

Furthering collaborative and strategic conservation of southwest Washington's essential natural areas and working lands

The Grandeur of the Goldsborough Wetlands By Caitlin Guthrie

The story behind Capitol Land Trust's focused conservation efforts on the middle reach of Mason County's Goldsborough Creek starts about 130 years ago, with the 1885 installation of the Goldsborough Creek dam. The dam was originally used to create a millpond to store logs, which were then floated downstream to Oakland Bay. Eventually, Simpson Timber Company bought the dam and used it to divert water for its lumber mill in Shelton. Unfortunately the dam completely blocked migrating salmon from accessing over 25 miles of pristine Goldsborough Creek habitat upstream.

In the winter of 1996, a flood damaged the dam, and an astute Simpson accountant determined the dam to be a liability for the company, not an asset. As a result, a unique coalition was formed between Simpson, the Squaxin Island Tribe and community groups to remove the dam and restore fish passage for native wild salmon runs.

In anticipation of miles of newly opened upstream habitat, the Squaxin Island Tribe and Capitol Land Trust identified the most strategically important and significant conservation lands along the Creek—and most were located in the middle reaches near the union of the North and South Forks (see map, page 5). These unique forested, shrub, and open-water wetland areas produce cooler water than the water flowing through upper Goldsborough Creek, and provide prime habitat for coho and chum salmon. As a result, Capitol Land Trust started conversations with private landowners, Green Diamond Resource Company, and others about conservation options.

Announcing Capitol Land Trust's New Executive Director: Amanda Reed

e are delighted to announce that Capitol Land Trust's new Executive Director will be Amanda Reed. Amanda is a widely respected and emerging leader in the land conservation community. Most recently she worked with The Nature Conservancy at



their Arlington, Virginia world headquarters. Amanda starts in July 2014.

In almost a decade with The Nature Conservancy, Amanda worked in land conservation, external affairs and in executive-level operations and communications. As Policy Advisor for their Federal Land Program, Amanda advocated for sustainable practices, with a focus on landscape-scale conservation planning. Last year, she completed her MBA at Georgetown University, with a concentration in organizational strategy. Amanda is an avid cyclist, rock climber, backpacker, skier/snowboarder, and practices yoga. Look for opportunities to meet and welcome Amanda during Conservation Week and at the 14th Annual Summer Gala! See event details on back cover. **

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Photographs on front cover: Great Blue Heron by Kim Merriman and Skipper by Brad Manchas.

Making Good Even Better:

A letter from Eric Erler, departing Executive Director

Dear Friends,

Reflecting on all we have accomplished together during the past 14 years, I couldn't be more gratified. As we take stock of our many successes, Capitol Land Trust has clearly made a tangible and lasting impact on the landscape and economy of this region. But beyond acres conserved and funding raised, it is the relationships we've built that best define who we are. Capitol Land Trust simply would not have been able to conserve places like Gull Harbor, Black River Farm or Oakland Bay



Park without support from hundreds of project partners—and from you.

Moving forward, we have the opportunity to maintain the coexistence of people, animals, natural habitats and working lands that sustain us all. To accomplish this though, we need to engage many more partners not traditionally aligned with conservation; and we need to do an even better job of leveraging limited resources and funding.

With these goals in mind, the board, staff and I are excited to announce that after nearly fourteen years, I will be stepping down as Executive Director and assuming a new role separate from day-to-day operations. Specifically, I will be working with the board and staff to: broaden our base of support; develop creative approaches to engage new stakeholders; strengthen donor giving; encourage inclusion of Capitol Land Trust in estate planning; provide more public access to specific conservation sites; engage younger constituencies; and expand partnerships with other organizations.

During the interim, Caitlin Guthrie assumed the role of Interim Director. Caitlin's new ideas and energy are already producing positive results. In March, the board began the recruitment process to identify a new Executive Director and was successful in recruiting Amanda Reed. Collectively, these transitions provide an exciting opportunity to make the good we are accomplishing, even better.

In the coming year, we will reach out to you, seeking your advice and support as we broaden understanding of Capitol Land Trust's mission and values, and ultimately, increase support for conservation across southwest Washington.

