



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources

Peter Goldmark - Commissioner of Public Lands

Forest Practices Compliance Monitoring 2014 Interim Report Results and Program Updates

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2014 Program Redesign

WAC 222-08-160(4): Are Forest Practices conducted in compliance with the rules

- Prior program design
 - Entire sampled prescription assessed as either compliant or non-compliant
 - Wide confidence intervals
 - Limited information on specific rule non-compliance
- Objectives of new program study design
 - Increase statistical precision
 - More quantitative estimate of compliance
 - Better determine specific rule noncompliance
 - Flexibility to add, remove, or combine prescription types



2014 Program Redesign Continued

- Changes to the methodology of data analysis by prescription, not to data collection methods
- Estimate average compliance by prescription
 - **Mean Compliance (prescription)** = $\frac{\# \text{ rules compliant}}{\# \text{ total rules sampled}}$
- Sample size is set to control error rate on mean compliance by prescription
 - Variance (2010-2014)
 - Cluster size (average number rules evaluated by prescription)
 - Prescription population size



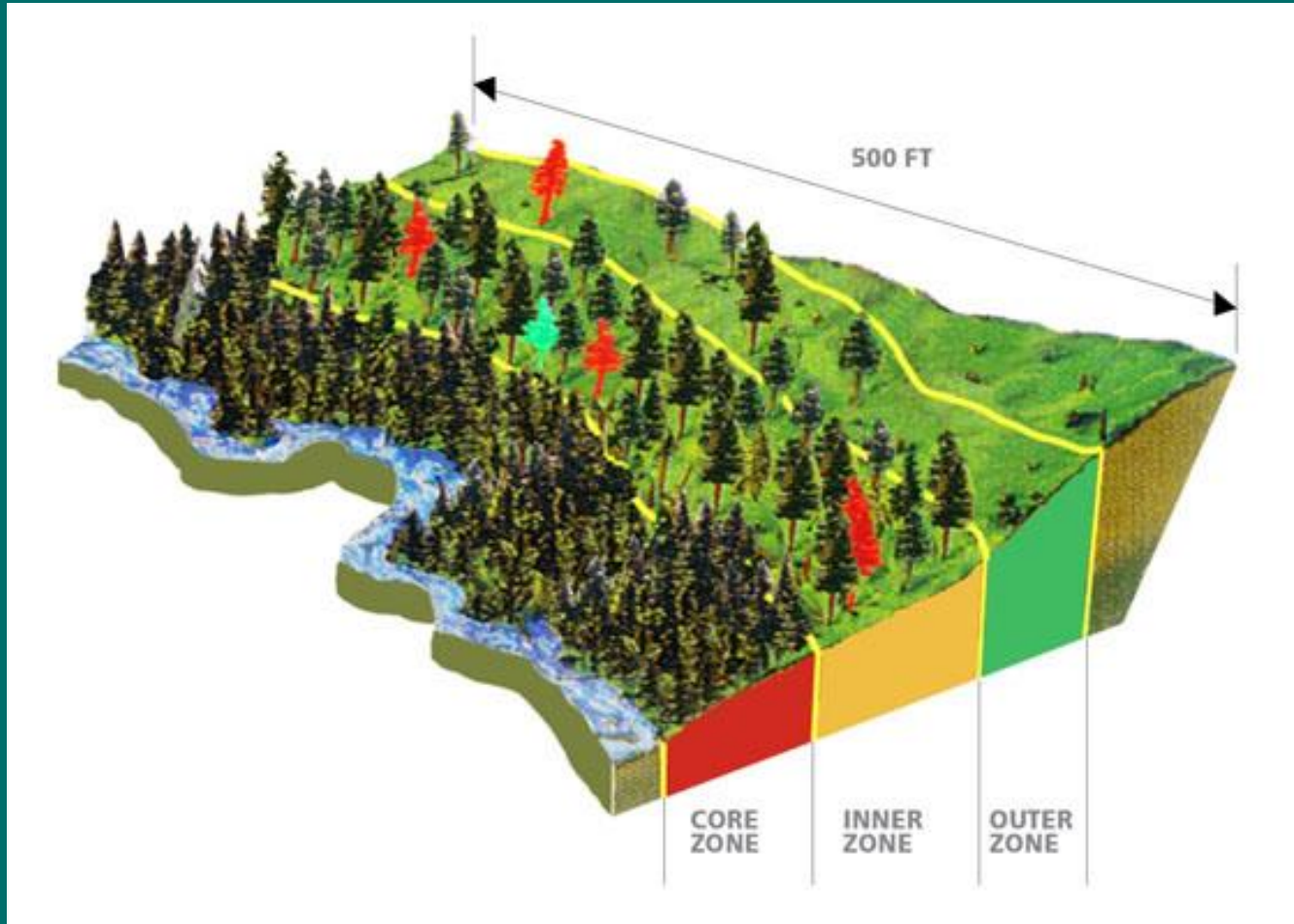
Prescriptions

- Forest Practices Applications are sets of rule applications (prescriptions)
 - FPAs reflect how Landowners apply the Forest Practices rules to conduct forest practices activities. FPAs are clusters of rule groupings (prescriptions).
 - Prescriptions sampled: Desired Future Condition (option 1), Desired Future Condition (option 2), No Inner Zone Harvest, Non-fish bearing Perennial streams, Non-fish bearing Seasonal streams, Type A & B Wetland Management Zones, Forested Wetland Management Zones, Roads, and Haul Routes



Example of Type F stream Riparian Management Zone

- Each zone within RMZ has corresponding rules that are evaluated for compliance



Desired Future Condition (option 1) 2014 data

Species match DFC worksheet	Site Class not under represented	Stream size not under-represented	No harvest in Core Zone	Inner Zone meets diameter strategy	Largest 57 Trees/ Acre left in Inner Zone	Unstable slopes bounded out	Observed Channel Migration Zone not on FPA	Correct Outer Zone leave trees	Total Applicable Rules	Total Compliant Rules
1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	0	7	6
1	1	1	1	0	1	NA	NA	1	7	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	7	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	7	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	7	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	7	7
1	1	1	0	1	1	NA	NA	1	7	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	7	7



2014 Sample Overview

- 1st year of biennium sample
- 40% of Biennial sample completed in 2014
 - Remaining 60% of sample completed 2015
- No 2014 Emphasis sample
- 2010-2014 Trend analysis project

