

CFTM  
Committee on Forest Land Taxation Methodology  
May 1, 2008  
11:00 AM  
Fish & Game Conference Room  
2885 W. Kathleen Avenue  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

**Steve Fiscus** opened the meeting as Tom Katsilometes and Dan Chadwick arrived a few minutes late due to a later flight. He welcomed everyone and asked them to introduce themselves.

In attendance:

Name	Representing	E-Mail
Tom Katsilometes	ISTC Commissioner (Chair)	tkatsilometes@tax.idaho.gov
Jane Wittmeyer	IFA – Boise	<a href="mailto:jane@intforest.org">jane@intforest.org</a>
Daniel G. Chadwick	IAC	dchadwick@idcounties.org
Jack H. Buell	Benewah Cty Commissioner	jreynolds@Benewahcounty.org
Dave Ryals	Boundary Cty Assessor	<a href="mailto:dryals@boundarycountyid.org">dryals@boundarycountyid.org</a>
Stan Leach	Clearwater Cty Commissioner	commissioners@clearwatercounty.org
Melissa Stewart	Clearwater Cty Assessor	mstewart@clearwatercounty.org
Mike Goodwin	Clearwater Cty Forester	mgoodwin@clearwatercounty.org
Jerry White	Shoshone County Assessor	jwhite@co.shoshone.id.us
Sherry Krulitz	Shoshone Cty Commissioner	skrulitz@co.shoshone.id.us
Michael G. McDowell	Kootenai Cty Assessor	mmcdowell@kcgov.us
Gordon Harnasch	Kootenai Cty Forester	gharnasch@kcgov.us
Lloyd Fillis	Stimson Lumber	LFillis@Stimson.com
John Mandzak	Potlatch Corporation	John.mandzak@potlatchcorp.com
Dwayne Tofell	Potlatch Corporation	Dwayne.tofell@potlatchcorp.com
Mark Benson	Potlatch Corporation	Mark.Benson@potlatchcorp.com
Tom Holt	Forest Capital	tholt@forestcap.com
Kevin Boling	Forest Capital	kboling@forestcap.com
Kennon McClintock	Forest Capital	kmclintock@forestcap.com
Mike Wolcott	Inland Forest Management	inlandforest@imbris.com
Steve Fiscus	ISTC County Support	sfiscus@tax.idaho.gov
Gregory Cade	ISTC County Support	gcade@tax.idaho.gov
Rod Brevig	ISTC County Support	<a href="mailto:rbrevig@tax.idaho.gov">rbrevig@tax.idaho.gov</a>
Ron Craig	ISTC County Support	rcraig@tax.idaho.gov
Mark Poppler	ISTC Financial Officer	mpoppler@tax.idaho.gov
Jim Sereduk	ISTC Purchasing Agent	jsereduk@tax.idaho.gov
Mark Little	ISTC Division of Purchasing	mlittle@tax.idaho.gov
Brad Duncan	NRCS Spokane	Brad.Duncan@WA.USDA.gov

## Agenda

- I. Welcome and introductions of Committee Members – Tom Katsilometes, Chair.
- II. Explaining the NRCS Web Soil Survey and Soil Data Mart to extract and spatially display soil and timber productivity data. (Class materials from Dr. Mark Kimsey U of I)
  - Presented by Brad Duncan – Assistant State Soil Scientist for the State of Washington, Spokane, Washington.
- III. Review of the status of the Legislative grant to conduct research into methodologies to establish forestland productivity in Idaho.
  - Jane Wittmeyer – IFA
  - Dan Chadwick – IAC
- IV. Using the Legislative grant to further the methodologies to establish forestland productivity classes. Open discussion.
- V. Writing the RFI and RFP to establish a list of providers to be used in granting the contract to a vendor to perform the required research.

## Discussion

**Brad Duncan** introduced himself and explained that he has worked for the NRCS for the past 23 years. He began by mentioning that the material that he is working with was developed by Mark Kimsey and he has provided a few edits to assist in presentation. He mentioned that Mark was unable to be present to present the material so Mark had asked Brad to present the material for him. Brad said that he was pleased to be able to present this information because the NRCS has spent a great deal of time and resources putting these tools together. They are intended for general applications and many different users.

