

Long-term Forest Practices Application Information and Instructions for Eastern Washington

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Do I qualify for a Long-term Forest Practices Application (FPA)?

Answer these questions to see if you qualify for a long-term FPA:

1. Are you planning on converting your property to a use other than growing commercial timber in the next six years?
 Yes: You don't qualify for a long-term FPA.
 - See page 3 for a list of DNR region offices and counties that they include. Contact the appropriate region to find out if you need to fill out a standard FPA. No: go to number 2.
2. Have you harvested from your ownership in the state of Washington, on average, less than 2 million board feet of timber per year in the last three years?
 Yes: Go to number 3.
 No: you aren't a small forest landowner and don't qualify for the long-term FPA. See RCW 76.09.450 for exceptions.
 - You must fill out a standard FPA form. Get standard FPA forms at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/forestPractices/Pages/home.aspx> or contact the DNR region office that covers the area your property is located in. Reference: RCW 76.09.450
3. Do you certify that you do not expect to harvest more than an average of 2 million board feet of timber per year in the next 10 years?
 Yes. This qualifies you for the long-term FPA
 - Get long-term FPA forms at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/forestPractices/Pages/home.aspx> OR
 - See page 3 for a list of DNR region offices and counties that they include. Contact the appropriate office and explain that you are a small forest landowner needing help with a Long-term FPA. The office will put you in touch with a field forester that works with small forest landowners. No: you aren't a small forest landowner and don't qualify for the long-term FPA. See RCW 76.09.450 for exceptions.

You must fill out a standard FPA form. Get standard FPA forms at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/forestPractices/Pages/home.aspx> or contact the DNR region office that covers the area your property is located in.

Reference: RCW 76.09.450

Laws and Rules

Copies of the laws and rules can be found on the DNR's website and DNR Region Offices. See page 45 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 a tree length and a half of electrical lines have the potential to fall into utility lines. This is a very serious situation and leave trees may need to be removed. If leaving trees within this area consult with the local utilities provider.

Logger Safety Initiative (LSI)

The Logger Safety Initiative (LSI) is a partnership between private landowners, loggers, the DNR and the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I). The goal of LSI is to reduce the high frequency and severity of logging injuries by creating a culture of safety in the logging industry. Participating loggers have agreed to follow a rigorous safety plan, report new jobsites within 48 hours of beginning work and maintain their good standing with L&I and their industrial insurance (workers compensation) hours and thus lessen the unpaid premium exposure to landowners. For more information on LSI go to www.LoggerSafety.org

Long-term Forest Practices Application 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".

Note: Long-term FPAs can't be for a use incompatible with growing timber (conversion to non-forestry use). Reference: WAC 222-12-035.

The fee is **\$150.00** for harvesting timber, salvaging wood, or selling wood and you are not converting the land to a use incompatible with growing timber.

The fee is **\$150.00** for renewing an approved application or notification.

The fee is **\$100.00** for small forest landowners that have harvested no more than an average volume of two million board feet per year during the three previous years, AND if the forest practices application/notification is for a single contiguous ownership of one or more parcels. See FPA/N question 3 instructions for more information.

The fee is **\$1500.00** if you are harvesting timber, and

- 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 **\$150.00** 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.

The fee is **\$0.00** if your forest practices permit **does not** involve harvesting timber, salvaging wood, or selling wood.

Application/Notification fees are no longer refundable. An additional fee will be charged when resubmitting an FPA/N more than 45 days after the application has been withdrawn.

Reference: RCW 76.09.065 and 76.09.450

(For use with E WA LTA dated 05/9/2014)

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EASTERN WASHINGTON

Where can I get forms and maps?

You can download forms and maps from the Forest Practices web site: <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/forestpractices>.

You can also get forms and maps from DNR region offices. See below for a list of DNR region offices and counties that they include.

Help For Small Forest Landowners

The Small Forest Landowner Office serves as a resource for people who own forest land. Field foresters are located in regional offices around the state to offer the following types of assistance to small forest landowners:

- **Long-Term Application:** Landowners may apply for a Long-term Forest Practices Application (FPA) that will be valid for 4-15 years rather than the standard 3 year FPA. This application may require more work than the 3 year FPA, but allows the landowner more flexibility over time.
- **Forest Stewardship Program:** This program provides on-site forest management advice and help with the development of Forest Stewardship Plans. A stewardship plan could make you eligible for cost share, certification, or recognition programs.
- **Alternate plans:** These plans allow more flexibility than the forest practices rules typically allow for site specific management plans. All resources must still be adequately protected.
- **Forest Riparian Easement Program (FREP):** When harvesting near a stream, a riparian forest buffer is required to be left to protect the aquatic resource. FREP offers compensation to landowners for timber that is required by law to be left in the Riparian Management Zone.
- **Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP):** Many culverts on forest roads that cross streams are undersized and block fish passage. Fish passage barriers can be replaced with funding from the FFFPP.
- **Forest Practices Technical Assistance:** Landowners can find help with Forest Practices Applications and get answers to regulatory questions by contacting a regional office.

For more information, see our website www.dnr.wa.gov/sflo or contact one of the DNR Region Offices listed below:

Department of Natural Resources Region Offices

(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

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

Northeast Region

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

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

Overview of Long-term Forest Practices Application (FPA)

Small forest landowner Long-term FPAs will be reviewed in two steps, with a written 5 Day Notice of Operation.

Step 1 Resources and Roads Assessment

1. Step 1 Resources and Roads Assessment, Long-term FPA form:
 - Instructions for this form start on page 6.
 - This step is only for resource and existing roads assessment.
 - Resource topics included in this step: critical wildlife habitat, unstable slope features, streams, water bodies, wetlands, historic sites, and archaeological sites.
 - Road topics included in this step: existing forest roads and their conditions within the area that you are including in a Long-term FPA. Assessment of potential fish blockages.
2. Activity Maps:
 - Map information and requirements start on page 36.
 - Show locations of all resources and existing roads in the area that you want to include in a Long-term FPA as per the Step 1 form and instructions.
 - Use additional maps to help explain your assessment, if needed.
 - **NOTE: The following information must be on a separate map.**
 - Critical wildlife habitat. See WAC 222-16-080.
 - Archaeological sites
 - Historic sites
3. Other documents that may be needed for the assessment of resources and roads:
 - Water Classification Worksheet.
 - Water Type Modification forms are recommended, but not required. .
 - Slope Stability Informational Form if you answer “yes” to number 4 or 5 of Step 1.
 - CMZ Assessment Form if you answer “yes” to number 6e of Step 1.
 - Marbled Murrelet form if you answered “yes” to number 4c of Step 1.
 - Informal Conference Note(s) from DNR staff regarding any site visits or discussions about Step 1.
4. Time line: The department will review Step 1 and issue a decision within forty-five days of receiving a complete resource and roads assessment.
 - You must have a “validated” Step 1 Long-term FPA before proceeding to Step 2.

Step 2 Resource Protection Strategies

1. Step 2 Resource Protection Strategies, Long-term Forest Practices Application form:
 - Instructions for this form start on page 14.
 - This step includes your harvest and road plans for the duration of your Long-term FPA.
2. Activity Maps:
 - Map information and requirements start on page 36.
 - Show proposed harvest boundaries, buffers, and road work.
 - The Step 2 form and instructions explain what needs to be on the Activity Map.
 - Include information from your Step 1 Activity Map(s).
 - Use additional maps to help explain your proposal, if needed.
 - **REMINDER: The following information must be on a separate map.**
 - Critical wildlife habitat. See WAC 222-16-080.
 - Archaeological sites
 - Historic sites
3. Other documents:
 - The Step 2 form and instructions explain what other documents need to be included. They may include:
 - Qualified Expert report for timber harvest or road work on potentially unstable slope features
 - State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist or determination
 - Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) from the local government
 - Alternate Plan(s)
 - Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or Watershed Analysis prescriptions and/or crosswalks
 - Hardwood Conversion form
 - Natural Regeneration Plan

- Informal Conference Note(s) from DNR staff regarding site visits or discussions about Step 2.

Step 2, continued

4. Permits from other agencies, if required. Your Long-term FPA must be consistent with permits from other agencies. The form and instructions will tell you when you need to attach other permits. These may include, but aren't limited to:
 - Bald Eagle Management Plans from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - Any required local government permits (i.e. clearing or grading permits) if you answered yes to 5a.
 - Shorelines Substantial Development permits or a letter of exemption from the local government if you answered yes to 5d.
 - Cooperative Habitat Enhancement Agreement
 - Landowner Option Plan for Northern Spotted Owl
 - Archaeological Excavation and Removal permit from the Department of Archaeological and Historic Preservation. See WAC 222-25-048.
5. Time line: The department will review and approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove Step 2 within forty-five days of receiving a complete resource protection strategies portion of the long-term FPA.
 - Except if a detailed environmental statement is necessary, additional time for approval or disapproval as specified in RCW 76.09.050 will be required.
 - You must have an approved long-term FPA and give DNR a 5 Day Notice of Operation to start operations.

5 Day Notice of Operation

1. 5 Day Notice of Operation form: this is a required written notice to the DNR.
 - Instructions begin on page 34.
 - Specifies operating time frame of specific forest practice activities.
 - The information in your Notice(s) must be consistent with the information included in your long term FPA. A Notice isn't a request for an amendment.
2. Activity Map:
 - Show specific harvest boundaries and road activities for the Notice.
 - Include relevant information from your Step 1 and 2 Activity Maps.
 - **REMINDER: The following information must be on a separate map.**
 - Critical wildlife habitat. See WAC 222-16-080.
 - Archaeological sites
 - Historic sites

Reference: WAC 222-20-020(1)(d), WAC 222-20-016,

How do I fill out Step 1 of the long-term FPA?

Your application 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
- There is room for comments on the last page of the form. You may add pages if you need more writing space. Include the number to which each comment refers.
- If you need assistance, see page 3 for information.

1. Landowner:

Print the name, address, and telephone number of the landowner. An email address is optional. DNR will mail a “Notice of Decision” to the landowner.

IMPORTANT NOTE: You will get either a “Validated” or “Rejected” decision for Step 1. If you get a validated Step 1 you may proceed to Step 2 Resource Protection Strategies of the long-term FPA. A VALIDATED STEP 1 ISN'T AN APPROVED FPA. If you get a rejected Step 1 the region office will list the reasons on the “Notice of Decision.”

Contact person:

Print the name and telephone number of the primary contact person. An email address is optional. This person will be contacted only during application processing. DNR will not send copies of the approval or disapproval to the contact person.

2. Landownership information:

a. No Yes Are you a small forest landowner per RCW 76.09.450?

A. Have you harvested from your ownership in the state, on average, less than 2 million board feet of timber per year in the last three years?

Yes. Go to B

No. Check No to question 3a. Your FPA fee is \$150.00

B. Do you certify that you do not expect to harvest more than an average of 2 million board feet of timber per year in the next 10 years?

Yes. Check Yes to question 3a. Go to question 3b.

No. If no, don't use this form; use the standard FPA/N form. See RCW 76.09.450.

b. No Yes Is your entire proposed harvest area on a single contiguous ownership consisting of one or more parcels?

A. Is your entire proposed harvest area on a single parcel?

Yes. Check Yes to question 3b. Your FPA fee is \$100.00

No. Go to B

B. Is your entire proposed harvest area on contiguous ownership of one or more parcels?

Yes. Check yes to question 3b. Your FPA fee is \$100.00

No. Check No to question 3b. Your FPA fee is \$150.00 Go to C

C. Does your FPA/N includes more than one (1) harvest unit, that does not touch AND you have identified more than one parcel number in number 3? If yes, attach a map that shows your ownership between the harvest units. See map examples on page 38.

3. What are the legal descriptions of the areas included in this assessment?

Example:

¼ ¼ (quarter quarter)	Section	Township	Range	E/W	Tax Parcel Number	County
SW, NE	4	29	40	E	2940004012345	Stevens

Enter the legal description(s) of the locations of your forest practices. If you don't know the information required in this section, see your property deed or contact the county assessor's office. Enter the 40-acre sub-division (for example, NW¼ NW¼), the section, township, range (East or West), and county.

