HSF Public Meeting-20241009_183710-Meeting Recording

0:02
Of Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection.

0:05
I've been in this role about nine months, and I'm working through amendments to the Haines State Forest Management Plan and learning a lot as I go.

0:16
So thanks to everyone who's here this evening for helping me train.

0:20
We have a few other DNR staff in the room here and folks online that have joined us.

0:28
Do folks in the room want to introduce themselves?

0:32
I guess you might need to come towards the computer to be for folks online to be able to hear you.

0:39
Or?

0:42
Yes, we have.

0:44
Greg Palmieri is our area.

0:46
Forester in Haynes here.

0:49
Jeremy Douse is our Deputy Director for the Division of Forestry.

0:55
Trevor Dobell is here with me.

0:57
He is also forest planner and program manager for federal programs with DOF.

1:04
And then our commissioner of DNR, John Boyle is with us this night, evening as well.

1:11
Greg and Trevor Fulton, would you like to introduce yourselves?

1:19
This is Greg Staunton.

1:20
I'm the area Forester for Southeast and Haynes is part of that structure.

1:31
Good evening, everyone.

1:32
I'm Trevor Fulton.

1:33
I'm the carbon offset program manager.

1:36
I work in the Office of Project Management and Permitting under DNR.

1:42
Thanks, Trevor.

1:43
So a couple of housekeeping notes, because we have folks online joining us, we'll ask that everyone mutes their microphone until we move into the question and answer discussion session.

1:56
So you'll see at the top of your window a little icon of a microphone.

2:02
If you just click that and make sure it has a slash through it.

2:07
When you are ready to ask a question, either type it in the chat on your Teams window or you can click that microphone button again if you're on the telephone.

2:19
The combination to turn your microphone on is *6.

2:24
I'm going to do my very best to keep this presentation to about 15 minutes.

2:29

So I'll be talking about the nature of a forest management plan and the planning process and then we'll open up for a discussion.

2:38
So in the physical space here, we have our room split into four stations that coordinate with topics of our surveys that were released earlier this summer and kind of loosely coordinated with the four land classification groups that we use to manage the state forest here.

2:58
So folks in person can move through the room to talk with DOF staff and folks who are online.

3:04
Feel free to drop your questions in the chat or just unmute your microphone and ask questions.

3:10
We'll have folks online monitoring all those questions as well.

3:17
So I want to start by taking about 20 steps back before we get into our specifics of policy.

3:24
I want to make sure that we understand some very fundamental things.

3:28
So as I've been working through management plans, I'm finding it's really easy to get sidetracked and it's helpful for me to recalibrate by just visiting the purpose statements of our state forests and ask myself for every topic what needs to happen in a certain field or with a certain resource to support the purpose of the state forest.

3:51
So I have our statute describing the primary purpose of Haines State Forest on the slide here.

4:00
I'm going to refrain from reading statute verbatim to this group of people, but I will point out that Haines is unique among our state forests in that the statute describing it includes traditional uses and recreation.

4:13
So our goal as the managing entity of Haines State Forest is to cooperate with folks like you all who have showed up this evening and our partnering agencies to strike a balance between all the potential uses or resources that are available within the state forest.

4:34
So in terms of forest management in DOF, our focus is just a small piece of the larger management puzzle.

4:44
It's trees.

4:46
And one of our cornerstone tools for managing the utilization, perpetuation, conservation and production of that resource is called a sustained yield or the sustained yield principle.

4:58
So in layman's terms, sustained yield means we pay attention to what resource we have and pay attention to if and how this resource renews on the landscape.

5:08
And we use those pieces of information to estimate a rate of use that would not outpace the rate of renewal.

5:16
So in terms of Haines State Forest and the land here, based on the data that we have or that I have access to right now, as of 2022, the amount of timber per year that we can harvest without outpacing renewal is 5.88 million board feet.

5:39
And we call this number the annual allowable cut.

5:42
And based on our annual reports, which I'm happy to help folks find online if they're interested, the average timber harvest in this area over the last 10 years has been about 5 1/2 percent of that amount.

5:56
Hi, Yeah.

5:57
Feel free to grab a program if you'd like.

6:02
So the other cornerstone management concept that guides what we do with this land is multiple use.

6:10
So in the case of Haines State Forest, we're bound to the definition of multiple use management that's outlined in statute for the state, which again is shared on the slide.

6:22
And I will spare you having statute read verbatim at you.

