



CLALLAM COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION MINUTES of August 25, 2025

MEETING OF THE CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION (CRC)

Chair Susan Fisch called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m., Monday, August 25, 2025. Also present were Commissioners Jim Stoffer, Jeff Tozzer, Alex Fane, Patti Morris, Ron Richards, Christy Holy, Rod Fleck, Chris Noble, Bill Benedict, Mark Hodgson, Ron Cameron and Nina Sarmiento. Pickett and Walde was excused.

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS/APPROVAL OF AGENDA

ACTION TAKEN: Adopted as presented

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

- Minutes August 11, 2025

ACTION TAKEN: Adopted as presented

PUBLIC COMMENT – Please limit comments to three minutes

- Dr. Sarah Huling, District III, commented on C.A.R.T Civic Accountability & Role-Modeling Test, ethics shopping cart theory
- John Worthington, Sequim, commented on Tribes, salmon, river management, Commissioner Tozzer
- Ed Bowen, Clallam Bay, commented on public records requests, land acquisition

CORRESPONDENCES

Gores noted receipt of correspondences from John Worthington, Commissioner Stoffer, Commissioner Noble, Dr. Sarah Huling, Clerk Gores (see attached).

BUSINESS ITEMS

- **County Clerk Proposed Charter Amendment (Step 1): Commissioner Richards**

Richards commented that the proposed charter amendment has been talked about for a long time. He would like to introduce the proposed amendment as step 1. He thinks before the next meeting the proposed amendment should be forwarded to the Superior Court Judges, County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney and Board of Commissioners for comments. He feels the proposed amendment is necessary because as it stands even if the County Commissioners passed an Ordinance giving the County Clerk certain functions, they could pass an Ordinance taking the duties away. He noted that the concept when the Charter passed was to leave the County Clerk with all the duties of the County Clerk in Superior Court, but to make it clear. Also, to give the Judges some say in who the Clerk would be. His last point is without the Charter assigning any duties to the Superior Court Clerk the Board of Commissioners could take those duties and hand them to anyone they choose. Richards requested the Gores send the proposed amendment to the Superior Court Judges, County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney and Board of Commissioners for comments. CRC Members held discussion regarding the proposed amendment.

ACTION TAKEN: Richards moved to advance the proposed amendment to step 2 and circulate it to the Superior Court Judges, County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney and Board of Commissioners for comment, Cameron seconded, motion passed

(11 voted in favor and 2 voted opposed)

- **Legal Research Request: Commissioner Richards**

Richards commented that this was a simple item that came up in the Lands Acquisition Committee meeting. In the past there was a request submitted to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office for an opinion and Attorney Dee Boughton wrote back asking for clarification on what the exact questions were. Trying to prevent that from occurring again the idea that Lands Acquisition Committee came up with was to allow Richards to have conversation with Attorney Dee Boughton about the exact question they were intending to ask. He noted the question is *what is the relationship between the statutory authority of the Tribes to acquire trust land and their constitutional authority*. CRC Members held discussion.

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ACTION TAKEN: Richards moved that the Commission ask Boughton a question, Benedict seconded, motion passed
(13 voted in favor)

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

- **Ethics Committee**

Cameron reported that the Ethics Committee met on August 12. The Committee held a deep conversation on conflict of interests and non-governmental organizations based off research Tozzer had completed. The Committee also reviewed questions Tozzer had researched in Clark County. The next Ethics Committee meeting will be held on Thursday, August 28 at 10 a.m.

- **Land Acquisition Committee**

Richards commented that he had no additional report. The main issue for the legal research had already been discussed. The Ethics Committee looks forward to the legal opinion response. The next Land Acquisition Committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 26 at 1 p.m.

- **BOCC Town Hall Meetings Committee**

Sarmiento reported commented the BOCC Town Hall Meetings Committee will be discussion an amendment to include in the Charter for mandatory town hall meetings. The next BOCC Town Hall Meetings Committee will be held on Wednesday, August 28 at 9 a.m.

REPORTS

- **Chair Report – Commissioner Fisch**

No Chair report.

PUBLIC COMMENT – Please limit comments to three minutes

- Eric Fehrmann, Sequim, commented on proposed land acquisition charter amendment
- John Worthington, Sequim, commented on proposed land acquisition charter amendment, CERN, North Olympic Development Council, Town Hall Meetings
- Ed Bowen, Clallam Bay, commented on proposed land acquisition charter amendment, public records requests, BOCC conversation forum at August 26 BOCC regular meeting, County public trails and road department split

GOOD OF THE ORDER/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

- Proposed County Clerk amendment (Step 2)
- Committee reports

ADJOURNMENT - Meeting concluded at 6:29 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Loni Gores, MMC

Clerk of the Charter Review Commission

Approved:

CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION PUBLIC COMMENT SIGN-UP SHEET

Public Comment on Agenda Items – 1st Session

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that any testimony that I give is true and accurate. Please print name and address clearly.

No	PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
1	ERIC FEHRMAN	Eric Fehrman	sequim
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CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION PUBLIC COMMENT SIGN-UP SHEET

General Public Comment – 2nd Session

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that any testimony that I give is true and accurate. Please print name and address clearly.

Nº	PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
1	Eric Fehrman	Eric Fehrman	Sequim
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CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCES RECEIVED

Gores, Loni

From: john worthington <worthingtonjw2u@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 13, 2025 1:52 PM
To: Gores, Loni; Walde, Cathy; Richards, Ron; Cameron, Ron
Subject: Land Acquisition dispute
Attachments: LETTER TO BURGUM OVER JKT LAND ACQUISITION..pdf

Please send to commissioners.

August 5, 2025

Doug Burgum
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Hello Secretary Burgum,

I am writing to you pursuant to CFR 25 § 151.9 (B) (5), CFR 25 § 151.9 (C), CFR 25 § 151.11, and CFR 25 § 151.13 to formally dispute the transfer of parcel #032912110010 to the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.

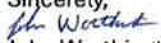
My dispute is rooted in CFR 25 § 151.9 (B) (5), CFR 25 § 151.9 (C), CFR 25 § 151.11 and CFR 25 § 151.13 (d)(II)(A), as I believe the Clallam County Commissioners have failed in their duty to safeguard the interests of the Olympic Peninsula against unchecked tribal land acquisition. Over recent years, the Commissioners have permitted the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe to acquire properties across Clallam County, resulting in a significant reduction of our local tax base and placing a heavy financial burden on our community and taxpayers.

The piecemeal division and transfer of land for tribal checkerboarding that is part of a "restorative justice" policy at two local NGO's, threatens the stability and integrity of our community's land use. This "restorative justice" has led to violations of the Federal Anti-trust laws. Our entire local economy has been turned over to global and tribal interests.

I respectfully urge you to uphold the rights granted under the 1855 Point No Point Treaty and to deny application 62958.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Attached is supporting documentation.

Sincerely,

John Worthington
303 S.5TH AVE.G-53
Sequim WA. 98382



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OLYMPIC PENINSULA AGENCY
2707 COLBY AVENUE
SUITE 1101
EVERETT, WA 98201

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Real Estate Services
TR-4609-P5

Case Number: 62958

Parcel # 032912 110510

RECEIVED
CLALLAM CO. COMMISSIONERS

JUL 16 2025

1...2...3...A...

NOTICE OF NON-GAMING LAND ACQUISITION APPLICATION

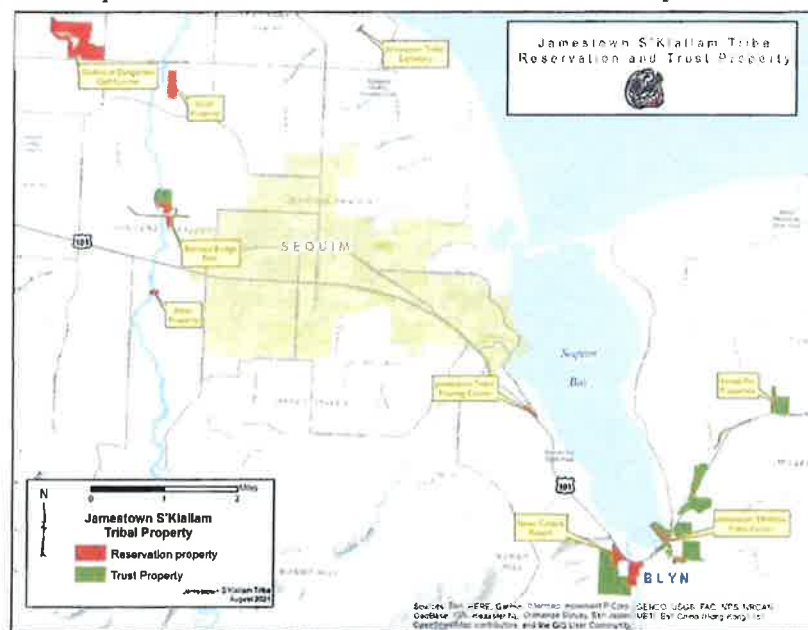
Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 25, INDIANS, 151.10 On-Reservation, notice is given of the application filed by the JAMESTOWN SK'LALLAM TRIBE to have real property accepted "in trust" for said applicant by the United States of America. The determination whether to acquire this property "in trust" will be made in the exercise of discretionary authority which is vested in the Secretary of the Interior, or his authorized representative, U.S. Department of the Interior. To assist us in the exercise of that discretion, we invite your comments on the proposed acquisition. In order for the Secretary to assess the impact of the removal of the subject property from the tax rolls, and if applicable to your organization, we also request that you provide the following information:



Procedural equity	An examination of procedural rights that includes authentic engagement through an inclusive and accessible development and implementation of fair programs or policies.	NACo
Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice is a theory of justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by crime and conflict. It places decisions in the hands of those who have been most affected by a wrongdoing, and gives equal concern to the victim, the offender, and the surrounding community. Restorative responses are meant to repair harm, heal broken relationships, and address the underlying reasons for the offense. Restorative Justice emphasizes individual and collective accountability. Crime and conflict generate opportunities to build community and increase grassroots power when restorative practices are employed.	Movement4BlackLives
Structural Equity	The identification and removal of institutional barriers to fair and equal opportunities with recognition of historical, cultural and institutional dynamics and structures that routinely advantage privileged groups in society and result in chronic, cumulative disadvantage for subordinated groups.	Adapted from NACo

Facing increasing problems in the areas of fishing rights, health care, and education due to lack of federal recognition as a Tribal entity, the Jamestown Tribe began an intensive effort to obtain recognition in 1974 and adopted a constitution in 1975. They received federal recognition on February 10, 1981. Since then, the Tribe has pursued land acquisition and economic development, and providing health, social service and educational benefits to its citizens.

