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7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
FOR KING COUNTY

8 CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY,)
9 LEGACY FOREST DEFENSE COALITION)
and SAVE THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA)

NO.

10 Appellants,)

11 v.)

NOTICE OF APPEAL, PETITION FOR
REVIEW AND DECLARATORY
JUDGMENT

12 WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF)
13 NATURAL RESOURCES, BOARD OF)
14 NATURAL RESOURCES, WASHINGTON)
STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY; and)
15 COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS)
HILARY FRANZ, in her official capacity,)

16 Respondents.)

17 **I. INTRODUCTION**

18 1. On June 6, 2023, the Washington Board of Natural Resources (“Board”)
19 authorized logging a naturally regenerated (“legacy”) stand that contains a rare concentration
20 of big, old trees in King County – the Wishbone Timber Sale. This timber sale requires loggers
21 to clearcut over 100 acres of mature forests that range between 80 and 110 years of age and
22 build over a half mile of new logging roads in an area already far beyond recommended road
23 densities needed to control risks associated with landslides, degradation of fish habitat, habitat
24 fragmentation, timber poaching and unattended fires.
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1 2. The mature trees within the Wishbone Timber Sale are at the age where carbon
2 sequestration and carbon storage are approaching their maximum and are helping to mitigate
3 the effects of climate change in King County by providing cool, moist, shaded microclimates,
4 reducing the risks associated with landslides, floods, and wildfires and maintaining year-round
5 flows of clean, cool water critical to salmon and other aquatic species. The proposed logging
6 operations will eliminate carbon sequestration on these sites for 10-15 years after harvest,
7 generate significant quantities of both biogenic and fossil fuel related greenhouse gas emissions
8 and increase climate change risks associated with heat waves, warming waters, landslides,
9 flooding, wildfires and other stressors already on the rise due to climate change.
10

11 3. The Board approved the Wishbone Timber Sale without adequate consideration
12 of these climate change impacts. DNR's determination that the timber sale would not have a
13 "probable significant adverse impact on the environment" and its subsequent threshold
14 Determination of Nonsignificance ("DNS") under the State Environmental Policy Act
15 ("SEPA"), RCW ch. 43.21C, disregarded these impacts.
16

17 4. Logging of these big old trees and replacing a naturally regenerated legacy forest
18 with a tree plantation is at odds with scientific consensus, the US pledge to end deforestation
19 and forest degradation by 2030, the direction of federal policy and multiple climate policies of
20 the state, including the DNR Commissioner's Order 202006 on Climate Resilience.
21

22 5. The Center for Sustainable Economy (the "Center") and Save The Olympic
23 Peninsula ("STOP") hereby appeal the Board's approval of the Wishbone Project and DNR's
24 clearly erroneous DNS, which was issued in violation of SEPA.
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1 9. Appellant Save The Olympic Peninsula (“STOP”), P.O. Box 3133, Pt. Angeles,
2 Washington, 98362, is a Washington State-registered non-profit organization based in Port
3 Angeles, Washington. STOP’s mission is to ensure the best use of the land and waters of the
4 Olympic Peninsula and adjacent areas in order to retain the unique character of the area, protect
5 its environmental qualities, and provide for its enjoyment by generations to come.
6

7 10. Appellant Legacy Forest Defense Coalition (LFDC), P.O. Box 7154, Tacoma,
8 Washington, 98417, is a Washington State-registered non-profit organization based in Tacoma,
9 Washington. LFDC is dedicated to building support for the protection our publicly owned,
10 lowland legacy forests, which are invaluable assets in our battle against climate change.
11

12 11. Members of the Center, STOP and LFDC regularly visit and recreate on DNR-
13 managed forestlands and gain aesthetic enjoyment from visiting unique stands of older legacy
14 forest and observing wildlife, plants and fish, hiking, and gathering non-timber forest products
15 found on these lands. Members of the Center, STOP and LFDC have visited the Wishbone
16 Timber Sale area in the past and have plans to do so again in the near future.
17

18 12. Their enjoyment of the area will be diminished if the mature legacy forests of
19 the Wishbone Timber Sale are logged and the land and waters within the sale area are damaged
20 by new logging roads, skid trails, mud, trash, water pollution and exposure to the hot and dry
21 conditions in open clearcuts. Those same interests will be protected if the Court issues
22 injunctive relief to prevent the Wishbone Timber Sale, as presently configured, from going
23 forward.
24

25 13. DNR is an agency of the State of Washington and is responsible for managing
26 forests on Washington trust lands.
27

1 14. Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE), 300 Desmond Drive SE,
2 Lacey Washington, 98503, is an agency of the State of Washington and is the agency with
3 authority and responsibility to promulgate the rules that implement SEPA, particularly in this
4 case RCW 43.21C.030(2)(e). References to “respondents” below in this Notice of Appeal do
5 not include DOE. DOE is named in this matter only if the court interprets Appellants challenge
6 under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(e) as necessarily including a challenge to DOE’s failure to adopt
7 rules consistent with RCW 43.21C.030(2)(e).
8

9 15. The Board sets policies that guide how DNR manages state trust lands. Its
10 powers and duties include appraisal and approval of timber sales on state forestlands prior to
11 auction. The Board must review and approve timber sales on state trust land before those sales
12 are presented for auction.
13

14 16. As the Commissioner of Public Lands (“Commissioner”), Hilary Franz has a
15 seat on the Board and is the administrator for DNR, with jurisdiction over all the powers, duties,
16 and functions of DNR, except those specifically assigned to the Board.

