

**Tanana Valley State Forest
Citizens' Advisory Committee Meeting
MINUTES**

October 25, 2018; 6:00pm-9:00pm
DNR, Large Conference Room, Fairbanks

Attendees:

State Employees:

Paul Keech, DOF
Derek Nellis, DOF
Kevin Meany, DOF
Tom Paragi, ADFG
Julie Hagelin, ADFG
Todd Nichols, ADFG
Matt Stevens, DOF
Doug Hanson, DOF
Alison Arians, DOF (minutes)

CAC Members:

Tom Malone, Chair (Forest Science)
Milt Behr (Mining)
Brad Cox (Value-Added Processing)
Jason Knowles (Forest Industry)
Reed Morisky (Tourism)
Tom Nerbonne (Upper Tanana)
Dan Rees (Private Forest User)
Mike Spindler, by phone (Fish & Wildlife)
Chris Stark (Environmental)
Kristin Timm (Recreation)

Public:

Rayanna Reffitt

Tom Malone called the meeting to order at 6pm.

Minutes

Minutes from the January 25, 2018 meeting were approved without corrections.

Announcements

Four CAC members' terms are expiring in December. Tom will speak with them individually to see if they are interested in serving another term. Alison will advertise for interested CAC members in December, in case others are interested in serving.

New member packet. Alison put together a packet of briefing papers and background for new CAC members. Tom will write a cover letter. Alison will send a sample Board of Forestry letter to Tom in case he wants to use it as a model.

New Business

Tom Paragi, ADFG Wildlife Conservation: Managing for Wildlife and Forestry in the Tanana Valley

Summary:

Unlike boreal forest in other regions of the world, the types and distributions of wildlife habitat features in the Tanana Valley of eastern interior Alaska continue to be largely shaped by wildland fires, insect outbreaks, flooding, and other natural disturbances. A comparatively small scale of sustainable timber harvest primarily for local use occurs near a few forest roads. However, as fuel oil prices increased in the mid-2000s, residents increased firewood harvest and communities considered use of wood as an alternative fuel for heat and electricity cogeneration.

The rise in wood energy interest caused us to proactively consider how to best integrate forest and wildlife management for optimal public benefits, particularly if boreal timber harvesting were to increase substantially in the future. Different wildlife species have different habitat needs, so there is no single, generalized prescription for bird and mammal habitat conservation. However, we reviewed forestry-wildlife relationships in boreal regions using scientific and agency literature from North America and Eurasia to identify unifying themes that can produce mutually beneficial outcomes for timber production and wildlife.

Our goal was to summarize key findings that can serve as guiding principles for forestry and wildlife habitat management in the Tanana Valley. We have designed guidance in a manner consistent with the intent of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act so that “allowance shall be made for important fish and wildlife habitat” (Alaska Statute 41.17.060(c)(7)). Maintaining diverse and connected forest habitats will help maintain productive forest conditions and the full range of wildlife species for human and ecological benefits. For example, maintaining habitat for vertebrate predators of insects, voles, and snowshoe hares helps prevent their overabundance and feeding damage on young trees, thus making forests more resilient. Proactive habitat conservation on managed forests should reduce any future need to restore or intensively manage individual wildlife species or restrict forestry practices. We propose five principles and associated guidelines that serve as voluntary best practices to maintain stand-level features and landscape-level habitat connectivity beneficial to timber production and wildlife. The goal is to maintain a diverse range of wildlife species over time and across the managed landscape because it is not feasible to manage for all species and habitats on an individual timber sale. Our guidelines consider both stand-level best practices and the planning process for multiple sales across the managed landscape. We discuss the scientific reasoning behind each guideline and practical factors involved in their implementation through collaborative efforts of State of Alaska agencies that manage forests and wildlife. Five principles and associated guidelines to best management practices for boreal timber and wildlife follow:

1. Planning and managing forests to maintain habitat for diverse wildlife species is likely to maintain forest ecosystem resilience to environmental disturbances.
 - a. Describe habitat features and their landscape connectivity to the extent possible from existing environmental data and use this information in forest planning.
 - b. Focus new inventory of stands to include habitat features that are important for wildlife and use this information in forest planning.
 - c. Design larger timber sales in uplands to emulate wildland fire patterns.
2. An integrated approach to forest and wildlife management at the stand and landscape scales maintains habitat benefits.
 - a. Favor diverse woody regeneration that includes willows and deciduous trees.
 - b. Maintain snags, cavity trees, and woody debris.
 - c. Identify landscape connectivity beneficial to wide-ranging species.
3. Stand-level management of habitat and wildlife can mitigate wildlife damage to desired forest products.
 - a. Manage habitat to reduce herbivory.
 - b. Maintain habitat for predators of herbivores.
 - c. Monitor abundance of vertebrate herbivores and their predators.
4. Landscape-level planning and management of access are appropriate given competing interests, the scale of natural disturbances, and a desire for a managed forest on state lands.
 - a. Include wildlife habitat values when considering options in road access for timber harvest and post-disturbance salvage.

- b. Involve wildlife stakeholder interests when planning forest road networks.
5. Consider best practices for wildlife habitat conservation in managed forest as hypotheses and verify their effectiveness for adaptive management of forests and wildlife.
 - a. Involve stakeholders in discussions of options and tradeoffs in monitoring strategies.
 - b. Establish a scientific advisory group to guide prescriptions and monitoring.
 - c. Verify best practices for wildlife habitat using scientific methods.
 - d. Utilize suitable techniques and volunteer help to monitor a broad network of sites.

Implementing these guidelines will best proceed through the Citizens Advisory Committee for the Tanana Valley State Forest. This group can engage stakeholders to identify species priorities, define habitat landscapes and access routes, and engage scientists to help design a monitoring program for wildlife response to future timber harvest. We expect the guidelines to help inform stakeholder discussions of the tradeoffs between timber harvest and wildlife outcomes. Although a major challenge will be limited staff and funding in state forestry and wildlife agencies, we present ideas for future steps.

Questions for Tom:

Milt: 100 years ago, there was not a tree left in TVSF close to rivers. Is that going to have an impact? The trees now are starting to tip over into the river. Does that have a negative impact?

Tom: Trees in the river provide fish habitat—it's not a problem. The timber harvest had similarities to fire disturbance, but it was on the floodplain and toe slopes only—not vast across the landscape.

Kristin: Good to think about public information at the beginning of the project. Happy to work with Tom on science communication, and assist as needed.

Dan: Usually we deal with species that have declined, then have restrictions on harvest. Declines in species triggers actions elsewhere. What do you see as potential species that could be regulated?

Tom: It would be the species that are related to dead wood, if harvesting increased dramatically. Even in full suppression, a lot of the state forest burns. Some years, 90-100% of the harvest is salvage, post-fire. No species need regulation that we can see in the immediate future. Fairly minimal steps ensure it won't ever be a problem. We'd need way more roads and way more harvest. People think this is a tiny area, and wonder, "why bother?" Hunters, tourists—lots of use here, and it's a focal point. If there are species that are perceived as a problem, we still have to deal with it.

Julie Hagelin (co-author of paper): For example, olive-sided flycatchers. They are possibly heading for a threatened and endangered and diversity program. Once they get on the list, there are lots of rules. Now in the TVSF for terrestrial animals, there is so far not a problem. Some species might plummet because of climate change, from no fault of forestry. We want to have disturbances that mimic natural disturbances: positive feedback that helps the forests be more resilient. Many papers throughout boreal forest explain that maintaining insect predators create positive plant growth. Maintaining brush piles, small mammals that transport fungal spores on tree growth, help seedling establishment and growth.

Olive-sided flycatcher migrates to Bolivia. It likes open disturbed patches with standing dead. Eats insects. It has plummeted nationwide 75%. Boreal Alaska is one of the highest reproductive success areas. More disturbances with open areas are good for flycatchers as long as we maintain standing dead. Long term with climate change, these birds might be a winner. Patterns that other biologists have seen in other places—well established scientifically, likely to work here in TVSF as well. These are basic principles that can help guide us into the future. Take proactive steps to maintain species, avoid crashes and prescriptive measures imposed elsewhere.

Dan: Little brown bats?

Julie: Alaska is different from Lower 48—we have bats here, but they are very different than Lower 48. Considering doing a genetic study to see if they are fundamentally different. Disease not as prevalent as in Lower 48—if we can show that ours are different, USFWS listens to that. Bog lemmings are very abundant throughout Alaska, compared to elsewhere where things are drying up and lemmings are much more rare. We can recognize problems elsewhere and show what we are doing to avoid them.