4. Are there potentially unstable slopes or landforms within the boundaries of your forest practices activity area?

No Yes – attach geotechnical report and “Slope Stability Informational Form”. If applicable, attach the SEPA checklist, HCP or Watershed Analysis prescriptions.

- See Board Manual Section 16 for information on assessing and identifying areas for slope stability.
- The “Slope Stability Informational Form” can be found on page 44 of the instructions.

References: WAC 222-16-050, WAC 222-10-030, WAC 222-12-041, WAC 222-22

5. Are there potentially unstable slopes or landforms adjacent* to your forest practices activity area?

No Yes – complete and attach the “Slope Stability Informational Form”. If applicable, attach geotechnical report, HCP or Watershed Analysis prescriptions.

- See Board Manual Section 16 for information on assessing and identifying areas for slope stability.
- The “Slope Stability Informational Form” can be found on page 44 of the instructions.

*** For the purposes of this form, adjacent means the area of influence that could re-activate a potentially unstable slope or landform.**

References: WAC 222-16-050, WAC 222-10-030, WAC 222-12-041, WAC 222-22

6. Is the area included in this assessment: (Answer each question)

a. No Yes Within 500 feet of a public park? Park name: _____

If you answered “Yes” enter the name of the public park.

References: WAC 222-20-100(1)

b. No Yes Using forest roads that are included in a Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP)?

- If Yes, what is the RMAP number? _____

For any forest roads that aren't included in an RMAP complete number 8, Road Assessment.

- If “Yes,” enter the number assigned to the RMAP in the space provided.
 - NOTE: You still need to fill out the Road Assessment if you have a small forest landowner RMAP Checklist as opposed to a standard RMAP. See instructions for number 8.
 - Small forest landowners have the option of doing a standard RMAP.
- If you do not have a standard RMAP:
 - Complete number 8. Road Assessment.
 - Show the locations of and identify all existing roads, along with their identifiers, on the Activity Map.

Show the locations of all spoils areas and rock pits on the Activity Map.

- If you don't know, contact the appropriate DNR Region listed on page 3.

4 continued

c. No Yes Within 50 miles of saltwater, and do you own more than 500 acres of forest land in Washington State? *If Yes - include the “Marbled Murrelet Form” or attach/reference HCP prescriptions.*

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

- The area included in Step 1 is within 50 miles of saltwater, and
- You own 500 acres or more forest land in Washington State, and
- You don't have an approved state and/or federal conservation agreement with prescriptions that include the marbled murrelet. If you have an agreement, submit a copy of the prescriptions (or reference the prescriptions on file at the DNR region office) and list the forest practices rules that are being substituted.

d. No Yes Including areas of critical wildlife habitat? *If yes, document types of habitat and their locations on a **separate** Activity Map from the one(s) used for the rest of your assessment.*

- If you mark “Yes”, show the location of nest sites, den sites, breeding sites, and roosting sites on a separate Activity Map.
- Finding critical habitats will help you plan your activities in Step 2. Failure to identify critical habitats could delay processing Step 2 of the Long-term FPA.

- The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) can assist you in locating known information. A field inspection will be necessary. WDFW website: <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov> or call (360) 902-2200. Species information is available at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/>

Reference: WAC 222-16-080

- e. No Yes In or directly adjacent to a potential Channel Migration Zone (CMZ)? If Yes – include the “CMZ Assessment Form”.

If there is a potential CMZ on or directly adjacent to the proposal area, the “CMZ Assessment Form,” found on page 46 of the Instructions, must be completed and attached to the FPA. See Board Manual Section 2 for information on assessing and identifying CMZs.

7. Streams, Lakes, and Ponds inventory. List each one separately. Show them, along with their Identifiers, on your Activity Map.

Example:

<i>Stream Segment, Lake, or Pond, Identifier</i>	<i>DNR Mapped Water Type</i>	<i>Field Verified Water Type (see instructions)</i>	<i>Site Class, Type S or F water, only (see instructions)</i>	<i>Bank Full Width (feet)</i>	<i>Length (feet)</i>	<i>Is there a CMZ? (Y or N; see instructions)</i>
A	F	F	I	100'	500'	N
B	F	Np		2'	1050	N
C	F	F	II	75'	650	Y
D	N	F	III	4'	1200	N

Stream Segment, Lake or Pond Identifier:

Enter a unique identifier for each stream segment, lake, or pond. Use numbers or letters other than “S”, “F”, or “N.” Identify the features on the Activity Map by using the identifiers that you entered on the form.

DNR Mapped Water Type:

Enter the water type (S, F, or N) as shown on DNR’s Activity Map. Enter this for each identifier. If DNR’s map doesn’t show streams or water bodies for the segment you are identifying, leave this box blank or write “none.”

Type S waters are “Shorelines of the State.” Local governments and the DNR both regulate shorelines. See the instructions for number 5d of Step 2 on page 15 for more information.

Reference: RCW 90.58.140

Field Verified Water Type:

Enter the actual water type (F, Np, or Ns) as verified in the field. Enter only one water type per identifier. You must verify type N waters or any water bodies that exist in the field but not on DNR’s map. You don’t need to verify type S waters.

- See Water Typing Procedures on page 40 and the Water Type Classification Worksheet on page 41.
- NOTE: Leave this column blank for Type S waters. These are determined by the Department of Ecology (DOE) and can’t be changed by any person or agency other than the DOE.
- Changing a Type F stream requires an interdisciplinary team meeting conducted by DNR Forest Practices staff. A Water Type Modification form must be turned in if you want a change to show on DNR’s maps. Download these forms from the Forest Practices web site or get them from a DNR region office.
- Water Type Modification Forms are recommended for verification of all Type N waters, water type changes from Type F to Type N, and for indicating water type breaks from Type F to Type N. See page 3 for assistance.

Site Class:

Enter site class only for Type S or F streams. Refer to DNR’s site class maps. These are available from the Forest Practices web site and DNR region offices.

Bank Full Width (BFW):

Enter the BFW in feet of the stream, lake, or pond. As defined in the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 2, bankfull width means:

- (a) 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.
- (b) For lakes, ponds, and impoundments - line of mean high water.
- (c) For tidal water - line of mean high tide.
- (d) 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.

Length:

Enter the segment length, in feet, of:

- The stream or stream segment
- Lake or pond border, in whole or part.
- When determining segment extents, consider the following:
 - Water type breaks
 - Site class changes
 - Stream confluences
 - Future considerations for Step 2, Resource Protection Strategies
 - Changes in stream widths that effect riparian management zone widths
 - Changes management prescriptions (i.e. an alternate plan prescription vs. standard rules)

Is there a CMZ?

Enter "Yes" or "No."

CMZ stands for channel migration zone. As defined in WAC 222-16-010, channel migration zone "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, except as modified by a permanent levee or dike. For this purpose, near-term means the time scale required to grow a mature forest. See Forest Practices Board Manual Section 2 for descriptions and illustrations of CMZs, delineation guidelines.

If a CMZ is present in your proposed activity area, provide the details of the physical and historical evidence used to delineate the CMZ on the ground on a separate 8 1/2 by 11 inch piece of paper. Show the location of the CMZ on the Activity Map.

See Forest Practices Board Manual Section 2 for guidance.

Show the following on your Activity Map:

- Field verified water types: verify type N waters shown on the Activity Map.
- Draw in all streams that are on the ground, but not printed on the Activity Map.
- Cross out (draw a series of "x's" or hatch marks) typed waters that are shown on the map, but don't exist on the ground.
- Or, you may map the features using GIS and the map standards on page 36. If you use a GIS map of your own creation, DNR may ask you to also include a DNR Activity map and circle the area that you are referencing.

Reference: WAC 222-16-030

8. Wetlands Inventory. List each wetland separately. Show the boundaries of each wetland, along with its Identifier, on your Activity Map. Include all type A and B wetlands that are within 200 feet of the area covered by Step 1. . Don't include forested wetlands that are less than 3 acres in size.

Example:

Wetland Identifier	Wetland Type (A, B, or Forested)	Total Wetland Area (acres)	Wetland Identifier	Wetland Type (A, B, or Forested)	Total Wetland Area (acres)
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W1	A	2.5
W2	B	0.5
W3	Forested	4.5

W4	Forested	4.0

Wetland Identifier:

- Enter a different wetland identifier for each wetland.
- Include type A and B wetlands within 200 feet of the area included in Step 1.
- Don't list forested wetlands that are less than 3 contiguous acres in size.

Wetland Type:

Enter the type of each separate wetland. See WAC 222-16-035.

Total Wetland Area:

Enter the total area (contiguous acres) of each wetland.

Show the following on your Activity Map:

- Wetland boundaries, along with their identifiers, of each wetland listed on the inventory. You don't need to show forested wetlands less than 3 contiguous acres.

References: Forest Practices Board Manual Section 8, WAC 222-16-035, 222-30-020 (6), (7), and (8)

9. Sensitive Site Inventory for Type Np waters. List each site separately and show it, along with its Identifier, on your Activity Map.

Example:

Site Identifier	Type of Site	Describe how you marked sensitive sites on the ground.
SS1	Headwater Spring	Marked with orange plastic tags nailed to trees around the edge of the spring.
SS2	Side-slope seep	Marked with orange plastic tags nailed to trees around the edge of the seep.

Site Identifier: List one identifier per site. Use letters and/or numbers.

Type of Site: See "sensitive sites" in general definitions, WAC 222-16-010. Enter one of the following:

- Headwall seep
- Side-slope seeps
- Type Np Water intersection or confluence
- Headwater spring
- Alluvial fans

Describe how you marked sensitive sites on the ground: List the colors and types of markers used to mark the features in the field. Mark the extents of each sensitive site in the field. Markings must be able to last fifteen years. You may list the coordinates and datum type in this space, but they aren't required. If you choose to use GPS coordinates, you still need to mark the sites on the ground.

Show the following on your Activity Map:

- Locations, along with their identifiers, of each sensitive site listed on the inventory.

Reference: WAC 222-16-010 (see "sensitive sites")

10. Roads assessment. Show roads, water crossings, spoil areas, and rock pits, along with their identifiers, on an Activity Map.

Example:

Road Identifier	Date Assessed	Road issue assessed (<i>see instructions for categories</i>)	Comments
A-100	10/15/2007	Water from the road or ditch runs directly into typed water	This is only for the east side of the road. Crosses one type F stream (fish passable).
A-300	10/15/2007	Water from the road or ditch runs directly into typed water.	Ditches have evidence of scour. Road crosses one type Ns and one type Np stream
A-400	10/2007	No issues	One type F and two type Np water crossings are up to forest practices standards.
C-1	10/16/2007	Water flows under, over or around the culvert	Type Np crossing on the A-300 road.

Road Identifier: Enter a road identifier for each road or location of a specific road section or water crossing being assessed. Include all existing forest roads within the area covered by Step 1.

Exemptions from this section:

- Forest roads included in a standard (large landowner) road maintenance and abandonment plan (RMAP). If you have a standard (large landowner) RMAP number, enter that number in the space provided after number 6b. A Small Forest Landowner Checklist RMAP is unacceptable, even if DNR assigned a RMAP number. Contact the region office if you have questions about this.
- Public roads such as state and county highways and city streets.

Date assessed: Enter the month and year the road or road segment was assessed.

Road issue assessed: Enter one of the categories from the list below.

- Water from the road or ditch runs directly into typed water.
- Water flows under, over, or around the culvert.
- The culvert keeps filling with dirt.
- The road has large cracks.
- The road has sinkholes. (Not a pothole, but a hole that you can't drive over.)
- Dirt from the uphill side of the road keeps falling into the ditch-line before regularly scheduled maintenance.
- Dirt for the cut-slope keeps falling downhill into or near a stream, pond, or wetland.
- The road crosses typed water (a culvert, bridge, or ford exists).
- Other (explain).
- No issues.

Comments: Give details that will clarify the location and/or condition of the road or water crossing structure that you are assessing. Don't include road maintenance schedules or work plans in this section. Reserve them for Step 2, Resource Protection Strategies. For assistance in accessing and correcting potential fish passage barriers see Small Forest landowner website

at http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_ffpp.aspx

ROAD MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS: All forest landowners have a legal obligation to maintain all their forest roads on all their forest land to the extent necessary to prevent damage to public resources. Maintenance rules are in WAC 222-24-052. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for road maintenance are in the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 3.

