

Urban - Wildland Gradient

Specific types of landscapes we want to explore

- Street trees and urban parks
- Subdivisions and master planned communities
- Commercial forest plantations
- **State forest lands**
- Federal forest and park lands.

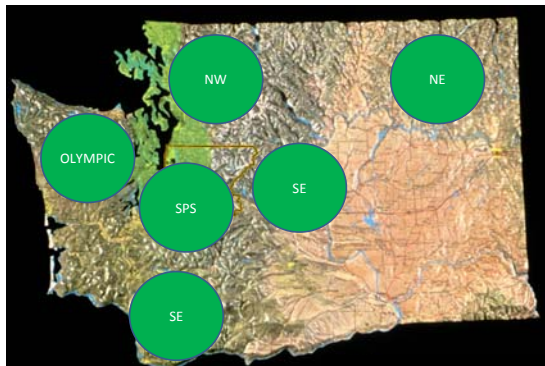
State Forest Lands



- Patterns
- Spatial characteristics
- Benefits
- Driver, forces, policies
- Management and sustainability issues



DNR Regional Offices



Opportunities – Washington State

DNR Upland Land Base

- 2.1 million acres of forest lands
- 1.1 million acres of agricultural, grazing and range lands
- 115,00 acres in 75 Natural Areas
- Tidelands of the state



State Trust Lands

- Approximately \$100 million for school construction
- An additional \$60 million for counties, local school districts and other taxing districts like Medic 1, libraries and fire districts



Welcome to Washington State Parks

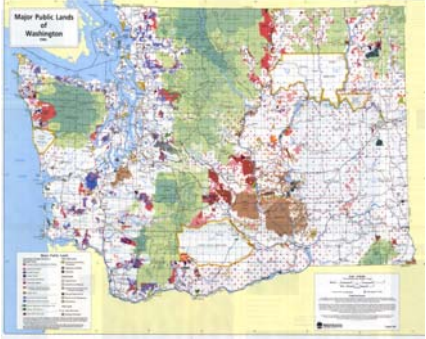




120 parks throughout the state



State land management



Statehood

- Organic Act of Washington Territory (1853)
 - Sections 16 and 36 for “common schools”
- Washington Statehood (1889)
 - 50 sections for “public buildings”
 - 72 sections for “state university”
 - 90,000 ac for “agricultural college”
 - Additional 500,000 acres – forest board
- Total: 3,044,071 ac

Washington State Land Grants at Statehood

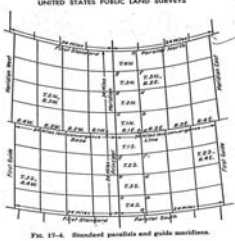
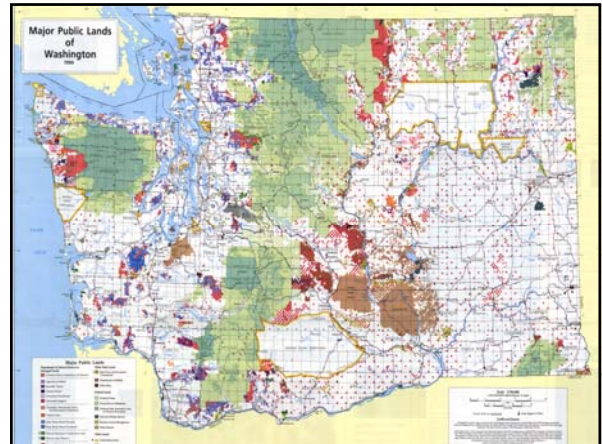
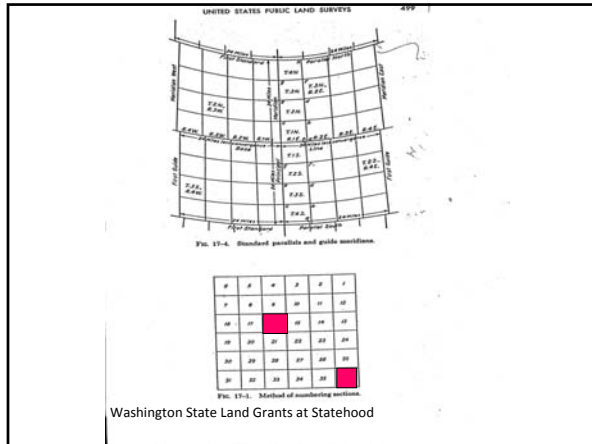


FIG. 17-4. Standard parallel and guide section.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

FIG. 17-5. Method of numbering sections.