6:27

But in short, the goal here is a balance across the range of resources and uses that are possible on this land, including extractable physical resources, traditional uses and recreation.

6:45
So our tool for supporting the purpose of the Haines State Forest is our state forest management plan.

6:55
So I like to think of it as the context keeper and it helps kind of keep all the pieces of this multiple use puzzle related and kind of describe those relationships.

7:08
So information in the plan is organized in the way that you can see on the slide here.

7:15
All of our state forest management plans are organized in the same way.

7:20
And for folks who are joining us online, if you visit our management plan amendment website, there's a link to this presentation.

7:29
I'm realizing that I'm using some visuals and not everyone may have access to them.

7:36
In terms of our descriptions of the resources that are available within the state forest, we are again required by statute to consider and permit recreation, tourism, mining, mineral exploration, mineral leasing, mineral extraction, consumptive and non consumptive uses of wildlife and fish, grazing and agriculture activities, traditional uses and as of 2023 carbon offset project.

8:05
So it's a pretty wide range of resources that we consider as we're trying to make decisions about activities on state forest land.

8:16
So how do we use it?

8:22
A forest management plan is a broad scale conceptual document.

8:27
It's meant to be applied over the course of years or decades.

8:32
It's a planning tool and it's a reference item and it's written specifically to keep things possible uses as open and flexible as we can.

8:42
So again, we're bound by expectations that are spelled out in statute, which I shared at the beginning of this presentation.

8:50
And it's based on descriptions of management principles.

8:53
So I really want to emphasize this idea of principles and not prescriptions.

8:58
So as I've been working through the various amendment projects that I've been working on this year, I found it helpful to kind of come back to this question for myself.

9:09
If X permit were applied to 10 years from now, what would we want the managing foresters to think about in order to make an informed decision?

9:23
Equally helpful, we can think about what a forest management plan is not.

9:29
So the document that we're talking about tonight is not a decision document.

9:33
It's not a prescription.

9:35
It's not specific to one project or one objective, and it's not an outline of things that we are intending to do in the future.

9:43
So it is not pins on a map.

9:46
It's just really the map.

9:48
The best analogy that I can think of to kind of make this make sense for me, before I was a Forrester, I spent a few years working as a wilderness therapy guide.

9:58
And a lot of times we would talk to our students about your possibilities bag, the proverbial possibilities bag.

10:05

So that's a set of gear or materials or skills that outfits a person to respond to the expedition and all of the different phases that emerge as as you move through your objective.

10:21
So it's not specific to one day or one activity.

10:26
It's more of a set of baseline competencies that allow a person to adapt to the various objectives that they set.

10:34
So in my mind, DOF's possibilities bag for the state forest system is our management plan.

10:41
It's meant to identify the information and that baseline set of competencies that we want management managing foresters to be thinking about as they're making informed decisions.

10:54
So now we can pivot to a slightly more tangible topic.

11:00
We're here this evening to talk about amendment to the Haines State Forest Management Plan.

11:06
We started this process off back in May and released some scoping surveys online throughout the summer.

11:15
So you can see our response numbers were varied and I wouldn't necessarily say we have a robust data set, but if folks have not submitted survey responses yet, we've extended that window until the end of this month.

11:37
Definitely from the information that we have, it looks like the response numbers were highest in recreation topics.

11:45
And within recreation, a lot of the focus was on developing trails or expanding the trail system in the state forest.

11:53
And for a lot of other topics we saw more widely distributed opinions.

11:57
And so the examples that I have in the lower half of our slide here, we have a question about where subsistence might be prioritized in the state forest and the effectiveness of including public in our planning process for for timber activity.

12:14
And on both of those questions, it's a pretty even distribution of answers.

12:19
There's not really a clear winner in one direction or another.

12:26
So we have hard copies of all of the surveys printed out on tables this evening if folks are interested in looking at them.

12:33
And we have a link to survey summaries again on our website if anybody is interested in looking at specific questions or seeing what kinds of patterns overall emerged in the responses that we have received so far.

12:49
So this meeting marks our transition from the scoping to the draft development and eventually a release of our amended draft for review.

13:04
So we've shared at the beginning of the process, our primary goals for this amendment are to include carbon offset projects as a potential use on forest classified lands and add language to reflect that to make editorial changes throughout the document just to make sure that language is consistent throughout.

13:27
And then some technical updates like updates to our inventory information or developments from Fish and Game contributions or land status changes.

