Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan

July 1, 2012- June 30, 2013

Annual Report

Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Forest Practices Program, Forest Practices Division
Carol Walters and Charlene Rodgers

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
Peter Goldmark - Commissioner of Public Lands

Caring for
your natural resources
... now and forever

December 15, 2013

Kim Kratz
NOAA Fisheries Service
1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 1100
Portland, OR 97232

Subject: 2013 Forest Practices HCP Annual Report,
Incidental Take Permits 1573 (NOAA) and TE 121202-0 (USFWS)

Dear Mr. Kratz:

Enclosed please find the 2013 Annual Report for the *Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan* (Forest Practices HCP). The annual report covers the period from July 2012 through June 2013. This report fulfills the State's obligation to "submit periodic reports to the federal Services describing actions taken by the State to implement the Forest Practices HCP" per Section 9.1 of the Implementing Agreement.

A few highlights from the report include:

- The Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program completed two research projects and three draft reports, approved a Type N water strategy, agreed on draft changes to Adaptive Management Program rule language and to Board Manual Guidelines to help address the 2012 Forest Practices HCP Settlement Agreement, and is developing a study design using the method suggested by the LEAN process conducted in 2012.
- Forest roads continue to be improved to meet state forest practices standards. About 66% of fish passage barriers (4,846) have been corrected, opening up approximately 2,659 miles of fish habitat. Since 2003, 289 fish passage projects on small forest landowner forest land have been completed via the Family Forest Fish Passage Program - opening up approximately 682 miles of fish habitat.
- A backlog of approximately 8,400 water type updates were entered into the DNR Hydrography data set based on 2,050 submitted Water Type Modification Forms. Water type updates are current as of June 30, 2013.

The Annual report can be found on the Washington State Department of Natural Resources website at www.dnr.wa.gov.

The State looks forward to a strong, continuing partnership with NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to conserve federally listed aquatic species and their habitats on Washington's private and state-owned forest lands.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, after appropriate inquiries, the information submitted in these reports is true, accurate and complete.

Sincerely,

Peter Goldmark
Commissioner of Public Lands

c: The Honorable Jay Inslee, Washington State Governor
Washington State Forest Practices Board
Phil Anderson, Director, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Maia Bellon, Director, Washington State Department of Ecology

December 15, 2013

Mr. Ken Berg
Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
510 Desmond Dr. SE, Suite 102
Lacey, WA 98503

Subject: 2013 Forest Practices HCP Annual,
Incidental Take Permits TE 121202-0 (USFWS) and 1573 (NOAA)

Dear Mr. Berg:

Enclosed please find the 2013 Annual Report for the *Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan* (Forest Practices HCP). The annual report covers the period from July 2012 through June 2013. This report fulfills the State's obligation to "submit periodic reports to the federal Services describing actions taken by the State to implement the Forest Practices HCP" per Section 9.1 of the Implementing Agreement.

A few highlights from the report include:

- The Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program completed two research projects and three draft reports, approved a Type N water strategy, agreed on draft changes to Adaptive Management Program rule language and to Board Manual Guidelines to help address the 2012 Forest Practices HCP Settlement Agreement, and is developing a study design using the method suggested by the LEAN process conducted in 2012.
- Forest roads continue to be improved to meet state forest practices standards. About 66% of fish passage barriers (4,846) have been corrected, opening up approximately 2,659 miles of fish habitat. Since 2003, 289 fish passage projects on small forest landowner forest land have been completed via the Family Forest Fish Passage Program - opening up approximately 682 miles of fish habitat.
- A backlog of approximately 8,400 water type updates were entered into the DNR Hydrography data set based on 2,050 submitted Water Type Modification Forms. Water type updates are current as of June 30, 2013.

The Annual report can be found on the Washington State Department of Natural Resources website at www.dnr.wa.gov.

The State looks forward to a strong, continuing partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service to conserve federally listed aquatic species and their habitats on Washington's private and state-owned forest lands.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, after appropriate inquiries, the information submitted in these reports is true, accurate and complete.

Sincerely,

Peter Goldmark
Commissioner of Public Lands

c: The Honorable Jay Inslee, Washington State Governor
State Forest Practices Board
Phil Anderson, Director, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Maia Bellon, Director, Washington State Department of Ecology

Acknowledgements

On behalf of Washington State, this report was prepared by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources,
Peter Goldmark, Commissioner of Public Lands.
2013

Executive Sponsorship
Lenny Young, Department Supervisor
Aaron Everett, Deputy Supervisor for Forest Practices and Federal Relations

Forest Practices Division
Chris Hanlon-Meyer, Division Manager

Forest Practices Program Staff

Review and Assistance
Forest Practices Division
Communications and Outreach Program
Mark Hicks, Washington Department of Ecology

Other Contributors
Terry Jackson and Laura Till, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Successful implementation of the Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan involves the efforts of all of our partners in resource protection.
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Ecology
Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
Recreation and Conservation Office
Washington Forest Protection Association
Washington Farm Forestry Association
Conservation Caucus
Tribal Governments
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Upper Columbia United Tribes
US Fish and Wildlife Service
NOAA Fisheries
US Environmental Protection Agency

Contact Information
Charlene Rodgers or Carol Walters, Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan Administrators
Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Forest Practices Division
P.O. Box 47012, Olympia, WA 98504-7012
Phone: (360) 902-1409 or online at: HCP_Administrator@dnr.wa.gov

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Executive Summary

In 2006, Washington State completed the Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan (Forest Practices HCP) (DNR 2005) with the goal of obtaining Incidental Take Permits (ITPs) from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) (collectively, "the Services"). Implementation of the Forest Practices HCP protects aquatic and riparian-dependent species on more than 9 million acres of state and private forestlands. That is, the State and private forest landowners are committed to protect certain fish and certain amphibians that live in or depend on streams, lakes, and wetlands and the forests adjacent to them. This multi-stakeholder effort addressed the habitat needs of all covered aquatic species, including certain fish species that are federally designated as "threatened" or "endangered". The Services accepted the Forest Practices HCP and issued ITPs to Washington State under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. The ITPs provide assurances for Washington's state and private forest landowners that, when conducting activities in compliance with Forest Practices Rules, they do so with legal certainty of meeting species protection obligations required under the Act.

As a part of the Forest Practices HCP implementing agreement, the State submits to the Services an annual report describing implementation activities. This, the seventh annual report, covers the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

July 2012 – June 2013 Activities and Accomplishments

General

Work continued to implement the May 2012 Forest Practices HCP settlement agreement (see 2012 Forest Practices HCP Annual Report). The purpose of the settlement agreement was to establish a renewed commitment by all parties to collaboration, a streamlined decision making process for the Adaptive Management Program, a more rigorous schedule for Adaptive Management Program scientific research, and a stronger plan for ensuring that the Adaptive Management Program is adequately funded. To be implemented, some provisions of the Settlement Agreement go through the Adaptive Management Program's proposal process, with agreements by all caucuses. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013), Timber, Fish, and Wildlife (TFW) Policy Committee agreed on draft changes in Adaptive Management Program rule language and to Board Manual Guidelines for the Adaptive Management Program. The Forest Practices Board (Board) agreed with the draft rule language and is expected to approve and adopt the final rules at their August 2013 Board meeting. The proposed rules add three new caucuses to the original set of six caucuses in the TFW Policy Committee, decrease the timeframe for TFW Policy and Cooperative Monitoring and Research Committee (CMER) decisions by reducing the dispute resolution process time lines, and require a CMER master project schedule of research and monitoring projects with periodic check-ins with the Forest Practices Board.

Forest Practices Board

The Board adopted rules related to land use conversion and forest practices applications and will consider three rules for adoption at the August 13, 2013 Board Meeting.

- Land Use Conversion and Forest Practices Applications – The Board adopted rule amendments in November 2012 that eliminated all reference to "lands platted after January 1, 1960"; eliminated the six-year moratorium on development when landowners have not stated their intention to convert their forest land to other uses; and increased the duration of a Forest Practices Application or notification from two to three years.
- Forest Practices Hydraulic Projects – Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6406 directed the Board to incorporate the fish protection standards from chapter 77.55 RCW, currently administered by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and commonly known as the Hydraulic Code Rules, into the forest practices rules. The proposed rules have been drafted and will be considered for adoption in August 2013. When these rules are in effect, hydraulic project proposals associated with forest practices will be included in FPAs and not require separate hydraulic project approvals.
- Forest Biomass – Proposed rules were drafted for minor forest practices rule clarification which included adding a definition of "forest biomass" and clarifying the existing definition of "forest practice". The proposed rules will be considered for adoption in August 2013.
- Adaptive Management Program Reform – In May 2013, the Board initiated rulemaking pursuant to the Forest Practices HCP Settlement Agreement (May 2012) between the Forest and Fish Conservation Caucus, the State of Washington, and the Washington Forest Protection Association. The Board will consider the proposed rules for adoption in August 2013.

Adaptive Management Program

The Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program completed research projects and draft reports, approved a type N water strategy, agreed on draft changes to the Adaptive Management Program rule language and to Board Manual Guidelines to help address the 2012 Forest Practices HCP Settlement Agreement, and is developing a study design using the method suggested by the LEAN process conducted in 2012.

- Two CMER projects were completed, approved by CMER and considered for action by the TFW Policy Committee during the reporting period. The two projects included a mass wasting effectiveness monitoring project which examined the landslide response to the December 2007 storm in Southwestern Washington (aka Post-Mortem report) and an extensive riparian status and trends monitoring program regarding stream temperature phase I: eastside type F/S monitoring project final report.
- The TFW Policy Committee approved a type N water strategy. The purpose of the strategy was to examine the effectiveness of the type N water forest practices rules in protecting water quality. The TFW policy Committee is currently in discussion about implementation issues associated with the Type N water strategy.
- Three draft reports were approved by CMER to go through Independent Scientific Peer Review (ISPR): Effectiveness of riparian management zone prescriptions in protecting and maintaining shade and water temperature in forested streams of Eastern Washington;

Stream-associated amphibian response to manipulation of forest canopy shading, and; review and synthesis of literature on tailed frogs (genus *ascaphus*) with special reference to managed landscapes.

