

# Appendix A Board Resolution

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STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES

RESOLUTION NO. 1208

A RESOLUTION by the Board of Natural Resources, Department of Natural Resources, State of Washington, approving and authorizing the policies in Attachment One.

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, STATE OF WASHINGTON, THAT:**

**SECTION 1.** The policies in Attachment One were developed by the Board of Natural Resources (the Board) to guide the Department of Natural Resources' (the Department) management of forested state trust lands.

**SECTION 2.** RCW 43.30.215 authorizes the Board to establish policies concerning the management of forestlands within the Department's jurisdiction. The policies adopted under this Resolution will supersede the 1992 *Forest Resource Plan* policies and the policy PO10-002 Public Use on DNR-Managed Trust Lands. They will be published in a document entitled the *Policy for Sustainable Forests*. In addition to the policies in Attachment One, the *Policy for Sustainable Forests* will include two other policies adopted by the Board in September 2004 in Resolution No. 1134 titled "Definition of Sustainability for the Sustainable Harvest Calculation" and "Recalculation of the Sustainable Harvest Level". These two policies will remain in effect in their present form, and are not amended or readopted by this Resolution.

**SECTION 3.** The Department prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement to assist the Board in its analysis of various policy choices, and any potentially significant environmental impacts. The Final EIS was published in June 2006, and the Board has reviewed and considered it in their decision to adopt the policies in Attachment One.

**SECTION 4.** These policies were developed during an extensive process that began in January 2004, and brought together both internal and external resources to develop recommendations for the Board. The department held a number of public workshops, hearings and meetings across the state to obtain input from a variety of constituencies, including the trust beneficiaries, Tribes, local and state governments, stakeholders, and the public. The Board and Department used the feedback from this outreach to craft the policy options studied

in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was used to create the Board's preferred policies included in the Final EIS and Attachment One.

**SECTION 5.** The Board finds these policies to be in the best interest of the trusts. Therefore, the Board approves and adopts the policies in Attachment One and directs the Department to publish the *Policy for Sustainable Forests* as described in Section 2.

**SECTION 6.** The Board recognizes the increasing complexity of managing forested state trust lands to meet economic, ecological and social objectives. Because these policies assist the Department in properly balancing its management responsibilities, the Board directs the Department to implement these new policies as soon as operationally feasible. Additionally, the Department shall report annually to the Board on implementation progress, consistent with the "Implementation, Reporting and Modification of the Policy for Sustainable Forests" policy in Attachment One, including any recommendations for suggested changes to the policies.

**SECTION 7.** In directing the Department to begin implementation of the policies set forth in Attachment One, the Board recognizes that funding and resource constraints may affect the timing of implementation. The Department should phase in implementation where such constraints exist and shall report to the Board on its progress. Therefore, these policies do not create any legally enforceable rights in any individual or group with respect to the performance, non-performance, or site-specific application of any policy within the Policy for Sustainable Forests, beyond those rights that already exist.

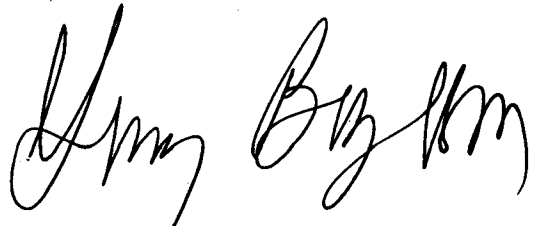
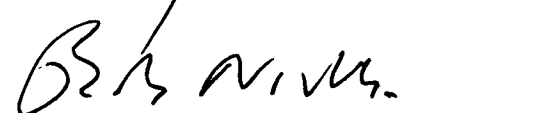
**APPROVED AND ADOPTED** by the Board of Natural Resources, Department of Natural Resources, State of Washington, this 11<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2006.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

  
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**DOUG SUTHERLAND**  
Commissioner of Public Lands

Approved as to form this 10<sup>th</sup>  
day of July, 2006.

  
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Assistant Attorney General

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## Appendix B. Commissioner's Order on Tribal Relations

Inherent tribal sovereignty and tribal rights predate the formation of the United States and the State of Washington. In treaties signed during the 1850s, tribes of the Washington Territory ceded millions of acres of land to the federal government. In exchange for the ceded land, the tribes were to receive certain payments, services, and protections from the government. The tribes also reserved rights “to fish at all usual and accustomed places, and gather roots and berries and hunt on open and unclaimed land.”

Today, parts of those lands ceded by the tribes are lands that the Washington State Department of Natural Resources carefully manages for all the citizens of the state. The Department shares with the tribes the objectives of proper stewardship of public resources, and it acknowledges and respects the values, culture, and natural resources wisdom accumulated by tribal people over the millennia.

Similar to the tribal tradition of considering seven generations into the future when making important decisions, the Department's moral and legal obligation extends to current and future generations of beneficiaries of the state trust lands and submerged lands managed by the Department. The Department also bears public obligations in carrying out its regulatory, and fire control programs.