The Web Soil Survey can provide a spatial relationship data base and maps of anywhere in the United States. Brad pointed out the AOI or area of interest that Mark has used in his data set is for Clearwater County Idaho. Before Brad was able to get to a slide that discussed the subject Kenon McClintock asked how the site indexes were established. Brad responded that the site index data is taken by one of their foresters. Kevin Boling immediately asked how the NRCS selects site trees and how they accommodate fertilization or other management prescriptions that have occurred on the site. Brad said that he didn't know but that his foresters could answer Kevin's questions. Brad continued with the presentation of the portion of the power point slide presentation that Mark Kimsey had put together to provide background on the Web Soil Survey. As he completed this portion of the information there were a series of questions that were asked.

**Dave Ryals** asked about the site index question that Kevin Boling had asked earlier. Brad again responded that the NRCS forester could answer that question.

**Jerry White** asked Brad how the NRCS goes about looking at the soils in different Counties. That is, how do they decide on where to set their priorities?

**Brad Duncan** responded that they schedule their work depending on their resources.

**Tom Holt** asked if they provide a project schedule so that people can know what is going to be done in the future.

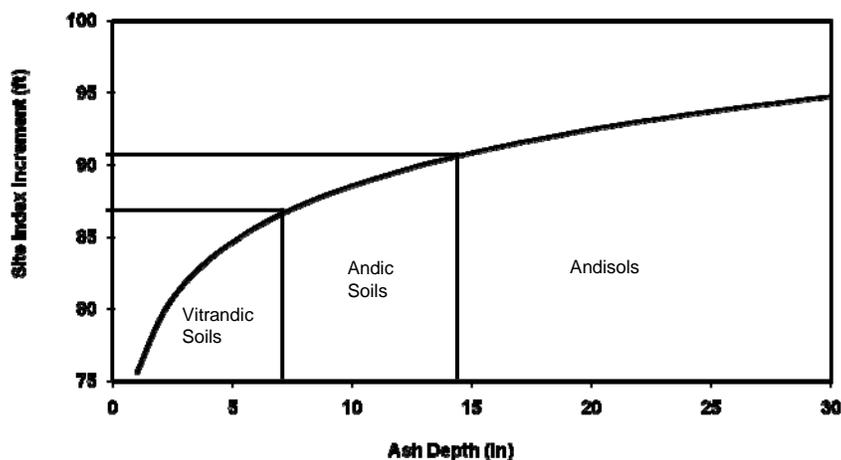
**Greg Cade** asked about how they set priorities for the work that they perform.

**Brad Duncan** responded that they set their priorities based on their resources and the requests that have come before them.

**Kevin Boling** asked who would know about the schedule for the work that is now being done in northern Idaho.

**Brad Duncan** responded that the Moscow NRCS office would know about the scheduling of work in the northern Idaho counties. Brad continued with the beginning of the second part of the Mark Kimsey presentation concerning the way to access information in the Soil Data Mart. Brad progressed through the material until he got to the slide that presented Dr. Mark Kimsey's data on ash depth and site index. The slide is included here for reference.