- In FY 2012, the Adaptive Management Program conducted a LEAN process on CMER's approach to developing, reviewing, and approving scoping documents and study designs. The LEAN process led to an agreement to pilot two to three studies on its project list using the method developed through the process. CMER is currently developing a study design for the eastside type N buffer effectiveness project using the approach developed through the LEAN review (the first study design with the LEAN review).
- In the spring of 2012, the State negotiated a Settlement Agreement with the Forests and Fish Conservation Caucus and the Washington Forest Protection Association concerning the 2006 *Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan*, as reported in the FY 2012 Forest Practices HCP annual report. During FY2013, TFW Policy Committee agreed on draft changes in Adaptive Management Program rule language and to Board Manual Guidelines for the Adaptive Management Program. The Board agreed with the draft rule language and is expected to approve and adopt the final rule during FY 2014.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) provided a crucial role in forest practices operational issues.

- WDFW regional biologists reviewed over 6,000 forest practices applications and issued approximately 800 Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPAs) associated with those applications. As one HPA may include multiple project sites, these 800 HPAs equated to approximately 1,300 forest practices-related hydraulic projects. Regional biologists also reviewed over 3,000 Water Type Modification Forms and participated in field reviews to validate those proposed water types; reviewed road maintenance and abandonment plans; reviewed and provided technical assistance on alternate plans for both large and small forest landowners; reviewed and assisted on small forest landowner long-term plans; and provided technical assistance on aquatic resource protection and road issues.

Compliance Monitoring Program

The Compliance Monitoring Program is on track to complete the first *Interim Forest Practices Compliance Monitoring Report* in July 2013 covering data from the 2012 compliance monitoring field season. DNR is directed by WAC 222-08-160(4) to produce "statistically sound, biennial compliance audits and monitoring reports to the (Forest Practices) Board for consideration and support of rule and guidance analysis". In addition to the WAC mandated biennial reports, in 2011, the Commissioner of Public Lands requested an annual report to be produced in the intervening years.

- With only half of the required biennial sample data represented, the findings, conclusions, and recommendations in an annual or interim report are limited. However, in the 2012 interim report two findings were possible: The RMZ exempt 20-acre parcel Emphasis Sample showed a compliance rate of 57% that was not significantly different from the 2008 compliance rate of 62%; and the 2012 haul route sample showed a

compliance rate of 87% which was not significantly different from the 2011 compliance rate of 96%.

Forest Practices Program Training

The Forest Practices Program continues to focus on training. Six Water Type - Bankfull Width trainings were provided to all field forest practices foresters and division staff involved in water typing or processing water typing forms. Two Unstable Slopes, four Channel Migration Zone, and three Wetland Identification trainings were provided for Forest Practices Program staff, agency stakeholders, landowners, and consultants. Finally, DNR region staff completed or sponsored more than 54 training presentations and meetings reaching approximately 1,300 people.

Forest Roads

Forest roads continue to improve through the Road Maintenance and Abandonment Planning (RMAP) process for large forest landowners and through landowner assistance for small forest landowners.

- For large forest landowners, since 2001, 20,026 miles of forest road have been improved to meet state forest practices standards and 4,846 fish passage barriers – about 66% of those identified – have been corrected, opening up 2,659 miles of fish habitat. For small forest landowners, since 2003, 289 fish passage projects have been completed - opening up 682 miles of fish habitat through the Family Forest Fish Passage Program.
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife reviewed approximately 500 RMAPs statewide and issued about 400 Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPA) associated with those RMAPs. As many HPAs include multiple projects or locations, these 400 HPAs equate to more than 700 projects or locations associated with RMAPs.

DNR Hydrography Data Layer and Water Type Updates

The Forest Practices Program GIS staff updates DNR's hydrography data layer with water typing information received on Water Type Modification Forms (WTMF). By July 2012, due to reduced staffing over the last three years, the backlog of approved WTMF not yet entered into DNR's hydrography data layer had grown to around 1,250. Temporary DNR GIS staff was hired to enter the backlog during this reporting period. Approximately 8,400 water type updates were entered into the Hydrography data set based on 2,050 Water Type Modification Forms. Water type updates are current as of June 30, 2013.

1. Introduction to Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan 2012 Annual Report

1.1 Introduction

In 2006, Washington State submitted the Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan (Forest Practices HCP) with the goal of obtaining Incidental Take Permits (ITPs) from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) (collectively, the Services). Implementation of the Forest Practices HCP protects aquatic and riparian-dependent species on more than 9 million acres of state and private forestlands. That is, the State and forest landowners are committed to protect certain fish and amphibians that live in or depend on streams, lakes, and wetlands and the forests adjacent to them. This multi-stakeholder effort addressed the habitat needs of all covered aquatic species, including certain fish species that are federally designated as 'threatened' or 'endangered'. The Services accepted Washington's Forest Practices HCP and under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, on June 5, 2006, the Services issued Incidental Take Permits to Washington State. The Incidental Take Permits provide assurances for Washington's state and private forest landowners who, if conducting forest practices in compliance with Forest Practices Rules, cannot be prosecuted if they incidentally "take" (kill a member of or harm the habitat of) an aquatic or riparian-dependent species covered by the Incidental Take Permits. The implementation of the Forest Practices HCP is a partnership between the Services and Washington State.

Three state agencies— the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology)—work together to implement the Forest Practices HCP. DNR provides the majority of staff positions that oversee implementation of this HCP due to the authority given the department in the Forest Practices Act (chapter 76.09 Revised Code of Washington (RCW)) and Rules (Title 222 Washington Administrative Code (WAC)). However, both WDFW and Ecology have dedicated office and field staff time to support the various functions of the Forest Practices Program and the implementation of the Forest Practices HCP. Their support includes participation in the following:

- The Adaptive Management Program (AMP)
- The Compliance Monitoring Program (CMP)
- The Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP)
- The review of Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAPs)
- The issuance of Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPAs) for forest practices-related hydraulic projects
- The development of chapters in the Forest Practices Board Manual (Board Manual)
- The evaluation of water type change proposals
- The review of Forest Practices Applications

- Interdisciplinary Teams

Under the Forest Practices HCP, the state has a commitment to submit an annual report to the Services describing the implementation activities. This seventh annual report covers the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013. The report describes the efforts of the state Department of Natural Resources' Forest Practices Program, and its partners to implement the Forest Practices HCP.

1.2 2013 Report Highlights

Highlights of the Forest Practices HCP implementation from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013 include:

Forest Practices Board

Rule Making Activity included:

- **Land Use Conversion and Forest Practices Applications** – The Board adopted rules to integrate several legislative changes to chapter 76.09 RCW. The rule changes eliminated all reference to "lands platted after January 1, 1960"; eliminated the six-year moratorium on development when landowners have not stated their intention to convert their forest land to other uses; and increased the duration of a Forest Practice Application or notification from two to three years.

- **Forest Practices Hydraulic Projects** – Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6406 directed the Board to incorporate the fish protection standards in chapter 77.55 RCW (commonly known as the Hydraulic Code Rules) into the forest practices rules. The Board will consider rule adoption on August 13, 2013. When these rules are in effect, hydraulic project proposals associated with forest practices will be included in FPAs and not require separate hydraulic project approvals.

- **Forest Biomass** – Minor rule clarification includes adding a definition of "forest biomass"; inserting clarification within the existing definition of "forest practice" and into the logging system portion of the harvest unit planning and design rules. The Board will consider rule adoption in August 2013.

- **Adaptive Management Program Reform** – In May 2013, the Board initiated rulemaking pursuant to Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan Settlement Agreement (May 2012) between the Forest and Fish Conservation Caucus, the State of Washington, and the Washington Forest Protection Association. The settlement agreement established a renewed commitment by all parties to collaboration, efficient decision making, a more rigorous schedule for scientific research that will inform needed rule changes over time, and a stronger plan for ensuring that the program is adequately funded. The Board will consider rule adoption in August 2013.

Adaptive Management Program

- The current 2014 CMER Work Plan contains more than 95 projects. Approximately 36 projects have been completed and 17 projects are ongoing (i.e., undergoing study design development, or being implemented or reviewed).

- Two CMER projects were completed, approved by CMER and considered for action by the TFW Policy Committee during the reporting period:
  - The mass wasting effectiveness monitoring project: An examination of the landslide response to the December 2007 storm in Southwestern Washington (aka Post-Mortem report) and
  - Extensive riparian status and trends monitoring program - stream temperature phase I: eastside type F/S monitoring project final report.

- Three draft reports were approved by CMER to go through Independent Scientific Peer Review (ISPR):
  - Effectiveness of riparian management zone prescriptions in protecting and maintaining shade and water temperature in forested streams of Eastern Washington,
  - Stream-associated amphibian response to manipulation of forest canopy shading, and
  - Review and synthesis of literature on tailed frogs (genus *Ascaphus*) with special reference to managed landscapes.

- The TFW Policy Committee approved a Type N water strategy which was the committee's highest priority. The purpose of the strategy was to examine the effectiveness of the Type N forest practices rules in protecting water quality.

Forest Practices Operations

- Forest Practices Operations, including the Compliance Monitoring Program, has twelve Clean Water Act milestones to address. Nine milestones have been completed, including three during this reporting period (#11 Water Typing On-Line Guidance, #14 Riparian Non-Compliance, and #19 Water Type Modification Strategy Review).

- The Forest Practices Program created several guidance documents for forest practices staff including a question and answer document addressing the increase in forest practices application fees. Also, a Memorandum of Agreement was developed to describe the framework for Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and DNR to implement the integration of hydraulic projects into the forest practices rules.

- WDFW regional biologists reviewed approximately 6,000 Forest Practices Applications and issued approximately 800 Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPAs) associated with those FPAs. As one HPA may include multiple project sites, these 800 HPAs equated to approximately 1,300 forest practices-related hydraulic projects. WDFW biologists also

reviewed over 3,000 Water Type Modification Forms and participation in field reviews to validate those proposed water types.