In 1989, the Governor of the State of Washington and twenty-four tribes around the state signed the Centennial Accord in order to promote better relationships through a commitment to communication and problem solving. In the spirit, recognition, and support of the goals of the Centennial Accord and its supplementary document, the 2000 Millennium Agreement, the Department of Natural Resources hereby reaffirms its commitment to collaborative tribal relationships.

### **Department Commitment**

The Department of Natural Resources recognizes the sovereign status accorded the twenty-nine Federally Recognized Tribes in the State of Washington. The Department will actively work with tribes to encourage understanding and the cooperative pursuit of common objectives. Collaboration with tribal governments is emphasized through opportunities for cooperative management as well as through procedures for consultation on significant natural resource-related issues that affect tribes; for example, the Department's regions and divisions will consult with Tribes whenever appropriate for operational and program planning. The Department will encourage partnerships with Tribes by pursuing opportunities for information exchange and for joint grants, research and training.

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## **1. Collaborative Problem Solving**

Consistent with this government-to-government policy, the Department recognizes it is in the best interest of all parties to resolve issues and concerns outside of the courts whenever possible. Cooperation between the Department and tribal governments is emphasized. The Department in good faith will exhaust all reasonable means of discussions, negotiation, and mediation before pursuing judicial resolution. In these discussions and negotiations, the Department will seek outcomes mutually beneficial to the Tribes and the state.

## **2. Issue Resolution**

It is the Department's policy to resolve mutual issues and concerns with the Tribes whenever possible at the organizational level that is closest to the issue and that has appropriate delegated authority. Technical personnel should strive to resolve technical issues within their delegated authority and refer policy disagreements to appropriate representatives within the governmental structure. The appropriate Region Manager will represent the first level of policy for the Department. The Commissioner of Public Lands and the respective tribal council will make ultimate policy decisions.

## **3. Periodic Meetings**

The Department will meet periodically with all tribes. To facilitate issue awareness and improve governmental relations, the Department will provide information on its programs and organization to the tribes and invites the Tribes to submit information about tribal programs to the Department.

## **4. Continued Commitment**

To ensure a consistent and positive relationship with each Federally Recognized Tribe of Washington, the Department will continue to support and fund its Tribal Relations Program as an important ongoing element in its commitment to respect the sovereign status of tribal governments.

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Doug Sutherland  
Commissioner of Public Lands

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2004.

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## Appendix C. Glossary of Terms

### **Anaerobic**

Occurring in the absence of free oxygen; living in the absence of molecular oxygen; growing in the absence of molecular oxygen (such as anaerobic bacteria); occurring in the absence of molecular oxygen (such as a biochemical reaction).

### **Botanically Diverse**

Stand development stage in which multiple canopies of trees and communities of forest floor plants are evident. Large and small trees have a variety of diameters and heights. Decayed and fallen trees are lacking abundance.

### **Biodiversity**

The relative degree of abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats or habitat features in an area.

### **Biodiversity Pathways**

An approach to achieving goals of biodiversity conservation popularized by Andrew Carey, a scientist with the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, and published in the Washington Forest Landscape Management Project (Carey et al., 1996). The approach applies traditional silvicultural techniques to specific forest management objectives of biodiversity and habitat conservation while also incorporating revenue generation.

### **Ecoregion**

A relatively large area of land or water that contains a geographically distinct assemblage of natural communities with similar broad ecological patterns in vegetation, soils, geology, hydrology, landforms and natural disturbances, such as fire.

### **Forest Land Planning**

DNR's process to develop strategies for its management units that link the broader forest management policies to local conditions and stand-level prescriptions. The process addresses timber harvests and other silvicultural treatments throughout these landscapes over time, enabling forest managers to implement the policies to achieve landscape environmental, economic, and social goals.

### **Fully Functional**

The most structurally complex stand development stage in which the forest stand has culminated in its development of structural complexity and older forest characteristics — as expressed in DNR's *Final Environmental Impact Statement on Alternatives for Sustainable Forest Management of State Trust Lands in Western Washington and for Determining the Sustainable Harvest Level*.

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## **Gene Pool**

The totality of all alleles (groups of genes) and all individuals in a particular population.

## **Gene Pool Reserve**

A stand of trees that has been deferred from harvest to conserve for the future native genetic material well-adapted to local conditions.

## **Habitat Conservation Plan Planning Unit**

DNR's management units for forested state lands in the range of the northern spotted owl — as described in the state trust lands Habitat Conservation Plan. The managements units are grouped into three blocks for the purpose of implementing the HCP: the Olympic Experimental State Forest (“implementation block” and a planning unit); five other Western Washington planning units: South Coast, North Coast, Columbia, Straits, and South Puget; and three Eastern Washington planning units: Chelan, Yakima, and Klickitat.

## **Large Structurally Unique Trees**

Large trees with structural characteristics important for wildlife.

