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Washington, D.C. Updates

Federal forest management issues have seen some action since Congress returned from a seven-week summer recess on September 6. However, with Congress clearly focused on the November election it is unlikely that the issues will be resolved until a lame-duck session convenes after the Presidential and Congressional election determines control of the Congress and White House.

Energy Bill Conference

As previously reported in the AFRC News, federal forest management and fire funding reforms were brought into the energy bill discussions when the House attached the Resilient Federal Forests Act (H.R. 2647 – Rep. Westerman) to a Senate-passed energy bill. On September 8, the nearly 50 members of the House-Senate energy bill conference committee met to formally kick off the conference. As is typical, this initial conference meeting consisted of each member making a statement outlining their priorities for the conference committee.

A bipartisan group of conferees from both the House and Senate spoke in support of including federal forest management reforms in any agreement on an energy bill – a key sign of political support in Congress. Not only was there bipartisan support taking action on federal forest reforms, but the issue also enjoyed geographic support with encouraging statements from Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR), House Natural Resources Committee Chairman Rob Bishop (R-UT), Rep. Bruce Westerman (R-AR), Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR), Rep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA), and Rep. Glenn Thompson (R-PA).

In his remarks to his fellow conferees, Senator Ron Wyden referred to the need for federal forestry and fire funding reforms as, “a burning issue - literally and figuratively.” Hopefully the conference committee will respond to these and other pleas from conferees to come to an agreement on federal forest reforms.

Meanwhile, Energy and Natural Resources Committee Ranking Member Senator Maria Cantwell (D-WA) recently convened a conference call with scientists highlighting the need for “risk-based” fuels reduction treatments to save our forests from the growing threat posed by warming temperatures, insect and disease infestations, and catastrophic wildfire. The call, organized by the Union of Concerned Scientists, highlighted the amount of dry forest types at risk of burning up - 67 million acres nationwide - and the need for new forest management policies.

Senator Cantwell spoke about the 2 million acres at risk in Washington State and said:

Science is saying that if we actually try to create a response to the warmer weather temperatures that we are seeing, doing risk-based fuel reductions might help us in the future in saving some of those 67 million acres of forest land.

Cantwell is promoting pilot legislation for streamlining forest thinning in Ponderosa Pine forests. A recording of the conference call is available [here](#).

Senate Agriculture Committee Markup

In a surprise move, on September 13 the Senate Agriculture Committee marked up H.R. 2647 - the House-passed Resilient Federal Forests Act, which had been pending before the Senate Agriculture Committee for over a year. Under the leadership of Chairman Pat Roberts (R-KS), the Agriculture Committee adopted a substitute amendment that was similar to Chairman Roberts' Emergency Wildfire and Forest Management Act that was introduced on June 22.

The substitute amendment retained many key provisions from H.R. 2647, including a series of additional Categorical Exclusions under NEPA for federal forest management activities and a mechanism to provide the Forest Service and BLM access to emergency funding to end the practice of fire borrowing. The principal differences between the two were the replacement of H.R. 2647's bonding requirement for litigating collaborative projects with a pilot for binding arbitration as an alternative means for challenging collaborative projects and the exclusion of H.R. 2647's requirement for at least 75% reforestation and prompt completion of NEPA environmental reviews following large catastrophic events.

While the Agriculture Committee did report the amended bill to the floor favorably, the vote was a party-line vote with no Democrats voting in favor. Two Democrats voted against an amendment offered by committee Ranking Member Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) that only included a solution for fire borrowing and limited NEPA reforms. It is unlikely that the Senate will take up the amended H.R. 2647 as stand-alone legislation and the likely path forward remains as part of a broader legislation – perhaps the Energy Bill or a year-end Appropriations measure.

Continuing Resolution and Congressional Adjournment

Before heading out of town on September 29, Congress passed a short-term spending bill to prevent a government shutdown. The measure will fund the government through December 9, provide \$1.1 billion to combat the Zika virus and send \$500 million to Louisiana and other states facing natural disasters. The short-term funding bill locks in the current robust funding for National Forest System timber sales and hazardous fuels reduction. AFRC is hopeful the lame duck Congress will produce an omnibus that will at the very least continue these levels, and hopefully adopt one of the higher funding levels supported by the House and Senate Interior appropriations bills.