Thank you for all of your encouragement and generous support—and for 13 incredibly rewarding years as Director of Capitol Land Trust. **

Sincerely,

In the

Conservation Breakfast Showcases Land Conservation Across Washington State

apitol Land Trust's tenth Annual Conservation Breakfast, held February 11, 2014, honored the work of Washington's land trusts and their collective efforts to conserve land and water for future generations across the diverse landscapes of Washington. Members from 20 organizations within the Washington Association of Land Trusts spoke about the uniqueness, voluntary nature and successes of land conservation across the state to over 450 attendees that morning.

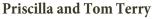
In the spirit of showcasing the diversity of land trusts and their work, Capitol Land Trust honored two organizations with a Conservation Award. The first award was presented to South of the Sound Community Farm Land Trust for their commitment to a vision that keeps farmers on the land. In 2013, they and several key partners established the Scatter Creek Community Farm & Conservancy: a working farm that ensures small farmers will have access to affordable land and the community will have access to locally grown food.

Capitol Land Trust presented the second Conservation Award to Forterra, in recognition of the extraordinary vision and leadership that resulted in the creation of the Teanaway Community Forest near Yakima. Through Forterra's dedication and collaborative approach on the project, more than 50,000 acres of Washington's essential wildlife habitat and recreation lands are permanently conserved.

The Conservation Breakfast also raised over \$60,000 to support Capitol Land Trust's work. Ten percent of those proceeds were donated by Capitol Land Trust to the Washington Association of Land Trusts in support of statewide land conservation. **





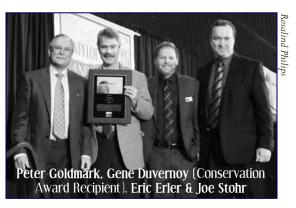
















Thank You Event Sponsors:



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GOLDSBOROUGH, from page 1

In February 2012, after years of negotiations, Capitol Land Trust permanently conserved the 30-acre Granquist-Goldsborough Creek Preserve, thanks to a grant from the Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board and financial support from the Squaxin Island Tribe. In December 2013, Capitol Land Trust purchased the 145-acre North Fork Goldsborough Creek Preserve from Green Diamond Resource Company, protecting an additional one and one-third miles of Goldsborough Creek.

"This is an important example of the use of market forces to conserve habitat while still ensuring viable working forests on the Olympic Peninsula," said Eric Schallon, Green Diamond's manager of land management/business development. "We are delighted to partner with Capitol Land Trust in efforts like these."

The North Fork Preserve is 99 percent wetlands, supports native forest habitat, and is located directly downstream from the confluence of the North and South Forks of Goldsborough Creek. Portions of the forested areas approach old-growth conditions, and Capitol Land Trust will steward the land for its continued succession to old-growth forest—thereby providing habitat for marbled murrelet, northern spotted owl, northern flying squirrel and countless other species.

Conservation of these signature sites builds upon years of effort by Capitol Land Trust and our many partners. Together we have created six preserve sites, totaling over 300 acres, within this strategically important core of the Goldsborough watershed. John Konovsky, former Capitol Land Trust Board member, refers to the recently purchased North Fork Goldsborough Creek Preserve wetland complex as a "coho factory." See the next article for why! #

Caitlin Guthrie is Capitol Land Trust's Interim Director.



A Bright Spot for Coho Salmon in South Puget Sound

By Chris Maynard

Why do wild salmon, especially coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), have a hard time in southern Puget Sound? Fisheries managers are seeing wild coho populations in our area decline, and have so ever since they began tracking their numbers. A lot of factors contribute to these declines, including mistakes in fisheries management and habitat destruction. One kind of habitat loss affects coho more than the abundant chum (which are generally doing well). This has to do with the unique freshwater life history of the coho.



Goldsborough Creek is the only place in South Puget Sound where wild coho numbers are increasing!

In South Puget Sound, both wild adult coho and chum salmon enter creeks to spawn in the fall after having spent two years (or more for chum) in the ocean, travelling all the way to Alaska and back to their natal stream. Swimming up the stream they look for water flowing over spoon-sized gravel at a precise depth and velocity. There, the female digs deep into the gravel with her tail, deposits her eggs, and covers them up. When the eggs hatch six to seven weeks later, the young remain in the gravel another few weeks absorbing their yolk sacks. They then emerge from the gravel as juveniles. However,

while chum juveniles emerge from the gravel and immediately head down to the estuary in April as very tiny fish, coho stay in the freshwater for more than a year before heading off to the sea. Freshwater habitat for these young juvenile coho salmon is enormously important, especially in wetlands.