Today the Tribe has 275.74 acres in Reservation and 368.86 acres in Trust. The map below shows all Tribal parcels in Reservation and Trust status. For more detail, please see **Exhibit E**.

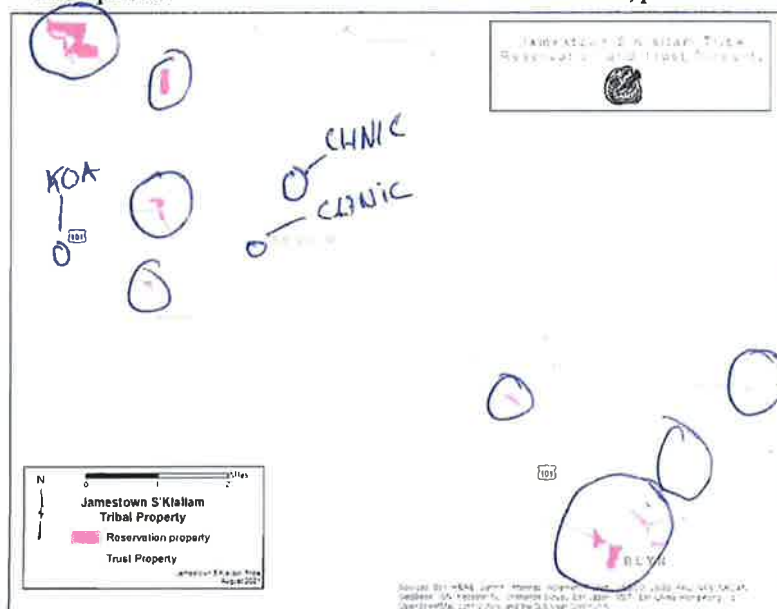


more permanent longhouses for the winter months. The inhabitants hunted game and subsisted on the wealth of shellfish, herring, and salmon.

The S'Klallam Tribe entered into the Point No Point Treaty with the United States in 1855, but resisted removal to the reservation of the Twana people at Skokomish. They remained in their traditional areas, and in 1874 the S'Klallams from the village at Dungeness privately purchased 210-acres of land, establishing Jamestown. The population of Jamestown at the time was around 100, with about 17 families buying into the acreage. In the 1930s, the Tribe was given the choice of moving to the reservations purchased for the other two S'Klallam Tribes or remaining where they were, unrecognized. The Jamestown people chose to stay on the land they had bought themselves. Tribal citizens received services from the federal government until 1953 when the government ceased recognizing them as Indians. Beginning in the 1950s, the three S'Klallam Tribes combined to litigate land claims and fishing rights. In cases that went to the Supreme Court of the United States, the S'Klallams ultimately regained the fishing rights they had been granted in the Point No Point Treaty.

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DEFENDANTS' UNREPORTED CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS.

A. ICLEI CHARTER AND BYLAWS.

18. The ICLEI Charter was first introduced to Washington State in 1991. NODC was formed in 2004. SERN was formed in 2009.

19. By 2010, the defendants joined, funded or both the ICLEI Non-Government Organizations NODC and SERN, and took policy actions designed to (1) “build and serve” a “world governing body” (2) “build capacity” for a world economy, (3) create a “compensation mechanism” for tribes and people of color (4) obtain “power and resources” for people of color (5) acquire “reparations for colonization” (6) “heal a broken relationship” (7) violate the civil rights of Caucasian Americans (8) violate the constitutional equal protection and due process rights of non-tribal property owners and (9) conduct a takings of non-tribal property in order to return property to the “traditional” tribal owners.

19. By 2022, the Jamestown S’Klallam and Lower Elwha S’Klallam Tribes, joined the ICLEI as shown below in figure 1 and 2:

Fig. 1

United States, North America

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington, WA

Profile

TRIBAL COUNCIL/TGA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Rochelle
Blankenship

POPULATION

594

POPULATION

YEAR

2012

MEMBER SINCE

01/04/2022

Fig. 2

Everyone can join the ICLEI gym.

Angie Fyfe 08:57

That's right!

Kale Roberts 08:59

Some of our smallest members are villages with around five hundred people, particularly in the Hudson Valley area of New York, where I am located. These are places like Tuxedo, New York, and Hastings on Hudson, New York. Washington Grove, Maryland happens to be one of our smaller communities at 564 population. But, also our membership extends to tribal nations and the lower Elwha Klallam Tribe in the Pacific Northwest region is around nine hundred population and they're also an ICLEI member.

Race to Zero

<https://www.cityclimatecorner.com/episodes/iclei-and-the-race-to-zero-carbon-ggCgOrVw/transcript>.

20. Although there is ample evidence Jefferson County joined as early as 2010, by 2019, Jefferson County joined ICLEI as shown below in figure 3:

Fig. 3

Jefferson County, WA		
United States		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	POPULATION	MEMBER SINCE
Kate Dean	31,729 (2018)	01.04.2019

21. There is also ample evidence that shows the City of Port Angeles joined the ICLEI by 2010, the City of Port Angeles was a member starting in 2019 as shown below figure 4:

Fig. 4

United States, North America			
City of Port Angeles, WA			
Profile			
Mayor	POPULATION	POPULATION	MEMBER SINCE
Kate Dexter	20076	2018	01/10/2019

B. THE DEFENDANTS REAL WORK PLAN.

22. The defendants had all joined, funded and participated in the ICLEI NGO's and agreed to "build and serve" an "international sphere of government, and then be "governed by" its "mission, mandate and principles" as shown below in figure 5:

Fig. 5

Charter 1.3 - Mission The Association's Mission shall be to build and serve a worldwide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global sustainability with special focus on environmental conditions through cumulative local actions.

Charter 1.4 - General Mandate The Association shall build an active and committed municipal membership of local spheres of government (local and regional governments and authorities) as well as international, regional, national and sub-national local-government associations.

Charter 2.2 – Eligibility for Membership

Members of the Association shall be local spheres of government (local and regional governments and authorities), as defined in the particular country, and international, regional, national and sub-national associations of such municipal governments and authorities, which support the Association's mission, mandate and principles as stated in the Charter. In case of doubt the Global Executive Committee determines the eligibility for membership of a type of government or authority in a country.

By-Laws 2.3 - Obtaining Membership § 2.3.a - ICLEI offices shall provide membership application forms. The Secretary General shall name agents (usually ICLEI offices) that are authorized to receive and process membership applications. § 2.3.b - An applicant shall be eligible for membership if the criteria for Membership according to Articles 2.2, and 2.3 of the Charter are fulfilled.

23. The ICLEI strategy to create a “compensation mechanism,” obtain “power and resources” in order to acquire “reparations for colonization” in order to “heal a broken relationship.”” was adopted as a “mission, mandate and principles,” as shown below in figures 6-8:

Fig. 6

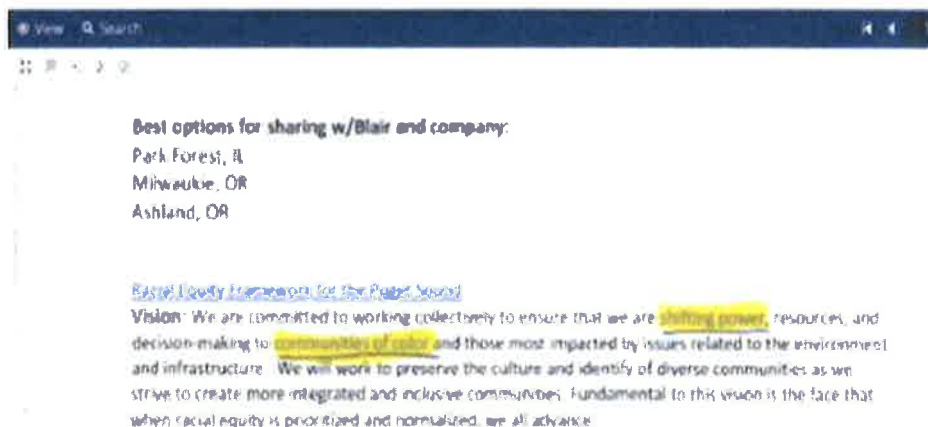
Term	Definition	Sources
Capitalism	An economic system in which products are produced and distributed for profit using privately owned capital goods and wage labor. Many assert that a critique of capitalism is essential for understanding the full nature of inequality, as global economic structuring based on capitalism reflects a particular ideology that celebrates individual wealth and accumulation at the lowest cost to the investor, with little regard for the societal costs and exploitation.	<i>Adapted from</i> Movement4BlackLives
Climate Reparations	Compensation mechanisms to former colonized and marginalized developing countries [and communities] that address historical and ongoing injustices of disproportionate impacts of climate change.	<i>Adapted from</i> (Perry, 2020)
Frontline Communities	Frontline communities are those that experience “first and worst” the consequences of climate change. These are communities of color and low income, whose neighborhoods often lack basic infrastructure to support them and who will be increasingly vulnerable as our climate deteriorates. These also include Native communities, whose resources have been exploited, and laborers whose daily work or living environments are polluted or toxic.	<i>Adapted from</i> Ecolust

Fig. 7



Procedural equity	An examination of procedural rights that includes authentic engagement through an inclusive and accessible development and implementation of fair programs or policies.	NACo
Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice is a theory of justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by crime and conflict. It places decisions in the hands of those who have been most affected by a wrongdoing, and gives equal concern to the victim, the offender, and the surrounding community. Restorative responses are meant to repair harm, heal broken relationships, and address the underlying reasons for the offense. Restorative Justice emphasizes individual and collective accountability. Crime and conflict generate opportunities to build community and increase grassroots power when restorative practices are employed.	Movement4BlackLives

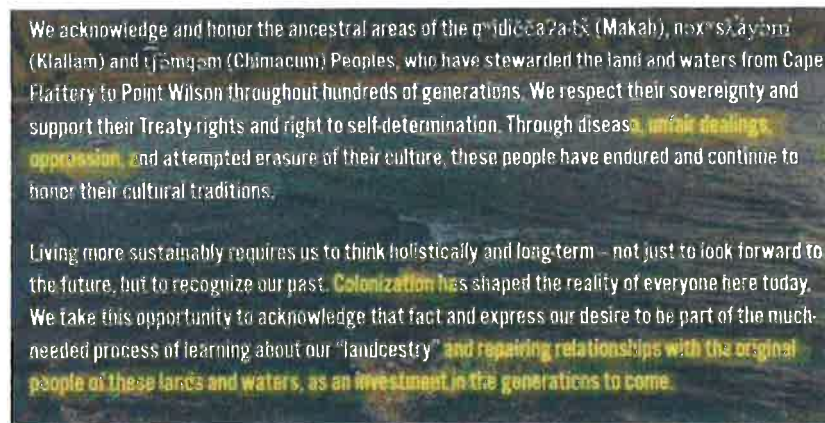
Fig. 8



24. In 2009, the Defendants created, funded and joined SERN, with intent to “heal a broken relationship” caused by “colonization” The

purpose of the NODC and SERN are to heal broken relationships caused by “colonization as shown below figure 9:

Fig 9



25. NOPLE is staffed by the Defendants and integrated to NODC, SERN and other organizations as should below in Figure 10:

Fig. 10

The fifth goal recognizes that NOPLE is not alone in its efforts to restore salmon and ecosystems on the North Olympic Peninsula. NOPLE's efforts need to be integrated with those of other organizations in both formal and informal ways.¹

¹ <https://restoringolympicpeninsulasalmon.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/2011Strategy1.pdf>

26. EDC is also staffed by Defendants and lists NODC and the S’Klallam Tribe as partners and is a member of the NODC. EDC is staffed by ICLEI contractors.

