

APPENDIX B

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

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The management strategies to implement each alternative by topic are included in this appendix. Some of the strategies are only applied at the HCP planning unit level, while others are modified to address a specific area of a given administrative unit.

Table B-1. Economic Performance of Each Alternative, Applied at the HCP Planning Unit Level

Topic	A	Alternative B	C
Product Marketing	<p>Identify, target and develop new markets for a variety of products.</p> <p>Continue with a lump sum dominated timber sales program.</p>	<p>Identify, target and develop new markets for a variety of special forest products.</p> <p>Continue with a lump sum dominated timber sales program while allowing contract harvest sales to exceed other sale types in designated HCP habitat areas.</p>	
Land Transactions	<p>Hold real property assets with both high revenue and high value; strategically identify and dispose of certain assets, such as those with low revenue or low value. Transition out of trust lands that are isolated or have drawbacks for long-term trust management.</p> <p>Continue to block up lands where appropriate and prudent.</p> <p>Acquire new trust assets to improve returns, diversify with market fluctuations, anticipate growth, hold and/or acquire features of ecological importance.</p> <p>Continue to work with local governments to ensure local land use decisions (zoning and access issues) enhance trust land values.</p> <p>Continue to update the list of the transition lands in the planning unit with parcels of land that have the potential to become transition lands.</p> <p>Many parcels within this administrative unit are already on the Trust Land Transfer List (TLT), and are planned for disposal and repositioning. DNR considers harvesting activities prior to reposition transition lands.</p>	<p>All of "A" plus:</p> <p>Actively pursue acquisition of industrial forestlands in the Cascade foothills.</p> <p>Pursue conservation credits.</p>	

Special Forest Products
(Leasing)

Include a profit sharing component in DNR
region brush harvesting contracts.

Table B-2. Forest Ecosystem Health and Productivity of Each Alternative, Applied at the HCP Planning Unit Level

Topic	A	Alternative B	C
Older Forest Conditions	<p>Site-by-site analysis is done in conjunction with timber harvest activities until a forest land plan is completed.</p> <p>Assess forest conditions using available information.</p> <p>Analyze identified stands and continue to defer stands from harvest to meet the 10-15 percent older forest condition target within 70-100 years.</p>	<p>The identification and review of landscape level management strategies to achieve the 10 to 15 percent older forest by 2067. No stands are deferred from harvest to meet older-forest conditions.</p>	
Unstable Slopes	<p>Experienced forester and/or geologist review every identified potentially unstable area that could be directly impacted by individual harvest or road activities.</p> <p>Each area associated with an activity is assessed on site.</p>		
Forest Health	<p>Pre-commercially and commercially thin as stand conditions and funding opportunities permit.</p> <p>Manage invasive species as directed by outside agencies.</p>	<p>Apply forest health initiative funding to accelerate stand development through active thinning.</p> <p>Seek partnerships to enhance ability to inventory invasive species where feasible in budget.</p>	

Table B-3. Social-Cultural Strategies of Each Alternative, Applied at the HCP Planning Unit Level

Topic	A	Alternative B	C
Recreation and Access	<p>COMMUNICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue posting trail and campground information on websites. ▪ Foresters provide information about forest management activities to interested parties as requested. <p>TRAILS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No expansion of existing trail system until suitability index is completed. ▪ Continue building partnerships with user groups for trail maintenance and public outreach. ▪ Continue to identify signage needs. <p>ACCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue with routine road maintenance. ▪ Conduct a comprehensive resource use inventory and assessment to determine recreation capacity and identify public access. <p>ENFORCEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue enforcing efforts with education and enforcement officers. 	<p>All of A plus:</p> <p>TRAILS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with partners (different user groups) to augment DNR staff time to inventory and map undesignated trails. ▪ Prioritize a list for inventory and developing a suitability index (priority: designated areas over dispersed) as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tahuya and Green Mountain 2. Elbe and Tahoma 3. Grass Mountain, McDonald Ridge (dispersed) 4. Sherwood (dispersed) ▪ Conduct environmental screen for incompatible uses: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mitigation (can the issue be corrected?) 2. relocation (can the trail be relocated?) 3. redirected (can the trail use be redirected to a more appropriate location which may or may not be in the direct vicinity of the existing use?) 4. Elimination of existing use (if found incompatible) <p>ACCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discourage recreation trails, sites, or leases on transition lands (conduct environmental screen). 	<p>All of A and B plus:</p> <p>Contracted Services to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and Management • Campground development (new) <p>Operation and Maintenance of existing sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campgrounds • Trail Networks • Paragliding Launch Areas • New Trail Development <p>Contracted services could result in use fees</p>