AFRC President Travis Joseph and consultant Heath Heikkila spent the last week of September in Washington, D.C. meeting with Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. Joseph and Heikkila also spent substantial time with administration leadership (Office of Management and Budget, Council on Environmental Quality, U.S. Forest Service, and BLM) advocating for robust funding of public land management agencies and consistent use of available tools to increase pace and scale of

forest management throughout the western United States. Meeting topics were wide ranging given the many challenges in the West: the newly released management plans for the O&C lands and impacts to local industry and counties; legislative fixes to wildfire borrowing; disease, drought, and dying trees in California; litigation reform; and NEPA streamlining. */Heath Heikkila and Travis Joseph*

Another Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Win

In a significant legal victory, U.S. District Court Judge Lodge issued a summary-judgment ruling on August 31 upholding the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek landscape project on the Payette National Forest. The project, developed through the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, involves over 85,000 acres of work including over 20,000 acres of commercial treatment. Judge Lodge previously denied Alliance for the Wild Rockies' attempt to halt the project in June. Project implementation by AFRC member Idaho Forest Group is underway.

In his decision, Judge Lodge ruled that the Forest did not need to re-consult on its Forest Plan regarding the revised designation of critical habitat for bull trout, because the designation is substantially the same as the original designation from 2002. The court deferred to the Forest Service's use of science and its design of the restorative forestry elements of the projects. Judge Lodge also found the Forest Service appropriately evaluated effects on old forest and conducted the right analysis of the minimum road system in the project area.

AFRC attorneys intervened in the case on behalf of the Payette Forest Coalition and Adams County. AFRC appreciates the support of our collaborative partners. */Lawson Fite*

Ninth Circuit Halts East Reservoir Project

Two days before scheduled implementation of the East Reservoir Project, two Ninth Circuit judges issued an emergency injunction halting the project. Their one-page order, issued on September 13, offered no rationale for the halt, but did expedite the appeal which will be heard in February, 2017. The injunction, though it may be relatively short, has the effect of postponing operations on two timber sales for at least one season.

On July 19, U.S. District Court Judge Christensen ruled in favor of the project. He issued a thorough 39-page decision carefully examining, and rejecting, the claims by Alliance for the Wild Rockies that the project documents did not adequately analyze effects on grizzly bear, bull trout, and lynx. Judge Christensen found the project-specific analysis of lynx critical habitat was adequate and no plan-level consultation was required. The opinion also deferred to the Forest Service on trout and grizzly bear issues.

Only three hours after Judge Christensen issued his ruling, the Alliance filed an appeal with the Ninth Circuit. Four short hours after that, the Alliance filed a motion for an injunction pending appeal with the District Court. Without waiting for Judge Christensen to rule on the injunction pending appeal, the Alliance filed a motion for an emergency injunction with the Ninth Circuit. The Ninth Circuit initially denied the motion, telling the Alliance to wait for Judge Christensen to rule. Judge Christensen denied their injunction on August 31. The Alliance then renewed their motion with the Ninth Circuit, who halted the project two weeks later.

When a collaborative project is thoroughly reviewed for several months, and approved by a federal judge but is still halted at the last minute by an appellate court, it shows that litigation of forest management projects is out of balance. In a [letter](#) to the House and Senate conferees regarding the energy bill, Senator Steve Daines (R-MT) called out the East Reservoir litigation, urging Congress to implement litigation reform for forest management. Senator Daines highlighted proposals to address litigation loopholes, limit injunctions, and make arbitration of disputes an option. As Senator Daines stated, these proposals would, “incentivize, reward, and protect collaboratively-developed projects and provide meaningful litigation relief.”

The East Reservoir project involves a planning area of about 90,000 acres and commercial treatment of over 8,500 acres. It is the product of over four years of collaborative efforts. AFRC attorneys intervened on behalf of the Kootenai Forest Stakeholders Coalition and Lincoln County. The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and the Montana Attorney General’s Office also filed amicus briefs in support of the project. */Lawson Fite*

OESF Land Plan Signed

On September 23, Kyle Blum, Deputy Supervisor for Uplands, signed the Washington Department of Natural Resources’ Forest Land Plan for the Olympic Experimental State Forest. The Plan is the culmination of years of effort dating back to the formation of the Commission on Old Growth Alternatives for Washington’s Forest Trust Lands in 1989 (see [AFRC Newsletter, November 27, 2013](#)). A [final environmental impact statement](#) (FEIS) for the plan was released on August 4.