Chris Stark: I'd like to see the watch list.

Julie: We have that—it's in our paper. We have a list of species of greatest conservation need. I've gone through that list and pulled out birds and mammals and other organisms, listed by each species, and explained why it is at risk.

Chris: Do you have prescriptions? Suggestions for conservation?

Julie: Yes, but we are trying to avoid a species-by-species prescriptions so that we can maintain the overall forest buffers for everyone. If there is a species that people are concerned about, we can work on that and provide specific information and guidance.

Chris: Individual wildlife species societies have money for research.

Julie: Yes, and we have federal money coming in that needs to be matched. If people in Forestry are collaborating, also CAC attending—that can bring in federal aid money. We see more federal aid in the future. Match will be very helpful.

Sheri Beck, Tok Wood Fuels, LLC. (presentation by phone)

Sheri explained the process for making fuel logs at their facility in Tok. They have partnered with Young's Timber, Inc., sited equipment there, and are using the waste wood that is left when logs are milled. The wood is debarked, sawn, and the waste wood from the mill is chipped. Chips can be sold at that point, or made into logs. The chips go into a hammer mill, a dryer, and then an extruder, which heats and pressurizes the wood into logs. Comparing the fuel logs with dried spruce firewood, they have 29% more BTUs per pound.

The extruder makes a higher quality log than a ram-piston compressor because the logs are denser and don't fan out and break apart. The logs can burn up to 12 hours, are 100% wood, are very dry (less pollution), and are made in Alaska.

Questions for Sheri:

Milt: Do they meet the PM2.5 specs in Fairbanks, and are you marketing in Fairbanks?

Sheri: We don't have logs for sale in Fairbanks yet, but we will be marketing them in the spring. We have been in touch with air quality, and our logs do conform with moisture content. We haven't gotten certification yet for the particle size, but we are working on that.

Chris: What becomes of the bark?

Sheri: Right now it is going to the Tok school along with the chips. They burn it in the boiler.

Tom: How long does it have to be in the dryer to get it to 8%?

Sheri: About 8 minutes, continuous feed.

Paul: Are you using standing dead? Or green?

Sheri: Using blended. Some green timber, some slabs from cabins, waste from Joe's timber.

Brad: Using all spruce?

Sheri: Yes.

Derek: Does Young's mill currently produce enough waste for your market demand, or would you eventually be needing a biomass sale to feed this venture?

Sheri: Eventually we would need a sale.

Chris: How far out do you see that? Do you have enough to go for 5 years? Standing dead?

Sheri: Need to ask Joe about that.

Derek: Operators are still using firewood from the 1990 burn. All the wood is accessible off the Taylor Hwy.

Alison: How much will the logs cost?

Sheri: We are in negotiations with Three Bears. Should be on the market in the next month. Will be in Anchorage, probably in Tok. Not sure about Fairbanks. Healy: Three Bears. Would be happy to get feedback from you—you can go to the website and provide feedback. The website is on the packages.

Old Business

Forest roads and wet 2017 and 2018

Kevin Meany: We lost a bridge on Cache Creek, and are working on that now—currently closed to highway vehicles. Completed a repair and resurfacing job on Standard Creek with new culverts. This year we got an end dump truck from DOT, so we have that in our lineup. Working with equipment operator who has worked out really well for us. Going out to contract for bigger projects, but trying to improve our general maintenance so that we can keep roads open.

Tom Malone: Which bridge?

Kevin: Cache Creek bridge, 8 miles in.

Tom Paragi: Let us know if you have problems with beavers—we can handle some of those issues.

Simpson-Hastings Road update.

Paul: As background, the road crosses two parcels of Borough (FNSB) land. A former resource forester had gotten an easement across the parcels. Area Forester retired, so did resource forester, then MLW people retired. Paul went back to the Borough to say we were going to fix the road and start logging. Borough said the easement was null and void, and re-initiated the process, and looked into getting a land use permit. Land department said OK, but then legal department said no, so we are back into the easement process. Glitch: Borough had negotiated that they would give us the easement if we would release a cooperative agreement for the land. They wanted sole ownership of the land. Between DNR and Borough legal, worked hard to get the ROW. They still want us to survey the Borough part of it. DNR: uses GIS for surveying. Borough wants a higher level of platting done, like for a subdivision. They are likely to do land sales off that road. Survey section of MLW—waiting to find out how much it will cost. Borough is not giving them good direction on how fine a scale they need the survey.

