

Eastern Washington Forest Practices Application/Notification Information and Instructions

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General Information

You may need a Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N) form for any of the following activities on forest land. Please contact the DNR region office to see if you need one.

- Harvesting timber;
- Salvaging logs, stumps, or snags;
- Constructing forest roads;
- Installing or replacing culverts/bridges on forest roads;
- Constructing or expanding gravel pits on forest land for forestry use; or
- Using aircraft to apply chemicals

FPA/N forms are on DNR's Forest Practices website

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_overview.aspx. They are also at DNR Region offices. These forms must be legible for electronic scanning. Please:

- Type or use ink
- Do not use whiteout. If you make mistakes, cross them out and initial your changes.
- Do not write in the margins
- Include comments on a separate page. Include the number each comment refers to.
- Include an activity map. Map standards are in these instructions. You can download a map from the Forest Practices website. Maps are also at DNR region offices.
- Use additional maps to help explain your proposal (if needed)

If your FPA/N is complete, DNR will mail you a postcard. If it is incomplete, DNR will contact you and explain why.

Laws and Rules

Copies of the laws and rules can be found on the DNR's website and DNR Region Offices. See page 30 of these instructions for a list of frequently viewed pages on the DNR Forest Practices website, including links to laws and rules. The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) for forest practices are Chapter 76.09 RCW and Chapter 76.13 RCW. RCWs are state laws. Forest Practices rules are Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 222. The Forest Practices Board Manual provides technical advice to help follow the rules.

Hazardous Leave Trees & Utility Lines

Trees that fall into any electrical utility lines have serious consequences. Not only can they injure people or property near the line, but hitting a line may cause power outages, surges, fires, and other damage. Downed lines still conducting electricity are especially dangerous. Leave trees left within one and one half lengths of electrical lines have the potential to fall into utility lines. This is a very serious situation and leave trees must be removed.

Forest Practices Application/Notification Fees

Fees are charged **only if** you are harvesting timber. Harvesting timber includes salvaging snags, down wood, dying trees, or stumps. Make checks payable to the "Department of Natural Resources".

The fee is **\$0.00**, if you are not harvesting timber, salvaging wood, or selling wood.

The fee is **\$50.00**, if you are harvesting timber, salvaging wood, or selling wood and you are not converting the land to a use incompatible with growing timber. This includes non-conversions on platted lands that are outside the city limits or the Urban Growth Area.

The fee is **\$50.00**, if you are renewing an approved application or notification.

The fee is **\$500.00**, if you are harvesting timber, and

- You are converting the land to a use that is incompatible with growing timber; or
- The forest land is located inside the city limits or urban growth boundary.

EXCEPT the fee is \$50.00 if the landowner provides:

- A letter signed by the landowner stating the landowner will not convert the land to a non-commercial forestry use for ten (10) years AND a written forest management plan approved by the DNR; OR
- A Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) approved and signed by the county or city.

Reference: RCW 76.09.065

Permits From Other Agencies

If you have a permit from another agency (such as a Bald Eagle Management Plan, Clearing and Grading, Hydraulic Project Approval, Shoreline) - then your FPA/N and Activity Map must be consistent with the permit(s) requirements.

If you are converting, you may need a construction stormwater permit from the Department of Ecology. If your construction project involves one or more acres, and will potentially discharge stormwater to typed waters or wetlands, then you need a Construction Stormwater General Permit before operating. A permit application and related documents are at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction> and at the Water Quality Program, Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA, 98504-7600; (360) 407-6600.

Programs for Small Forest Landowners

Field forest practice foresters are located around the state to offer limited assistance to small forest landowners with completing forest practices applications. Assistance does not include writing or completing management plans. You can request assistance through a region office for:

- **Long-Term Application:** Landowners may apply for a long-term forest practices application that will be valid for 3-15 years. A long-term application may initially require more work than a 2 year application, but allows the landowner more flexibility over time.
- **Alternate Plans:** These site specific management plans allow more flexibility than the forest practices rules typically allow. All resources must still be adequately protected.
- **Forest Practices Process Assistance:** Landowners can get help with completing forest practices applications and with rule explanations.

Staff located in Olympia can answer general questions for the following programs. Assistance is limited and does not include writing or completing management plans:

- **Forest Riparian Easement Program (FREP):** When harvesting near water or wetlands, a forested buffer is required to be left to protect the aquatic resources. FREP compensates landowners for timber that is required by law to be left.
- **Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP):** Many culverts on forest road stream crossings block fish passage. Funding from the FFFPP is available to help pay to fix fish passage barriers.
- **Forest Stewardship Program:** This program provides forest management advice and help in developing forest stewardship plans. A stewardship plan could make you eligible for cost share, certification, or recognition programs.

For more information, call 360-902-1400 for Olympia staff, see our website www.dnr.wa.gov/sflo, or contact one of the DNR Region Offices listed below.

DNR Eastern Washington Regions

(Business hours are 8:00 am to 4:30 pm)

Southeast Region

713 Bowers Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926
Tel: (509) 925-8510
Fax: (509) 925-8522

Northeast Region

225 S. Silke Road
Colville, WA 99114
Tel: (509) 684-7474
Fax: (509) 684-7484

Includes: Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Skamania, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties

Includes: Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens counties

Instructions for Eastern Washington Forest Practices Application/Notification

(Doesn't include the Wind River drainage in Skamania County)

1. Landowner, Timber Owner, and Operator.

Print the name, address, and phone number of the Landowner, Timber Owner, and Operator. If all three are the same, write "Same as Landowner" in the TIMBER OWNER and OPERATOR boxes. Email addresses are optional. DNR will mail copies of the "Notice of Decision" to the landowner, timber owner, and operator. You must notify the DNR if any of these three changes.

2. Contact person

Print the name and phone number of the primary contact person. Email addresses are optional. This person will be contacted only when the FPA/N is processed. DNR will not send copies of the approval or disapproval (Notice of Decision) to the contact person.

NOTE: You are required to verify water types, except type S waters, within 130 feet of your proposed forest practices activities prior to submitting a Forest Practices Application / Notification. Use the Additional Information section, additional pages, or the Water Type Classification Worksheet to explain how you verified water types.

- See pages 22-23 for water typing requirements and information.

3. Are you a small forest landowner?

Large Forest Landowners: Annually harvest more than 2 million board feet of timber from their own land.

Small Forest Landowners: Annually harvest 2 million board feet or less from their own land.

Reference: WAC 222-16-010 ("forest landowner")

4. What is the Forest Tax Registration Account Number?

Contact the Washington State Department of Revenue's Forest Tax Program to look up an existing Forest (timber) tax number or to apply for a new one. Their phone number is 1-800-548-8829. You can get tax forms and information from their website at: <http://www.dor.wa.gov>

5. Are you substituting prescriptions from an approved state or federal conservation agreement or watershed analysis? Write "HCP" or "Using Prescriptions" in tables that apply. Attach or reference on file prescriptions and/or crosswalks.

State or federal conservation agreement (habitat conservation plan / HCP)

If you answered "Yes" because of an HCP:

- Write "HCP" in the tables that apply.
- Include a copy of the HCP prescriptions and indicate which WACs are being substituted in the Additional Information section of your FPA or as an attachment (i.e. "crosswalk") to your FPA.
- OR If you have HCP prescriptions or an HCP crosswalk on file with the DNR, please reference which prescriptions you will be using and which WACs are being substituted.

Reference: WAC 222-12-041

Watershed analysis

Contact your local DNR region office to see if your land is within an area with an approved Watershed Analysis and if prescriptions apply.

If your land is within a Watershed Analysis area, you may have to follow the prescriptions from the analysis. If you do not want to use the prescriptions, your FPA/N will be a Class IV-Special and require a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist or SEPA determination.

If your land is within a Watershed Analysis area that has approved prescriptions, you must complete the Watershed Analysis worksheet and submit it with you FPA/N. See page 28 of these instructions.

If you answered "yes" because of watershed analysis prescriptions:

- Write "prescriptions apply" in the appropriate tables.
 - Attach copies of the prescriptions.

Each Watershed Analysis is on the DNR Forest Practices website listed on page 30 of these instructions.

References: WAC 222-16-050 (1) (d) (iii), Chapter 222-22 WAC.

6. What is the legal description of your forest practice?

Example:

¼ ¼ (quarter quarter)	Section	Township	Range	E/W	Tax Parcel Number	County
NW ¼ NW 1/4	30	10	5	W	123456789123456789123	Cowlitz

Give the legal description of your forest practice to the nearest 40 acres (such as NW¼ NW¼), Section, Township, and Range (including East or West).

Tax parcel numbers are for all lands, **except** those that are designated as forest land of long-term commercial significance under the Growth Management Act (chapter 36.70A RCW).

List the county where the forest practice is located. For help, see your property deed or contact the county assessor's office.

Example of a ¼, ¼ breakdown of a section: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter is tinted gray in the section breakdown.

NW, NW	NE, NW	NW, NE	NE, NE
SW, NW	SE, NW	SW, NE	SE, NE
NW, SW	NE, SW	NW, SE	NE, SE
SW, SW	SE, SW	SW, SE	SE, SE

7. Have you reviewed this forest practices activity area to determine whether it may involve historic sites and/or Native American cultural resources?

DNR will review your application to determine whether it may involve Native American cultural resources. If it does, you are required to meet with the affected tribe or tribes with the objective of agreeing on a plan for protection of the archaeological or cultural value.

If you know or are unsure that your application involves Native American cultural resources, you are encouraged to contact the affected tribe or tribes as soon as possible. If the activity meets any of the criteria below it is recommended that the landowner consult with the affected Indian Tribe(s) as to possible impacts before submittal of the FPA/N.