27. The Clallam County Marine Resources Committee (Clallam MRC), is staffed by ICLEI members and also collaborates with Clallam County and the tribes.

28. In early 2022, Worthington discovered the plot to obtain “power and resources” in order to acquire “reparations for colonization” in order to “heal a broken relationship.” Worthington informed the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Interior, EPA and U.S.D.O.J.

29. On October 10, 2023, the Jamestown S’Klallam tribe referred to itself as a “global” entity, in a letter to the Clallam County Commissioners as shown below in figure 11:

Fig. 11

October 10, 2023

Board of Clallam County Commissioners
223 E. 4th Street, Suite 4
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Re: Dungeness Floodplain Restoration

Dear County Commissioners,

On behalf of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, I would like to comment on the completion of the floodplain levee as it was intended to become part of the local road network. The new levee is functioning as an outdoor classroom for drawing the public close to the river and watching restoration in progress. It's the Tribe's recommendation to leave the levee incomplete for three years as a better plan transpires. A delay in future decisions to restore the local road network would give time to examine the usage as an unofficial trail and watch the functionality of the levee through storm events without concern for the proposed 2024 road investment. After the nearby neighborhood's traffic generation has been examined for level of service, better decisions can be made with three or more years of transportation data.

Thank you for requesting global and community input for determining the future use of the new levee surface. For further information about this recommendation, please contact Hansi Hals, hhals@jamestowntribe.org or me wclark@jamestowntribe.org.

Sincerely,



Wendy Clark-Getzin, PE
Tribal Transportation Program Manager

30. The Defendants agreed to “set targets for emerging markets in China and India” as shown in figure 12:

Fig. 12

- The 4th Municipal Leaders Summit on Climate Change in Montréal, Canada, from 5-7 December 2005 will convene local government leaders worldwide on the occasion of the United Nations climate conference. The Summit will be hosted by the city of Montréal and organized by ICLEI, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), and Metropolis. This year, in which many parts of the world have been affected by major flooding, has once more taught us how the impacts of climate change increasingly hit us. The experiences of cities must be considered and the voice of local government must be heard when the Canadian government, as host to the UN meeting, aims "to lead efforts to produce an effective and inclusive agreement including the United States and that sets targets for emerging, developing nations such as China and India". I therefore urge Mayors, Deputy Mayors and Council leaders of our Member local governments to participate in this important event.

31. The Defendants all agreed to implement "local Agenda 21 and Agenda 21 as shown below in figure 13:

Fig 13

"As one of the main actors in the creation of Local Agenda 21 mandate, ICLEI continues to play an active role in promoting and facilitating implementation of Local Agenda 21 at the local level, and in reporting on local progress and performance at the global level through the United Nations and other international forums."

"Activities (a) International and regional cooperation and coordination Promoting an international trading system that takes account of the needs of developing countries 2.10. Accordingly, the international community should: a. Halt and reverse protectionism in order to bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade, to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries; b. Provide for an equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system; c. Facilitate, in a timely way, the integration of all countries into the world economy and the international trading system."

**C. THE DEFENDANTS LOST AMERICAN NATIONALITY,
FAILED TO REGISTER UNDER THE FARA ACT
AND SHOULD BE FINED OR JAILED.**

32. The Defendants have lost nationality pursuant to 8 USC 1481, by agreeing to “build and serve” in a “foreign state”, foreign political subdivision, and agreeing to adopt the “Association’s mission, mandate and principles as stated in the ICLEI Charter as shown in figure 14:

Fig 14.

§1481.

Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen;
voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions

A person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by voluntarily performing any of the following acts with the intention of relinquishing United States nationality - obtaining naturalization in a foreign state upon his own application or upon an application filed by a duly authorized agent, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or entering, or serving in, the armed forces of a foreign state if (A) such armed forces are engaged in hostilities against the United States, or (B) such persons serve as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer; or

(4)(A) accepting, serving in, or performing the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after attaining the age of eighteen years if he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state; or (B) accepting, serving in, or performing the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after attaining the age of eighteen years for which office, post, or employment an oath, affirmation, or declaration of allegiance is required; or

33. The Defendants now meet the definition as foreign states as outlined under USC 1603 as shown below in figure 15:

Fig. 15

Definitions. For purposes of this chapter—

A “foreign state”, except as used in section 1608 of this title, includes a political subdivision of a foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state as defined in subsection (b). An “agency or instrumentality of a foreign state” means any entity—which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, and which is neither a citizen of a State of the United States as defined in section 1332 (c) and (e) of this title, nor created under the laws of any third country.

34. The FARA Act requires the registration of “any person who acts as an agent, representative, employee, or servant, or any person who acts in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control, of a foreign principal.” Foreign principal in control of the Defendants and the NGO’s starts at the United Nations and is collated through an international governing body, through the NGO’s listed above. The Defendants were not eligible to be ICLEI members unless they agreed to adopt its mission and therefore came under their direct

control and met the definition of the term person. This meets the criteria of a foreign agent in 22 U.S.C. §611(a) as shown below in figure 16:

Fig. 16

(a) The term “person” includes an individual, partnership, association, corporation, organization, or any other combination of individuals;

35. The Defendants meet the criteria of 22 U.S.C. §611(c)(1) (iii, iv) as shown below in relevant part in figure 17:

Fig 17

(iii) within the United States solicits, collects, disburses, or dispenses contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for or in the interest of such foreign principal; or
(iv) within the United States represents the interests of such foreign principal before any agency or official of the Government of the United States; and

36. A foreign agent must register with the DOJ within 10 days of agreeing to act as an agent of a foreign principal. In general, the foreign agent must disclose information related to their business; the nature of their relationship with the foreign principal, including a copy of their written contract or the conditions of an oral agreement; and statements on activities and money spent and received in connection with foreign agent activities as shown below in 22 U.S.C. §612 (a) in figure 18:

Fig. 18

Filing; contents No person shall act as an agent of a foreign principal unless he has filed with the Attorney General a true and complete registration statement and supplements thereto as required by subsections (a) and (b) of this section or unless he is exempt from registration under the provisions of this subchapter. Except as hereinafter provided, every person who becomes an agent of a foreign principal shall, within ten days thereafter, file with the Attorney General, in duplicate, a registration statement, under oath on a form prescribed by the Attorney General. The obligation of an agent of a foreign principal to file a registration statement shall, after the tenth day of his becoming such agent, continue from day to day, and termination of such status shall not relieve such agent from his obligation to file a registration statement for the period during which he was an agent of a foreign principal. The registration statement shall include the following, which shall be regarded as material for the purposes of this subchapter:

37. The United Nations, the ICLEI and the S'Klallam Tribes established a particular course of conduct to be followed and the Defendants agreed to that specific "mission, mandate and principles" in order for the member to be qualified to join. Accordingly, the case law required all of the Defendants to register under the FARA Act as shown below in figure 19:

Fig. 19

"[o]nce a foreign principal establishes a particular course of conduct to be followed, those who respond to its 'request' for complying action may properly be found to be agents under the Act." See *Attorney General of U.S. v. Irish Northern Aid*, 668 F.2d 159 (2d Cir. 1982)

38. The Defendants failed to register under the FARA Act 22 U.S.C. § 611 and 22 U.S.C. § 612 and they are subject to penalty under 22 U.S.C. § 618 (a) as shown below in figure 20:

Fig. 20

Any person who willfully violates any provision of FARA or any regulation thereunder, or in any registration statement or supplement thereto or in any other document filed with or furnished to the Attorney General under the provisions of FARA willfully makes a false statement of a material fact or willfully omits any material fact required to be stated therein or willfully omits a material fact or a copy of a material document necessary to make the statements therein and the copies of documents furnished therewith not misleading, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$250,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five (5) years.

39. The Defendants failed to register under the FARA Act and are subject to the punishments outlined in 18 U.S. Code § 951 as shown below in figure 21:

Fig. 21

(a) Whoever, other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attaché, acts in the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Attorney General if required in subsection (b), shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

40. Most of the Defendants were public officials and are subject to the penalties in 18 U.S.C. § 219 as shown below in figure 22:

Fig. 22

A public official of the United States in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government or in any agency of the United States, including the District of Columbia, who is or acts as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the FARA or a lobbyist required to register under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 in connection with the representation of a foreign entity, as defined in Section 3(6) of that Act, shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

D. THE DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE ENJOINED FROM CONTINUING THE GLOBAL ACTION PLANS.

41. The district Court can enjoin the Defendants from continuing violations as shown below in 22 U.S.C. § 618 (f) in figure 23:

Fig. 23

(f) Injunctive remedy; jurisdiction of district court.

Whenever in the judgment of the Attorney General any person is engaged in or about to engage in any acts which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of this subchapter, or regulations issued thereunder, or whenever any agent of a foreign principal fails to comply with any of the provisions of this subchapter or the regulations issued thereunder, or otherwise is in violation of the subchapter, the Attorney General may make application to the appropriate United States district court for an order enjoining such acts or enjoining such person from continuing to act as an agent of such foreign principal, or for an order requiring compliance with any appropriate provision of the subchapter or regulation thereunder. The district court shall have jurisdiction and authority to issue a temporary or permanent injunction, restraining order or such other order which it may deem proper.

42. The district Court can also enjoin the Defendants from continuing violations under the false claims act as shown below in relevant parts of 18 U.S. Code § 1345 in figure 24:

Fig. 24

violating or about to violate this chapter or section 287, 371 (insofar as such violation involves a conspiracy to defraud the United States or any agency thereof), or 1001 of this title;

the Attorney General may commence a civil action in any Federal court to enjoin such violation.

