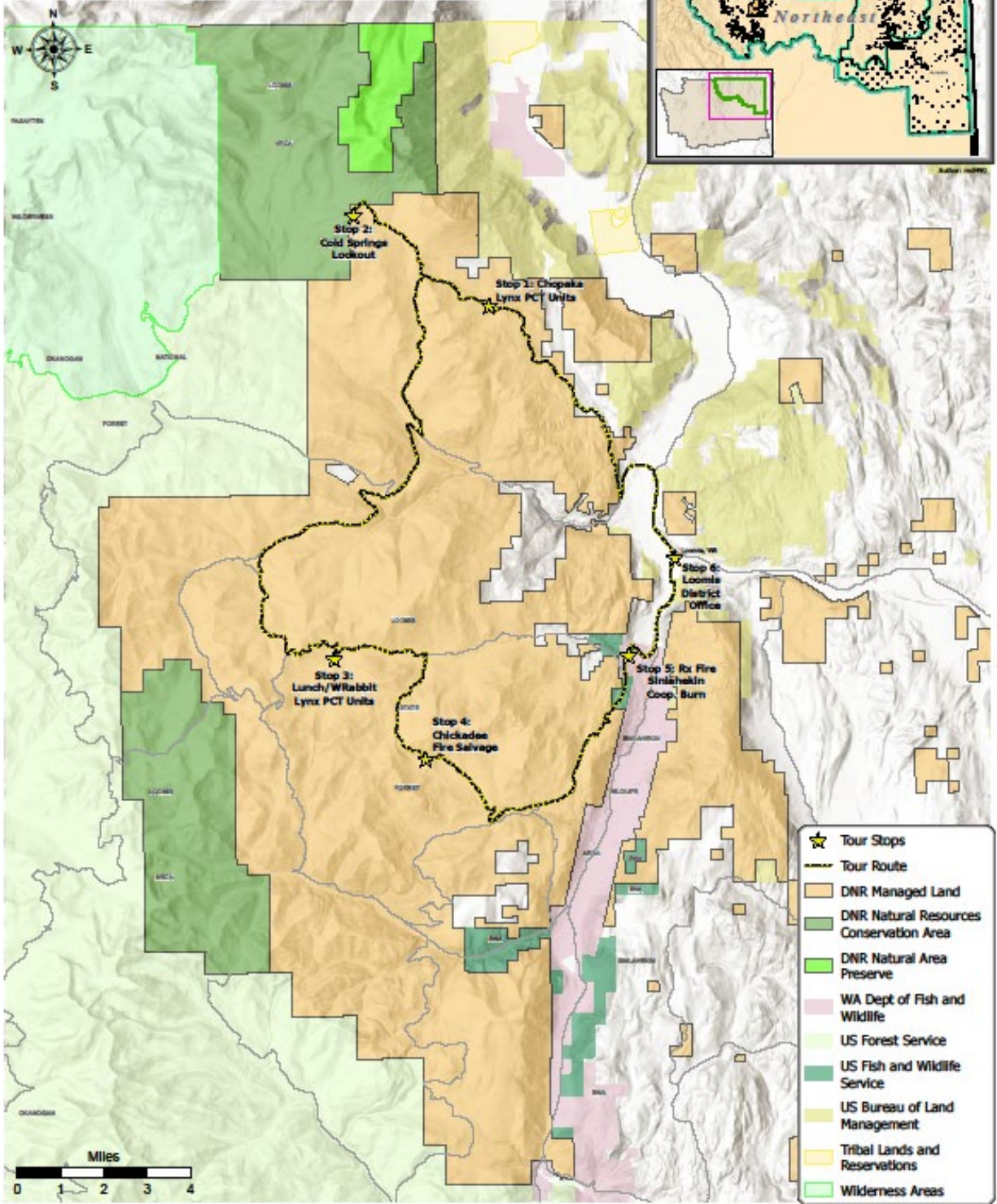
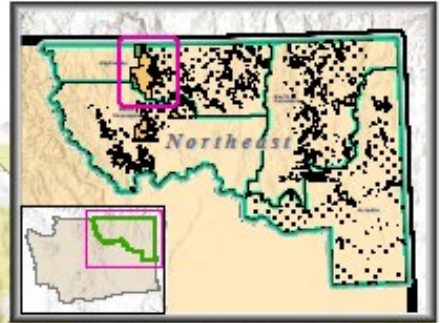
Loomis State Forest Highlands District

- Highlands District contains over 131,000 acres of forested land and over 206,000 total acres of Trust Land.
- In the last decade there have been around 21,000 acres of timber harvest in Highlands District.
- In that same timeframe Highlands District has had over 22,000 acres of Trust Land impacted by fire.