Areas that are most likely to contain Native American cultural resources are:

- Along defined ridge lines and at saddles
- Flat ground near natural water (including terraces)
- Talus slopes
- Cedar tree stands containing older, scarred trees

For information on contacting tribes, visit the Washington State Tribal Directory at <http://www.goia.wa.gov>. Your DNR region office can also identify which tribe(s) to contact.

8. Do you have a DNR approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP)?

No. *If No, is a Checklist RMAP required? (see instructions below)* No. Yes *Include a copy of the RMAP Checklist.*

Yes. *List the RMAP number: _____.*

Checklist RMAP: A Small Forest Landowner Checklist RMAP is a checklist of existing road conditions, but doesn't include a road work schedule like a standard RMAP (see below). If you are a small forest landowner (if yes to number 3), please answer the following questions to see if a Checklist RMAP is required:

- A. Is this FPA/N for timber harvest or salvage?
 - No. A Checklist is not required
 - Yes. A Checklist may be required. Go to B
- B. Are you hauling timber on existing forest roads on your property?
 - No. A Checklist is not required
 - Yes. A Checklist may be required. Go to C

- C. Do you own more than 80 acres of forest land in Washington State?
 Yes. A Checklist is required with this FPA/N
 No. A Checklist may be required. Go to D
- D. Is this FPA/N on a block of forest land that contains more than 20 contiguous acres?
 Yes. A Checklist is required with this FPA/N
 No. A Checklist is not required. Ask DNR for an informational brochure.

Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP): A Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) is a forest road inventory and schedule for any needed road work. It is prepared by the landowner and approved by DNR. Large forest landowners are required to have an RMAP. A small forest landowner may submit an RMAP. Answer "yes" to number 9i for any road work that will be reported as an accomplishment on your annual RMAP Accomplishment Report.

NOTES:

- A checklist RMAP form is available at the Forest Practices website listed on page 30 of these instructions.
- Even if you do not have an RMAP requirement, your forest roads must still meet the road maintenance requirements in WAC 222-24-052.
- Contact the DNR region office for RMAP information.

References: WAC 222-24-050, WAC 222-24-051, WAC 222-24-0511.

9. Is this forest practice application/notification: *(Answer every question)*

a. Within the city limits or the urban growth area?

If you do not know if the property is located within a city or an urban growth area, contact your county planning department or assessor's office.

If you answered "Yes," include **one** of the following:

- A State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist or SEPA Determination, and copies of any required, approved, clearing and/or grading permits from the local government. Make sure your FPA/N reflects any SEPA conditions.
- A Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP). See number 9e.
- A signed statement of intent to keep the property in forestry for 10 years. Include a 10 year management plan.

References: RCW 76.09.050, WAC 222-10-010, and WAC 222-16-050(2).

b. In a public park?

If you answered "Yes", a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination is required unless you are harvesting/salvaging less than 5,000 board feet within a developed public park. Make sure your FPA/N reflects any SEPA conditions.

References: RCW 76.09.050, WAC 222-10-010, and WAC 222-16-050(1) (c).

c. Within 500 feet of a public park?

If you answered "yes," enter the name of the public park.

References: WAC 222-20-100(1).

d. On land that has been platted?

If you do not know if the land was platted after January 1, 1960, call the county assessor.

If you answered "Yes", include a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist or SEPA Determination, and copies of any required, approved, clearing and/or grading permits from the local government. Make sure your FPA/N reflects any SEPA conditions.

References: RCW 76.09.050, chapter 58.17 RCW, WAC 222-10-010, and WAC 222-16-050 (2).

e. Under an approved Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) from the local government? *If yes, include a copy.*

A COHP is a city or county approved plan that allows you to harvest your timber and keep the option to either convert it or replant it when your property is located in an urban growth area. Not every county allows COHPs. Contact the local government planning department for more information.

References: WAC 222-16-010 and WAC 222-16-050(2) (d) (ii).

f. Within 200' of the Ordinary High Mark (OHWM) or floodway of type S water? *If yes, does the activity require a Substantial Development Permit? [] Yes [] No If yes include a copy of your Substantial Development Permit.*

Type S waters are considered “Shorelines of the State.” and are shown on the DNR Activity Map. Counties and cities regulate activities within 200 feet of “Shorelines of the State”. If you are conducting activities within 200 feet of a “Shoreline of the State” you must:

- Contact the county or city in which your property is located to verify that proposed activities are in compliance with the local shorelines master plan. Your FPA/N needs to reflect any requirements of the shorelines master plan.
 - If the county or city requires a substantial development permit for your activity, a copy of the substantial development permit is required to process your forest practices permit.

Reference: RCW 90.58.140, WAC 222-50-020 (3)

g. A request for a multi-year permit?

Multi-year permits are valid from 3 to 5 years (others are valid for 2 years). Not every application qualifies as a multi-year permit. The qualifications are:

- Using prescriptions from an approved watershed analysis;
- Performing roadwork from an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan*, if the roadwork is scheduled to take longer than two years; or
- Performing an approved alternate plan.

*Except a Checklist RMAP - these do not qualify for a multi-year permit.

NOTE: Renewals of multi-year permits are valid for 2 years.

References: WAC 222-20-015

h. An Alternate Plan?

An alternate plan offers alternatives to certain Forest Practices rules. Requirements are detailed in WAC 222-12-040 and WAC 222-12-0401.

i. For road work that is included in an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP)?

Check “No” if your FPA/N is not for road work associated with a DNR approved RMAP.

Check “Yes” if any part of your FPA is for work that is associated with a DNR approved RMAP. List the RMAP number in number 8.

Contact the DNR region office for RMAP information.

j. Within 50 miles of saltwater and do you own more than 500 acres of forest land?

Mark “Yes” and complete the Marbled Murrelet form only if:

- Harvesting timber (includes salvaging) or constructing roads within 50 miles of saltwater; And
- The landowner owns 500 acres or more forest land in Washington State, And
- The landowner does not have an approved state and /or federal conservation agreement with prescriptions that include the marbled murrelet. If the landowner has an agreement, submit a copy of the prescriptions (or reference the prescriptions on file at the region office) and list the forest practices rules that are being substituted.

10. If constructing or abandoning forest roads and/or installing, removing, or replacing crossings in typed water, complete the table below. Show the road and crossing locations and identifiers on your Activity Map. Include abandonment plans for temporary roads and abandonment projects. Installation and removal of crossings in Type S or F Waters also require a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) permit from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). This FPA serves as your request for an HPA.

Example:

Road Identifier (Name, Number)	Road Construction		Abandonment Plans		Crossing Identifier (Letter, Number, or FFFPP)	Installing, Removing, or Replacing Structures in Typed Water			
	Length (feet)	Steepest Side-slope (%)	Length (feet)	Abandonment Date		Water Type (S, F, Np, Ns)	Activity (Install, Replace, Remove)	Structure (Culvert, Bridge, Ford)	Proposed Size (Dimensions of new structure)
1200 Rd.					1	F	Install	Culvert	60" X 24'
Spur A	900	25%	900	8/08	2	Np	Replace	Culvert	48" X 40'
2400 Rd.			500	8/08	3	Np	Remove		

Road Identifier: This is the same number or name of the road shown on your Activity Map.

Road Construction: This is new forest roads and any roadwork (except routine maintenance) outside an existing forest road prism.

Length: Enter the total road construction length (in feet), including temporary roads.

Steepest Side Slope: Enter the percent (%) of the steepest side slope (not road grade) crossed during construction.

Abandonment Plans: Include temporary roads and existing roads you plan to abandon. You must include a written plan that shows how the road will be left to:

- Control erosion
- Maintain water movement within wetlands and other natural drainages
- Prevent four-wheeled highway vehicles from entering the point of closure
- Restore water crossings - such as remove culverts and fill, etc.

Length: Enter the total road abandonment length (in feet).

Abandonment Date: This is the date the abandonment will be completed by.

Contact the DNR region office when your road abandonment is complete. If the abandonment is acceptable, DNR will send written approval.

Crossing Identifier: Enter one identifier per crossing. Show crossings along with their identifiers on your Activity Map.

- If you are planning to replace a culvert or bridge with funding from the Family Forest Fish Passage Program, enter "FFFPP" as your crossing identifier. If you have more than one crossing being funded by FFFPP, enter "FFFPP1, FFFPP2," etc.
 - If you are a Small Forest Landowner who would like to enroll in the FFFPP or for more information on this program see page 30 of these instructions for Small Forest Landowner Office website link or call your local DNR region office.

Installing, Removing, or Replacing Structures in Typed Water: Enter one activity per crossing.

Installing, removing, or replacing water crossings may require a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Your FPA is also your request for an HPA. See page 24 for additional information.

Water Type: Enter the water type S, F, Np, or Ns at the crossing.

Activity: Enter the activity that you are proposing: installing, removing, or replacing a structure.

- Installing, removing, or replacing water crossings on S and F waters always require HPAs.

Structure: Enter the structure type you propose to install: culvert, bridge, or ford.

- You are required to submit a plan view and a cross-section view diagram for each Type Np water crossing. See page 24 for additional information.

Proposed Size: Enter the dimensions of the structure you are proposing to install.

- If an activity requires an HPA, the HPA will specify the structure size and installation or removal process requirements.
- Minimum structure sizes on type S or F waters:
 - DNR requires they are large enough to pass 100-year flood waters
 - WDFW conditions their HPA to protect fish (sizes, installation, etc)
- **Minimum** structure sizes in type Np or Ns waters:
 - Permanent culverts must be at least 24" for Type Np Waters and 15" for Type Ns Waters.
 - Structures must be large enough to pass 100 year flood waters.
 - Structures must be large enough so branches from adjacent trees will not plug them (consideration for passage of woody debris)
 - There are two charts in Forest Practices Board Manual Section 3 to determine culvert sizes
 - Use either chart
 - Landowners can offer different methods to determine culvert size, but DNR must accept the method

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Existing roads
- Forest road construction
- Temporary forest roads
- Forest road abandonment
- End haul and overhaul areas
- New or replaced water crossings (culverts, bridges, and fords)
- Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) sites

References: WAC 222-16-010, WAC 222-24-040, WAC 222-24-052(3), and Forest Practices Board Manual Section 3.