### Ash & Douglas-fir Site Index



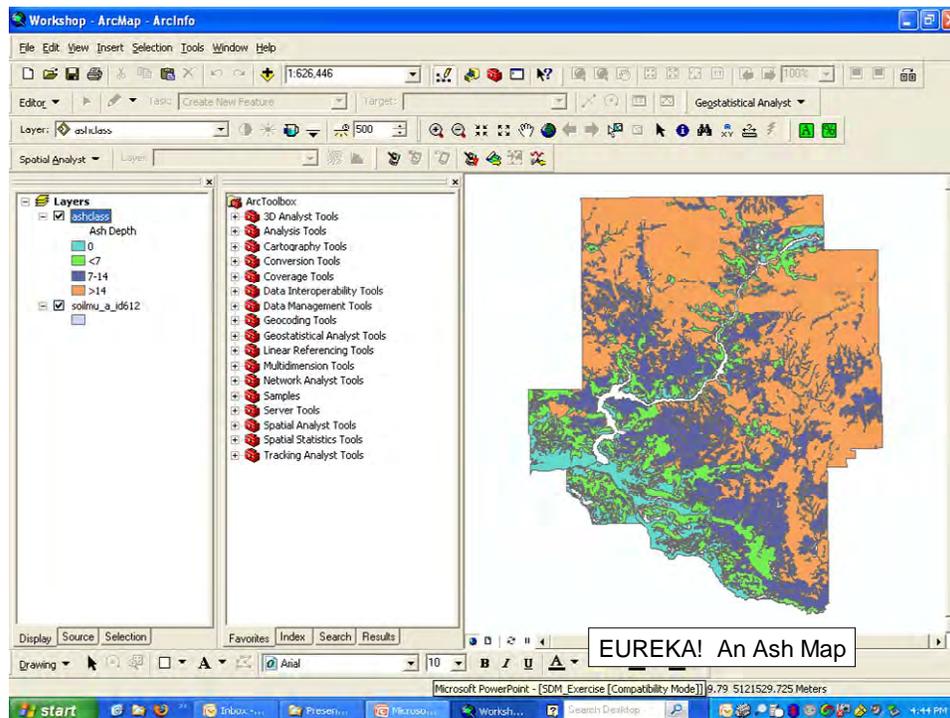
Kimsey, 2006

**Kevin Boling** asked again about how the site index data was collected that is being depicted in this slide.

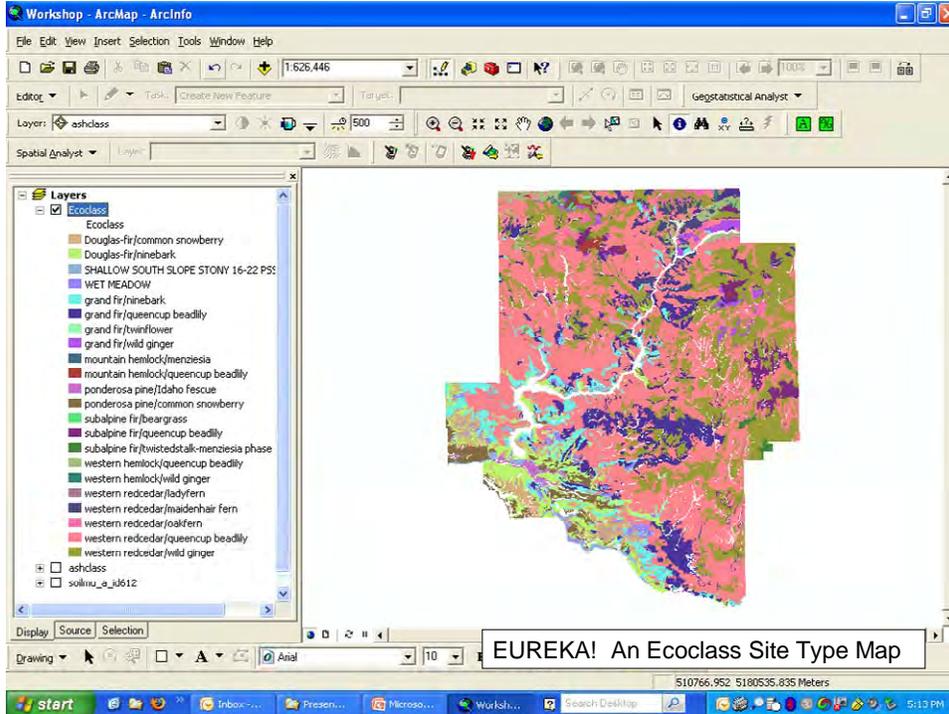
**Rod Brevig** assisted Kevin by explaining that what is being shown in this slide is not NRCS data it is data that was developed from the field work that Dr. Mark Kimsey had performed in Clearwater County. The site index curves that Mark used were developed by Bob Monsrud for Inland Douglas fir. And the site indexes begin in his chart with 75 and go to 95 with the classes of soils being broken into three segments which are useful to soil classification by soils scientists with names that are difficult for the rest of us to even pronounce. It is useful to bear in mind that the site index for good at this time begins at 61. Rod suggested that the person sitting behind Kevin, John Mandzak could also address how this information had been developed.

