



2013 Annual Report



WASHINGTON STATE
Natural Resources

Puget SoundCorps
crew members haul a
piece of creosote-treated
debris off the beach at
Double Bluff County
Park on Whidbey
Island.





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Peter Goldmark

Commissioner of Public Lands

* Fiscal and timber pages account for the revenues DNR generated, collected, and expended during Fiscal Year 2013.

This report was prepared by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). It provides information required by the following statutes: RCW 79.10.010, RCW 79.64.100 and RCW 79.64.030

On the cover:

A dusting of snow on a clump of Douglas-fir and western hemlock following a variable-retention harvest on DNR-managed state trust land in Clark County. Photo by Florian Deisenhofer / DNR.

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www.dnr.wa.gov

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A Message from the Commissioner of Public Lands



Peter Goldmark, a statewide elected official, is Washington's thirteenth Commissioner of Public Lands since statehood in 1889.

Last year was significant in terms of accomplishments and revenue production for the trust beneficiaries and people of Washington State. In 2013, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) generated over \$215 million on behalf of K-12 public schools, colleges, universities, state institutions, and county services.

Of major note, DNR completed the largest land transaction in Washington in decades. The purchase of 50,272 acres situated in the Teanaway River Valley preserves a valuable working forest and safeguards an important watershed for the region. The area is being co-managed by DNR and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife as the Teanaway Community Forest. DNR's Community Forest Program gives area residents and stakeholders a voice in the management decisions of the forests they love by providing opportunities for public feedback as a management plan is developed that reflects the needs and interests of the local community.

We continue to make good progress toward improving the health of our forests. With an emphasis on priority areas in eastern Washington, DNR foresters provided technical assistance to hundreds of landowners in an effort to reduce our forests' vulnerability to insects and disease, while restoring natural resiliency to wildfire. DNR and private landowners completed forest thinning and slash removal projects across thousands of forested acres. The results of this work are immediately evident as overcrowded and diseased trees are removed, revealing larger, healthy trees and a landscape that will allow a diverse understory of plants to return.

The 2013 fire season began with moderate weather that quickly turned into hazardous fire conditions during the months of July and August. More than 126,000 acres of DNR-protected

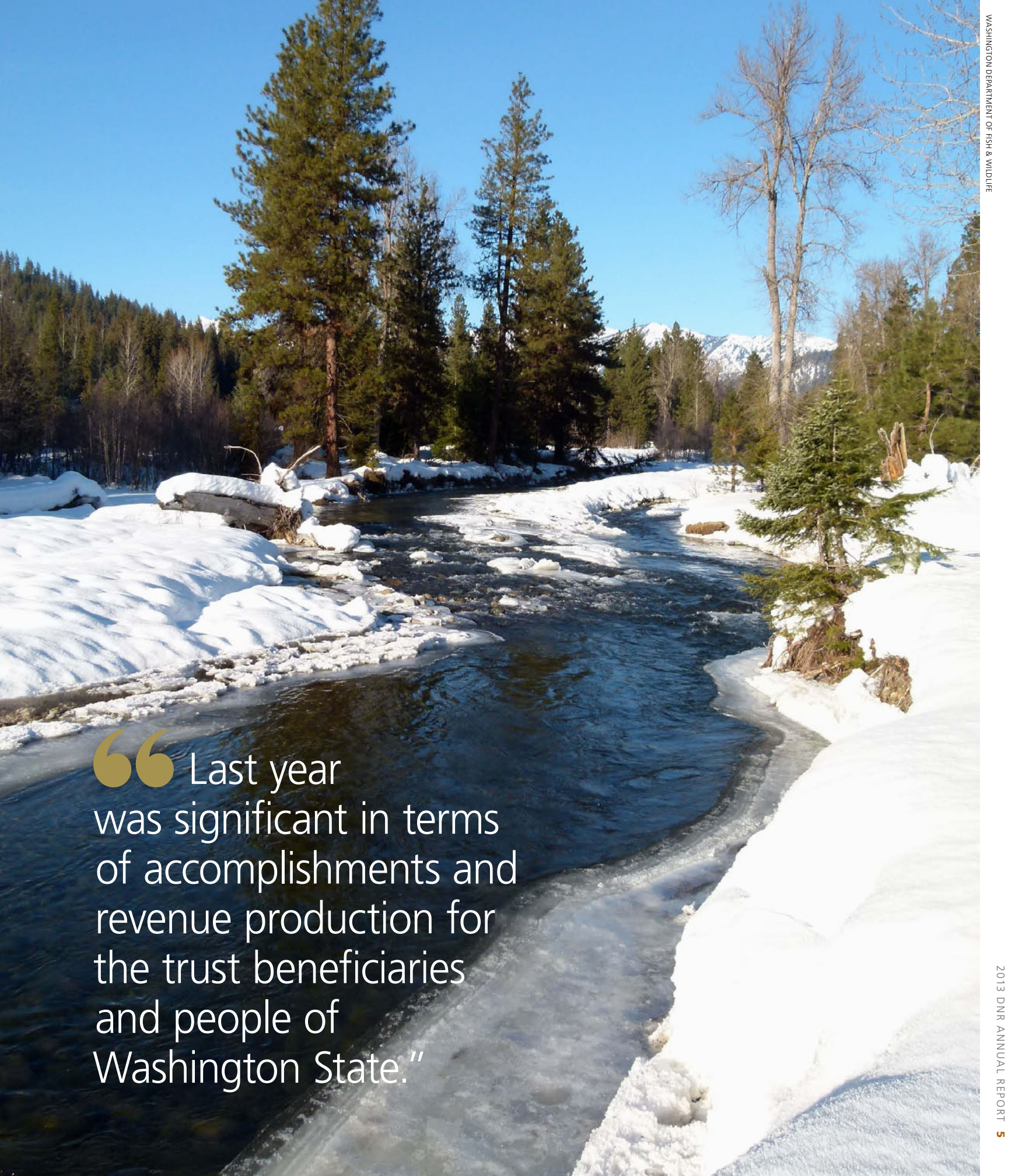
lands were consumed by 764 wildfires last year. The Colockum Tarps Fire, the largest single fire, burned 80,053 acres, forced evacuations, and destroyed several homes and outbuildings. I am ever thankful to our firefighters who, each and every year, bravely protect our natural resources, property, and the welfare of the public.

Our ability to respond to derelict vessels threatening our waters was strengthened in 2013. The agency made good use of additional resources provided by the legislature by holding owners more accountable and dramatically increasing the number of vessels we addressed. In 2013, DNR removed 44 vessels that were a hazard to navigation and a danger to the environment. We also gained momentum on the restoration of Puget Sound by removing hundreds of tons of creosote-treated pilings, debris, and overwater structures from sites in and around the Sound. Much of this work was accomplished by Puget SoundCorps, a program that hires military veterans and young people to work on projects that restore water quality in areas that drain into the Puget Sound basin.

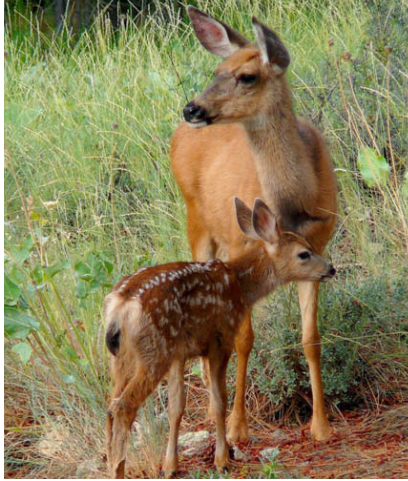
I am proud of the many individuals who contributed to our achievements. DNR's primary mission is to generate income for the trust beneficiaries, while protecting the natural functions of the lands in our care. Healthy forests, agricultural areas, and aquatic lands supply clean water, support local economies, and provide desirable landscapes for recreation.

I look forward to additional successes in the year ahead as we continue to sustainably manage our natural resources on behalf of the trust beneficiaries and the residents of Washington State.

**PETER
GOLDMARK**
COMMISSIONER
OF PUBLIC LANDS

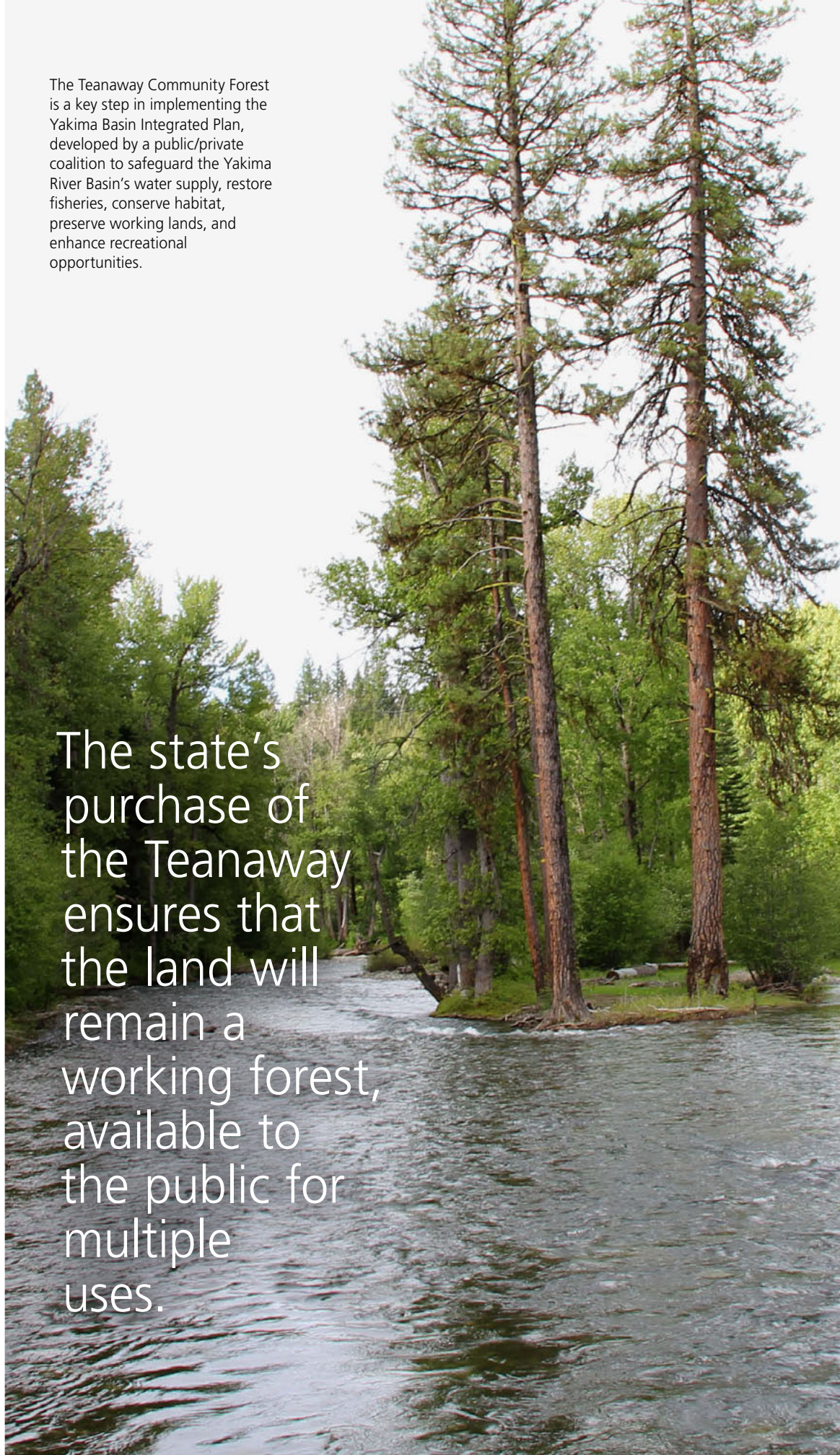


“ Last year was significant in terms of accomplishments and revenue production for the trust beneficiaries and people of Washington State.”



PHOTOS - CLOCKWISE FROM BOTTOM LEFT: FISH, DEER AND SNOWMOBILE BY WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE; CYCLIST BY ANDREA IMLER / THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY; SCENERY BY DIANA LOFFLIN / DNR

The Teanaway Community Forest is a key step in implementing the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan, developed by a public/private coalition to safeguard the Yakima River Basin's water supply, restore fisheries, conserve habitat, preserve working lands, and enhance recreational opportunities.



The state's purchase of the Teanaway ensures that the land will remain a working forest, available to the public for multiple uses.

THE TEANAWAY COMMUNITY FOREST

Washington's First State-Managed Community Forest

The Teanaway acquisition reflects more than a decade of collaboration involving numerous organizations, individuals, and public agencies.

Collaborative Management

On October 1, 2013, DNR completed the purchase of 50,272 acres in the Teanaway River Valley, creating Washington's first state-managed community forest: the Teanaway Community Forest. This was the largest single land transaction by Washington State in 45 years and involved the efforts of numerous organizations and individuals.

Situated in Kittitas County at the headwaters of the Yakima Basin watershed, the property is the first to be managed through DNR's Community Forest Program, which was created by the 2011 Legislature. The law gives communities new tools to work with DNR to preserve the forests they love and advise the state on how those forests are managed through participation in an ongoing Community Forest Advisory Committee and a community engagement process.

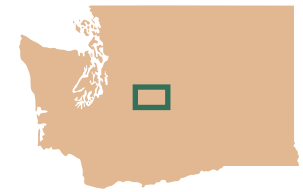
The purchase, which was made possible by a 2013 legislative appropriation, is a key step in implementing the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan, developed by a coalition of public and private organizations to safeguard the basin's water supply, restore fisheries, conserve habitat, preserve working lands, and enhance recreational opportunities.

The forested watershed will be managed through a partnership between DNR and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, with input from the local community and interested stakeholders.



DIANA LOFFEL/DNR - BELOW: TEANAWAY RIVER - THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

▲ **Top:** Commissioner of Public Lands Peter Goldmark and Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Director Phil Anderson sign an agreement to jointly manage the Teanaway Community Forest; in the background are Jim McIntire, Washington State Treasurer; Gene Duvernoy, Chief Executive Officer of Forterra (a partner in the acquisition); and a title company official. **Bottom:** The Teanaway River in autumn.



“The Community Forest Trust model allows local communities to help protect the forests they love.”

**PETER
GOLDMARK**
COMMISSIONER
OF PUBLIC LANDS



DNR sustainably manages the state's lands for current and future generations.

Trust Land Production

\$215 MILLION REVENUE
 Sales of timber and other products and the leasing of state trust lands helped DNR produce \$215.5 million for trust beneficiaries during FY13.



Amounts do not include interest income, permits, and other miscellaneous revenue sources.
 *Charitable, Educational, Penal & Reformatory Institutions Grant. **Managed for revenue to Eastern, Central, and Western Washington universities and The Evergreen State College.

Wildfire Protection

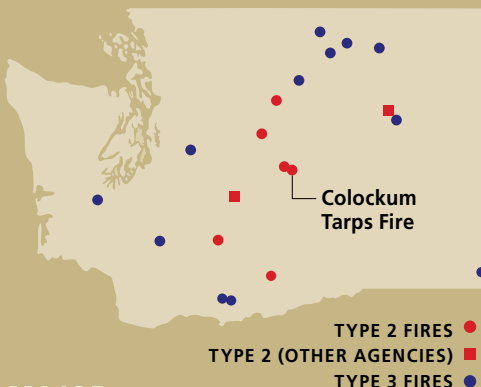
A statewide burn ban from July through September helped reduce human-caused wildfires.