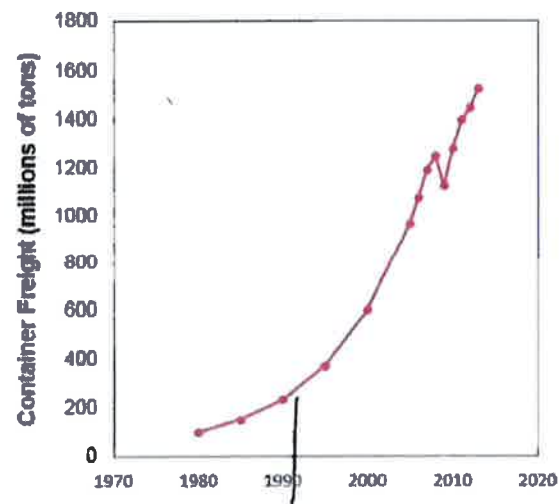
43. The Defendants obtained the following but not limited to federal monies: Estuary restoration grants, climate resiliency grants, watershed grants, salmon restoration grants, flood plains restoration grants, underserved community re-compete grants and other grants. Those monies were all used to (1) “build and serve” a “world governing body” (2) “build capacity” for a world economy, (3) create a “compensation mechanism” for tribes and people of color (4) obtain “power and resources” for people of color (5) acquire “reparations for colonization” in order to “heal a broken relationship” (6) violate the civil rights of Caucasian Americans (7) violate the constitutional equal protection and due process rights of non-tribal property owners and (8) conduct a takings of non-tribal property in order to return them to the “traditional” tribal owners. This was a violation of Article I, § 10, clause 3 of the Constitution, which states:

No state shall, without the consent of Congress ... enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power.

44. The Defendants misused all federal monies intended to increase American manufacturing and farming opportunities. For over 14 years, every Congressional attempt to assist and support manufacturing and farming opportunities, was converted to (1) “build and serve” a “world governing body” (2) “build capacity” for a world economy, (3) create a “compensation mechanism” for tribes and people of color (4) obtain “power and resources” for people of color (5) acquire “reparations for colonization” (6) “heal a broken relationship” (7) violate the civil rights of Caucasian Americans (8) violate the constitutional equal protection and due process rights of non-tribal property owners and (9) conduct a takings of non-tribal property in order to return property to the “traditional” tribal owners.

45. Global containership traffic continuously increased from 1991 to present, despite Congressional efforts as shown below in figure 25:

Fig. 25



46. Pollution from the port to increase capacity for the World

Economy has led to disastrous environmental impact as shown below in figure 25:

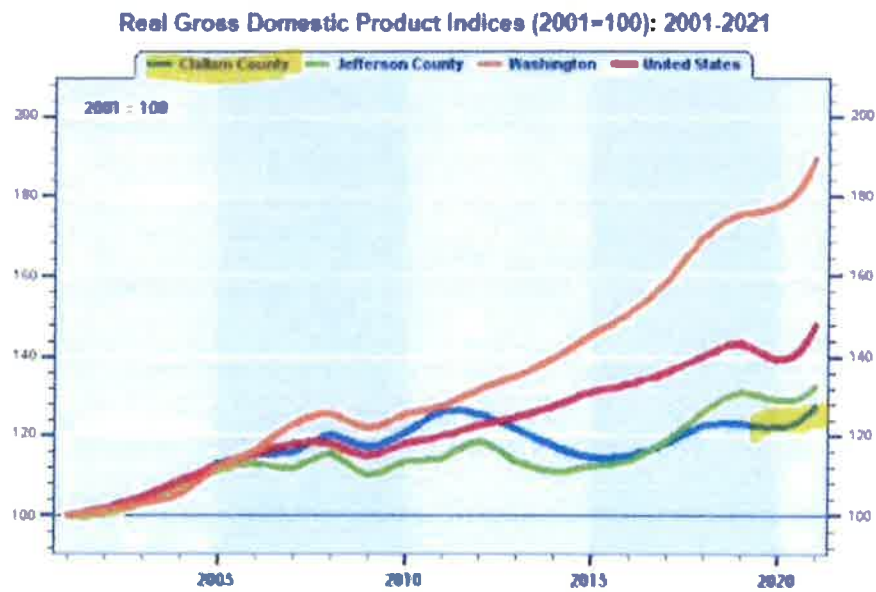
Fig 26

Carbon dioxide emissions from international shipping worldwide from 1970 to 2021
(in million metric tons)



47. Clallam County opportunities have fallen well below the federal, state and county average for production. Available GDP data shows Clallam County is in the same position as it was in 2011. That's 13 years of growth for our nation, state, and even Jefferson County next door, while Clallam County has nearly flatlined as shown below in figure 27:

Fig 27



48. Meanwhile, the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe’s “JKT” has grown by leaps and bounds. In 2013, net revenue for the tribe was \$147,291.17. In contrast, after over ten years of working over at the NODC and SERN, to

create a “compensation mechanism” to obtain “power and resources” to acquire “reparations for colonization,” in order to “heal a broken relationship,” “JKT” has exploded to \$13,149,152.98.²⁰

49. The Lower Elwha S’Klallam net revenues in 2023 were 1.5 million. However, some reports indicate that Lower Elwha S’Klallam now employs more people than Clallam County, who themselves had a budget deficit of 4.2 million dollars and had to lay off County employees as a result. The evidence and statistics show, tribal “compensation for colonization” was received using the false claims to federal agencies to acquire and intercept federal grants meant for non-tribal entities. By not by using traditional tribal funding sources through the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA.) to help tribes, the Defendants were able to ensure the non-tribal public resources were controlled enough to allow advantages for the world economy and the local tribal economy.

**E. THE DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE SUSPENDED AND
DEBARRED UNDER 2 CFR § 200.339 AND 2 CFR §180
FOR FAILING TO COMPLY WITH 2 CFR § 200.112,**

² https://jamestowntribe.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/RTC-2023_Digital_FINAL_updated_03-26-2024.pdf

AND 2 CFR § 200.208.

50. The Defendants violated 2 CFR Part 200.112-conflict of interest. Federal agencies must establish conflict of interest policies for Federal awards as shown below in Figure 28.

Fig. 28

A recipient or subrecipient must disclose in writing any potential conflict of interest to the Federal agency or pass-through entity in accordance with the established Federal agency policies.

51. The Defendants' actions were not consistent with the conditions and performance expectations of the grants work plan designs and is subject to 2 CFR § 200.208 as shown below in figure 29:

Fig 29.

(a) Federal agencies are responsible for ensuring that specific Federal award conditions and performance expectations are consistent with the program design

51. The Defendants are subject to 2 CFR § 200.339, Remedies for noncompliance as shown below in figure 30:

Fig. 30.

The Federal agency or pass-through entity may implement specific conditions if the recipient or subrecipient fails to comply with the U.S. Constitution, Federal statutes, regulations, or terms and conditions of the Federal award. See § 200.208 for additional information on specific conditions. When the Federal agency or pass-through entity determines that noncompliance cannot be remedied by imposing specific conditions, the Federal agency or pass-through entity may take one or more of the following actions:

- (a) Temporarily withhold payments until the recipient or subrecipient takes corrective action.
- (b) Disallow costs for all or part of the activity associated with the noncompliance of the recipient or subrecipient.
- (c) Suspend or terminate the Federal award in part or in its entirety.
- (d) Initiate suspension or debarment proceedings as authorized in 2 CFR part 180 and the Federal agency's regulations, or for pass-through entities, recommend suspension or debarment proceedings be initiated by the Federal agency.
- (e) Withhold further Federal funds (new awards or continuation funding) for the project or program.
- (f) Pursue other legally available remedies.

52. The Defendants are now subject to suspension or debarment under 2 CFR part 180) as shown below in Figure 31:

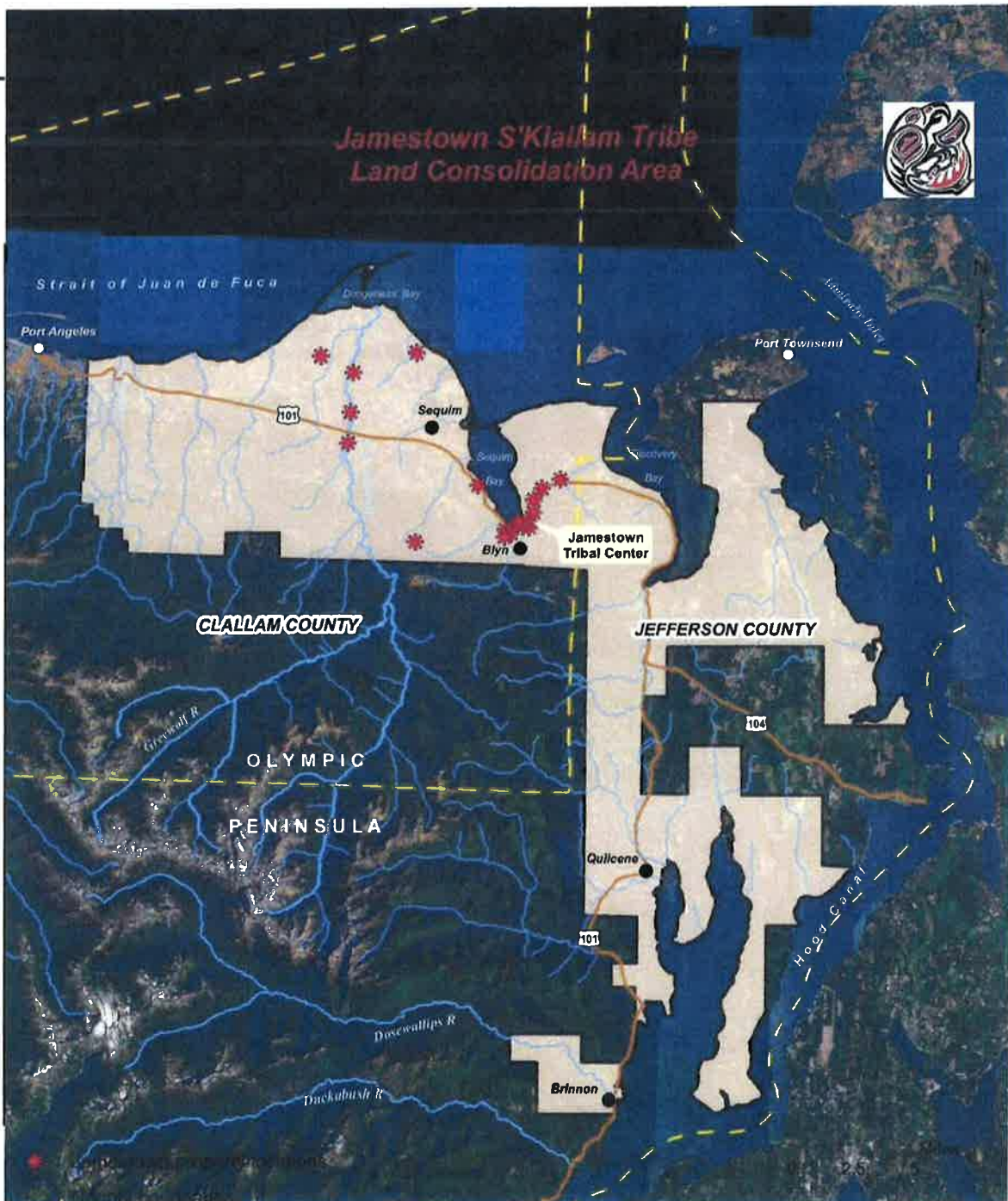
PART 180—OMB GUIDELINES TO AGENCIES ON GOVERNMENT-WIDE DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION (NONPROCUREMENT)

53. The EPA-Grant Number: 01J291402, NOAA, FEMA, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA, DOI, NSF and DOC grants received by the Defendants are all bound by the federal CFR requirements above. The Defendants should pay back the grants and face debarment and suspensions, because their goal to obtain “power and resources” for “people of color” and put decision making in their hands violates every possible federal grant condition they would have received.