References: WAC 222-24-052, Board Manual Sec. 3,

11. How are the following marked on the ground? (Flagging, paint, road, fence, etc)

F/N water type breaks: _____

Np/Ns water type breaks: _____

Markings at water type breaks must be able to last 15 years. Use something durable such as metal or plastic tags or blazes on trees. GPS coordinates are recommended. If you use GPS coordinates, you must still mark the features in the field.

12. Have you reviewed the proposed activity area to determine if it may involve historic sites and/or Native American cultural resources? Read the instructions carefully before answering this question.

No Yes

Mark Yes if you have checked the area where you plan to conduct your forest practices activities for the presence of cultural resources. See information below.

Forest Practices rule [WAC 222-16-010](#) defines cultural resources as:

- "archaeological and historic sites and artifacts, and traditional religious, ceremonial, and social uses and activities of affected Indian tribes".

Areas most likely to contain cultural resources may include the following:

- Along defined ridge lines and at saddles
- Areas near natural water including shorelines and terraces
- Around rock outcrops and talus (rock rubble) slopes
- In cedar tree stands and aspen stands containing older, scarred trees
- Near springs and old wells
- Around extractable mineral sources
- Areas in proximity to known cultural sites

Examples of potentially important cultural resources:

- Native American graves and cairns (stacked rocks); historic graves and cemeteries (Protected by [RCW 27.44.040](#) and [chapter 68.60 RCW](#))
- Glyptic records (designs, names, dates carved or painted on rock) (Protected by [RCW 27.44.040](#) and [RCW 27.53.060](#))
- Native American old camp and village sites; old cabins, barns, sheds, logging/mining/railroad camps, mills, mining operations, and their remnants
- Arrowheads, other stone tools, and the stone flakes from making them; old fire pits, fire hearths, wood stoves, cans, bottles, ceramics, bricks, metal, lumber
- Old trails, wagon roads, railroad grades, ditches, and utility lines
- Caves, rock overhangs, and rock shelters historically used by humans; old rock walls, and old pits in talus slopes
- Culturally modified trees (trees modified by humans) such as old stripped bark, trunk with old blaze, name, date, drawing

NOTE: Most Native American cultural resources are not recorded in any state or local database. Before you submit your FPA/N, you are encouraged to contact the affected Indian Tribe(s). For Tribal contact information, go to [DNR Forest Practices Activity Mapping Tool](#) or contact your DNR Region office.

Your FPA/N will be screened to determine whether it may involve cultural resources.

- If your FPA/N involves cultural resources, [WAC 222-20-120](#) includes options for meeting with the affected Indian Tribe(s) with the objective of agreeing on a protection plan. Your DNR Region office will tell you which Tribe(s) you need to contact and how to document your communication with the Tribe(s).
- If the cultural resource is an archaeological site, contact the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at www.dahp.wa.gov to see if you need their Archaeological Excavation and Removal permit. See [chapter 25-48 WAC](#).
- Note: If you, DAHP, and the affected Tribe(s) have already agreed upon a protection plan for the cultural resources in your activity area, please note this in the Additional Comments section of the FPA/N form.

13. Additional Information: (This is optional. You may add extra pages if needed.)

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 assessment.

Landowner signature block: The Landowner must legibly print and sign their name and record the date of signature before this Long-term FPA can be accepted. Stamped signatures and/or electronic signatures are not acceptable.

***NOTE: If you are a "Perpetual Timber Rights Owner," and are submitting this without the Landowner's Signature, provide written evidence the landowner has been notified.**

A perpetual timber rights owner does not own the land, but has permanent rights to all the timber on the land. They may submit Step 1 of the Long-term FPA without the forest landowner's signature if:

- The perpetual timber owner's name is in the landowner block in number 1;
- The perpetual timber owner signs Step 1 of the Long-term FPA as the landowner;
- The perpetual timber owner gives DNR proof that the forest landowner has a copy of the Long-term FPA.

References: RCW 76.09.067

How do I fill out Step 2 of the Long-term FPA?

Your application 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
- There is room for comments on the last page of the form. You may add pages if you need more writing space. Include the number to which each comment refers.
- If you need assistance, see page 3 for information.

1. Landowner: Print the name, address, and telephone number of the landowner. An email address is optional. DNR will mail a "Notice of Decision" to the landowner.

IMPORTANT NOTE: You will get either a "Validated" or "Rejected" decision for Step 1. If you get a validated Step 1 you may proceed to Step 2 Resource Protection Strategies of the Long-term FPA. A VALIDATED STEP 1 ISN'T AN APPROVED FPA. If you get a rejected Step 1 the region office will list the reasons on the "Notice of Decision."

Contact person: Print the name and telephone number of the primary contact person. An email address is optional. This person will be contacted only during application processing. DNR will not send copies of the approval or disapproval to the contact person.

2. Long-term FPA number: _____

This is the number DNR assigned to your Step 1, Resource and Roads Assessment.

Enter the FPA number printed on the Decision Page DNR sent you to validate Step 1 of your Long-term FPA. If you didn't get a Step 1 validation, call the region office to check the status of your Long-term FPA. You can't submit Step 2 without a valid Step 1.

Reference: WAC 222-20-016(2)(b)

3. For how many years do you want this Long-term FPA to be valid? _____ years

Long-term FPAs are valid from 4 to 15 years.

Enter a number from 4 to 15 for the number of years that you want a valid Long-term FPA.

4. Are you selling standing timber? [] Yes [] No

If Yes, record your 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. Is this forest practice application: (Answer each question)

a. [] No [] Yes Within the city limits or inside an urban growth area? *If Yes, SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS.*

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 SEPA Environmental Checklist or SEPA Determination, and copies of approved clearing and grading permits from the local government (if required). Make sure your Long-term FPA reflects any SEPA conditions.
- A Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP). See number 5c.
- A signed statement of intent to keep the property in forestry for 10 years. Include also a 10 year management plan if your Long-term FPA is valid for less than 10 years.

References: RCW 76.09.050(1), WAC 222-16-050(2)(d).

b. [] No [] Yes Within a public park? *If Yes, include SEPA Environmental Checklist or SEPA Determination - except for harvesting/salvaging less than 5,000 board feet within a developed public park.*

If you answered "Yes", a SEPA Environmental 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 Long-term FPA reflects any SEPA conditions.

References: WAC 222-16-050(1)(c).

5 continued

c. [] No [] Yes Include an approved Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) from the local government? *If yes, include a copy.*

A COHP is a local government approved plan that allows you to harvest your timber and keep the option to either convert or replant it. Not every local government allows COHPs. Contact the local government planning department for more information.

If you answered "Yes", include a copy.

References: WAC 222-16-010.

- d. No Yes Within 200' of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) or floodway of Type S water?
If yes, check with the county or city to determine whether a substantial development permit is required under the local shorelines master plan.

Within 200' of the Ordinary High Mark (OHWM) or floodway of type S water? If yes, check with the county or city to determine whether a substantial development permit is required under the local shorelines master plan.

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, it must be obtained prior to conducting forest practices.

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

- e. No Yes Include an Alternate Plan? *If yes, include a copy.*

An alternate plan offers alternatives to certain Forest Practices rules.

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

- A plan fulfilling the requirements listed in WAC 222-12-0401(3), contents of alternate plans
- OR Template prescriptions (i.e. "overstocked stand template") for small forest landowners.

Reference: WAC 222-12-040, 222-12-0401, 222-12-0403, and Forest Practices Board Manual Section 21

6. Are you substituting prescriptions from an approved state or federal conservation agreement or watershed analysis?

No Yes *Write "Using Prescriptions" in tables that apply. Attach or reference prescriptions/crosswalk on file.*

7. 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 not working in or over typed waters, skip to number 12

NOTE: See Board Manual Section 5 for guidance related to hydraulic projects. Consultation with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is recommended prior to submitting an FPA including hydraulic projects in Type S or F Water to ensure all important factors are addressed for your particular project. Tribes may also be consulted for additional expertise.

8. Are you proposing any of the following projects NOT permitted by current HPAs from WDFW?

Answer questions a, b and c for all projects in or over Type S and F water you propose to be permitted by the FPA/N. Do not include projects currently permitted by an existing HPA from WDFW.

Note: If the answer is yes to one or all of questions a through c, WDFW will conduct a concurrence review of your plan per WAC 222-20-017(4)(b). DNR will facilitate this review.

- a. No Yes Installing, replacing or repairing a culvert at or below the bankfull width of Type S or F Water(s) that exceeds a five percent gradient?
- b. No Yes Constructing, replacing, or repairing a bridge at or below the bankfull width of unconfined streams in Type S or F Water(s)?
- c. No Yes Placing fill material within the 100-year flood level of unconfined streams in Type S or F Water(s)?

9. Have you consulted with DNR and/or WDFW about the proposed hydraulic project(s)?

No Yes

Consultation with DNR and WDFW prior to submitting an FPA with a hydraulic project in Type S or F Water is recommended.

Answer the question for projects you propose to be permitted by the FPA/N. This question is not referring to consultation that was done for existing HPAs issued by WDFW. If applicable, please include documentation (ICN, etc.) of the consultation.

10. If installing, replacing, removing or maintaining structures in or over any typed water, complete the table below. Type S and F Waters require detailed plan information. Provide plan details in number 23 or attach plans to the FPA/N. Provide crossing locations and identifiers on your Activity Map. (A detailed plan with profiles may also be required for more complex hydraulic projects in Type N Waters per WAC 222-24-042(2)).

Required elements of plan details can be seen in number 23. Reference WAC 222-24 and BM 5.

Example:

Crossing Identifier (letter and/or number)	Water Type (S, F, Np, Ns)	*Existing HPA Number (if applicable)	HPA Expiration Date (if applicable)	Planned Activity (install, replace, remove, temporary, structure- maintenance)	Structure (culvert, bridge, ford, punchoon, arch, other)	Proposed Size (dimensions of structure)	Culvert Design Method (No-slope, Stream-sim, Hydraulic, Other) (F and S only)	Channel Bed Width (ft) (F and S only)	Stream Gradient (%) (F and S only)	RMAP Project (Y or N)	FFPPP Project (Y or N)
A	F	999999999	9/30/2015	Install	Culvert	120"x80'	Stream-sim	6'	9	Y	N
B	Np			Remove	Punchoon	N/A		3'	18	Y	N

*Existing HPAs issued by WDFW will be complied and enforced by WDFW until expiration. Plan details are not required for hydraulic projects permitted with an existing HPA (see instructions).

** Fords on Type S and F Waters may result in an unauthorized incidental take of certain endangered or threatened fish species. For more information, see "Background for the state's Incidental Take Permits for certain endangered and threatened fish species" following question #16 of the *Instructions*.

Crossing Identifier: This number, letter or combination of the two should correspond to the identifier you used to show the crossing location on the Forest Practices Activity Map. Enter one identifier per crossing. Do not use S, F or N.

Water Type: Indicate the water type for each crossing: S, F, Np or Ns.

Existing HPA number if applicable: If your project has an HPA issued by WDFW, enter the HPA number. Existing HPAs will be complied and enforced by WDFW until expiration. If the HPA expires before work is completed, you must submit a new FPA to complete the hydraulic project.

HPA expiration date if applicable: If you entered an existing HPA number, an associated expiration date must be entered. Planned Activity: Identify what type of activity you are planning in or over water: Install, Remove, Replace or Temporary. Temporary structures must be installed and removed within the timeframe of the approved FPA. See Board Manual Section 5, Part 7 for temporary culvert best management practices. Reference WAC 222-24-041(5) and 222-24-042(3). Identify the maintenance structure: Bridge, Culvert or Ford. Information on Maintenance BMPs can be found in BM 5, Part 6, Water Crossing Structure Maintenance and Repair.

Structure: Identify the type of structure involved in the project: Culvert, Bridge, Ford, Punchoon, Arch or Other

Proposed Size: Enter the dimensions of the structure you are installing or replacing.

- Minimum structure sizes on Type S or F Waters will be evaluated by DNR based on fish protection standards per WAC 222-16-025.