Based on computer modeling, the landscape alternative in the plan is projected to increase timber harvest volume over current management by about 10-15 MMBF in all but one decade over the next 100 years. (FEIS, p. 3-21). The Plan does not change the [current sustainable harvest level](#), which is a calculation now being undertaken by the Board of Natural Resources. (See, [AFRC Newsletter November 30, 2015](#).)

The new Plan fulfills a commitment made by DNR in its 1997 Habitat Conservation Plan. Under the terms of a settlement agreement signed in 2006 to resolve litigation over the 2004 Sustainable Harvest Calculation (SHC), completion of the Plan will release stands over age 50 from regeneration harvest restrictions. Another provision of the settlement agreement requiring an acre of thinning for every acre of regeneration harvest will remain in effect until completion of the SHC currently underway.

AFRC congratulates DNR on the completion of the OESF Plan. */Matt Comisky and Ann Forest Burns*

DNR MM LTCS Update

The Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is continuing to move forward on the Marbled Murrelet Long Term Conservation Strategy (LTCS) for its State Lands Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). At the September 6 Board of Natural Resources (BNR) meeting, staff presented its latest update. This update consisted of volume outputs and economic comparison values for the six Alternatives being considered. We have written about the previous stages of updates in our [June 2016](#) and [October 2015](#) newsletters.

The presentation, which can be found [here](#), first reviews the Trust Mandate DNR is obligated to follow under the State Constitution in the management of these lands (slide 4), as well as the three criteria DNR is using to evaluate the ESA/HCP compliance of the Alternatives (slide 5), with the first two being US Fish & Wildlife Service criteria and the third taken from the HCP. Before presenting harvest volume numbers associated with the LTCS Alternatives, a comparison chart of the components of each Alternative and the acres associated with each Alternative is provided. Of the roughly 1.39 million acres of forested trust land in Western Washington, the LTCS proposes to set aside a total ranging from 593,000 (Alt B) to 734,000 (Alt F) acres (slide 8). This represents 42.6% to 52.8% respectively of the forested acres under DNR management in Western Washington.

While DNR provides a disclaimer near the beginning of the presentation stating the numbers are for comparison purposes only (slide 3), it can be assumed, since they are based on actual LTCS proposals and DNR’s planning model was used to develop outputs, these numbers cannot be far off. It should be pointed out that the numbers presented at the September BNR meeting do not fully take into account the various Sustainable Harvest Calculation issues of Arrearage and Riparian Management. We expect these numbers to be presented at the Board’s October 4 meeting.

Harvest volumes shown in the presentation have a low of 400 mmbf/yr for Alternative F to a high number of 498 mmbf/yr for Alternative B (slide 9). In contrast, the previous decade’s target was adjusted in 2007 to 550 mmbf/yr, down from the 597 mmbf/yr adopted by the BNR in 2004. As part of the 2007 adjustment, DNR produced volume charts for the future decades as shown below. Decade 2 in this chart would correspond to Decade 1 in the LTCS September presentation.

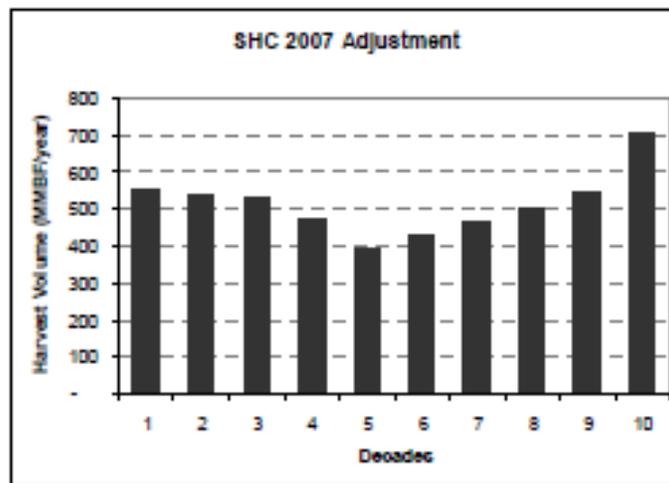


Figure 1 - From June 5, 2007 BNR Reference Materials

This chart shows for Decade 2 (2015-2025) a harvest volume level expected to be around 525 mmbf/yr, a volume roughly 27 to 125 mmbf/yr higher than what DNR presented to the BNR at the September meeting, depending on Alternative.