17 17. DNR’s Forest Resources Division manages state trust lands (“DNR State
18 Lands”), and the Forest Practices Division reviews forest practices applications (“DNR
19 Regulatory”). DNR State Lands develops potential timber sales and submits them to DNR
20 Regulatory for review and ultimate approval. Once DNR Regulatory has approved a permit,
21 DNR State Lands acts through the Board to determine whether to offer logging rights for sale
22 at public auction.¹
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27 ¹ The term “DNR” refers to DNR State Lands unless specified.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

18. Climate change presents an existential threat to humanity and presents grave risks to Washington State in the form of extreme weather, floods, shrinking water supplies, sea level rise, ocean acidification and wildfires. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are the main driving force behind climate change.

19. Logging is a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from both biogenic (*i.e.*, carbon stored in trees) and fossil fuel (*i.e.*, logging equipment) sources. Logging also reduces the amount of carbon being taken out of the air, and this loss of carbon sequestration capacity is often counted as an indirect form of emission. These emissions are associated with activities all along the wood product life cycle – from logging to manufacturing, to disposal of wood waste. Every time a new timber sale is approved, DNR is initiating this chain of activities. The specific sources of GHG pollution are well known and readily measurable by existing data and methods.

20. Carbon stored in trees is lost to the atmosphere as trees are cut down, burned for energy, or manufactured into paper or wood products that decay and are eventually disposed of on the land or in landfills. Numerous life cycle analyses have found that between 75% and 85% of the carbon stored in trees in a timber sale area will end up in the atmosphere in a relatively short period of time if they are logged.

21. Greenhouse gas emissions result from the construction of logging roads and deforestation associated with logging roads. Logging releases the carbon stored in trees cut down in the right of way and takes forestlands out of production, which eliminates their ability to sequester carbon.

1 22. Fossil fuel emissions result from diesel and gasoline powered machinery used
2 to construct roads, conduct logging activities, and transport logs to the mills. Fossil fuel
3 emissions are also generated from the combustion of fossil energy or wood waste at
4 manufacturing facilities.

5 23. For ten to fifteen years after logging, additional carbon is lost to the atmosphere
6 as branches, stumps, root systems, needles and other logging debris decays or is burned in slash
7 piles. GHG emissions are also generated by disturbance and loss of soils. These emissions far
8 outpace whatever carbon is captured by new growth for a period of ten to fifteen years after
9 logging and so during that time flip a timber sale area like Wishbone from one of the world's
10 most productive carbon sinks to a net source.

11 24. The carbon sequestration forgone by flipping the Wishbone Timber Sale area
12 from a carbon sink to a carbon source is a form of indirect emission that puts the same upward
13 pressure on atmospheric GHG concentrations as a direct emission.

14 25. Greenhouse gas emissions also occur when chemicals and fertilizers are applied
15 to newly established timber plantations.

16 26. DNR has access to and has been made aware of numerous scientific publications
17 and sources of data to estimate GHG emissions associated with a given logging project,
18 including Wishbone.

19 27. In their May 3, 2023, comments, Appellants called attention to one method
20 based on an emissions factor (tons CO₂ released for each thousand board feet (mbf) logged)
21 derived from Washington-specific studies. That factor suggests that the Wishbone Timber Sale
22 is likely to generate at least 48,700 metric tons CO₂ equivalent.
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1 28. For comparison, Washington Department of Ecology’s Draft Greenhouse Gas
2 Rule for Projects uses 10,000 metric tons CO₂ equivalent as a threshold of significance, and
3 this is also the threshold beyond which certain facilities must report their GHG emissions under
4 state law.

5
6 29. In the context of the Wishbone Timber Sale, DNR has failed to quantify or
7 identify the sources of GHG emissions triggered by proposed logging activities despite their
8 likely magnitude being over four times this threshold.

9 30. In addition to driving climate change by generating significant quantities of
10 GHG emissions, clearcutting, road building, and establishment of timber plantations on DNR
11 lands is making the land more vulnerable to climate change. DNR is well aware of and has full
12 access to the research connecting logging to increased wildfire risk, floods, landslides, harmful
13 algae blooms, wind damage, water shortages, heat waves, and other stressors on the rise from
14 climate change.

15
16 31. For example, because of their homogeneity, density, and young age, timber
17 plantations burn hotter and faster than structurally complex natural forests. As another example,
18 an Oregon study found that conversion of mature and old growth conifer forests to homogenous
19 plantations of Douglas fir produced a persistent summer streamflow deficit of 50 percent in
20 plantations aged 25 to 45 years relative to intact, older forests. As yet another example, during
21 heatwaves, which are becoming more frequent and extreme, surface temperatures in open
22 clearcuts can exceed 130 degrees Fahrenheit while under the shaded forest canopy temperatures
23 are often 40 to 50 degrees cooler.
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1 32. By failing to consider climate impacts as part of SEPA analysis, the connection
2 between logging and amplification of these climate risks has been overlooked by the SEPA
3 analysis prepared for the Wishbone Timber Sale.