13:45
So finally as we move forward, the next dates to keep eyes out for are in mid-december is our target to release our amended draft for public comment.

13:58
So we'll send out a public notice for that and there should be information on the DOF website as well.

14:06
And that public comment period will include a 60 day window to submit official comments.

14:14
We'll be hosting public meetings here in Hanes and in Klukwan where our target is the first week of February.

14:21
And then hopefully by mid-April, we will have a new management plan to send to the Commissioner's Office for signature.

14:31
So with that, thanks everybody for coming.

14:35
We will go ahead and open up for questions and discussion for folks that have joined us online.

14:46
We have or let me, let me start that over.

14:53
So we have our carbon offset program manager, Trevor Fulton, he's joined us online.

14:58
So if you have questions about the carbon offset program, might be helpful to come chat with Trevor through the laptop here virtually.

15:07
And before we move into our open discussion, I just want to remind everyone that some some of the questions that come up about Land Management or forest management can be complicated and we may need to do homework in order to answer those questions completely.

15:25
So I really want to encourage folks who have complicated questions or questions with many parts to take advantage of our e-mail address, which is all over the State Forest Amendment website and on the slide here.

15:40
But submitting those questions in writing helps us keep track of whether or not we've answered them fully and recruiting the expertise that we might need to answer those questions completely.

15:55
So thanks everyone for joining us and we can go ahead and move into questions and answers.

16:23
Let's see, I think we got a couple more folks online, two more we're up to 9.

16:40
Can I see a show of hands of who submitted survey responses just out of curiosity or online?

16:50
Yeah.

16:54
Thank you.

17:00
OK.

17:08
Yeah.

17:12
What kind of things might be?

17:22
Yeah.

17:22
So just for folks online, we had a question in the room about what what do we mean when we say a technical change might include land status changes.

17:32
Greg, did you want to take that?

17:34
I have an interpretation, but you can you might know more details you're posing.

17:41
Lynn, give me an example of what you're thinking.

18:51
Areas slated for timber harvest and you don't want timber harvest there.

18:54
For some that's a classification change that's different, not LED status change.

19:00
It's it's the status of the classification in the policy, but it's not this what I'm referring to as a technical change in land status.

19:09
It's like GIS calculated area.

19:13
You have a particular thing that's known as private property or no longer in university lands.

19:19
And you know that changes land status inside the legislatively designated forest.

19:25
And it's similar to updates we did in 2002.

19:28
So X, so X a a a classification of the public couldn't or isn't really, this isn't a time maybe for the if the public wanted to change the class or occasionally.

19:40
Well, I think that that the I should just say, and hopefully I'm clear here, the management plan amendment process is open for the public to propose anything.

19:52
But that's what I thought to suggest.

19:54
And if that's a classification change in a particular area, they absolutely should make that comment during this time period.

20:07
That's what the process is for.

20:08
Yeah, that's right.

20:09
Yeah, OK.

20:35
Any questions online yet Trevor? No, no questions yet.

21:06
The hand up online question.

21:10
All right, I see a hand up online.

21:12
Go ahead and launch your question.

21:21
Hi there.

21:24
Yeah, thanks for having this meeting.

21:27
My name is Jessica Plachta.

21:29
And I just am wondering what the Haines State Forest does, how often and how thoroughly do they do field work to make sure that their timber expected by that accurate and allowable cut is therefore Thank you.

21:59
I'm afraid that the audio broke up.

22:01
Is there any chance you can type that into the chat so we could we could get a clear question.

22:05
I just want to make sure that we understand what you're asking.

22:11
You can try repeating it, or if you can just type it into the chat, that would be excellent.

22:16
Also, I'll type it into the chat.

22:20
Thank you.

22:47
That's more hot that we want more huts.

22:54
Seems like that's where the trending now is.

22:56
Huts and trails, the building huge.

23:09
Yeah.

23:12
I don't know.

23:12
Yeah, Pretty, pretty extensive.

23:22
This icon....

26:39
OK, so we have a question from Jessica online.

26:44
How often and how thoroughly does the Haines State Forest do field work to verify that it's cut blocks are regrowing as expected?

26:53
Since the annual allowable cut is based on the official inventory, it seems like a crucial data set to ensure that the resource will be available at 100 years from harvest.

27:03
Thanks for that question.

27:05
Right, defer to you.

27:09
Yeah.