Small Forest Landowner Office

- Twenty-three new Forest Riparian Easement Program (FREP) applications were received and 13 easements were acquired. As a result, the backlog of unfunded applications now totals 107.

- The legislature directed the chair of the Forest Practices Board to form a group of stakeholders to investigate and recommend potential new long-term funding sources for the Forestry Riparian Easement Program and report to the legislature by May 31, 2012. This report is posted on the FREP website.

- The Family Forest Fish Passage Program completed 47 fish barrier removal projects opening 161 miles of upstream fish habitat. Since the beginning of the program in 2003, 289 barriers to fish habitat have been removed, opening up approximately 682 miles of fish habitat.

- The Small Forest Landowner office also updated the *Do You Own Forestland?* pamphlet. This pamphlet provides information about all of the assistance programs that are offered through the Small Forest Landowner Office such as FREP, FFFPP, the Forest Stewardship Program, Long-term Applications, and Alternate Plans.

20-acre Exempt Riparian Forestland

- Twenty-acre exempt non-conversion applications along fish-bearing water comprised about 2.1 percent of all approved applications submitted during the 2012-2013 reporting period.

- Of the 846 Watershed Administrative Units (WAUs) in the state, 170 have some possible reduction in the potential recruitment of large woody debris (LWD). Of these, all but one, have the potential of less than one percent cumulative reduction in function as measured by LWD.

- There were no Forest Practices Applications associated with 20-Acre Exempt parcels in the bull trout areas of concern.

Enforcement

- There were a total of 11,721 active (i.e. non-expired) Forest Practices applications during the reporting period. During this time, there were 119 Notices to Comply and Stop Work

Orders written. Of these enforcement actions, 88 were for violations to the Forest Practices Rules.

Compliance Monitoring

- The *2012 Interim Forest Practices Compliance Monitoring Report* will be published in July 2013. Generally, findings and conclusions cannot be made from one year of data because the data represents only one year of the required two years of data needed for precise estimates. However, two findings in the report had sufficient data:
    1) The RMZ exempt 20-acre parcel Emphasis Sample showed a compliance rate of 57% that was not significantly different from the 2008 rate of 62% compliance rate.
    2) 2012 haul routes showed a compliance rate of 87% that was not significantly different from the 2011 rate of 96%.

- The Compliance Monitoring Program provides feedback from compliance monitoring for the purposes of improving compliance with the forest practices rules. Following are some of the changes made in 2011-2012 to address issues identified as a result of compliance monitoring:

    1) *Water Typing* - the Water Type Classification Worksheet and the Water Type Modification Forms have been revised to provide better detail about the location of water type breaks and stream physical characteristics.

    2) *Water Type and Bankfull Width Training* was developed for all region Forest Practices Staff to help provide consistent statewide interpretation and understanding about how water types and bankfull widths are determined.

Training, Information, Education

- Six *Water Type - Bankfull Width* trainings were provided. The new training was provided to all field forest practices foresters and division staff involved in water typing or processing water typing forms.

- Training was provided by the Assistant Attorney's General office and the Forest Practices Division to region staff regarding documentation for enforcement related to forest practices appeals.

- Two Unstable Slopes, four Channel Migration Zone, and three Wetland Identification trainings were provided for Forest Practices Program staff, agency stakeholders, landowners, and consultants.

- DNR region staff completed or sponsored more than 54 training presentations and meetings reaching approximately 1,300 people. The topics varied widely and included

compliance monitoring results; water type modification; road maintenance plans; and general forest practices rule topics.

Road Maintenance and Abandonment Planning (RMAP) for Large Forest Landowners

- Since 2001, 20,026 miles of forest road have been improved to meet state forest practices standards and 4,846 fish passage barriers – about 66% of those identified – have been corrected, opening up 2,659 miles of fish habitat.

- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife reviewed approximately 500 RMAPs statewide and issued about 400 Hydraulic Project Application (HPA) permits associated with those RMAPs. As many HPAs include multiple projects or locations, these 400 HPAs equate to more than 700 projects or locations associated with RMAPs.

Tribal Relations

- The Board unanimously adopted the Cultural Resources Roundtable's consensus amendments to WAC 222-20-120 on February 14, 2012, and requested annual reviews on implementation of the amended rule. To fulfill this request, the Roundtable developed questions specific to the rule's new amendments and added those questions to its annual survey on the Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan. Annual survey results specific to WAC 222-20-120 will be reported by the Roundtable as part of its ongoing August annual reports to the Board.

- The Roundtable started work to improve the current instructions for the cultural resources question on the Forest Practices Application/Notification forms. A work group has been convened to develop draft amendments and present their recommendations to the Roundtable.

- The Roundtable's cultural resources educational efforts for the state's small forest landowners—also a commitment in the *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan*—continues through the assistance of the Washington State University Extension Service. Numerous workshops were conducted around the state, some drawing a hundred or more attendees.

Washington State Legislature

- Each year, DNR monitors laws being passed by the Legislature for those that could impact the Forest Practices Program. There were no new laws that would result in a change in protection of habitat for the species covered in the Forest Practices HCP.

Information Technology

- 5,133 FPAs were received or renewed and entered into FPARS. Currently there are 732 reviewers receiving email notification.

- A new online FPA/N Search tool was implemented on the Forest Practices webpages on September 1, 2012. Unlike the previous search tool, the new search tool does not require a user ID and password to access. The new search tool also allows the user to enter up to ten (10) FPA/N numbers to search for simultaneously.

- Temporary DNR GIS staff entered a backlog of approximately 8,400 updates into the Hydrography data set based on 2,050 Water Type Modification Forms (WTFM). The Forest Practices Program is now current with WTMFs submitted as of June 30, 2013.

2. Forest Practices Board

2.1 Introduction

The Forest Practices Board (Board) activities during the July 2012 - June 2013 reporting period are explained in this section. The Board adopted rules related to land use conversions and forest practices applications during this period. However, rule and Board Manual activity was in various stages of development throughout the year on hydraulic project integration, adaptive management program reform, forest biomass, and critical habitats.

2.2 Forest Practices Board Overview

The Board sets the public resource protection standards that are the basis for the Forest Practices Program. The state's Forest Practices Act established the Board in 1974 as an independent state agency. It directs the Board to adopt rules for forest practices on non-federal and non-tribal forestlands that will protect public resources while maintaining a viable forest products industry. "Public resources" are defined as water, fish and wildlife, and capital improvements of the state or its political subdivisions.

The Board consists of 13 members that include the Commissioner of Public Lands, or the Commissioner's designee, four additional state agency directors or their designees, and eight members appointed by the governor. The represented agencies are the state Departments of Natural Resources (DNR), Commerce, Ecology, Agriculture, and Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). The governor-appointed members include a member representing a timber products union, a forest landowner who actively manages his or her land, an independent logging contractor, an elected county commissioner or council member, and four general public members whose affiliations are not specified in the Forest Practices Act. The membership of the Board as of June 30, 2013 was:

- Aaron Everett, Commissioner of Public Lands Designee, Chair
- Heather Ballash, Department of Commerce
- Tom Laurie, Department of Ecology
- Kirk Cook, Department of Agriculture
- David Whipple, Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Dave Somers, Snohomish County Commissioner
- Bill Little, timber products union representative
- Bob Guenther, general public member and small forest landowner
- Carmen Smith, general public member and independent logging contractor
- Paula Swedeen, general public member
- Court Stanley, general public member
- David Herrera, general public member
- Phil Davis, general public member

In addition to adopting rules, the Board approves changes to the Forest Practices Board Manual (Board Manual), an advisory technical supplement to the rules. The Board Manual guides field

practitioners and DNR regulatory staff when implementing certain rule provisions. The Forest Practices Rules, together with the Forest Practices Board Manual largely represent the state's protection measures for public resources related to forest lands.

The Board also directs the Adaptive Management Program. This program provides science-based recommendations and technical information to assist the Board in determining if and when it is necessary or advisable to adjust rules and guidance in order to achieve established goals and objectives. The Board empowers four entities to participate in the Adaptive Management Program:

1. Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (CMER) Committee
2. Timber/Fish/Wildlife Policy Committee (TFW Policy Committee)
3. Adaptive Management Program Administrator
4. Scientific Review Committee (SRC)

The CMER Committee represents the science component of the program and oversees research and monitoring by DNR and other public and private stakeholders. The Board approves CMER voting members.

The TFW Policy Committee considers scientific findings from the CMER Committee and makes recommendations to the Board related to Forest Practices Rule amendments and guidance changes. The TFW Policy Committee consists of representatives from environmental interests, forest landowner interests, tribal governments, county governments, and selected state and federal agencies. The CMER Committee is open to the same representative group.

The Adaptive Management Program Administrator is a full-time employee of DNR and is responsible for overseeing the program, supporting the CMER Committee and reporting to the Policy Committee and the Board.

The Scientific Review Committee performs independent peer review of some CMER work to ensure it is scientifically sound and technically reliable. The Scientific Review Committee may also review non-CMER work, though it does not do so frequently.

2.3 Forest Practices Board Rule Making Activity (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)

Land Use Conversions and Forest Practices Applications

On November 13, 2012, the Board adopted rules to integrate several legislative changes to chapter 76.09 RCW. The changes affected chapters 222-08, 222-12, 222-16, and 222-20 WAC as follows:

- Eliminated all references to "lands platted after January 1, 1960." Proposed forest practices on these lands are no longer automatically assumed to be conversions to non-forestry uses, and therefore are not automatically classified Class IV-general. (House Bill 1582, Chapter 207, Laws of 2011)

- Eliminated the six-year moratorium on development when landowners have not stated their intention to convert their forest land to other uses. A new process involving a "Notice of Conversion to Non-forestry Use" replaced the six-year moratorium. (Second Substitute House Bill 5883, Chapter 106, Laws of 2007)
- Increased the duration of a Forest Practices Application (FPA) or notification from two to three years. (Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6406, Chapter 1, Laws of 2012)

In addition, this rulemaking included clarifications for general purposes in WAC 222-16-050 *Classes of forest practices*, and parts of chapter 222-20 WAC *Application and notification procedures*.