**John Mandzak** said that what we are after is a fair way to classify forestland for forest productivity across Idaho.

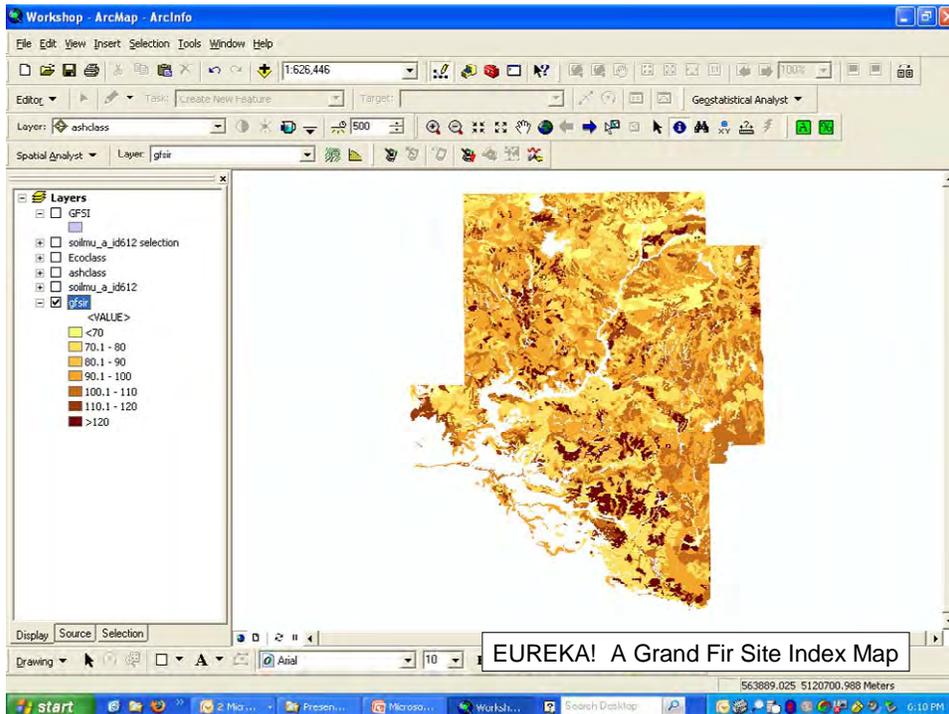
**Brad Duncan** continued through Mark Kimsey's slide presentation and was interrupted a number of times by Kevin Boling protesting that the slides were taking too long and there was other work for the committee to get to. In the course of presenting the balance of the power point slide there were three that Dr. Mark Kimsey emphasized to his audience with the exclamation of EUREKA! One was a map of ash soils for Clearwater County.



The second was of habitat types for the AOI in Clearwater County that Dr. Mark Kimsey had called an Ecoclass Site Type Map following the naming that the NRCS has adopted. The habitat type names are listed in the data column on the left hand side of this chart.



And the third was for a site index listing for Grand fir site index for the same area.



**Tom Katsilometes** thanked Brad for coming over from Spokane and delivering the information to the committee. Tom asked that everyone introduce themselves again for the benefit of the folks who had come in late to the meeting.

**Mark Benson** asked Brad Duncan how inaccuracies can be corrected through the NRCS system.

**Brad Duncan** replied that there are always inclusions in the soils classifications that they make so they are never perfect for every application. Their work product is intended for a wide range of end users who have different needs and their data serve that group very well. They have a system in place to correct inaccuracies as data is collected it is included in new surveys.

**Tom Katsilometes** again thanked Brad for his presentation today and for what he was able to contribute to the discussion. Tom moved on in the agenda and asked Jane Wittmeyer and Dan Chadwick to comment on the Legislative process concerning the appropriation.

**Jane Wittmeyer** provided a summary of the legislative action and suggested that the CFTM needs to make a decision and appropriate the funds and make them available on June 2<sup>nd</sup> so the contractor can start work then and utilize the field season this summer.

**Tom Katsilometes** said that he understood that we would characterize that process of examining the methodology and determine how the funds would be used and that no one provider would have the advantage.

**Jerry White** said that he agreed with Tom's assessment of the conclusion of the last CFTM meeting and that the appropriation was for the examination of a methodology and not the adoption of a methodology.

**Jane Wittmeyer** said that she was certain that the agreement had been to change the process and she read from her notes of the last meeting.

**Dan Chadwick** said his memory was that we are going to reevaluate this process.

**Kevin Boling** said that that is 180 degrees from what he understood. He was under the impression that this work was going to result in a change in the system of identifying productivity classes in Idaho.