Tom: What is the value of the salvage timber as it sits there?

Paul: It's decreasing, but there is green timber there as well that would fund the road upgrade. If it's blown down, it'll be no good. If standing, maybe 5-10 years left with some value.

Kevin: This is a worthwhile project because it's a road into a block of state forest that we don't have access into now, because of land ownership blocking one side, or the pipeline blocking the other.

AREA UPDATES

Fairbanks/Delta: Kevin Meany, resource forester

Commercial use and personal use firewood.

- 47 active sales in Fairbanks (including 3 UAF)
- 23 active sales in Delta

Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales now available online. Fairbanks & Delta are now combined.

Personal Use Firewood Sales: Fairbanks

- 262 active permits for total of 912 cords
- Average of 3 to 4 cords per permit.
- Several new access roads planned for 2019, including at least 2 new areas

Personal Use Firewood Sales: Delta

- 43 active permits for a total of 160 cords
- DOF will be snowplowing several areas for public access as personnel is available

Two auctions already this year, third one scheduled for Nov. 9th. Future auctions: Fairbanks in March, Delta in Sept. These will mostly be sawlogs for revenue.

- \$97,000 in Fbx
- \$91,000 in Delta

Next auction will be mostly firewood—birch firewood and spruce sawlogs.

Chris: Do you sell firewood for less than saw logs?

Kevin: In the last few years, we have increased the base rate for firewood. Larger volume sawlog sales generate the most revenue.

New area: Two Rivers getting a lot of users. Standard Creek, little segments continuing what we have already.

Delta firewood: Uses Delta River crossing to access areas. Plow truck in Delta, will have one in Fairbanks. We don't have a commercial equipment operator in the wintertime, so opportunities to get a grader in there is limited.

Infrastructure: Worked with NRCS and military: Delta River West Road extension: decked up wood from ROW. Can get it this spring to the folks who bought it, then we will use the online system for buying wood.

Working with MLW on gravel sales for materials to build roads. They have been good to cooperate with.

Worked with DPOR engineering section—Standard Creek. Limited funds, did worst areas first. Ongoing project. Heavily used system, longer road.

Cache Creek bridge: contract awarded. Limited by fall season going into winter. Will meet with contractor, will likely be finished next spring. It's an issue because we have timber sales beyond the bridge—maybe a winter crossing until next spring.

Rainbow Lake: Significant flooding from Delta River that blew out the road. Using DNR material sites and culverts that were originally donated to DNR worked out well—we hope it holds up next year. Pretty major channel—we'll see how it goes next year. Worked with ADFG on it, and it looks good so far.

Milt: Standard Creek Road: do you have a gravel pit there?

Kevin: Only in certain areas of repair. Used some from pit, hauled some in. Had to do some work to get back to the pit. Did quite a bit of work developing source material, then worked their way out.

Seedlings. DOF contracted Coast to Coast Reforestation Inc. to grow and deliver 40,000 white spruce seedlings for planting in 2019. Funding for the project will come from area budgets. DOF will issue a request for quotes from prospective planting crews with the plan to plant in August of 2019.

Dan: Borough certified firewood sellers say their sales were down dramatically. Is that something you've seen?

Kevin: We've sold everything we've offered. Hard to tell. Demand is out there. One of the local vendors operating in town is trucking in wood from Tok. I think it's been a little bit of an increase from the last few years. I've been working to get DRY firewood into the market. People may not be cutting ahead enough to dry their firewood for a season. Salcha flood salvage sales, Delta picked through the last of Mississippi sales, Pogo Road burned. Have had good conversations with Tom Paragi about leaving snags.

Dan: Heard about a logger fined for violating a fish habitat permit?

Kevin: Expired permit. He went in there not realizing he needed to renew it annually. When we work with ADFG and put in timber sales. Sometimes ADFG can grant us a longer permit if the logger can't get it done within that time.

Dan: What if they aren't aware that the permit expires?

Kevin: They get a copy of all that—it's on them to read the permit.

Tok: Derek Nellis, Tok/Copper River Area Forester

The draft FYSTS Tok/Copper River is complete, with lots of help from Doug Hanson. Overview of the FYSTS:

Three operators left the area. A drastic decrease in demand for commercial timber in Tok. We have now Logging & Milling Associates, Young's Timber, and one consistent firewood cutter.