Forest Practices Hydraulic Projects

Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6406, Chapter 1, Laws of 2012, directed the Board to "…incorporate into the forest practices rules the fish protection standards in the rules adopted under chapter 77.55 RCW, as the rules existed on the effective date of (the legislation-summer 2012)." The referenced rules, commonly known as the Hydraulic Code Rules, are in chapter 220-110 WAC and have been administered by WDFW.

The legislation specified that rule adoption must take place by December 31, 2013. To that end, rule development took place throughout the 2012-2013 reporting period. It involved close coordination with WDFW, with additional input from representatives of the timber industry, conservation interests, tribal organizations, and other state agencies. Draft rule language was published in the Washington State Register on June 5, 2013 for public review and comment. The Board will consider rule adoption on August 13, 2013.

When these rules are in effect, hydraulic project proposals associated with forest practices will be included in forest practices applications, be administered by WDNR, and not require separate hydraulic project approvals. WDFW will provide concurrence review for certain forest practices applications that involve specific types of culvert, bridge, and fill projects. WDFW will also continue to review and comment on forest practices applications associated with Type S and F waters, as well as other FPAs of interest to its concerns.

The legislation also required the Board to develop technical guidance in the Board Manual by December 31, 2013, to include best management practices and standard techniques to ensure fish protection associated with forest practices hydraulic projects. See section 2.5 for the status of this technical guidance.

Forest Biomass

In response to public sentiment during the Forest Biomass rule making process during the 2010-2011 reporting period, DNR convened a Forest Practices Biomass Work Group. This group consisted of representatives of the timber and biomass industries, DNR, state and federal natural resource agencies, and the environmental community. The group's goal was to provide

recommendations to the Board to help ensure public resource protection during forest biomass removal activities.

In August 2012, the group provided recommendations to the Board that included minor rule clarifications:

- Add a definition of "forest biomass" in WAC 222-16-010;
- Insert a clarification within the existing definition of "forest practice" in WAC 222-16-010; and
- Insert "…including forest biomass removal operations…" into the logging system portion of WAC 222-30-020 Harvest unit planning and design.

These draft rule amendments were published in the Washington State Register on June 5, 2013 for public review and comment. The Board will consider rule adoption on August 13, 2013.

Adaptive Management Program Reform

In May 2013, the Board initiated rulemaking pursuant to the Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan Settlement Agreement (May 2012) between the Forests and Fish Conservation Caucus, the State of Washington, and the Washington Forest Protection Association.

The settlement agreement established a renewed commitment by all parties to collaboration, efficient decision making, a more rigorous schedule for scientific research that will inform needed rule changes over time, and a stronger plan for ensuring that the program is adequately funded. The draft rules are in WAC 222-12-045 and will consist of:

- Reorganizing and clarifying Policy Committee membership;
- Recommitting the Policy Committee to consensus decision making;
- Streamlining and expanding the Policy and CMER Committees' disputes resolution process; and
- Creating stronger accountability for the Adaptive Management Program.

Draft rules were published in the Washington State Register on June 5, 2013 for public review and comment. The Board will consider rule adoption on August 13, 2013.

Critical Habitats of Threatened and Endangered Species

The Board published a Pre-proposal Statement of Inquiry (CR-101) in the Washington State Register on September 19, 2012 indicating it was considering rulemaking to amend WAC 222-16-080 as follows:

- Amend the definition of gray wolf according to an impending recommendation from WDFW based on their Wolf Conservation and Management Plan; and
- Clarify that wildlife plans involving critical habitats (state) of threatened and endangered species are reviewed under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).

WDFW continues to examine options for possible modifications of the gray wolf rule, taking into consideration the species' federal and state status, proposed federal delisting, current Washington population trends, and the potential for various forest practices to disturb wolves. In the coming year, the Board will likely continue rulemaking in these two portions of WAC 222-16-080.

2.4 Forest Practices Board Manual

The Board Manual is an advisory technical supplement to the Forest Practices Rules that provides technical background and guidance for DNR staff, forest landowners, and cooperating agencies and organizations when they implement certain rules.

The Forest Practices Rules direct DNR to develop Board Manual sections, each of which provides guidance for implementing a specific rule or set of rules. DNR develops and makes modifications to the manual sections in consultation with the Washington State Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Agriculture, Ecology and other affected agencies, affected tribes, and interested parties. The development or modification process typically begins with a working group that identifies key elements to be addressed, and drafts language—with DNR in the lead. During this development phase any interested party may comment on a draft. For sections that provide guidance for rules protecting aquatic resources, a final draft is presented to the Policy Committee for review and approval, after which the Board considers and makes a decision as to whether it is to be included in the manual, or needs revision. At times it may be necessary to present the Board with a final product that represents agreement by a majority of the Policy Committee, rather than by consensus. In these cases, DNR staff informs the Board of the lack of consensus and provides a briefing on the outstanding issues prior to the Board taking action.

Forest Practices Board Manual Activity (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)

The Board did not consider any Board Manual revisions during the 2012 – 2013 reporting period. However a new Board Manual section (Section 5) and revisions to five additional Board Manual sections were developed during this year. All are listed below. The Board will consider approving them on August 13, 2013.

Board Manual Section 5 *Forest Practices Hydraulic Projects* (new section)

As explained in section 2.3, the legislation that directed the Board to incorporate fish protection standards from the Hydraulic Code Rules into the Forest Practices Rules, also directed the Board to develop technical guidance (in the Board Manual) to include best management practices and standard techniques to ensure fish protection in the Board Manual. It required the technical guidance to be completed by December 31, 2013.

From October 2012 through July 2013, the Department of Natural Resources staff worked with WDFW and representatives from the landowner, conservation, tribal, state and federal caucuses to develop this technical guidance. The guidance was informed by existing WDFW guidelines for the design of water crossing structures, stream bank protection, and stream habitat restoration, as well as by forest management and scientific expertise gained from the participating representatives.

Four additional Board Manual sections are being revised in conjunction with the creation of Board Manual Section 5. The revisions are largely minor changes to language where Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPAs) from WDFW are referenced:

- Section 3 Guidelines for Forest Roads
- Section 4 Guidelines for Clearing Slash and Debris from Type Np and Ns Waters
- Section 21, Guidelines for Alternate Plans
- Section 26, Guidelines for Large Woody Debris Placement Strategies

The water crossing portion of Section 3 Guidelines for Forest Roads is moved to the new Board Manual Section 5 so that water crossing guidelines for both fish bearing and non-fish bearing waters are under the *Forest Practices Hydraulic Projects* section title.

Board Manual Section 22 *Adaptive Management Program*

This Board Manual section is being revised to correspond to the Adaptive Management Program rule changes described in section 2.3. The revisions will include redefining the principal TFW Policy Committee caucuses, amending the dispute resolution process, and adding provisions outlining the development and maintenance of the CMER Committee master project schedule.

2.5 Anticipated Forest Practices Board Direction

The Board is likely to consider the following rules, Board Manual sections, and Adaptive Management Program recommendations in the 2013-2014 reporting period.

Rules

As indicated in section 2.3, the Board is expected to continue rulemaking on:

- Forest Practices Hydraulic Projects;
- Forest Biomass;
- Adaptive Management Program Reform; and
- Critical Habitats of Threatened and Endangered Species.

The Board may also consider rulemaking activities concerning the Northern Spotted Owl and the hazard trees immediately adjacent to residential structures.

<u>Northern Spotted Owl</u>

In August of 2013 the Board is expecting to receive recommendations on incentive-based conservation actions from the Northern Spotted Owl Implementation Team (NSOIT). The recommendations will address whether the State should seek:

- Voluntary “opt-in” federal assurances for forest landowners designed to promote the establishment, use and operation of a spotted owl conservation bank or other voluntary conservation incentive planning tools; or
- A programmatic habitat conservation plan, safe harbor agreement, or other federal assurance mechanisms.

The recommendation will also likely inform actions the Board, DNR and individual Team members could take to support habitat enhancement, such as new sources of funding for conservation acquisitions.

Trees and Houses

The "Trees and Houses" rulemaking has been on hold for a number of years due to other pressing priorities. As noted in previous annual reports, in 2008 the Board considered and tabled rulemaking that would exclude from the definition of "forest land" a defined area immediately adjacent to residential structures. The intention was to clarify local governmental jurisdiction for tree removal in these areas and to maintain the Department of Labor and Industries' jurisdiction for public safety purposes.

Board Manual

The Board will consider approval of the following Board Manual sections on August 13, 2013. See section 2.5 for additional information.

- Section 3, Guidelines for Forest Roads
- Section 4, Guidelines for Clearing Slash and Debris from Type Np and Ns Waters
- Section 5, Forest Practices Hydraulic Projects
- Section 21, Guidelines for Alternate Plans
- Section 22, Adaptive Management Program
- Section 26, Guidelines for Large Woody Debris Placement Strategies

The Board may also consider improvements to other Board manual sections in the next year.

Adaptive Management Program Priorities

The Adaptive Management Program's work in several subject areas could result in recommendations to the Board during the 2013-2014 reporting period:

- Identifying the uppermost point of perennial flow in Type N Waters for a wet season default distance for Board Manual Section 23;
- Establishing Type F and Type Np breaks (water typing) for Board Manual Section 13;
- Mass wasting effectiveness;
- Revisions to the Hydraulic Code Rules (chapter 220-110 WAC).

3. Adaptive Management Program

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief background on the Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program (AMP) and accomplishments to date. In large part, those accomplishments occur through the Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee (CMER) projects. The CMER's work plan presents an integrated strategy for conducting research and monitoring to provide scientific information to support the Adaptive Management Program. Section 3.6 lists websites that give detailed information on the work plan and projects.

Section 3.7 contains information on electro-fishing activities associated with Adaptive Management Program projects. The Services specifically requested this information through the conditions that govern the Incidental Take Permits.