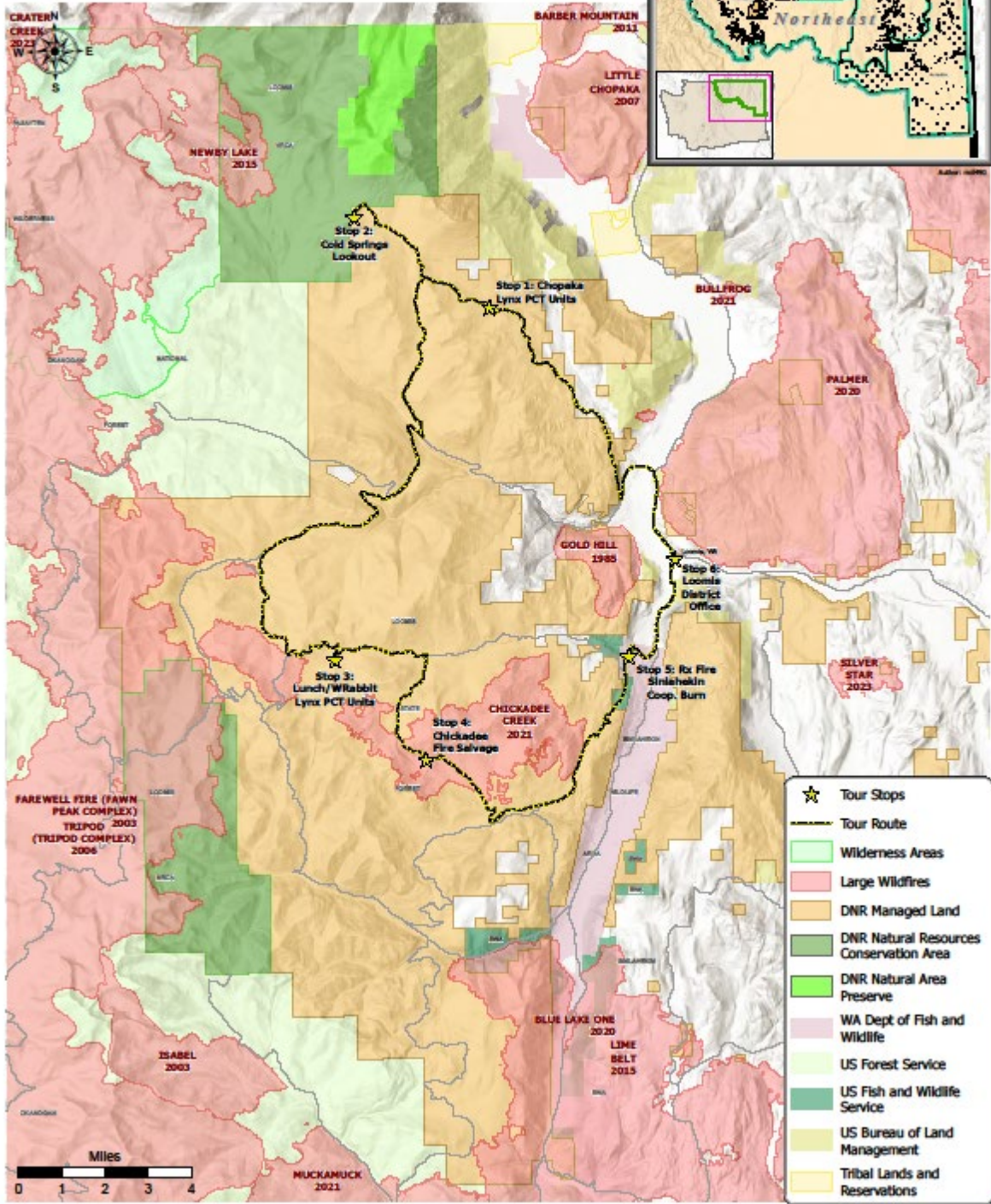
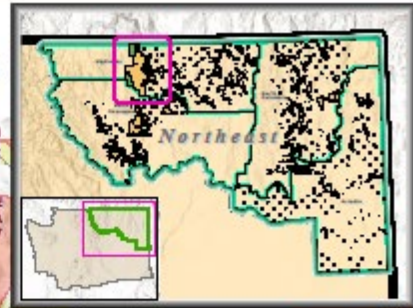