Annual Allowable Cut: over 2,000 acres, way more than we need to meet the current demand for between 2,000-4,000 tons of biomass, and sawlog demand from L&M and Young's.

School: 2,000 green ton/year. School is just coming to grips with not getting a WUI grant to get free wood cut on fuel breaks.

We are only selling 8-9% of our AAC. Only a small portion of our AAC is accessible and marketable. Acreage of marketable trees now accessible is what we're offering—basically, the low-hanging fruit.

We'll still offer small negotiated sales for firewood consistency for community. Some local businesses have to get a commercial sales even though their volume is low.

15 biomass sales. Many located south of town on a toeslope approach to Alaska Range. Existing road to fire lookout point, positioned off that road. Tok Hazardous fuels sales: fuelbreaks. Located in those areas, but now creating a more natural looking outline instead of a big rectangular cut. Will have retention islands, and will have a more natural look. Loran Sale: Originally was a giant square area with no specific features—cut it down to be marketable for volume. Most of them are accessible and would not require road construction and temporary access.

Sawlog sale: Scattered throughout. Strip cut in Johnson Slough in 1980s, FYSTS now proposes to cut the retention strips. Harvest design in 80s was very lineal. Now with new setbacks, there will be pockets of retention there and will look more natural.

Tok area: Many fish habitat permits for ice crossings are maintained by DOF office. Johnson Slough—we would probably renew that permit. Many are used by the public as well. This year, we will be establishing an ice bridge across the Tanana for traplines, firewood, and some commercial wood harvest off that road. Recently we went across Moon Lake—salvage is dwindling, it is now cost prohibitive. Original plan was to use Young’s timber harvest road, but no longer the plan.

FYSTS offers enough to supply current need unless there are really big changes, including biomass. Tok School discovered their burner worked better with 30% moisture, instead of dry timber (caused glass buildup) which is the same as wintertime moisture in green timber. They are working that out, and will use Tok Hazardous Fuels sales.

Thanks to Doug Hanson for his help.

Chris: Is the Tok boiler running in summer?

Derek: They are burning wood and producing electricity any time school is open. Also thinking about making ice. Providing heating and lighting a greenhouse for all the schools in the area. Small hydroponic system, power coming from biomass plant. Full load on school and other things, still producing enough electricity to power 20% of Tok, though they aren’t paid for that—have to donate to the grid. They are using a 1911 steam engine: runs 600rpms, very quiet and efficient.

Routine road maintenance this year.

Tom Paragi: Any harvest in Tok River?

Derek: Some active sales already on the books. Don’t need any more probably.

Statewide update:

Paul Keech: (Northern) Regional Forester.

SSE Area Office: Ketchikan has 3 active contracts. 34 million BF, 30 million is Vallenar, second of Good Neighbor Authority sales. First was Kosciusko sale. State did some of the layout, contractor did some. Alcan bought that sale. Young Growth on USFS land. Ketchikan is down to only the Area Forester, Greg Staunton; both Forester IIs left DOF (and the state).

Vallenar Sale: in the process of re-appraising it, will re-offer it.

Chris: No shortage of timber?

Paul: Depends on who you talk to. USFS is not producing—so we are under pressure to produce. Whatever we lay out on USFS land is taking away from our time spent working on laying out sales on DNR land, but it’s helpful to put them up for sale with little patches of SE state forest.

Haines: Road projects.

Kenai/Kodiak: Not much activity. 3 active sales, 5 operators, mostly firewood. 200 acres in the next year. Selling about 100 acres a year.

FYSTS out on the website.

Spruce beetle on northern half of Kenai—higher activity.

Afognak: Harvest still occurring on private ground. Area Forester there does forest practices.

Mat-Su: not a lot. 4 active contracts, 2 operators. So much activity from local construction is feeding firewood users and sellers. Spruce beetle is major there. 900,000 acres impacted, 550,000 acres of damage happening now.

Pittman-Robertson funds for road maintenance. \$274,000 for Southwest area road repair. Not much road maintenance in the last few years, so this will be a good opportunity for us.

Resurrected Coastal Regional forester. Will offer in the next couple of weeks.

Fbx-Delta Area Forester will close November 5, hopefully there will be a good pool of applicants.