3.2 Adaptive Management Program

In response to water quality and aquatic endangered species issues, the Washington State Forest Practices Board adopted emergency water typing rules in 1996 and salmonid emergency rules in 1998. In addition, in 1997 the governor formed a Joint Natural Resources Cabinet and charged it with creating a salmon recovery plan for Washington State by June of 1998. A "Salmon Recovery Strategy" developed by the state called for the protection of salmon habitat through forest, agriculture and urban modules.

The Joint Natural Resources Cabinet turned to the Timber, Fish, and Wildlife (TFW) organization to develop recommendations for the forestry module. The module would result in a set of recommendations to the Forest Practices Board and the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office to respond to fish listings and water quality problems in Washington State covering about 9.3 million acres of private and state-owned forestland. This module later became the 1999 *Forests and Fish Report*.

The authors of the *Forests and Fish Report* agreed to use all reasonable efforts to support the expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in it. The authors' commitments, however, were subject to:

- the Washington State Legislature's adoption of a statutory package providing for implementation of the report prior to July 1, 1999;
- the Forest Practices Board's adoption of permanent rules implementing the recommendations of the report;
- the provision of adequate funding for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the *Forests and Fish Report*;
- the receipt of federal assurances relating to the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act; and

- continued support from the authors for the completion of the tasks and implementation of the provisions specified in the report.

The *Forests and Fish Report* recommended an Adaptive Management Program to address the effectiveness of the forest practices prescriptions in meeting resource objectives, the validity of the resource objectives for achieving the overall goals, and basic scientific uncertainties in the ecological interactions among managed forests, in-stream functions, and fish habitat. The 1999 Legislature referenced the 1999 *Forests and Fish Report* in the Salmon Recovery Bill (Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2091), in which it directed the Forest Practices Board to adopt rules that were consistent with the recommendations of the report. Following that direction, the Forest Practices Board adopted the Adaptive Management Program, a formal science-based program.

The purpose of the Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program is to provide science-based recommendations and technical information to assist the Forest Practices Board in determining if and when it is necessary or advisable to adjust rules and guidance for protecting aquatic resources to achieve resource goals and objectives. The program was created to ensure that programmatic changes will occur as needed to protect resources; to ensure that there is predictability and stability in the process; and to ensure that there are quality controls applied to scientific study designs, project execution and the interpreted results.

From 2000-2011, more than $25 million in federal funding through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund was spent to help implement the 1999 Forests and Fish Report, including funding for development of an Adaptive Management Program, a multi-landowner Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan (Forest Practices HCP), and information systems; for designing and implementing research and monitoring projects, workshops, and science conferences; and for field implementation of forest practices rules related to aquatic resources.

A significant outcome of the federal funding was the establishment and implementation of the Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program covering aquatic species on state and private forestlands in Washington State. The Adaptive Management Program is governed by an official state rule-making body (the Forest Practices Board), and includes a policy committee and a science committee. As significant as the program itself, was the unique model of collaborative decision-making used in developing the program. In addition, an independent scientific peer review process was established to ensure the rigor and integrity of the adaptive management research and monitoring projects and reports.

Another significant outcome of the federal funding was the early emphasis on developing ‘rule tools’—projects designed to develop, refine or validate tools (e.g., models, methods and protocols) used to implement the Forest Practices Rules that support the 1999 *Forests and Fish Report*. These projects have helped define, test, or refine protocols, models, and guides that allow the identification and location of rule-specified management features, such as the Last Fish/Habitat Model (a method for evaluating streams for typing), landslide screens, or the

achievement of specified stand conditions, such as the 'desired future riparian condition' (DFC) basal area target. Target verification projects were designed to confirm riparian function performance targets developed during Forests and Fish Report negotiations that authors identified as having a weak scientific foundation, such as the desired future condition basal area targets for Type F streams.

A report entitled *Monitoring Design for the Forestry Module* of the Governor's Salmon Recovery Plan, July 2002, was commissioned by TFW Policy Committee to "develop a comprehensive framework for collection, analysis and interpretation of data related to effectiveness monitoring" for rules derived from the 1999 *Forests and Fish Report*. The report is a conceptual framework for a coordinated monitoring plan with examples of how specific types of monitoring could be conducted and how an effective monitoring program could be structured. Development of the 1999 *Forests and Fish Report* and subsequent Washington State laws and Forest Practices Rules were based on the best available science at the time. Both the report and the rules were developed in a collaborative, transparent process, with many stakeholders involved. Another outcome of providing funding for establishment and support for the Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program is the continued participation by many stakeholders, including tribes and tribal organizations, state agencies, federal agencies, landowner groups, counties, and the conservation caucus. The open, transparent, collaborative process continues to be used in the Adaptive Management Program to review and suggest revisions to Forest Practices Rules and guidance on state and private forest lands based on findings from research and monitoring and other information.

The Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program research and monitoring efforts that were funded have led to revisions in the Washington State Forest Practices Rules, to guidance in the Board Manual, and in guidance for small forest landowners. For example, the rules containing the target threshold for the riparian Desired Future Condition basal area have been revised; and a small landowner fixed-width buffer template has been developed in cooperation with small landowner representatives and added to the Forest Practices Board Manual.

3.3 Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee History

The Cooperative Monitoring Evaluation and Research Committee (CMER) represents the science component of the Adaptive Management Program and oversees research and monitoring. The CMER Work Plan describes the various research and monitoring programs, associated projects and work schedule. Schedule L-1 from the *Forests and Fish Report* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1999) and a revised Board-approved Schedule L-1 (2001) serve as the foundation for the work plan, and more specifically guide the development of projects described in the 2014 CMER Work Plan.

It is likely that research and monitoring priorities will change over time as adaptive management proceeds, new information becomes available, and improvements are made to forest practices based on these scientific findings. Major research priorities presented in the CMER Work Plan

have not changed substantially at the program level since the most-recent prioritization in 2002. However, at the project level some reprioritization took place in 2010 to answer questions related to Clean Water Act (CWA) assurances in a timelier manner. While at the discretion of the Board, changes to resource objectives, performance targets and research and monitoring priorities typically would be reviewed and agreed to by the TFW Policy Committee.

While the first few years of the Adaptive Management Program focused on rule tools, in the last few years, the program has focused much of its effort on effectiveness monitoring and extensive (status and trends) monitoring projects. The effort to more-fully integrate research and monitoring across spatial and temporal scales is ongoing and will continue in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014).

3.4 CMER Work Plan and Activities

The CMER Work Plan is intended to inform participants, the Forest Practices Board, the TFW Policy Committee and the public about CMER activities. The 2014 CMER Work Plan can be found on the "Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program" web page (see section 3.6 below) under the "Files" header. The current 2014 CMER Work Plan contains more than 95 projects. Approximately 36 projects have been completed and 17 projects are ongoing (i.e., undergoing study design development, or being implemented or reviewed). The CMER Work Plan is updated annually.

The programs in the work plan originally were prioritized based on the level of scientific uncertainty and resource risk as related to the priorities of Schedule L-1 in the *Forests and Fish Report* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, et.al., 1999) and incorporated into the Forest Practices HCP (Washington DNR, 2005). CMER projects address the needs of higher priority subjects first to ensure that the most important questions about resource protection are answered before the questions with lower scientific uncertainty or lower resource risk. Projects were re-prioritized in 2010 to focus on Clean Water Act assurances; re-prioritized in the Master Schedule proposed in the 2012 HCP settlement agreement; and again revisited in bringing the settlement before TFW Policy for adoption in the 2014 CMER Work Plan. The plan is a dynamic document that is revised annually in response to research findings, changes in the Forest Practices Board and TFW Policy Committee objectives, and available funding.

CMER takes on many other ad hoc projects in addition to their normal course of business. One project taken on in FY10 included developing a table that shows how resource goals, objectives and performance targets are addressed by the studies found in the CMER Work Plan. The table can be found as an appendix to the Fiscal Year 2014 CMER Work Plan (Washington Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Committee, 2013). For each project, the table displays the status, task type, goals, resource objectives, and performance targets addressed by the project. Construction of this table has allowed the committee to review all of its projects in a comprehensive way. It provides valuable information to the Policy and CMER committees for their assessments and decisions about where to focus efforts. It also helps answer questions about

the balance of types of research and monitoring undertaken, e.g., 'rule tools' vs. monitoring. The table is revised annually along with the Work Plan.

In the FY 2014 CMER Work Plan, under each research and monitoring program is a section titled "Link to Adaptive Management." This section was added to the work plan primarily to help the TFW Policy Committee and the Board understand how critical questions are being addressed by the projects. Knowledge gained, gaps identified, and recommendations for addressing gaps are discussed for each critical question. The "Link to Adaptive Management" section is updated annually as projects are completed. The intent is to have this section completed for every program within the work plan.

Two projects were completed, approved by CMER and considered for action by the Policy Committee in FY 2013. The projects were:

- The mass wasting effectiveness monitoring project: An examination of the landslide response to the December 2007 storm in Southwestern Washington (aka Post-Mortem report), and
- Extensive riparian status and trends monitoring program - stream temperature phase I: eastside type F/S monitoring project final report.

The post-mortem project addressed the forest practices rules that identify potentially unstable landforms that require additional review when proposed for management. The study evaluated the extent of landslide occurrence within harvest units (treatments) that were characterized by stand age and the extent of harvest activity on rule-identified landforms, and from road segments defined by road condition. The study addressed the functional target for sediment from the 1999 Forests and Fish Report, including the following performance targets related to sediment delivery to streams:

- "Road-related – virtually none is triggered by new roads; favorable trend on old roads".
- "Timber harvesting-related – no increase over natural background rates from harvest on a landscape scale on high risk sites.

Study results suggest the buffer treatments have reduced landslide impacts in comparison to unbuffered harvest practices.

The eastside type F extensive riparian status and trends monitoring report informs 1999 Forests and Fish Report functional objectives for

- "Heat/water temperature-*water quality standards*", and
- "LWD/organic inputs-*LWD counts*"

and performance targets for

- "Shade-*canopy cover*".