NORTHEAST REGION BNR TOUR LOOMIS STATE FOREST OWNERSHIP





NORTHEAST REGION BNR TOUR LOOMIS STATE FOREST WILDFIRE IMPACT

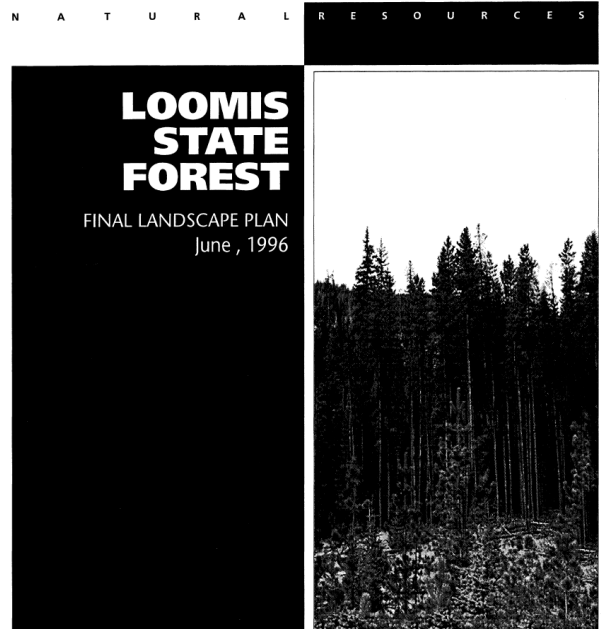


- ★ Tour Stops
- Tour Route
- Wilderness Areas
- Large Wildfires
- DNR Managed Land
- DNR Natural Resources Conservation Area
- DNR Natural Area Preserve
- WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife
- US Forest Service
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- US Bureau of Land Management
- Tribal Lands and Reservations

Loomis Landscape Plan

- The Loomis State Forest Landscape Management Plan is an example of the Department of Natural Resources' commitment to act as a prudent land manager. The Loomis State Forest contains around 134,000 total acres. About 25,000 of those acres are in NRCAs or NAPs the rest is managed by the department as Common School Trust Lands. The 1996 plan was created to guide the management of the forest during a transition from conditions that existed in the early 1990's to the desired future condition of the forest resources foreseen at the end of the 80-year planning cycle.
- The Loomis Plan is continually used as an operational document; region and district field staff use the plan as a guide to implement both short and long-term management strategies to accomplish the goals and objectives described for the forest.

- Objectives:** 1) To generate the most substantial revenue possible, over time, given the legal, biological, and social constraints; 2) To create and maintain healthy, productive forest resources; 3) To provide habitat that is capable of supporting native fish and wildlife populations; 4) To provide recreational and other public benefits, consistent with trust obligations.



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
Jennifer M. Belcher - Commissioner of Public Lands
Kaleen Cottingham - Supervisor

2006 Lynx Habitat Management Plan

- DNR manages the habitat for Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) under the 2006 Lynx Habitat Management Plan (Plan).
- The Plan helps guide DNR's forest management activities to facilitate the creation and preservation of quality lynx habitat on DNR-managed lands within Lynx Management Zones (LMZ) while also managing forested Trust lands for financial, environmental, and social objectives.
- Developed in response to federal listing it revised the 1996 Lynx Plan.



Canada Lynx Management/WSU PCT Study

- DNR manages approximately 126,212 acres as lynx habitat within all six of the designated LMZs in Washington State. Under the current Plan, DNR is prohibited from conducting pre-commercial thinning (PCT) activities in areas managed for lynx except within narrow criteria. Operating within the narrow criteria is likely to result in poor silvicultural response for non-habitat objectives. Left unmanaged, these plantations will typically result in non-merchantable stands at rotation age. These overstocked stands of young conifers will perpetuate existing forest health issues, including drought stress and a high risk of larger stand-replacing wildfires (and therefore lynx habitat reduction) resulting from dense fuel loads and stand structures conducive to rapid and intense wildfire spread. Management restrictions have limited DNR's ability to make sound management decisions in young stands in Lynx Analysis Units (LAU). It also hinders DNR's ability to formulate long-term planning efforts such as the Eastside Sustainable Harvest Calculation (SHC) and fully implement the DNR 20-year Forest Health Plan.
- To begin addressing the inherent conflicts associated with restrictions in density management and forest health in managed lynx habitat, DNR is funding a research project in conjunction with Washington State University to test different young stand density management techniques and their effects on lynx foraging. This four-year research project began in the spring of 2022 and aims to explore how snowshoe hare, the primary food source for Canada lynx, interact with young stand thinning. Nathan Hooven, a Ph.D. student with the WSU Mammal Spatial Ecology and Conservation Laboratory, was selected to manage the project and is using GPS collars to track snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*) use and dispersal over time across two innovative PCT treatment prescriptions as compared to control sites. Silvicultural prescriptions were developed integrating acceptable density targets using MaxSDI* and known lynx habitat metrics of value.
- Evaluations of snowshoe hare use, mortality and dispersal from stands in a pre-treatment, post-treatment and no-treatment condition will give DNR necessary data for evaluating management for this important species and trust beneficiaries. This kind of research will be crucial as future revisions of the Plan are initiated and the DNR considers possible pathways forward in balancing habitat, disturbance resilience, and timber production.

Stop #1

Lynx PCT - Chopaka Unit

Between 8,000 and 12,000 acres of young plantations between 17 to 30 years of age are within lynx habitat on DNR-managed lands. These stands fall within the PCT window.

US Fish & Wildlife Service and WA Department of Fish and Wildlife have been consulted on this research project.

Two prescriptions:

- PCT at 11-foot spacing and leaving 20% un-thinned refugia in scattered circular one acre patch sizes.
- PCT at 11-foot spacing and constructing two constructed wildlife habitat piles per acre.