2013 Fire Season

The wildfire season began with a rainy June that lowered wildfire risks; however, wildfire concerns increased as a warming trend in July continued into August. These elements, accompanied by an above-average number of lightning strikes in late summer, combined to produce wildfires that burned more than 126,000 acres in 2013—significantly above previous years’ tallies.

Colockum Tarps Fire

The largest wildfire in Washington State last year on DNR-protected lands was the Colockum Tarps Fire, which started at approximately 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, July 27, in Malaga near Wenatchee. The fire destroyed four homes and several outbuildings and forced the evacuation of dozens of residents as it spread across 80,053 acres of range and forestland. DNR’s estimated costs to contain and suppress this fire totaled more than \$10.3 million. An investigation determined that the fire was human-caused.

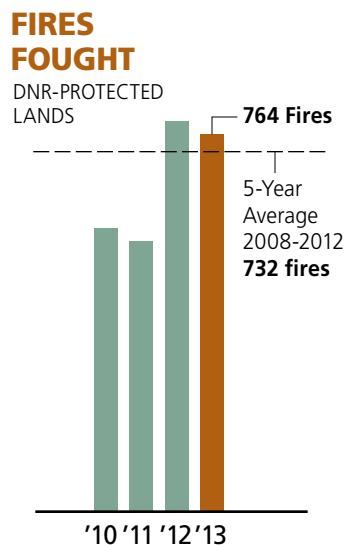
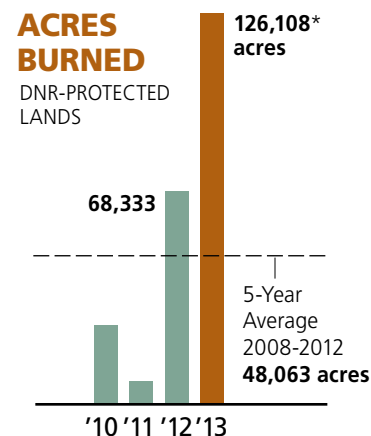


MAJOR 2013 WILDFIRES

During 2013, DNR and cooperating agencies committed resources to more than 20 wildfires classified as Type 2 or Type 3—which are high to medium complexity fires—in the five-tier ranking system for wildfire response.

100th Firewise Community

Residents of the Hidden Valley Meadows/Vista Community near Cle Elum became the 100th Firewise Community in the state last year. In 2012, the community was evacuated, but spared, from the destructive Taylor Bridge Fire. Communities can earn national recognition from the Firewise Communities/USA® Program for taking steps to reduce wildfire threats to their homes and other structures.



Forests and Landowners

Improving forest conditions will restore forest health while reducing wildfire risks.



Forest Health Hazard Warning Outreach

After a Forest Health Hazard Warning was issued by Commissioner Goldmark in 2012, DNR initiated an outreach campaign to public and private landowners in eastern Washington. The warning identified approximately 1.8 million acres of forestland in Okanogan and Ferry counties and 260,000 acres in Klickitat and Yakima counties as priorities because of deteriorating forest conditions, insect infestation, and elevated wildfire risks.

Last year, more than 10,500 informational notices were mailed to landowners in the warning areas describing how to assess forest conditions and reduce disease, insect, and wildfire risks. DNR also established a toll-free telephone number, launched a web page, conducted extensive media outreach, and held 16 workshops to inform landowners of DNR's various assistance programs.

During 2013, DNR foresters responded to technical assistance requests from more than 500 landowners who manage over 97,000 acres. The agency also acquired federal funding to share forest thinning and slash disposal costs with landowners. The effort aims to improve forest conditions and dramatically reduce wildfire risks by protecting healthier trees through the removal of small, weak trees and disposing of the resulting limbs and brush.

In 2014, DNR will continue to focus on forest health concerns in the Forest Health Hazard Warning areas, where western spruce budworm and pine bark beetles have been active. Thinning today's overgrown forests can encourage the growth of more ponderosa pine and western larch—trees better adapted to the area's historic pattern of frequent, naturally caused fires.

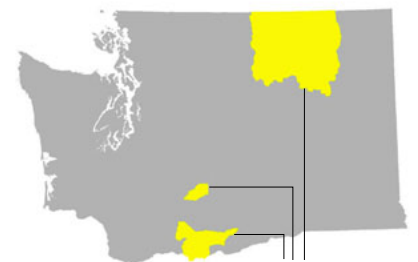


UNHEALTHY, DENSE FOREST BEFORE THINNING



HEALTHY, RESILIENT FOREST AFTER THINNING

PHOTOS BY GLENN KOHLER / DNR



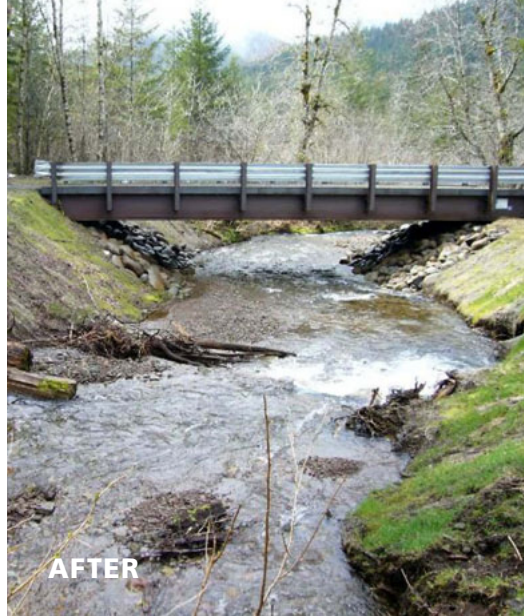
DNR FOREST HEALTH HAZARD WARNING AREAS



Mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) can infest all species of pine in Washington. The Western spruce budworm also is a problem in the forest health hazard warning area, top of map.



BEFORE



AFTER

DNR PROGRAMS OFFER ADVICE AND AID TO FORESTLAND OWNERS

Family Forest Fish Passage Program

In 2013, 46 culverts and other stream-crossing structures blocking fish from upstream habitat were repaired through the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP). The program funded repairs that opened almost 163 miles of stream habitat to trout, salmon, and other fish on private forestland. FFFPP is a cost-share program designed for small forest landowners who own 3.2 million acres of Washington's forests—half of the private forestland in the state. Since 2003, the program has removed 339 barriers, opening 649 miles of stream habitat statewide. There currently is a backlog of 585 fish barriers yet to be repaired.

Forestry Riparian Easement Program

The Forestry Riparian Easement Program funded \$1 million in easement purchases in 2013 from small forest landowners for the trees they must leave uncut to protect fish habitat. The 13 easements totaled 83 acres next to streams, wetlands, seeps, or unstable slopes.

This voluntary program reimburses landowners for a minimum of 50 percent of the value of trees left in qualifying zones in return for a 50-year easement on the trees. Landowners retain full ownership of the property and access to it. They cannot remove trees from the easements, but 'lease' them and associated riparian functions to the state.

Since the program's inception, 411 small forest landowners have applied and 303 easements have been purchased. A total of 5,024 acres of fish habitat have been protected at a cost of \$26,305,350. Currently, there is a backlog of 121 applications representing approximately 1,400 acres.

Forest Stewardship

The Forest Stewardship Program, a cooperative effort between the USDA Forest Service and DNR, provided management advice and assistance to hundreds of Washington's family forest owners last year. Since the program's inception, approximately 24,000 family forest landowners have received onsite, professional forestry consultations. More than 11,000 attended Family Forest Field Days and other instructional events.

Hydraulic Permit Changes

Thanks to legislation passed in 2012, Washington's landowners now only need to apply for one permit, instead of two, for hydraulic projects on their forestlands. Hydraulic projects are activities carried out in water, such as building or replacing a culvert or bridge. DNR worked with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and stakeholders to bring consensus-supported rule changes to the Forest Practices Board, which approved the rule effective December 2013.

◀ This landowner's fish-barrier on Dry Creek in Skamania County was repaired using funding from the Family Forest Fish Passage Program.



Video About Family Forest Fish Passage Program

A video produced and released in 2013 by DNR, the Recreation and Conservation Office, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife reaches out to small forestland owners who may benefit from the Family Forest Fish Passage Program. The six-minute video includes interviews with landowners who used the program's cost-share funding to improve fish passage in streams with road crossings on their lands.



Website
dnr.wa.gov/fffpp



Telephone
360-902-1404



Contractors remove an old dilapidated dock from **Barlow Bay** during a restoration project by DNR's Creosote Removal Program, Friends of the San Juans, and the Tulalip Tribes.

DNR is on its way to reaching its goal of removing 13,000 creosote-treated pilings by 2017.

Puget SoundCorps

In its second full year of operation, the Puget SoundCorps provided crews to assist DNR with several projects, including removal of toxic creosote-treated debris from dozens of beaches.

The program, which started in 2012, puts returning military veterans and young people between the ages of 18 and 25 to work in the 12-county Puget Sound basin helping to restore and protect water quality on state trust lands and aquatic lands. SoundCorps crews also provided valuable scientific assistance by conducting baseline monitoring, cleanup, and education and outreach projects to support Puget Sound recovery. The Puget SoundCorps is part of the broader Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) program administered by Washington Department of Ecology in partnership with DNR. The WCC is supported through grant funding and Education Awards provided by AmeriCorps.

Members of a Puget SoundCorps crew clean up Kitsap County Park beaches, removing old creosote-treated debris that washed up on the shore.

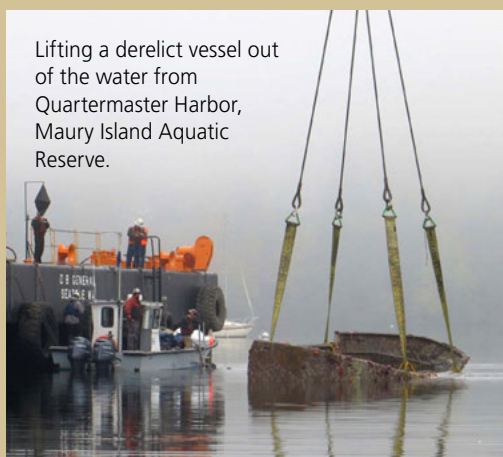


PHOTOS BY JORDANNA BLACK /DNR

Aquatic Resources and Lands

Many DNR aquatic projects create jobs for veterans and young adults while restoring the health of Puget Sound and other waterways in Washington.

TAMMY ROBBINS / DNR



Lifting a derelict vessel out of the water from Quartermaster Harbor, Maury Island Aquatic Reserve.

Derelict Vessels

DNR's Derelict Vessel Removal Program works with local governments and vessel owners to remove vessels that pose a threat to navigation and the environment. In 2013, the program orchestrated the removal of 44 vessels, more than twice the number removed in 2012. Funding from the legislature enabled the program to hire additional staff to help reduce the backlog of vessels.

The 2013 Legislature strengthened the state's ability to address derelict and abandoned vessels. The new law holds vessel owners more accountable, helps prevent vessels from becoming derelict in the first place, improves enforcement, and shores up funding to help the state deal with these vessels.

A Big Year for Creosote Removal

DNR's most extensive removal of creosote-treated debris, pilings, and structures in 2013 was in eastern Jefferson County. Tons of the toxic-laden wood was removed from the Port Townsend Channel and southward into Hood Canal. The project began in November and will wrap up in early 2014. When completed, nearly 900 creosote-treated pilings and 4,600 square feet of overwater structures will be removed from seven sites, including the old Southpoint Ferry Dock.

Project funding comes from the Environmental Protection Agency's Puget Sound Ecosystem Restoration and Protection Grant program through the Department of Ecology. Funding from the 2012 Jobs Now Act helped DNR remove creosote-treated wood from other shorelines, including:

127 tons removed in Skagit County.

400 pilings removed from 1.2 miles on the western shore in Budd Inlet.

150 pilings removed from the northeastern shoreline on Fox Island, including a derelict ferry dock.

Working with Puget SoundCorps crews, DNR's Aquatics Restoration Program removed 150 tons of creosote debris from Puget Sound shorelines during 2013. But that's only the beginning: the Puget Sound Action Agenda calls for removing 13,000 pilings by 2017. DNR is on its way to reaching that goal—just 1,000 pilings are left to remove. DNR is developing an inventory for future removal projects.



DERELICT VESSEL REMOVALS

153

Number of vessels on the agency's "vessels of concern" inventory list at the end of 2013.

516

Number of vessels removed since the program started in 2002.

\$2.4 MILLION

Cost to remove derelict vessels in 2013 (\$43,000 was reimbursed to other authorized public entities).

The three most expensive vessel removals in 2013 were:

Cactus (180 ft) \$917,000

New Star (180 ft) \$512,000

Prestige (135 ft) nearly \$200,000



SASQUATCH FAMILY PROMOTES THE DISCOVER PASS

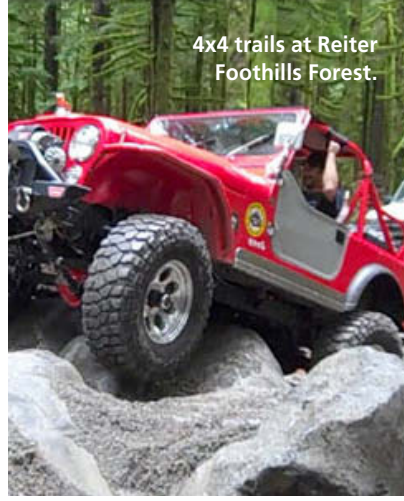
► In July 2013, a DNR-produced public service announcement introduced a Sasquatch family to raise awareness of the **Discover Pass** (right).