- Minimum structure sizes in Type Np or Ns Waters:
 - Permanent culverts must be at least 24” for Type Np Waters and 18” for Type Ns Waters.
 - Structures must be large enough to pass 100-year flood level.
 - Structures must be large enough so branches and debris will not plug them.
 - There are two charts in Forest Practices Board Manual Section 5 to determine culvert sizes for Type N Waters.
 - You may use either chart to help determine the appropriate culvert size. If a different method is used, it must be accepted by DNR.

Culvert Design Method: Enter the design method you used to determine culvert size in S and F Water: No slope, Stream-simulation or Hydraulic. If an alternate method is used (“Other”), it must be approved by DNR. Pre-application consultation is recommended. See BM 5 (4.5.2)

Channel Bed Width: Enter channel bed width for Type S and F Waters only. See Board Manual Section 5, Part 4 for a thorough description on how to determine channel bed width for the purpose of designing water crossings.

Stream Gradient: Enter the average channel gradient for Type S and F Waters only.

RMAP Project: If the project is part of your RMAP, enter Y. If not, enter N.

FFFPP: If you are planning to replace a culvert or bridge with funding from the Family Forest Fish Passage Program enter Y. If not, leave blank or enter N.

Note for Small Forest Landowners:

If you are a Small Forest Landowner who would like to enroll in the FFFPP or for more information visit the Small Forest Landowner Office

website: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_overview.aspx or call your local DNR region office.

11. If conducting any of the following activities in or over typed water, complete the table below. Some activities will require identifiers on your Activity map and/or more information in number 23, Additional Information. See instructions.

Activity	Type S Water	Type F Water	Type Np Water	Type Ns Water
Equipment Crossing**				
Suspending Cables				
Cable Yarding				
LWD Placement/Removal				
Beaver Dam Removal				
Felling and Bucking				
Other (describe in number 23)				

*Existing HPAs issued by WDFW will be complied and enforced by WDFW until expiration. Plan details are not required for hydraulic projects permitted with an existing HPA (see instructions).

** Fords on Type S and F Waters may result in an unauthorized incidental take of certain endangered or threatened fish species. For more information, see “Background for the state’s Incidental Take Permits for certain endangered and threatened fish species” following question #16 of the *Instructions*.

Check each box that applies to your proposal based on activity and water type. The following activities require additional description in number 23 and/or may also need to be shown on the activity map.

- **Equipment Crossing:** If constructing equipment crossings over S or F water, you must add this information to number 16.
- **LWD Placement/Removal in Type S or F waters:** Describe whether LWD will be placed or removed from the stream, the area of the activity, whether hardwood or conifer is being placed and approximate diameters and lengths of LWD placement.
- **Cable Yarding:** Describe if wood will be yarded over or through the RMZ. If yarding through an RMZ describe:
 - Suspension: full, lead-end, etc.
 - Yarding corridors
- **Beaver Dam Removal:** Describe in number 23 and show on the activity map.
- **Felling and Bucking:** If felling and removing is expected along Type S or F Water, mitigation measures shall be implemented per WAC 222-30-050(1)(a). Describe these measures, unless applying a previously permitted HPA.

- Other: Describe in number 23. If applicable, show on activity map.

12. If constructing or abandoning forest roads 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.

Example:

Road Identifier (name, number)	Road Construction		Road Abandonment	
	Length (feet)	Steepest Side-slope (%)	Length (feet)	Abandonment Date
1200 Rd	900	25	900	9/25/10
2400 Rd			500	9/25/10

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.

Road Abandonment: 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.

13. If depositing spoils and/or expanding or developing a rock pit for forestry use, complete the table below. Show their locations, along with their Identifiers, on your Activity Map.

Spoil Area Identifier (Number, Letter)	Cubic Yards of Spoils Deposited	Rock Pit Identifier (Name, Number, Letter)	Acres of New Rock Pit Developed	Acres of Existing Rock Pit Expanded
1	800	1		.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 number 15.

Rock Pit Identifier: Enter the same name, number, 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 15.*** 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 15. If the new rock pit includes more than one forest landowner, each landowner will need to sign the Long-term FPA or submit separate FPAs.

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 15.*** 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 10. If the rock pit includes more than one forest landowner, each landowner will need to sign the Long-term FPA or submit separate FPAs.

You must show the following on your activity map:

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

References: WAC 222-24-060

14. 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.

Wetland Identifier (Number, Letter)	Wetland Type (A, B or Forested Wetlands > 3 acres)	Planned Activities in Wetland	Planned Activities in Maximum Width WMZ	Total Wetland Area (acres)	How many acres are you draining?	How many acres are you filling?
1	Forested	Road		3.8	0	.1
2	B		Harvest	.9	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. To determine wetland type, see WAC 222-16-035.

Planned Activities in Wetland: Enter the type of activity in each separate wetland. Enter 'None' if no activities are planned. For timber harvest restrictions, see WAC 222-30-020.

Planned Activities in Maximum Width WMZ: Enter the type of activity in each separate wetland management zone. Describe in number 23 the activities that will take place. Include your harvest strategy such as distribution of cut or leave trees, leave tree clumps, openings created, WMZ width dimensions, and felling and yarding methods. Wetlands that contain fish need to be buffered with either RMZ or WMZ's that provide the best protection, Describe in number 23. WAC 222-30-020(7)

Acres of Wetland: Enter the total area (in acres) of each separate wetland.

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 Environmental 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 Environmental Checklist or SEPA Determination. For additional mapping and substitution requirements, see WAC 222-24-015.

You must show the following on your Activity Map:

- Wetland boundaries, types (forested, A, or B), 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: Forest Practices Board Manual Section 8, WAC 222-16-035, WAC 222-16-036, WAC 222-30-020(6), (7), and (8).

15. Complete the table below for timber harvest and/or salvage. Show all harvest areas, along with their Unit Numbers, on your Activity Map.

Unit Number	Harvest Type <i>(even-aged, uneven-aged, salvage, rock pits, rights-of-way, spoils area)</i>	Biomass Harvest (Y or N)	Harvest Method <i>(cable, ground, animal, helicopter)</i>	Acres to be Harvested	Volume to be Harvested (mbf)	Volume to be Harvested (tonnage)	Volume to be Harvested (%)	Estimated Number of Trees Per Acre Remaining After Harvest <i>(partial cut, only)</i>		Steepest Slope in Harvest Unit (%)
								Less than 10" dbh	Greater than or equal to 10" dbh	
1	Even- and uneven-aged,	Y	Rubber tired skidder	15	900	7	99%	100	25	20%
2	Salvage	N	Shovel	25	10.5		30%			10%
4	Rock pit	N	Dozer	0.5	5		100%			10%

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.

Biomass Harvest (Y or N): Enter Y if you are removing material to be transported for energy generation; if not, enter N.

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
- Helicopter

- Animal
- Chipper-forwarder
- Slash Bundler

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 (tonnage): Enter the tonnage of biomass material that will be harvested.

Volume to be Harvested (%): Enter the percent (%) of the volume removed for each unit.

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-aged harvest methods"), WAC 222-30-020(12)(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

If not using the exempt 20 acre parcel RMZ rule, skip to number 19.

16. If using the exempt 20-acre parcel RMZ rule on type S, F, or Np waters answer the following questions. Show all RMZs on your Activity Map.

a. Was this parcel 20 acres or less before June 5, 2006?

Yes: Go to 16b

No: Your parcel is **not** authorized, unless you use the RMZ buffers in numbers 19 and 20.

b. Have you owned less than 80 forested acres on or before June 4, 2006?

Yes: You are authorized if you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule.*

No: If you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule on any of your forest land, you are not authorized under DNR's Incidental Take Permits. You will be authorized if you use the RMZ buffers in numbers 19 and 20.

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

- See WAC 222-30-023 for 20-acre exempt rules. Answer questions 1-5 below to see if you qualify to use this rule.

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 17 and 18 blank, and go to number 19.

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 17 and 18 blank, and go to number 19.
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 17 and 18 blank, and go to number 19.
5. You qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule, but you could choose to leave the RMZ buffers described in numbers 19 and 20. 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 16 before making your decision.

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 19 and 20, 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 16 above to see if you and your property are authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.
 - Equipment crossings or fords on Type S and F Waters are not authorized activities under the state's Incidental Take Permits.
 - Site-specific mitigation for non-road-related FPHP hydraulic projects is not authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.

For more information on Incidental Take permits, see the Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan (FPHCP) section of the Forest Practices Division website at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/Pages/Home.aspx>. Included on this site is a complete list of species covered by the FPHCP: see table 1.3, pages 25-28.

17. **If harvesting within the Maximum RMZ widths of a Type S or F water on a 20-acre exempt parcel, complete the table below. Show RMZs, along with their associated stream segment identifiers, on your Activity Map.** (Include stream shade assessment methodology, if you are harvesting within 75 feet or the maximum RMZ, whichever is LESS. If using Board Manual Section 1 to evaluate shade, you may use the "Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet").

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

- If you are harvesting (including uneven-aged harvest) within 75 feet or within the maximum RMZ (whichever is less) stream shade must be assessed and met following harvest. Describe how you determined that stream shade was met and attach documentation or describe in number 23. The "Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet" on page 40 can be used to assess and document shade.

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

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

No: Skip to number 21.

Yes: You will need to describe your leave tree strategy in number 23, Additional Information. Then skip to number 21.

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

19. If harvesting within 130 feet of any Type S or F water, complete the table below. Include stand information for all inner zone harvest, unless you have HCP prescriptions. Show RMZ's and CMZ's, along with their associated Stream Segment Identifiers, on your Activity Map.

Stream Segment, Lake, or Pond Identifier (Letter)	Water Type (S, F)	Site Class (I, II, III, IV, or V)	Bankfull Width (feet)	RMZ Harvest Code(s)	Total width of RMZ (feet)
A	F	III	6	B, L	90
B	F	II	12	D, N	110

This section should correspond to number 5 of Step 1 as validated by the DNR.

Stream Segment, Lake or Pond Identifier: These should correspond to the ones entered in number 5 of Step 1. If segment lengths and associated identifiers have changed, add the new identifiers to this table. Use numbers or letters other than "S", "F", or "N." Identify the features on the Activity Map by using the identifiers that you entered on this form.

Water Type: 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 6.

Site Class. Enter only one site class for each identifier. Exception: You may enter multiple site classes if you are submitting an Alternate Plan (harvest code A). Site class maps are at <http://www3.wadnr.gov/dnrapp5/website/fpars> or at DNR Region Offices.

Bankfull Width: Enter the bankfull width in feet. See Forest Practices Board Manual Section 2.

Is there a CMZ? Enter "Yes" or "No." If there is a CMZ, include written details of the physical and historical evidence used to delineate the CMZ on the ground. See Forest Practices 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. Include stream shade analysis calculations when you are harvesting trees within 75 feet.
-
- 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 Forest Practices 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 basal area 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	Dispersal (High Elevation Habitat Type only)
P	Clumping (High Elevation Habitat Type only) - Leave trees clumped around sensitive features
Q	Outer zone leave trees exchange for CMZ basal area (High Elevation Habitat Type only)
R	–Outer zone leave trees exchanged for LWD placement (strategy available for all habitat types)
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.*

F High Elevation Habitat Type – Hardwood Conversion: Use the Inner Zone Hardwood Conversion Worksheet is on page 43 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.

G Salvage: Salvage is harvest. If salvaging on 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 area.

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).

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)) and choose only one of the codes O, P, Q, or R for each segment identifier to indicate your outer zone leave tree strategy. If a sensitive feature is present in the high elevation habitat type outer zone, you must choose P clumping. You may also choose P if sensitive features are not present in the high elevation habitat type outer zone. Sensitive features are listed in WAC 222-30-021(1)(c)(ii).

O Dispersal (high elevation habitat type only): Leaving 20 trees per acre evenly dispersed.

P Clumping (high elevation habitat type only): Leaving 20 trees per acre clumped on sensitive features; or if a sensitive feature is not present, leaving well dispersed clumps throughout the outer zone.

Q Outer zone leave trees exchanged for CMZ basal area (high elevation habitat type only). You must include:

- The CMZ basal area calculations; and
- The number of leave trees that will remain in the outer zone.