Instream temperature, riparian shade, and instream LWD were directly measured in the eastside status and trends monitoring study. The cumulative distribution functions for each of the measured variables provide an objective, baseline description of the resource in question (stream

temperature, canopy closure, and site descriptors). The study found substantial between-year variability in stream temperature due to differences in weather. As a result, between-year variability will need to be considered in the design of a trend monitoring program since the variability will affect the ability to detect temperature trends.

The TFW Policy Committee has not recommended changes to rules or guidance resulting from these reports as yet. Discussions were still underway in the TFW Policy Committee at the end of FY 2013 on how to respond to the results of these two reports.

Three other draft reports were approved by CMER to go through Independent Scientific Peer Review (ISPR) in FY 2013:

- Effectiveness of riparian management zone prescriptions in protecting and maintaining shade and water temperature in forested streams of Eastern Washington,
- Stream-associated amphibian response to manipulation of forest canopy shading, and
- Review and synthesis of literature on tailed frogs (genus *ascaphus*) with special reference to managed landscapes.

CMER implemented one new field project during FY 2013, the eastside type N forest hydrology project which aims to answer the following questions: What are the spatial and temporal characteristics of surface base flow in Type N streams across eastern Washington? What landforms, management activities, and/or independent physical characteristics (e.g., geology, climate, etc.) are related to different base flow characteristics across eastern Washington Forest Practices HCP lands? And, is there a set of readily identified characteristics that can be used to group and/or remotely identify streams that exhibit similar hydrologic characteristics?

The brief description and status of "Active CMER Projects" can be found on the Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program web-page under "related links" (See section 3.6). There also is a link to final reports for completed projects under this same header. Agendas of CMER and TFW Policy Committee meetings can be found under "related links" on the CMER webpage.

3.5 TFW Policy Committee Activity (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)

General Policy Activity

The TFW Policy Committee held a budget meeting in April 2013 and reviewed the FY 2014 CMER Work Plan and budget. The Forest Practices Board approved the work plan and budget at its May 2013 quarterly meeting. Most of the FY 2014 research and monitoring projects have been in place for at least a year, with at least four projects likely to be completed by the end of FY 2014. The CMER Work Plan proposes implementing the scoping and study design phases of as many as four new projects during the year.

CMER completed the westside buffer characteristics, integrity and functions (BCIF) study in late FY 2012. In FY 2013, the TFW Policy Committee did not recommend action or changes in rule or Forest Practices Board guidance in response to the study, but did agree to take the following actions in response to the study:

- Request that CMER considers the results of the westside BCIF study with those of the westside type N experimental buffer – hard rock study when CMER completes its findings report and answers the six questions in the Framework for Successful Policy/CMER Interaction;
- Consider the impact of windthrow on riparian function as part of the review process underway for Type N watercourses;
- Request that CMER incorporate windthrow as a component into research and monitoring projects where appropriate;
- In preparation for future research and monitoring on windthrow frequency, distribution, and effects, request that CMER develop a windthrow research and monitoring strategy in its work plan that includes all buffers, including those on Type N and F waters, wetlands, and unstable slopes; and
- Request that DNR provide a briefing to Policy on how DNR incorporates windthrow into its management prescriptions as part of the State Lands HCP.

CMER completed two project reports during FY 2013, described in section 3.4. Neither study has yet resulted in a TFW Policy Committee action or recommendation to the Board. Those study results, and results of studies completed during the up-coming year, will be considered for potential rule or Board guidance changes.

In an effort to improve program efficiency, Policy Committee participants recommended that the Board direct the Adaptive Management Program to review its methods using LEAN process improvement methodologies. In FY 2012, the program conducted an "opportunity assessment" using a LEAN consultant to determine which program processes were most suitable for LEAN reviews. LEAN is typically used to evaluate manufacturing efficiencies. The program chose to conduct a review on CMER processes for developing, reviewing, and approving scoping documents and project study designs. The LEAN review was conducted and CMER agreed to carry out a pilot on two to three studies on its project list using the process that had been developed. CMER is currently developing a study design for the eastside type N buffer effectiveness project using an approach developed through the LEAN review.

In the beginning of FY 2013, the TFW Policy Committee initiated discussions on two priority items: development of a Type N water strategy (how to tackle the issue) and development of a strategy for transitioning from the interim water typing rule (Type F/N Water break) to a permanent rule to ensure protection of fish habitat. The TFW Policy Committee approved a type N water strategy in FY 2013, which was the committee's highest priority. The purpose of the strategy was to examine the effectiveness of the Type N forest practices rules in protecting water quality including:

- ranking and funding type N water studies as highest priorities for research,
- resolving issues associated with identifying the uppermost point of perennial flow, and
- completing a comprehensive literature review examining the effects of buffering headwater streams.

TFW Policy Committee is currently in discussion about implementation issues associated with the strategy.

In the spring of 2012, the State negotiated a Settlement Agreement with the Forests and Fish Conservation Caucus and the Washington Forest Protection Association concerning the 2006 *Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan*, as reported in the FY 2012 Forest Practices HCP Annual Report. The Settlement Agreement establishes a renewed commitment by all parties to collaboration, a streamlined decision making process, a more rigorous schedule for scientific research that will inform needed rule changes over time, and a stronger plan for ensuring that the Adaptive Management Program is adequately funded. To be implemented, some provisions of the Settlement Agreement have to go through the Adaptive Management Program's proposal process, with resultant agreements by all caucuses. During FY2013, TFW Policy Committee agreed on draft changes in WAC 222-12-045 Adaptive Management Program rule language and to Board Manual Section 22 Guidelines for Adaptive Management Program. The Board agreed with the draft rule language and is expected to approve and adopt the final rule during FY 2014. The proposed rules will add three new caucuses to the original set of six, decrease the time for TFW Policy and CMER decisions by reducing the dispute resolution process time lines, and require a CMER master project schedule of research and monitoring projects with periodic check-ins with the Forest Practices Board.

Clean Water Act Assurances

Upon the completion of the *Forests and Fish Report* in 1999, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) and the Environmental Protection Agency agreed to provide Clean Water Act assurances to the State of Washington for a period of ten years. It was assumed ten years would be sufficient time to determine if implementation of the revised rules and Forest Practices program—including adaptive management—were effective in meeting water quality standards, or putting impaired waters on a trajectory to meeting standards. Ecology reviewed the Forest Practices Program to determine if the Clean Water Act assurances should be retained and produced a report of their findings in July 2009. On Ecology's webpage Non-point pollution from Forestry , click on: *2009 Clean Water Act Assurances Review of Washington's Forest Practices Program* (Washington State Department of Ecology 2009). This report was transmitted to the Forest Practices Board in October 2009.

The report concluded that while much has been accomplished, much remains to be done. In particular, Adaptive Management Program research and monitoring projects designed to determine if the rules are effective in meeting water quality standards are not yet complete. Consequently, Ecology was unable to determine the effectiveness of the rule. The report contained milestones of accomplishments related to the Adaptive Management Program deemed important for Clean Water Act assurances, including a schedule for individual research and monitoring projects. The assurances document also identified some operational milestones that needed to be implemented. Ecology conditionally extended Clean Water Act assurances based on the need to satisfactorily accomplish the milestones. DNR established a project management tracking system for the 22 milestones. The Adaptive Management Program Administrator was

lead on six and co-lead on one of the 22 Clean Water Act milestones. Four of the seven Adaptive Management Program-related milestones have been completed. The remaining three program-related milestones are in various stages of completion. See Appendix #1 for a description and current status of all of the CWA Milestones.

TFW Policy Committee Priorities for Fiscal Year 2014

The TFW Policy Committee prioritized their work list in fall 2012 (FY 2013) and submitted a letter to the Board in August 2012. The priority work items included:

1) Implementing high priority Clean Water Act assurance milestones identified in Ecology's July 2009 review, including completion of the type N water strategy discussed above;
2) Developing permanent Type F/N water typing rules;
3) Improving Adaptive Management Program processes and developing a master schedule of CMER projects based on the Settlement Agreement related to the Forest Practices HCP;
4) Developing TFW Policy Committee recommendations to the Forest Practices Board based on the results of the mass wasting (post-mortem) study; and
5) TFW Policy decisions on whether or not to take action, including recommendations on changes to rules or board guidance as CMER reports are completed.

The work list that the TFW Policy Committee will forward to the Board for FY 2014 will likely include all work items listed above. Regarding item 1) above, the Type N strategy has been completed and accepted by the TFW Policy Committee; however, the committee will have to agree on how to implement certain recommendations from the strategy, such as how to identify the upper most point of perennial flow during the wet season.

An additional priority in FY 2014 will likely be reviewing proposed changes to hydraulic project rules administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and incorporating any subsequent changes to fish protection standards into forest practices hydraulic project rules.

3.6 Adaptive Management Program Websites

Refer to the following websites (underlined) for more information about the Adaptive Management Program.

Adaptive Management Program:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/FPAdaptiveManagementProgram/Pages/fp_am_program.aspx

CMER:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/AboutDNR/BoardsCouncils/CMER/Pages/Home.aspx

- Active CMER Projects:

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/FPAdaptiveManagementProgram/Pages/fp_cmer_active_projects.aspx.

- Completed CMER Projects: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/FPAdaptiveManagementProgram/Pages/fp_cmer_completed_projects.aspx

3.7 Electrofishing Report

One of the conditions of the federal Services' Incidental Take Permits relates to electro-fishing. Electro-fishing is used to determine if fish are in a stream. A shocking device is used to stun fish so they can be detected. United State Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries asked for an accounting of any electro-fishing related to HCP Implementation, including Adaptive Management Program research.

Electro-fishing Activity

Research:

Electrofishing conducted for research by the Adaptive Management Program is covered by the Services' incidental take permits. Only two projects have incorporated electro-fishing as part of a research project. One is the Type N Experimental Buffer Study – Hard Rock project and the other the Westside Type N Buffer Effectiveness Study – Soft Rock. Neither project conducted electrofishing in FY 2013 (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013).