27:09
Jessica, I hope that you can hear me.

27:12
But we're required to meet reforestation standards and are set, set out prior to any harvest activity.

27:20
And we sample the stands that we harvest to make sure that we meet that threshold within five years of a harvest activity.

27:30
And if we don't ever meet that threshold, we come back in with a strategy to restock the area and to meet that threshold.

27:38
And there's nowhere in the state forest that we have not met the requirement for reforestation in my tenure here as a Forester.

27:53
Were folks online able to hear that response.

28:03
Thanks, Caitlin.

28:04
Yeah.

28:29
So the next follow up question is where can we find the data for the gross growth rates that are cited in the threshold? FRPA?

28:48
FRPA contains reforestation requirements by region.

28:52
So our Forest Resources and Practices Act has specific numbers of trees or seedlings per acre depending on which area of the state a harvest occurs in.

29:52
The folks who are just joining us online, we're in our kind of open discussion question and answer session.

29:59
So feel free to type questions in the chat or raise your hand to let us know you'd like to ask a question.

30:07
And I'll remind everybody that this meeting is recorded.

30:11
So be aware if you turn your camera on your face will be recorded in the public record.

30:19
So Jessica follows up with seedlings per acre wouldn't necessarily tell us the actual volume of trees or over time.

30:31
Is that data available somewhere?

30:43
I'm not sure

30:43
I... understand the question.

30:54
You speak.

31:00
Yeah, Jessica, you're welcome to try speaking again.

31:03
We've got you on a different set of speakers.

31:26
I wonder if the question is, is this stocking level, how do we know that that's sufficient for an anticipated volume in the future?

31:37
It sounds like a growth rate question to me or like, yeah, the the stocking numbers that we list in FRPA, how did we choose those?

31:55
Maybe she says she has a bad connection.

33:06
OK.

33:07
So seedlings per acre isn't necessarily a good predictor of whether a stand of second growth trees will actually replace the volume removed from a stand of old growth.

33:31
More to come.

34:14
Are you not able to hear me when I'm speaking or other folks that are speaking?

34:28
OK, I think we'll try to get other speakers closer to the microphone.

34:39
Thanks for the feedback everybody.

35:21
What's the question?

35:30
What what's your question Jessica?

36:11
Is there something wrong?

36:13
I think they're typing in.

36:15
Oh OK.

36:16
Let us know when you're forming the question.

36:18
Don't answer.

36:22
I can definitely fill the other questions in the room while we're waiting for online folks else if there's any the topics are any specific.

36:34
Anything that brought you all here tonight?

36:38
I've talked to you about the carbon.

36:39
Yeah, yeah, I've been talking with Greg and you both so and earlier.

36:43
I I've got a lot of information for so I'm I'm, I'm starting to track it a little bit so I appreciate your you guys's response.

36:57
Roy Josephson.

36:59
nice to meet you, I'm Geneva

37:01
Yeah.

37:04
Particular that piqued your interest this evening or what's that?

37:08
Are there particular topics that piqued your interest?

37:11
Oh, I just, I don't know, I talked to Greg about it a little bit.

37:15
Just kind of wanted to see the results of your surveys and stuff.

37:21
Do you just have the one on the recreation and that's it? Oh no, there's one on each table.

37:25
OK, So each table was a different set of surveys.

37:32
Here's Forestry concepts and carbon, if you're interested in those and there's a subsistence questions set as well.

37:47
Roy, were you the Area Forester the last time around on this?

37:51
Yeah, and, and when I, I came here, they were writing it for the first time.

37:59
Some of those when when they did the first time, when they got the Forest going the first time.

38:06
Yeah.

38:06
Yeah.

38:07
That was so pretty.

38:08
Well, they've been logging for years, right.

38:10
First time, right?

38:13
Yeah, that was right.

38:16
Remember the meeting?

38:17
Yeah.

38:18
Choking.

38:18
Yeah, I was there too.

38:19
Yeah.

38:19
I remember this pretty good with that woman's name.

38:23
She was the DNR.

38:27
So.

38:28
Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah.

38:31
I remember.

38:32
But that was pretty amazing.

38:34
I just been here a couple of years.

38:35
I think I've been here in 82.

38:37
And then this whole thing we started or so early.

38:39
The stuff was starting.

38:41
It's like, well, yeah.

38:47
And then, of course, in 2002, when we did it over again, Bruce Phelps kind of ran.