R Outer zone leave trees exchanged for LWD placement (strategy available for all habitat types). You must include with the FPA/N:

- A copy of the LWD placement plan; and
- A copy of the approved HPA.

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.

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 at <http://www3.wadnr.gov/dnrapp5/website/fpars/>
- 2) Measure the bankfull width - see the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 2
- 3) Look up the RMZ width - they are the same for no inner zone harvest, Option 1, or Option 2.

References: RMZ diagram on page 42, WAC 222-30-021 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)
- New road crossings (Harvest Code H)
- Road construction or day-lighting (Harvest Code I)
- Yarding corridors where trees will be removed from the Inner Zone (Harvest Code J)
- 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 G)

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

20. If harvesting within 50 feet of any Type Np water, complete the table below. Include stand information. Show RMZ's on your Activity Map:

Example:

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		

Choose 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
- Streams that are on the ground, but not on the DNR Activity Map
- Boundaries of all RMZs
- Locations of side slope seeps

References: WAC 222-30-022(2), WAC 222-16-010, WAC 222-16-031

21. How are the following marked on the ground? (*Flagging, paint, road, fence, etc*) You may only need to do a *sample boundary marking*. See *instructions for which boundaries you are required to mark*.

Harvest Boundaries: _____

Clumped Wildlife Reserve Trees/Green Recruitment Trees: _____

Right-of-way limits/road centerlines: _____

Riparian Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: _____

Extents of unstable feature(s): _____

Channel Migration Zone(s): _____

Wetland Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: _____

22. Have you reviewed the proposed activity area to determine if it may involve historic sites and/or Native American cultural resources? Read the instructions carefully before answering this question.

No Yes

Mark Yes if you have checked the area where you plan to conduct your forest practices activities for the presence of cultural resources. See information below.

Forest Practices rule [WAC 222-16-010](#) defines cultural resources as:

- “archaeological and historic sites and artifacts, and traditional religious, ceremonial, and social uses and activities of affected Indian tribes”.

Areas most likely to contain cultural resources may include the following:

- Along defined ridge lines and at saddles
- Areas near natural water including shorelines and terraces
- Around rock outcrops and talus (rock rubble) slopes
- In cedar tree stands and aspen stands containing older, scarred trees
- Near springs and old wells
- Around extractable mineral sources
- Areas in proximity to known cultural sites

Examples of potentially important cultural resources:

- Native American graves and cairns (stacked rocks); historic graves and cemeteries (Protected by [RCW 27.44.040](#) and [chapter 68.60 RCW](#))
- Glyptic records (designs, names, dates carved or painted on rock) (Protected by [RCW 27.44.040](#) and [RCW 27.53.060](#))
- Native American old camp and village sites; old cabins, barns, sheds, logging/mining/railroad camps, mills, mining operations, and their remnants
- Arrowheads, other stone tools, and the stone flakes from making them; old fire pits, fire hearths, wood stoves, cans, bottles, ceramics, bricks, metal, lumber

- Old trails, wagon roads, railroad grades, ditches, and utility lines
- Caves, rock overhangs, and rock shelters historically used by humans; old rock walls, and old pits in talus slopes
- Culturally modified trees (trees modified by humans) such as old stripped bark, trunk with old blaze, name, date, drawing

NOTE: Most Native American cultural resources are not recorded in any state or local database. Before you submit your FPA/N, you are encouraged to contact the affected Indian Tribe(s). For Tribal contact information, go to [DNR Forest Practices Activity Mapping Tool](#) or contact your DNR Region office.

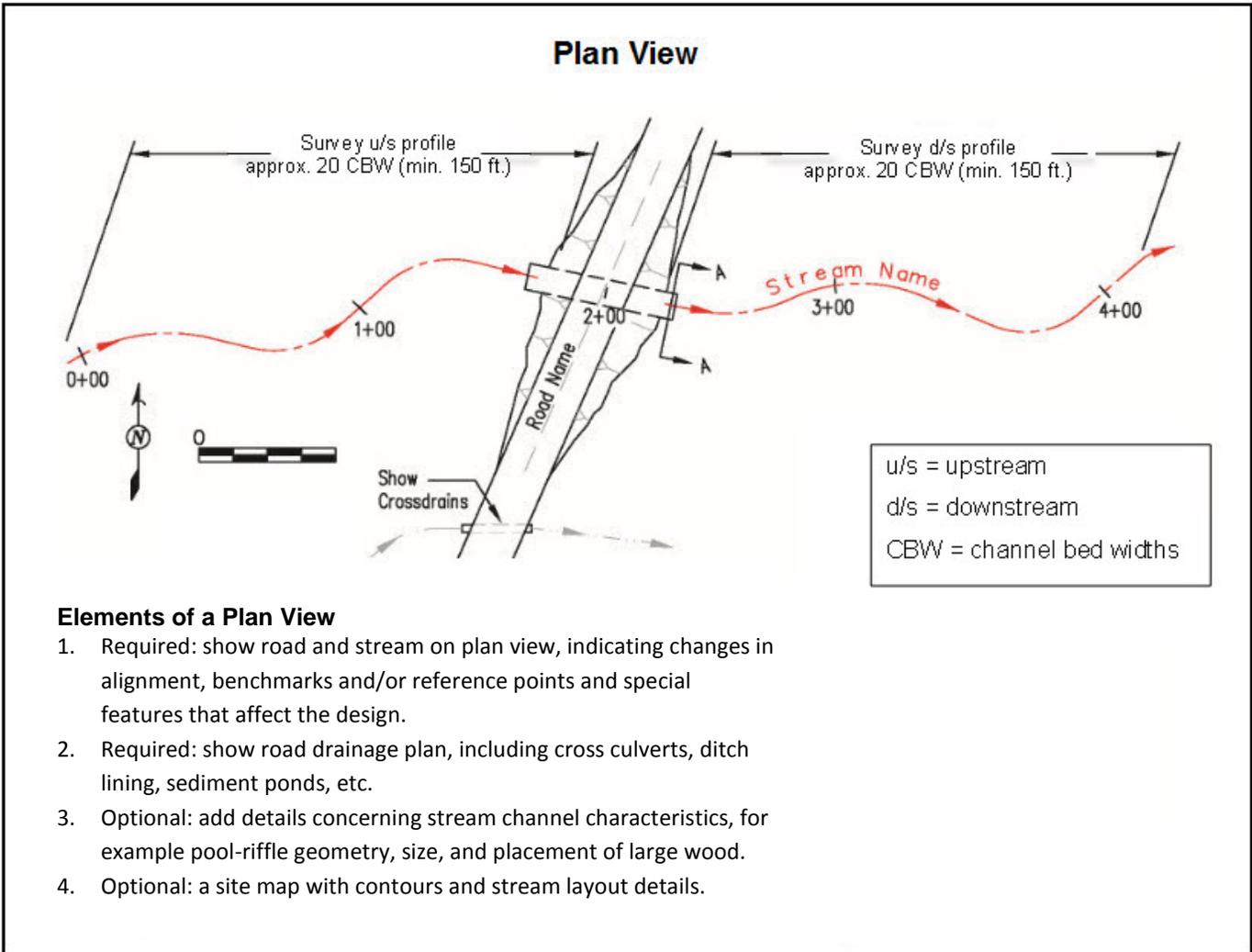
Your FPA/N will be screened to determine whether it may involve cultural resources.

- If your FPA/N involves cultural resources, [WAC 222-20-120](#) includes options for meeting with the affected Indian Tribe(s) with the objective of agreeing on a protection plan. Your DNR Region office will tell you which Tribe(s) you need to contact and how to document your communication with the Tribe(s).
- If the cultural resource is an archaeological site, contact the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at www.dahp.wa.gov to see if you need their Archaeological Excavation and Removal permit. See [chapter 25-48 WAC](#).
- Note: If you, DAHP, and the affected Tribe(s) have already agreed upon a protection plan for the cultural resources in your activity area, please note this in the Additional Comments section of the FPA/N form.

23. Additional Information (attach additional pages if necessary): 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.

For hydraulic projects in Type S, F and more complex Type N Waters, provide detailed information on the proposal including equipment, description of the project, plan design and profiles, fish protection measures, re-vegetation of site (if applicable), dewatering plan (if applicable), etc. Refer closely to Board Manual Section 5, which contains best management practices for specific types of hydraulic projects. The following figures illustrate examples of complete plan information including a plain view, culvert cross section and channel profile.

Example:

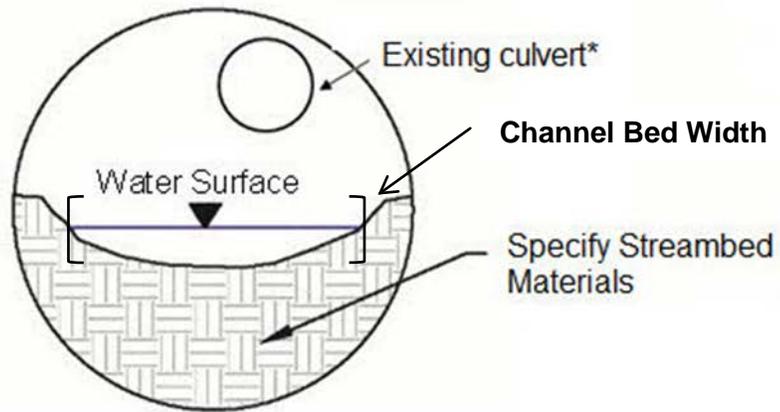


Elements of a Plan View

1. Required: show road and stream on plan view, indicating changes in alignment, benchmarks and/or reference points and special features that affect the design.
2. Required: show road drainage plan, including cross culverts, ditch lining, sediment ponds, etc.
3. Optional: add details concerning stream channel characteristics, for example pool-riffle geometry, size, and placement of large wood.
4. Optional: a site map with contours and stream layout details.

<p>PURPOSE: EXAMPLE CULVERT REPLACEMENT N.T.S.</p> <p>DWG. Name: clvrt1 SHEET OF DATE</p>	<p>Applicants name:</p> <p>Address & phone:</p>	<p>Stream Name: _____</p> <p>WRIA: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Sec. ____ T ____ R ____</p> <p>County of: _____</p> <p>Long. _____ Lat. _____ (expressed in decimal degrees)</p>
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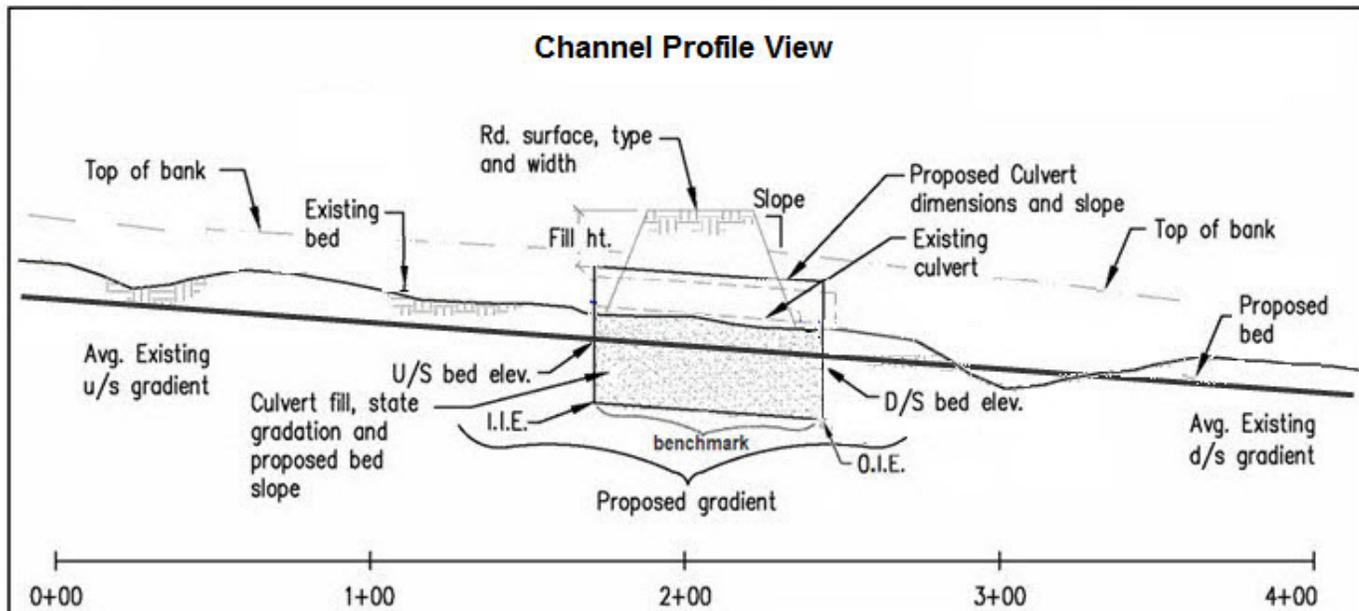
Culvert Cross Section View



Elements of a Cross Section View

- E** 1. Show culvert cross section (size or configuration) with streambed shape
- 1** and Channel Bed Width (CBW). Specify culvert bed materials.
- 2** 2. Show 100-year flood level water surface and top of bank on profile.
- 3** 3. Show the location and elevation of existing culvert at outlet, if a replacement project.