See the video at buydiscoverpass.com

The Discover Pass allows motor vehicle access to millions of acres of Washington State-managed recreation lands—including state parks, water-access points, heritage sites, wildlife and natural areas, trails and trailheads. Purchase the pass where hunting and fishing licenses are sold or:

Website  discoverpass.wa.gov

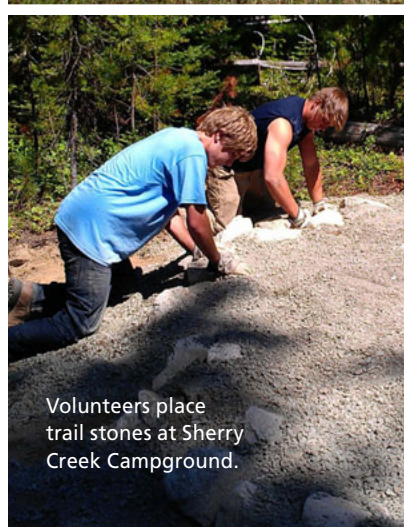
Telephone  1-866-320-9933



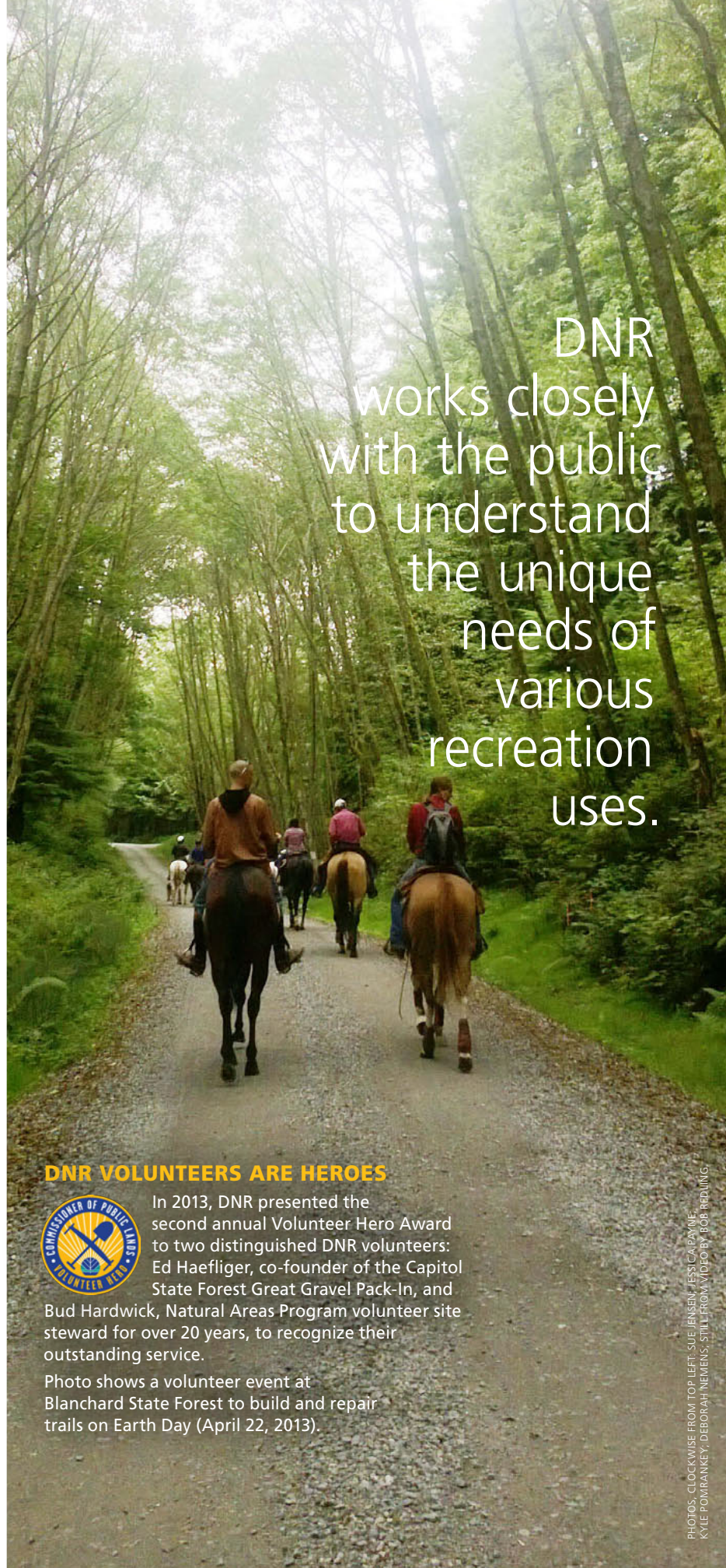
4x4 trails at Reiter Foothills Forest.



Volunteers remove invasive weeds at Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve.



Volunteers place trail stones at Sherry Creek Campground.



DNR works closely with the public to understand the unique needs of various recreation uses.

DNR VOLUNTEERS ARE HEROES



In 2013, DNR presented the second annual Volunteer Hero Award to two distinguished DNR volunteers: Ed Haefliger, co-founder of the Capitol State Forest Great Gravel Pack-In, and Bud Hardwick, Natural Areas Program volunteer site steward for over 20 years, to recognize their outstanding service.

Photo shows a volunteer event at Blanchard State Forest to build and repair trails on Earth Day (April 22, 2013).

Recreation

DNR offers diverse outdoor recreation opportunities on more than 143 sites and over 1,000 miles of trails statewide. With input from the public, DNR provides quality recreation opportunities based on sustainability and sound scientific principles.

Recreation Planning Is Underway Statewide

In many blocks of DNR-managed lands, the department works closely with users to establish a recreation plan so that trails, campsites, and other uses are sustainable and managed in an environmentally responsible manner. Users stay involved by attending public meetings, participating in advisory committees, subscribing to electronic newsletters, and following DNR's social media and other outreach efforts.

As 2013 came to an end, DNR adopted the Green Mountain and Tahuya State Forest Recreation Plan. The plan will guide public use and recreation on almost 38,000 acres of state trust land on and near the Kitsap Peninsula for the next 10 to 15 years.

The Snoqualmie Corridor Recreation Plan is nearing completion. The planning area encompasses about 53,000 acres of DNR-managed state trust lands and natural areas along the I-90 corridor in eastern King County.

In 2013, great progress was made on the Naneum Ridge to Columbia River Recreation Plan. This joint planning process with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife focuses on about 230,000 acres between Ellensburg and Wenatchee.

Sherry Creek Transformed

DNR completed renovation of Sherry Creek Campground in 2013. The new campground in Stevens County offers both individual and group sites, potable water, toilet facilities, and

two new day-use areas. The project was made possible by \$270,000 from the state Capitol improvements budget.

Reiter Foothills Forest

In 2012, DNR reopened this popular off-road vehicle recreation area to the public. In 2013, crews added three miles of new ATV and single-track motorized trails, designed and constructed new sections of the 4x4 challenge course, and began construction of the non-motorized trail system.



New Capitol State Forest Map

DNR's award-winning Capitol State Forest map, updated in 2013, also is available in a mobile version that can be used on smartphones—even in areas without cell phone service. The map details roads, trails, and other features in the popular 100,000-acre forest.

Volunteers Make It Possible

More than 61,300 volunteer hours were reported on recreation projects in 2013. DNR volunteers are vital to promoting safe and enjoyable outdoor experiences and maintaining recreation facilities and trails.

Volunteers who accrue 24 or more hours on eligible projects can redeem them for a complimentary Discover Pass. In 2013, 10,710 volunteer hours were redeemed for 377 complimentary Discover Pass vouchers. Volunteers put in an average of 28 hours per voucher.



DISHMAN HILLS NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AREA



DNR partnered with Spokane County and the non-

profit Dishman Hills Conservancy in 2013 to replace outdated, damaged, or missing signs throughout the Dishman Hills Natural Resources Conservation Area (NRCA). Located near the city of Spokane, Dishman Hills NRCA was among the first group of NRCAs created by the legislature in 1987. This popular 530-acre area is jointly owned and managed by DNR, Spokane County, and the Dishman Hills Conservancy to provide conservation, environmental education, and low-impact recreation.

DNR manages 55 natural area preserves and 36 natural resources conservation areas on more than 151,000 acres statewide.

Land Transactions and Leasing

State trust lands generate millions of dollars each year to support K-12 school construction, county services, and many other public beneficiaries.

DNR manages 5.6 million acres of forest, range, agricultural, aquatic, and commercial lands for the people of Washington.



State Forest Replacement Program

The State Forest Replacement Program targets small, economically stressed rural counties that depend heavily on timber revenue to support public services. Public services in Pacific and Skamania counties received critical infusions of funding last year through the DNR-administered program, which replaces certain state-owned working forestlands that no longer provide timber revenue because of federal Endangered Species Act restrictions.

In Pacific County, 28 acres of State Forest Trust land was transferred to conservation status. In return, the legislatively funded State Forest Replacement Program provided the county with \$512,000. In Skamania County, the transfer of an 85-acre parcel, also encumbered by wildlife protections, netted \$500,000 for public services in the county.

Land Transactions

DNR works continuously to maintain productive trust lands while providing clean water, habitat, and public access. Contributing to these goals were the following transactions completed in 2013:

Foothills Exchange: Exchanged 5,073 acres of trust land for 9,117 acres held by a private company—all of the landscape are on the Olympic Peninsula and valued at \$18 million each.

Ice Harbor: Purchased 1,182 acres of agriculture land in Franklin County from a private seller for \$7.6 million, adding irrigated orchard land estimated to produce \$388,000 in annual trust revenue.

Canyon Creek: Purchased 460 acres of quality forestland in eastern King County from a private party for \$1.1 million.

Echo Lake: Purchased 106 acres of quality forestland adjacent to the DNR-managed Raging River State Forest from private sellers for \$1.3 million.

DNR land transactions also are intended to consolidate trust holdings for greater management efficiency, improve access to existing trust lands, divest unproductive lands, and protect nearby working forests from development and conversion to non-forestry uses.

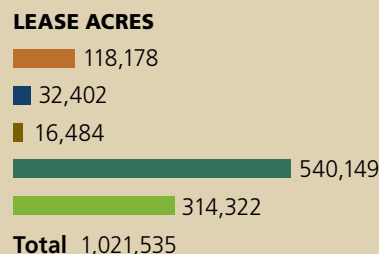
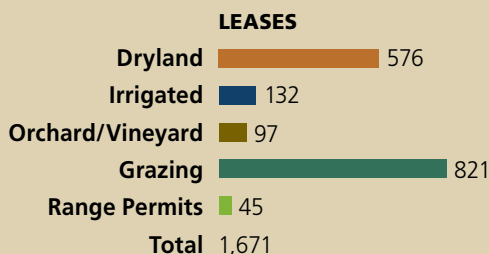
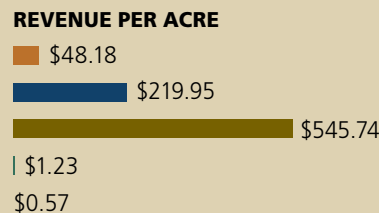
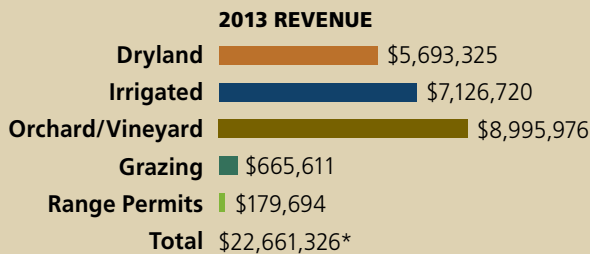
DNR leases 1.1 million acres of state trust lands for agriculture use and grazing to help fund public school construction.



\$23

MILLION FOR THE TRUSTS

Increased leasing income from irrigated lands, orchards, and vineyards boosted DNR's Agriculture Program revenue by more than 23 percent from the previous year. Most of the revenue supports K-12 public school construction statewide.



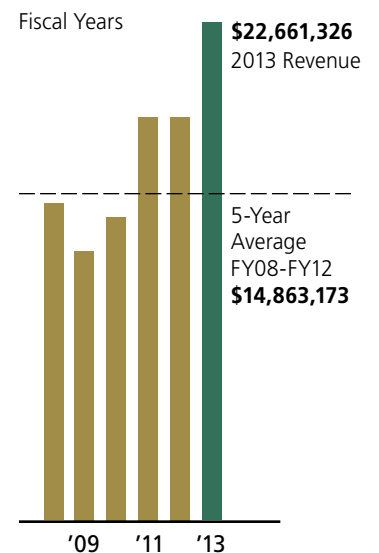
TOP PHOTO BY PAT RYAN / DNR



Interactive Lease Viewer

Finding opportunities to lease state trust land became much easier with the introduction of the online Agriculture and Grazing Lease Viewer in late 2013. The tool allows users to locate state trust land leasing opportunities on a map and find the sizes, locations, terms, and other information for hundreds of leased agriculture and grazing parcels before they come up for bid. In addition to helping bidders, the expanded marketing of leasing opportunities improves transparency to the public while helping DNR obtain fair market rents for leased trust lands as required by state law.

AGRICULTURE REVENUE



* Revenue varies from year to year due to crop rotation, yields, and commodity price fluctuation.

Geology and Earth Sciences

DNR informs the public, government, and industry about geologic hazards and energy opportunities.

First Tsunami Refuge



Residents of Westport and other communities in the Ocosta School District last year approved a \$13.8 million bond issue to replace an aging elementary school and build a gymnasium that will double as the nation's first tsunami refuge structure.

Located less than a mile from the ocean, the school and much of the surrounding community are in the path of the likely tsunami surge from a large earthquake on the Cascadia Subduction Zone—a 700-mile-long offshore fault. The new gym's roof will sit about 55 feet above sea level, well above the highest surges predicted for the school site.

DNR geologists were among the experts who advised local officials and participated in public workshops with residents about tsunami dangers in Westport and other at-risk communities on Washington's outer coast. Elevated refuges can be the most practical and affordable options to survive a tsunami in communities where rapid evacuation is not possible. Many of the people killed in the 2011 tsunami in northern Japan received warning but could not flee fast enough or reach a high-enough area to avoid the deadly waves created by a 9.1 magnitude earthquake.

Geothermal Potential

DNR geologists recently completed a three-year project funded by the U.S. Department of Energy to compile geothermal data in Washington State. In addition to gathering data from available literature, staff from the department's Division of Geology and Earth Resources collected new information by drilling four new temperature-gradient wells, analyzing waters collected from 87 thermal and mineral springs, mapping the geology and structure of a 61-square-mile area in southwest Washington, and documenting temperature in 47 wells around the state.

These datasets are included in the National Geothermal Data System, as well as the Washington Geologic Information Portal.

Above: DNR geothermal geologist, Jeff Bowman, measuring temperature in a cased well to determine geothermal potential.



LOGAN A. FUSCO

Cascadia Subduction Zone
AREA OF DETAIL
WASHINGTON
OREGON

WESTPORT
SOUTH BAY
OCOSTA
Ocosta Elementary School (Future Tsunami Vertical Refuge)
105

PACIFIC OCEAN

Tsunami Inundation Zone

GRAYLAND

HEATHER



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- ▶ These pages account for the revenues DNR generated, collected, and expended during Fiscal Year 2013 (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013).
- ▶ Most revenues DNR generated are from activities on upland state trust lands and aquatic lands. (See related stories, pages 6 to 18.) Distribution of revenue is governed by statute and varies according to trust and revenue source.
- ▶ DNR manages 2.1 million acres of forestlands that generate revenue for state trusts, mostly from timber sales. On pages 47 to 51, DNR provides data on timber management activities on forested state trust lands, as required by RCW 79.10.010(3).

▶ Fiscal information is presented as a combination of tables, pie charts, and notes. The notes provide context for the tables.

▶ Underlined bold numbers are totals or subtotals.

▶ Some pages show dollars in thousands. Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

▶ There is no individual page for the Community College Forest Reserve Trust. (See Fund Activity, page 23).

▶ These pages include data for federally granted trust lands and for legislatively established trust lands, including State Forest Lands (formerly known as Forest Board lands). Trusts are listed individually.

▶ Counties that contain State Forest Lands, but are not listed for an activity, did not have that activity during Fiscal Year 2013.

Total Revenue | FY 2013

REVENUE BY SOURCE ¹	FY 2013	FY 2012
Source	Total Funds	Total Funds
Sales		
Timber Sale Removals	\$172,768	\$185,677
Timber Sales-Related Activities	231	904
Forest Road Assessments	11,178	12,422
Nursery Seedling Sales ¹	3,090	574
Miscellaneous	336	195
	\$187,602	\$199,773
Leases		
Agriculture	\$22,625	\$18,323
Aquatic	23,672	38,930
Commercial Real Estate	9,524	10,281
Mineral and Hydrocarbon	1,229	1,184
Communication Sites	4,245	3,873
Rights-of-Way	954	1,019
Miscellaneous	3,044	3,253
	\$65,292	\$76,863
Other Revenue		
Interest Income	\$384	\$915
Fire Assessments and Cost Reimbursement	11,320	11,782
Grants and Contributions	24,299	12,337
Permits, Fees and Related Charges	3,222	2,421
Miscellaneous	1,922	891
	\$41,147	\$28,347
Total Revenue from Operations	\$294,041	\$304,983
Land Transfers ³	\$2,867	\$57,614
Land Bank ⁴	444	0
	\$3,310	\$57,614
Total Revenue		
Total	\$297,352	\$362,598

Amounts are reported in thousands of dollars.