DNR wrapped up the presentation of volume impacts by Alternative (Slides 11 and 13) broken out by trusts, though the Olympic Experimental State Forest and Capital State Forest sustainable harvest units were not broken out. A few notable examples in the charts on Slides 11 and 13 are the potential fall down of the Common School trust harvest volume by approximately 20% in Alternative F compared to the “No Action” Alternative A. The fall down in timber dependent counties such as Pacific and Wahkiakum with ~20% to ~40% decrease respectively between Alternatives A and F. It is also notable that none of these numbers contrast the 2007 Decade 2 volume expectations. Also, some counties may see a 70%+ decrease in harvest volumes from the 2004-2014 target, a potentially significant economic hardship to these already strapped rural communities.

Lastly, on slide 15, a cumulative net present value (NPV) economic comparison is provided for the overall harvest level. It is hoped that this NPV analysis will also be provided at a future BNR meeting for each individual trust, so the Board and the beneficiaries can fully evaluate the impacts to each trust.

Future AFRC newsletters will have updates on both the LTCS and Sustainable Harvest Calculation processes in the next few months. At this time, we expect the Department to release draft environmental impact statements for both the LTCS and SHC in early December. /*Matt Comisky*

BLM “Declares” O&C ASQ’s

Most of the lands managed by the BLM in western Oregon were given to the agency by Congress to produce a permanent timber supply and provide revenues to the O&C Counties based on the scientific forestry principle of “sustained yield.” Congress also specified that the annual productive capacity of these lands must be calculated, “declared,” and sold annually. Sophisticated modeling techniques are employed to determine the inherent productivity of every acre of land and from this determine how fast trees will grow on them. These models then incorporate a myriad of other factors, such as age class distribution, standing inventory, accessibility, land use designation, thinning regimes, etc. to determine how much timber can actually be sold annually on a sustained yield basis. This value is called the allowable sale quantity (ASQ). The ASQ is a very precise amount determined by the parameters imposed on its calculation.

The language of the O&C Act places great weight on using these scientifically sound procedures to determine how much timber can be harvested each and every year in perpetuity. The BLM is required by law to disclose (declare) the ASQ and Congress is responsible for holding the agency accountable to sell that amount every year to help fund county governments and the services they provide under the O&C Act. As a result, the [Record of Decision](#) (ROD) for the new Resource Management Plans is very carefully written with these mandates in mind.

Under the newly finalized ROD, the BLM calculated the ASQ for approximately 20% of the O&C land base administratively allocated to timber management. The ASQ is set at 205 million board feet (MMBF). However, the BLM’s “declared” ASQ for each District can vary as much as 40% annually. This means that the “declared” ASQ that “must be sold annually” under the O&C Act may range from 123 MMBF to 287 MMBF. The ROD also makes it clear that the

agency will not commit to selling any of the 73 mmbf of non-ASQ volume (mostly thinning) the agency claimed would be sold when the Final EIS was released. AFRC has serious concerns about the impacts of these administrative decisions on Oregon's remaining forest products infrastructure and the communities and county governments that depend on these lands. /Ross Mickey

BLM Issues New Stewardship Guidance

On June 2, the BLM issued new manual direction pertaining to the implementation of the permanent Stewardship authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 2014. [MS 5920, Stewardship End Result Contracting Projects](#), replaces expiring Stewardship contracting direction contained in WO IM 2015-037 and gives detailed guidance on how the BLM implements Stewardship authority. The heart of the Stewardship concept is the authority Congress gave the Forest Service and BLM to trade "goods" for "services" under specified circumstances and to use any money left over from this trade, if any, to implement more Stewardship projects. In the case of the Forest Service and BLM, the "goods" that are being traded are trees that need to be removed from the forest to improve and maintain healthy ecosystems. There is a wide range of "services" that the agencies can include in these contracts as long as they pertain to improving ecosystem health.

Since the inception of the Stewardship authority 17 years ago, the BLM has implemented this authority in a manner that the forest products industry felt was consistent with its intended use. This consisted of using the normal timber sale contract for projects where the value of the trees in the project was greater than the cost of the service work and using a normal service contract when the opposite was true. Under this policy, the BLM never had any "excess receipts" to spend outside the normal appropriation process. The Forest Service took a very different course and has grown their Stewardship program to 40% of the agency's total timber sale program; thus, diverting millions of dollars away from the US Treasury into Stewardship accounts that the agency can utilize without going through the normal Congressional budgeting process.