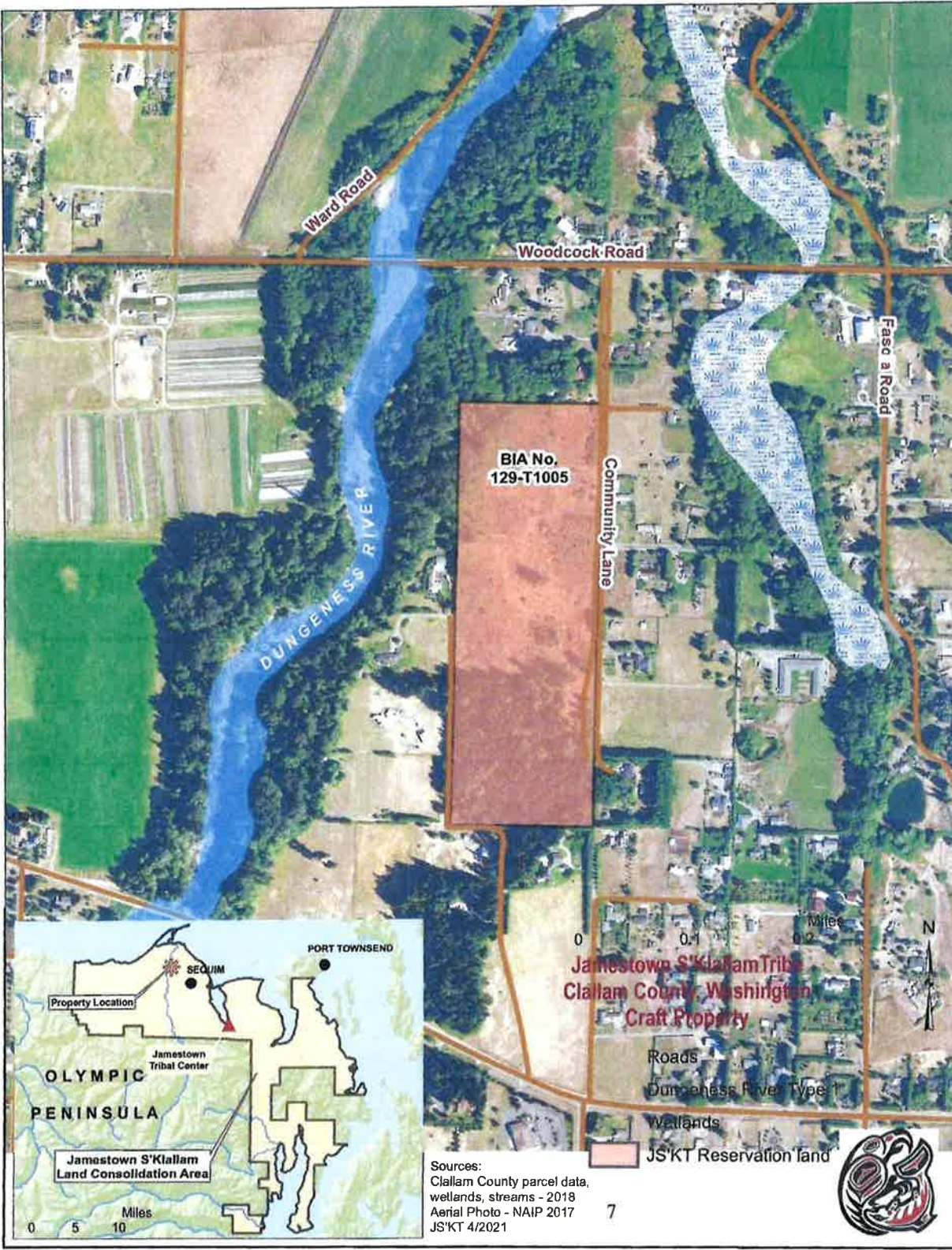
54. The Defendants violated EPA 40 C.F.R. Part 7, NOAA 15 C.F.R Part 8, FEMA 44 CFR Part 7 and 6 C.F.R Part 21, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 50 C.F.R § 401.22 , U.S.D.A. 7 C.F.R. Part 15 , DOI 43

C.F.R 17, NSF 45 C.F.R § 611, and DOC 15 C.F.R. Part 8. The NODC even violates its own policy.³

³ The NODC prohibits discrimination in its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. <https://www.noprcd.org/>







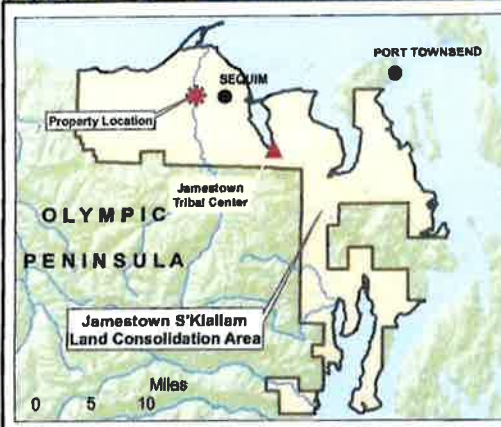
Sources:
Clallam County parcel data,
wetlands, streams - 2018
Aerial Photo - NAIP 2017
JS'KT 4/2021





Sources:
Clallam County parcel data,
Aerial Photo - NAIP 2017
JST 4/2021

8



0 0.1 0.2 Miles

**Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Clallam County, Washington
Dungeness River Center**

-  Roads
-  Dungeness River Type 1
-  JS'KT Reservation lands
-  JS'KT Trust lands

Sources:
Clallam County parcel data,
wetlands, streams - 2018
Aerial Photo - NAIP 2017
JS'KT 4/2021





0 0.1 0.2 Miles

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
 Clallam County, Washington
 State - Dungeness River

- Roads
- Dungeness River Type 1
- Wetlands
- JS'KT Reservation lands

Sources:
 Clallam County parcel data
 wetlands, streams - 2018
 Aerial Photo - NAIP 2017
 JS'KT 4/2021

10





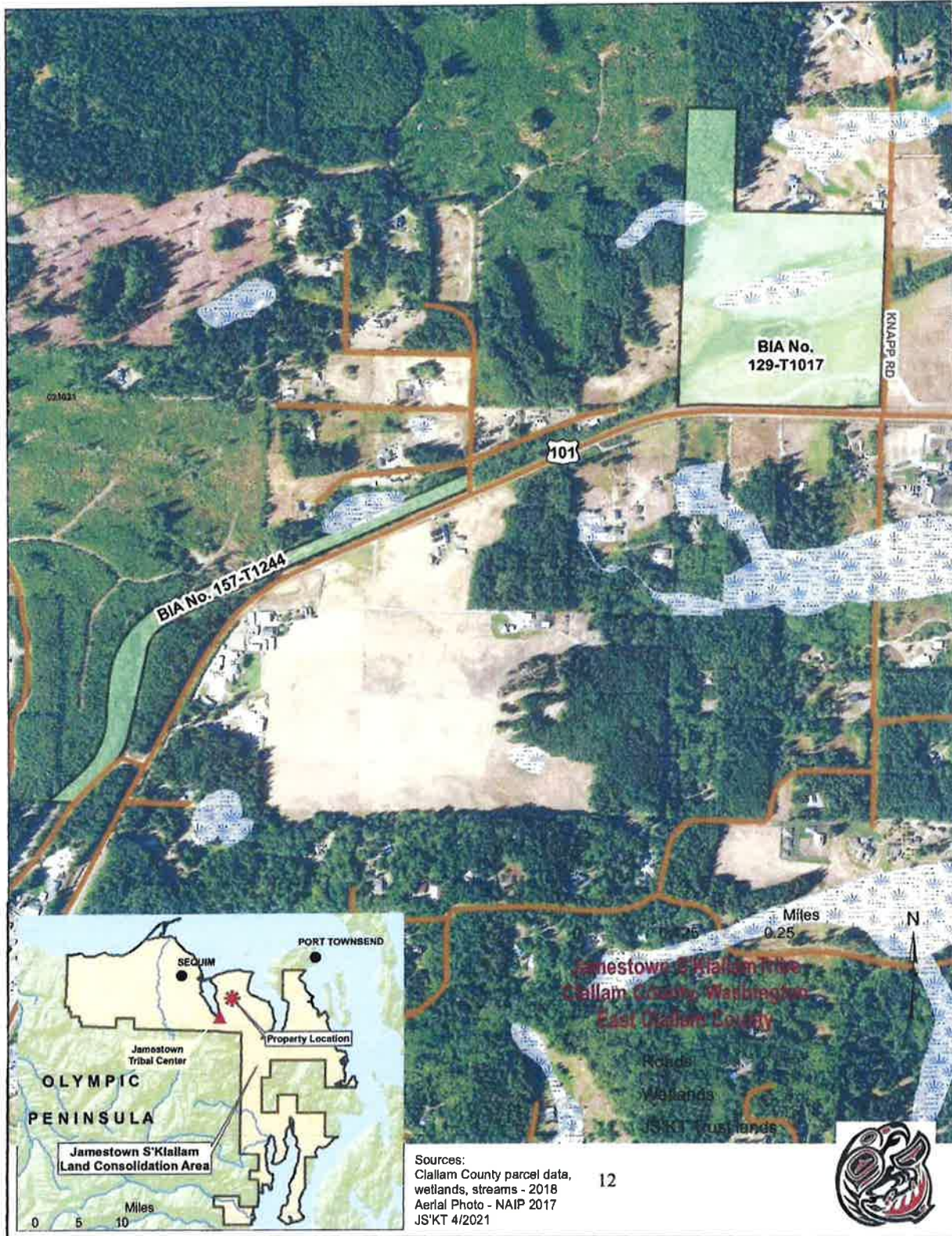
0 0.075 0.15 Miles

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Clallam County, Washington
Log Cabin Training Center