11. If depositing spoils, and/or expanding or developing a rock pit for forestry use, complete the table below. Show locations and identifiers on your Activity Map.

Example:

Spoil Area Identifier (Number, Letter)	Cubic Yards of Spoils Deposited	Rock Pit Identifier (Name, Number, Letter)	Acres of Rock Pit Developed	Acres of Rock Pit Expanded
A	100	1200 Pit	1	
		1300 Pit		.5

Spoil Area Identifier. Enter the same number or letter of the spoil area that you show on your Activity Map.

Cubic Yards of Spoils Deposited. Enter the spoil volume in cubic yards. If you need to cut or remove timber, show this as a separate harvest unit in 13.

Rock Pit Identifier: Enter the same name, number, or letter of the pit that shows on your Activity Map.

Acres of Rock Pit Developed. This is the acres of new rock pit. **If you need a Surface Mine Reclamation Permit for this pit - do not include it on this chart - instead put the amount of timber that will be removed for the project in number 13.** Enter the acres of forest land that will be disturbed as part of the project. Show any timber cut as a separate harvest unit in number 13. If the new rock pit includes more than one forest landowner, each landowner will need to sign the FPA/N or submit separate FPA/Ns.

Acres of Rock Pit Expanded. This is the acres of expansion of an existing rock pit. **If you need a Surface Mine Reclamation Permit for this pit - do not include it on this chart - instead put the amount of timber that will be removed for the project in number 13.** Enter the acres of forest land that will be disturbed as part of the expansion project. Show any timber cut as a separate harvest unit in number 13. If the rock pit includes more than one forest landowner, each landowner will need to sign the FPA/N or submit separate FPA/Ns.

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Spoil areas and identifiers
- Location and identifiers of new and expanded rock pits

References: WAC 222-24-060

12. If operating in or within 200 feet of a wetland, complete the table below. Show the boundaries of each wetland, along with its identifier, and WMZ on your Activity Map.

Example:

Wetland Identifier (Number, Letter)	Wetland Type (A, B, or Forested)	Planned Activities in Wetland	Planned Activities in WMZ	Total Wetland Area (acres)	How many acres are you draining?	How many acres are you filling?
1	A	Road	Road	2.5	0	0.6
2	B		Harvest	0.5	0	0

Wetland Identifier. Enter a different wetland identifier for each wetland. Show the identifiers on the activity map.

Wetland Type. Enter the type of each separate wetland: A, B, or Forested. Include all types and sizes of wetlands that you are proposing to fill or drain. For timber harvest in forested wetlands, only include those that are greater than 3 acres in size. To determine wetland type, see WAC 222-16-035.

Planned Activities in Wetland. Enter the type of activity in each separate wetland. For timber harvest restrictions, see WAC 222-30-020.

Planned Activities in WMZ. Enter the type of activity in each separate wetland management zone.

Total Wetland Area. Enter the total area (in acres) of each separate wetland. You do not need to include forested wetlands less than 3 acres in size.

How many acres are you draining? Enter the total acres of each separate wetland you will drain. If draining more than ½ an acre of an individual wetland, include a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination. For additional mapping and substitution requirements, see WAC 222-24-015.

How many acres are you filling? Enter the total acres of each separate wetland you are filling. If filling more than ½ an acre of an individual wetland, include a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination. For additional mapping and substitution requirements, see WAC 222-24-015.

You must show the following on your Activity Map:

- Boundaries, types (A, B, or forested wetlands greater than 3 acres), and identifiers (how you marked it on your map) of all wetlands inside your forest practice and within 200 feet of your forest practice
- Wetland management zones (WMZs)

References: Board Manual Section 8, WAC 222-16-035, WAC 222-16-036, WAC 222-30-020(6), (7), & (8).

If not harvesting or salvaging timber, skip to number 23.

13. If harvesting or salvaging timber, complete the table below. Show all harvest areas and unit numbers on your Activity Map. For even aged harvest units also show surrounding stand information on your Activity Map.

Example:

Unit Number	Harvest Type (Even-aged, Uneven-aged, Salvage, Right-of-Way)	Yarding Method (Rubber Tired Skidder, Tracked Skidder, Dozer, Shovel, Full Suspension Cable, Leading End Suspension Cable, No Suspension Cable, Helicopter, Animal)	Acres to be Harvested	Volume to be Harvested (mbf)	Volume to be Harvested (salvage only) (%)	Estimated Number of Trees Per Acre Remaining After Harvest		Steepest Slope in Unit (%)
						Less than 10" dbh	Greater than or equal to 10" dbh	
1	Even-aged	Full suspension cable	6	240				70
2	Uneven-aged	Rubber tired skidder	30	1050		100	25	35
3	Salvage	Dozer	20	4	20%			25

Unit number. Each individual harvest unit must have a unique unit number. An individual harvest unit may be crossed by roads or streams with single-wide RMZs and still be shown as one harvest unit. A harvest unit crossed by a double-wide RMZ must be shown as two individual harvest units and identified by different, unique unit numbers. Show the harvest unit number(s) on the activity map. Do not use letters or symbols. You may be asked to provide directions or a map to your harvest unit(s).

Harvest Type. Enter one of the following for each unit: Even-age, Uneven-age, Salvage, Right-of-Way, Even-age and Salvage, Uneven-age and Salvage Harvest, Right-of-Way and Salvage, Even-age and Right-of-Way, Uneven-age and Right-of-Way. See below and WAC 222-16-010 for definitions of each harvest type.

Even-aged Methods: See WAC 222-16-010 for a complete definition.

- Clearcut: If clearcutting on islands, see WAC 222-30-110.
- Seed tree: leave 20 or fewer trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.
- Shelter-wood: leave 20 or fewer trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.
- Shelter-wood: leave less than 150 trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 5 years old or average 4 feet in height
- Partial cutting: leave less than 50 trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.
- Over-story removal: take more than 5, 000 bf per acre and leaving less than 50 trees per acre. The leave trees must be at least 10 feet high.
- Other methods: leave 6 or fewer trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.

Uneven-aged Methods: Any removal of standing trees other than those listed under Even-aged Methods.

Salvage: removing snags, down logs, windthrow, stumps, bolts, dead or dying timber.

Right-of-way: areas harvested to allow for road construction, rock pit development or expansion, or deposition of spoils from road construction and/or rock pit development.

Harvest Method. Enter one or more of the following for each harvest unit. If a cable harvest system is within the same unit as a ground based harvest system, provide details in the Additional Information section or indicate on a map which area will be utilizing a cable harvest system.

- Rubber tired skidder
- Tracked skidder
- Dozer
- Shovel
- Full suspension cable
- Lead end suspension cable
- No suspension cable
- Helicopter
- Animal

Acres to be Harvested. Enter the number of acres harvested in each unit.

Volume to be Harvested (mbf). Enter the volume in thousand board feet (mbf) that will be harvested (includes salvage). Example: 13,000 board feet = 13 mbf.

Volume to be Harvested (salvage only) (%). Enter the percent (%) of the volume to be salvaged out of the total timber volume (live, dead, down, or dying).

Reference: WAC 222-16-050(4)(e)

Estimated Number of Trees Per Acre Remaining After Harvest. Enter the number of trees per acre remaining after harvest in these spaces if the harvest type is uneven-aged. This number includes wildlife reserve trees (WRT's) and green recruitment trees (GRT's).

Less than 10" dbh. Enter the average number of trees per acre that are less than 10 inches in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet).

Greater than or equal to 10" dbh. Enter the average number of trees per acre that are greater than or equal to 10 inches in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet).

References: WAC 222-16-010 ("even-aged harvest methods"), WAC 222-30-020(11)(c), and 222-34-010.

Steepest Slope in Unit (%). Enter the percent (%) of the steepest slope within the unit.

You must show the following on your Activity Map:

- Unit boundaries and numbers (not names or symbols) as identified in the table.
- Clumped WRTs and GRTs within even-aged harvest units.
- Landings.
- Surrounding stand ("green up") information on even-aged harvest units:
 - Land ownership: If land adjacent to the proposed harvest unit is not forest land, label it "Not Forest Land." If you do not own the adjacent land, write "Not Owned."
 - The location of adjacent stands;
 - Estimated average of each stand's forest age class;
 - Estimated linear feet of the perimeter (total distance around) each harvest unit by age-class; and
 - Estimated total acres of contiguous stands that are less than 4 feet tall or 5 years old or less, on land that you own.

References: WAC 222-16-010, WAC 222-30-025, WAC 222-24-060, and 222-16-050

14. Reforestation. Check the appropriate box(es).

Example:

<input type="checkbox"/> Planting. Tree Species: _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural. <i>Include a Natural Regeneration Plan. A sample plan is included in these instructions.</i>
Not required because of one or more of the following: <input type="checkbox"/> I am converting some or all of this land to non-forest land in the next 3 years or lands are exempted under WAC 222-34-050. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual dead, dying, down, or windthrown trees will be salvaged. <input type="checkbox"/> Trees are removed under a thinning program reasonably expected to maximize the long-term productivity of commercial timber. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am leaving at least 100 vigorous, undamaged, and well-distributed saplings or merchantable trees per acre. <input type="checkbox"/> An average of 150 tree seedlings per acre are established on the harvest area and my harvest will not damage it. <input type="checkbox"/> Road right-of-way or rock pit development harvest only.

Reforestation can be artificial (planting tree seedlings) or natural (relying on leave trees to re-seed).

References: WAC 222-34-010

15. Mark following harvest activities that will be done in or over typed water. Describe them in number 25, Additional Information. This is also your request for a WDFW Hydraulics Project Approval (HPA).