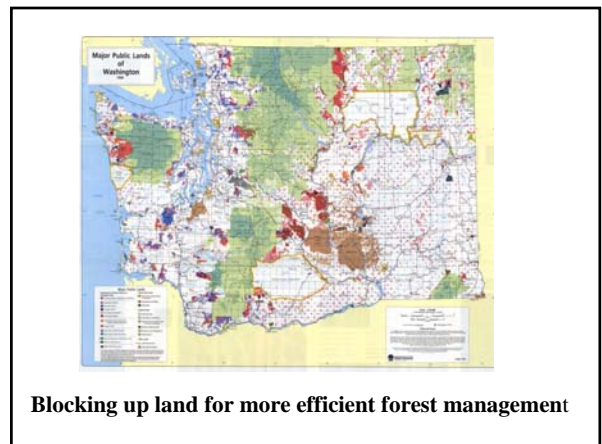
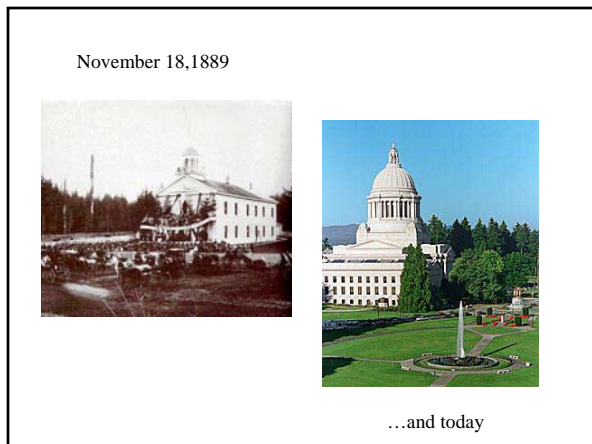


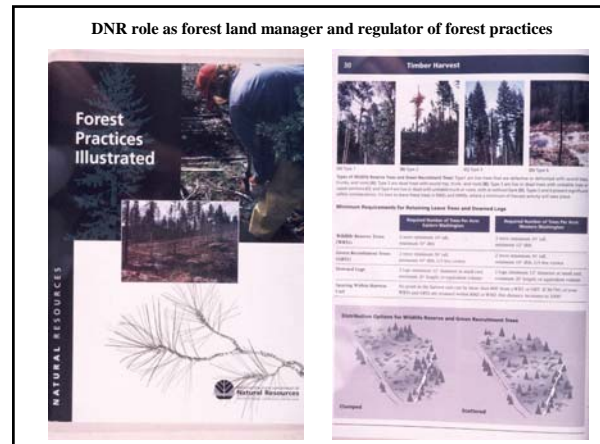
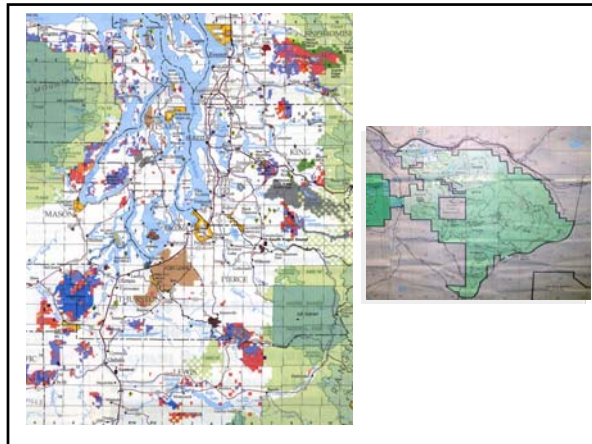
The **forest board transfer** lands, which are held in trust by the state, were acquired by the state in the 1920s and 1930s from 21 counties who had acquired the lands through tax foreclosures. There are 531, 000 acres of FBT lands.



Policy For Sustainable Forests

Consistent with the fiduciary standards governing trust management, the purpose of the *Policy for Sustainable Forests* is to *conserve and enhance* the natural systems and resources of forested state trust lands managed by DNR to produce long-term, sustainable trust income, and environmental and other benefits for the people of Washington





Forest Practices Illustrated

Cultural Resources

Protecting cultural resources helps preserve human traditions, culture, and history. This chapter explains what they are, offers general guidance to state laws, and answers common questions.