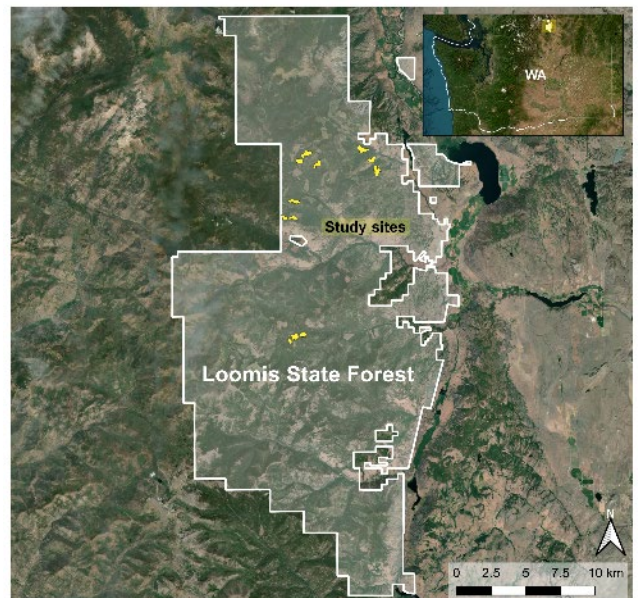
Pre-treatment snowshoe hare trapping and tracking initiated fall 2022.

PCT contract completed fall 2023.

Fall 2023 thru winter of 2025/2026 snowshoe hare trapping and tracking.

Final report to DNR September 2026.

Budget: \$420,910 across two biennium, funded by the Forest Health Revolving Account (21Q).



Stop #2

Cold Springs Lookout/Campground

Chopaka NAP: This high-mountain preserve encompasses 2,764 acres at elevations ranging from 4,400 to 7,882 feet in the Eastern Cascades. The site protects 11 state-listed plant species, including gentians, cinquefoils, moonwort, willow, and others. Mountain goats range the rocky ridgetops on the preserve's highest peaks (Chopaka also supported the last native herd of bighorn sheep in Washington, which was hunted out in the 1920s). The preserve also includes fine examples of low-growing alpine turf communities, subalpine forests and shrub-steppe, creeks, ponds, and meadows abundant with mountain wildflowers.

Features Protected: Three state-threatened plants, eight state-sensitive plants, alpine turf plant communities, subalpine forest plant communities, and a subalpine pond with an associated riparian system.





Loomis NRCA

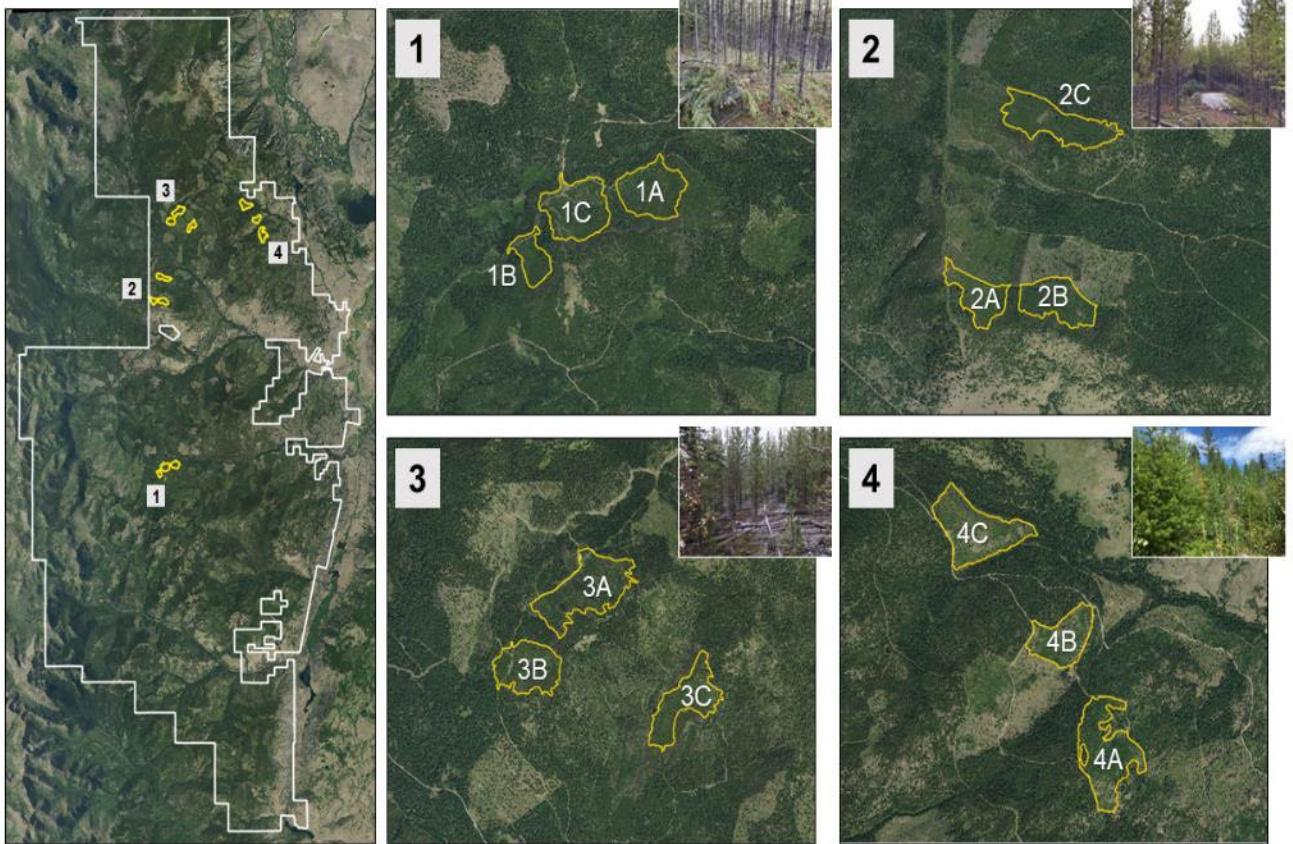
The Loomis Natural Resources Conservation Area consists of a north block and a south block totaling 24,672 acres. The mountainous landscape ranges from 4,400 to more than 7,800 feet in elevation, including two mountain peaks in the north block — Disappointment Peak (7,146 feet) and Snowshoe Mountain (7,823 feet).