38:55
Oh, yeah, that's right.

38:56
Bruce Phelps.

38:57
That's right.

38:58
The one meeting where he he was so freaked out, he thought he'd said he'd never been more afraid his whole life.

39:04
Then at a public meeting in Hanes.

39:06
That's because half the people, I think were packing pistols or something.

39:13
I don't know.

39:14
It's pretty funny, no?

39:20
It's quieted down a little bit.

39:21
All this stuff has a little bit, huh, The Tongass and also the state lands.

39:27
It's slowed down a bit.

39:29
And the adventure, the adventure tourists are coming in.

39:36
It's turning into a play, more of a playground, but I guess that's what folks are after.

39:46
Yeah.

39:49
So how do we get money for the carbon credits now?

39:53
We don't log something and then we're save.

39:54
We're saving this many much carbon.

39:57
Good.

39:58
This is what I asked them too.

39:59
Roy

39:59
And they couldn't,

40:00
They can't tell me.

40:02
We have to find a buyer that wants to buy.

40:06
Our carbon manager's online

40:07
Any question?

40:11
Yeah.

40:13
Trevor, did you catch that?

40:17
I if you're, if you're asking Trevor Fulton here, I, I heard bits and pieces of a question about how, how carbon offsets are generated and sold.

40:27
Maybe.

40:32
Yeah.

40:32
The question was how could we generate revenue from carbon credits?

40:35
How do we do that?

40:39
Sure.

40:39
OK.

40:40
So I, I can certainly speak on behalf of how the state intends to do it and how we were authorized to do it through 2023, Senate Bill 48.

40:53
And in a nutshell, what what that bill authorized was for the state to undertake carbon offset projects on state lands.

41:03
And you know, generally during these meetings, particularly in Haines when we're talking about carbon offsets, we're talking about offsets that are generated through what are called improved forest management projects.

41:19
But there's a wide range.

41:20
There's a whole world of carbon offset projects out there and improved forest management or IFM projects are are just one type.

41:29
But understanding that that's the the project type of interest, the general idea is you have to you commit generally to a period of about 40 years to increasing carbon stocks in the landscape within a project area a year over year.

41:52
And if you can prove that carbon benefit you, you take that evidence, you take the documentation, you take all the work that you've done to show that those stocks are increased year over year, and you prove that benefit to a carbon registry.

42:10
And that's an independent third party that that takes a look at all your data and essentially confirms that that carbon benefit is real.

42:19
And then they issue carbon credits that are equal to the amount of carbon that's sequestered.

42:26
Basically, 1 carbon credit equals one ton of of carbon removed from the atmosphere or greenhouse gas emissions removed from the atmosphere.

42:38
And those credits are tradeable, they're sellable.

42:43
Companies, corporates that want to any entity really that wants to reduce its carbon footprint can purchase and use those credits, apply them against their own emissions ledger to essentially offset their own emissions.

43:01
So in a nutshell, it it, the, the state will be utilizing its natural resources in kind of a new way, kind of an innovative way.

43:13
Although this has been occurring in Alaska for over a decade now, particularly on native corporation land to, to as a new source of revenue and to help meet this free market demand for decarbonization.

43:39
I guess I would have a question along with that then.

43:42
How does it work?

43:43
Isn't it true that the biggest trees have the most carbon?

43:49
So how can this not be a kind of a preservation bill like we talked about before?

43:55
How, how can it, how, how do you mix, mix up saving the big chunks of carbon yet, you know, doing some other forestry stuff there?

44:11
That's a great question.

44:12
I would probably start with pointing out that it's not necessarily about saving the most carbon.

44:19
It's about sequestering more carbon year over year.

44:23
So yeah, some of the, the old growth trees that are out there, they, they store a ton of carbon, but some of the new growth, some of the second growth, they sequester carbon at a much faster rate just by nature of, of photosynthesis and, and the rate at which they're growing and the way they pull carbon out of the atmosphere and store it in their trunks and in their roots and in their limbs.

44:49
If you plot that over time, you actually see considerably more sequestration with less mature.

44:56
But isn't it true that the, the young, the young trees for like 20-25 years, They're not, they're not sequestering carbon.

45:05
You got... well, it, it certainly depends on the maturity of the tree there.

45:13
There's there's a sweet spot ..Yeah, 20-25 years.

45:17
There's a bit of a curve there, of course, where, you know, when they're just little seedlings, they're not sequestering much carbon.