Example:

Activity	Type S Water	Type F Water	Type Np Water	Type Ns Water
Equipment Crossing			X	
Ground Skidding			X	
Suspending Cables		X		
Cable Yarding		X		
Falling and Bucking				

Indicate which activity you will be doing over which water type by marking the appropriate box with an "X".

- Show the activity location(s) on your Activity Map or describe them in number 25 or additional pages.
- Describe how the activities will take place.
- See page 24 for additional information needed for your HPA.

Note: Equipment crossing is driving equipment across water, not taking equipment across an existing bridge or culvert on a road.

16. Is the taxpayer eligible for the EARR Tax Credit?

If you are paying state forest excise taxes on this timber harvest and your harvest is impacted by certain forest practices rules, you may be eligible for a tax credit. State law requires the applicant to answer this question and for DNR to verify it. DNR's verification is on the Notice of Decision Page.

- Answer "Yes" if any portion of your timber haul route is within an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (this includes small forest landowner Checklist RMAP).
- Answer "Yes" if this timber harvest is limited due to the Forest Practices rules, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Approved Watershed Analysis in the following areas:
 - Riparian areas
 - Wetlands
 - Steep or unstable slopes
- Answer "No" if none of the above apply.

References: RCW 84.33.0775

If you own MORE than 80 forested acres in Washington, skip to number 21.

17. Are you using the exempt 20-acre parcel riparian management zone (RMZ) rule? [] No [] Yes

- If you choose no, skip to number 21.
- If you choose yes, continue to number 18 to see if you will be covered by the DNR's Incidental Take Permit for certain endangered and threatened fish species.
- See WAC 222-30-023

Answer these questions to see if you qualify to use the exempt 20-acre riparian management zones (RMZs).

1. Has the water type been field verified?
 Yes: Go to 2
 No: Contact your local DNR region office
2. Is there a Watershed Analysis Riparian Prescription in effect as of 1/1/99? (ask your local DNR region office)
 Yes: You do not qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule. Instead, you must follow the prescription. Leave numbers 18, 19, and 20 blank, and go to number 21.
 No: Go to 3

3. Do you own less than 80 acres of forest land in the state?
 Yes: Go to 4
 No: You do not qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule. Leave numbers 18, 19, and 20 blank, and go to number 21.
4. Is this forest practice on tax parcels that are 20 contiguous acres or less?
 Yes: Go to 5
 No: You do not qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule. Leave numbers 18, 19, and 20 blank, and go to number 21.
5. You qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule, but you could choose to leave the RMZ buffers described in numbers 21 and 22. There may be consequences to using the 20-acre exempt rule. Not every landowner who uses this rule will be authorized under DNR's Incidental Take Permits. Read the information below and answer the questions in number 18 before making your decision.

18. Choose the answer below that best fits your situation. Mark your answer in number 18 of your FPA. Show all RMZs on your Activity Map.

a. ALL of the following apply to me and my land:

- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date I have always owned less than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.
- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has always been 20 acres or less of contiguous ownership.
- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has always been owned by me or someone else that has owned less than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.

If all of the above apply to you and your land, you are authorized* under DNR's Incidental Take Permits if you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule.

*This authorization is subject to change depending on changes to habitat. Please contact your local DNR Region office for more information.

b. ONE OR MORE of the following apply to me and/or my land. Mark all that apply:

- I currently own more than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.
- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date I have owned more than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.
- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has been more than 20 acres of contiguous ownership.
- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has been owned by someone that has owned more than 80 forested acres in Washington.

If any of the above apply to you and/or your land AND you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule on any of your forest land, you are **not** authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.

You will be authorized if you use the standard RMZ buffers in questions 21 and 22.

Background for the state's Incidental Take Permits for certain endangered and threatened fish species:

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service have listed some fish species in Washington State as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- Cutting trees along streams can affect threatened or endangered fish and cause "incidental take", as defined in the ESA.
- If you cause "incidental take" without authorization, you may be in violation of the ESA.
- The state received authorization (called Incidental Take Permits) for "incidental take" of listed fish.
- If you use RMZ buffers described in numbers 21 and 22, you are authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.
- If you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule, you may not be authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits. Answer number 18 above to see if you and your property are authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.

Reference: For more information on Incidental Take permits, see the "Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan" (FPHCP) section of the Forest Practices Division website listed on page 30 of these instructions. Included on this site is a complete list of species covered by the FPHCP: see Table 1.3 on pages 25-28.

19. If harvesting within 345 feet of a type S or F water on an exempt 20-acre parcel complete the table below. Show RMZs and stream segment identifiers on your Activity Map. Include stream shade analysis calculation if you are harvesting within 75 feet or the maximum RMZ, which ever is LESS.

Stream Segment Identifier (letter)	Segment Length (feet)	Adjacent Harvest Type (partial cut or other)	Maximum RMZ Width (feet)	Are you harvesting within the maximum RMZ? (Y/N)
A	560	partial	58	N
B	300	other	345	Y

Stream Segment Identifier. Enter a different stream identifier (letter) for each stream segment. Show the identifiers on the activity map.

Segment Length. Enter the length of the segment in feet. This includes stream lengths or any portion of the perimeter of a lake or pond to which you are applying an RMZ.

Adjacent Harvest Type. Enter "partial cut" if the adjacent harvest unit is partial cut as defined in WAC 222-16-010. Enter "other" if the adjacent harvest unit is other than partial cut.

Maximum RMZ Width. Enter the "RMZ Maximum Width" of 58 or 345 feet per WAC 222-30-023(2)(c).

Are you harvesting within the maximum RMZ? Enter yes or no. You may harvest within the maximum RMZ if:

- You include stream shade analysis calculations when you are harvesting trees within the maximum RMZ or 75 feet, whichever is less. See Forest Practices Board Manual Section 1 for shade analysis calculation methods.
 - Example 1: If the maximum RMZ is 58 feet and you plan on harvesting trees within 58 feet of a type S or F water, you need to evaluate the available shade from trees within 58 feet of the water.
 - Example 2: If the maximum RMZ is 345 feet and you plan on harvesting trees within 345 feet of a type S or F water, you need to evaluate the available shade from trees within only 75 feet of the water.
 - EXCEPTION: WAC 222-30-040(5) allows the harvest of shade trees for constructing and maintaining road crossings and for yarding corridors.
- You leave trees as required by WAC 222-30-023(2)(c) or (d).

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Stream segment identifiers
- Riparian management zones

References: WAC 222-30-023, WAC 222-30-040, WAC 222-30-060, Forest Practices Board Manual Section 1

20. Are you harvesting within 29 feet of a Type Np water on a 20 acre exempt parcel?

No: Skip to number 23.

Yes: You will need to describe your leave tree strategy in number 25, Additional Information. Then skip to number 23.

Your leave tree strategy must be arranged to accommodate the following on EACH side of the Np water:

- Leave at least 29 conifer or deciduous trees every 1000 lineal feet
- Leave trees are within 29 feet of bankfull width
- Leave trees need to be 6 inches in diameter or larger

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Stream segment identifiers
- Riparian management zones

21. If harvesting within 130 feet of any Type S or F water, complete the table below. Include stand information for all inner zone harvests unless you have an HCP prescription. Show RMZs and CMZs, along with their associated Stream Segment Identifiers, on your Activity Map.

Stream Segment Identifier (Letter)	Water Type (S or F)	Site Class	Bankfull Width (feet)	Is there a CMZ?	RMZ Harvest Code(s)	DFC Run Number (High Elevation Habitat Type)	Total width of RMZ (feet)
A	F	I	15'	No	E, O	222	130'
B	F	II	30'	No	D,N		110'

Stream Segment Identifier. Enter a different stream identifier (letter) for each stream segment. Do not use the letters S, F, or N.

Water Type. For non-HCP lands, enter the stream type (S or F) for each stream segment identifier. If the landowner is substituting prescriptions from an approved HCP, write "HCP" in the space and follow the instructions for number 5.

Site Class. Enter the Site Class. Site class maps are available on the Forest Practices website listed on page 30 of these instructions or from DNR Region Offices.

Bankfull Width. The bankfull width is the stream width. See Board Manual Section 2.

Is there a CMZ? Enter "Yes" or "No." If there is a CMZ, include details of the physical and historical evidence used to delineate the CMZ on the ground in number 25, Additional Information. See Board Manual Section 2.

RMZ Harvest Code.

- RMZs are required on both sides of a stream.
- Treat each side of a stream as a separate RMZ segment.
- Measure RMZs for Type S or F waters horizontally from the outer edge of the BFW or CMZ, whichever is greater.
- Shade Requirements for S and F Waters: Leave all appropriate shade if you are harvesting within 75 feet of the bankfull width or Channel Migration Zone, whichever is greater. See the Board Manual Section 1 for guidance. EXCEPTION: WAC 222-30-040(5) allows the harvest of shade trees in connection with the construction and maintenance of road crossings or the creation and use of yarding corridors. See WAC 222-30-060 for yarding corridor restrictions.

Enter the code(s) from the list below

RMZ HARVEST CODES	
Inner and Outer Zones	
A Alternate Plan. <i>(Include Alternate Plan)</i>	
Inner Zone	
B No Inner Zone Harvest	
C Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type <i>(Provide basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class)</i>	
D Mixed Conifer Habitat Type <i>(Provide basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class)</i>	
E High Elevation Habitat Type <i>(Provide DFC information)</i>	
F High Elevation Habitat Type – Hardwood Conversion <i>(Include Hardwood Conversion Form)</i>	
G Salvage. <i>(Provide basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class)</i>	
H Existing Stream-adjacent Parallel Road	
I Constructing a New Stream Crossing	
J Road Construction or Day-lighting	
K Yarding Corridors	
Outer Zone	
L No Outer Zone Harvest	
M Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type	
N Mixed Conifer Habitat Type	
O High Elevation Habitat Type	
P High Elevation Habitat Type - Leave trees clumped around sensitive features	
Q High Elevation Habitat Type - Leave trees exchanged for CMZ basal area	
R Within all habitat types - Leave trees exchanged for LWD placement strategy <i>(Include a copy of the placement plan)</i>	
S Salvage <i>(A down wood count may be required)</i>	

Inner and Outer Zones RMZ Harvest Codes

A Alternate Plan: Include a copy.