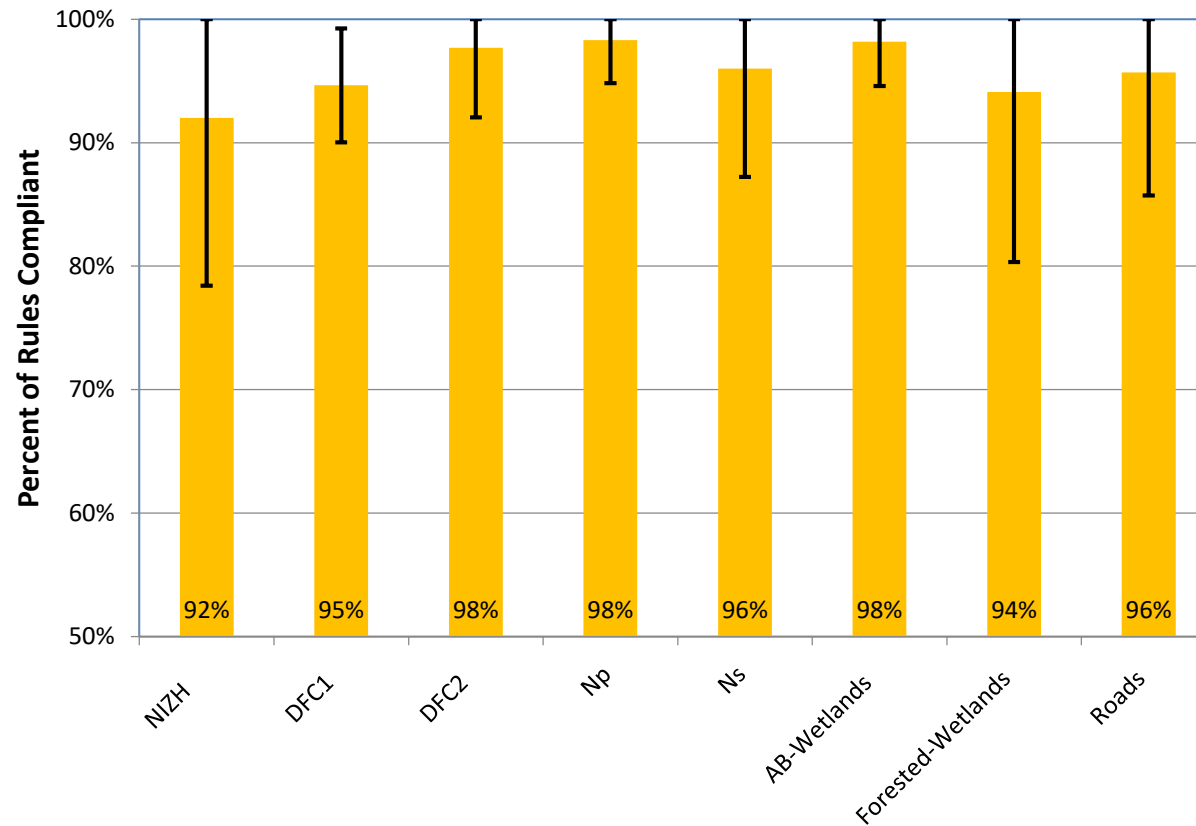


Prescription Sample and Population Sizes

Geographic Region	Prescription Type	Sample Count	Estimated Population Size of FPAs by Prescription
Statewide	Road Construction and Abandonment	6	591
	Haul Routes	20	n/a*
	RMZ – Type Ns Prescriptions	14	356
	RMZ – Type Np Prescriptions	14	322
	Type A Wetlands	15	53
	Type B Wetlands	10	105
	Forested Wetlands	8	104
	RMZ – Type S or F No Inner Zone Harvest	10	264
Western WA	RMZ – Type S or F Inner Zone Harvest DFC1	8	18
	RMZ – Type S or F Inner Zone Harvest DFC2	6	49



2014 Results (Rule Compliance)



Water Typing

- Underclassified — Physical characteristics indicate that the water should have been typed on the FPA and protected on the ground at a higher level of the hierarchical water typing system.
- Overclassified — Physical characteristics indicate that the water should have been typed on the FPA and protected on the ground at a lower level of the hierarchical water typing continuum.
- Indeterminate — Waters for which the compliance monitoring field team determines there is not enough information to make a water typing determination.

Water Type on FPA	# Waters in Standard Sample	# Waters with Typing Disparity	# Waters Underclassified	# Waters Overclassified	# Waters Indeterminate
F or S	24	0	*	0	0
Ns	14	5	1	3	1
Np	14	0	0	0	0
Type A Wetlands	6	4	2	1	1
Type B Wetlands	8	2	0	1	1
Forested Wetlands	9	1	1	0	0
Total	75	12	4	5	3



Desired Future Condition option 1 (Thinning from below)

Sample size	8
Cluster size	7.0
# Rules evaluated	56
# Rules compliant	53
% Mean compliance	94.6%
95% Confidence Interval	(90%, 99%)
Exceeds rule requirements	2 (3.5%)
Low severity deviation	3 (5.4%)
Moderate severity deviation	0
High severity deviation	0
Indeterminate	0