■ About This Page

Revenues are shown for two years for comparison. Differences between the years reflect changes in market conditions, legal requirements, availability of resources, and other factors.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Total Expenditures | FY 2013

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM ²	FY 2013	FY 2012
Operating		
Agricultural Resources	\$1,794	\$1,648
Asset & Property Management	5,203	5,114
Product Sales & Leasing	43,502	50,321
Land Management	19,624	16,062
Aquatic Resources	13,314	10,286
Law Enforcement Services	1,176	833
Administration	4,632	4,414
Interagency Payments	8,199	8,908
Agency Support	16,067	14,560
Geology & Earth Resources	3,266	2,487
Forest Practices	14,159	13,090
Engineering Services	16,419	15,245
Resource Protection	17,888	16,689
Fire Suppression	47,123	13,232
Total Operating Expenditures	\$212,368	\$172,887
Capital		
Recreation	\$2,677	\$636
Aquatic Resource Projects	10,106	128
Real Estate and Property Acquisition	15,420	25,768
Trust Land Transfers	2,402	56,988
Facilities	634	261
Miscellaneous ²	17,843	2,478
Total Capital Expenditures	\$49,082	\$86,258
Total Expenditures		
Total²	\$261,450	\$259,145

Amounts are reported in thousands of dollars.

■ About This Page

Expenditures are shown for two years for comparison. Differences between the years reflect changes in the programs, legal requirements, salaries and benefits, inflation, and other factors.

DNR's expenditures reflect the Department's diverse work.

Land Management activities, funded by trust land revenue, are investments in the long-term benefits and productivity of the resources. Other activities, funded by non-trust revenue sources, support regulatory, assistance and resource protection programs, as well as agency operations.

Capital expenditures include land acquisitions on behalf of state trusts and natural areas.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

DNR-Administered Funds – Revenue and Expenditures | FY 2013

Fund Title	Beginning Balance 7/1/12	Revenue	Expenditure	Ending Balance 6/30/13
Trust Management Accounts*				
Forest Development (FDA) ³	\$16,190	\$16,757	\$(21,751)	\$11,197
Resources Management (RMCA)**	57,108	42,052	(47,109)	52,050
RMCA Uplands Subtotal	16,212	30,431	(30,621)	16,022
RMCA Land Bank Subtotal	18,459	486	(1,127)	17,817
RMCA Aquatics Subtotal	22,436	11,135	(15,361)	18,209
Agricultural College (ACTMA)	105	917	(975)	47
	\$73,403	\$59,726	\$(69,835)	\$63,294
Other DNR-Administered Funds ¹⁴				
Access Road Revolving	\$7,634	\$11,303	\$(14,988)	\$3,949
Aquatic Lands Dredged Material	402	68	(96)	374
Aquatic Lands Enhancement ⁷	n/a	13,961	(1)	n/a
Conservation Areas Stewardship	163	67	(32)	199
Contract Harvesting Revolving	5,439	23,157	(26,141)	2,455
Derelict Vessel Removal ⁸	n/a	3	(733)	n/a
Forest and Fish Support ⁹	n/a	0	(4,532)	n/a
Forest Fire Protection Assessment ¹⁴	3,542	10,121	(10,017)	3,647
Forest Practice Application	0	713	(34)	679
Landowner Contingency Forest Fire	3,114	436	(140)	3,410
ORV and Nonhighway Vehicle ⁶	n/a	2	(1,987)	n/a
Park Land Trust Revolving ¹⁰	n/a	34	(1,057)	n/a
Real Property Replacement ³	23,374	2,265	(631)	25,009
Special Forest Products Outreach & Educ.	3	3	(5)	1
State Forest Nursery Revolving ¹⁴	2,128	3,098	(3,310)	1,916
Surface Mining Reclamation	1,048	1,625	(1,613)	1,060
Surveys and Maps	801	479	(519)	761
		\$67,335	\$(65,836)	
Total DNR-Administered Funds ¹⁴	N/A	\$127,061	\$(135,671)	N/A

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Amounts are reported in thousands of dollars.

About This Page

DNR's fiscal activity includes generating revenue for a variety of funds and accounts, some of which benefit state trust beneficiaries and some of which fund state programs, including DNR's own. DNR's fiscal activity also includes expenditures supporting its work. Some of the accounts that receive revenue from DNR or that fund DNR's expenditures are managed by DNR; others are managed by other agencies.

* These accounts fund DNR's management of state trust lands. Revenue may be carried over from year to year. As a result, any given year's expenditures do not necessarily correlate to that year's revenue.

** The RMCA trust balance includes \$17,817,614 dedicated by law (RCW 79.19) to Land Bank purchases of lands that replace previously sold trust lands.

See pages 24, 66, 34, and 38 for more detailed accounting. FDA and RMCA are funded through revenue generated from the lands whose management they support. ACTMA is not funded through such revenue, but instead, through a legislative appropriation from the State General Fund.

N/A = not applicable

Other Funds – Revenue and Expenditures | FY 2013

Fund Title	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Fiscal Activity
Trust Current Funds ¹³			
Common School Construction	\$60,522	\$0	\$60,522
Community College Forest Reserve	321	0	321
WSU Bond Retirement	1,605	0	1,605
UW Bond Retirement ¹⁹	798	0	798
CEP&RI	5,089	0	5,089
EWU Capital Projects	59	0	59
CWU Capital Projects	59	0	59
WWU Capital Projects	59	0	59
TESC Capital Projects	59	0	59
Capitol Building Construction	3,720	0	3,720
Forest Board Counties	55,895	0	55,895
	\$128,187	\$0	\$128,187
Trust Permanent Funds ¹³			
Agricultural College (WSU)	\$4,067	\$0	\$4,067
Normal School (EWU, CWU, WWU, TESC)	1,397	0	1,397
Common School (K-12)	514	0	514
Scientific (WSU)	6,978	0	6,978
State University (UW) ¹⁹	828	0	828
	\$13,784	\$0	\$13,784
Other Funds			
General Fund	\$27,951	\$(89,764)	\$(61,813)
State Building Construction	44	(29,619)	(29,575)
Disaster Response	0	(1,187)	(1,187)
Air Pollution Control	316	(316)	0
State Toxics Control ¹⁷	(1)	0	(1)
Developmental Disabilities Community Trust	7	0	7
Cleanup Settlement	3	(3,118)	(3,115)
Marine Resources Stewardship Trust	0	(1,385)	(1,385)
NOVA Program	0	(390)	(390)
	\$28,320	\$(125,780)	\$(97,460)
Total Activity - Other Funds	\$170,290	\$(125,780)	\$44,511
Total All Funds and Activities ¹⁴	\$297,352	\$(261,450)	

Amounts are reported in thousands of dollars.

Totals may not add due to rounding. See fiscal notes, pages 42-46.

About This Page

All revenue for the Community College Reserve Trust was generated from leases. DNR expenditures from the fund were to purchase land for the trust.

Resource Management Cost Account (RMCA) | FY 2013

	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE
Source		
Beginning Balance (July 1, 2012)		\$57,107,398
RMCA Revenue		
Uplands		30,916,963
Aquatics		11,134,774
Operating Revenue		\$42,051,737
Less Expenditures ²		
Agricultural Resources	1,758,707	
Asset & Property Management	1,540,295	
Product Sales & Leasing	9,677,561	
Land Management	8,201,635	
Law Enforcement	476,706	
Correctional Camps	352,894	
Administration	1,151,065	
Interagency Payments	4,074,213	
Agency Support	5,275,481	
Aquatic Resources	11,514,235	
Engineering Services	1,560,659	
Total Operating Expenditures	45,583,452	
Total Capital Expenditures	1,526,022	
Total Expenditures and Other Charges	\$47,109,476	
Ending Fund Balance (June 30, 2013)		\$52,049,658

■ About This Page

The Resource Management Cost Account (RMCA) funds DNR's Land Management activities on state grant lands. DNR deposits a portion of the revenue it generates from these lands into the account, and the legislature appropriates funds from the account to DNR for expenditures. The RMCA can be used only for land management expenses (e.g., reforestation, preparing timber sales, or managing aquatic leases) that support federally granted state lands.

* RMCA fund balance includes \$17,817,614 in upland trust reserved for Land Bank sell-first purchases. See page 26 for details.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

State Grant Lands | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION		
	Grand Total All Funds	Trust Current Funds ¹³	Trust Permanent Funds ¹³	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Sales				
Timber Sales ^{11, 15, 19}	\$78,404,463	\$43,679,024	\$13,744,473	\$20,980,965
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	22,459	611	14,171	7,677
Trust Land Transfer Program	0	0	0	0
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank) ⁴	443,500	0	0	443,500
	\$78,870,422	\$43,679,635	\$13,758,644	\$21,432,142
Leases				
Agriculture				
Dryland	\$5,631,475	\$3,696,412	\$456,494	\$1,478,569
Irrigated	16,107,812	11,105,050	703,795	4,298,967
Grazing and Other	834,420	577,903	35,309	221,208
Aquatic Lands				
Special Use	1,845,874	1,269,202	78,673	497,999
Commercial Real Estate	9,516,697	6,867,747	80,887	2,568,063
Mineral And Hydrocarbon	1,098,919	659,517	92,507	346,894
Rights-Of-Way	844,300	270,800	286,753	286,747
Communication Sites	2,847,893	1,602,259	491,022	754,612
Special Forest Products	243,779	156,282	21,991	65,505
	\$62,644,091	\$39,468,370	\$2,247,431	\$20,928,289
Other Revenue				
Interest Income	\$249,509	\$53,769	\$6,812	\$188,928
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	227,081	61,168	0	165,913
Operating Transfer ^{1, 12}	(1,042,464)	2,402,726	(2,402,726)	(1,042,464)
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ¹	818,676	265,897	173,852	378,927
	\$252,802	\$2,783,559	\$(2,222,062)	\$(308,695)
Total Revenue	\$141,767,315	\$85,931,564	\$13,784,014	\$42,051,737

About This Page

State grant lands (upland and aquatic) were granted to Washington at statehood by the federal government. Each upland parcel is assigned to a specific state trust dedicated to financially supporting a specific beneficiary (e.g., the Common School Trust supports construction of K-12 schools).

The aquatic lands are designated as a public trust to benefit the public as a whole. Income from state grant lands is divided among trust beneficiary accounts and the RMCA, which DNR uses to manage the lands.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Resource Management Cost Account (RMCA) Upland | FY 2013

Source	Granted Trusts	Land Bank*	Total Uplands
Beginning Trust Balance (July 1, 2012)	\$16,212,815	\$18,458,802	\$34,671,617
Upland Revenue			
Total Upland Revenue	30,431,149	485,813	30,916,962
Less: Expenditures ²			
Agricultural Resources	1,758,707	\$0	1,758,707
Asset & Property Management	1,540,295	0	1,540,295
Product Sales & Leasing	9,677,561	0	9,677,561
Land Management	8,201,635	0	8,201,635
Law Enforcement	476,706	0	476,706
Correctional Camps	352,894	0	352,894
Administration	780,739	0	780,739
Interagency Payments	2,507,551	0	2,507,551
Agency Support	3,439,214	0	3,439,214
Engineering Services	1,560,659	0	1,560,659
Total Operating Expenditures	30,295,962	0	30,295,962
Total Capital Expenditures	325,195	1,127,000	1,452,195
Total Expenditures	30,621,157	1,127,000	31,748,157
Ending Trust Balance (June 30, 2013)	\$16,022,807	\$17,817,615	\$33,840,422

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

About This Page

This portion of the RMCA supports the management of upland state grant lands, each of which supports a specific, designated beneficiary.

* Land Bank revenue is dedicated by law (RCW 79.19) to purchases lands that replace previously sold trust lands.

About Next Page

Generally, by law, each beneficiary of the granted land trusts receives 70 percent of the revenue earned from its lands, and the remaining 30 percent goes to the RMCA to fund DNR's management of the lands. This chart shows the combined distribution in Fiscal Year 2013, with each trust beneficiary's share proportional to its share of the total revenue earned, and with the RMCA share divided among DNR's expenditures from the account for upland management activities.

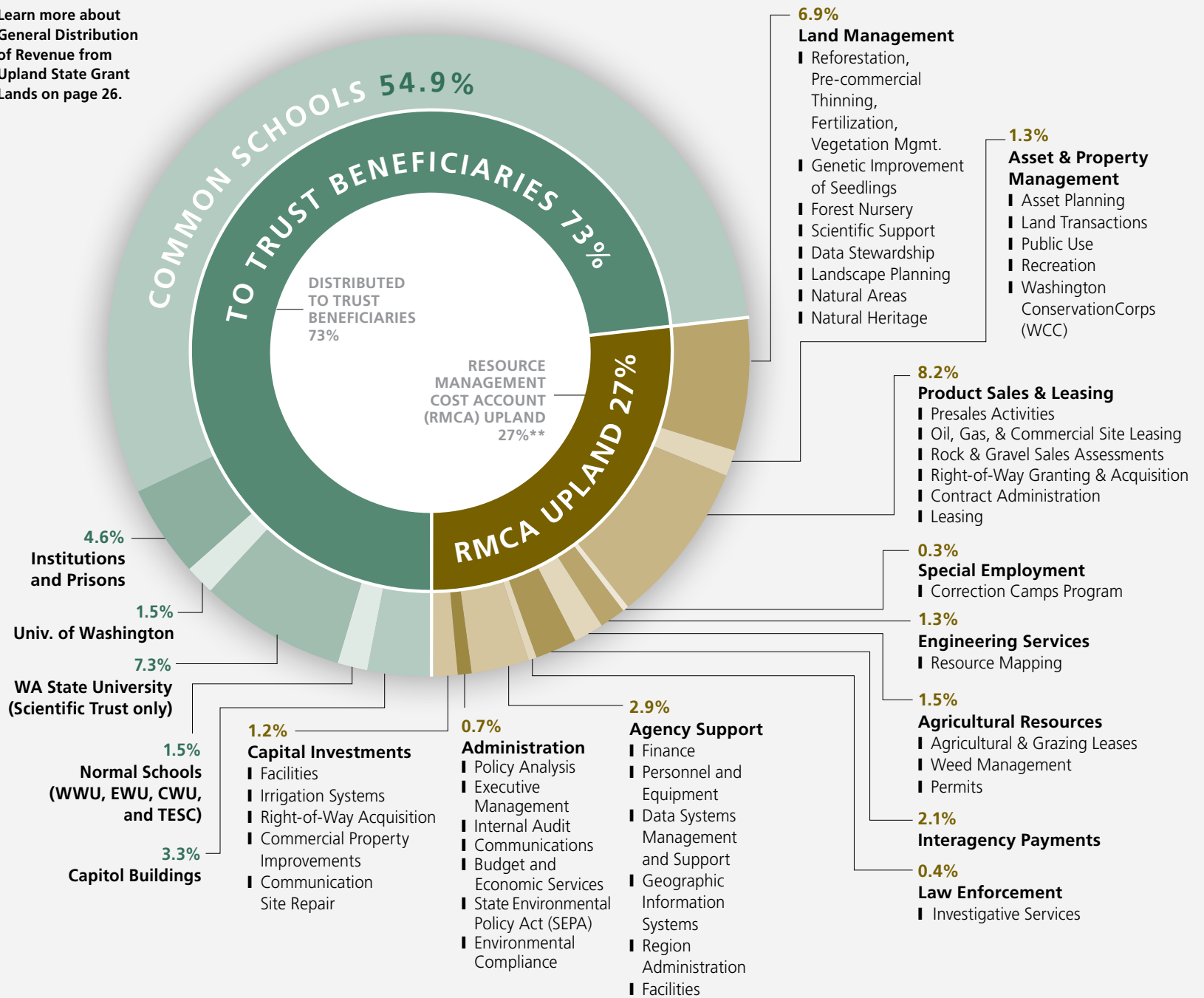
Expenditures are appropriated by the legislature and are ongoing investments to keep the lands productive and to generate future income for the trusts.