**Jane Wittmeyer** said that she is going to read her notes again and the way that she reads them it calls for the CFTM examining a change in the process.

**Dan Chadwick** said that we have a fundamental difference in our positions on this matter then.

**Kevin Boling** asked if the official notes from the June 2007 meeting were available.

**Greg Cade** replied that there are notes but he didn't bring a copy with him.

**Jack Buell** asked why there is even a concern about productivity when it is so easy to tell whether a piece of forestland is good or not. All you have to do is look at the species of trees that are growing there and how they are growing and you can tell what the growth difference is between the bottom and the top of the slope.

**John Mandzak** said that we need a simple system that is easy to use and apply that can be used and defended across the state. John said that they have systems that they use to get at productivity before management occurred because otherwise they could be off by 25 feet in the growth estimate which in the cases of taxes would put them in a different tax class.

**Steve Fiscus** asked what they use to make that estimate if things have changed over time and the seed stock or management practices have changed the way that the trees are growing on the site.

**John Mandzak** said that there is good information that forest managers can access which will help them determine how things have changed over time.

**Dave Ryals** said that what the counties are doing is mass appraisal that is easily applied and that will just get us in the ball park. We don't need a sophisticated system that goes beyond the capabilities of the personnel who are doing the work for the counties.

**John Mandzak** said that what we need is growth in board feet per acre per year and keep it simple so that we don't have breaks in the classification based on logging difficulty for instance.

**Jerry White** asked Jane to read her meeting notes from the last meeting again and slower this time.

**Jane Wittmeyer** read her notes again and included the thought that the information could come from different forestland owners and data that already exists.

**Jerry White** asked if we could extract some of the data out of the NRCS manual as it is existing information and he is convinced that it is very good data.

**Mark Benson** said that he worries when he agrees with Jack Buell but he has to on the point Jack made about keeping things simple. Their companies spend hundreds of millions of dollars based on what the estimate of productivity for the forestland in their purchase is. The more precise they can be the better decision they can make. They are at conflict with the ISTC because their methods have not changed over the years when

industries classifications systems have improved and the methodology for taxation purposes needs to get better.

**Jack Buell** said that it also applies to the trees because managed trees will grow faster because they have more space. What we are getting at is the value of the trees and we better be able to find a way not to hang out the Assessor or the landowner.

**Steve Fiscus** asked what system of classification the industry folks use when they are purchasing forestland.

**Kevin Boling** responded to Jack's question by saying that their system begins measuring the tree at 30 feet so it gets away from early stand competition for the young trees. Kevin said that what they want to get away from is what they ran into in Shoshone County when the county was looking at new ways to generate revenue so they started reviewing their productivity classes and determined that they could raise the taxes for timber owners. What the timber folks want is a predictable tax burden going forward so they don't have to look at increases in the future.

**Stan Leach** corrected Kevin's thinking by saying that the county does not generate more money by this kind of process. They have a 3 percent cap that they cannot exceed and so there may be a shift but not an increase in revenue.

**Kevin Boling** said that he wrote a check that was considerably larger in Shoshone County this year than what it was the previous year.

**Jerry White** said that he knows that the timber companies have gotten by for years with shifting the tax burden to other taxpayers in his county. He knows that the work that was done on the productivity classes was done accurately and carefully and has finally corrected problems that had existed for many years.

**Dan Chadwick** asked about the disposition of the District Court case that is ongoing in Shoshone County.

**Kevin Boling** responded that it is progressing at this point and they cannot really say much more.

**Tom Holt** said that they have a fiduciary responsibility to their investors to produce a return on their investment. Site index has been an important tool in contributing to the analysis of the return on investment from their forestland. Tom suggested that it is not hugely costly to do this type of field work and they can get a lot done for the funds that have been discussed.

**Greg Cade** asked if they would be able to make this information available knowing that it has to become publicly available to be used for the purposes of the CFTM.

**Tom Holt** responded that they have just completed the 10 meter data for their whole ownership. He continued by saying that their profit margins are so narrow that they have to use every tool available to them to maximize the return that they are able to get. For this reason they have to have the best data that they can come up with.

**Greg Cade** asked again if they would make their data available.

**Tom Holt** responded that it is internal but they could make it available for the State of Idaho if this system is adopted.