Desired Future Condition option 2 (Leaving trees closest to the water)

Sample size	6
Cluster size	7.17
# Rules evaluated	43
# Rules compliant	42
% Mean compliance	97.7%
95% Confidence Interval	(92%, 100%)
Exceeds rule requirements	8 (18.6%)
Low severity deviation	1 (2.3%)
Moderate severity deviation	0
High severity deviation	0
Indeterminate	0

No Inner Zone Harvest

Sample size	10
Cluster size	5.0
# Rules evaluated	50
# Rules compliant	46
% Mean compliance	92.0%
95% Confidence Interval	(78%, 100%)
Exceeds rule requirements	2 (4%)
Low severity deviation	3 (6%)
Moderate severity deviation	0
High severity deviation	1 (2%)
Indeterminate	0

Non-fish bearing Perennial streams

Sample size	14
Cluster size	4.21
# Rules evaluated	59
# Rules compliant	58
% Mean compliance	98.3%
95% Confidence Interval	(95%, 100%)
Exceeds rule requirements	0
Low severity deviation	1 (1.7%)
Moderate severity deviation	0
High severity deviation	0
Indeterminate	0



Non-fish bearing Seasonal streams

Sample size	14
Cluster size	1.78
# Rules evaluated	25
# Rules compliant	24
% Mean compliance	96.0%
95% Confidence Interval	(87%, 100%)
Exceeds rule requirements	0
Low severity deviation	0
Moderate severity deviation	0
High severity deviation	1 (4%)
Indeterminate	0



Type A & B Wetland Management Zones

Sample size	14
Cluster size	3.93
# Rules evaluated	55
# Rules compliant	54
% Mean compliance	98.2%
95% Confidence Interval	(95%, 100%)
Exceeds rule requirements	0
Low severity deviation	0
Moderate severity deviation	0
High severity deviation	1 (1.8%)
Indeterminate	1

Forested Wetland Management Zones

Sample size	9
Cluster size	1.89
# Rules evaluated	17
# Rules compliant	16
% Mean compliance	94.1%
95% Confidence Interval	(80%, 100%)
Exceeds rule requirements	3 (17.6%)
Low severity deviation	0
Moderate severity deviation	0
High severity deviation	1 (5.9%)
Indeterminate	0



Roads

- All new construction and up to 1 mile of abandonment, including Type N crossings is evaluated.
- Each road constructed will be assessed for compliance separately. Thus if construction includes 4 spurs, each spur will be assessed separately. The same is true for road abandonment.
- Each culvert installation and stream crossing is assessed separately. Compliance, or deviations from compliance will be assessed on each individual installation within a road spur.

# Rules evaluated	30
# Rules compliant	28.7
# Non-compliant	1.3
% Mean compliance	95.7%
95% Confidence Interval	(86%, 100%)