Inner Zone RMZ Harvest Codes - Choose all that apply. Include basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class for all inner zone harvest. See Board Manual Section 7 (Appendix H) for more information.

B No Inner Zone Harvest

C Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type: If the proposal is between 0' and 2500' elevation, use the Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type inner zone width and stand requirements in WAC 222-30-022(1)(b)(i).

- D Mixed Conifer Habitat Type:** If the proposal is between 2501' and 5000' elevation, use the inner zone width and stand requirements in WAC 222-30-022(1)(b)(ii).
- E High elevation Habitat Type:** If the proposal is above 5000' elevation, see WAC 222-30-021(1)(b)(iii) for the inner zone widths and see WAC 222-30-021(1)(b) for the stand requirements. *NOTE: You cannot choose Option 2 (leaving trees closest to water) in Eastern Washington.* Desired Future Condition (DFC) web program is available at the Forest Practices website.
- F High Elevation Habitat Type – Hardwood Conversion:** Use the Inner Zone Hardwood Conversion Worksheet on page 26 to see if your stand qualifies.

Include the following:

- Provide evidence (such as conifer stumps, historical photos, or a conifer understory) the conversion unit area can be successfully re-forested with conifer and support development of a conifer stand.
- Provide information of where, when and how the landowner has successfully completed a hardwood conversion to conifer.
- Provide evidence that the proposed conversion unit does not meet desired future conditions required in WAC 222-30-021(1)(b). (Provide basal area information)
- Provide a detail map of the stream for the proposed conversion unit that shows the ownership a minimum of 500 feet upstream and downstream of the conversion unit. Show the conversion units and no harvest units on the map. Note, each continuous conversion unit cannot be more than 500 feet in length: two conversion units will be considered "continuous" unless the no harvest area separating the two conversion areas is at least half the length of the larger of the two conversion areas.
- Indicate the percent harvest proposed within the conversion units.
- Provide evidence that the shade requirements 500 feet upstream, downstream, and adjacent to the conversion units are being met or where there will be a 75-foot buffer of trees at least 40 feet tall.

References: WAC 222-30-021(1)(b)(i), WAC 222-30-022(1)(b)(iii)

- G Salvage:** Salvage is harvest. If salvaging in any habitat type, include basal area information or leave tree count information.
- H Stream-adjacent parallel road:** For all habitat types, if there is an existing road within the inner zone, you may have harvest and/or salvage restrictions. See WAC 222-030-022(1)(b)(iv) for restrictions.
- I Constructing a new stream crossing:**
- In all habitat types in the Core Zone, you can remove trees (including shade trees) from the site unless they are part of a large woody debris placement strategy.
 - In the Inner Zone, the following restrictions apply:
 - Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for stream crossings.
 - Mixed Conifer Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for stream crossings.
 - High Elevation Habitat Type (WAC 222-30-021(1)(b)): You may cut trees (including shade trees) for stream crossings but you cannot remove them from site unless there is excess basal area.

NOTE: If the crossing is not adjacent to a harvest unit, use only the trees within the right-of-way limits for basal area calculations.

- J Road construction or day-lighting:** *Proposals for new stream adjacent parallel roads require an on-site Interdisciplinary (ID) team.* DNR invites the appropriate federal representative(s) to attend the ID team to determine if the proposal complies with the Endangered Species Act. (WAC 222-24-020(2) and WAC 222-16-010)

K Yarding Corridors:

- In all habitat types, you may cut trees (including shade trees) in the Core Zone as long as you leave them on site.
- In the Inner Zone, the following harvest restrictions apply:
 - Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for yarding corridors.
 - Mixed Conifer Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for yarding corridors.
 - High Elevation Habitat Type (WAC 222-30-021(1)(b)): You may cut trees (including shade trees) for yarding corridors but you cannot remove them from site unless there is excess basal

Outer Zone RMZ Harvest Codes - Choose all that apply

L No Outer Zone Harvest

M Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type. If the proposal is between 0' and 2500' elevation, use the Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type outer zone width and leave **10** dominant or co-dominant trees per acre, unless following an approved LWD placement plan as in WAC 222-30-022(1)(c)(ii).

N Mixed Conifer Habitat Type: If the proposal is between 2501' and 5000' elevation, use the Mixed Conifer Habitat Type outer zone width and leave **15** dominant or co-dominant trees per acre, unless following an approved LWD placement plan as in WAC 222-30-022(1)(c)(ii).

O High elevation Habitat Type. If the proposal is above 5000' elevation, use the High elevation Habitat Type outer zone width. WAC 222-30-022(1)(c) and WAC 222-30-021(1)(c).

P High Elevation Habitat Type. Leave trees clumped in or around sensitive features. Show the sensitive feature on the forest practices activity map and indicate the type of sensitive feature. See Riparian outer zone leave tree strategies in WAC 222-30-021(1)(c)(ii).

Q High Elevation Habitat Type. Outer zone leave trees exchanged for CMZ basal area. Include the CMZ basal area calculations and the number of leave trees that will remain in the outer zone. See Riparian outer zone leave tree strategies in WAC 222-30-021(1)(c)(iv).

R Within all habitat types - Leave trees exchanged for LWD placement strategy. Include a copy of the LWD placement plan and a copy of the approved HPA with the FPA/N. See WAC 222-30-022(1)(c)(ii).

S Salvage. In the outer zone, include a leave tree count that will remain after harvest. A down wood count is needed if removing down wood and may be required if needed to meet riparian leave tree requirements. See WAC 222-30-045. Stumps and snags are *not* downed wood.

DFC Run Number. Enter the Desired Future Condition (DFC) Run Number shown on the top of your DFC worksheet. Desired Future Condition (DFC) web program is available at the Forest Practices website.

Total width of RMZ. RMZ widths for Type S or F waters are dependent on stream width and site class.

- 1) Look up the site class on the maps. Site class maps are available on the Forest Practices website listed on page 30 of these instructions or from DNR Region Offices.
- 2) Measure the bankfull width - see the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 2.
- 3) Look up the RMZ width in the tables in WAC 222-30-022.

References: WAC 222-30-022 and Forest Practices Board Manual Section 7.

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Stream segment identifiers (don't use the letters S, F, or N - use numbers or other letters)
- Channel Migration Zone (CMZ)
- Location of a trees that are left to make up basal area deficiency due to the presence of a stream adjacent parallel road (Harvest Code H)
- New road crossings (Harvest Code I)
- Road construction or day-lighting (Harvest Code J)
- Yarding corridors where trees will be removed from the Inner Zone (Harvest Code K)

References: WAC 222-30-060, WAC 222-30-022.

22. If harvesting within 50 feet of any Type Np water, complete the table below. Include stand information. Show RMZs, along with their associated Stream Segment Identifiers, on your Activity Map:

Stream Segment Identifier (Letter)	Selected Strategy (Partial Cut or Clearcut)	Stream Segment Identifier (Letter)	Selected Strategy (Partial Cut or Clear Cut)
A	Clearcut		
B	Partial Cut		
C	Clearcut		

Stream Segment Identifier. Enter a different stream identifier (letter) for each stream segment. Do not use the letters S, F, or N.

Selected Strategy. Enter partial cut or a clearcut harvest strategy for each unit harvested.

- If your harvest strategy is approved by DNR, it will become a “Continuing Forest Land Obligation” which means:
 - You cannot change the harvest type until July 1, 2051. See WAC 222-20-055.
 - If you sell the land, you and the buyer must sign a “Notice of Continuing Forest Land Obligation Form” and give a copy to DNR. The DNR region office has copies of the form.
- You can choose to partial cut if:
 - The area within the buffer meets the basal area and leave tree requirements in WAC 222-30-022(2)(b)(i).
 - NOTE: If you have a stream adjacent parallel road and/or a side-slope seep there are additional leave tree requirements in WAC 222-30-022(2) (b)(i)(D).
 - See WAC 222-16-010 for definitions of stream adjacent parallel road and side slope seep (found under the definition for sensitive site).
 - Include a leave tree tally by diameter class with your FPA/N that shows how these requirements are met.
- You can choose to clearcut if:
 - The leave areas meet the basal area requirements in WAC 222-30-022(1)(b); AND
 - Streamside boundaries required in WAC 222-20-022(b)(ii)(C) are left.
 - NOTE: If you have a stream adjacent parallel road, there are additional requirements in WAC 222-30-022(2)(c).
 - Include a leave tree tally by diameter class that shows how these requirements are met.

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Stream Segment Identifiers
- Length and areas of clearcut and no-cut strategy segments
- Streams that are on the ground, but not on the DNR Activity Map
- Boundaries of all RMZs
- Locations of side slope seeps

References: WAC 222-16-010, WAC 222-20-055, and WAC 222-30-022(2).

23. How are the following marked on the ground? Specify colors of flagging, paint, tags or describe other features used for boundary markings. If you use number 25, Additional Comments or an attachment for boundary marking descriptions, write “see Additional Information” or “attached.” Boundaries need to be marked on the ground prior to submitting your FPA/N. If field markings are absent during field review, your FPA/N may be disapproved due to incomplete information.

Example:

Harvest Boundaries: N. boundary is County road, E. boundary is pasture, all others are orange paint and flags.

Describe how your boundaries are designated. Recognizable features such as roads, fence lines, stand age class differences, etc., may be used as boundaries. See below for boundary marking requirements specific to landscape features.

Clumped Wildlife Reserve Trees/Green Recruitment Trees: Clumped leave trees are in RMZs / WMZs.