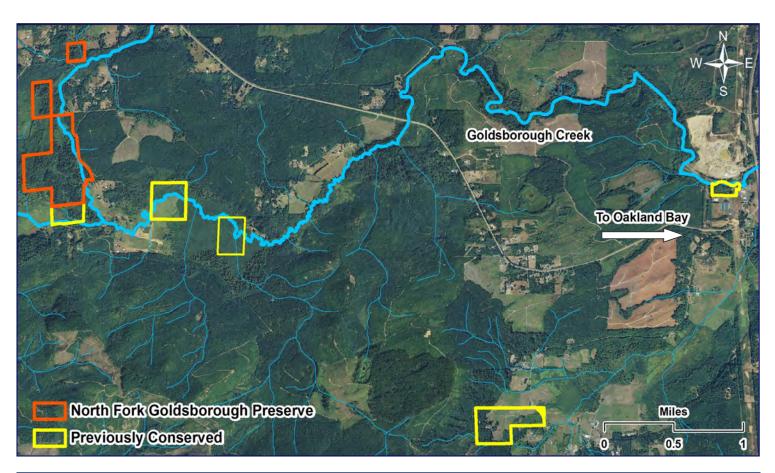
If you were a little fish in a big stream, besides clean water you would want two things: to eat and to hide. The best resource for a little coho for both of these needs is a place away from the main current with lots of vegetation and many hiding places. A wetland connected to the stream is perfect—it provides cover from predators and from the heat of the sun. The fish don't have to battle strong currents—especially from winter floods. And the food can be plentiful.

Goldsborough Creek is the only place in South Puget Sound where wild coho numbers are increasing. Since the removal of the Goldsborough Creek dam in 2001, Capitol Land Trust's Goldsborough Creek lands have provided abundant off-channel wetland habitat for the creek's coho juveniles, allowing more of them to survive and grow through their first year to be ready for their short journey to Shelton Harbor and then on to Alaska! **

Chris Maynard works both as a self-employed artist and for the Washington Department of Ecology's Water Resources Program. He has a passion for all life, especially fish and birds - which shows in his artwork-with-feathers. His new book, "Feather, Form and Function" will be coming out this summer, available on Amazon and from his website, www.featherfolio.com.

Thank You Project Partners:

WA Recreation & Conservation Office, Squaxin Island Tribe, WA Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Lone Cedar 1 LLC, WRIA 14 Lead Entity, Green Diamond Resource Company & Forterra



Century-old conifers, shaded pools, winding riparian areas, & densely vegetated wetlands form the heart of one of the <u>most productive</u> salmon-producing systems remaining in southern Puget Sound: Goldsborough Creek.





onserving land is challenging work, but restoring the land to pristine condition is a dirty, cold, wet job! Kudos to a group of military veterans from the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC), who, along with Capitol Land Trust's Guy Maguire, spent six days removing 2.6 tons (30 cubic yards) of trash and debris from Twin Rivers Ranch Preserve.

During the dark days of January and February, the team, led by Phil Hanson and funded by grants from the Departments of Veterans' Affairs and Ecology, walked a line of salt marsh channels along Oakland Bay, picking up Styrofoam, fishing debris, and lots of plastic bottles and bags. The men also carried out 6 or 7 creosote logs and pieces of old creosote docks, each 10-30 feet long, that they cut into pieces with a chain saw and carried out over a quarter mile using handcarts. The crew found other "treasures" such as a tie-dyed Croc shoe and two 6-foot chains with 12-inch links and big hooks, worn as "bling" by two young men carrying them back for recycling.

One of the dumpsters full of debris hauled out of the tidelands by the WCC crew.

Guy, Capitol Land Trust's former Stewardship and Restoration Coordinator, was impressed by the WCC crew's spunk. Spurred on by their leader, Phil, these young veterans just out of the military keep their spirits up by telling jokes and stories, playing word games and acting goofy while doing grimy, heavy, full-time labor. They are simultaneously gaining skills and expertise in "green jobs" and providing a tremendous service to us all, cleaning up Puget Sound shorelines. They also have helped Capitol Land Trust with habitat restoration endeavors at Adams Cove Preserve, Randall Preserve and Black River conservation areas.