Extensive montane habitats including subalpine forest and shrub-steppe, grassland meadows, quaking aspen stands, wet meadows and streams, and Douglas-fir forest. Eleven plant species of conservation concern are protected in the Loomis NRCA. Various habitats of the Loomis support nine wildlife species ranked as critically imperiled, vulnerable to extinction or rare in Washington state: grizzly bear, Canada lynx, gray wolf, wolverine, northern goshawk, plus four butterfly species, and Snowshoe Mountain (7,823 feet).

Following the 2006 Tripod Complex wildfire, most of the NRCA was allowed to recover on its own from this naturally occurring event. However, a number of restoration efforts were undertaken to rehabilitate areas used as firelines, staging areas, safety zones, and other areas negatively affected by fire suppression activities. In addition, selected areas of burned habitat were restored to aid in resource protection and ecological recovery within the area.

Stop #3

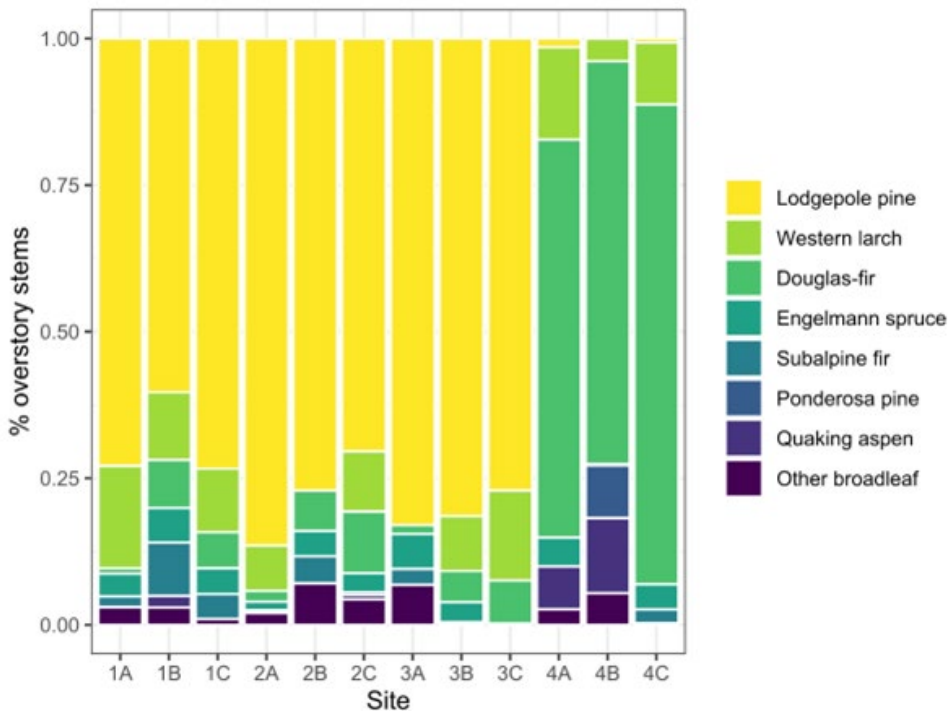
Lynx PCT - W. Rabbit Unit