4. Forest Practices Operations

4.1 Introduction

Forest Practices Operations is responsible for administering and enforcing the Forest Practices Rules on approximately 9.3 million acres of private, state, and other non-federal public forestlands. These rules provide protection for public resources defined as: water, fish, wildlife, and capital improvements of the state or its political subdivisions. These rules provide some of the highest standards for resource protection on forestlands in the nation. The rules cover practices such as timber harvest, pre-commercial and commercial thinning, road construction, forest fertilization, and forest chemical application. They give direction on how to implement Washington's Forest Practices Act.

4.2 Forest Practices Activities

Forest Practices Operations consists of both office and field staff. Statewide there are about 92 positions— the majority of staff positions are full, however, a few are currently vacant due to budget reductions. Of the 92 positions, 59 are assigned in the field and are directly responsible for reviewing, complying, and enforcing the Forest Practices Act and Rules.

For the reporting period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013 Forest Practices Operations staff processed 5,133 new applications/notifications. The table below provides a breakdown of this information, by DNR region.

Decisions for Applications Received/Renewed During Fiscal Year 2013

Region	Approved	Closed	Disapproved	Validated	Total by Region
South Puget Sound	715	36	35	3	789
Pacific Cascade	1,895	41	4	2	1,942
Olympic	507	39	12	1	559
Southeast	243	7	5	3	258
Northwest	673	4	54	2	733
Northeast	805	21	23	3	852
Total by Decision	4838	148	133	14	5,133

Closed means the application/notification was withdrawn by the applicant.
Validated means the department's agreement that a small forest landowner has correctly identified and classified resources, and satisfactorily completed a roads assessment for the geographic area described in Step 1 of a long-term application.

During this same reporting period there were a total of 11,721 applications/notifications statewide that were active (not yet expired).

4.3 Priorities

Forest Practices Operations has three primary objectives: processing applications, compliance, and enforcement of forest practices activities. Priorities are based upon ensuring that these three objectives are met. This chapter will focus on the priorities that have had the greatest impact on Operations during this reporting period.

DNR's Strategic Plan 2010 – 2014: *The Goldmark Agenda* (DNR 2010) - Goal II *Improve Forest Practices Rules and Strengthen Implementation and Compliance*

The Strategic Plan has identified two major initiatives to be achieved by Operations:

- Ensure the Forest Practices Rules are fully, fairly, and consistently implemented and enforced by DNR staff.
- Improve landowner compliance with the Forest Practices Rules. One component of this initiative is to provide training. Operation's goal is to develop and implement additional forest practices training for private land-owners and operators.

Each of these initiatives is associated with numerous action strategies that will need to be achieved in order to be successful. The following action strategies must be completed:

- Complete the Clean Water Act assurances milestones to develop a plan and timeline for improving compliance with the Forest Practices Rules. See milestone #12 (100% complete) and milestones #17 (95% complete) and #19 (100% complete) in Appendix #1 for a full description.
- Continue developing new curriculum for the training program for DNR staff and external stakeholders. To this end, DNR provided training on water typing in 2012 and 2013. For more information see Chapter 10, Training/Education/Information.

Department of Ecology's 2009 Clean Water Act Assurances Review

WAC 222-12-010 states: 'Promulgation of all forest practices rules shall be accomplished so that compliance with such forest practices rules will achieve compliance with the water quality laws.' All Forest Practices Rules that are marked with an asterisk (*) pertain to water quality and can only be adopted or amended with agreement by the Department of Ecology. Ecology granted Clean Water Act assurances in 1999 as part of the Forests and Fish Report. The assurances established that the state's forest practices rules and programs, as updated through a formal adaptive management program, would ensure compliance with the state's water quality standards. These assurances were reviewed after a ten-year period in 2009 to determine whether the rules are providing the required level of protection.

Ecology's report is at this link, http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/nonpoint/ForestRules.html. Click on: *2009 Clean Water Act Assurances Review of Washington's Forest Practices Program*, (Washington State Department of Ecology, 2009). Based upon the reviews' findings, the assurances were conditionally extended provided specific actions—identified as milestones—are achieved by specific dates. In all, there are twenty-two milestones identified for completion by

Forest Practices participants. Progress is being made on the milestones in spite of a challenging state budget. Once budget constraints are eased, DNR anticipates that the completion rate can improve. Forest Practices Operations, including the Compliance Monitoring Program, have twelve Clean Water Act milestones to address. Nine milestones have been completed, including three during this reporting period (#11 Water Typing On-Line Guidance, #14 Riparian Non-Compliance, and #19 Water Type Modification Strategy Review). See Appendix #1 for a description and current status of all of the CWA Milestones.

Forest Practices Program Guidance

Forest practices guidance supplements the Forest Practices Rules and Board Manual. The complexity of the rules, details of program administration and variability in the forested environment pose unique challenges for landowners and DNR staff in implementing the rules across the landscape. Situations arise in which neither the rules nor the Board Manual provide enough specificity to resolve a particular implementation issue. Therefore, DNR develops internal guidance that provides direction consistent with established program goals, resource protection objectives and performance targets. New guidance or changes to existing guidance are communicated to region forest practices staff in writing. Any guidance that affects cooperating agencies, organizations and landowners is shared outside of the agency.

DNR created several guidance documents between July 1, 2012, and June 30, 2013. The following is a summary description of the written guidance that has been shared with the forest practices staff:

Summary of Written Guidance Issued to DNR Staff July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

Date	Reason for guidance	Accomplishment
7/5/2012	2ESS Bill 6406 Implementation Q&A	A question and answer (Q&A) document for internal staff describing the increase in Forest Practices Application fees and three year application which started July 10, 2012. This Q&A addresses fees as well as changes in the renewal process and timelines for applications.
10/03/2012	Provide standardized language for a cultural resource review request	An email request template was created for use by regions when a proposal necessitates a review for cultural resources from Washington State Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).
12/20/2012	Establish framework for WDFW and DNR to work together to integrate forest hydraulics	A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was developed to describe the framework for Washington State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to implement the integration of hydraulic projects associated with forest practices activities into the forest practices rules.
2/15/2013	Precipitation and forecast stream flow for 2013 fish survey season	Predicted drought to be expected to be a factor in accurately determining fish presence or absence in some parts of Washington State.

6/11/13	Implementation of 45-day replacement grace period for the same FPA / N proposal	Efficient and effective way of implementing the fee changes for our staff, makes good business sense, and provides excellent customer service.

WDFW contribution to Forest Practices Operations

WDFW also provides a crucial role in Forest Practices operational issues. In FY13, WDFW regional biologists reviewed approximately 6,000 Forest Practices Applications and issued approximately 800 Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPAs) associated with those FPAs. Many HPAs include multiple projects or locations that need to be specifically reviewed and conditioned; for the 800 HPAs issued, there were approximately 1,300 projects or locations. Other forest practices operational work conducted by WDFW biologists included: review of over 3,000 Water Type Modification Forms and participation in field reviews to validate those proposed water types; road maintenance and abandonment plan (RMAP) review; review and technical assistance on alternate plans for both large and small forest landowners; review and assistance on small forest landowner long-term plans; and technical assistance on aquatic resource protection and road issues.

5. Small Forest Landowner Office

5.1 Introduction

The Small Forest Landowner Office (SFLO) serves as a resource and focal point for small forest landowner concerns and policies. Its mission is to promote the economic and ecological viability of small forest landowners while protecting public resources. The office was created as a result of the 1999 Salmon Recovery Act, when the Forests and Fish Rules were passed. These new Forest Practices Rules resulted in increased size of riparian buffers and created further measures to protect water quality and restore salmon habitat in the forests of Washington State. The State Legislature recognized that the Forests and Fish Rules would have a disproportionate economic effect on small, family-owned forests. To help small landowners retain their forestland and not convert the land to other land uses, the legislature authorized the creation of a Small Forest Landowner Office within DNR.

It is estimated that more than 215,000 small forest landowners manage 3.2 million acres of forests in Washington—more than half of the private forest and woodland acreage in the state. Their forests tend to be concentrated in the lower elevation habitats along lakes and streams, which are key locations for providing ecosystem functions. Their forests also tend to be subject to development pressures, making it especially important to support them in their efforts to maintain their land in forestry. Due to population growth and a shrinking commercial forest land base, these landowners are absorbing heavy impacts on their forests from increasing demands for timber; fish, wildlife, and water protection; recreational uses; and aesthetics.

This chapter describes the accomplishments, opportunities and challenges of the Small Forest Landowner Office's landowner assistance programs: the Forestry Riparian Easement Program (FREP); the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP), and the Forest Stewardship Program. Another program now administered by the office, which assists both small and large forest landowners, is the Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program (R&HOSP). The description of that program can be found in chapter 7 of this report.

5.2 Forestry Riparian Easement Program

Provisions included in the 1999 Salmon Recovery Act established the Forestry Riparian Easement Program (FREP). This easement program acknowledges the importance of small forest landowners and the potential for a disproportionate effect of FP rules on them.

The Forestry Riparian Easement Program compensates eligible small forest landowners for "qualifying timber" in exchange for a 50-year easement. "Qualifying timber" includes those trees that the landowner is required to leave unharvested as a result of Forest Practices Rules protecting Washington's aquatic resources. Landowners cannot cut or remove any Qualifying timber during the life of the easement. The landowner still owns the property and retains full access, but has "leased" the trees and their associated riparian function to the state. Funding for the program has been allocated by the Washington State Legislature since 2002.

Applications and Acquisitions

Since FREP began, funding has not kept up with demand. There has been a backlog of applications waiting for funding for the cost of acquiring the easements. During the 2013 fiscal year, 23 new applications were received and 13 easements were acquired. As a result, the backlog of unfunded applications now totals 107.

In the 2013 legislative session, DNR requested full funding to complete acquisition of the FREP backlog, which totaled approximately $11 million at the time the request was developed. The legislature funded FREP at $3 million for FY14-15, a significant increase from FY13 levels.