Table B-3 (continued). Social-Cultural Strategies of Each Alternative, Applied at the HCP Planning Unit Level

Topic	A	Alternative B	C
Visual Management	<p>LOCAL & REGIONAL VIEWSHEDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mitigate through land management design with specific silvicultural prescriptions (i.e. thinning, patch-cuts, clumping). ▪ Use feathering and curving harvest edges while sometimes increasing leave tree, horizontal strip cutting, buffering neighbors, and special leave tree placement to address visual impacts. 	<p>LOCAL & REGIONAL VIEWSHEDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include specific forest management strategies by administrative unit for both local and regional areas. ▪ Based on Cost-Benefit analysis, determine the appropriate harvesting strategies and proceed with timber sales while educating public, through a public meeting or one-on-one communication, on purpose and need. 	

Table B-4a. Economic Performance of Each Alternative, Applied at the Belfair Administrative Unit Level

Topic	Alternative		
	A	B	C
Rock Pits	Continue to evaluate new rock sources. Currently, Green Mountain has many deposits of high quality (often meeting DOT specifications) rock that are easily developable.		
Special Forest Products	DNR leases for a variety of special forest products (salal, huckleberry, boughs, Christmas trees, etc.) on the majority of lands within the Belfair Unit. Continue with the two brush leases in the Sherwood forest notifying the brush lessees when there are plans to harvest timber. Provide them an opportunity to review proposed harvest areas.	Restructure leases in terms of their boundaries and contractual language when applicable to mitigate potential problems that arise or to capitalize on market opportunities.	

Table B-4b. Economic Performance of Each Alternative, Applied at the Snoqualmie Administrative Unit Level

Topic	Alternative		
	A	B	C
Rock Pits		Develop a source of good rock on Tiger, begin community outreach to gather and address concerns, environmental impacts, safety planning, and provide public education on the need for a good rock source within a working forest.	
Communication Leases	There are currently several active leases on Tiger Mountain. These leases are for communication sites and cellular towers.	DNR should maintain the flexibility to develop additional leases on appropriate trust lands on Tiger Mountain. Manage leases in order to generate additional revenue for trust beneficiaries. Actively manage for and seek out leasing opportunities on appropriate trust lands within Tiger Mountain.	

Table B-5a. Forest Ecosystem Health and Productivity of Each Alternative, Applied at the Belfair Administrative Unit Level

Topic	Alternative		
	A	B	C
Hydrologic Maturity (Tin Mine, Grada, Gold Creek WAUs)	Continually evaluate harvest plans to maintain 40 percent of the land base of each of the three watersheds populated with forest stands which are at least 25 years old.	Review the hydrologic maturity criteria for the Lake Tahuya watershed and make a recommendation for change, if necessary.	

Table B-5b. Forest Ecosystem Health and Productivity of Each Alternative, Applied at the Black Diamond and Elbe Administrative Unit Level

Topic	Alternative		
	A	B	C
Northern Spotted Owl	<p>Manage by 1997 HCP habitat definition.</p> <p>Target 50 percent habitat condition at SOMU level.</p>	<p>Manage to life history requirements of movement, roosting & foraging (MoRF).</p> <p>The desired future condition of each dispersal management landscape resulting from this strategy will be 35 percent of the landscape in a movement, roosting, and foraging (MoRF) habitat condition; with an additional 15 percent in a South Puget Movement habitat condition. Refer to Chapter 2 for complete definitions</p> <p>Snag creation.</p>	<p>Manage to life history requirements of movement, roosting & foraging (MoRF).</p> <p>Target 35 percent of the 50 percent to be in Type B or better habitat with the remaining 15 in South Puget Movement at the landscape scale.</p> <p>Snag creation.</p>
Forest Health		<p>Forest Health strategies are addressed on a case-by-case basis when they are identified.</p>	<p>Thin the backlog of suppressed forest stands by 2014.</p> <p>Complete invasive species inventory and implement management strategies where feasible in the budget.</p>