The 133-acre Twin Rivers Ranch Preserve was acquired by Capitol Land Trust in 2010. It has 3,200 feet of Puget Sound shoreline and 32 acres of salt marsh. Capitol Land Trust's goal is to remove non-native weeds and to restore the land along the creeks, wetlands, and tidal spruce forest on the property. Plastic and creosote-coated



logs are deposited by tides into the narrow north end of Oakland Bay, where they accumulate over time, and are not easily flushed out. (See Brief Science of Creosote, next page.)

Thanks to the crew from Washington Conservation Corps, Twin Rivers Ranch Preserve is a big step closer to the pristine, healthy habitat we look forward to preserving forever. Capitol Land Trust also thanks the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Resources Conservation Service and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, who helped fund the restoration effort. **

Brief Science of Creosote

Creosote is a general term that includes coal tar, coal tar creosote, and coal tar pitch. Coal tar creosote is the most common, and is widely used as a wood preservative. As many as 10,000 chemicals may comprise this mixture.

The primary chemicals of concern in creosotes are *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs), creosols and phenols—all of which can have harmful effects on humans and other organisms. Of these three, PAHs are the most common ingredient. PAHs are organic compounds, divided into two categories: *low molecular weight* PAH (low PAH) and *high molecular weight* PAH (high PAH) compounds.

Chemicals in creosote break down in water very slowly. They tend to cling to particles of matter, making sediments the primary location that creosotes accumulate in aquatic environments.

The toxic effects of organic contaminants (such as PAHs) depend on several factors: the route, duration and concentration of exposure; chemical composition; life stage affected; sensitivity of the organism exposed; the organism's ability to detoxify and excrete the contaminants; and the physical condition of the exposed organism.

In general, the toxicity of these chemical compounds varies widely. For some organisms, low PAHs are acutely toxic but may not cause cancer. For other organisms—such as fish, birds, amphibians, mammals—high PAHs are not as toxic, but can cause cancer and mutation or malformation of an embryo or fetus.

These toxins quickly accumulate in living tissues, but many higher organisms, such as fish, can rapidly metabolize and eliminate them. The toxins can accumulate in tissues of mollusks and other benthic invertebrates that do not metabolize as efficiently as higher organisms. Juvenile salmon migrating through urban estuaries show increased PAH exposure and reduced disease resistance (similar to results with PAH-exposed animals in lab studies). #

Excerpted from Washington State Department of Natural Resources factsheet of the same name: www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/aqr_cleanup_creosote_brief.pdf

Unable to deduct your Capitol Land Trust Contributions? You Have Options

By Matthew Jarvis

The deduction for charitable contributions was established by Congress in 1917, a mere four years after the start of our Federal income tax. While this deduction is designed to encourage charitable giving, it is available only to those who are able to file an itemized deduction. Many individuals are unable to deduct their contributions—especially those who have paid off their homes. These individuals filing a standard deduction have three options for getting a tax benefit for their contributions:

Donating Retirement RMDs. Individuals over age 70 have the option of donating their Required Minimum Distributions directly to charity. Doing so avoids the tax you would otherwise be required to pay on your distribution.

Donating appreciated assets. If you own an asset that grew in value (for example: a stock or mutual fund for which you paid \$1,000 and which is now worth \$10,000) you could donate the asset and avoid the taxes on the gains. Typically this is worth pursuing if the value of the asset is \$5,000 or greater.

Tools such as a Donor Advised Fund can facilitate a strategy of claiming multiple years' deductions in a single year, while still maintaining the ability to control when and how these funds are distributed to specific charities. Claiming multiple years' deductions in a single year could give you enough to itemize your deductions.

Like all tax strategies, your charitable planning should be discussed with your tax advisor and should be part of your overall financial plan. **

Matthew Jarvis is a partner at Jarvis Financial and actively supports numerous community organizations.



Working Lands: A Growing Priority for **Land Trusts** By Ellen Mickle

any Capitol Land Trust newsletter readers are certain to have knowledge of—if not intimate involvement with—various aspects of the latest wave of the good food revolution that's been brewing in our country. In this article, I attempt to explore an increasingly important convergence of land conservation work and the food revolution: the growing trend of land trusts getting involved with conserving farms and other "working lands" to preserve their productivity and ecological value.

"Working lands," covering 67 percent of the US, are those managed for monetary value—including farms, ranches, and timberlands (USDA, 2007).

Protecting working lands is an effective conservation tool, judging from the "scores of traditional woods and waters trusts across the US which are increasingly preserving agricultural lands and building local food systems" (Grist, 2013).