4 33. The Wishbone Timber Sale involves a competition over the use of a resource
5 whereby selecting logging and other activities will preclude all other uses. There is a real choice
6 between different uses of these available resources. The trees in project area are actually capable
7 of being used to accomplish different purposes than what's being pursued, such as carbon
8 sequestration.
9

10 34. On May 3, 2023, Appellants filed two sets of comments on the Wishbone
11 Timber Sale during the SEPA comment period. The first set of comments, signed by all three
12 parties, discussed both of these categories of climate impacts – GHG emissions and increases
13 in climate vulnerability – and requested that DNR redo the environmental checklist to address
14 these issues and consider reasonable alternatives to mitigate or avoid such impacts, including
15 elimination of harvest units in mature legacy forest stands, elimination of new road
16 construction, and use of variable density thinning rather than clearcutting (called variable
17 density harvest by DNR) on the younger plantation stands included within the sale area.
18

19 35. An expert declaration by climate scientist Dominick DellaSala was appended to
20 the comments clarifying that GHG emissions associated with the Wishbone Timber Sale were
21 not in any way addressed by the environmental checklist or by prior, non-project EISs DNR
22 referenced in the cumulative effects portion of the checklist.
23

24 36. Also on May 3, 2023, the Center and LFDC filed an additional set of comments
25 focusing on the loss of older legacy forests in a watershed that is already severely
26 underrepresented by such stands. The Center and LFDC noted in their comments that while
27

1 DNR has a goal of restoring structurally complex older forests to 10% to 15% of the landscape
2 the agency is now far below that threshold and will continue to move away from that goal by
3 logging the older forests contained in the Wishbone Timber Sale and others like it in western
4 Washington.

5 37. A day later, on May 4, 2023, DNR issued a “Notice of Final Determination”
6 retaining the DNS.

7 38. On May 17, 2023, South Puget Sound State Lands Assistant Manager Brandon
8 Mohler sent a letter to the Center, STOP and LFDC offering reasons why DNR does not believe
9 it has a duty to disclose climate impacts of its logging operations on a project level or consider
10 alternatives or mitigation measures to lessen those impacts. In that letter, Mr. Mohler asserted
11 that “[u]sing a gross estimate of carbon dioxide released from the harvest of an individual stand
12 of timber provides no useful information...” with respect to understanding climate impacts.
13

14 39. On May 17, 2023, Mr. Mohler sent a second letter to the Center and LFDC
15 explaining why the agency believes logging existing older forests in areas where the agency
16 has not met its older forest targets is nevertheless consistent with DNR’s management
17 framework.
18

19 40. On June 1, 2023, Appellants filed a rebuttal to Mr. Mohler’s first letter and asked
20 the Board to rescind the DNS for the Wishbone Timber Sale because the DNS is clearly
21 erroneous with respect to climate impacts. Appellants also reiterated their request for a full
22 accounting of GHG emissions and other climate impacts and consideration of a climate smart
23 alternative to the present timber sale design.
24

25 41. On June 6, 2023, and prior to the Board meeting, Appellant LFDC sent a letter
26 urging the Board to put an end to the continued destruction of the oldest and most biodiverse
27

1 lowland forests in Western Washington, by denying approval of several timber sales, including
2 Wishbone.

3 42. Despite these rebuttals and requests, the Board approved the Wishbone Timber
4 Sale for auction during the June 6, 2023, meeting without responding to Appellants' concerns.
5

6 **V. CAUSES OF ACTION**

7 **First Cause of Action**

8 **Violation of SEPA**

9 43. Appellants incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

10 44. The Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Chapter 43.21C
11 RCW, was enacted to assure the integration of environmental values into the decision-making
12 process of state agencies.
13

14 45. SEPA requires that for every decision on a major action significantly affecting
15 the quality of the environment, the lead agency must prepare an "Environmental Impact
16 Statement" or "EIS."

17 46. The SEPA threshold determination is a formal decision as to whether a project
18 will or will not cause significant adverse environmental impacts and, therefore, whether an EIS
19 will be required for the project.
20

21 47. The content of environmental review, for the purpose of deciding whether an
22 EIS is required, is specified in SEPA and SEPA regulations, including, but not limited to, WAC
23 179-11-330 and 197-11-444.

24 48. If the SEPA responsible official determines that a project will have no significant
25 adverse environmental impacts, the lead agency will prepare and issue a Determination of Non-
26 Significance (DNS) per WAC 197-11-340.
27

1 49. For a DNS to survive judicial scrutiny, the record must demonstrate that
2 environmental factors were considered in a manner sufficient to amount to prima facie
3 compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA and that the decision to issue an MDNS
4 was based on information sufficient to evaluate the proposal's environmental impact.
5 Ultimately, the threshold determination must indicate that the agency has taken a searching,
6 realistic look at the potential hazards and, with reasoned thought and analysis, candidly and
7 methodically addressed those concerns.
8

9 50. When information is uncertain, DNR must obtain accurate information and
10 perform a new environmental review before proceeding with the project. See WAC 197-11-
11 335. If significant new information arises after a SEPA threshold determination indicating that
12 a proposal will have significant adverse environmental impacts, DNR must rescind its threshold
13 determination and prepare a new analysis. See WAC 197-11-340(3)(a)(ii).
14

15 51. One of the elements of the environment that must be considered as part of the
16 SEPA analysis is climate change impacts. Greenhouse gas emissions are considered an air
17 pollutant that must be addressed in SEPA review.