If your wildlife reserve and green recruitment trees (WRTs / GRTs) are clumped enter a description here. You don’t need to mark clumped WRTs/GRTs that are within RMZs, WMZs, etc. See WAC 222-30-020 for more information.

Right-of-way limits/road centerlines: Centerlines marked with blue paint and flags. R/W marked with pink paint

Road centerlines must be marked. Right-of-way limits only need to be marked when they are outside of timber harvest unit boundaries.

Riparian Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: Orange paint and flagging.

Specify the colors of paint or flagging used to mark riparian management zones and individual leave trees. If you are proposing an Alternate Plan you only need to mark samples that represent your harvest strategies and the land on which they are occurring. See WAC 222-30-021.

Channel Migration Zone: Pink flagging.

Specify the colors of paint or flagging used to mark the edge of channel migration zones.

Wetland Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: Orange paint and flags.

the colors of paint or flagging used to mark wetland management zones.

24. Are you converting the land to non-forestry use within 3 years of harvest?

Answer "No" if you are keeping the land in forestry use. If you mark "No", the county or city may deny all development permits on this parcel for the next 6 years. Please contact the county or city for more information.

Answer "Yes" if you are taking the land out of forestry use (such as converting to pasture, crops, home-site, etc) Make sure you marked "Reforestation Not Required" on number 14. You must include a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination.

References: WAC 222-20-050 and RCW 76.09.060(3).

25. Additional Information: You may include additional information in the space provided or on a separate page. Include the number that each comment refers to. You may also include multiple maps to help explain your proposal.

26. Signature Blocks: The Landowner, Timber Owner, and Operator (as shown in number 1) must EACH legibly print and sign their names and record the date of signature before this application can be accepted. If all three are the same, only the LANDOWNER box needs to be signed and dated. Stamped signatures and/or electronic signatures are not acceptable.

Note: A perpetual timber rights owner may sign as the Landowner. A perpetual timber rights owner does not own the land, but has permanent rights to all the timber on the land. They may submit a FPA/N without the forest landowner's signature if:

- The forest practice is not a conversion;
- The perpetual timber owner's name is in the timber owner block in number 1;
- The perpetual timber owner signs the FPA/N as the timber owner;
- The perpetual timber owner gives DNR proof that the forest landowner has a copy of the FPA/N.

References: RCW 76.09.067

Activity Map Requirements

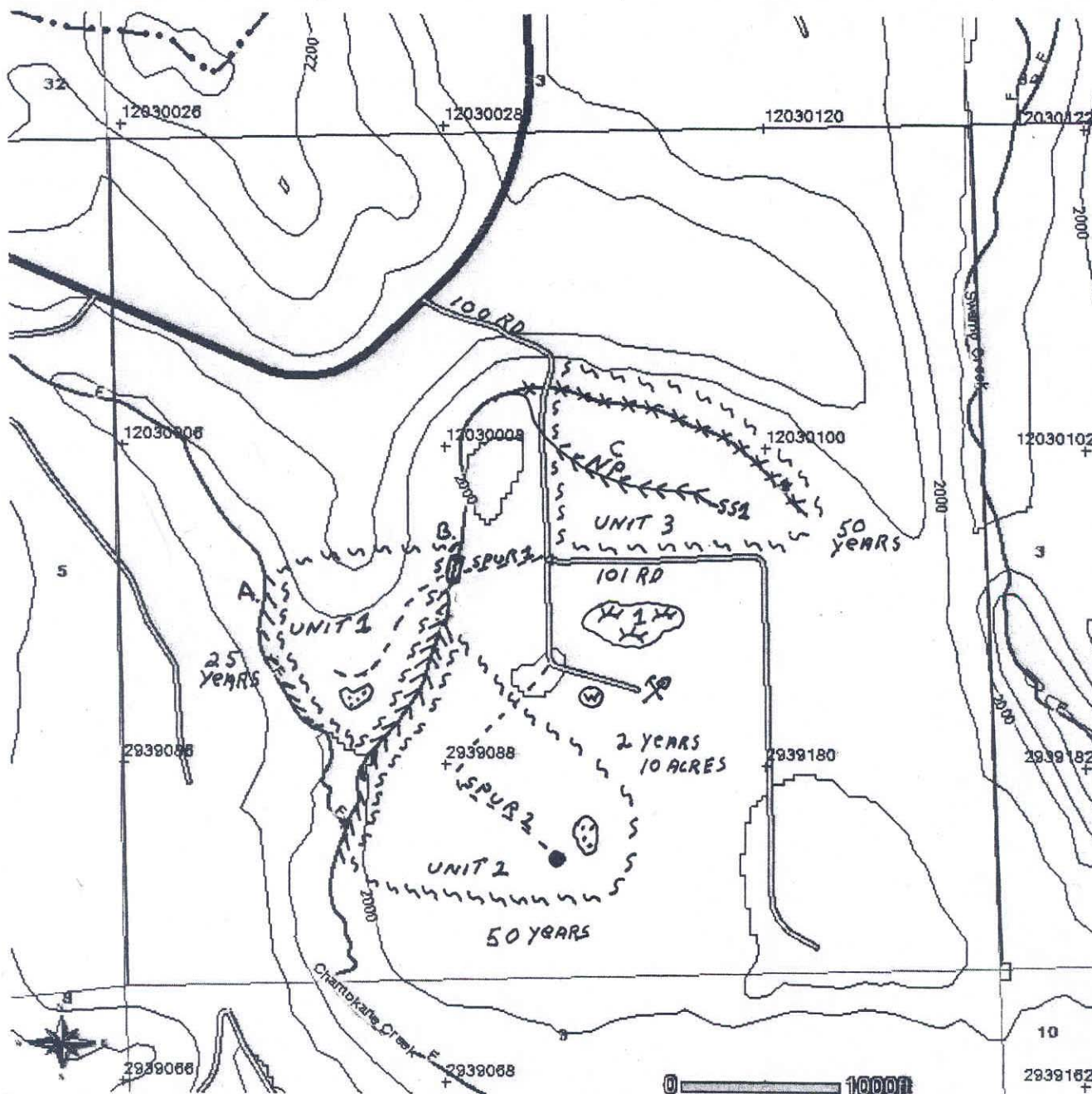
All FPA/N's must have an Activity Map. Activity maps can be found on the DNR Forest Practices website listed on page 30 of these instructions. You may also create one with your own GIS. Do not show the location of Threatened or Endangered Species or Cultural Resources on this map.

What Must Be Shown on the Activity Map?	
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New streams or lakes within proposal and 130 feet of its perimeter • Wetlands within proposal and 200 feet of its perimeter • Crossed out waters (<i>water on the map, but not on the ground</i>) • Wetland boundaries <p>Road Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrections to mapped roads • New or replaced water crossings • Proposed new roads • Temporary roads • Proposed abandoned roads • New or expanded rock pits • Spoil areas • End haul and/or overhaul <p>Harvest Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit boundaries (<i>harvest, salvage, right-of-way, rock pits</i>) • Unit numbers – do not use names or symbols 	<p>Harvest Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landings • Overhead utility lines • Clumped WRTs and GRTs • Buffers (<i>RMZs, WMZs, Sensitive Sites</i>) • Stream Segment Identifiers (<i>for RMZ harvest</i>) • Wetland Identifiers • CMZs • Inner zone harvest for yarding corridors across Type S and F Waters • Location of trees left for basal area deficiency due to stream adjacent parallel road • Even-aged harvest must show adjacent land information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If not forest land, label it “Not Forest Land.” ○ If you do not own the adjacent land, write “Not Owned.” ○ Estimated average forest age class; ○ Estimated total acres of contiguous stands that are less than 4 feet tall or 5 years old or less, on land that you own. ○ Estimated linear feet of the perimeter (total distance around) each harvest unit by age-class.
What are the Map Standards?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use 1":1000' DNR Activity map – this can be found on the DNR Forest Practices website OR • You may use larger scale maps or company GIS maps to show details of harvest and road activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NOTE: You may be asked to provide directions or a map to your harvest unit(s). • Use black ink • Do not use white-out • Do not use color pencils or highlighters - do not use yellow or red shading • Include a legend • Do not write in the margins • Use more than one map if you need to • Do not fax these maps to DNR 	
What Additional Items Must Company GIS Maps Show?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current DNR water and wetland layers • DNR Geographic registration TIC marks using NAD83 • Contour lines with elevations (maximum 40' interval) • Section, township and range lines and numbers & corners • Scale bar - scale within the range of 1" = 200' to 1" = 1,000' • North arrow • ¼" margin on all sides • Sizes: Letter, Legal, or Tabloid 	

FOREST PRACTICE ACTIVITY MAP

TOWNSHIP 29 NORTH HALF 0, RANGE 40 EAST (W.M.) HALF 0, SECTION 4

Application #: EXAMPLE



Please use the legend from the FPA Instruction or provide a list of symbols used.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|--------|-------------|
| ~~~~~ | UNIT BOUNDARY | (XXXX) | WETLANDS |
| ==== | EXISTING ROADS | ~~~~~ | RMZ |
| ---- | NEW ROADS | A | STREAMS |
| ● | LANDINGS | XXXXX | STREAM DOGS |
| ⌘ | ROCK PIT | | NOT EXIST |
| ⌘ | NEW WATER CROSSING | (W) | WASTE AREA |
| ⊙ | WRTs + GRTs | | |

Wednesday, October 24, 2007 10:50:52 AM

NAD 83
Contour Interval: 40 Feet

Water Typing Requirements

You are required to verify water types within 130 feet of your proposed forest practices activities prior to turning in a Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N). Call the DNR region office if you need help classifying water types. Exception: type S waters don't need to be verified and can't be changed as these are determined by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

How water types affect your FPA/N: specific water types have specific buffer requirements.