Alison: Spruce beetle strategy update. She is coordinating landowners and agencies and communities in both Mat-Su and Kenai affected areas (north/west Peninsula) to prepare an All-Lands All-Hands spruce beetle strategy that can be used for cooperative efforts between agencies, and also to seek funding from USFS, legislature, etc. Met in Soldotna 10/24/18 and will meet in Palmer 11/29.

Tom: Any harvest in Glenallen?

Derek: Just personal use areas on highway system. Plenty of volume to support demand.

New Business, Continued:

Tom Malone: How often should the CAC meet?

We are now fortunate that we don't have big pressing issues in front of the CAC. Maybe we don't need 3 meetings a year. Neither our bylaws nor the TVSF Management Plan specify how many we must have.

Dan: We should tie our meeting with end of public comment periods for end of FYSTS. As an advisory committee, that would be a good time. That requires the state to know when they will release their documents. Would have to have it on a schedule.

Kevin: We would be releasing the FYSTS in the spring of even years. February review, finalized by spring.

Paul: I've been requested by my supervisor to create Tanana Valley 5-year schedule—all areas together. We could just combine Fbx/Tok/Delta sections next year when Fairbanks is redone. FLUPs will still be done individually.

Milt: Do it in the spring—find out about things going on before summer happens.

Tom: If some issue comes up, we'd have to have a meeting to talk about it. But we could go down to 1 or 2 meetings a year and then meetings as needed.

Chris: We have a liaison to organize our meetings if something comes up. (Alison) Do foresters like to have a deadline?

Paul: FYSTS comes out every 2 years.

Chris: Doesn't foresee any big change in the industry.

Tom Malone: Should we schedule one or two meetings a year?

Chris: One for the FYSTS and then others as needed?

Kevin: April would be a good time. A lot of public and agency review, especially combining the areas. Could work to schedule that out more. Includes CAC in public things. Would be good to have a forum.

Kristin: Make sure that the public knows there is a means to get in touch with the CAC at any time (such as via your email on the CAC website), should we move to an annual meeting format.

Alison: Will update the website with that information.

Tom Malone: Meeting in the spring, then other meetings as needed. Suggest April 25th, 4th Thursday in April. Agreed by CAC: April 25th next meeting.

Tom Paragi: Will send draft of brochure out to CAC through Alison for comments.

CAC member comments:

Dan: Society of American Foresters meeting on carbon credits. Very interesting. High involvement with Native Corporations. Many pondering doing this, which would pay about \$40-100/acre for 100 years, and would present another source of income for them. To do it, requires an inventory, FIA. Interesting challenges corporations face: annual recertification is hard. Coming from outside the state now. Interested in building a forestry technician pool. Unfortunately, UAF not educating them now to get a technician certificate. Sealaska is putting their marginal ground into this—not good timberland.

Alison: I can ask Brian Kleinhentz, Terra Verde to do a presentation for us on carbon credits in April.

Kristin Timm: I would like to hear a presentation on carbon credits. I can help with getting public comments on projects, so please contact me to spread the word.

Reed: TCC looking at salmon habitat improvement project across from Anderson. A couple of drainages aquifer-fed, but some streams were overflowed by silty waters. Corps of Engineers said not a dam, but could do something to block silty water from coming into the salmon streams. If there are some future sales in the area, we could maybe work together to create some efficiencies in dumping riprap into areas to protect salmon streams from silty overflow. Fish have been affected. Using the wildlife aspect—might be workable. Multi-year project. NOAA grant. Next phase is Corps permits, then blocking channels from flooding streams.

Chris: Is there a watch list for salmon? There are issues coming up, especially for chinook. That would be good for this group to keep an eye on.

Reed: Willing to do a presentation on this project for next meeting.

Other ideas?

Chris: Would like to have a retrospective of why things have changed in the Tanana Valley. Would be good to revisit and review that, understand why there were problems, and what happened, to give perspective to current members.

- Buildup at Eielson
- Not good public communication
- Tenderfoot—controversial sales

- Lessons learned.

Alison will put that together.

Presentation ideas for April 25th meeting:

- Carbon credits and Native Corporations: Brian Kleinhentz, Terra Verde
- Salmon habitat improvement project near Anderson: Reed Morisky, CAC Tourism Rep.
- Dynamic Modeling of Forest Ecosystem research proposal: David Lutz, Dartmouth College (if funded)
- TVSF CAC Retrospective: Alison Arians, DOF

Meeting was adjourned at 9:00pm.