**Dave Ryals** said that what they are seeking is unattainable because there are always going to be variables in the tax system and even if everything for forestland stayed the same other things will change and it will cause changes for forestland also.

**Mike McDowell** said that he could recognize that what industry needs is a system that is stable. The felled tree system seems to offer some idea but it only represents one place so how can they expand the information out from that site?

**Dan Chadwick** changed the subject and stated that they could only get \$125,000 because it was not possible to obtain the whole amount with the budget that was available in the state this year. He said that he is pretty certain that the other \$125,000 will be available this next year.

**Jane Wittmeyer** said that she has been saying the same thing because now there is a lot of data that the companies have collected. The companies are willing to share the information they have collected in order to move things along. She wants to start at the Canadian border and work their way south. Most of her companies are in the northern part of the state so that is her primary concern and then they can work their way south. She said that there is other data that will be utilized also like the NRCS soils data.

**Dave Ryals** asked if there was going to be a problem if this data makes them end up losing money.

**Jane Wittmeyer** answered that they really don't know where things will end up as some places will go up and some will go down.

**Gordon Harnasch** asked if they have more than three productivity classes.

**Tom Holt** responded that they now have a good idea of how it will happen. They are not looking at cutting their taxes what they want is something that is stable and predictable.

**Mark Benson** complained that the system that is now in place is not stable. In one county they turned the former work of the CFTM on its ear. The industry folks left one loop hole and the county leaped through it to increase their taxes.

**Dan Chadwick** asked if Mark could tone down the comments about the county being out of line because this type of comment is not appropriate and will cause the discussion to lose effectiveness. What you have witnessed is a test that was made of the productivity classes that were in place in the county and the Assessor was justified in performing this work. Just because the answer did not turn out the way you wanted does not make the work inappropriate.

**Kevin Boling** apologized for some of his previous comments because they may have seemed harsh. Because the site index curves that are being used today are over 50 years old they cannot provide accurate results today.

**Mark Benson** said that from the first CFTM they have wanted stability and predictability in their property taxes.

**Jerry White** said that he wanted to respond to the comments directed towards Shoshone County. The productivity classes that had been in place in his county had many inequities and just because they were in the favor of the forest industry there was no reason to leave them in place. He has a responsibility to all of his taxpayers to produce equity within property classes and between property classes. The classification that has been put in place is accurate and repeatable and it establishes uniformity for all forestland owners countywide. If there is something better the counties being reasonable are always ready to look at it but the system we have now is dependable.

**Tom Katsilometes** said that the ISTC enforces current code and rule. What we have agreed to do is examine a new system but we have not agreed to adopt it.

**Jack Buell** asked what the difference in value is between good and poor forestland. Several of those present said in the range of \$400 per acre.

**Tom Katsilometes** recognized Mark Poppler the Financial Officer for the ISTC.

**Mark Poppler** said that he wanted to point out that there is a process for the RFI and the RFP that is defined in code and rule and we have to follow code and rule. He said that the good news is that he has seen the money in the ISTC budget. He said that if he was a betting man he would wager a cup of coffee that the other \$125,000 will never be appropriated. His years of experience with the Legislature would indicate to him that he would win.

**Tom Katsilometes** had the CFTM committee break for lunch.

**Mark Popplar** introduced Jim Sereduk and Mark Little after lunch and asked them to discuss the RFI and the RFP processes to the CFTM.

**Jim Sereduk** began by passing out the preliminary RFI and began an introduction of how the process takes place. Jim asked those present to look at the RFI and suggested that if the group can agree that this is what they want to use then the purchasing

department can begin their work. It will take 60 to 90 days after the information is received to get it through the process. Jim invited Mark Little to discuss the RFI and RFP process.

**Mark Little** started with the comment that if time is of great concern which he could understand from the conversation so far that it is we do have another choice. If the ISTC would develop a contract with another state agency such as the U of I then we don't need the RFI or the RFP at all. If the group cannot agree on another state agency as the contractor then we have to through the process that he is going to explain to find a contractor who could perform the work. Mark said that in state procurement we have to do what the law allows and we don't write the rules we follow them. In private industry you can do anything that the law does not specifically prohibit and that is the difference between a state agency and private industry. Industry often complains that they don't have to go through this lengthy and time consuming process to accomplish something so why does the state have to do that. The answer simply is that the state agency has to follow the law. Mark suggested that an evaluation committee of 5 to 7 people be appointed to review the information from the RFI and the RFP in order to shorten the process and make it easier to arrive at an answer. Some of the process will become tedious and time consuming and a smaller group can respond to this need much better than a larger group.