18 52. The Wishbone Timber Sale will cause probable significant adverse climate
19 change impacts.
20

21 53. The DNR responsible official failed to consider climate change impacts of the
22 Wishbone Timber Sale in a manner sufficient to amount to prima facie compliance with the
23 procedural requirements of SEPA and the decision to issue a DNS was not based on information
24 sufficient to evaluate the proposal's environmental impact. The responsible official did not take
25 a searching, realistic look at the potential hazards and did not approach the review of climate
26 change impacts with reasoned thought and analysis.
27

54. The DNR responsible official failed to require adequate mitigation of the probable significant adverse climate change impacts of the Wishbone Timber Sale to the extent necessary to justify issuance of a DNS instead of a DS.

55. DNR failed to prepare an environmental impact statement for the Wishbone Timber Sale.

56. Respondents actions as described above were not in accordance with law and clearly erroneous.

57. Respondents approval of the Wishbone Timber Sale was based upon an unlawful and clearly erroneous DNS.

Second Cause of Action

Violation of SEPA

58. Appellants incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

59. RCW 43.21C.030(2)(e) requires that state agencies study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources.

60. Respondents failed to study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to the logging and other activities that were approved by the Wishbone Timber Sale. The Wishbone Timber Sale involves unresolved conflicts related to climate change impacts concerning alternative uses of available resources.

61. This appeal is intended to be a challenge to respondents failure to comply with a statutory mandate, not a challenge to the validity of DOE's rules. That said, in the alternative, in case the court rules that this claim must include a challenge to SEPA regulations, we allege

1 herein that DOE has an legal obligation to implement rules consistent with RCW
2 43.21C.030(2)(e) and improperly failed to adopt rules to implement that provision.

3 62. Respondents actions as described above were not in accordance with law and
4 clearly erroneous.

5 63. Respondents approval of the Wishbone Timber Sale was based upon an unlawful
6 SEPA process.
7

8 **VII. RELIEF REQUESTED**

9 Appellants respectfully request the following relief:

10 1. An order vacating the Board's approval of the Wishbone Timber Sale for
11 auction.

12 2. An order vacating the DNS for the Wishbone Timber Sale.

13 3. An order declaring that the SEPA review for Wishbone Timber Sale was clearly
14 erroneous and not in accordance with law.

15 4. An order enjoining all forest practices pursuant to the Wishbone Timber Sale.

16 5. Only if necessary (appellants don't believe it is for this matter), an order
17 directing DOE to implement rules consistent with RCW 43.21C.030(2)(e).

18 6. An order granting Appellants their costs and attorneys' fees based on the Equal
19 Access to Justice Act, RCW Ch. 4.84, or any other applicable provision of law.

20 7. Any other relief that this Court deems just and proper.
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1 Dated this 29th day of June, 2023.

2 Respectfully submitted,

3 BRICKLIN & NEWMAN, LLP

4
5 By: s/Claudia M. Newman
6 Claudia M. Newman, WSBA No. 24928
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8 123 NW 36th Street, Suite 205
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ATTACHMENT



TIMBER NOTICE OF SALE

SALE NAME: WISHBONE

AGREEMENT NO: 30-103629

AUCTION: July 25, 2023 starting at 10:00 a.m., **COUNTY:** King
South Puget Sound Region Office, Enumclaw, WA

SALE LOCATION: Sale located approximately 11 miles north of Carnation.

**PRODUCTS SOLD
AND SALE AREA:**

All timber, except trees marked with blue paint or bounded out by yellow leave tree area tags, snags, and down timber existing more than 5 years from the day of sale, bounded by the following: white timber sale boundary tags, the 2710 Road, and property boundary marked with white Carsonite posts in Unit #1; white timber sale boundary tags, and the 2730 Road in Unit #2; white timber sale boundary tags, and the 2000 Road in Unit #3; white timber sale boundary tags, and timber type change marked with pink flagging in Unit #4;

All timber bounded by orange right of way tags in Right of Way Units #5, and #6;

All timber, except logs required to be left onsite as described in Road Plan clause 3-6, bounded by orange right of way tags in Right of Way Unit #7;

All forest products above located on part(s) of Sections 19 all in Township 26 North, Range 8 East, Sections 1, 2 and 11 all in Township 26 North, Range 7 East, W.M., containing 102 acres, more or less.

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

ESTIMATED SALE VOLUMES AND QUALITY:

Species	Avg DBH	Ring Count	Total MBF	MBF by Grade								UT
				1P	2P	3P	SM	1S	2S	3S	4S	
Douglas fir	24.4	8	3,189			181	415		2,097	412	84	
Hemlock	18.9		847						509	293	45	
Redcedar	17.9		503							443	60	
Maple	18.8		151						92	32	27	
Cottonwood	31.2		29						24		5	
Red alder	12		23								23	
Sale Total			4,742									

MINIMUM BID: \$1,620,000.00

BID METHOD: Sealed Bids

**PERFORMANCE
SECURITY:**

\$100,000.00

SALE TYPE: Lump Sum

EXPIRATION DATE: October 31, 2025

ALLOCATION: Export Restricted

BID DEPOSIT: \$162,000.00 or Bid Bond. Said deposit shall constitute an opening bid at the appraised price.

