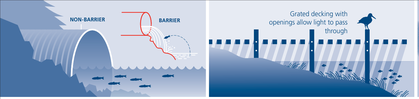


Restoring Fish Passage DNR's forest practices rules and Road Maintenance and Abandonment Program (RMAP), require all forest landowners to maintain roads to prevent damage to public resources—protecting and restoring fish habitat and water quality.

Maximize Light DNR requires overwater structures on state-owned aquatic lands to allow sunlight to pass through or under them for aquatic vegetation and species that depend on the nearshore environment.

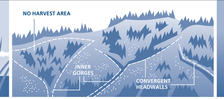
Underwater Outfalls DNR is working with its partners to reduce the impacts of thousands of underwater outfalls that discharge chemicals, waste products, and excess nutrients into Puget Sound.

Green Bulkheads Concrete rip-rap, or bulkheads, greatly diminish the health of the nearshore environment by cutting off the beach from bluffs that supply sediments. DNR encourages the use of green bulkheads to reduce harm to essential fish habitat.

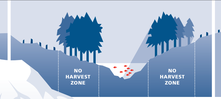
Derelict Vessel Removal DNR has established a nationally recognized, comprehensive derelict vessel removal program to remove abandoned boats that can create navigation hazards and release oil, toxics and other materials that damage aquatic life.

Creosote Log Removal Since 2003, DNR's aquatic restoration program has removed more than 1,700 tons of creosote-soaked wooden pier pilings. If left in the water, toxic creosote will leak into Puget Sound daily.

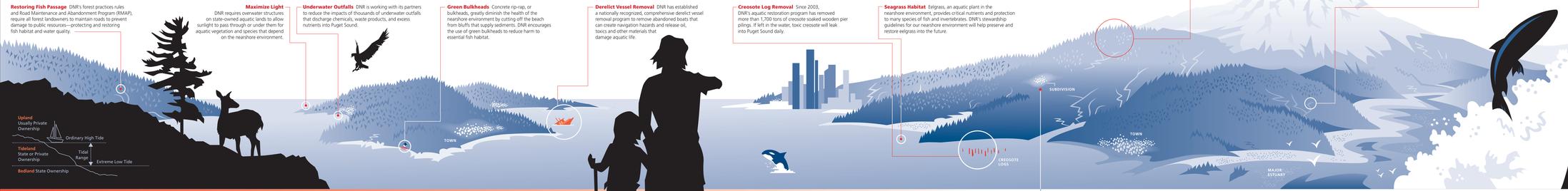
Seagrass Habitat Eelgrass, an aquatic plant in the nearshore environment, provides critical nutrients and protection to many species of fish and invertebrates. DNR's stewardship guidelines for our nearshore environment will help preserve and restore eelgrass into the future.



Protecting Unstable Slopes Steep slopes can create risk of landslides if not properly managed. DNR geologists provide consultation to staff to avoid road and timber harvest impacts. DNR has also created screening tools and landslide hazard maps to assist landowners in identifying potentially unstable slopes.



Riparian Buffer Streamside buffers in our forests help provide cold, clean water for fish and for streams and rivers that drain into Puget Sound.



"From Washington's forests to our aquatic lands, DNR's stewardship has a positive impact on Puget Sound."

PETER GOLDMARK
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

Working for a Healthy Puget Sound

Working Lands Conversion
In the Puget Sound basin between 1988 and 2003, 25% of working forests were converted to other uses, thereby removing the natural water-cleansing, habitat, and flood-prevention functions of healthy forests. Loss of forest cover is a major threat to rural jobs and the overall health of Puget Sound. DNR is committed to protecting working lands and seeks to acquire lands at risk of conversion.

Aquatics Lands Stewardship
As steward of more than 2.6 million acres of aquatic lands, DNR works on your behalf to make sure that these aquatic lands are productive, healthy, and sustainably managed for current and future generations. DNR also has a network of aquatic reserves throughout Puget Sound. These reserves balance sustainable uses and focus on protection, research and monitoring.

Forested Lands Stewardship The health and sustainability of Washington's non-federal forests depend on the effectiveness of DNR's forest practices program, which focuses on rules for conducting timber harvests, road construction, and other actions in ways that ensure the delivery of cold, clean water to our state's rivers and streams and, ultimately, Puget Sound. DNR also has a commitment to conservation with 66,000 acres in natural areas set aside in the Puget Sound Basin for low impact research and habitat.

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Peter Goldmark - Commissioner of Public Lands