* This chart is based on statewide averages. Detailed breakdown of DNR programs contain examples only, not a complete listing. This chart does not include revenue from the Agricultural School trust lands, because 100 percent of revenue from those lands is distributed to the trust.

** Per Board of Natural Resources Resolution #1388, the management fund deduction of revenues from granted lands was established at 27 percent, effective July 3, 2012, through June 30, 2013.

General Distribution of Revenue from Upland State Grant Lands* | FY 2013

Learn more about General Distribution of Revenue from Upland State Grant Lands on page 26.



Common School, Indemnity, and Escheat Grants | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION		
	Total Funds	Common School Construction	Common School Permanent	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Sales				
Timber Sales ^{11, 15}	\$49,626,664	\$36,018,543	\$0	\$13,608,121
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	1,403	550	0	852
Trust Land Transfer Program	0	0	0	0
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank) ⁴	443,500	0	0	443,500
	\$50,071,567	\$36,019,093	\$0	\$14,052,474
Leases				
Agriculture				
Dryland	\$4,555,098	\$3,325,231	\$0	\$1,229,866
Irrigated	15,001,595	10,951,164	0	4,050,431
Grazing and Other	754,839	552,029	0	202,810
Aquatic Lands	0	0	0	0
Special Use	1,690,588	1,234,125	0	456,463
Commercial Real Estate	9,395,492	6,858,709	0	2,536,783
Mineral And Hydrocarbon	150,481	26,824	83,027	40,630
Rights-Of-Way	400,081	35,540	256,519	108,022
Communication Sites	1,905,747	1,371,217	0	534,530
Special Forest Products	169,163	123,489	0	45,674
	\$34,023,084	\$24,478,329	\$339,546	\$9,205,209
Other Revenue				
Interest Income	\$75,329	\$24,652	\$279	\$50,398
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	91,621	0	0	91,621
Operating Transfer ¹	(281,883)	0	0	(281,883)
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ¹	232,716	0	173,852	58,864
	\$117,783	\$24,652	\$174,131	\$(81,000)
Totals	\$84,212,434	\$60,522,075	\$513,677	\$23,176,682

About This Page

Income from these state grant lands and escheat lands (those with no known heirs) supports construction of state public kindergarten through 12th grade schools.

The beneficiary's share of income is distributed to the Common School Construction Account and the Common School Permanent Account, which generates perpetual interest for the support of school construction. This distribution varies by activity and is governed by law.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

University Grants Original and Transferred (UW) | FY 2013

Source ¹⁹	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION		
	Total Funds	UW Retirement Bond	State (UW) University Permanent	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Sales				
Timber Sales	\$2,647,819	\$0	\$1,349,157	\$1,298,662
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	19,238	0	14,044	5,194
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank)	0	0	0	0
	\$2,667,057	\$0	\$1,363,201	\$1,303,856
Leases				
Agriculture				
Dryland	\$212,394	\$0	\$155,048	\$57,346
Irrigated	0	0	0	0
Grazing and Other	27,222	0	19,739	7,483
Aquatic Lands	0	0	0	0
Special Use	6,090	0	4,445	1,644
Commercial Real Estate	103,472	0	75,535	27,937
Mineral And Hydrocarbon	0	0	0	0
Rights-Of-Way	1,000	0	730	270
Communication Sites	0	0	0	0
Special Forest Products	9,981	0	7,286	2,695
	\$360,159	\$0	\$262,783	\$97,376
Other Revenue				
Interest Income	\$5,847	\$120	\$348	\$5,379
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	3,174	0	0	3,174
Operating Transfer ^{1, 12}	(603,571)	798,016	(798,016)	(603,571)
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ¹	383	0	0	383
	\$(594,166)	\$798,136	\$(797,668)	\$(594,634)
Totals	\$2,433,050	\$798,136	\$828,316	\$806,598

■ About This Page

Income from these state grant lands supports construction of buildings for the University of Washington. Some of these lands were acquired at the time of statehood, and some lands were transferred to this trust from the CEP&RI trust by the legislature in 1893.

The beneficiary's share of income is distributed to the University Permanent and UW Bond Retirement accounts. This distribution varies by activity and is governed by law.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Charitable, Educational, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions Grant (CEP&RI) | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION	
	Total Funds	CEP & RI Account	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Sales			
Timber Sales	\$5,634,132	\$4,112,916	\$1,521,216
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	1,501	15	1,486
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank)	0	0	0
	\$5,635,632	\$4,112,931	\$1,522,701
Leases			
Agriculture			
Dryland	\$383,038	\$279,618	\$103,420
Irrigated	3,248	2,371	877
Grazing and Other	19,058	13,772	5,286
Aquatic Lands	0	0	0
Special Use	2,828	2,064	764
Commercial Real Estate	11,150	8,139	3,011
Mineral And Hydrocarbon	674,392	492,306	182,086
Rights-Of-Way	28,792	21,018	7,774
Communication Sites	185,255	134,249	51,006
Special Forest Products	29,888	21,818	8,070
	\$1,337,650	\$975,356	\$362,293
Other Revenue			
Interest Income	\$13,452	\$835	\$12,617
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	7,506	0	7,506
Operating Transfer	0	0	0
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ¹	2,508	0	2,508
	\$23,465	\$835	\$22,630
Totals	\$6,996,747	\$5,089,122	\$1,907,625

■ About This Page

Income from these state grant lands is used to establish and maintain institutions managed by the Department of Corrections (such as prisons) and the Department of Social and Health Services (such as the Western State Hospital).

The beneficiary's share of income is distributed to the CEP&RI Account.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Capitol Building Grant | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION	
	Total Funds	Capitol Building Construction	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Sales			
Timber Sales	\$5,039,045	\$3,547,566	\$1,491,480
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	62	45	17
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank)	0	0	0
	\$5,039,107	\$3,547,611	\$1,491,496
Leases			
Agriculture			
Dryland	\$46,953	\$34,273	\$12,680
Irrigated	0	0	0
Grazing and Other	6,388	4,663	1,725
Aquatic Lands	0	0	0
Special Use	19,271	14,068	5,203
Commercial Real Estate	1,231	898	332
Mineral And Hydrocarbon	4,886	3,567	1,319
Rights-Of-Way	9,367	6,838	2,529
Communication Sites	132,593	96,793	35,800
Special Forest Products	13,773	10,054	3,719
	\$234,462	\$171,154	\$63,307
Other Revenue			
Interest Income	\$10,547	\$1,162	\$9,384
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	5,478	0	5,478
Operating Transfer ¹	(177,687)	0	(177,687)
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ¹	281	0	281
	\$(161,381)	\$1,162	\$(162,544)
Totals	\$5,112,188	\$3,719,928	\$1,392,260

■ About This Page

Income from these state grant lands supports construction of state government office buildings at the Capitol Campus in Olympia.

The beneficiary's share of income is distributed to the Capitol Building Construction Account.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Normal School Grant (EWU, CWU, WWU and TESC) | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION		
	Total Funds	EWU, CWU, WWU, TESC Capital Projects	Normal School Permanent	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Sales				
Timber Sales ^{11, 15}	\$1,879,683	\$0	\$1,383,687	\$495,996
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	82	0	60	22
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank)	0	0	0	0
	\$1,879,765	\$0	\$1,383,747	\$496,018
Leases				
Agriculture				
Dryland	\$78,479	\$57,290	\$0	\$21,189
Irrigated	207,555	151,515	0	56,040
Grazing and Other	10,191	7,439	0	2,752
Aquatic Lands	0	0	0	0
Special Use	25,952	18,945	0	7,007
Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0	0
Mineral and Hydrocarbon	0	0	0	0
Rights-Of-Way	18,249	0	13,322	4,927
Communication Sites	0	0	0	0
Special Forest Products	1,262	921	0	341
	\$341,687	\$236,110	13,322	\$92,256
Other Revenue				
Interest Income	\$4,194	\$148	\$13	\$4,033
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	2,424	0	0	2,424
Operating Transfer ¹	20,677	0	0	20,677
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ¹	559	0	0	559
	\$27,854	\$148	\$13	\$27,693
Totals	\$2,249,306	\$236,258	\$1,397,082	\$615,967

About This Page

Income from these state grant lands supports construction at Eastern Washington University, Central Washington University, and Western Washington University (regional universities). These three universities were originally called 'normal schools.' The Evergreen State College (TESC) was added to this trust by the legislature to begin receiving revenue after July 1, 1995.

The beneficiary's share of income is distributed to the Normal School Permanent Account and capital project accounts for each university. This distribution varies by activity and is governed by law.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Scientific School Grant (WSU) | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION		
	Total Funds	WSU Bond Retirement	Scientific Permanent	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Sales				
Timber Sales	\$9,502,117	\$0	\$6,936,627	\$2,565,490
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	106	0	(0)	106
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank)	0	0	0	0
	\$9,502,223	\$0	\$6,936,627	\$2,565,596
Leases				
Agriculture				
Dryland	\$200,246	\$0	\$146,179	\$54,066
Irrigated	709,701	0	518,082	191,619
Grazing and Other	4,158	0	3,005	1,152
Aquatic Lands	0	0	0	0
Special Use	99,695	0	72,778	26,918
Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0	0
Mineral and Hydrocarbon	0	0	0	0
Rights-Of-Way	18,101	0	13,214	4,887
Communication Sites	493,615	0	360,339	133,276
Special Forest Products	18,544	0	13,537	5,007
	\$1,544,060	\$0	\$1,127,134	\$416,926
Other Revenue				
Interest Income	\$28,049	\$462	\$5,795	\$21,793
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	11,874	0	0	11,874
Operating Transfer ¹²	0	1,091,376	(1,091,376)	0
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ¹	1,642	0	0	1,642
	\$41,565	\$1,091,838	\$(1,085,581)	\$35,309
Totals	\$11,087,849	\$1,091,838	\$6,978,180	\$3,017,831

About This Page

Income from these state grant lands supports construction of buildings at Washington State University. The beneficiary's share of income is distributed to the Scientific School Permanent and the WSU Bond Retirement accounts. This distribution varies by activity and is governed by law.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Agricultural College Trust Management Account (ACTMA) | FY 2013

	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE
Source		
Beginning Fund Balance (July 1, 2012)		\$104,906
Revenue		
Operating Revenue *		1,726
Interfund Transfer from General Fund ⁵		915,000
Total Revenue		916,726
Less Expenditures ²		
Agricultural Resources	35,521	
Asset & Property Management	29,680	
Product Sales & Leasing	344,630	
Land Management	269,799	
Law Enforcement	12,680	
Correctional Camps	1,324	
Administration	25,450	
Interagency Payments	72,962	
Agency Support	125,689	
Engineering Services	56,969	
Total Operating Expenditures	974,704	
Total Capital Expenditures	0	
Total Expenditures and Other Charges	974,704	
Ending Fund Balance (June 30, 2013)		\$46,927

■ About This Page

This account funds DNR's management of the Agricultural College trust lands. The ACTMA is funded through an appropriation from the state General Fund. (As of July 1, 1999, Agricultural College trust lands do not contribute to the RMCA, which supports DNR's management of other state grant lands.)

*Includes treasurer's interest. See accompanying notes on pages 22-26.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Agricultural School Grant (WSU) | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE		DISTRIBUTION	
	Total Funds	WSU Bond Retirement	Agricultural College Permanent	
Sales				
Timber Sales	\$4,075,003	\$0	\$4,075,003	
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	67	0	67	
Asset Transfer/Loan Repayment	0	0	0	
Land Sales (Includes Land Bank)	0	0	0	
	\$4,075,070	\$0	\$4,075,070	
Leases				
Agriculture				
Dryland	\$155,266	\$0	\$155,266	
Irrigated	185,713	0	185,713	
Grazing and Other	12,565	0	12,565	
Aquatic Lands	0	0	0	
Special Use	1,450	0	1,450	
Commercial Real Estate	5,352	0	5,352	
Mineral and Hydrocarbon	9,481	0	9,481	
Rights-Of-Way	2,968	0	2,968	
Communication Sites	130,683	0	130,683	
Special Forest Products	1,168	0	1,168	
	\$504,647	\$0	\$504,647	
Other Revenue				
Interest Income	\$615	\$238	\$377	
Non-Trust Revenue	0	0	0	
Operating Transfer ¹²	0	513,334	(513,334)	
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous	0	0	0	
	\$615	\$513,571	\$(512,956)	
Totals	\$4,580,331	\$513,571	\$4,066,760	

■ About This Page

Income from these state grant lands supports construction of Washington State University's buildings. All revenue from these lands is income for the trust and is divided between the Agricultural College Permanent Account and the WSU Bond Retirement Account. This distribution varies by activity and is governed by law.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Aquatic Resources | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	DISTRIBUTION	
	Total Funds	Aquatic Lands Enhancement	Resource Management Cost Account ¹⁵
Aquatic Resources Activities			
Leases	\$23,672,923	\$13,263,198	\$10,409,725
Mineral and Hydrocarbon	259,679	136,820	122,859
Rights-Of-Way	365,741	207,403	158,338
Interest Income ¹	111,475	26,152	85,324
Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	105,005	61,168	43,837
Miscellaneous ¹	580,588	265,897	314,690
Total Revenue	\$25,095,410	\$13,960,637	\$11,134,774

RMCA | AQUATIC

Source	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE
Beginning Trust Balance (July 1, 2012)		\$22,435,784
Aquatic Revenue		
Total Revenue		11,134,773
Less Expenditures ²		
Aquatic Resources	11,514,235	
Administration	370,326	
Interagency Payments	1,566,662	
Agency Support	1,836,267	
Total Operating Expenditures	15,287,490	
Total Capital Expenditures	73,827	
Total Expenditures and Other Charges	15,361,317	
Ending Trust Balance (June 30, 2013)		\$18,209,240

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

About This Page

State-owned aquatic lands (tidelands, shorelands and beds of navigable waters) are a “public trust”—managed to benefit the public as a whole. Revenue from these granted state lands is divided between two accounts:

The RMCA-aquatic supports DNR’s management of state aquatic lands and resources, and the ALEA provides for the purchase, improvement and protection of aquatic lands, largely through grants to public entities.

Distribution varies according to activity and land classification and is governed by law.

About Next Page

By law, revenue from state-owned aquatic lands goes to the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) for aquatic resource enhancement and to the RMCA to fund DNR’s management of state aquatic lands. Distribution differs for different types of aquatic land — see the small pie charts.

The large pie chart shows the combined total distribution, with the ALEA share divided among state agency expenditures from that account, and the RMCA share divided among DNR’s expenditures from the RMCA. Expenditures are appropriated by the legislature and are ongoing investments to keep the submerged lands productive.

* This chart is based on statewide averages. Detailed breakdown of DNR programs contains examples only, not a complete listing.

** The ALEA portion of revenue from harbor areas in fourth-class towns is redistributed to those towns twice each year. See fiscal note #7, page 42.

DNR and OFM spent a very small amount of ALEA funds (see footnote 7, figure 2 on page 43), which represents less than 0.5 percent of total ALEA expenditures.

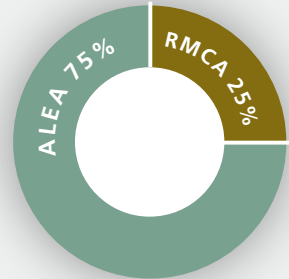
Totals may not add due to rounding. See fiscal notes, pages 42-46.