HARVEST METHOD: Harvest activities are estimated to be 100 percent ground based harvest. Ground based equipment, with self-leveling equipment limited to sustained slopes 65 percent or less,



TIMBER NOTICE OF SALE

and all other tracked ground based equipment limited to sustained slopes 45 percent or less. Yarding may be restricted during wet weather if rutting becomes excessive, per clause H-017.

ROADS:

25.95 stations of optional construction. 196.46 stations of required prehaul maintenance. 25.95 stations of abandonment, if constructed. Purchaser maintenance on the 1000, 1200, 1210, 2000, 2700, 2710, 2710-4, 2730, 2730-2, 5000, and 5050 roads.

Rock for this proposal can be obtained from the State owned 5050 Pit at no cost to the Purchaser or any commercial rock source at the Purchaser's expense. Rock source development is to be completed per Section 6 in the Road Plan and according to the Rock Source Development Plan if rock is obtained from the 5050. Pit.

Operation of road construction equipment and rock haul will not be permitted from November 1 to April 30, unless authority to do so is granted, in writing, by the Contract Administrator. If permission is granted to operate from November 1 to April 30, the Purchaser shall comply with a maintenance plan, when a maintenance plan is determined necessary by the Contract Administrator, to include further protection of State resources per Road Plan clause 1-26. The hauling of forest products will not be permitted from November 1 to April 30 unless authorized in writing by the Contract Administrator. If permission is granted to operate from November 1 to April 30, Purchaser shall comply with a maintenance plan, when a maintenance plan is determined necessary by the Contract Administrator, to include further protection of State resources per Road Plan clause 1-26.

ACREAGE DETERMINATION

CRUISE METHOD:

Acreage for Units #1, #2, and #3 were determined by traversing boundaries by GPS. Acreage for Unit #3, and Right of Way Units #5, #6, and #7 were determined by GPS and by multiplying length times width. GPS data files are available at DNR's website for timber sale packets. See cruise narrative for cruise method.

FEES:

\$80,614.00 is due on day of sale. \$9.00 per MBF is due upon removal. These are in addition to the bid price.

SPECIAL REMARKS: This sale contains Douglas-fir high quality logs. See Cruise.

Trees marked with three bands of blue paint in Right of Way Unit #7 along the 1000 Road are to cut and placed at each Type 3 stream crossing within 25 feet of the stream on either side of the streambank. Trees that have been pre-marked with three bands of blue paint are Douglas fir and at least twice the width of the ordinary high water mark. All other marked trees within Right of Way Unit #7 can be cut and removed once a pre-marked tree has been cut and placed in a Type 3 stream. See Road Plan clause 3-6 for additional information.

Non-tradeable individual leave trees within Units #2 and #3 are marked with two bands of blue paint.

Timber haul will not be allowed on the Stossel Creek Road between the 1000 Road and 2730 Road junction. Only equipment haul and light vehicle use will be allowed on this section of Stossel Creek Road due to maintenance and sedimentation issues.

Cut all vine maple greater than 6 feet in height within the harvest unit, leaving a stump no more than 12 inches in height.