<p>PURPOSE: EXAMPLE CULVERT REPLACEMENT N.T.S.</p> <p>DWG. Name: clvrt1 SHEET OF DATE</p>	<p>Applicants name:</p> <p>Address & phone:</p>	<p>Stream Name: _____</p> <p>WRIA: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Sec. _____ T _____ R _____</p> <p>County of: _____</p> <p>Long. _____ Lat. _____</p> <p>(expressed in decimal degrees)</p>
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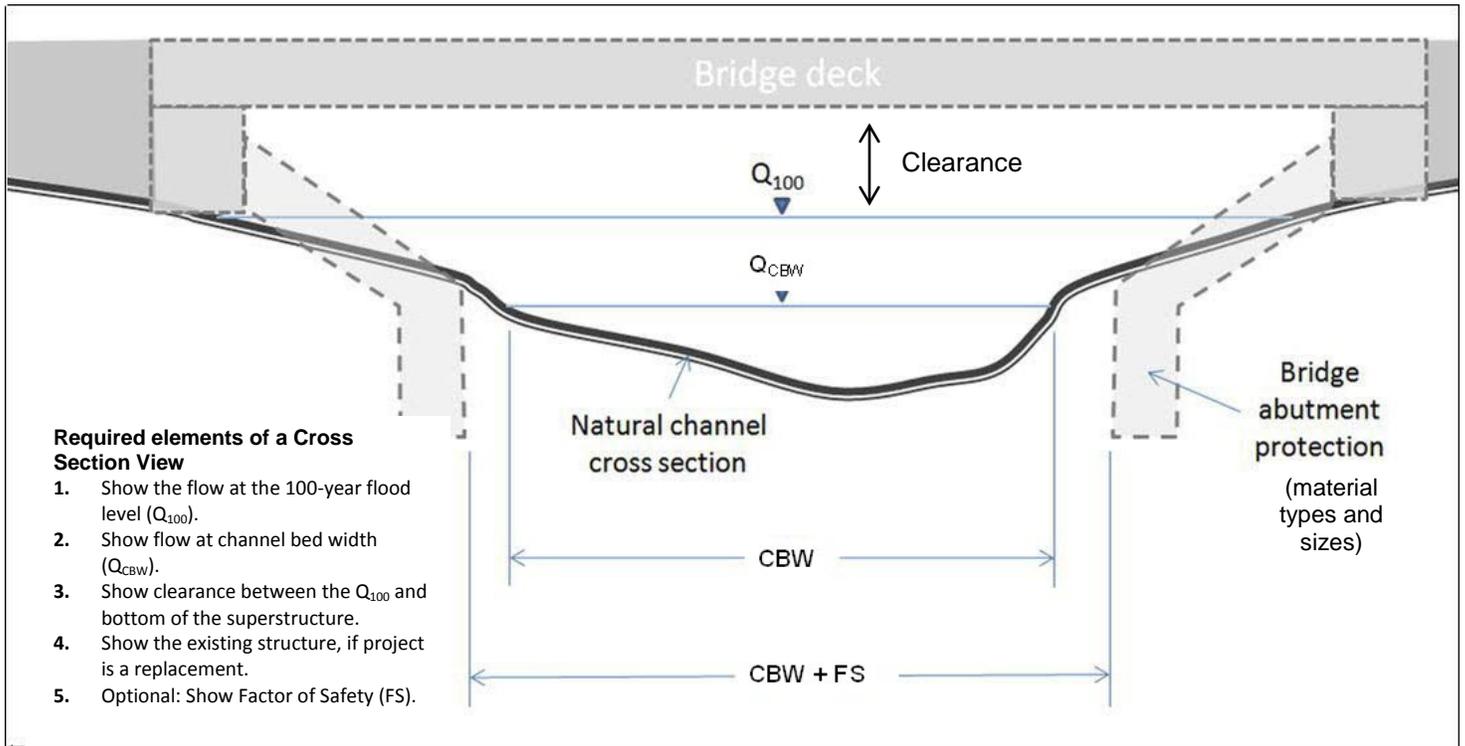
Elements of a Channel Profile View

1. From channel survey establish long profile line with minimum 40 times Bankfull width plus the length of the new culvert.
2. Show the longitudinal profile, current water surface elevation, culvert inverts, bed elevations, regrade line expected.
3. Reference design elevations to benchmarks in order to locate critical design elements such as proposed culvert inverts and/or channel regrade.

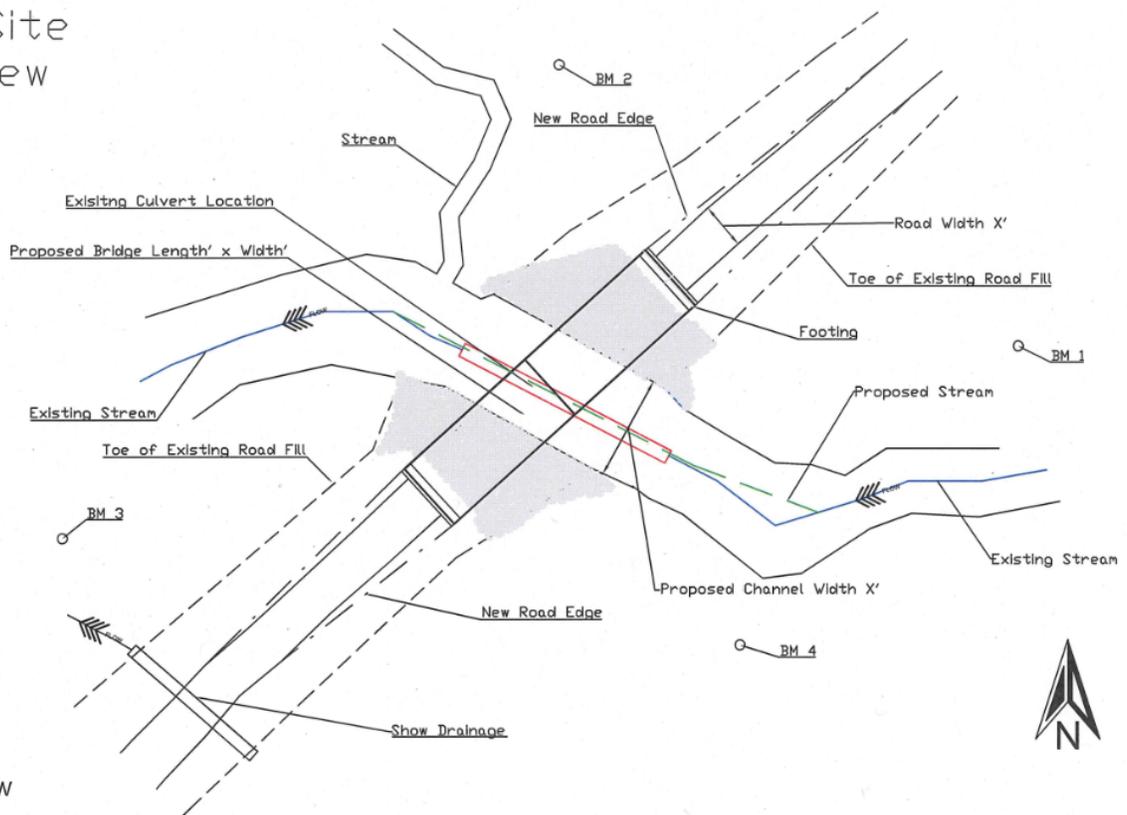


W.S. = Water Surface
U/S = Upstream
D/S = Downstream
I.I.E. = Inlet Invert Elevation
O.I.E. = Outlet Invert Elevation

PURPOSE: EXAMPLE CULVERT REPLACEMENT N.T.S. DWG. Name: clvrt1 SHEET OF DATE	Applicants name: Address & phone:	Stream Name: _____ WRIA: _____ Date: _____ Sec. _____ T _____ R _____ County of: _____ Long. _____ Lat. _____ (expressed in decimal degrees)
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Bridge Site Plan View



ELEMENTS OF A PLAN VIEW

1. Required: show road and stream on plan view, indicating changes in alignment, benchmark and point references, and special features that affect the design.
2. Required: show road drainage plan, including cross culverts, ditch lining, sediment ponds, etc.
3. Optional: add details concerning stream channel characteristics, for example pool-riffle geometry, size, and placement of large wood.
4. Optional: a site map with contours, stream layout details, and any other specific site information that may be relevant.

PURPOSE: Example Bridge Plan View

Sheet of

Scale:

Applicants Name:

Address and Phone:

Stream Name:

Section T/R:

County of:

Lat.:

Long.:

24. Signature Block: The Landowner must legibly print and sign their name and record the date of signature before this Long-term FPA can be accepted. Stamped signatures and/or electronic signatures are not acceptable.

How do I fill out the 5 Day Notice of Operation for the Long-term FPA?

Your 5 Day Notice of Operation (Notice) 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
- There is room for descriptions and comments in number 4 of the form. You may add pages if you need more writing space. Include the number to which each comment refers.
- If you need assistance, see page 3 for information.

NOTE: Although this Notice isn't subject to an approval or disapproval, it must be complete to be accepted and recorded as "received" by the DNR. You are authorized to start operations 5 days after the DNR region office receives your Notice.

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.

This form identifies the timber owner and operator for the activities subject to this Notice.

If any of the landowner, timber owner, or operator change during operation under this Notice, you must submit a Notice of Transfer form. See pages 1 or 51 for forms information.

2. Long-term Forest Practices Application (FPA) number: _____

Enter the FPA number printed on the Decision Page DNR sent you to approve your Long-term FPA (Step 2). If you didn't get a Decision Page, call the region office to check the status of your Long-term FPA. You can't operate without an approved FPA.

Reference: WAC 222-20-016(2)(b)

3. 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>.

4. Expected start and end dates of operation (month/year to month/year): ____ / ____ to ____ / ____

Enter the months and years that you expect to start and end your operations.

5. Describe the forest practices activities that you will be starting.

You may attach additional paper. Include any harvest unit number(s) and/or identifiers for road(s), spoil area(s), wetland(s), and/or stream segment(s) that you plan on operating on or around as approved or approved with conditions in Step 2 of your Long-term FPA. Indicate the type(s) of harvest that will be taking place for each unit under this Notice. Show these activities on an Activity Map, including green up information for even-aged harvests.

You choose the format to describe the activities that you will be starting.

The operations that you will be starting with this Notice must be relevant to Step 2 of your Long-term FPA.

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Activity Map information and requirements for this Notice are on pages 35-38.
- Harvest unit boundaries
- Riparian management zones for each management prescription being applied
- Wetland management zones
- Even-aged harvest must show adjacent land information on the Activity Map ("green-up")

6. Reforestation. Check all that apply. If you aren't harvesting or salvaging timber, skip to number 7.

- Planting. Tree Species: _____
- Natural. *Include a Natural Regeneration Plan*
- Not required because of the following:
 - Only individual dead, dying, down, or windthrown trees will be salvaged
 - Trees are removed under a thinning program reasonably expected to maximize the long-term productivity of commercial timber
 - I am leaving at least 100 vigorous, undamaged, and well-distributed saplings or merchantable trees per acre
 - There is an established plantation and my harvest will not damage it
 - o Western Washington: an established plantation is an average of 190 seedlings per acre
 - o Eastern Washington: an established plantation is an average of 150 seedlings per acre
 - Road right-of-way harvest, only

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

An established plantation is an average of 190 seedlings per acre in Western Washington or 150 seedlings per acre in Eastern Washington.