Forest Roads

Proper planning is required to protect resources when constructing and maintaining new and existing roads. This chapter presents information regarding new and existing roads, landings, road maintenance, and stream crossings.

Timber Harvest

Thoughtful planning is required to protect resources when harvesting timber. This chapter touches on riparian and wetland management, threatened and endangered species, reforestation, forest chemicals, and harvest systems.



What is Forests & Fish Forever?

This law is the result of a landmark effort initiated by Washington State's private forest landowners with collaboration from federal, state, and county governments, and Native American tribes.

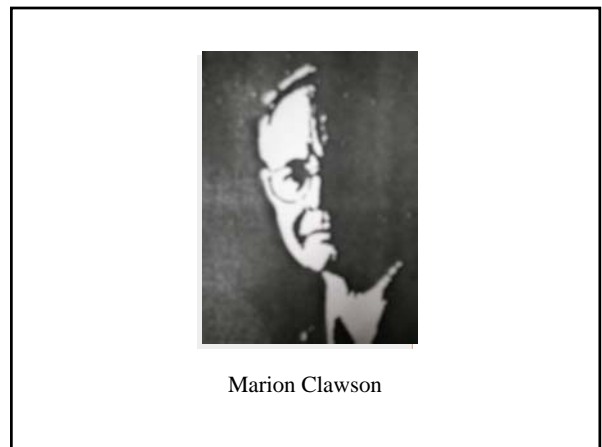
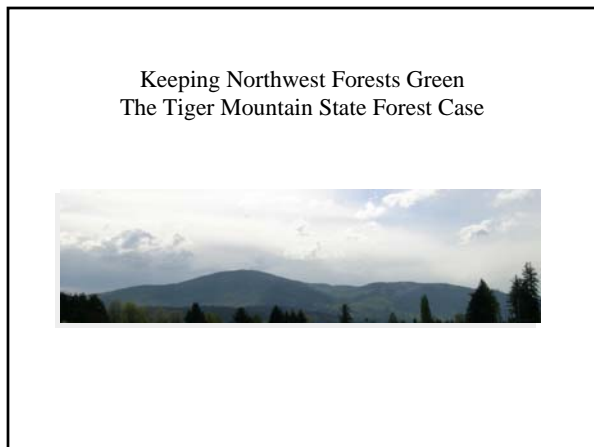
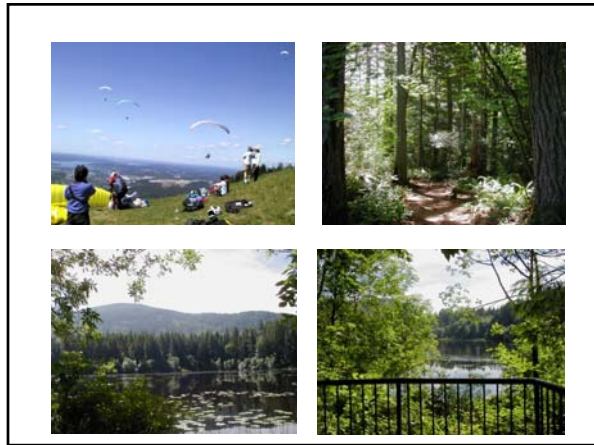
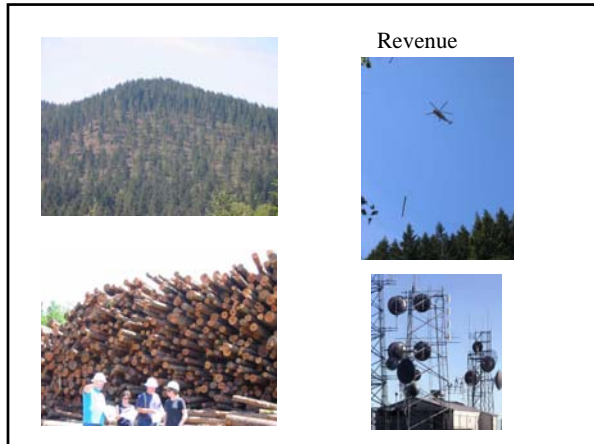
1. To provide compliance with the Endangered Species Act for aquatic and riparian-dependent species on non-federal forestland;
2. To restore and maintain riparian habitat on non-federal forestland to support a harvestable supply of fish;
3. To meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act for water quality on non-federal forestland; and
4. To keep the timber industry economically viable in the state of Washington.