General Distribution of Revenue from State-Owned Aquatic Lands* | FY 2013

BEDS OF NAVIGABLE WATERS



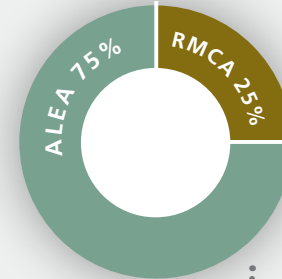
FIRST CLASS TIDELANDS & SHORELANDS



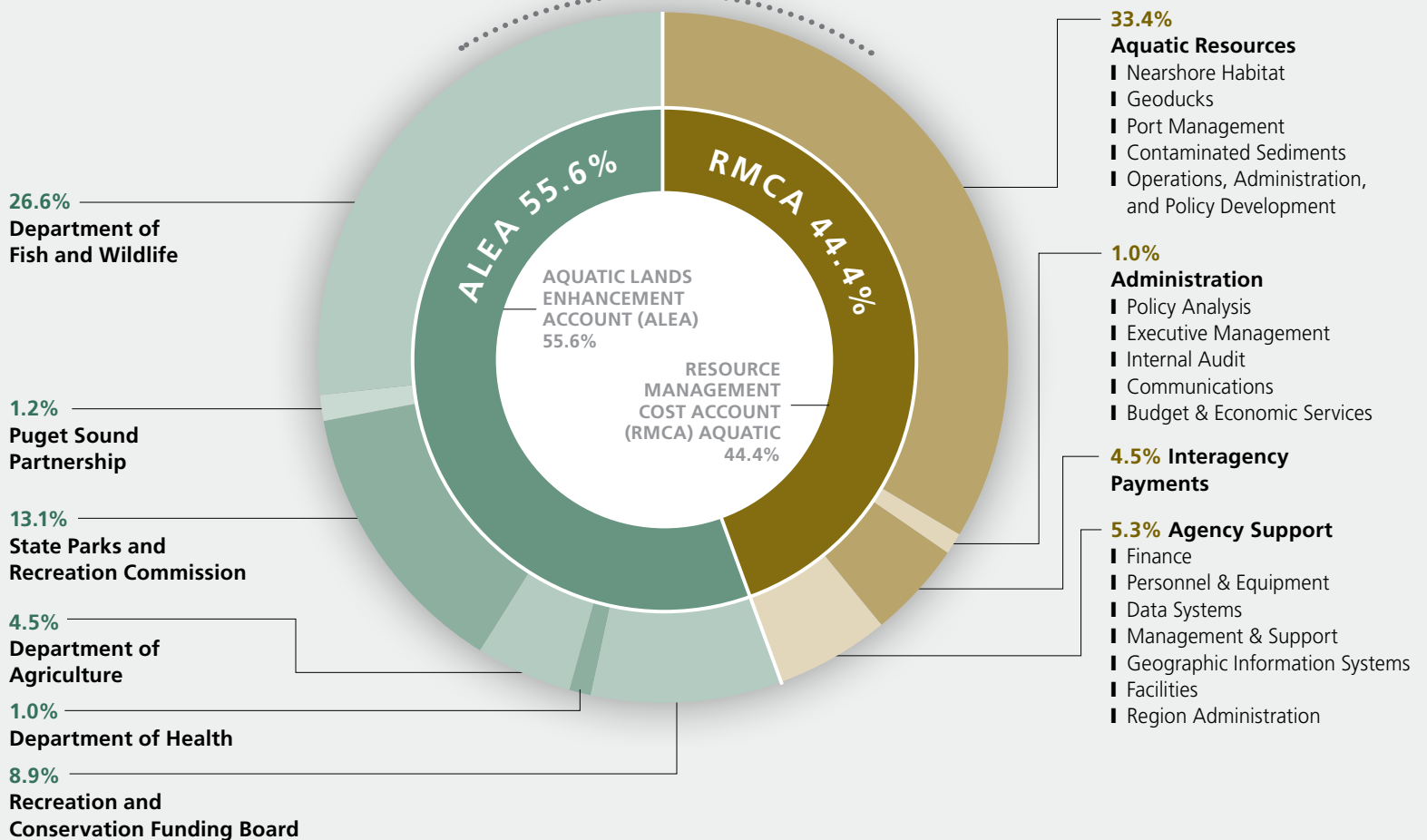
SECOND CLASS TIDELANDS & SHORELANDS



HARBOR AREAS**
Effective 2/6/06



Learn more about general distribution of revenue from state-owned aquatic lands on page 36.



Forest Development Account (FDA) | FY 2013

	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE
Source		
Beginning Fund Balance (July 1, 2012)		\$16,190,435
Revenue		
Operating Revenue		16,757,211
Total Revenue		16,757,211
Less Expenditures ²		
Agricultural Resources	0	
Asset & Property Management	506,907	
Product Sales & Leasing	7,236,410	
Land Management	6,851,966	
Law Enforcement	440,642	
Correctional Camps	432,957	
Administration	564,717	
Interagency Payments	1,506,947	
Agency Support	2,591,178	
Engineering Services	1,310,437	
Total Operating Expenditures	21,442,161	
Total Capital Expenditures	308,375	
Total Expenditures and Other Charges	21,750,536	
Ending Fund Balance (June 30, 2013)		\$11,197,110

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

■ About This Page

The FDA funds DNR's land management activities on State Forest Lands (formerly known as Forest Board Lands) in 21 counties. DNR deposits a portion of the revenue it generates from these lands into the FDA, and the legislature appropriates funds from the account to DNR for expenditures. The FDA is used for trust land management expenses (e.g., reforestation, preparing timber sales) on State Forest Lands.

► About Next Page

By law, revenue from State Forest Lands (formerly known as Forest Board Lands) goes to the county in which the land is located, the state general fund for the support of Common Schools, and to the FDA to fund DNR's management of the lands. Distribution differs for Transfer lands and Purchase lands—see the small pie charts.

The large pie chart shows the combined total distribution for Fiscal Year 2013, with the FDA share divided among DNR's expenditures from the account. Expenditures are appropriated by the legislature and are ongoing investments to keep the lands productive and to generate future revenue.

* This chart is based on statewide averages. Detailed breakdown of DNR programs contains examples only, not a complete listing.

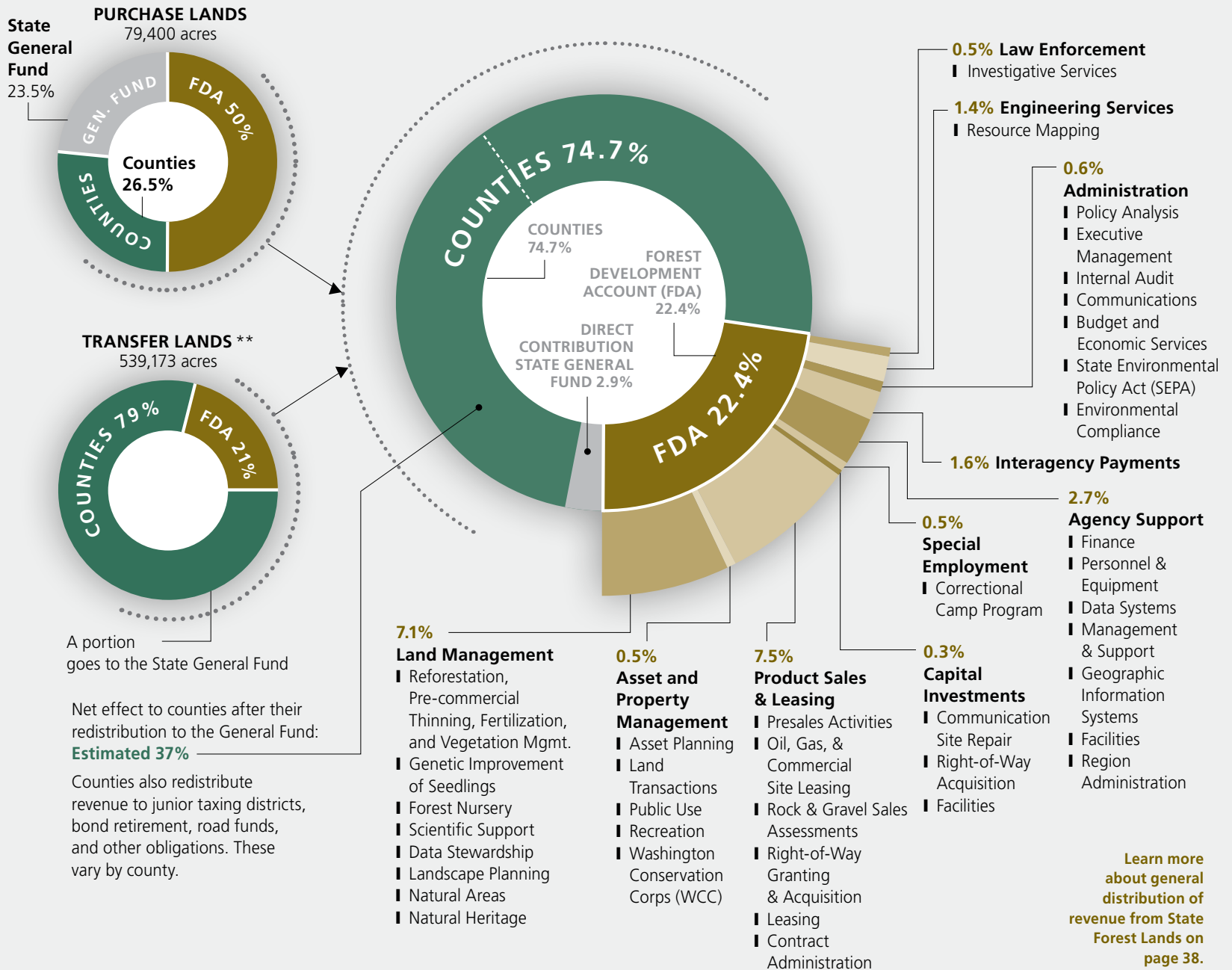
** Per Board of Natural Resources Resolution No.1368, the management fund deduction for FDA was reduced from 23% to 21% effective October 10, 2011, through June 30, 2013.

Totals may not add due to rounding. See fiscal notes, pages 42-46.

Purchase lands,
see definition on page 40.

Transfer lands,
see definition on page 41.

General Distribution of Revenue from State Forest Lands* | FY 2013



State Forest Lands | FY 2013

Source	REVENUE	CONTRIBUTING LANDS	
	Total Funds	Transfer Lands	Purchase Lands
Sales			
Timber Sales	\$71,820,999	\$65,553,011	\$6,267,988
Timber Sales-Related Activities ¹	208,502	208,499	2
	\$72,029,501	\$65,761,511	\$6,267,990
Leases			
Agriculture/Minor Forest Products	\$360,003	\$319,676	\$40,327
Commercial/Special Use	64,759	42,692	22,067
Mineral and Hydrocarbon	130,284	130,284	0
Rights-Of-Way	85,333	68,898	16,435
Communication Sites	1,389,120	1,016,067	373,053
	\$2,029,500	\$1,577,618	\$451,882
Other Revenue			
Interest Income ¹	\$15,137	\$12,824	\$2,313
Permits, Fees, and Miscellaneous ^{1,3}	633,521	633,000	521
Treasurer's Revenue ¹⁸	3,392	N/A	N/A
FDA Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	120,662	N/A	N/A
	\$772,712	\$645,824	\$2,834
Totals	\$74,831,712	\$67,984,952	\$6,722,707

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

■ About This Page and Next Page

Income from these lands is distributed to the counties in which the lands are located, the state general fund for the support of common schools, and the Forest Development Account (FDA) for DNR's Land Management expenses on these lands. There are two categories of State Forest Lands (formerly known as Forest Board Lands): Purchase lands and Transfer lands.

Purchase lands were given to the state or purchased by the state at low cost. The FDA receives half the income from these lands. The other half is divided between the respective county and the state general fund for the support of common schools.

N/A: Not applicable.

State Forest Lands | FY 2013 CONTINUED

Recipient	REVENUE DISTRIBUTION		CONTRIBUTING LANDS	
	Total Funds	Transfer Lands	Purchase Lands	
County				
Clallam	\$6,526,488	\$6,526,488	\$-	
Clark	5,272,352	5,265,744	6,608	
Cowlitz	2,042,326	2,036,965	5,362	
Grays Harbor	1,713,960	635,611	1,078,349	
Jefferson	260,010	260,010	0	
King	1,076,743	1,076,743	0	
Kitsap	931,651	908,732	22,919	
Klickitat	305,409	305,409	0	
Lewis	5,142,528	5,010,127	132,401	
Mason	2,287,762	2,287,295	468	
Okanogan	71	71	0	
Pacific	1,707,085	1,085,596	621,489	
Pierce	126,326	6,733	119,593	
Skagit	8,391,207	8,391,207	0	
Skamania ³	1,592,767	1,576,872	15,896	
Snohomish	9,529,791	9,529,791	0	
Stevens	69,993	69,993	0	
Thurston	4,051,495	3,966,499	84,996	
Wahkiakum	1,469,137	1,469,137	0	
Whatcom	3,394,340	3,271,054	123,287	
Treasurer's Revenue ¹⁸	3,392	N/A	N/A	
	\$55,894,835	\$53,680,077	\$2,211,365	
Forest Development Account				
Trust Activity	\$16,499,212	\$14,169,239	\$2,329,973	
Permits, Fees, & Miscellaneous ¹	137,338	135,636	1,702	
Treasurer's Revenue	0	N/A	N/A	
FDA Non-Trust Revenue ¹⁶	120,662	N/A	N/A	
	\$16,757,211	\$14,304,875	\$2,331,675	
General Fund - State	\$2,179,666	\$0	\$2,179,666	
Totals	\$74,831,712	\$67,984,952	\$6,722,707	

Transfer lands were forfeited to the counties in which they were located when the private landowners failed to pay property taxes, primarily in the 1920s and 1930s. The counties turned the lands over to the state. DNR now manages these lands and distributes at least 75 percent of the income to the counties and up to 25 percent of the income to the Forest Development Account (FDA).

N/A: not applicable.

See Fiscal Notes, pages 42-46. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Fiscal Notes

These numbered notes provide context and explanations for data in the tables on the fiscal pages that follow, where they are referred to by numerical superscript. A note may apply to more than one page. Although similar to notes in prior reports, these notes apply only to this report (FY 2013).

ACRONYMS

ACTMA	Agricultural College Trust Management Account
AFRS	Agency Financial Reporting System
ALEA	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
CEP&RI	Charitable, Educational, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions Trust
COLA	Cost of Living Adjustment
CWU	Central Washington University
EWU	Eastern Washington University
FDA	Forest Development Account
FY13	Fiscal Year 2013 (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)
K-12	Kindergarten to 12th grade schools
RMCA	Resource Management Cost Account
TESC	The Evergreen State College
UW	University of Washington
WSU	Washington State University
WWU	Western Washington University

1 | REVENUE SOURCES

Timber sales include non-trust activity for contract harvesting sales.

Timber sale-related activities include contract extensions, slash disposal, trespasses, and default settlement payments.

Miscellaneous sales include publications, GIS data, honor camp activities, and surveys and maps.

Miscellaneous leases include special use and special forest products.

Seedling sales for Fiscal Year 2013 include the early purchase of seedlings by the silvicultural program for activities in Fiscal Year 2014.

Interest income includes interest on contracts, interest assessed for late payments, and interest earned from account (treasurer's interest).