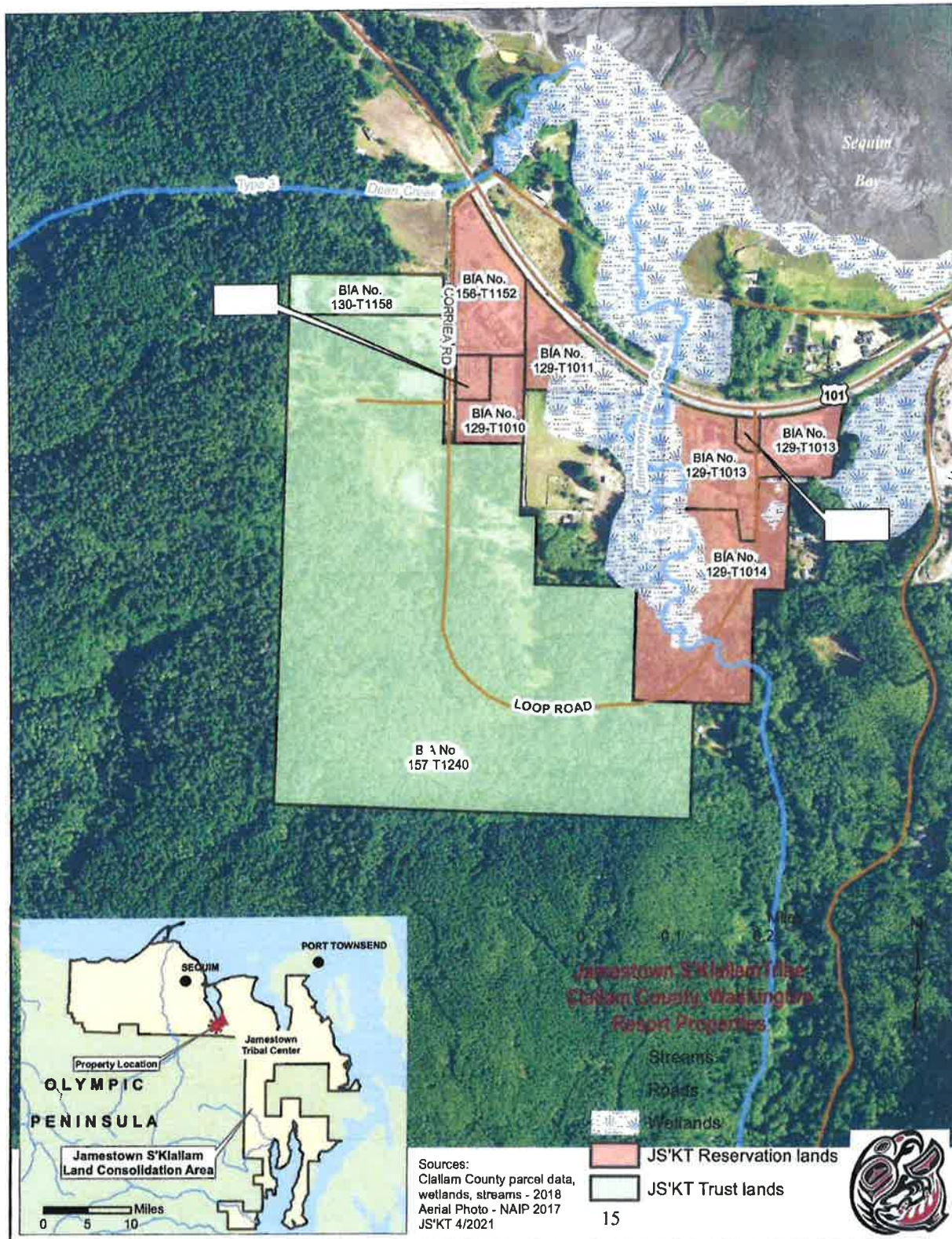
— Roads
 ■ JS'KT Reservation lands

Sources:
 Clallam County parcel data,
 wetlands, streams - 2018
 Aerial Photo - NAIP 2017
 JS'KT 4/2021









Gores, Loni

From: Stoffer, Jim
Sent: Monday, July 28, 2025 2:38 PM
To: Gores, Loni
Subject: Tribal business and state/local tax facts
Attachments: Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Governance Fact Sheet.pdf

Loni,

Please distribute to the Tribal Land Committee

Thank you

Best!

Jim

Commissioner Stoffer
Clallam County Charter Review
Jim.stoffer@clallamcountywa.gov
360.775.9356

Tribal Governance Fact Sheet

2025

What is the political/legal status of an American Indian Tribe?

Tribal governments are a part of the American political governance system that includes federal, state, local and tribal governments. Each American Indian Tribe that has been officially acknowledged by the United States government is a domestic dependent sovereign nation endowed with the inherent right to self-governance. For approximately 150 years, the Federal government sought to implement a policy that was designed to terminate, relocate, and assimilate American Indians and Tribal Nations. In the latter part of the 20th Century that policy started to shift to a more enlightened approach that resulted in The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 and the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994. These Acts are the basis of the current tribal-federal relationship, which, instead of being paternalistic, is now based on cooperation and support for self-determination.

What is the legal basis of American Indian Tribes/Nations?

Tribes are domestic dependent sovereign nations recognized in the U.S. Constitution (Article 1, Section 8) and that status has been reaffirmed by statute and countless judicial decisions stemming back to the Marshall Trilogy of Supreme Court decisions in the early 1800s. Please take a moment to review the National Congress of American Indians' (NCAI) Indian Country 101 document:

<https://cdn.sanity.io/files/raa5sn1v/production/3e782452a1ed9a2e03425ba035b353f54b2c2e46.pdf> This document will provide additional background on all of the 574 currently federally recognized Tribes in America. This document addresses common questions many Tribes receive from their surrounding communities as the American Educational system and the material it typically uses has not provided a thorough understanding (both historical and current) of the Indigenous communities in America.

Who is the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe?

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe is one of three S'Klallam/Klallam Tribes who are part of the Point-No-Point Treaty of 1855 with the United States. The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe reservation was established in 1935, and the Port Gamble reservation was established in 1938. The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe was federally recognized by the federal government on February 10, 1981, without a reservation. Jamestown village historically was one of the original 22-26 S'Klallam villages along the Strait of Juan de Fuca and along the Hood Canal, situated in what is now known as Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap Counties.

We are happy to provide the interested reader with copies of *The Jamestown S'Klallam Story – Rebuilding a Northwest Coast Indian Tribe*, or a digital version is available here:

<https://tribalmuseum.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/JDC/id/299>

What is the basis for land being converted to tribal trust land?

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 establish a legal framework for the trust land concept and was developed/ implemented by the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is the Department's policy statement: 'Placing tribal land into a trust is the process where the Department of the Interior acquires the title to a land and holds it for the benefit of a tribe or

JST Fact Sheet 2025

individual tribal members. The use of trust land is governed by tribes and generally not subject to state laws, though certain federal restrictions still apply. Many federal programs and services are available only on trust lands.'

Tribes may benefit from:

- New Market Tax Credits
- Indian Employment Tax Credits
- Tax-Exempt Financing
- Discounted Leasing Rates
- Federal Contracting Preferences
- Foreign Trade Zone Customs Duty Deferral, Elimination or Reduction
- State/County Land Use Exemption
- Accelerated Depreciation for Business Property on Indian Reservations

These benefits have enabled tribes to strengthen their governance political infrastructure and enhance their self-reliance revenue base to improve housing opportunities, realize the energy development/natural resource capacity on their lands, negotiate the use and sale of natural resources, and protect tribal ways of life including subsistence hunting and agriculture. For decades, American Indians and Alaska Natives have earned incomes that were fractions of what other Americans earn. Indigenous communities have experienced health, social, and cultural burdens and injustices experienced by few other American communities.

What is the meaning of sovereignty?

Sovereignty is the authority to govern oneself and is a foundational basis for treaty making between political entities (e.g., USA and federally recognized Tribes).

"Indian country" is a defined legal term for that area over which the federal government and Tribal nations exercise primary jurisdiction. Land within existing Indian reservations constitutes the majority of Indian country. Reservations are defined geographic areas with established boundaries recognized by the United States. Some reservations are made up wholly of trust lands; other reservations include trust lands as well as fee lands owned by Tribal nations, individual Tribal citizens/members, and non-Natives.

How does the Tribe defend treaty rights?

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (JST) defends our treaty rights in a variety of ways, the Tribe's strategies have evolved since 1855 and include:

- Investing in education for our own people and the greater community.
 - ✓ JST Higher Education Program supports Tribal citizens pursuing higher education goals.
 - ✓ Tribal library is open to the public to inform on Tribal history and culture.
 - ✓ Tribal library is a resource for JST citizens and the public to learn general information, seek employment, improve physical/mental health, access internet/technology, etc.
 - ✓ JST Natural Resources, Cultural Department, Health Department and others all participate in both Tribal and community efforts to educate/inform.
- Strong participation in government-to-government relations and legal advocacy work much like states, counties, and cities do.
- Investing in protecting treaty resources (fish, shellfish, animals and plants) and the habitat/ecosystems these resources depend on.

JST Fact Sheet 2025

- Exercising explicit treaty rights to fish, hunt and gather as well as exercising their religious, cultural and traditional practices.

Here is a link to the 1855 Treaty of Point No Point for reference, which Jamestown S'Klallam leaders signed - <https://goia.wa.gov/resources/treaties/treaty-point-no-point-1855>

What is the meaning of restoring Homelands for American Indian Tribes?

Tribes have lost over the course of the history of America over 2 billion acres of land typically used to sustain their way of life. Throughout American history, there were many political efforts for the Indigenous communities to assimilate or terminate their cultural status in our society. Such efforts were dismal failures and now since the late 20th century and into the 21st century, Tribes are slowly restoring their homelands and reclaiming their culture.

Recognizing that when land is converted to trust status and is removed from property tax rolls, what investments has the Tribe made to support public services in Clallam County that are otherwise supported by property taxes?

The Tribe has financially supported local public schools, Peninsula College, CCFD, CCSO, Sequim Police Department, Olympic Discovery Trail, regional healthcare/dental, regional behavioral health, Clallam Transit, Sequim Little League, YMCA, Boys and Girls Club, Sequim City Band, local food banks, Clallam County Fair, Habitat for Humanity, and others. If the BOCC is interested in more specifics, we encourage you to reach out to the entities/organizations/agencies listed as their account of Tribal support will likely carry more weight with the county constituents critical of our local Tribes.