TIMBER NOTICE OF SALE

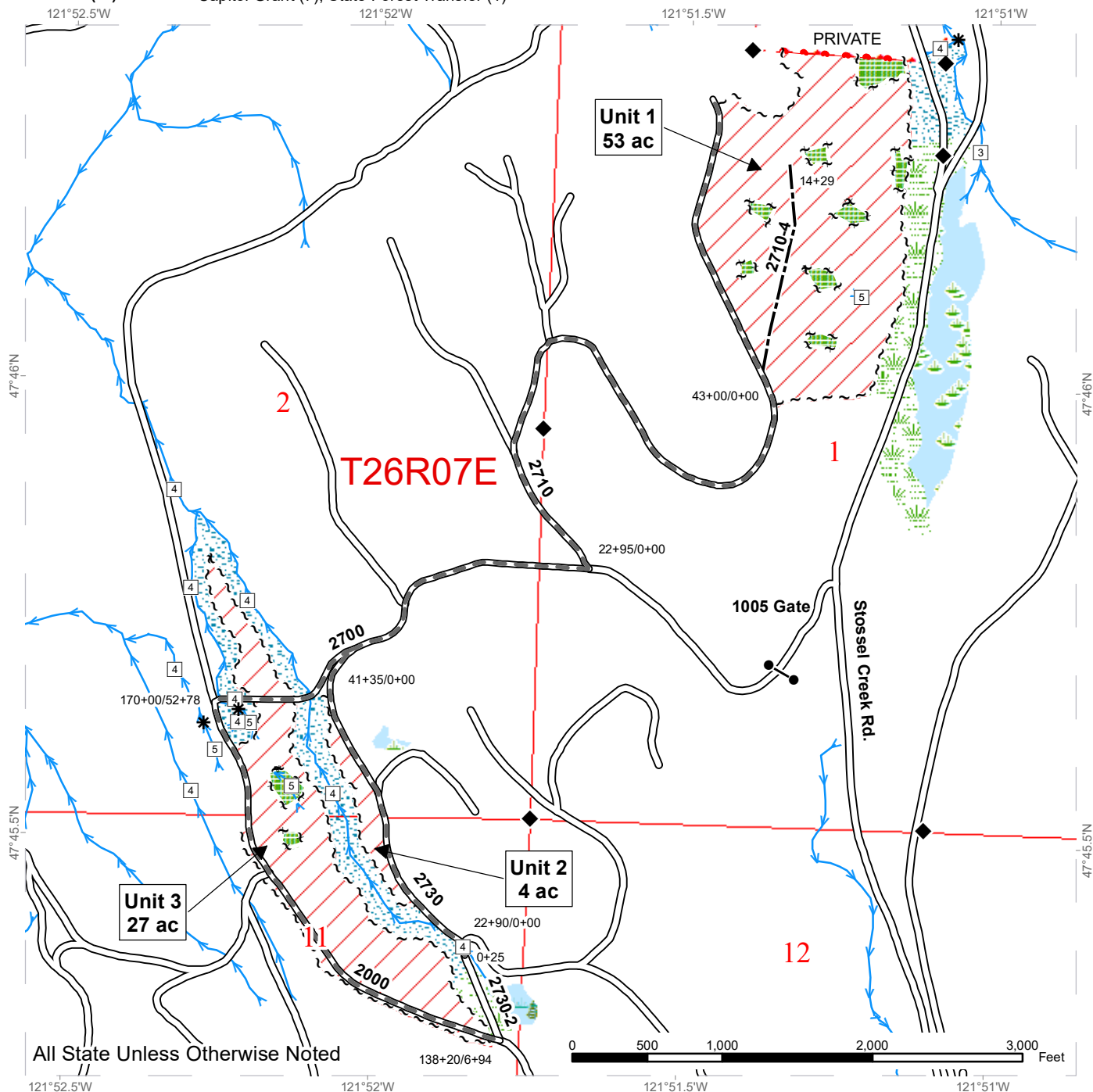
Note to cruisers and appraisers: Please refrain from leaving pink, orange or blue flagging from your cruises in or around the sale area to avoid confusion with DNR's marking. Additionally, for the safety of the public, please remove from roads all string from string boxes used during appraising or cruising this sale.

See map for gate locations. Gate keys may be obtained by contacting the South Puget Sound Region office at 360-825-1631 or by contacting Paul Footen at 425-736-1708.

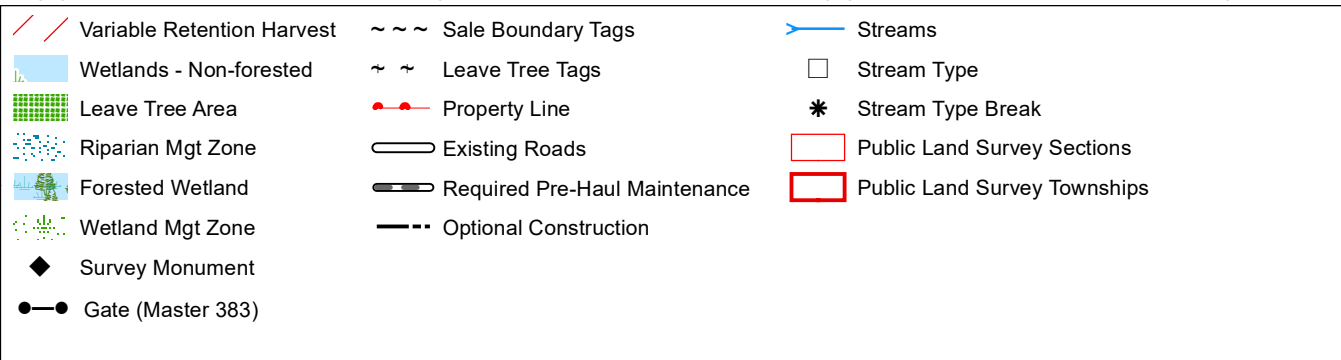
TIMBER SALE MAP

SALE NAME: WISHBONE VRH
AGREEMENT #: 30-103629
TOWNSHIP(S): T26R7E, T26R8E
TRUST(S): Capitol Grant (7), State Forest Transfer (1)