## **Natural Area Preserves**

A statewide system of preserves that protect the best remaining examples of native ecological communities and rare plant and animal habitats, established through the state Natural Area Preserves Act of 1972. The NAP network helps ensure that blueprints, or reference sites, of ecosystems and habitats are protected. NAPs include such ecosystems as large coastal high quality wetlands, salt marshes, sagebrush shrub-steppe and oak woodlands, mounded prairies, sphagnum bogs; and they range in size from 8 acres to 3,500 acres. DNR's Natural Areas Program manages about 31,000 acres in 51 NAPs statewide.

## **Natural Resources Conservation Areas**

A statewide system of natural areas that protect outstanding examples of native ecosystems, habitat for endangered, threatened and sensitive plants and animals, and scenic landscapes. NRCAs also offer opportunities for low impact public use. They include coastal and high elevation forests, alpine lakes, nesting birds of prey, and unique plant communities. NRCAs also protect geologic, cultural, historic and archeological sites. DNR's Natural Areas Program manages 30 sites totaling about 88,000 acres in Washington.

## **Net Present Value**

Today's estimate of net value of future income from an investment. It is a parameter used in financial analysis in which all costs / investments (negative values) and revenues (positive values) of a business — for example, a timber harvesting rotation investment period — are first discounted to the present and then summed.

## **Niche Diversification**

A forest stand development stage in which structural complexity is evident and the stand has taken on characteristics of older forests.



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**Obligate**

Relating to a species that is limited in its habitat to specific environmental conditions, or a parasite or pathogen to a specific host.

**Old Growth Remnant**

Individual trees or groves remaining after a timber harvest, wildfire or other removal of an old growth stand. (*See also* Large Structurally Unique Trees.)

**Old Growth (Western Washington)**

For state trust lands, defined as forest stands five acres or larger, in the most structurally complex stage of stand development that also is referred to as fully functional with a natural origin date prior to 1850, considered pre-European settlement in the Pacific Northwest.

**Riparian Management Zone**

An area along streams where specific measures are taken to protect the stream and its functions. The riparian management zone (RMZ) consists of the stream, the adjacent riparian buffer and, where appropriate, a wind buffer to protect the integrity of the managed riparian buffer — designed to maintain / restore processes that influence salmonid habitat quality, and contribute to the conservation of other aquatic and riparian obligate species. Buffers vary according to stream type, location of the flood plain, potential windthrow, and stream width.

**Silviculture**

The art and science of cultivating forests to achieve objectives — incorporating theory, planning, and practice related to all scales, from forest stands through landscape-wide areas.

**Snag**

A standing dead tree.

**Special Ecological Features**

Rare plant and animal species, habitats, and communities that may fill gaps in ecosystem diversity due to limited or no representation in the state's natural areas system. Special ecological features need special management consideration for their long-term survival.

**Structurally Complex Stand**

A forest in the 'botanically diverse' 'niche diversification' or 'fully functional' stage of stand development. Forests in these phases have varying sizes of trees, understory vegetation and lichen, downed wood and snags, etc.

**Sustainable Harvest Level**

The volume of timber scheduled for sale from Washington's state-owned trust lands during a planning decade, as calculated by the state Department of Natural Resources and approved by the Board of Natural Resources.

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## **Sustained Yield**

Management of Washington's state trust forests to provide harvesting on a continuing basis without major prolonged curtailment or cessation of harvest.

## **Traditional Cultural Properties**

Specific geographic areas that are associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and that are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

## **Trust Mandate**

DNR's legal duty to produce long-term income for the trust beneficiaries. The trust mandate is grounded in four tenets: the prudent person doctrine, undivided loyalty to the trusts, intergenerational equity versus maximizing current income, and avoiding foreclosing future options. Although it is the original and basic foundation for DNR's management of trust lands, the trust mandate must be implemented with respect to other applicable laws and rules as well.

## **Water Resource Inventory Area**

A watershed-based planning unit, defined by the Washington State Department of Ecology. WRIAs are determined and defined by drainages to common water bodies. WRIA may be thought of as a contiguous grouping of Watershed Administrative Units.

## **Watershed Administrative Unit**

The basic hydrologic unit used for 'watershed analysis' under the state Forest Practices Act. The Forest Practices program within DNR—in cooperation with the Departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, federally recognized Indian tribes, local government entities, forest land owners, and the public—defines and maps WAUs throughout the state. WAUs generally are between 10,000 to 50,000 acres in size and are discrete hydrologic units.

## **Wetland Management Zone**

A specified area adjacent to Type A and B Wetlands, as defined in WAC 222-16-010. The Zone defines where specific measures are to be taken to protect the wetland functions.

## **Wetlands**

Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to normally support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions such as swamps, bogs, fens and similar areas.

## **Windthrow**

A tree or trees that have been felled, broken off or are leaning due to wind. The terms 'blowdown' or 'windfall' also are used.



# Appendix D. Washington State Trust Lands Map

(See next page for map which also includes other major public lands.)