Our Tribe is happy to provide more information on JST owned programs/services and contributions to the local economy such as:

- Our Tribe directly employs almost 1,100 people on the north Olympic Peninsula with a monthly pay role of approximately \$4 million, and our Tribe provides exceptional benefits for our employees and their families. JST employees pay the same taxes as everyone else in our community.
- In 2024, our Tribe spent over \$6.8 million dollars with local vendors/service providers and nearly \$2.2 million in payments to various local governments.
- The Dungeness River Nature Center, a world class park and interpretive facility open to the public.
- The approximately 4 miles of Olympic Discovery Trail the Tribe has built and maintains.
- The Tribal library in Blyn serves area residents in eastern Clallam County and maintains a partnership with NOLS providing expanded access to library resources.
- JFHC, Healing Clinic, and Jamestown Dental all serving over 20,000 Indian and non-Indian patients. The Tribe recently opened up a Opioid & Substance Abuse Center (Healing Clinic) which is open to the public.
- The numerous JST habitat restoration projects along riparian corridors and the shoreline, many of which are open to the public.
- Our scenic rest area on HWY 101 in Blyn is open to the public.
- Tamanowas Rock, a historical cultural site is open to the public.

JST Fact Sheet 2025

- Miller Peninsula trails which are open to the public.
- JST Transportation Improvement Program and associated TTP funds benefiting residents of Clallam County. Conversion of fee land to trust/reservation allows for additional tribal transportation shares to enter our community and fund projects that otherwise would not be funded.
- Our Tribe co-manages the Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge (open to the public) and the Protection Island National Wildlife Refuges, overseeing programs, functions, services, and activities concerning the day-to-day operations of the Refuges.
- Our Tribe and businesses, including 7 Cedars properties, contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to charities every year.

If possible, could we estimate the “property tax loss” associated with conversions to trust status? Maybe just a few examples?

The County assessor is better positioned to estimate the “property tax loss” associated with conversions to trust status as the County’s account of property tax loss will likely carry more weight with the county constituents critical of our local Tribes. Jamestown Tribal citizens who own their own homes pay the same property taxes as everyone else in Clallam County unless they qualify for a senior citizen, disabled persons or open space exemption. The Tribe owns approximately 50 homes in Clallam County on fee simple property and pays the taxes it is required to.

If possible, could we estimate the actual taxes paid by the Tribe to better help people understand the totality of the picture?

Our Tribe paid Clallam County approximately \$210K in FY24 with the majority of that going to property taxes. The County Assessor is better positioned to estimate the exact taxes paid by the Tribe. The Tribe pays property taxes on all fee property unless it is providing services like healthcare, government services or utilities and then it is exempt just like OMC, Clallam County Courthouse or the PUD office.

Possible next steps regarding “payment in lieu of taxes” ideas, such as would it be possible to create a mechanism such that applicable Tribal properties would pay into the lodging tax system that is used to support regional tourism?

This is a complicated question as there is a threshold problem of identifying an objective starting point for payment in lieu of taxes for land into trust. Some Tribes in our region were granted larger reservations upon signing their respective treaties (Makah Reservation is approximately 30,000 acres, Quinault Reservation is approximately 208,000 acres). Whereas Jamestown’s extremely limited reservation land was established upon receiving federal recognition in 1981. It is not appropriate or meaningful to compare one tribe to another, but it is important to acknowledge that each Tribe responds and adapts to its own set of unique circumstances differently. While Jamestown does not have the same legacy of reservation-based poverty as some Tribes in Washington, Jamestown also faces challenges providing for our people with such a limited land base.

Gores, Loni

From: Gores, Loni
Sent: Thursday, August 14, 2025 2:28 PM
To: Benedict, Bill; Boughton, Dee; Cameron, Ron; Fane, Alex; Fisch, Susan; Fleck, Rod; Hodgson, Mark; Holy, Christy; Morris, Patti; Noble, Chris; Pickett, Paul; Richards, Ron; Sarmiento, Nina; Stoffer, Jim; Tozzer, Jeff; Walde, Cathy
Cc: Gores, Loni
Subject: Ethic Committee Meeting Notice - August 28
Attachments: 08-28-25 CRC Ethics Committee Agenda Full Copy.pdf

CRC,

Attached is the Ethics Committee meeting notice for August 28:

- 1) Ethics Committee meeting notice on August 28 at 10 a.m. at BOCC Board Room 160.

The notices have been posted on the County website at the following links:

CRC page: <https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/210/Charter-Review-Commission-CRC>

County homepage: <https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/>

I've also emailed to the press/media, posted on the BOCC office door and the courthouse public notice board.

Loni

"My email address has changed! The new format is Loni.Gores@clallamcountywa.gov Please update my contact card as your earliest convenience, Thank you!"

*Loni Gores
Clerk of the Board
Commissioners Office
223 East 4th Street, Suite 4
Port Angeles, WA 98362
Phone: 360-417-2256*



COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE

CLALLAM COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION

The Charter Review Commission Ethics Committee has scheduled an Ethics Committee meeting to be held on August 28, 2025 at 10 a.m. in the Board of Board Room 160, 223 East 4th Street, Port Angeles, WA.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ethics and what actions the CRC should consider regarding ethics in county governance.

Zoom:

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom audio only, call 253-215-8782 and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345 and use *9 to raise your hand.

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom video conference, visit <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83692664344> and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345

Citizens with comments or questions regarding the Charter Review Commission may contact the Clerk of the Charter Review Commission at loni.gores@clallamcountywa.gov or 360-417-2256.

Dated 14th day of August 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Loni Gores". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

Loni Gores, MMC

Clerk to the Charter Review Commission

Clallam County Charter Review Commission Ethics Committee

August 28, 2025 at 10 a.m.

Board of Commissioner Board Room 160, 223 East 4th Street, Port Angeles, WA

Agenda

- Welcome and Roll Call
- Review responses from PAO and Clark County
- Discuss conflicts of interest
- Review homework paragraph assignments
- Review Language to set up an Ethics Board
- Task assignments if any
- Public comment
- Next meeting

Zoom:

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom audio only, call 253-215-8782 and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345 and use *9 to raise your hand.

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom video conference, visit <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83692664344> and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345

Citizens with comments or questions regarding the Charter Review Commission may contact the Clerk of the Charter Review Commission at loni.gores@clallamcountywa.gov or 360-417-2256.

Gores, Loni

From: Gores, Loni
Sent: Friday, August 15, 2025 11:43 AM
To: Benedict, Bill; Boughton, Dee; Cameron, Ron; Fane, Alex; Fisch, Susan; Fleck, Rod; Hodgson, Mark; Holy, Christy; Morris, Patti; Noble, Chris; Pickett, Paul; Richards, Ron; Sarmiento, Nina; Stoffer, Jim; Tozzer, Jeff; Walde, Cathy
Cc: Gores, Loni
Subject: Land Acquisition Committee Meeting - August 26
Attachments: Committee Notice Land 8-26-25 Full Copy.pdf

CRC,

Attached is the Land Acquisition Committee meeting notice for August 26:

- 1) Land Acquisition Committee meeting notice on August 26 at 1 p.m. at BOCC Board Room 160.

The notices have been posted on the County website at the following links:

CRC page: <https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/210/Charter-Review-Commission-CRC>

County homepage: <https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/>

I've also emailed to the press/media, posted on the BOCC office door and the courthouse public notice board.

Loni

"My email address has changed! The new format is Loni.Gores@clallamcountywa.gov Please update my contact card as your earliest convenience, Thank you!"

*Loni Gores
Clerk of the Board
Commissioners Office
223 East 4th Street, Suite 4
Port Angeles, WA 98362
Phone: 360-417-2256*



COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE

CLALLAM COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION

The Charter Review Commission Land Acquisition Committee has scheduled a Land Acquisition Committee meeting to be held on August 26, 2025 at 1 p.m. in the Board of Commissioners Board Room 160, 223 East 4th Street, Port Angeles, WA.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the Land Acquisition issue raised by CRC Commissioners and Citizens and consider the possibility of a Charter amendment or recommendation.

Zoom:

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom audio only, call 253-215-8782 and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345 and use *9 to raise your hand.

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom video conference, visit <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83692664344> and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345

Citizens with comments or questions regarding the Charter Review Commission may contact the Clerk of the Charter Review Commission at loni.gores@clallamcountywa.gov or 360-417-2256.

Dated 15th day of August, 2025


Loni Gores, MMC
Clerk to the Charter Review Commission

Clallam County Charter Review Commission Land Acquisition Committee

August 26, 2025 at 1 p.m.

Board of Commissioner Board Room 160, 223 East 4th Street, Port Angeles, WA

Agenda

- Welcome and Roll Call
- Public Comment
- Approve Prior Meetings Minutes
- Discuss Treaty vs Statutory Issues
- Discuss How to Proceed:
 - Recommendations vs. Charter Amendment
 - Are Changes to Form/Substance of Document Needed
 - Should We Have Committee Town Hall Meetings in Districts?
 - Should We Approach Community Organizations To Explain Issues?
 - Other Ideas?
- Committee Volunteers For Research
- Public Comment
- Schedule Next Meeting
- Adjourn

Zoom:

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom audio only, call 253-215-8782 and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345 and use *9 to raise your hand.

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom video conference, visit <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83692664344> and use meeting ID: 836 9266 4344 and passcode: 12345

Citizens with comments or questions regarding the Charter Review Commission may contact the Clerk of the Charter Review Commission at loni.gores@clallamcountywa.gov or 360-417-2256.

Gores, Loni

From: Gores, Loni
Sent: Monday, August 25, 2025 7:26 AM
To: Benedict, Bill; Boughton, Dee; Cameron, Ron; Fane, Alex; Fisch, Susan; Fleck, Rod; Gores, Loni; Hodgson, Mark; Holy, Christy; Morris, Patti; Noble, Chris; Pickett, Paul; Richards, Ron; Sarmiento, Nina; Stoffer, Jim; Tozzer, Jeff; Walde, Cathy
Subject: FW: Resolution Proposing County Clerk Charter Amendment
Attachments: Resolution Proposing Charter Amendment Vesting Powers in Clerk of the Superior Court.docx

“My email address has changed! The new format is Loni.Gores@clallamcountywa.gov Please update my contact card as your earliest convenience, Thank you!”

*Loni Gores
Clerk of the Board
Commissioners Office
223 East 4th Street, Suite 4
Port Angeles, WA 98362
Phone: 360-417-2256*

From: Richards, Ron <ron.richards@clallamcountywa.gov>
Sent: Sunday, August 24, 2025 11:44 PM
To: Gores, Loni <loni.gores@clallamcountywa.gov>
Cc: Fisch, Susan <susan.fisch@clallamcountywa.gov>
Subject: Resolution Proposing County Clerk Charter Amendment

Hi Loni,

Attached is the resolution I told Susan I would draft proposing a charter amendment to vest powers in the Clerk of the Superior Court.