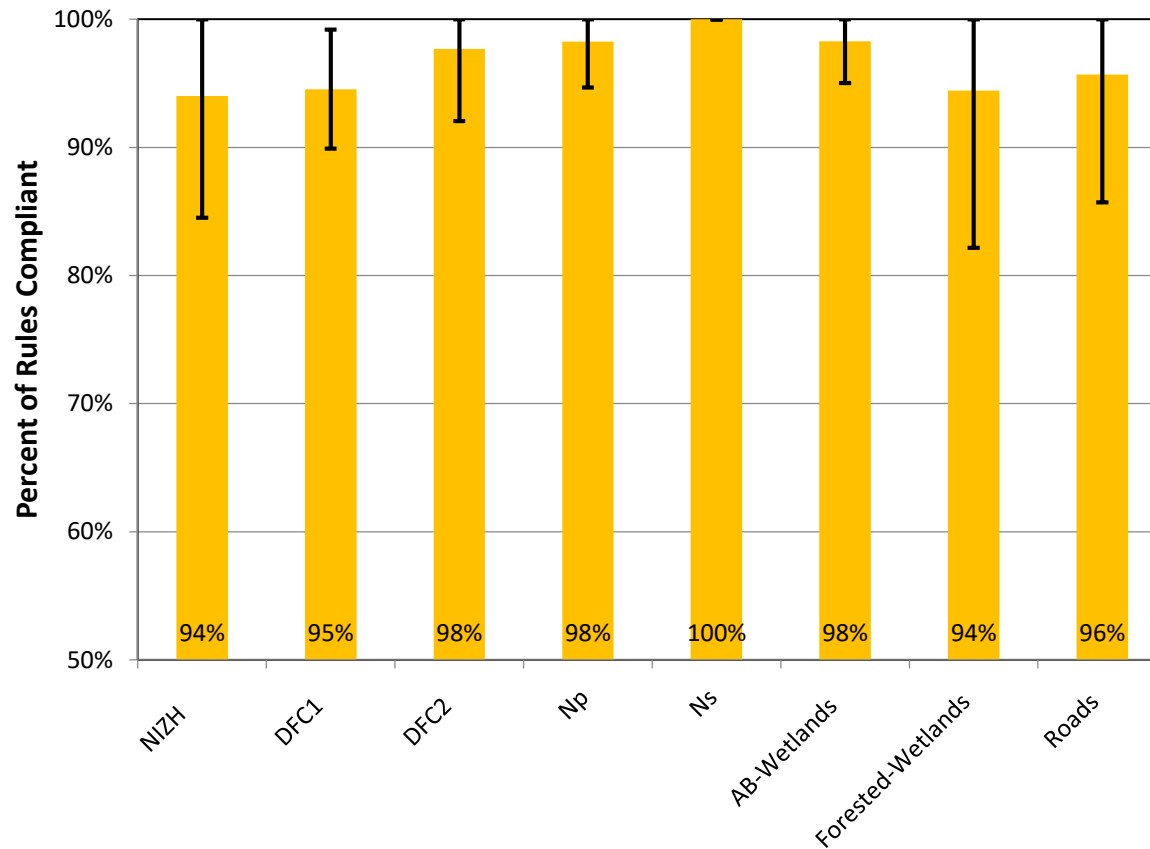


Haul Routes

Sample size	20
% Mean compliant	91%
No delivery	87%
De Minimis	3.9%
%Non-compliant	9%
95% Confidence Interval	(80%, 100%)
Exceeds rule requirements	0
Low severity deviation	3.1%
Moderate severity deviation	5.7%
High severity deviation	0
Indeterminate	0

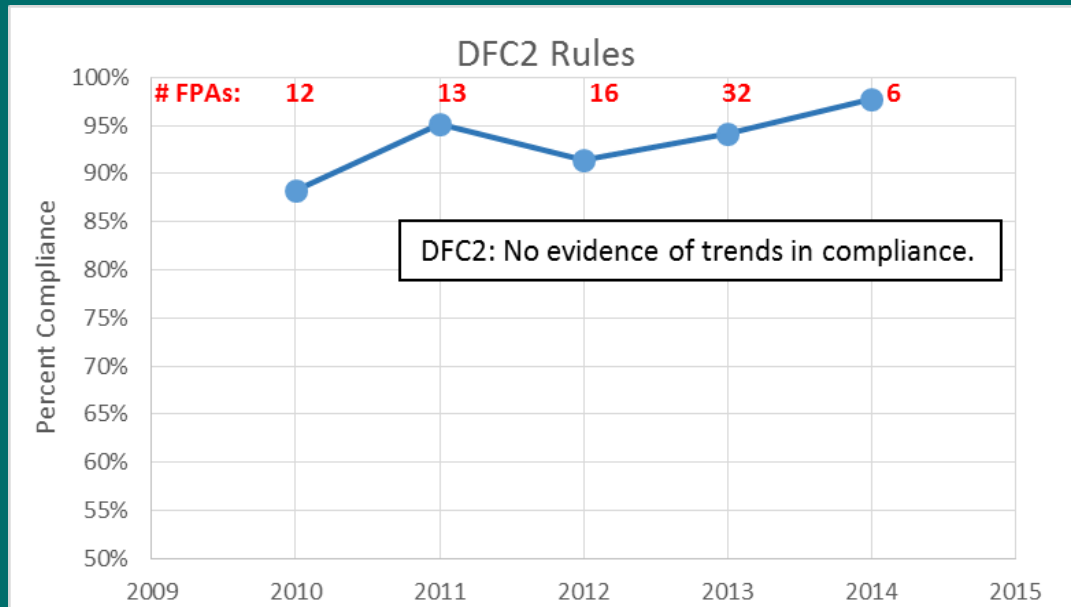
Primary Cause	% Deviation for Primary Cause
Inadequate water crossing structures	2.6%*
Contaminated ditchwater	2.6%
Other (described in comments)	18%
Faulty cross drainage	2.6%
Spring Intercepted	5.1%
Road fill failure	2.6%
Sediment from stream adjacent parallel road	67%