Permits, fees and related charges include surface mining permits, log patrol licenses, aquatic lands dredged material disposal site fees, forest practices damage assessments and permits, survey records recording fee, application/assignment fees, burning permit fees, and local government assessments.

Operating transfers include transfers attributed to prior period revenue.

Miscellaneous other revenue includes prior period adjustments, recoveries of prior biennium expenditures, miscellaneous treasurer transfers, as well as revenue from the ORV & Nonhighway Vehicle and Natural Resources Conservation Areas Stewardship accounts.

2 | EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

Administration includes Executive Management & Operations, Internal Audit, Communications, Policy & Governmental Operations, Budget & Economics, Legal Compliance, and Environmental Review.

Interagency payments are payments made to other state agencies (the Attorney General, State Auditor, Financial Management, Dept. of Enterprise Services, OMWBE, and Secretary of State) for services they provide to the department.

Agency support includes the following programs: Human Resources (personnel, safety, training), Financial Management (accounting, payroll, risk management, purchasing), Information Management, Geographic Information Systems, Facilities, and Region Administration.

Miscellaneous Capital for Fiscal Year 2013 includes several new capital projects funded by the 2012 Jobs Now Bill (Engrossed Senate Bill 5127).

Total Expenditures of \$261,450,000 for Fiscal Year 2013 excludes the inter-

fund transfer from General Fund to the Agricultural College Trust Management Account in the amount of \$915,000 (see footnote #5).

3 | LAND TRANSFERS

Real Property Replacement: During Fiscal Year 2013, a total of \$2,233,912, an amount equivalent to the property value, was received from (1) transfers to other government entities, (2) resolution of trespass violations, or (3) transfers in lieu of condemnation. This money is used to acquire replacement trust lands.

Encumbered State Forest Land: During Fiscal Year 2013, Encumbered State Forest Land Transfers, a program enabled by Second Substitute House Bill 1484, resulted in distributions of \$132,930 to the Forest Development Account and \$550,070 to Skamania County.

4 | LAND BANK

DNR uses the Land Bank program (RCW 79.19) to reposition trust land assets for better future income production. Through the Land Bank, state trust lands are first auctioned to private buyers. Proceeds of land sales made under this "sell first" process are held in the Resource Management Cost Account (RMCA) until they can be used to purchase replacement trust lands. This revenue from trust property sales should equal or exceed the cost of trust property purchases. However, during any one fiscal year, the transactions may not balance. (e.g., a property has been sold, but property to replace it has not yet been purchased). Land bank transactions are accounted for by trust within each of DNR's management funds.

Revenue from Fiscal Year 2013 sales, existing contracts and interest was \$485,813 to the RMCA. A total of \$17,817,614 in the RMCA is reserved to acquire property to replace trust property previously sold through the "sell first" process of the Land Bank program.

5 | AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRUST MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Per RCW 79.64.090, the revenue on Agricultural College trust lands is distributed 100 percent to the agricultural college permanent fund or WSU Bond Retirement Account. The management of the agricultural college trust lands is funded from the Agricultural College Trust Management Account. This account is dependent on legislative appropriation for funding. Currently, the legislature appropriates the money for this purpose from the Gen-

eral Fund under a proviso. For Fiscal Year 2013, the total interfund transfer from the General Fund was \$915,000.

6 | ORV & NONHIGHWAY VEHICLE ACCOUNT

This account provides for acquisition, planning, development, maintenance and management of ORV recreation facilities, non-highway roads and non-highway road recreation facilities; education and law enforcement programs related to non-highway vehicles; and construction and maintenance of campgrounds and trailheads.

DNR, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Parks and Recreation Commission spend from the account in support of these functions. The Department of Licensing collects revenue for the account from taxes, licenses, permits, and fees. DNR administers the account according to legislative appropriations.

See **Figure 1** for the account's total fiscal activity for Fiscal Year 2013.

7 | AQUATIC LANDS ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

This account provides for the purchase, improvement, and protection of aquatic lands for public purposes. DNR, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Agriculture, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, the Department of Health, and the Puget Sound Partnership spend from the account for these purposes. DNR administers this account, and only the DNR fiscal activity is reported on the Department Administered Funds section of the annual report.

See **Figure 2** for the account's total fiscal activity for Fiscal Year 2013.

8 | DERELICT VESSEL REMOVAL ACCOUNT

This account provides for costs and reimbursements to authorized public entities for the removal of derelict and abandoned vessels. DNR spends from the account for these purposes, and the Department of Licensing spends from the account for the purpose of administering the collection of revenue for the fund. DNR administers this account and only the DNR fiscal activity is reported on the Department Administered Funds section of the annual report.

See **Figure 3** for the account's total fiscal activity for Fiscal Year 2013.

(Continued on page 44)

Figure 1

ORV & Nonhighway Vehicle Account		
Beginning Balance		\$391,554
Revenue		
Licensing	\$2,480,294	
Natural Resources	2,435	2,482,729
Expenditures		
Natural Resources	\$(1,986,621)	
Fish and Wildlife	(201,160)	
Parks and Recreation	(120,267)	(2,308,048)
Net Fiscal Activity		174,681
Ending Balance		\$566,235

Figure 3

Derelict Vessel Removal Account		
Beginning Balance		\$652,158
Revenue		
Licensing	\$758,077	
Natural Resources	3,347	761,423
Expenditures		
Natural Resources	(733,001)	
Licensing	(14,575)	(747,576)
Net Fiscal Activity		13,847
Ending Balance		\$666,005

Figure 4

Forest and Fish Support Account		
Beginning Balance		\$5,290,682
Revenue		
Dept of Revenue		2,979,814
Expenditures		
Natural Resources		(4,532,195)
Net Fiscal Activity		(1,552,381)
Ending Balance		\$3,738,301

Figure 5

Park Land Trust Revolving Account		
Beginning Balance		\$197,179
Revenue		
Parks and Recreation (Discover Pass)	\$1,370,439	
Natural Resources	34,000	
Treasurer's Deposit Income	476	1,404,914
Expenditures		
Natural Resources		(1,056,943)
Net Fiscal Activity		347,971
Ending Balance		\$545,150

Figure 2

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account		
Beginning Balance		\$15,891,584
Revenue		
Natural Resources	\$13,959,598	
Fish and Wildlife	2,993	
Treasurer's Deposit Income	1,039	
Distribution to Fourth-Class Towns	(65,708)	
Treasurer's Transfer*	(7,159,080)	6,738,842
Expenditures		
Fish and Wildlife	(8,447,163)	
Parks and Recreation	(4,164,233)	
Recreation & Conservation Funding Board	(2,819,478)	
Agriculture	(1,416,049)	
Puget Sound Partnership	(372,684)	
Health	(320,171)	
Office of Financial Management	(95,841)	
Natural Resources	(1,000)	(17,636,620)
Net Fiscal Activity		(10,897,778)
Ending Balance		\$4,993,806

*Treasurer's Transfer includes: Operating transfers out to the state general fund per ESHB 1087, Sec 805; the Marine Stewardship account per 3ESHB2127, Sec 804; and the Cleanup Settlement account per ESB6074, Sec 3022 (Point Ruston Sediment Capping).

Figure 6

FDA/RMCA Loan Repayment		
	FY 2013	Total-To-Date
Common School Construction Account	\$349,435	\$24,690,494
Capitol Building Construction Account	133,205	9,412,018
Normal School Permanent Account	426,400	30,228,736
State University Permanent Account	452,678	14,663,034
Total Trust Funds	\$1,361,718	\$78,994,282
Resource Management Cost Account		
Common School Trust	\$116,600	\$8,228,571
Capitol Building Trust	44,482	3,139,630
Normal School Trust	141,931	10,016,026
University School Trust	150,893	4,887,679
Total RMCA	\$453,906	\$26,271,906

9 | FOREST AND FISH SUPPORT ACCOUNT

This account was created in 2007 to provide for activities pursuant to the state's implementation of the Forests and Fish Report as defined in chapter 76.09 RCW and related activities, including, but not limited to, adaptive management, monitoring, participation grants to tribes, state and local agencies, and not-for-profit public interest organizations.

DNR spends from the account for these purposes, and the Department of Revenue spends from the account for the purpose of administering the collection of revenue for the fund. Sources of revenue for this account include surcharges on timber and wood product manufacturers, extractors, and wholesalers per RCW 82.04.260 (12).

DNR administers this account and only the DNR fiscal activity is reported on the Department Administered Funds section of the annual report. See **Figure 4** for the account's total fiscal activity for Fiscal Year 2013.

10 | PARK LAND TRUST REVOLVING ACCOUNT

This account is used for acquiring real property as a replacement for the property transferred to the State Parks and Recreation Commission in order to maintain the land base of the affected trusts, and to receive voluntary contributions for the purpose of operating and maintaining public use and recreation facilities. This account may also be used to hold funding for future acquisition of lands for the Community Forest Trust Program or to purchase replacement forest land.

In May 2011, the Governor signed the Discover Pass into law (see also RCW Title 79A), intended to provide revenue to maintain recreation access to state lands and meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation. Effective July 1, 2011, the Discover Pass was required for vehicle access to recreation lands which include state parks, boat launches, campgrounds, heritage sites, wildfire and natural areas, and trails and trailheads. DNR's portion (8%) of this

revenue is transferred to this account by the State Parks and Recreation Commission. DNR's recreation program spends from this portion of the account.

DNR administers this account and only the DNR fiscal activity is reported on the Department Administered Funds section of the annual report. See **Figure 5** for the account's total fiscal activity for Fiscal Year 2013.

11 | FDA/RMCA LOAN REPAYMENT

The Board of Natural Resources resolution #635 in 1990 and #756 in 1992 authorized settlement of the FDA debt to the RMCA by transferring timber-cutting rights on State Forest Purchase lands to the Common School, Capitol Building, Normal School, and University granted trusts. A one-third interest in assets (timber cutting rights) of the FDA on 35,655 acres was transferred to these trusts. The value of these transfers eliminated the debt between FDA and RMCA.

A total of \$1,815,624 was distributed to the trusts from timber harvested during Fiscal Year 2013. The RMCA received \$453,906 from this activity. Since this is repayment of a loan, the transactions are recorded as an operating transfer rather than current period revenue.

The values from the harvest activity by fund as well as RMCA trust for Fiscal Year 2013 and in total since the adoption of resolution 635 in 1990 are in **Figure 6**.

12 | OPERATING TRANSFERS

According to the Office of Financial Management's interpretation of generally accepted accounting principles, debt service funds (funds used to pay off debts), such as the UW or WSU Bond Retirement accounts, cannot receive revenue directly. Instead, revenue to these two funds are recorded to the respective permanent funds, and then an operating transfer is made to the appropriate debt service fund.

13 | TRUST FUNDS—CURRENT AND PERMANENT

Trust Current Funds are funds that individual trust beneficiaries can draw from. Trust Permanent Funds are endowments which generate interest that can be transferred to the Current Funds.

14 | FISCAL ACTIVITY FOR OTHER TYPE FUND(S) ADMINISTERED BY DNR

Natural Resources Equipment

Account: Total other fiscal activity does not include funds classified as internal service funds. The Natural Resources Equipment Account is the Department's only internal service fund. This fund is used to maintain, replace and provide equipment to the Department's programs on a rental basis. In Fiscal Year 2013, this fund had revenue of \$20,692,402 and expenses of \$21,334,128.

State Forest Nursery Revolving

Account: During Fiscal Year 2013, the State Treasurer transferred \$250,000 from this account to the state general fund per 3ESHB 2127, section 804. Only DNR fiscal activity is reported in the DNR-Administered Funds section of the annual report, and this transfer is therefore excluded. The actual ending fund balance for the State Forest Nursery Account for Fiscal Year 2013 is \$1,665,598.

Forest Fire Protection Assessment

Account (FFPA): In 2012, 3ESHB 2127, section 922, provided the Evergreen State College (TESC) with an appropriation from the FFPA to analyze and recommend improvements in funding fire prevention and suppression activities. In Fiscal Year 2013, the appropriation was \$100,000. Only DNR fiscal activity is reported in the DNR-Administered Funds section of the annual report and the TESC expenditures have been excluded. The actual ending fund balance for FFPA for Fiscal Year 2013 is \$3,545,989.

15 | RMCA PORTION OF TRUST LAND REVENUE

The Resource Management Cost Account received 27 percent on most transactions, and the trusts received 73 percent of revenue from trust lands during Fiscal Year 2013.

Also, some revenue transactions are subject to different distribution ratios. These transactions include aquatic resources, miscellaneous non-trust revenue, interest earnings, land sales

transactions and interfund loan repayment, the latter of which affects the Common School, University, Capitol Building and Normal School trusts.

Figure 7 (a,b,c) reflects trust activity with Forest Board Repayment activity. Refer to footnote #19 for trust activity related to the University Trust.

16 | NON-TRUST REVENUE

Non-trust revenue cannot be attributed to a specific trust. Activities include forest road assessments, miscellaneous services, manuals & publications, prior period recoveries and adjustments, application fees, and interest income.

17 | NEGATIVE REVENUE

Any negative revenue reflects accounting adjustments (such as bad-debt write-offs, credit memos) from a prior fiscal year.

18 | TREASURER'S REVENUE

Due to the schedule for distributing revenue, revenue from State Forest Lands may earn interest before it is distributed to the appropriate county. Interest earnings cannot be attributed specifically to Transfer Lands or Purchase Lands. This revenue is accounted for as treasurer's revenue and is distributed to the appropriate county.

19 | UNIVERSITY TRUST – ORIGINAL, TRANSFERRED, REPAYMENT

The accounting for the University Trust combines activity from original University trust lands, lands which have been transferred to the trust, and the University trust's share of interfund loan repayments as described in footnote #11.

See **Figure 8** for the breakdown of the different elements contributing to the information for University Grants for Fiscal Year 2013.