REGION: South Puget Sound Region
COUNTY(S): King
ELEVATION RGE: 600-1320



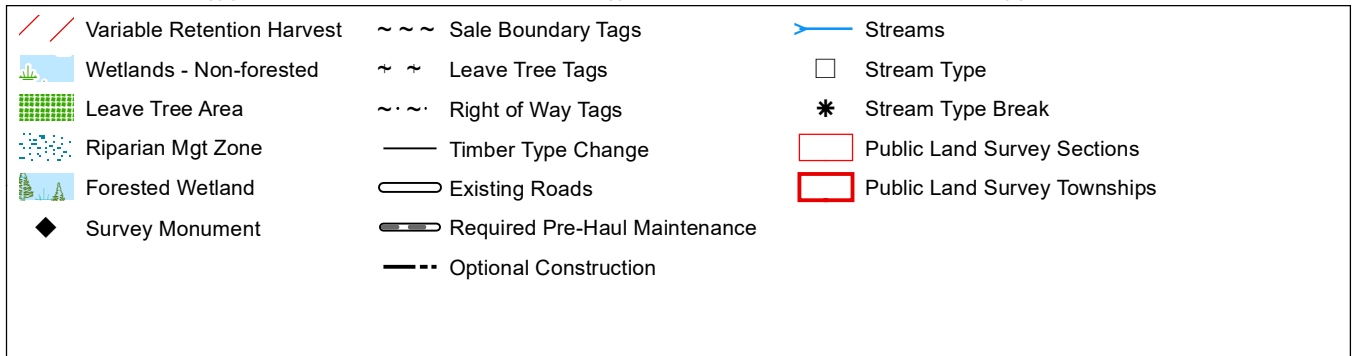
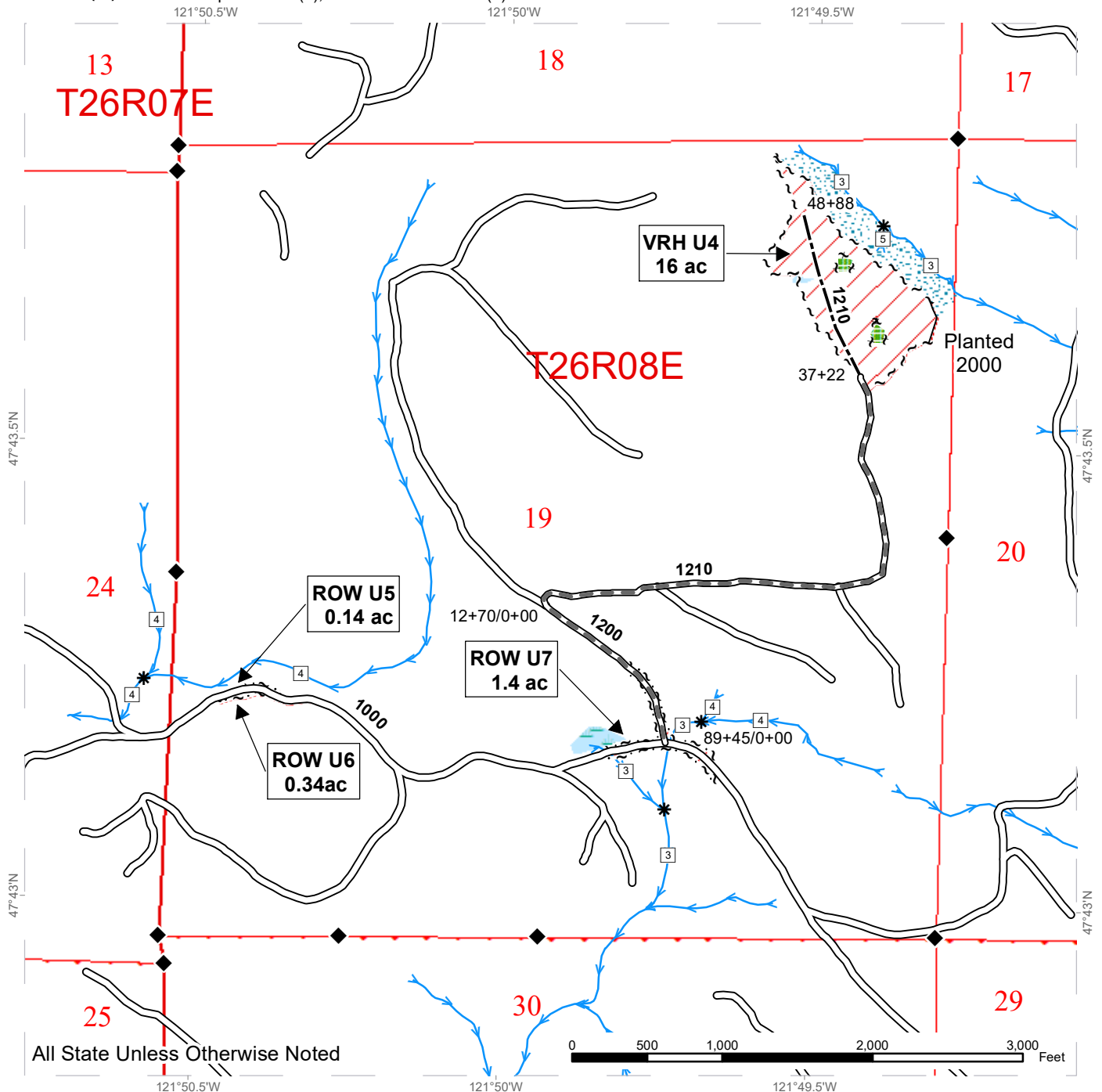
All State Unless Otherwise Noted



TIMBER SALE MAP

SALE NAME: WISHBONE VRH
AGREEMENT #: 30-103629
TOWNSHIP(S): T26R7E, T26R8E
TRUST(S): Capitol Grant (7), State Forest Transfer (1)