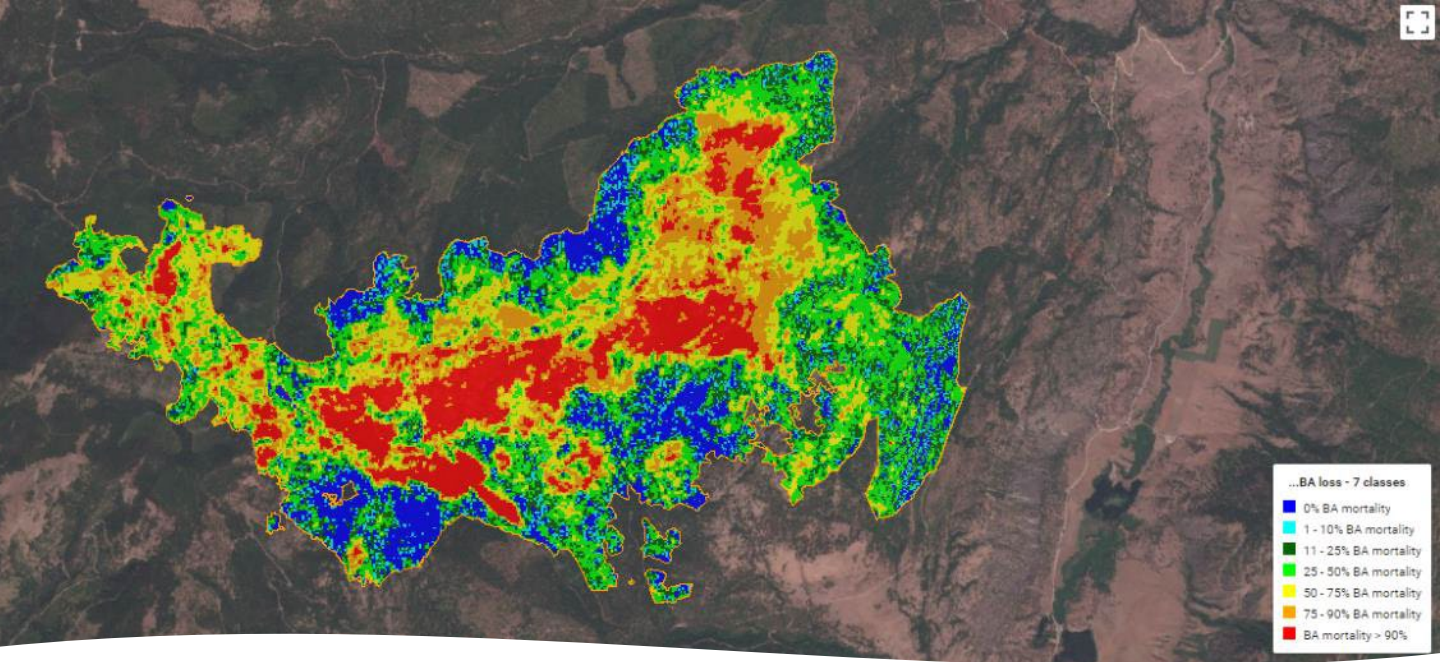


DNR manages approximately 126,212 acres of lynx habitat in Washington, within all six of the designated Lynx Management Zones (LMZ). The majority of DNR-managed lands in lynx habitat occur in the Okanogan LMZ (approx. 92,452 acres) in the Loomis State Forest and the Little Pend Oreille LMZ

Lynx PCT Study

This project will design and implement an experimental research study in the Loomis State Forest to determine what types of pre-commercial thinning treatments (PCT) can be applied to minimize and mitigate potential impacts to snowshoe hares and Canada lynx in order to meet fiduciary trust responsibilities, comply with the DNR lynx management plan objectives and improve forest health conditions (in particular resilience to droughts and insects) in eastern Washington on lands managed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within Lynx Management Zones (LMZ).

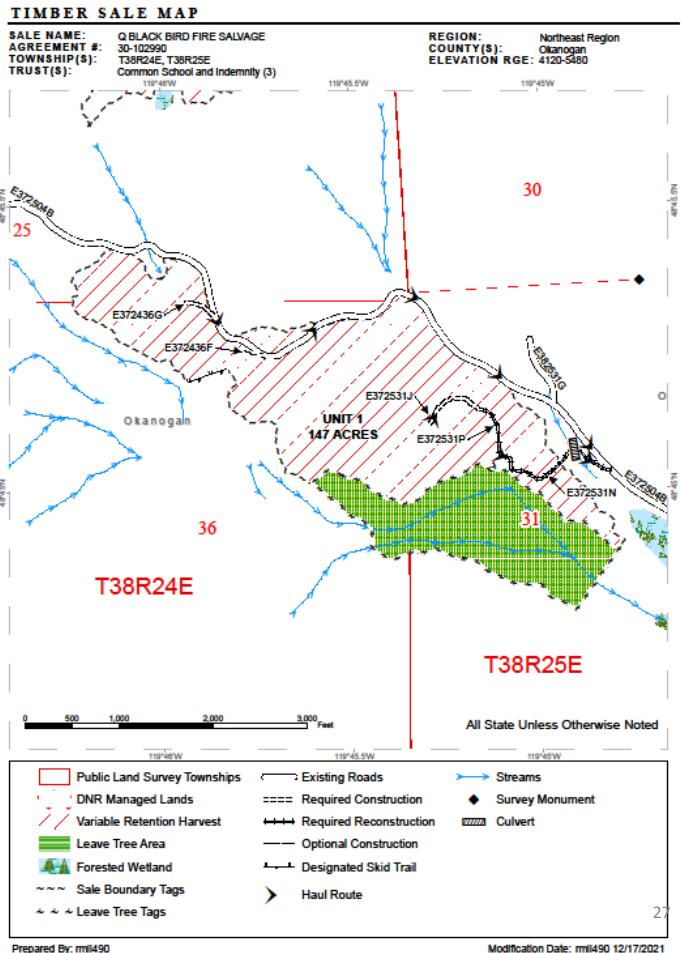




Stop #4 Chickadee Fire Salvage

Chickadee Fire 2021 burned approximately 6,000 acres of the Loomis State Forest.