Figure 7b

Capitol Building			
Trust Activity	Total Revenue	Cap. Bldg. Construction	RMCA
Timber Sales	\$4,861,358	\$3,414,361	\$1,446,997
Timber Sales-Related	62	45	17
Leases	234,462	171,154	63,307
Misc. Interest Income	1,197	872	324
Fees/Service Charges	281	0	281
Operating Transfer-In	177,687	133,205	44,482
Subtotal	\$5,275,047	\$3,719,638	\$1,555,409
Forest Board Repayment			
Sales	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Transfer-Out	(177,687)	0	(177,687)
Subtotal	(177,687)	0	(177,687)
Total Trust Activity	\$5,097,360	\$3,719,638	\$1,377,722
Non-Trust Allocation			
Treasury Interest	\$9,350	\$290	\$9,060
Land Sales/TLT	0	0	0
Other Revenue	5,478	0	5,478
Total Non-Trust Activity	14,828	290	14,538
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,112,188	\$3,719,928	\$1,392,260

Figure 7c

Normal School				
Trust Activity	Total Revenue	Capital Projects	Normal Sch. Permanent	RMCA
Timber Sales	\$1,900,360	\$0	\$957,286	\$943,074
Timber Sales-Related	(588,909)	(0)	73	(588,982)
Leases	341,687	236,110	13,322	92,256
Misc. Interest Income	73	54	0	20
Fees/Service Charges	559	0	0	559
Operating Transfer-In	568,332	0	426,400	141,931
Subtotal	\$2,222,103	\$236,163	\$1,397,082	\$588,858
Forest Board Repayment				
Sales	\$589,009	\$0	\$0	\$589,009
Operating Transfer-Out	(568,332)	0	0	(568,332)
Subtotal	20,677	0	0	20,677
Total Trust Activity	\$2,242,780	\$236,163	\$1,397,082	\$609,535
Non-Trust Activity				
Treasury Interest	\$4,103	\$95	\$0	\$4,008
Land Sales / Trust Land Transfer	0	0	0	0
Other Revenue	2,424	0	0	2,424
Total Non-Trust Activity	6,527	95	0	6,432
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,249,306	\$236,258	\$1,397,082	\$615,967

Figure 7a

Common School / Escheat Trust				
Trust Activity	Total Revenue	Com. Sch. Construction	Com. Sch. Permanent	RMCA
Timber Sales	\$49,344,781	\$35,669,107	\$0	\$13,675,673
Timber Sales-Related	(182,749)	550	0	(183,299)
Leases	34,023,084	24,478,329	339,546	9,205,209
Misc Interest Income	29,230	20,866	279	8,085
Fees/Service Charges	58,864	0	0	58,864
Operating Transfer-In	466,035	349,435	0	116,600
Subtotal	83,739,245	60,518,289	339,825	22,881,131
Forest Board Repayment				
Sales	\$184,152	\$0		\$184,152
Operating Transfer-Out	(466,035)	0		(466,035)
Subtotal	(281,883)	0	0	(281,883)
Total Trust Activity	\$83,457,362	\$60,518,289	\$339,825	\$22,599,248
Non-Trust Allocation				
Treasury Interest	\$46,099	\$3,786	\$0	\$42,313
Land Sales/ Trust Land Transfer	443,500	0	0	443,500
Other Revenue	265,473	0	173,852	91,621
Total Non-Trust Activity	755,072	3,786	173,852	577,434
GRAND TOTAL	\$84,212,434	\$60,522,075	\$513,677	\$23,176,682

Figure 9

RMCA/FDA Debt/Loan Accounting For Fiscal Year 2013		
Beginning Balance	Grant Lands	State Forest Lands
2013 Trust Charges	\$ 47,109,476	\$ 21,750,535
RMCA Expenditures	47,109,476	0
FDA Expenditures	0	\$ 21,750,535
Cumulative Debt/Loan	\$0	\$0

Fiscal Year 2013 Management Fund Debt Status

As of June 30, 2013, no debt exists between the State Forest Lands (Forest Development Account) and the Grant Lands (Resource Management Cost Account).

Figure 8

University Trust				
Trust Source/Activity	Total Revenue	Bond Retirement	University Permanent	RMCA
University-Transferred				
Timber Sales	\$628,919	\$0	\$459,111	\$169,808
Timber Sales-Related	0	0	0	0
Leases	236,423	0	172,456	63,967
Misc-Trespass	5,722	0	4,177	1,545
Late Interest	469	0	341	128
Sale of Property-Other	0	0	0	0
Charges for Services	344	0	0	344
Application Fees	9	0	0	9
Operating Transfer-In	1,311,340	707,769	452,678	150,893
Operating Transfer-Out	(707,769)	0	(707,769)	0
Total	\$1,475,457	\$707,769	\$380,994	\$386,694
University-Original				
Timber Sales	\$599,134	\$0	\$437,368	\$161,766
Leases	123,736	0	90,327	33,409
Fines & Forfeits	13,517	0	9,867	3,650
Late Interest	10	0	7	3
Charges for Services	30	0	0	30
Operating Transfer-In	90,247	90,247	0	0
Operating Transfer-Out	(90,247)	0	(90,247)	0
Total	\$736,426	\$90,247	\$447,322	\$198,857
University-Repayment				
Timber Sales	816,195	0	0	816,195
Timber Sales Related	0	0	0	0
Late Interest	0	0	0	0
Operating Transfer-Out	(603,571)	0	0	(603,571)
Total	\$212,624	\$0	\$0	\$212,624
Non-Trust Allocation				
STO Interest	\$5,369	\$120	\$0	\$5,249
Non-Trust Revenue Allocation	3,174	0	0	3,174
Total	8,543	120	0	8,423
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,433,050	\$798,120	\$828,316	\$806,598

20 | STATE TRUST LANDS MANAGEMENT FUND ACCOUNTING REPORT

Statutory Authority and Requirements:

Subject to legislative appropriation, DNR is authorized by RCW's 76.12.110 and 79.64.030 to use funds from the Resource Management Cost Account (RMCA) and Forest Development Account (FDA) interchangeably in the management of State Grant Lands and State Forest Lands. The law also states, however, that an annual accounting will be kept of payments made by one fund on behalf of another. For example when RMCA funds are used to pay for activities on State Forest Land, it shall be considered a debt against the FDA. RCW 79.64.030 also requires that the results of the accounting be reported to the legislature at the next regular session.

Accounting Procedures

Beginning with fiscal year 1996, the following Cost Allocation System accounting procedures have been used to calculate any debt or loan between the management funds:

- A.** All operating program expenditures that can be determined to benefit a particular land category are directly charged to that land category.
- B.** Expenditures for majority of the department's operating programs for which the benefiting land category cannot be determined (indirect expenditures), are allocated to land categories based on staff month percentages derived from personnel time charged directly to those land categories or by Western Washington forested acres.
- C.** Capital outlay expenditures that benefit particular land categories are determined in advance then charged by land category in the ratio set by appropriations.
- D.** Agency Administration and Support costs are allocated to land category based on Agency work plans for the year as established during the budget process.
- E.** Direct charges and indirect charges are totaled by land category within the Cost Allocation System. Expenditures paid from the RMCA and FDA accounts are compared to these total charges for Grant Lands and State Forest Lands to determine how much of the charges were paid from one account on behalf of the other. If RMCA funds were used to pay State Forest charges, a debt principal is incurred in that amount. If State Forest funds were used to pay RMCA charges, the debt principal is reduced by that amount. Funding adjustments may be made periodically during the fiscal year to align expenditures by fund with total charges for Grant Lands and State Forest Lands to prevent the accumulation of any new debt in the year.
- F.** As required by law, interest is charged on the debt incurred. A full year's interest is charged on cumulative debt carried from the previous year. One half year's interest is calculated on the change in the debt principal occurring during the current year.
- G.** Cumulative debt from the preceding year, plus new principal and interest charges, are totaled to determine the new cumulative debt. **See Figure 9 on page 45.**

Fiscal Year 2013 Management Fund Debt Status

As of June 30, 2013, no debt exists between the State Forest Lands (Forest Development Account) and the Grant Lands (Resource Management Cost Account).



PHOTO BY DALE MIX / DNR

Management

Timber Data

Timber Volume | Sold and Harvested | FY 2013

Trust / Beneficiaries	Acres	Timber Volume ^a Sold (mbf) ^b	Timber Volume Harvested ^c (mbf) ^b
STATE FOREST TRANSFER (formerly known as Forest Board Transfer lands)			
Clallam	1,050	17,373	28,900
Clark	722	22,788	18,212
Cowlitz	107	4,062	7,177
Grays Harbor	0	0	2,719
Jefferson	237	7,532	2,143
King	582	7,170	3,862
Kitsap	48	1,161	2,752
Klickitat	12	254	1,109
Lewis	645	24,608	18,416
Mason	220	3,917	6,339
Pacific	210	9,078	4,866
Pierce	32	563	14
Skagit	542	23,547	28,538
Skamania	119	3,567	3,743
Snohomish	1,137	45,723	31,099
Thurston	487	20,982	12,615
Wahkiakum	83	6,399	5,638
Whatcom	186	6,233	12,635
Subtotal Transfer	6,419	204,957	190,777
STATE FOREST PURCHASE (formerly known as Forest Board Purchase lands)			
Clark			93
Grays Harbor ^d	456	4,576	4,999
Lewis	57	2,000	1,804
Pacific ^e	0	10	298
Pierce	0	0	464
Skagit	22	313	0
Skamania	0	0	181
Thurston ^d	0	8	0
Whatcom	17	542	957
Subtotal Purchase	552	7,449	8,796
Common School, Indem. & Esch.	7,938	171,917	175,099
Agricultural School	264	9,130	13,668
University Transferred & Orig.	715	7,626	2,596
CEP & RI	579	19,707	16,183
Capitol Building	573	21,478	18,756
Normal School	355	6,428	4,466
Escheat	96	1,311	582
Scientific School	1,524	32,565	32,061
University Original	3	66	1,735
Comm. Coll. For. Res.	286	6,687	1,090
Administrative Sites	0	0	60
University Repayment	144	6,109	7,466
Forest Board Repayment	49	1,426	6,805
King County Water Pollution	38	591	0
Statewide Total	19,535	497,447	480,140

About This Page

^a Timber volume sold per acre depends on site-specific conditions and harvest method.

^b mbf: thousand board feet

^c Volume harvested is estimated for sales partially harvested.

^d Includes Forest Board Repayment. (See Fiscal Section, page 44, note 11).

^e Includes University Repayment data.

Notes

Timber is sold before it is harvested. Timber sale contracts are typically two or more years in length, with most timber harvest schedules determined by individual purchasers. Sale and harvest of timber may or may not occur in the same fiscal year. Revenues are generated when timber is harvested.

Market conditions can influence number of sales and volume sold.

Sales which contain more than one trust and/or beneficiary, report estimated acres and volumes for each specific trust. Sales which benefit more than one trust, distribute revenues proportionally by value based on percentage of area.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source

DNR NaturESystem database, Report TSC311; 11/7/2013

Silviculture^a | FY 2013

Trust / Beneficiaries	Acres Planted ^b	Stems per Acre ^c	Pre-commercially Thinned Acres ^d
STATE FOREST TRANSFER (formerly known as Forest Board Transfer lands)			
Clallam	714	324	2,543
Clark	988	355	1
Cowlitz	177	327	73
Grays Harbor	11	322	0
Jefferson	127	271	332
King	192	368	182
Kitsap	28	290	157
Klickitat	11	354	0
Lewis	835	357	472
Mason	432	292	124
Pacific	251	431	143
Pierce	4	361	102
Skagit	659	304	1,050
Skamania	185	385	0
Snohomish	799	344	918
Thurston	131	194	277
Wahkiakum	118	406	244
Whatcom	462	311	753
Subtotal Transfer	6,124	336	7,371
STATE FOREST PURCHASE (formerly known as Forest Board Purchase lands)			
Clark	1	342	0
Grays Harbor	677	360	228
Lewis	0	0	94
Pacific	61	359	62
Pierce	0	0	70
Skagit	0	0	0
Skamania	64	350	0
Snohomish	0	0	94
Thurston	491	365	290
Whatcom	35	341	
Subtotal Purchase	1,329	361	838
Agricultural School	603	267	257
Capitol Grant	1,178	362	1,455
CEP & RI	647	323	294
Common School and Indemnity	6,255	304	12,269
Escheat	1	266	274
Normal School	177	399	599
Scientific School	590	381	444
University - Original	53	303	0
University - Transferred	373	270	440
Total - All TRUSTS	17,330	326	24,241

About This Page

These data are included in the 2013 Annual Report to Trust Beneficiaries per RCW 79.10.010

^a Silvicultural activities are forest management practices. Implementation of silvicultural practices varies according to site-specific conditions and availability of management funding.

^b Acres planted include all planting processes and all tree species.

^c Stems per acre planted depend on site-specific conditions and anticipated survival rates.

^d Pre-commercially thinned acres increase yield rate per acre by selectively decreasing overcrowding of saplings.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source

Source: Planning and Tracking Database 11/20/2013.

Timber Acres Harvested^a | FY 2013

Trust / Beneficiaries	Acres Commer. Thinned Small Wood ^b	Acres Partially Cut/Older Stand Thinning ^c	Acres Regeneration Harvest ^b	Total Acres ^d	Aver. Year of Regen. Cut Stand
STATE FOREST TRANSFER					
Clallam	18	46	804	868	1937
Clark	4	15	464	483	1947
Cowlitz	0	0	148	148	1942
Grays Harbor	0	0	46	46	1934
Jefferson	212	0	17	229	1949
King	7	0	78	85	1935
Kitsap	0	0	97	97	1942
Klickitat	36	0	24	60	1918
Lewis	372	0	357	729	1946
Mason	0	0	292	292	1938
Pacific	0	0	126	126	1937
Pierce	1	0	0	1	1943
Skagit	41	0	594	635	1933
Skamania	44	0	102	146	1943
Snohomish	67	0	743	810	1936
Thurston	0	0	293	293	1931
Wahkiakum	0	0	81	81	1944
Whatcom	125	0	186	311	1931
Sub-Total Transfer	927	61	4,452	5,440	1938
STATE FOREST PURCHASE					
Clark	1	0	4	5	1946
Grays Harbor ^e	0	0	127	127	1941
Lewis	4	0	57	61	1947
Pacific ^f	0	0	6	6	1940
Pierce	60	0	0	60	1943
Skamania ^f	3	0	7	10	1946
Whatcom	0	0	31	31	1920
Sub-Total Purchase	68	0	232	300	1931
Comm. School, Indem. & Esch.	1,792	1,344	6,626	9,762	1937
Agricultural School	0	23	840	863	1941
University Transf. & Orig.	0	59	140	199	1947
CEP & RI	14	302	593	909	1931
Capitol Building	117	3	507	627	1943
Normal School	68	66	91	225	1948
Escheat	13	0	51	64	1957
Scientific School	210	62	1,149	1,421	1943
University Original	25	0	74	99	1932
Community College	48	0	28	76	1972
Administrative Sites	1	0	1	2	1935
University Repayment	0	0	176	176	1947
Forest Board Repayment	0	0	140	140	1935
Statewide Total	3,283	1,920	15,100	20,303	

About This Page

^a The Department tracks harvest method information in ten categories; for purposes of this report, per RCW 79.10.010, the data are aggregated into three harvest methods.

^b Commercial thinning/small wood generates revenue, promotes growth of the remaining trees, and creates desired future forest conditions.

^c Partial cuts/older stand thinnings generate revenue and help achieve desired future forest conditions.

^d Total acres include total of all harvest activities.

^e Includes Forest Board repayment

^f Includes University repayment

Notes

Harvested acres shown are Fiscal Year 2013 activities only; acres are reported again in the future if additional harvest activities occur. Acres harvested are estimated for sales partially harvested. Timber volume harvested per acre depends on site-specific conditions and harvest method.

Sales which contain more than one trust beneficiary report estimated acres harvested for each specific trust. Sales which benefit more than one trust distribute revenues proportionally by value based on percentage of area.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source

DNR NaturE System database, Report TSC348; 11/7/13

About Deferrals

FORMERLY KNOWN AS ACRES
OFF-BASE FOR HARVEST

NOTE: Due to a software upgrade, data for the required annual reporting of deferrals to beneficiaries (per RCW 79.10.010) were not available for inclusion in the 2013 DNR Annual Report. These data will be provided to beneficiaries separately and published on www.dnr.wa.gov as soon as possible.

RCW 79.10.010 requires that the deferral status of state trust lands and State Forest Transfer and Purchase lands be reported annually to trust beneficiaries.

Acres are designated as deferrals because they are inoperable, are classified as having low site productivity, contain permanent research plots, are upland wildlife management areas, are timber gene pool reserves, are on unstable slopes in riparian buffers, are located in a northern spotted owl nest patch, contain a northern spotted owl site center, are identified as marbled murrelet habitat, are included in the Olympic Experimental State Forest deferral areas, are the result of the Settlement Agreement reached in 2006, or are identified in the 2006 Policy for Sustainable Forests related to Old-Growth Stands in Western Washington (all of these decisions were included in the 2007 sustainable harvest adjustment for Western Washington State Trust forestlands).





WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
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DNR Workforce

At the end of Fiscal Year
2013, DNR's year-round
permanent workforce was
1,204 employees.

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