References: WAC 222-34-010

7. How are the following marked on the ground? (Flagging, paint, road, fence, etc)

Harvest Boundaries: _____

Clumped Wildlife Reserve Trees/Green Recruitment Trees: _____

Right-of-way limits/road centerlines: _____

Riparian Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: _____

Extents of unstable feature(s): _____

Channel Migration Zone(s): _____

Wetland Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: _____

8. 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 Notice 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: If you are a "Perpetual Timber Rights Owner," and are submitting this without the Landowner's Signature, provide written evidence the landowner has been notified.***

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 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 Long-term FPA as the timber owner;
- The perpetual timber owner gives DNR proof that the forest landowner has a copy of the Long-term FPA.

References: RCW 76.09.067

Activity Map Information and Requirements

Which map type do I submit with my Long-term FPA?

Use the Activity Map for Step 1, Step 2, and the 5 Day Notice of Operation. You can download Activity Maps from DNR's mapping web site. The web site also offers Base, Resource, and Site Class Maps. These are for reference and use as work maps. These maps also allow users to turn GIS layers on and off for customized maps.

What are the Map Standards?

- Use 1":1000' DNR Activity map – *this can be found at www.dnr.wa.gov/forestpractices*
- You may use larger scale maps or company GIS maps to show details of harvest and road activities; you still must submit a 1":1000' scale Activity Map showing harvest boundaries and road locations
- Use black ink
- Do not use whiteout
- 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
- Don't fax these maps to DNR

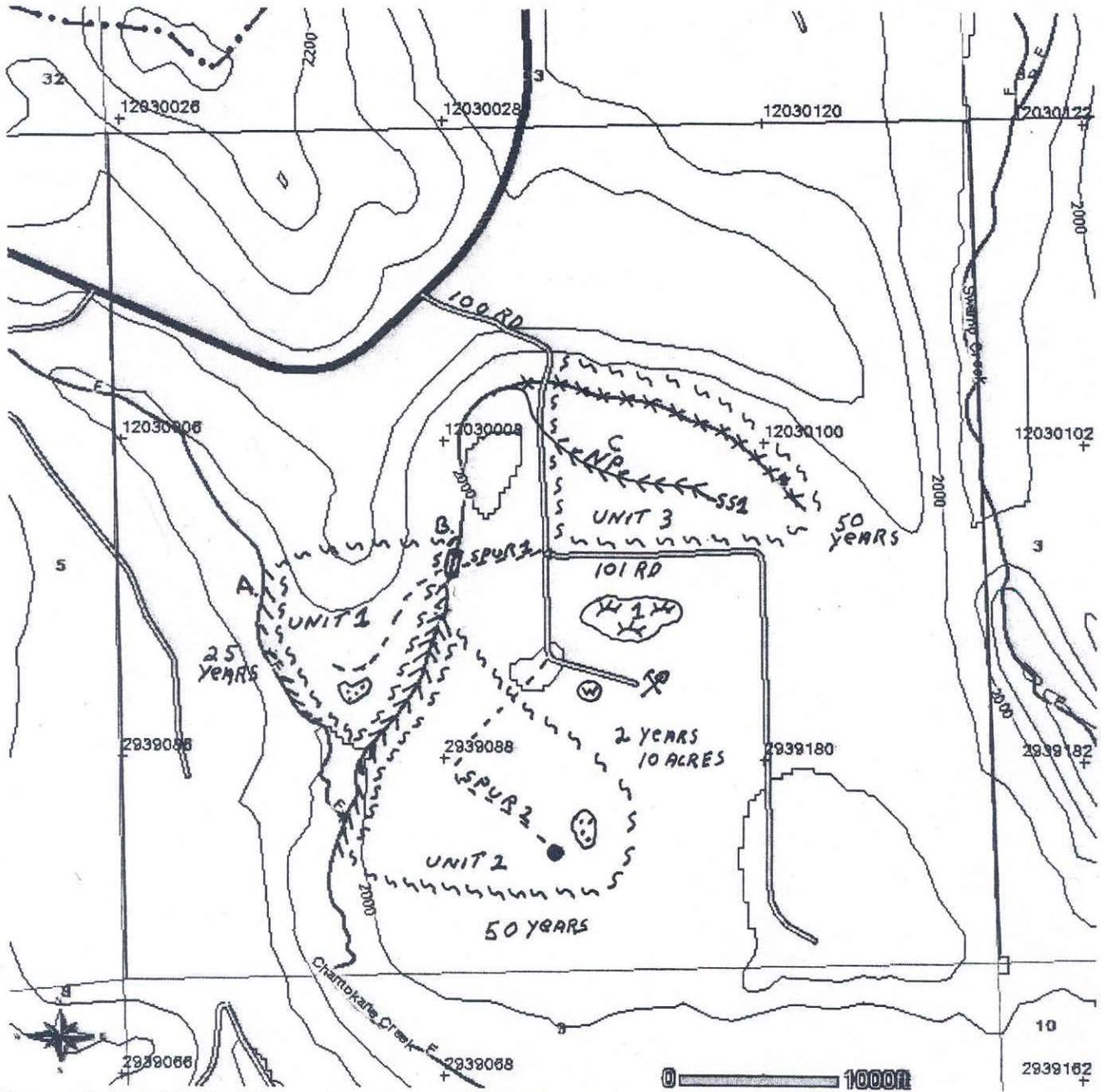
What Additional Items Must Company GIS Maps Show?

- 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 #: _____



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

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| ~~~~~ | UNIT BOUNDARY | (X) (X) (X) | WETLANDS |
| ==== | EXISTING ROADS | →→→→ | RMZ |
| - - - - | NEW ROADS | A | STREAMS |
| ● | LANDINGS | XXXXX | STREAM DOES NOT EXIST |
| ⊗ | ROCKPIT | | |
| ⊔ | NEW WATER CROSSING | | |

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

NAD 83
Contour Interval: 40 Feet

What Must Be Shown on the Activity Map?

Step 1: Refer to the Long-term FPA and instructions for further clarification.

NOTE: Make copies of your final Step 1 Activity Maps so you can add to them as your Step 2 Activity Maps.

Water:

- All streams, lakes or ponds and their associated identifiers (number 7)
- All wetlands and their associated identifiers (number 8)
- All sensitive sites and their associated identifiers (number 9)
- Cross out streams, lakes, or wetlands that don't exist on the ground but are shown on the Activity Map

Landscape features:

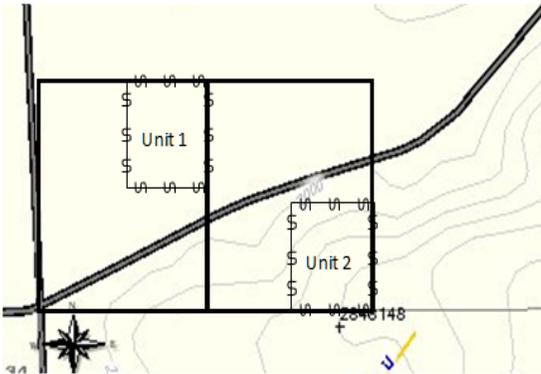
- Unstable slope features (number 4 and 5)
- Extents of channel migration zones (number 6e)

Roads:

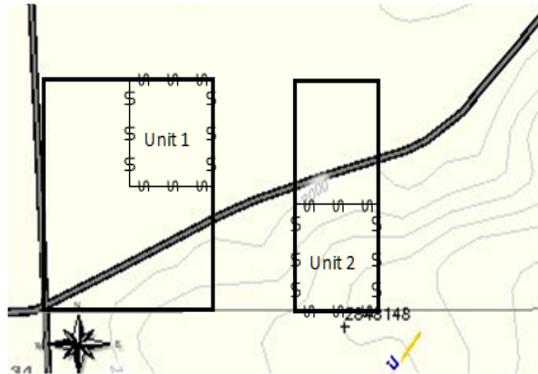
- All existing roads and their associated identifiers (number 10)

The following information must be on a separate map from the information listed above:

- Areas of critical wildlife habitat (number 6d)
- Archaeological sites (number 12)
- Historic sites (number 12)
- If you answered 'No' to Step 1 number 2b are required to submit a map identifying property owned when their harvest units do not touch. See sample below.



Ownership parcels: _____
Harvest units: - - - - -



Ownership parcels: _____
Harvest units: - - - - -

Step 2: Add the following to the information shown on your Step 1 Activity Map(s).

Proposed Road Activities: numbers 12 and 13

- New roads
- Abandonment roads
- Temporary roads
- New or replaced water crossings
- End haul and/or overhaul
- New or expanded rock pits
- Spoil areas

Harvest boundaries:

- Wetland Management Zones (number 14)
- Unit numbers and their boundaries (number 15)

Harvest boundaries (continued):

- Landings on cable units
- Riparian Management Zones (numbers 17-19)
- Yarding corridors through Type S and F Water RMZs (number 11)
- Clumped WRTs and GRTs
- Overhead utility lines
- Location of trees left for basal area deficiency due to stream adjacent parallel road
- Other boundaries that may exclude unstable slope features, buffers for critical wildlife habitat, or archaeological or historic sites

5 Day Notice of Operation: Only include maps that your 5 day notice of operation is intended for.

Information on your Steps 1 and 2 Activity Maps:

- Include all the information from Steps 1 and 2 that apply to your 5 Day Notice(s) of Operation.

“Green up” information:

- Even-aged harvest must show adjacent land information.
 - 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.

Harvest activities:

- Harvest boundaries that apply to this 5 day notice of operation
- Landing locations, other than cable landings, not shown in Step 2

NOTE: This is not an amendment. If you want to propose something different than what was approved and conditioned by Step 2 of your Long-term FPA, you must submit an amendment request.

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. Notes: Type S (shorelines) waters don't need to be verified and can't be changed as these are determined by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Type F waters get the highest protection; you are not required to verify Type F waters but they must be designated on the map.

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 34 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, F/N type breaks, Np/Ns type breaks, 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 Type Np and Ns 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 Type 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 34 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: _____