Highlands District was able to salvage 772 acres as part of the Q Blackbird Fire Salvage in 2022.



Q Blackbird Fire Salvage



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

TIMBER NOTICE OF SALE

SALE NAME: Q BLACK BIRD SALVAGE

AGREEMENT NO: 30-102990

AUCTION: March 29, 2022 starting at 10:00 a.m.,
Northeast Region Office, Colville, WA **COUNTY:** Okanogan

SALE LOCATION: Sale located approximately 12 miles southwest of Loomis, WA.

PRODUCTS SOLD AND SALE AREA: All fire damaged conifer species except for leave trees as described in Schedule A and leave trees bounded by yellow leave tree area tags in Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 bounded by white timber sale boundary tags; all right of way timber bounded by orange right of way tags and all right of way timber banded with orange paint.

All forest products above located on part(s) of Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 all in Township 38 North, Range 25 East, Sections 23, 25, 26 and 36 all in Township 38 North, Range 24 East, W.M., containing 772 acres, more or less.

CERTIFICATION: This sale is certified under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program Standard (cert no: PwC-SFIFM-513)

ESTIMATED SALE VOLUMES AND QUALITY:

Species	Avg Ring DBH	Ring Count	Total MBF	Total Tons	Price \$/Ton	MBF by Grade						UT	
						P	SM	1S	2S	3S	4S		5S
Douglas fir	13.9		2,417	13,704	\$2.50				767	1,194	456		
Alpine fir	11.7		925	5,488	\$2.50				25	694	206		
Larch	13.9		862	4,878	\$2.50				340	370	152		
Lodgepole	10.6		748	4,473	\$2.50					523	225		
Spruce	15.6		256	1,504	\$2.50				80	144	32		
Sale Total			5,208	30,047									

MINIMUM BID: \$2.5/ton (est. value \$75,000.00) **BID METHOD:** Sealed Bids

PERFORMANCE SECURITY: \$15,000.00 **SALE TYPE:** Tonnage Scale

EXPIRATION DATE: November 30, 2023 **ALLOCATION:** Export Restricted

BIDDABLE SPECIES: Bidding to be allowed on all species combined.

BID DEPOSIT: \$7,500.00 or Bid Bond. Said deposit shall constitute an opening bid at the appraised price.

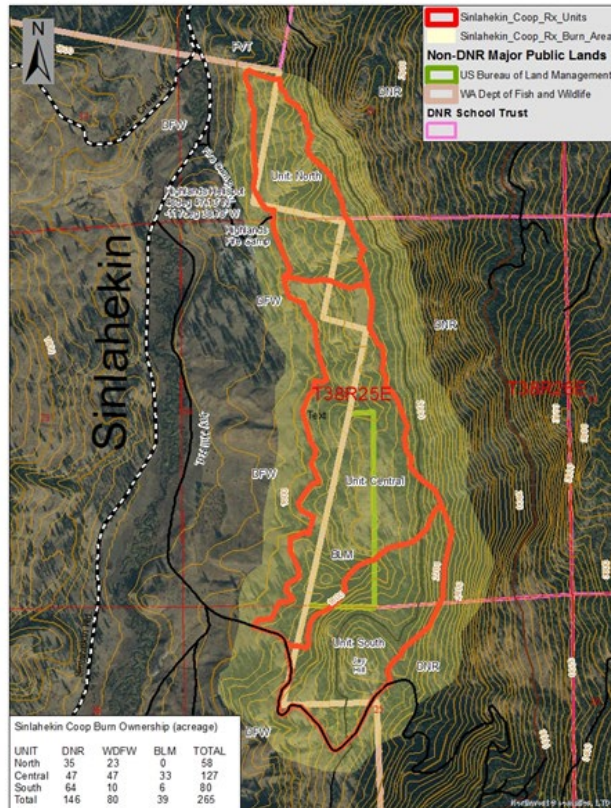
HARVEST METHOD: Track skidder, Dozer, Rubber tired skidder, and Ground based equipment. Falling and Yarding will not be permitted from March 15 to June 1 unless authorized in writing by the Contract Administrator due to spring breakup.