- If you thought the stream was a type Np and left a Type Np buffer, and DNR determines it to be a Type F, your FPA will be disapproved.
- If you thought the stream was a Type Np, but left a Type F RMZ, and DNR determines it to be a Type F, your FPA will not be disapproved for this reason.

Step 1: Get a DNR Activity Map from Forest Practices website listed on page 30 of these instructions. They are also available at DNR region offices.

Step 2: Check the locations and types of all streams, ponds, lakes, and wetlands that are on the ground

- Within the boundaries of your forest practice and
- Streams or lakes within 130 feet on all sides of the outer boundaries of your forest practice.
 - See WAC 222-16-031 and Forest Practices Board Manual Section 13 for water typing information
 - See the Water Type Classification Worksheet in these instructions for help
- Wetlands within 200 feet on all sides of the outer boundaries of your forest practice.
 - See WAC 222-16-035 for wetland typing information

Step 3: Update the DNR Activity Map so that it accurately shows the F, Np, and Ns water types and their locations as they exist on the ground. These include type F, Np, and Ns waters and type A, B, and forested wetlands greater than three acres in size.

- For water bodies not shown on the Activity Map:
 - Draw the stream, lake, pond, or wetland on the map.
 - Write on the map the correct water type or an identifier that will match it to your FPA/N.
- For water bodies that are labeled with an incorrect water type or no water type, write on the map the correct water type or give it an identifier that will match it to your Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N).
- For water bodies that don't exist, cross them off the Activity Map (use a series of x's or hatches). This includes streams labeled as "U" for "unidentified." Explain in the Additional Information section of your FPA/N how you decided that the water bodies do not exist (i.e. you walked the area and didn't find any water or defined channels).
- Note: The updated map that you create is only for your FPA/N and doesn't result in an update to DNR's maps.

Step 4: Explain in your FPA/N how you verified the water types, including how you determined that a water type shown on the map doesn't exist on the ground. Include one or more of the following with your FPA/N:

- Explain in the Additional Information section of your FPA/N how you determined each water type. Include:
 - Site visit date(s).
 - The area visited (the area covered by your property, length of stream observed, etc.).
 - Observations (stream width, stream gradient, no water, no channel, etc.).
 - For Np water describe how you found the uppermost point of perennial flow.
- Water Type Classification Worksheet(s) that is included in these instructions.
- Water Type Modification Forms
 - These aren't required with your FPA/N.
 - Use these when you want to change the water type map in DNR's system.
 - See the Water Type Modification form and instructions for more information.
 - These can be downloaded from the Forest Practices website listed on page 30 of these instructions. They are also available at DNR Region Offices.
 - Note: If you base your riparian management zones on a proposed water type change, and DNR cannot process this change before the Decision Date, DNR may disapprove your FPA/N.

Eastern Washington Water Type Classification Worksheet

Stream/Segment ID: _____ Stream/Segment ID: _____ Stream/Segment ID: _____

- Do you have a protocol survey? (See the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 13.) **Or**, does the stream have waiver characteristics? (See WAC 222-16-031(3)(b)(ii).)
 No. Continue No. Continue. No. Continue.
 Yes. Yes. Yes.
 Fish found. Type F water. Stop. Fish found. Type F water. Stop. Fish found. Type F water. Stop.
 No fish. Continue. No fish. Continue. No fish. Continue.
 Yes. Meets waiver criteria.
- List the date Stream observations were made for water typing.
Date observed: _____ Date observed: _____ Date observed: _____
Continue. Continue. Continue.
- Were fish observed or are fish known to use the stream any time of the year?
 Yes. Type F water. Stop. Yes. Type F water. Stop. Yes. Type F water. Stop.
 No. Continue. No. Continue. No. Continue.
- Is the average BFW three feet or wider? **AND**, is the average stream gradient less than or equal to 16%?
 Yes. Type F water. Stop. Yes. Type F water. Stop. Yes. Type F water. Stop.
 No. Continue. No. Continue. No. Continue.
- Is the average BFW three feet or wider? **AND**, is the average stream gradient between 16% and 20%? **AND**, is the contributing basin to the stream greater than 175 acres?
 Yes. Type F water. Stop. Yes. Type F water. Stop. Yes. Type F water. Stop.
 No. Continue. No. Continue. No. Continue.
- Does the stream segment contain water at all times during a normal rainfall year?
 Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9.
 No. Continue. No. Continue. No. Continue.
- Is the stream segment downstream of a perennial source of water?
 Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9 Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9.
 No. Continue. No. Continue. No. Continue.
- Does the stream physically connect by an above ground channel to Type S, F or Np water?
 Yes, Type Ns water. Yes, Type Ns water. Yes, Type Ns water.
 No, non-typed water. No, non-typed water. No, non-typed water.
- Describe how you determined the uppermost point of perennial flow. Include a description of its location and show the point on a map (Use a separate piece of paper if necessary).

Stream/Segment ID _____ Description:

Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) Information

NOTE: You are required to submit plan and cross-section view diagrams for each Type Np water crossing.

Work in or over Type S and F water requires a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) permit from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

If you already have a blanket HPA from WDFW, you don't need to submit these views. Instead, write the HPA number in number 25, Additional Comments of the FPA.

You can get a Hydraulic Project Approval in two ways:

1. Apply for a Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) from the Washington Department Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

OR

2. Your FPA can serve as your request for HPA. Answer FPA numbers 10 and 15 and submit the plan and cross section views as detailed below.

WDFW will require additional information to fulfill your request for HPA if it isn't already included with your FPA. Your HPA may be delayed if you don't include the information below.

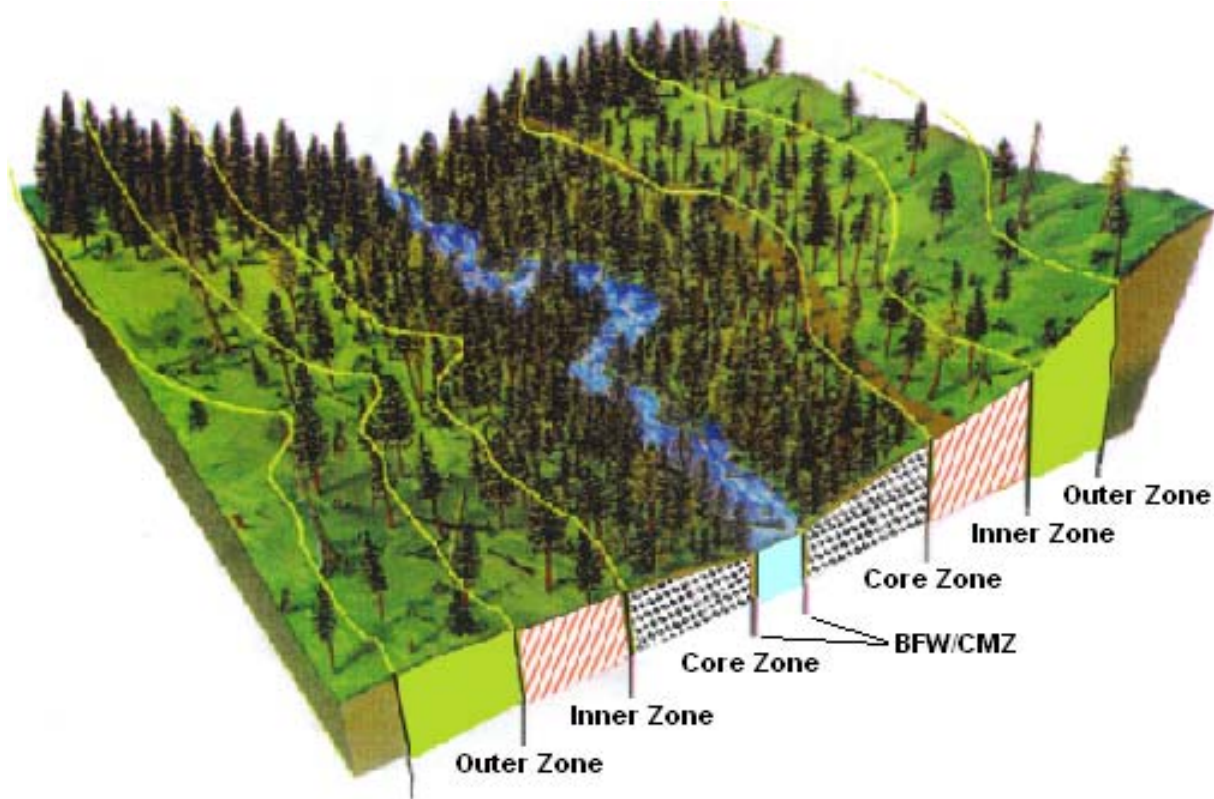
Drawings must be sized to scale, prepared with black ink, drawn clearly, and have legible writing.

- A. Plan View. This drawing illustrates the project area as if you were looking down at the site from overhead. The Plan View drawing must contain the following existing and proposed information:
 - 1) Latitude and longitude of the crossing;
 - 2) North arrow;
 - 3) Name of water body and direction of water flow;
 - 4) Dimensions of the activity or structure, distance from property lines, and the distance it extends into the water body beyond the bankfull width;
 - 5) Show all existing structures found on the site and on adjoining properties;
 - 6) If fill material will be deposited, identify the type of material, amount of material in cubic yards, and area in acres to be filled;
 - 7) If the project requires dredging, identify the type of material, amount of material in cubic yards, and area in acres to be dredged;
 - 8) Show all completed portions of the activity;
 - 9) Show the location and type of all existing aquatic, wetland, riparian, and upland vegetation; and
 - 10) Show erosion control measures, including the stabilization of disturbed areas, etc.
- B. Cross-Section View. These drawings provide a side and/or front illustration of your proposed project area – as if you were looking at it from the side and/or front. Cross Section View drawing must contain the following existing and proposed information:
 - 1) Location of water lines;
 - 2) Water depth or tidal elevation on the water-ward or waterside of your project;
 - 3) Dimensions of the activity or structure, and the distance it extends into the water body beyond the bankfull width;
 - 4) Indicate dredging and/or fill grades;
 - 5) Indicate contours and elevations;
 - 6) Indicate the type and location of material to be used for construction purposes and the method of construction; and
 - 7) Indicate the height of all structure.