**Jim Sereduk** said that he cannot start the RFP process until the funds are available. That means that the RFP process cannot begin until July 1. The RFI process can begin sooner because it doesn't encumber funds.

**Kevin Boling** said that he would be willing to provide a list of vendors who can do this work. What he wanted to know is why it should take 90 days to complete.

**Mark Little** said that the shortest possible time period would be 10 working days.

**Jane Wittmeyer** asked if the 10 working days applies to the RFI or the RFP and is there a possibility that something can begin prior to July 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Mark Little** said again that the RFI can start earlier because it does not encumber any funds.

**Tom Katsilometes** asked if the evaluation committee could make the decisions as regards the vendors that will be used.

**Mark Little** said that they can but it depends on how much authority the CFTM wants to grant the evaluation committee

**Dan Chadwick** asked if we need a different process than the one that we used the last time when we hired NW Management to perform the consulting work. The response was that the last time it was not state funds that were being expended so the process could be performed faster.

**Mark Little** confirmed that with private money the process can be accomplished much quicker.

**Tom Katsilometes** asked for the pleasure of the committee.

**Kevin Boling** said that he wanted to suggest that the CFTM appoint an evaluation team whose task it is to work on the RFI.

**Dan Chadwick** asked if the contract could be developed with bid specifications which could shorten the time frame also. This evaluation team could analyze the bid specifications and the RFI process and they could work with the Department of Purchasing to work out the recommendations for the vendors and the RFP bid specifications and then make recommendations to the CFTM.

**Mellisa Stewart** asked if the Jim Arney group should be precluded from the bidding process because they influenced the process in getting here. For instance they set the amount of the \$250,000 dollar appropriation that Jane and Dan had worked with the Legislature on.

**Mark Little** said that if they had influenced the process in any way that they should be precluded from bidding on the project

**Kevin Boling and Jane Wittmeyer** immediately objected to that outcome. They reasoned that they had tried to bring the most qualified vendor to the CFTM last June so that the best information could be presented to the group. If this vendor was now excluded from the process it would be very unfair.

**Dan Chadwick** said that he doesn't really see a problem with allowing that vendor to bid on this project since all they did was demonstrate to the CFTM how they would go about the project in much the same manner as another vendor responding the RFI would do.

**Jim Sereduk** asked if there is a process that we need to have agreement from the CFTM prior to the time the vendor selection process begins. There has to be a point system that the CFTM agrees to so that the vendors who don't have the technical qualifications to perform the work can be excluded from the RFP process.

**Tom Katsilometes** asked how much time it would take to go through the process that Jim is describing.

**Mark Little** responded that he likes to let the vendors respond to the RFI to get the information that we need to put together the point system and bid specifications for the RFP.

**Dan Chadwick** asked if we could use the RFI to develop the information that we need to provide to the CFTM to assist them in the evaluation of the point system and the bid specifications that will be adopted for the RFP.

**Mark Little** responded that we could have all of that information available by the first of July.

**Jane Wittmeyer** said that if the RFP goes out July 1<sup>st</sup> then it takes 30 to 90 days which puts us into September or October.

**Dan Chadwick** said that a separate process would be to consider the contracting with another state agency which would take 10 days after July 1<sup>st</sup> so that the process could save a month of time during the field season.

**Jane Wittmeyer** asked if the timing would be that the evaluation committee would come back to the CFTM on July 1<sup>st</sup>. She complained that she doesn't understand why we have to go through all of this again. Last year at the June meeting they had set out all the problems they saw with the current system and what could be accomplished with a new system. Now it seems that we are going through the whole process for a second time.

**Dan Chadwick** said that it is not the case because we are now going to identify a contractor. If we have already done that then we have just broken the law.

**Mark Benson** said that he thinks that he is tracking now because he thought that we are looking for a contractor who can bring the 10 meter data to us and evaluate it against the current productivity classification system.

**John Mandsak** said that there are very few outfits or biometricians who can do this kind of work.

**Jim Sereduk** suggested that the time periods are not going to be satisfactory to the group because fifteen days is not going to get you an adequate number of potential vendors.