With the issuance of MS 5920, the BLM may use Stewardship contracts on timber sales that generate "excess receipts." The agency has created two new contract forms with unique accounting processes designed to keep track of money generated and spent using these contracts. If the value of the goods is greater than the cost of the services, the BLM will then have off-budget money to spend as determined by the agency.

The first project to use this authority will be sold on September 22 by the Grants Pass Field Office and is called the [Wee Willy Stewardship Forest Products Sale](#). The sale contains 2.5 million board feet and the service work only consists of post-harvest fuels treatments which would take place under the normal timber sales by the purchaser or the agency using money generated from the timber sale. By using this authority and packaging the timber harvest with service work, the BLM District will be able to retain excess receipts locally rather than sending them to the Treasury and O&C Counties consistent with the O&C Act, which would otherwise receive 50% of the revenues to support essential county services like law enforcement. /Ross Mickey

High Severity Wildfires Are Bad For Spotted Owls

Last year, DE Lee and ML Bond of the Wild Nature Institute in Hanover, New Hampshire published a [paper](#) in *The Condor* that concluded, “California Spotted Owls continue to use post-fire landscapes, even when the fires were large and where large areas burned at high severity, suggesting that owls are not generally negatively impacted by high-severity fire.” Their study looked at occupancy statistics to estimate site occupancy probability for spotted owls at 45 historically occupied sites during the breeding season immediately following the 2013 Rim Fire. This study has been used by opponents of post-fire rehabilitation projects to argue that the spotted owl likes burned forests and harvesting of any burned trees would have a negative impact on the species. A new, and more rigorous study of the effects on 30 spotted owl sites that have been monitored continuously since 1993 found the exact opposite.

GM Jones et.al. has published a [paper](#) for the Ecological Society of America which looked at the effects of the King Fire on spotted owls in their long term demographic study area. Unlike the Lee and Bond analysis, which had no long term demographic data, GM Jones and his associates had over 20 years of demographic data to compare before and after impacts of fire. The analysis was done prior to any post-fire logging, thus, the results have a pure correlation to the fire itself. They concluded that the high burn severity within the King Fire area had “a strong negative impact on spotted owls.”

Some of the specific findings include:

- The probability of site extinction increased from 0.01 to 0.98 as the proportion of high-severity fire at a spotted owl site increased from 0 to 1.
- Extinction rates at severely burned sites (>50% of site area burned at high-severity) increased sevenfold following the King Fire, whereas post-fire extinction rates were estimated to be zero at less severely burned and unburned sites.
- Sites that burned >50% at high-severity were less likely to be colonized after the fire than unburned sites and sites that burned <50% at high-severity.
- Colonization of sites after the fire was largely the result of individuals moving to less burned sites after abandoning their original sites that burned at >50% high-severity.
- Predicted occupancy rates at sites that burned >50% at high-severity declined by almost nine-fold from their pre-fire value.
- Spotted owls avoided foraging in areas that burned at high-severity and foraged in forests that burned at low-severity and unburned forests equal to their availability on the landscape.

Jones et. al. concluded:

Our study demonstrates that increasingly frequent megafires pose a threat to spotted owls and likely other old-forest species and, as a result, suggests that forest ecosystem restoration and old-forest species conservation may be more compatible than previously believed. Restoration practices that can demonstrably reduce the frequency of large, high-severity fires and reintroduce low-to moderate-severity fire as the dominant disturbance regime will likely benefit both dry-forest ecosystems and old-forest species such as spotted owls. /*Ross Mickey*

Panhandle Completes Post-Fire Restoration Program

On September 9, the Idaho Panhandle National Forest sold the final post-disturbance restoration sale from the Tower and Grizzly fires that burned during the summer and fall of 2015. The total volume sold from the ten sales was 55 million board feet. Getting this amount of volume planned and sold within a year after final control of the fires required great effort by the Panhandle staff. AFRC congratulates and thanks the Forest for its work and success.

A lesson learned from these projects should be that when completing post-fire restoration projects, the agency should quickly deploy Rapid Assessment Teams to determine the opportunities for work, and immediately begin the preparation of either an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. Also, forests should ask for an Emergency Situation Determination from the Chief of the Forest Service when standing burnt timber is expected to deteriorate during the planning process. Using the Panhandle's work as a template, post-forest restoration work can be successfully completed on the Pioneer fire that burned on the Boise National Forest and the Rail fire that burned on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests this past summer.