Ron

2025
Clallam County Charter Review Commission

Resolution Number _____

Resolution Proposing Charter Amendment Vesting Powers, Authority, Functions and Duties in
the Clerk of the Superior Court

The Clallam County Charter Review Commission elected by the voters of Clallam County for
the year 2025 finds that:

1. The Clallam County Charter at Article V – Administrative Departments – Section 5.10: Composition, Duties, Responsibilities, creates various Administrative Departments, states they shall be responsible to the County Commissioners, and states they shall perform such duties and functions as assigned to them by the Charter or by ordinance.
2. The Clallam County Charter at Article V – Administrative Departments - Section 5.20: Clerk of the Superior Court provides for the appointment of the Clerk of the Superior Court by the County Commissioners and provides that the Clerk shall be subject to the personnel, budgeting, purchasing, property control and records management systems as provided in this Charter, ordinance or resolution as the County Commissioners may direct, but does not assign any duties or functions to the Clerk of the Superior Court.
3. No other provision in the Clallam County Charter assigns any duties or functions to the Clerk of the Superior Court.
4. No Clallam County ordinance assigns any duties or functions to the Clerk of the Superior Court except to the extent that Clallam County Code, Section 5.100.115, referred to in Paragraph 5, immediately below, might by implication assign the duties or functions for which the services fees provided for therein are intended.
5. The Clallam County Code, Section 5.100.115, is entitled “Fees for the Clerk of the Superior Court” and refers to Fee Schedule 115-A of the Clallam County Code, which then states that “Fee Schedule 115-A is hereby adopted for Superior Court Clerk services.”
6. Article IV, Section 26 of the Washington State Constitution provides that “The County Clerk shall be by virtue of his office, clerk of the superior court.”
7. Article 11, Section 4, of the Washington State Constitution says that “All the powers, authority and duties granted to and imposed on county officers by general law, except the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court and the justices of the peace, shall be vested in the legislative authority of the county unless expressly vested in specific officers by the charter.

Proposed Charter Amendment Vesting Powers in Clerk of the Superior Court

8. Clallam County's Clerk of the Superior Court, as evidenced in part by Fee Schedule 115-A of the Clallam County Code, has in fact been performing the duties and functions as provided by law of a County Clerk and a Clerk of the Superior Court. To conform this practice to the provisions of Article 11, Section 4, of the Washington State Constitution, Section 5.20 of the Clallam County Charter should be amended to explicitly vest in the Clerk of the Superior Court the powers, authority, duties and functions as provided by law of a County Clerk and a Clerk of the Superior Court, as well as the powers, authority, duties and functions that may be assigned to the Clerk of the Superior Court by ordinance.

Therefore, the 2025 Clallam County Charter Review Commission hereby proposes that the Clallam County Charter, Article V – Administrative Departments, Section 5.20: Clerk of the Superior Court, be amended to read as follows:

The Clerk of the Superior Court shall be appointed by the County Commissioners from a list of at least three candidates submitted to them by the Superior Court Judges. The Clerk shall be subject to the personnel, budgeting, purchasing, property control and records management systems as provided in this Charter, ordinance or resolution as the Commissioners may direct. The Clerk shall be vested with the powers, authority, duties, and functions as provided by law of a County Clerk and a Clerk of the Superior Court, as well as the powers, authority, duties and functions that may be assigned to the Clerk by ordinance.

Any language in double parentheses with a line through it is existing Clallam County Charter language and will be taken out of the Charter if this measure is approved by voters. Any underlined language does not appear in current Clallam County Charter language but will be added to the Charter if this measure is approved by voters.

Further, the 2025 Clallam County Charter Review Commission, pursuant to Article XI, Sub-Sections 11.20.10 and 11.20.20 of the Clallam County Charter, and Clallam County Code Section 37.10.020, calls for:

1. The Clerk of the 2025 Charter Review Commission to cause this Resolution and the Charter amendment hereby proposed, and five copies of the same, to be filed with and registered by the Clallam County Auditor, along with the Resolution Coversheet required by the Clallam County Auditor; and
2. For the Charter amendment hereby proposed to be submitted to the voters at the next statewide general election occurring at least 90 days after registration of the proposed amendment by the Auditor.

This Resolution and the Charter amendment hereby proposed is passed and approved on this ____ day of _____, 2025, by the 2025 Clallam County Charter Review Commission.

Susan Fisch, District 1 Commissioner, Chair

Bill Benedict, District 1 Commissioner

Proposed Charter Amendment Vesting Powers in Clerk of the Superior Court

Ron Cameron, District 2 Commissioner

Alex Fane, District 1 Commissioner

Rod Fleck, District 3 Commissioner

Mark Hodgson, District 3 Commissioner

Christy Holy, District 3 Commissioner

Patti Morris, District 2 Commissioner

Chris Noble, District 2 Commissioner

Paul Pickett, District 2 Commissioner

Ron Richards, District 2 Commissioner

Nina Sarmiento, District 3 Commissioner

Jim Stoffer, District 1 Commissioner

Jeff Tozzer, District 1 Commissioner

Cathy Walde, District 3 Commissioner

Gores, Loni

From: Noble, Chris
Sent: Thursday, August 21, 2025 4:35 PM
To: Gores, Loni
Cc: Cameron, Ron; Tozzer, Jeff; Walde, Cathy; Benedict, Bill; Fleck, Rod
Subject: Notes from August 12 ethics committee meeting
Attachments: Ethics Committee Notes 0812.docx

Loni,

Attached are my notes from the ethics committee meeting last week.

Regards,
Chris

**Clallam County Charter Review Commission
Ethics Committee
Meeting Notes August 12 2025**

Present in person: Commissioners Cameron, Noble, Tozzer

Present virtually: Commissioners Fleck, Walde

Absent: Commissioner Benedict

Dee Boughton was expected but absent due to illness

Meeting convened at 1:05

Discussion focused on indirect conflicts of interest. Service of a county commissioner on the board of the NODC was of particular concern to commissioners Tozzer and Walde.

No conclusions were reached before the meeting adjourned.

Gores, Loni

From: Sarah <triplesconsultants2025@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, August 25, 2025 2:03 PM
To: Gores, Loni
Subject: 8.25.25 Correspondence-Proposed Charter Amendment: Require a Unanimous Board Vote to Approve Conservation District Rates & Charges

Dear Charter Review Commissioners,

I respectfully request that the Charter Review Commission place on the November 2026 ballot a charter amendment requiring a unanimous vote of the Board of County Commissioners to approve any Conservation District “rates and charges” under state law.

Why now, and why the Charter?

- Under RCW 89.08.405, a county’s legislative authority may approve a conservation district’s rates and charges “by resolution.” The statute does not mandate a particular internal vote threshold, only that approval occur by resolution.
- Today, our Charter’s default rule allows the Commissioners to pass resolutions by a simple majority. A targeted charter provision can set a higher threshold for a specific, high-impact action like countywide rates and charges.
- Clallam’s Charter may assert local voting rules so long as they are not inconsistent with general state law. Requiring unanimity is stricter than the default but not inconsistent with the statute’s “by resolution” requirement. Wash. Const. art. XI, §4.
- The CRC has clear authority to propose charter amendments for voter approval. (Article XI—“amendment ... [by] the Commission ... must be referred to the public for vote.”)

Proposed Charter Language (for Article III – Legislation):

Add a new section titled “Special Voting Requirement—Conservation District Rates & Charges”:

“Any action by the Board of County Commissioners approving a system of rates and charges for a conservation district pursuant to RCW 89.08.405 shall require the affirmative vote of all three Commissioners. This requirement applies to initial adoption, renewal, modification, or replacement of any such system, and to any action that increases total revenue collected under an approved system. Nothing in this section alters notice, hearing, or procedural requirements set by state law.”

Rationale in brief

- Countywide rates and charges reach nearly every household; a unanimity rule ensures cross-district consensus before imposing or expanding countywide charges.
- The change respects state law (approval remains “by resolution”) while reinforcing local accountability via our county constitution.
- This is a precise, limited fix: it touches only the voting threshold for one class of resolutions, leaving general resolution practice intact.

Timeline aligned with CRC bylaws & rules (so it can make the 2026 ballot):

- **Step 1 (Tonight, Aug 25, 2025):** Place the draft on the agenda for a subsequent meeting (“Give Notice to Commission”).
- **Step 2 (Next regular meeting):** Consider and finalize text; schedule the adoption vote.
- **Step 3 (Between Step 2 & adoption):** Provide public notice at least 3 days before the adoption meeting.
- **Step 4 (Adoption meeting):** Take the roll-call vote; upon majority approval, file with the Auditor the same day.
Filing in 2025 ensures placement on the next November election at least 90 days after filing, which will be November 2026.

Thank you for your consideration and for moving this forward if the Commission agrees.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Sarah Huling, EdD, MBA

District 3: Forks

Triple S Consultants, LLC

Gores, Loni

From: Sarah <triplesconsultants2025@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, August 25, 2025 5:36 PM
To: Gores, Loni
Subject: 8.25.25 Verbal Public Comment Session #1: Dr. Sarah Huling, West End Forks, District 3

Good evening, Commissioners. For the record, I'm Dr. Sarah Huling, District 3 — West End.

Tonight I'm asking you to advance a simple, evidence-informed Charter idea called C.A.R.T. CART — the Civic Accountability & Role-Modeling Test.

What is CART?

CART is a one-sentence Charter amendment. It would require the Board to include—inside the county's ethics ordinance—a short, **non-punitive** statement about everyday, pro-social conduct for elected officials.

In everyday terms: **put the shopping cart back.** CART creates **no penalties** and recognizes obvious exceptions like disability, caregiving, safety, or severe weather. It's about modeling, not policing.

Why this matters.

The shopping-cart theory is a useful shorthand for public trust: Do we do the right thing when no one is watching? Behavioral science backs this up. Field experiments published in the peer-reviewed academic journal *Science* showed that visible disorder invites more rule-breaking, while visible norm-keeping reduces it. Classic social-psychology work on normative conduct shows that when you make a pro-social norm visible, more people follow it. In professional ethics, the shopping cart example is used to teach "obedience to unenforceable obligations." In other words: small, visible courtesies are contagious—and leaders set the tone.

Why the Charter is the right place.

Our Charter already requires an **ethics ordinance**. CART keeps the Charter high-level and simply says that the ordinance must include a brief statement of what **role-modeling** looks like in everyday life, like visibly restoring shared items to their proper place. The details stay in the ethics level ordinance, where they belong. The expectation stays front and center for the people we elect.

Why now—West End perspective.

Out here, we solve problems together. We don't always have extra staff or spare time, so **culture** matters. When leaders model the small things, it makes the big things—open meetings, honest budgets, reliable services—easier to deliver and easier to believe in.

Small returns build big returns—in public trust. Please move the Civic Accountability & Role-Modeling Test CART forward tonight. Thank you.

CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION

Correspondences end page