According to a report from the American Farmland Trust (AFT),

another reason to prioritize the conservation of working lands, particularly cropland, is that it tends "to be flat, well-drained and open" and "ripe for development" (2012). From 1982 to 2007, about 23.2 million acres of US agricultural land were developed—an area the size of Indiana. Locally, over 90,000 acres of farmland have been lost in Thurston County since 1950.

One of the most stunning facts about US agriculture is that about 60 percent of farmers are 55 years old or older. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, "as development encroaches on farmland it increases the costs and risks of production and drives up land values beyond the reach of (agricultural) producers." Considering this, we may bear witness to an

unprecedented changeover of farmland into the hands of developers within the next generation. Not that all development is bad—all farmland is developed beyond its natural state-but it's worth considering options for conserving our amber waves of grain in a country where we don't grow enough fruits and vegetables domestically to fulfill a foodpyramid-friendly diet for every American.

An estimated 4.9 million acres of farm and ranch lands have been conserved by 192 land

trusts and 119 state and local 'Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement' (PACE) programs-the chief government land conservation tool

here in the Pacific Northwest (AFT 2012 Report). Land trusts utilize various methods to help keep working lands in production, but mainly two: fee simple acquisition, in which the landowner sells or donates

the land to the land trust: or conservation easement, in which the landowner sells or donates the development rights for their land

to the land trust, thus protecting it as farmland forever and making estate planning easier by lowering market value and estate tax.

Keeping Farms and Ranches Working, the cover story in the 2013 summer issue of Land Trust Alliance's newsletter, also discusses:

- Programs that track available, idle farmlands to be "matched" with land-seeking farmers.
- Farms or Community Supported Agriculture operations (CSAs) that land trusts operate themselves or lease to farmers.
- Programs in which land trusts buy land, place a conservation easement on it, and sell it to farmers at agricultural value.

Farmland 408,000,000 acres

> Timberland 514,000,000

> > acres

Ranchland

614,000,000 acres

Other

764,000,000

acres

Total US Land: 2.3 billion acres

Transfer of development rights, a "market-based mechanism in which development rights are transferred from privately-owned farmland, forestland and natural areas to areas that can accommodate additional growth," has proven particularly useful for conserving timberland in the Pacific Northwest (Forterra website).

At the end of the day, since 60 percent of US land is privately owned, conserving our country's ecosystems and natural resources really depends on private landowners—both individuals and businesses (USDA, 2014). This is where land trusts, such as South of the Sound Community Farmland Trust and Capitol Land Trust (which has partnered with landowners to conserve over 1,200 acres of working land in its 27-year history), can help landowners find ways to conserve land in ways that fit their needs.

Caitlin Guthrie, Capitol Land Trust's Interim Director, notes that "not only do working lands contribute millions of dollars to our economy, but they also ensure the availability of local food products, provide scenic views for all, and supply essential habitat for a wide variety of fish and wildlife. When a landowner chooses to partner with us and place a conservation easement on their property, they are assuring both the sustainability of our region's rural character and a connectivity of natural areas across the landscape."

One such landowner is Ralph Plowman, owner of Black River Farm in south Thurston County. Situated between lands conserved by the Nature Conservancy and Thurston County, and threaded by a stretch of the Black River, this farm has long been considered a conservation priority. It is home to 800-900 cows and is one of the few remaining mid-size dairy farms to have weathered the tough commodities market. In 2012, Mr. Plowman collaborated with Capitol Land Trust and many partners to purchase the Black River Farm property and place a conservation easement on it. The conservation of this 721-acre property, "would not have happened without Capitol Land Trust," said Mr. Plowman. He expressed appreciation for Capitol Land Trust working with him to conserve this land, which he was perhaps most motivated to safeguard for the benefit of his son, who wishes to stay in the dairy business and keep the land in farming. **

Ellen Mickle works at Equal Exchange in Portland, Oregon and volunteers for land trusts that conserve working lands.

Volunteer of the Year

By Yen Jones



This year, in addition to thanking all the volunteers who have generously donated their time and skills to Capitol Land Trust, we would like to begin the tradition of recognizing one volunteer as Volunteer of the Year.

In choosing our honoree, we considered qualities including reliability, creativity, commitment, willingness, flexibility, and overall friendliness and respectfulness of others. Our decision was a tough one as we have so many dedicated and amazing volunteers. It is with excitement and gratefulness that Capitol Land Trust presents the 2013 Volunteer Award to Sandy Shoultz.