Unfortunately, the Alliance for Wild Rockies filed a lawsuit on September 28 in the Idaho District Court challenging these sales. */Tom Partin*

ESA Petition Rule Changes

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (the Services) have finalized revised rules for submitting listing petitions under Section 4(b)(3) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The new rules, which will go into effect October 27, were [published](#) in the Federal Register on September 27.

The draft rules were [first published](#) May 21, 2015. The public comment period was extended twice, ending on May 21, 2016. AFRC submitted comments September 15, 2015, in support of limiting petitions to a single species, requiring consultation with state fish and wildlife management agencies, and disclosure by the petitioner of both positive and negative information.

The final rule clarifies that the single species requirement allows the inclusion of any subspecies or variety or any potential distinct population segments (DPS) of the species. An earlier requirement that the petition include evidence that the petitioner attempted to secure information from state fish and wildlife agencies and the result of that effort has been softened to a requirement that the petitioner notify, "the State agencies responsible for management and conservation of fish, plant, or wildlife resources in each State where the species occurs at least 30 days prior to submission" to the federal agency. Importantly, petitions are required to include literature citations and copies of scientific or commercial information and, "A complete and balanced representation of the relevant facts, including information that may contradict claims in the petition."

AFRC is pleased that the Services have finalized these important improvements in the ESA rules which are designed to improve the listing process. */Ann Forest Burns*

Daugherty Named OR State Forester

On September 7, the Oregon Board of Forestry announced the selection of Peter Daugherty as the next Oregon State Forester. He is currently the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) Private Forests Division Chief. Daugherty joined ODF in 2007 after working for private industry, the Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, and as a faculty member at Northern Arizona University. He holds bachelors' degrees in Political Science and Dramatic Art and Forestry and a PhD in Wildland Resource Science, all from the University of California Berkeley.

Daugherty will succeed Doug Decker, who announced last May that he will retire at the end of fire season in October. Decker has been state forester since January, 2011.

AFRC congratulates Peter Daugherty on becoming Oregon's 13th State Forester. We wish Doug Decker all the best as he transitions to new pursuits. /*Travis Joseph*

ALC Celebrates 50th Anniversary

The Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho (ALC) celebrated their 50th Anniversary during their annual meeting on September 10 at their new office building south of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. ALC President Shawn Keough extended invitations to AFRC consultants Tom Partin and Irene Jerome to discuss "*What is Happening in Region 1 and Region 4 of the Forest Service*" with the 100 plus ALC members who attended the meeting.

Partin and Jerome discussed the respective budgets and timber targets that Region 1 and Region 4 received in addition to the successes and problems each Region faced during the past year. The combined volume of Forest Service timber sold in Idaho is over 200 MMBF which provides a lot of work for ALC members. Positive results from the Forest Service for Fiscal Year 2016 included selling 55 MMBF of burnt timber on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, and the Payette National Forest successfully defending the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Project, which will provide substantial volume from that Forest for several years. Setbacks in the Forest Service program included a loss in court on the Johnson Bar fire salvage on the Nez Perce-Clearwater and the Boise National Forest not achieving their timber target.

Nick Smith of Healthy Forest Healthy Communities (HFHC) also presented. Smith outlined the programs of work in the west and the Rocky Mountain and Great Lake States. HFHC is doing work in conjunction with the Bogus Basin ski area outside of Boise to support active management around the ski lifts and backcountry trails. The Douglas-fir in that area has been severely hit by mistletoe and many trees are dead or dying, creating hazardous conditions for the skiers.

Again congratulations to ALC and President Keough on their 50th Anniversary and thank you for inviting AFRC to be a part of your meeting. /*Tom Partin*

October 8 Washington Candidate Forum

AFRC will co-sponsor with the League of Women Voters of Washington a candidates' forum featuring the general election candidates for Commissioner of Public Lands and Superintendent

of Public Instruction. Both offices are voting members of the Board of Natural Resources. The forum will be held:

Saturday, October 8
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon
Garfield High School
Quincy Jones Performing Arts Center
400 23rd Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Your attendance at this forum can help the candidates understand the importance of state timber management to our state's economy and quality of life. */Ann Forest Burns*