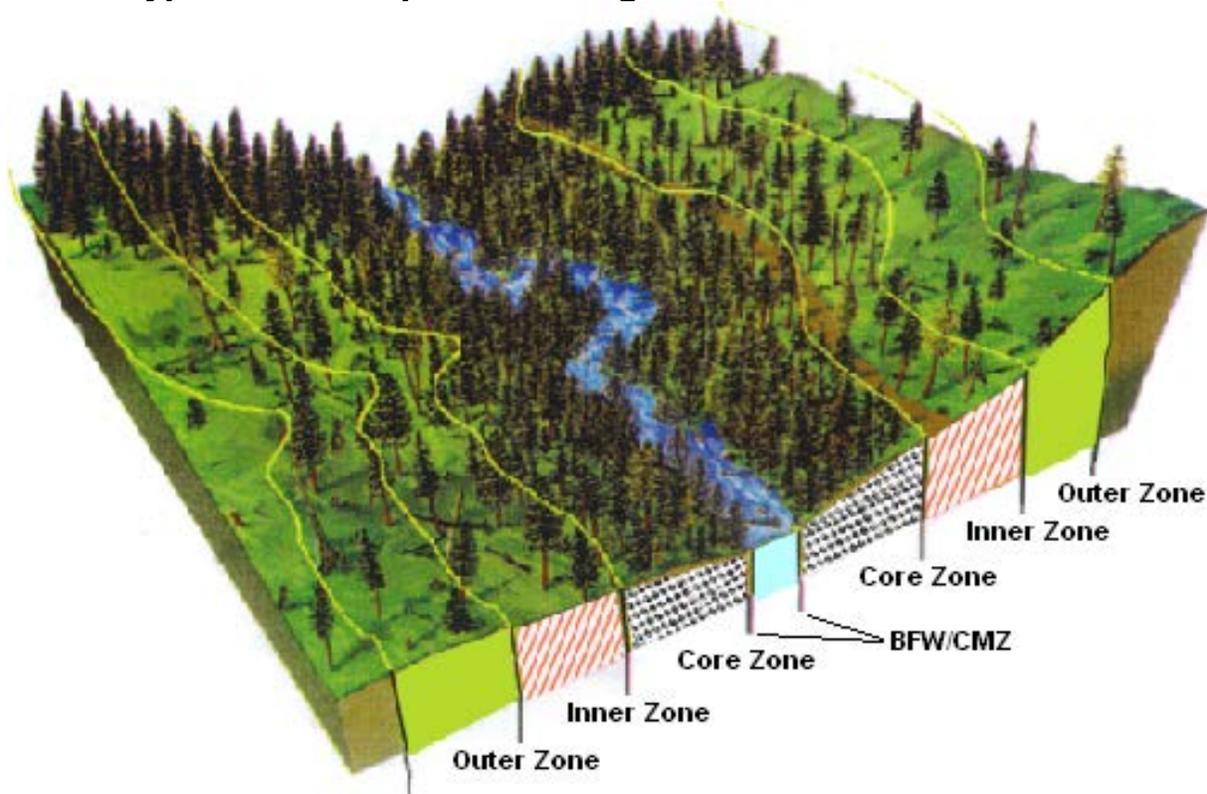
Stream/Segment ID: _____

Stream/Segment ID: _____

1. 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).)
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish found. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish found. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish found. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No fish. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No fish. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No fish. Continue. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Meets waiver criteria. | | |
2. List the date Stream observations were made for water typing.
- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Date observed: _____ | Date observed: _____ | Date observed: _____ |
| Continue. | Continue. | Continue. |
3. Were fish observed or are fish known to use the stream any time of the year?
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
4. Is the average BFW three feet or wider? **AND**, is the average stream gradient less than or equal to 16%?
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
5. 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?
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
6. Does the stream segment contain water at all times during a normal rainfall year?
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
7. Is the stream segment downstream of a perennial source of water?
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
8. Does the stream physically connect by an above ground channel to Type S, F or Np water?
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Type Ns water. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Type Ns water. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Type Ns water. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, non-typed water. | <input type="checkbox"/> No, non-typed water. | <input type="checkbox"/> No, non-typed water. |
9. 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:

Type S and F Riparian Management Zone Cross-Section



Bankfull Width (BFW) means:

- (e) 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.
- (f) For lakes, ponds, and impoundments - line of mean high water.
- (g) For tidal water - line of mean high tide.
- (h) 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

Inner Zone Hardwood Conversion Worksheet

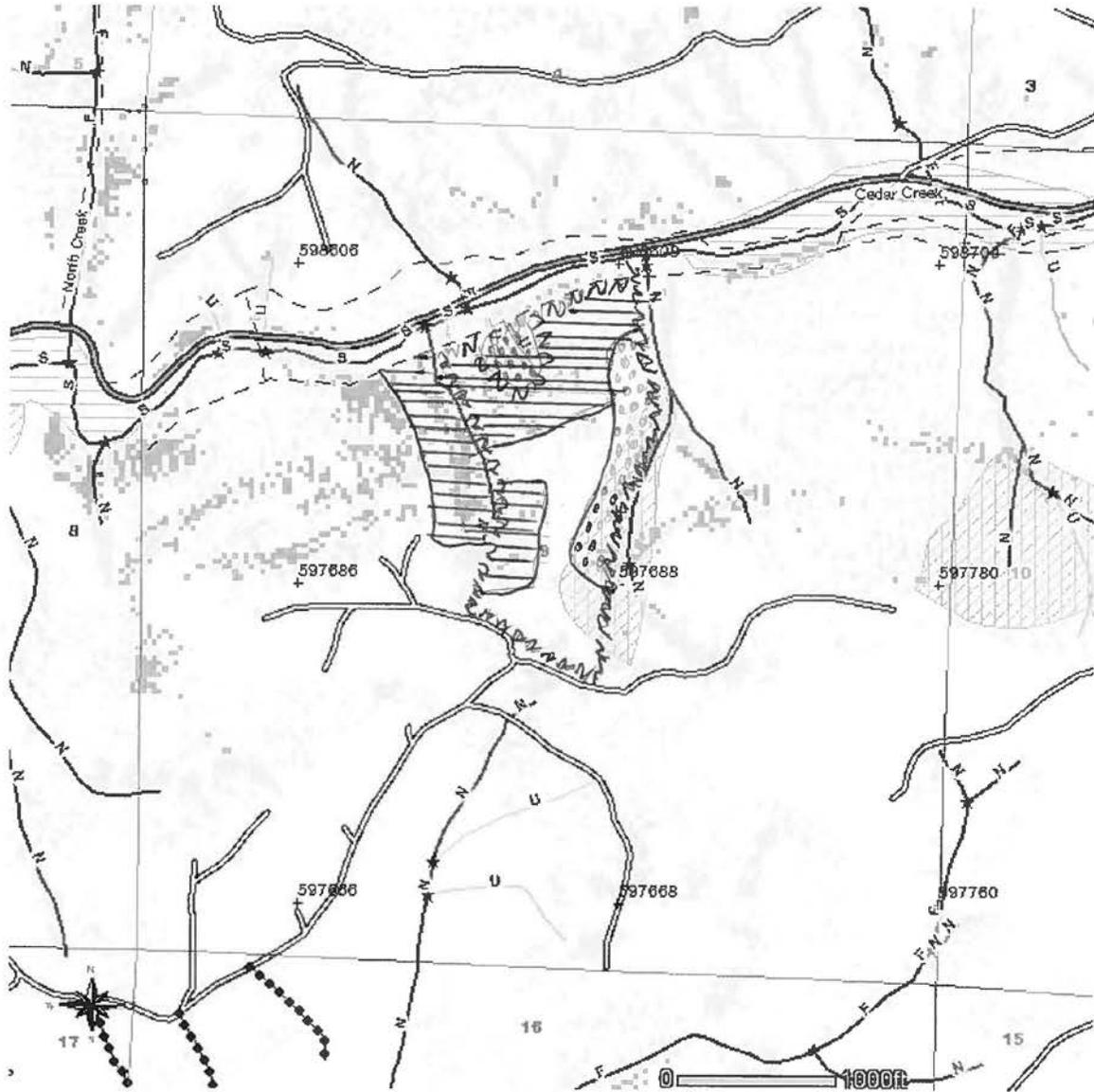
1. Do you own 500 feet upstream and 500 feet downstream of the conversion unit?
 Yes. Go to question 2.
 No. Stop, does not qualify
2. Do the riparian areas next to the conversion unit have the required shade described in WAC 222-30-040 or have a 75-foot buffer with trees 40 feet tall on both sides of 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 PRACTICE RESOURCE MAP

TOWNSHIP _____, RANGE _____, SECTION _____

Application #: Example

Slope Stability Assessment Form Map



-  Proposed unit boundary
-  Area field reviewed
-  Area field verified potentially unstable

CMZ Assessment Form Forest Practices Application/Notification

Note: Complete and attach this informational form to your FPA if you answered "Yes" to FPA question 13 j. See Board Manual Section 2 (BM 2) for guidance on evaluating Channel Migration Zones (Forms within BM 2 are optional).

Applicant Office Review:

1. Screening tools used: GIS Aerial Photo Years: _____ LiDAR USGS Topographic Map
 Other (describe): _____

2. Are you aware of channel movement or did you observe obvious channel movement between aerial photograph years?
 No, continue with to question 3 Yes, skip to question 5

3. Evaluate valley confinement using USGS topographic map(s) or aerial photographs.
 Valley floor is significantly wider than the channel. Channel migration may be occurring.
 Valley floor is very narrow, obviously less than twice as wide as the channel. If you can clearly see this circumstance on the aerial photographs, it is unlikely that channel migration is occurring.

4. Did you observe any of the following on the aerial photographs?
 Side Channels Multiple Channels (Braiding)
 Large Gravel Bars Wood Jams
 Eroding Banks High Sinuosity or Sharp Channel Bends
 New Channels Occurring Between Photo Years (Avulsions)

Field Review:

5. Date of field review: _____

6. Person(s) that conducted field review:

	Name	Title/position
	Name	Title/position

7. If CMZ is present check the component(s) present in your CMZ delineation.
 Avulsion hazard area Erosion hazard area (attach erosion rate calculations)

8. What was the distance of channel walked? What was the length of CMZ boundary delineated?

9. Briefly describe how you determined a CMZ exists, how you delineated the outer edge of the CMZ, and how you marked the outer edge of the CMZ on the ground (flagging color, paint, etc.): _____

Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet

Forest Practices Application/Notification

Refer to Board Manual Section 1 (BM1) to evaluate stream shade and complete this worksheet.

Stream Identifier: _____ Stream Type (S, F) : _____ Stream Width(ft.): _____ Stream Length (ft.): _____

Temperature Category: 16° 18° Elevation: _____ Canopy Cover Required per Nomograph (%): _____

CANOPY CLOSURE										
Plot #	<i>Pre-harvest Condition</i>					<i>Proposed Post-harvest Condition</i>				
	Down Stream	Up Stream	Left	Right	Average	Down Stream	Up Stream	Left	Right	Average
		Pre-harvest Canopy Closure (%)					Post-harvest Canopy Closure (%)			
NOTE: Post-harvest canopy closure must meet or exceed required canopy cover per nomograph in BM1.						Difference between pre-harvest and post-harvest (%)				

Note: If the proposal is in Eastern Washington AND within the Bull Trout Overlay, harvest of shade trees is NOT permitted within 75' of the bankfull width (BFW) or channel migration zone (CMZ), whichever is greater (WAC 222-030-040 (1)).



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 Administrative Unit. 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 Administrative Unit.

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

- The name of the Watershed Administrative Unit 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/BusinessPermits/ForestPractices>
- **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 Archaeology 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>
- Logger Safety Initiative (LSI) <http://www.LoggerSafety.org>

The Family Forest Fish Passage Program

Small forest landowners own 3.2 million acres of Washington's forests—about half the private forestland in the state. These family forests are important to fish and include thousands of miles of fish-bearing streams. A major key to restoring fish populations is removing barriers to fish passage. A single artificial barrier on a stream can keep fish from reaching many miles of habitat upstream. To help protect fish (a public resource), state Forest Practices Rules require forest landowners to address fish barriers by 2016.

The Family Forest Fish Passage Program helps private forest landowners replace fish-barrier culverts and other structures that keep trout, salmon and other fish from reaching upstream habitat. **The program funds the replacement of eligible barriers with new structures.** Since 2003, nearly 200 small forest landowners have taken advantage of the Family Forest Fish Passage Program, replacing 232 barriers and opening more than 485 miles of stream for salmon and trout.

To apply for the Family Forest Fish Passage Program go to

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_fffp.aspx

The Forestry Riparian Easement Program

In 1999, the Washington State Legislature responded to the federal Endangered Species Act listing of several salmonid species by authorizing the Forest Practices Board to adopt rules for salmonid recovery. These rules increased the size of riparian buffers and created further measures to protect water quality and restore salmonid habitat. Recognizing that these rules would have a disproportionate impact on small forest landowners, provisions were included in the legislation to create a Forestry Riparian Easement Program to be managed by the Small Forest Landowner Office. The easement program acknowledges the importance of small forest landowners and the contributions they make to protect wildlife habitat and water quality.

The plant communities that form the transition between land and water comprise a riparian area that is essential to sustaining wildlife habitat and water quality. This interface between land and water is the most biologically diverse part of a watershed's ecosystem. Salmon runs, bird and animal habitat, flood events, irrigation, timber production and recreational activities are all directly affected by activities in riparian zones.

The Forestry Riparian Easement Program compensates eligible small forest landowners in exchange for a 50-year easement on "qualifying timber." This is the timber the landowner is required to leave unharvested as a result of forest practices rules protecting Washington's forests and fish. Landowners cannot cut or remove the qualifying timber during the easement period. The landowner still owns the property and retains full access, but has "leased" the trees and their associated riparian function to the state.

To apply for the Forestry Riparian Easement Program go

to: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_frep.aspx