**Kevin Boling** asked again if we could caucus to discuss the alternatives.

**Tom Katsilometes** suggested that the group take fifteen minutes to caucus.

**Tom Katsilometes** called the CFTM back to order at 2:45 PM and invited Mark Little to comment as he needed to leave to catch a flight.

**Mark Little** said that if the CFTM agrees that the U of I can do the work then we can modify the bid specs and shorten the time involved in identifying a contractor to complete this work. He cautioned the industry folks that they were trending towards a soul source system and the only way the Division of Purchasing can recognize such an

entity is if they are the only ones in the whole world who can provide the service. The normal process is a competitive process where there are many vendors who can perform the service and the RFP process is used to select the best vendor who applies. Mark cautioned the CFTM that the Governor's Executive Order 2007-9 of last year prohibits the use of vendors from outside the boundaries of the US.

**Tom Katsilometes** asked if after the caucus decisions were made about the size of the evaluation team and how the makeup would be comprised.

**Jane Wittmeyer** said that the evaluation team would be made up of 2 from timber and 2 from the counties and one from the ISTC. They would meet within two weeks and report the results back to the CFTM within 21 days. She recommended some changes to the RFI that had been submitted by those of the ISTC purchasing staff.

**Dan Chadwick** suggested taking out the words "that is developed" and "publicly" so there would be an opportunity to submit private data that may be available.

**Mark Popplar** said that they will have to have a better indication of all of the changes to the RFI that are being suggested.

**Dan Chadwick** helped Mark Popplar to understand that the evaluation team will develop the needed changes to the RFI and work with him on the changes.

**Mark Benson** suggested that the changes in wording be supplied to the evaluation team and they can make the final decisions on the wording that will be adopted. He said that if another vendor responds to the RFI the evaluation team can compile the information that they provide and get back to the CFTM with that information.

**Mark Little** said that it is the same as the RFI process so there should not be a problem if the vendor who presented in June of last year responds to the RFI this time they could be considered.

**Dan Chadwick** suggested that we go down the RFI process because we have 60 days to do that. Doing so will provide information to the CFTM which will direct the process for the next discussions of the CFTM.

**Mark Benson** asked if the evaluation team would come back to the CFTM and if the bid specifications would preclude the RFI.

**Dan Chadwick** suggested that the whole purpose of the evaluation team is to assist the CFTM through the RFI process.

**Tom Holt** asked if the evaluation team would provide the information that will tell the CFTM whether they use the bid specifications or the RFP.

**Dan Chadwick** said that the evaluation team will provide the information and perform a process that the CFTM needs to be prepared for the consideration of the RFP later.

**Mark Popplar** suggested that there are others who may be able to help who will be exposed for the consideration of the CFTM in the RFI process. This is part of the information that will be presented to the CFTM by the evaluation team when it is completed.

**Mike Wolcott** asked if there will be specifications in the RFI that will instruct vendors as to the minimum qualifications that will be required in responding to the RFI.

**Dan Chadwick** responded that there would be and asked if the industry folks had decided on who they would want to be members of the evaluation team.

Evaluation team:	John Mandsak	(Potlatch)
	Kennon McClintock	(Forest Capital)
	Stan Leach	(Clearwater County)
	Jerry White	(Shoshone County)
	Steve Fiscus	(ISTC)

**Jane Wittmeyer** suggested the following time line for the evaluation team:  
 (1) The team meet in the next two weeks to develop the specifications for the RFI.  
 (2) The evaluation team will have a goal to obtain responses from vendors to the RFI and meet back with the CFTM with this information prior to July 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Greg Cade** suggested that the evaluation team circulate the results of the RFI process to the full CFTM in mid June in preparation for the meeting of the CFTM in July.

**Jane Wittmeyer** said that the only mid June date that the industry part of the CFTM would have a conflict is on June 19<sup>th</sup>. However they will all be in the Coeur d'Alene area on that date so a date near then would work such as June 20<sup>th</sup>.

**Dan Chadwick** asked if John Mandsak then will be considered as the Potlatch representative on the CFTM now as the members of the evaluation team should all be members of the CFTM.

**Mark Benson** responded that John can be considered to be their representative.

Meeting adjourned.

**Tom Katsilometes**  
 Chairman