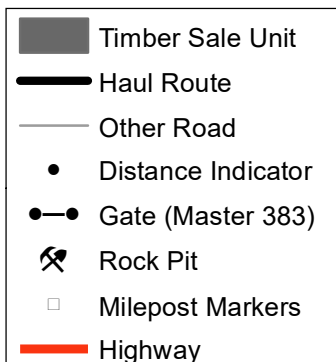
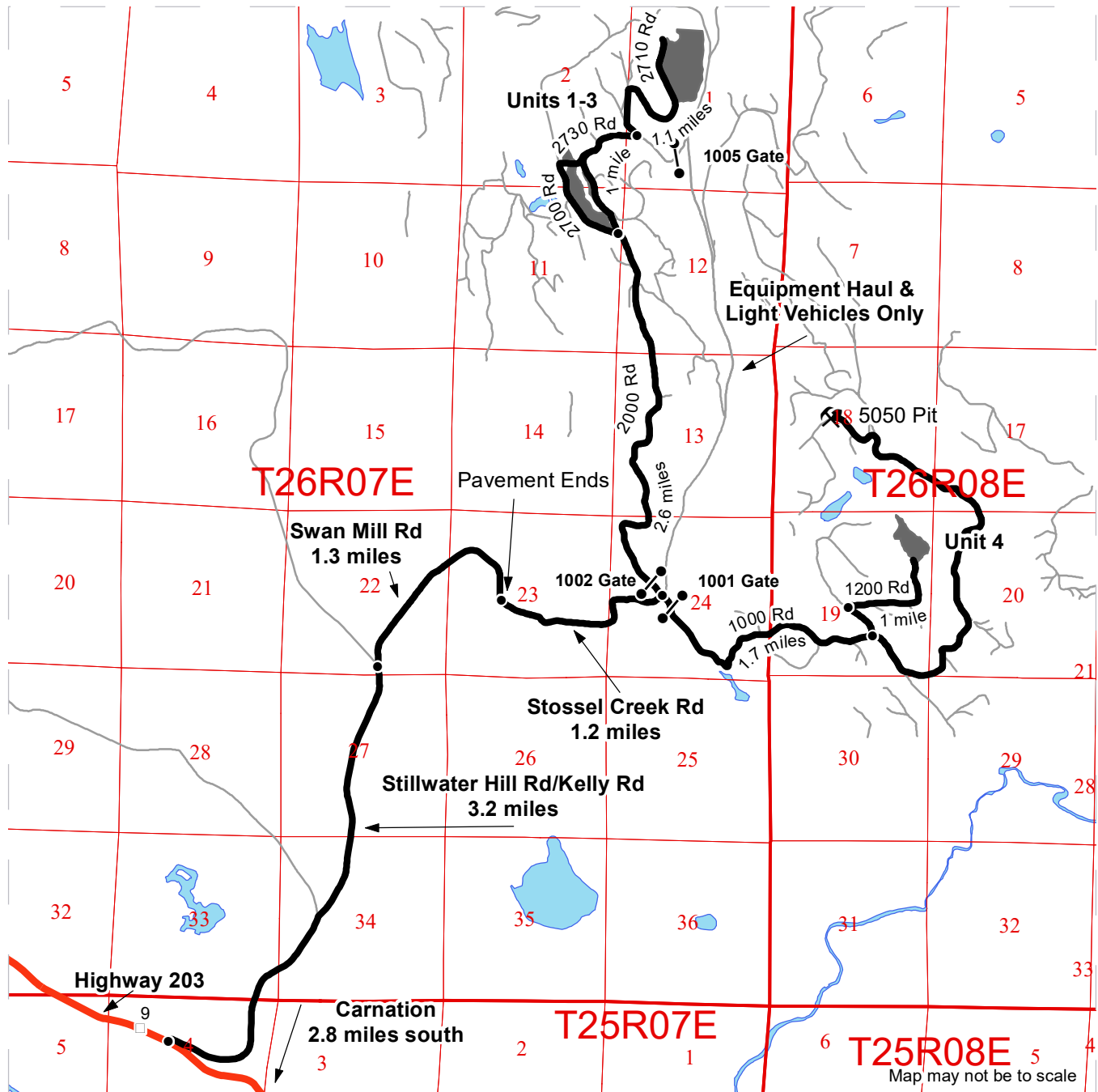
REGION: South Puget Sound Region
COUNTY(S): King
ELEVATION RGE: 600-1320



DRIVING MAP FROM CARNATION

SALE NAME: WISHBONE VRH
AGREEMENT#: 30-103629
TOWNSHIP(S): T26R7E, T26R8E
TRUST(S): Capitol Grant (7), State Forest Transfer (1)

REGION: South Puget Sound Region
COUNTY(S): King
ELEVATION RGE: 600-1320



DRIVING DIRECTIONS:

FROM CARNATION: Head north on Highway 203 for 2.8 miles and take a right onto Stillwater Hill Rd, which shortly turns into Kelly Rd NE. After 3.2 miles, veer right onto Swan Mill Rd, which then becomes Stossel Creek Rd. After 1.3 miles, keep right to stay on Stossel Creek Rd, entering Marckworth State Forest. Pavement ends here. After 1.2 miles, you will approach a 4-way intersection.

UNITS 1-3: Turn left at the 4-way onto the 2000 Rd and head through the 1002 gate (Master 383 key). Continue on the 2000 Rd for 2.6 miles before approaching Units 2 and 3. To continue to Unit 1, drive on the 2710 Rd for 1 mile, then turn left onto the 2710 Rd. Unit 1 will be on the right in approximately .6 miles.

UNIT 4: Turn right at the 4-way onto the 1000 Rd and head through the 1001 gate (Master 383 key). Continue on the 1000 Rd for 1.7 miles, then turn left onto the 1200 Rd and continue for 1 mile before coming to Unit 4.