ROADS: 108.22 stations of required construction. 169.97 stations of required reconstruction. 5.61 stations of optional construction. 46.55 stations of abandonment. 190.29 stations of decommissioning. Road construction will not be permitted from March 15 to June 1 unless authorized in writing by the Contract Administrator due to spring breakup and September 30 to June 30 on E382426N, E382526P, E382423H and H382426G roads due



Stop #5 Sinlahekin Coop. Rx Fire Unit

Cooperative cross-boundary project with WA DNR, WDFW, and BLM



Rx Fire



Element 5: Objectives

OBJECTIVES ARE SMART: Specific ~ Measurable ~ Attainable ~ Reasonable ~ Time Related

RESOURCE OBJECTIVES	PRESCRIBED FIRE OBJECTIVES
<p>Fire/Fuels</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce fuel loadings in the following size classes by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 hour 50-90% 2. 10 hour 40-60% 3. 100 hour 10-30% 4. 1000 hour <15% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flame lengths will be managed with ignition techniques and patterns to maintain an average flame length of 2'-6' 2. The project burn objective is to achieve approximately 75% black average across all units. If necessary, timing of ignitions will be adjusted
<p>Silviculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 10% mortality in ponderosa pine trees greater than or equal to 12 inches dbh. • Less than 10% mortality in >12-inch dbh in the Douglas-fir trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flame lengths under ponderosa pine trees should not exceed 6'. If flame lengths drop below 1' then firing will be adjusted to increase the flame lengths. • Manage ignition to protect residual trees from torching that may exceed resource objectives.
<p>Wildlife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rejuvenate native grass species through reducing brush coverages by 70% with prescribed fire. 2. Sustain fire effects necessary for a functional fire dependent habitat 3. Recruit new large snags. Retain as many existing snags as possible without jeopardizing safety. 4. Maintain wildlife clumps for greater habitat complexity and diversity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Unburned areas of fuel will not be relit unless they present an escape risk. They will contribute to a plant community mosaic. 6. Limit Flame lengths to 2 ft. in wildlife clumps to meet wildlife objectives.
<p>Protect Plant Species</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Antelope Bitterbrush 3. Legacy Ponderosa Pine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Larger snags and legacy trees- ring these trees to halt fire from impacting them. 2. Manage ignition to protect pockets of bitterbrush. A burn mosaic of differing intensities is ideal within these shrub communities.
<p>Constraints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hunting seasons- during primary hunting season, modern deer, the area may see more than normal site use and activity. Additional notification both on and off site will be needed to notify and protect the public during operations. 4. Cultural sites- these may exist, and additional precaution may be needed to protect. Consult with DFW/DNR/BLM cultural staff if found and follow inadvertent discovery guidelines. 5. Recreational use- this area is used throughout the year and additional notification both on and off site will be needed to notify and protect the public during operations 6. Smoke impacts- restrictions may affect timing of burning or daily allowances. Prior to ignitions, the Burn Boss will consult with smoke regulatory authorities for approval. 	

Prescribed Fire Name: Sinlahekin Cooperative RX Burn

Ignition Unit Name: Sinlahekin Coop Units

Element 1: Signature Page



PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT NAME(S): DNR Highlands District / WDFW Sinlahekin WLA / BLM Spokane District

PRESCRIBED FIRE NAME:

Prescribed Fire Unit (Ignition Unit): Sinlahekin Cooperative Rx Burn (North, Central and South Units)

PREPARED BY:

Name (print): Matt Eberlein Signature: Matt Eberlein Date: 3/3/2022

WDFW Rx Fire Program: Qualification/Currency: RXB2/currency exp. 8-2026

Name (print): Sam Steinhouser Signature: Sam Steinhouser Date: 03/03/2022

DNR Silviculture Program: Qualification/Currency: DIVS, ICT4, FIRB(t), RXB3(t)

TECHNICAL REVIEW BY:

Name (print): Mike Norris Signature: Mike Norris Date: 2/10/2022

DNR Rx Fire Program: Qualification/Currency: RXB2

COMPLEXITY RATING: Moderate

MINIMUM BURN BOSS QUALIFICATION: RXB2

APPROVED BY:

WADNR – Agency Administrator (print): Ken McNamee

Washington Department of Natural Resources: 225 S. Silke Rd. Colville WA, 99114

Signature – DNR Agency Administrator: Ken McNamee Date: 03/04/2022

WDFW – Agency Administrator (print): Nathan Wehmeyer

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: 1680 Sinlahekin Rd (PO Box C) Loomis, WA 98827

Signature – WDFW Agency Administrator: Nathan Wehmeyer Date: 03/03/2022

BLM – Agency Administrator and Fire Mgt. Officer (print): Curtis Bryan (AA) and Jeff Dimke (FMO)

Bureau of Land Management: 915 N. Walla Walla Wenatchee, WA 98801

Signature – BLM Agency Administrator: CURTIS BRYAN Digitally signed by CURTIS BRYAN
Date: 2022.03.08 10:29:25 -0800 Date: 3/8/22

Signature – BLM Fire Mgt. Officer: JEFFREY DIMKE Digitally signed by JEFFREY DIMKE
Date: 2022.03.07 08:57:18 -0800 Date: 03/07/2022