2014 Results (FPA Compliance)

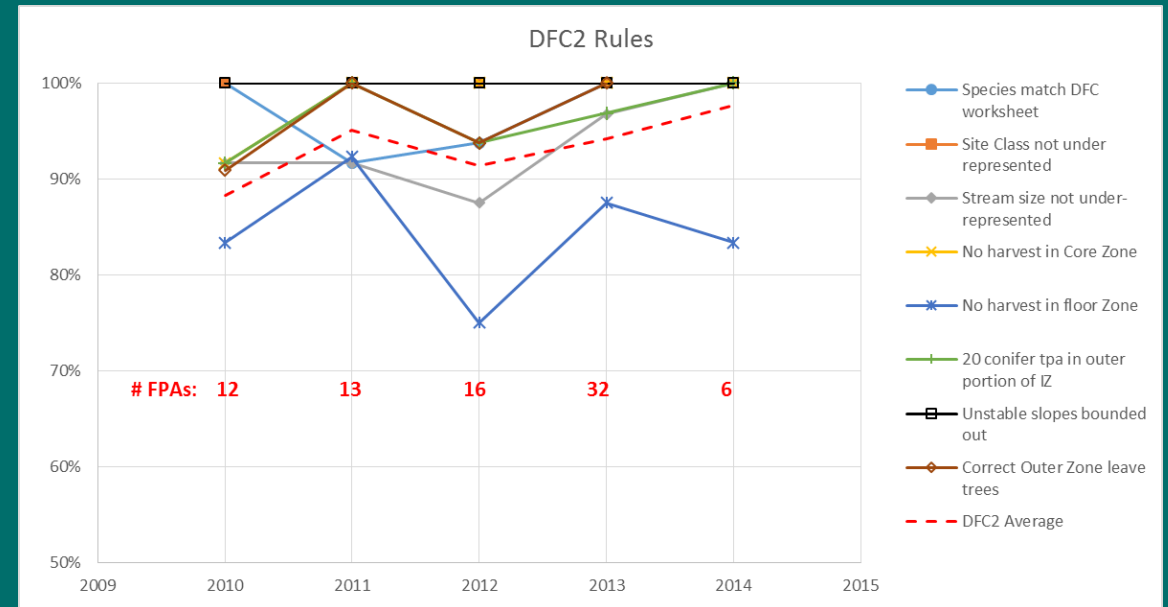


Example of DFC 2 Individual Rule Compliance Over Time

DFC 2 Prescription Trend



Rule Trends



Discussion

- Discussion regarding results in this annual report is limited because data collected are only for 1 year of a 2-year sample
- Methodology update allows for better information leading to specific rule non-compliance.
 - Rule & Board manual clarifications
 - Timber, Fish, and Wildlife educational outreach
 - Internal DNR trainings



Questions