Sandy was spurred into volunteering for us two years ago through attending the Adventure & Conservation Speaker Series at REI. Eventually, Sandy and a group of her friends became the volunteer Land Stewards for Randall Preserve. Since then, she has spent many hours pulling weeds, and planting and maintaining native trees.

Sandy is amazing at recruiting other volunteers as she enthusiastically spreads the word about Capitol Land Trust. She believes that one of the most important things she's learned from her experience is that if you do whatever makes you feel passionate, you will find that like-minded folks will join in and make a real difference.

When Sandy isn't volunteering with Capitol Land Trust, she spends her free time hiking on Mt. Rainier and in the Olympics, snowshoeing, cycling, swimming, and participating in triathlons. Having owned a small nursery in the past, she can never get enough of what she calls "garden therapy", or in other terms, pulling weeds! #

Staff & Board Updates

WELCOME MIKE LEIGH



Capitol Land Trust welcomes Mike Leigh as our new Stewardship and Restoration Coordinator. Mike has a strong fondness and familiarity with Pacific Northwest, and a wide range of experiences. While working on a law degree from UW, he realized his true passions were in conservation, ecology

and teaching. So after earning his JD, he enrolled in The Evergreen State College to study ecology—and later attended the University of Maryland to study plant-insect interactions, graduating with an MS in Biology. Along the way, he coordinated a legal referral service; edited a guide to identifying, propagating and landscaping with Washington native plants; and managed restoration projects on his property. For the last eight years, Mike has taught environmental science at South Puget Sound Community College.

Mike has been involved with Capitol Land Trust for many years. In 2004, he and his husband, Ernie Paul, donated a conservation easement on 23 acres of wetland and forest near The Evergreen State College: the Paul/Leigh Conservation Easement. Since then, he has volunteered at many events, and for the last two years has served on the Lands Committee. #

FAREWELL GUY MAGUIRE

In March, Capitol Land Trust bid adieu to Stewardship and Restoration Coordinator Guy Maguire. Guy says, "My partner Danielle and I have a unique opportunity to become co-managers of the Zigzag Mountain Farm, a small organic farm and retreat center located on a 50-acre property along the Zigzag River near Mt. Hood. We are co-managing the farm, planning retreats & workshops, and overseeing invasive species removal and restoration in the 40-acre forest. I am very excited to begin this new journey in life, but I will always cherish the years of working for the Land Trust, and I will always love Puget Sound! This has been the most rewarding and fulfilling job I've ever had. I feel blessed to have been able to work for Capitol Land Trust and with all of you amazing people. Thank you for all the joyful moments together, whether it was planting trees in the rain and mud, or tromping around in the forest listening to the birds on a summer day. It's been great y'all!"



You can reach Guy at guy@zigzagmountainfarm.com, If you are in the area, he encourages you to visit! #



WELCOME BOB VAN SCHOORL

Bob Van Schoorl joined the Board in April 2014. Bob is retired after a 32-year career in state and local government. One highlight of his career was being able to serve for ten years with the state Department of Natural Resources, where he became very interested in conservation and land management—particularly in the maintenance of conserved lands. Bob and his wife Meg—both avid boaters—have been plying the waters of Puget Sound for three decades. He sees a direct connection between the conservation of upland habitats and the water quality in Puget Sound, and is pleased

that one of Capitol Land Trust's strategies is to conserve marine shorelines and estuaries. Bob grew up in eastern Washington where he learned to camp, hike, fish, and boat, and he enjoys the outdoors. Bob and Meg also enjoy taking out their kayaks and will be trying out Meg's new stand up paddleboard this year. #

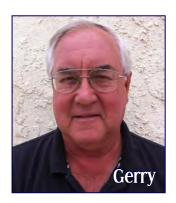
WELCOME CRAIG PARTRIDGE

Craig Partridge joined the Board in April, 2014 and is looking forward to contributing time and energy to Capitol Land Trust. A fourth-generation Washington native, Craig grew up in Seattle and received degrees from the UW in Wildlife Science and Natural Resource Management/Political Science. In his "youth," Craig worked as a national park naturalist and wilderness ranger in Alaska and Washington, and then with the Environmental Protection Agency in both Seattle and Washington DC. Eventually he began a 31-year career at Washington Department of Natural Resources, serving as an appointee under four successive Commissioners of Public Lands, of both political parties. He held a variety of



senior staff and management positions, the longest and last being Director of Policy and Government Relations.