Table B-6a. Social-Cultural Strategies of Each Alternative, Applied at the Belfair Administrative Unit Level

Topic	Alternative		
	A	B	C
Recreation & Access	<p>COMMUNICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue holding monthly public focus group meetings to discuss issues or concerns from the public and to explain any DNR updates. <p>ENFORCEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementing a volunteer forest watch program. 	<p>ACCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move pheasant release site to another location. <p>TRAILS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor ORV use over time. 	
Visual Management		Leave up to sixteen trees per acre in both clumped and scattered patterns to “soften” the view of new harvest units in identified areas.	

Table B-6b. Social-Cultural Strategies of Each Alternative, Applied at the Black Diamond Administrative Unit Level

Topic	Alternative		
	A	B	C
Recreation & Access	<p>ENFORCEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to partner with city of Tacoma, King County Sherriff and other landowners to control illegal activity. Continue to work with local landowners and public entities to maintain gated roads and close undesignated trails. 	<p>ACCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to preclude public access in order to protect the City of Tacoma municipal water supply. <p>TRAILS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the trail concept from Renton to Mt. Rainier National Park and work with King County Council when needed. Work with state parks to provide a trail system in Cumberland to connect Nolte and Palmer Kanasket State Parks. 	

Table B-6c. Social-Cultural Strategies of Each Alternative, Applied at the Elbe Administrative Unit Level

Topic	A	Alternative B	C
Recreation & Access	<p>ACCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to abandon or gate roads and trails that access private lands from state forested trust lands. ▪ Continue to offer walk-in hunting areas in Elbe Hills during hunting season. ▪ Increase parking spaces in the Elbe Hills. <p>TRAILS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the two non-motorized trails (1)Nicholson Horse Trail (2)Tahoma Ski Trail. 	<p>ACCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Install gates to ensure only non-motorized access to ski huts. <p>COMMUNICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update the Elbe/Tahoma state forest maps. <p>ENFORCEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a more visual law enforcement presence. <p>TRAILS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain existing access and designated uses (motorized/non-motorized) to prevent user conflicts. ▪ 	
Visual Management		<p>Leave up to 20 trees per acre within regeneration harvest units that are in identified viewsheds (i.e. scenic vistas, recreational areas, highway, river and lakeshore corridors). Single density and variable density thinnings are also used where they can be shown to achieve ecological, economic or other social objectives.</p>	

Table B-6d. Social-Cultural Strategies of Each Alternative, Applied at the Snoqualmie Administrative Unit Level

Topic	A	Alternative B	C
Recreation & Access	<p>COMMUNICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recreation foresters attend user group meetings on a regular basis. ▪ Maintain and foster working relationships with the City of Issaquah, Tiger Mountain Advisory Committee, Mountain to Sound Greenway and other groups. <p>TRAILS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to install and monitor trail counters to track hiker and biker use. ▪ Continue to manage Tiger Mountain for non-motorized uses. ▪ Continue to work with volunteers for maintenance assistance. ▪ Continue to assess connecting trails and recreational opportunities with adjacent public lands. ▪ Hire trail wardens to focus on education and enforcement issues. 	<p>Leaving up to 20 trees per acre may be appropriate in some areas. However, this type of leave tree strategy creates numerous negative impacts on the future stand and expense to harvest. Educate the public on these issues and work at developing a localized strategy when appropriate. Need to have all options available.</p> <p>Use more clumping/groups of leave trees and keep an average to 10 to 12 trees per acre in most viewshed sensitive areas.</p> <p>Actively seek out opportunities for education with user groups on trust lands within Tiger Mountain. Build trust in DNR management within the network of stakeholders.</p>	
Visual Management			

Table B-6e. Social-Cultural Strategies of Each Alternative, Applied at the Tiger Mountain Administrative Unit Level

Topic	A	Alternative B	C
Visual Management	LOCAL VIEWSHEDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="472 321 934 345">▪ Maintain an average 60 year rotation.<li data-bbox="472 345 934 427">▪ Harvest no more than 1/6 of available harvest base by drainage (WAU) each decade.<li data-bbox="472 427 934 482">▪ Salvage when catastrophic damage occurs.		