45:23
As they get a little more mature and they're getting into that peak growth phase, then they're sequestering significant carbon.

45:29
And as then they get closer to, you know, you get past the 100 year or like really it's very species dependent.

45:36
But once you get past a certain point, that kind of levels off and, and, and they're no longer sequestering more carbon year over year, but they are storing that carbon in place.

45:52
Young trees as they grow, suck in a lot of carbon when they're growing vigorously.

45:57
And then an old tree, when it gets decay, it starts releasing carbon as it rots.

46:03

So, you know, they have a lot of carbon in them, but as they start decaying, so we'll start releasing the carbon too.

46:12
So young, vigorously growing forest young stand will start sucking up lots of carbon.

46:19
But it takes a while, 20-25 years, takes a while to get to the size.

46:24
Yeah, it it does.

46:28
And and that's, that's a valid point.

46:30
And that's one of the, you know, one of the other project types that are out there is our reforestation projects where you're going out and you're planting new trees and there's a considerable time period before those, those new trees and those seedlings grow into trees and start sequestering adequate amounts of carbon to where you can claim that carbon benefit and actually get generated credits.

46:55
And depending on the growth rate, that could be a decade or two.

47:05
So I guess I see how you could try and do the mix, you know, a little bit of carbon saving, a little bit of old growth cutting maybe.

47:16
You know, a lot of what I've read too about carbon storage emphasizes that after timber is harvested, that carbon is not immediately released into the atmosphere.

47:32
If we build using wood materials, that carbon is still stored.

47:37
And if we treat our structures well, then that carbon is stored for a long time in addition to whatever regeneration ends up sequestering more carbon as that area is reforested.

47:53
I think that's a good point, Geneva, If, if that was you.

47:57
Yeah, certainly the end use of those wood products is an important part of the calculation.

48:02

If you're turning it into a pulp or if you're burning it, you're releasing that carbon into the environment much quicker, back into the carbon cycle.

48:12
But if, if you're creating durable wood products with it or, or you know dimensional lumber or something like that and you're building a house, it's going to stand for 100 years, then you're releasing far less carbon into this back into the cycle.

48:27
Yes.

48:28
So if we, we put this in the Haines State Forest management plan next year, how many years before we can see some revenue from the carbon credits?

48:43
Well, the, the time frames we're looking at right now, it will probably be 18 to 24 months just to go through the rigorous process and the evaluation process and the, the public process of getting a, a project registered.

48:59
So once you're through that 18 to 24 months, then you have really a, a, a minimum of a year of, of tracking carbon.

49:09
You have to take your, you know, your, your upfront measurements and then you have to monitor for a year and then you take another series of measurements after that.

49:19
And then you take that through the registry and you approve it and they'll issue you credits.

49:23
And then they'll do that on basically an annual basis throughout the 40 year life of that project.

49:28
So within a couple of years, we hope to seeing when I say a couple, two to three years, we hope to see our initial batch of credits and then those tend to grow over time.

49:43
It's pretty quick.

49:44
Yeah, that's correct.

50:29
Yeah.

50:29
So Jessica, to to answer your question about growth and how we calculate growth and how we address the differences across the state forest, The model that we're using is a Forest Service volume model with regional adjustments for Southeast Alaska.

50:55
And then we we additionally are conservative in our estimates because of our methodology in terms of how we calculate that volume across the area.

51:09
So there's there's inherited conservative measures that are taken in the calculation to ensure that the growth that we predict based on our model can occur on the state forest.

52:19
Thanks.

52:26
This is we just talked about a lot of recreation.

52:58
Yeah, I'm trying to talk.

53:32
No, I got told.

53:33
I got told he just said something.

53:47
Jessica, I guess my response to your last statement would be, I'm not sure how you drew the conclusion that we're not achieving our goals, but our inventory work and our measurements of the forest demonstrate that in fact we are reaching our goals for regrowth.

54:16
So I OK and we need to see a little bit recreation so many people insights.

57:02
Thank you.

57:40
SO yeah, yeah, yeah, all the here it's just, yeah, you can go ahead and meet it and I'll type in the chat that we're muting.

1:18:05
So for folks who are still with us online, we're wrapping things up here.

1:18:09
This meeting is closing down at 8:00, but I want to say thanks to everyone for joining us and for sharing your insights and working with us as we had to do some creative problem solving with our tech issues.

1:18:26
So thanks everybody and have a great night.