Craig feels fortunate to be able to help our region's natural values remain vibrant and healthy, through the work of Capitol Land Trust. He lives in Tumwater with his partner Lou Ann Dunlap, and has two grown children. Craig loves hiking, gardening, music, and enjoying life's quiet moments. **



FAREWELL GERRY RING ERICKSON

Dr. Gerry Ring Erickson, having completed a three-year term as a Capitol Land Trust Board member, announced that he would not seek reelection due to an increased travel schedule that left insufficient time for committee and board meetings and winter events. Gerry said, "After two decades of diverse involvement in conservation advocacy, it has been a pleasure and an honor to serve on the board of this excellent organization." Prior to his election to the Board, he served as an advisor. Gerry and his wife, Lynda, plan to remain strong supporters and participate in summer events. **

IN MEMORIAM: EMMETT DOBEY

Emmett Dobey was a longtime supporter, volunteer, and newly elected Board member. Sadly, he passed away unexpectedly just before Christmas, 2013.

Emmett had a career spanning 30 years in addressing complex local government issues. He brought extensive land use planning, community development and environmental management experience to Capitol Land Trust as a volunteer and Board member. His work included the City of Olympia's initial stormwater management program; its comprehensive water resource management efforts (i.e. water conservation); and the Sustainable City effort, which includes planning for climate change and sea level rise. He also led the effort to develop Mason County's first comprehensive plan that met the state growth management requirements.



Emmett enjoyed hiking, sailing, and open spaces and was committed to the work of the land trust because he believed in the cooperative model that land trusts use. In his professional and personal lives, Emmett engendered these beliefs and commitments to the outdoors in both his immediate family and his Capitol Land Trust "family."

To honor Emmett's longtime contributions to conservation, Emmett's wife Phyllis and others suggested we establish a memorial fund to recognize his commitment and belief in Capitol Land Trust's mission and accomplishments. Donations made in Emmett's honor will be deposited into Capitol Land Trust's Endowment Account to continue Emmett's work furthering conservation in southwest Washington. Please join us in honoring Emmett for the contributions he made to Capitol Land Trust and our community. #





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Upcoming Events

Mark your calendar and stay tuned for more details on the following events:

July 18: Legacy Member Luncheon Tour. Have you included Capitol Land Trust in your estate planning? If so, let us know so we can include you in upcoming Legacy Member events!

July 26: Olympia Traverse. Capitol Land Trust has been selected as The ONE for this year's Olympia Traverse. Support us by registering for the race and committing to raise pledge funds to protect those places that make this region such a great place to live and recreate. 100% of your pledge efforts go directly to support Capitol Land Trust's work. Not feeling particularly athletic? Enjoy a cold one at the finish line while cheering on the CLT staff team. See our website to register and start raising pledges!

Sept. 14-19: Conservation Week & 14th Annual Summer Gala. A week of entertaining activities showcasing why land conservation is important to the life you live. Enjoy a night of food and fun to benefit Capitol Land Trust at the 14th Annual Summer Gala at the Hands on Children's Museum on September 19, 2014. Save the date! Early-bird tickets now available at brownpapertickets.com/profile/566048

Volunteer Restoration Events

More information is on our website. Please RSVP to info@capitollandtrust.org or by calling 360.943.3012.

Thursday, June 26, 10 AM - 5 PM: Randall Preserve (Olympia) Join us at this beautiful property on lower Eld Inlet as we remove competing weeds from restoration planting areas.

Sunday, July 13, 10 AM - 4 PM: Twin Rivers Ranch (Shelton) We need your help to make sure that the thousands of native trees planted by volunteers are not outcompeted by over-growing vegetation. Stay until the end and you will get a tour of this 133-acre gem at the north end of Oakland Bay!

Saturday, July 19, 9 AM - 12 PM: Black River Farm (Littlerock) Please join us as we conduct a vegetative "search and rescue" to locate and care for young native trees and shrubs planted along Mima Creek on this 511-acre working dairy farm.

Thursday, July 24, 10 AM - 5 PM: Kaiser Preserve (Olympia) You are invited to join us in giving etiquette lessons to overly aggressive English ivy and non-native blackberries, and to make room for future habitat restoration plantings.