Additional information may be required depending on project type. For details visit

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/hpapage.htm>.

Type S and F Riparian Management Zone Cross-Section



Bankfull Width (BFW) means:

- For streams - the measurement of the lateral extent of the water surface elevation perpendicular to the channel at bankfull depth. In cases where multiple channels exist, bankfull width is the sum of the individual channel widths along the cross-section. See the Board Manual Section 2.
- For lakes, ponds, and impoundments - line of mean high water.
- For tidal water - line of mean high tide.
- For periodically inundated areas of associated wetlands - line of periodic inundation, which will be found by examining the edge of inundation to ascertain where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland.

Channel Migration Zone (CMZ) means the area where the active channel of a stream is prone to move and this results in a potential near-term loss of riparian function and associated habitat adjacent to the stream (See Board Manual Section 2 for descriptions and illustrations of CMZs, delineation guidelines), except as modified by a permanent levee or dike. For this purpose, near-term means the time scale required to grow a mature forest.

Core Zone means the 30 foot buffer of a Type S or Type F water, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater.

Inner Zone means the area measured horizontally from the outer boundary of the core zone of a Type S or F water to the outer boundary of the inner zone. The outer boundary of the inner zone is 45 feet (for streams less than 15 feet wide) or 70 feet (for streams more than 15 feet wide) from the outer boundary of the core zone.

Outer Zone means the area measured horizontally between the outer boundary of the inner zone and the total RMZ width as specified in the Eastern Washington RMZ tables in WAC 222-30-022. RMZ width is measured from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edges of the channel migration zone whichever is greater.

References:

- See Board Manual Section 2 for information about bankfull width and channel migration zones.
- See WAC 222-30-022 for information about Eastern Washington core, inner, and outer zones

Not required to be submitted with your FPA/N

Inner Zone Hardwood Conversion Worksheet

1. Do you own 500 feet upstream and 500 feet downstream of the conversion unit?
[] Yes. Go to question 2.
[] No. Stop, does not qualify
2. Do the riparian areas next to the conversion unit have the required shade described in WAC 222-30-040 or have a 75-foot buffer with trees 40 feet tall on both sides of the stream 500 feet above and below the harvest unit?
[] Yes. Go to question 3.
[] No. Stop, does not qualify.
3. Is there evidence that the conversion unit area can be successfully reforested with conifer and support development of a conifer stand?
[] Yes. Go to question 4.
[] No. Stop, does not qualify.
4. Does the RMZ core or inner zone within the conversion unit contain a stream adjacent parallel road?
[] Yes. Stop, does not qualify.
[] No. Go to question 5.
5. Has the landowner successfully performed post-harvest treatment to convert a hardwood dominated stand to a conifer stand?
[] Yes. Go to question 6.
[] No. Go to question 6.
6. Are there fewer than 57 conifer trees per acre equal to or larger than 8 inches in diameter at breast height in the conversion unit area?
[] Yes. Go to question 7.
[] No. Stop, does not qualify.
7. Are there fewer than 100 conifer trees per acre larger than 4 inches in diameter at breast height in the conversion unit area?
[] Yes. Go to question 8.
[] No. Stop, does not qualify.
8. Does the stand meet desired future condition requirements (WAC 222-30-021(1) (b))?
[] Yes. Stop, stand does not qualify.
[] No. Provided you correctly answered all the above questions the proposed unit qualifies for hardwood conversion in the inner zone.



Forest Practices Application/Notification Natural Regeneration Plan Eastern Washington

For DNR Region Office Use Only	
FPA/N #:	
Region:	
Received Date:	

Landowner Name: _____

The landowner is responsible for meeting Forest Practices reforestation requirements.

Legal Description: _____

Harvest is scheduled to occur (month/year): _____

Check one of the following:

The landowner proposes an alternate plan (WAC 222-34-020(6)) for natural reforestation as attached.
OR

The landowner agrees to follow the requirements in WAC 222-34-020(5)

- There is a seed source available that is capable of producing well-formed trees of a commercial tree species

- The landowner will not harvest this seed source until _____, or earlier if DNR issues a reforestation inspection report.

- Check all that apply:

Seed blocks of _____ acres each will be retained as shown on the attached map.

_____ seed trees per acre will be left. Seed trees will be _____, _____, & _____
species age height

- The regeneration will be protected from competing vegetation and allowed to establish, grow, and survive

Watershed Analysis Worksheet

((Use a separate worksheet for each Watershed Analysis))

Watershed Analysis Name:

Check all of the following that apply:

- I have reviewed the Watershed Analysis Prescription documents. My proposal is not located on or adjacent to any of the described features. Prescriptions do not effect my proposal.
- I have reviewed the descriptions and maps for all prescriptions.
My proposal is located on or adjacent to the following prescription areas:
 - Surface Erosion Prescriptions
 - Mass Wasting Prescriptions
 - Hydrology Prescriptions
 - Water Quality
 - Water Supply / Public Works
 - Riparian – applicable to landowners using the 20 acre exempt RMZ rule

Complete the following information for each prescription that affects your proposal or is adjacent to your proposal. Identify the resource sensitivity name and if you are implementing the prescriptions or not. Attach required reports and additional information as necessary.

Resource Sensitivity Name/No: _____ Implementing Prescription: Yes No

Describe harvest techniques proposed	
Describe road techniques proposed	
Describe other techniques proposed	

Resource Sensitivity Name/No: _____ Implementing Prescription: Yes No

Describe harvest techniques proposed	
Describe road techniques proposed	
Describe other techniques proposed	

Resource Sensitivity Name/No: _____ Implementing Prescription: Yes No

Describe harvest techniques proposed	
Describe road techniques proposed	
Describe other techniques proposed	

DNR USE ONLY

Reviewed by: _____

Date: _____

Watershed Analysis Worksheet Instructions

This form must be submitted along with your Forest Practice Application/Notification (FPA) form if:

- You are harvesting timber (including salvage) or constructing roads within or adjacent to an approved Watershed Analysis area. OR
- If you answered yes to Question # 5 of the FPA because you are substituting Watershed Analysis Prescriptions.

A separate worksheet should be used for each Watershed Analysis.

The following information must be included in the space provided or on additional pages.

- The name of the Watershed Analysis where your proposal is located.
- Check all of the boxes that apply regarding your review of Watershed Analysis Prescriptions.
- Indicate each Resource Sensitivity Name (prescription name) that may affect your proposal.
- Indicate if you are implementing the prescription.
- Describe the specific harvest, road and other techniques you will use to implement the prescription.

Many prescriptions provide a landowner with a variety of different operational options. Sufficient detail needs to be included so that we can evaluate your proposal.

If your proposal is located on an area of resource sensitivity (prescription) AND you are choosing not to follow the prescription your FPA will be processed as a Class IV-Special and require a State environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist.

Web References

At the DNR Forest Practices Homepage:

<http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/forestPractices/Pages/home.aspx>

you will find links to a variety of forest practices related topics. Call one of the region offices listed on page 3 of these instructions if you need help with the DNR Forest Practices web site. Frequently viewed topics and their web addresses are listed below.

NOTE: The “Search” function that shows on each page of the DNR website is a helpful way to find Forest Practices and other information provided on the DNR’s website.

- **Forest Practices Division Home Page**
<http://www.dnr.wa.gov/AboutDNR/Divisions/FPD/Pages/home.aspx>
- **Small Forest Landowner Office**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_overview.aspx
- **Forest Practices Forms & Instructions**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesApplications/Pages/fp_forms.aspx
 - ▶ Go to the “**FPARS Mapping Tool**” to create and print **Activity, Site Class, Water Type, Resource, or Base Maps**. This link is located on the right side of the screen under “RELATED LINKS” on the Forest Practices Forms and Instructions web page.

This web page also provides links to forms in the following categories:

- Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N)
- Alternate Plans
- Marbled Murrelet
- Aerial Chemical
- Long-Term Applications (for Small Forest Landowners)
- FPA/N Transfer, Renewal, Amendment (for already submitted FPA/N's)
- Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS – this DNR’s web-based FPA/N review system)
- Continuing Forest Landowner Obligation
- Small Forest Landowner – Checklist RMAP, Overstocked Stand Template, Fish Passage Cost Share
- Water Typing
- Desired Future Condition Worksheet (DFC) and instructions
- State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)
- **Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesHCP/Pages/fp_hcp.aspx
- **Forest Practices Board Manual**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesRules/Pages/fp_board_manual.aspx
- **Forest Practices Rules and Act**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesRules/Pages/fp_rules.aspx
- **Forest Practices Illustrated**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesRules/Pages/fp_fpi.aspx
- **Watershed Analysis**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/WatershedAnalysis/Pages/fp_watershed_analysis.aspx

Other State Agencies Websites:

- Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Habitat website: <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/>
- Department of Revenue’s website: <http://www.dor.wa.gov/>
- Department of Ecology’s On-Line Permit Assistance Center: (*On-line questionnaire to see which permits you need for your project*) <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/pac/index.html>
- Legislature website: <http://www.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/> (*Includes all the state’s laws – Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – and rules – Washington Administrative Code (WAC)*)
- The Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) - <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/>.
- State Tribal Directory - <http://www.goia.wa.gov>
- Environmental Hearings Office. (*Information on appealing FPA/N Decisions and DNR’s enforcement actions*): http://www.eho.wa.gov/Boards_FPAB.aspx
- Office of Regulatory Assistance (helps clarify how rules, regulations and government requirements apply to environmental permitting and business licensing) <http://www.ora.wa.gov>