Forests & Fish Forever protects salmon habitat and improves water quality on more than 60,000 miles of streams that flow through 10 million acres of non-federal forestland in Washington State.

Forest and Fish Law – Changes on the Ground

The law provides protection for:

- **Fish habitat**, by leaving more trees next to streams to provide shade
- **Water quality**, by reducing coarse and fine sediment from entering streams
- **Potentially steep and unstable slopes**, by restricting timber harvesting; and
- **Wetlands**, by improved mapping and leaving more trees around these sensitive sites.



Social Invention

Invention seeks to develop wholly new ideas, often by substantial rearrangement of old ideas into new forms, and to provide a mechanism whereby new and different actions may be taken.

A few examples

- The concept of land use zoning whereby certain uses are permitted in some areas, but not in others.
- The idea of long-term, regularly amortized mortgages with fixed interest rates on residential property.
- The idea of a profession of private consulting foresters, whose services are available for a fee to any interested forest landowner.

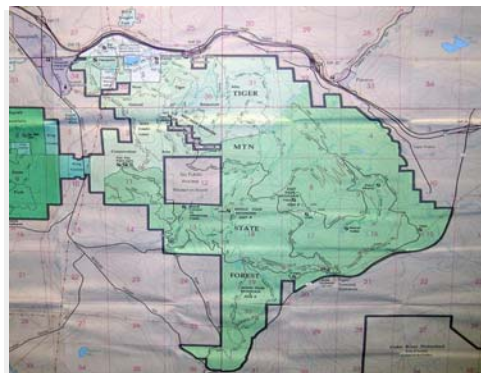
Considerations in evaluating the potential success of an invention...in particular a social invention pertaining to the management of forest resources.....the creation of Tiger Mountain State Forest.

- Physical-biological feasibility
- Economic efficiency
- Economic equity
- Cultural acceptability
- Operational practicality

The success of Tiger Mountain State Forest as a contemporary social invention



Success of Tiger Mountain State Forest



Physical-biological feasibility



Economic efficiency



Annual benefit:
2.9 million board feet
\$1,100,000
78 % returned to trust
22% management fund



TV, radio, cell tower leases
\$425,000 per year

Economic equity



Cultural acceptability



Cultural acceptability



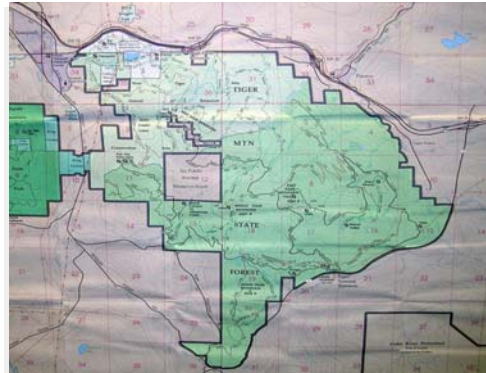
Creating understanding and acceptability

Cultural acceptability



Creating understanding and acceptability

Operational practicality



Operational practicality



Keeping Northwest Forests Green

Allocate wisely

Pay attention to the bottom line

Insure a broad range of meaningful benefits

Know the inclinations of your constituents

Be able to do what you want to do

DNR as a forest land manager

Forest Land Planning In Brief

Washington's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages about 1.4 million acres of forested state trust land in Western Washington. These trust lands are divided into six Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Planning Units: South Puget, North Puget, South Coast, Olympic Experimental State Forest, Straits and Columbia

The trust lands Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) is a management plan to protect endangered species and their habitat. It guides management on approximately 1.6 million acres of agency-managed forested lands within the range of the northern spotted owl. This HCP is a partnership between the National Marine Fisheries Service—now known as NOAA Fisheries Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and DNR.

What does the Habitat Conservation Plan protect?

The plan contains conservation strategies to protect several threatened and endangered species and their habitat as well as cultural resources. Major areas protected include:

Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)

Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Riparian areas, including wetlands and headwater (type 5 streams)

Cultural resources and historical sites

Uncommon species and habitats

The *Policy for Sustainable Forests* includes policies grouped into four major categories—each category addressing a key aspect of sustainable forest management:

- Economic Performance
- Forest Ecosystem Health and Productivity
- Social and Cultural Benefits
- Implementation