DNR updated a FREP website to provide:

- Eligibility and application process information
- Application forms
- The current list of applications in the program
- The list of all Forestry Riparian Easements acquired by DNR

The legislature directed the chair of the Forest Practices Board to form a group of stakeholders to investigate and recommend potential new long-term funding sources for the Forestry Riparian Easement Program and report to the legislature by May 31, 2012. This report is posted on the FREP website.

The Table on the following page summarizes the Forestry Riparian Easement Program's capital budget.

Department of Natural Resources
Small Forest Landowner Office
Forestry Riparian Easement Program
Capital Budget Summary

	FY 2002-2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Totals
	7/1/01-6/30/05	7/1/05-6/30/06	7/1/06-6/30/07	7/1/07-6/30/08	7/1/08-6/30/09	7/1/09-6/30/10	7/1/10-6/30/11	7/1/11-6/30/12	7/1/12 – 6/30/13	
Holdovers from Waiting List *	-	56	91	110	112	65	75	79	96	
Applications during the FY*	143	69	59	44	28	10	16	17	24	410
Total Applicants on List at end of FY*	143	125	150	154	140	75	91	96	120	
Number of Easements Purchased	87	34	40	42	75	0	12	0	13	303
Queue*	56	91	110	112	65	75	79	96	107	
Amount Appropriated	$7,750,000	$8,000,000		$10,300,000		$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000		$28,050,000
Amount used for Administration of Program		$300,000		$560,000		$0	$0	$0	$277,300	$1,137,300
Amount Spent	$7,097,350	$2,892,000	$4,808,000	$4,079,000	$5,500,000	$0	$929,000	$0	$722,700	$26,028,050
Acres Purchased	1,481	602	857	804	1,049	0	148	0	115	5,056
Amount Remaining	$652,650	$0		$161,000		$0	$71,000	$0		
Average Value of Easement per FY	$81,579	$85,059	$120,200	$97,119	$73,333	$0	$77,417	$0	$55,592	
Cumulative Average Value of Easement	$81,579	$82,557	$91,909	$92,987	$87,685	$87,685	$87,260		$85,900	
Amount Requested from Legislature	$10,000,000	$13,050,000		$13,800,000		$10,000,000		$10,000,000		

Dollar values include all costs associated with the easement acquisition process

**Number of FREP applications*

FREPSummary07 10 13.docx

draft document

5.3 Family Forest Fish Passage Program

The Washington State Legislature established the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) in 2003 (RCW 76.13.150). Eliminating fish passage barriers can be costly. The program was developed to provide regulatory and monetary relief for small forest landowners to comply with the Forests and Fish Rule requirement for the removal of fish passage barriers. The voluntary program allows these landowners to sign up for assistance to correct fish passage barriers on their forest road stream crossings. The program is a continuing success, recognized as a model for interagency cooperation and for assisting landowners.

In general, the 2003 law required:

- Washington State to create a cost-share program that would provide from 75-to-100 percent of the cost of removing fish barriers on small forest landowner lands.
- Barriers are prioritized annually and repaired on a "worst-first" basis.
-
- By signing up for the program, a landowner is relieved of any forest practices obligation to fix a fish passage barrier until funding is made available to complete the project.

Three state agencies and a stakeholder group cooperate to manage and fund the program:

- Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Small Forest Landowner Office is the main point of contact for program information, assisting landowners, providing outreach, and coordinating additional funding sources.
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is responsible for evaluating the barrier, assessing habitat quality of the stream, and ranking barriers for correction.
- The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) administers program funding and provides information on program contracts, billing, and reimbursement.
- Washington Farm Forestry Association (WFFA) represents the small forest landowner community on the steering committee; providing program oversight and assisting with project approval.

WDFW Ranking of Fish Passage Barriers for the Family Forest Fish Passage Program

Program legislation (RCW 77.12.755) directs repair of worst barriers first starting with barriers lowest in the watersheds. To identify and prioritize the worst barriers, WDFW rates the barriers enrolled in the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) on the following criteria:

- Number of fish species that benefit
- Amount and quality of habitat opened
- Degree of fish barrier—degree to which fish are prevented from moving up- and down-stream
- Number and location of other barriers and the degree of those barriers
- Concurrence from Lead Entity Watershed groups (groups that take the lead on salmon habitat recovery plans in the watershed)
- Cost effectiveness

Projects are scored to provide an initial list that is evaluated by the three state agencies; DNR, RCO, and WDFW. This information, along with project cost estimates, is provided to the FFFPP Steering Committee for final funding decisions.

Information on the fish passage barriers obtained during site visits is placed in the WDFW Fish Passage Barrier Inventory. The inventory includes those stream crossings that have been identified through Washington State Department of Transportation inventories, local government inventories, barriers identified in FFFPP stream surveys, and local inventories funded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board.

Program Challenges and Opportunities

In addition to providing adequate funding, the two greatest challenges for the FFFPP are filling data gaps in the fish passage barrier inventory information and getting the word out to landowners who would benefit from the program. DNR and cooperating partners continue to pursue funding for inventory related work. The office continues to be successful at obtaining grants to help offset state Capital Fund allocations for the program. This year, the Small Forest Landowner Office submitted a grant proposal for $82,585.26 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to conduct road inventories on small forest landowner properties, fix fish passage barriers, address any road surface erosion and/or sediment delivery issues, as well as promote ecologically sound forestry options to landowners. The SFLO should hear if this grant proposal receives funding sometime in August 2013. Last year's grant proposal to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for $350,000 was unfortunately not funded.

In the 2013 field season, the FFFPP completed 47 fish barrier removal projects opening 161 miles of upstream fish habitat.

Family Forest Fish Passage Program Accomplishments Since 2003

Numbers and Costs	FY 2013	Cumulative Since 2003
Eligible Small Forest Landowner Applications	78	664
Eligible Sites	96	918
Projects Completed	47	289
Stream Miles Opened Up	161	682.33
Cost of Completed Projects	$5.1 million	$20.85 million

5.4 Forest Stewardship Program

DNR's Forest Stewardship Program provides professional natural resource advice and assistance to help family forest landowners manage their lands. In addition to a staff of Landowner Assistance Foresters, the program also employs a full-time statewide Landowner Assistance Wildlife Biologist. The biologist advises landowners directly and also provides professional consultation to the program's foresters.

- Technical Assistance – Over 1,000 on-site consultations are provided by foresters and the wildlife biologist each year.

- Education – DNR supports Washington State University Extension education programs for family forest owners which are attended by over 3,000 landowners annually, including:
    - Regional Forest Owners Field Day events in both eastern and western Washington. These out-in-the woods educational events cover all aspects of forest management including fish and wildlife habitat protection and enhancement.
    - Forest Stewardship Coached Planning Short courses. These courses help landowners develop an integrated, multi-resource Forest Stewardship Plan for their property. Plans address all forest resources on the site including fish and riparian habitat, water quality, wildlife habitat, and threatened and endangered species.

Supported by grant funds from the USDA Forest Service, DNR administers the Eastern Washington Forest Landowner Cost-Share Program to improve forest health and reduce the threat of bark beetle and wildfire damage in Eastern Washington. Non-federal owners of forestland in Eastern Washington, who own a total of no more than 5,000 forested acres within the state of Washington, are eligible to participate. Approximately 1500 landowners have taken advantage of this important cost share program since its inception.

DNR's Forest Stewardship Program is part of the USDA Forest Service's nationwide Forest Stewardship Program and is supported primarily by federal funds from that agency.

5.5 Small Forest Landowner Office Outreach

The Small Forest Landowner Office communicates with agencies and the public to foster a mutual understanding, promote public involvement, and influence actions with the goal of serving as a resource and focal point for small forest landowners concerns and policies.

One of the challenges of the Small Forest Landowner Office is reaching small forest landowners to make them aware of technical, educational, and cost-share assistance programs to protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, improve forest health, reduce the risk of wildfire and help small forest landowners retain their forestland.

The Small Forest Landowner Office's online survey requested information about the demographics of small forest landowners, such as: how many acres they own, how long they have owned their property, the purpose of the use of the forest land, whether water is present on the property, and organizations in which they are involved. So far, the major survey trends show: the majority of landowners own 100 acres or less, most manage their land for timber production followed by wildlife habitat, and most have water on their property. Survey answers will help the SFLO direct work to support these landowner goals and management objectives.

The Small Forest Landowner office also updated their Do You Own Forestland? pamphlet. This pamphlet provides information about all of the assistance programs that are offered through the Small Forest Landowner Office such as FREP, FFFPP, the Forest Stewardship Program, Long-term Applications, and Alternate Plans. It also includes a postage paid return postcard for a reader to request more information about these programs or request a site visit to the landowner's property by a SFLO Landowner Assistance Forester or Wildlife Biologist.

The Small Forest Landowner office distributed the July, December, February, and May editions of the Small Forest Landowner News to the growing list of 3,700 subscribers. The newsletter is distributed every other month. Landowners can subscribe on the website or request by email at sflo@dnr.wa.gov. Readers can also catch up on Archived Small Forest Landowner News editions.

Forestry Riparian Easement Program Outreach

- The Forestry Riparian Easement Program has updated its webpage, has developed educational materials, and increased interactions with stakeholders at Timber Fish and Wildlife (TFW) and Region District Meetings to inform interested people about the changes and updates of the program.
- The program also has a new brochure to help educate and promote FREP to landowners across the state.

Family Forest Fish Passage Program Outreach

- The Family Forest and Fish Passage Program completed an educational video about the program. This video shows how local communities, fish, and small forest landowners can benefit from FFFPP. Watch the video at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0m0DqpZzBU4&feature=youtu.be.
- The FFFPP has increased its presence at TFW meetings, Region District meetings, Society of American Foresters meetings, and Washington Farm Forestry Association meetings. The outreach is to help the program continually look for the best projects to ensure that the worst projects are fixed first. The program also is collaborating with fish enhancement groups to act as sponsors to the program.
- The program developed a strategic outreach plan for continuing to improve on outreach for the program. This outreach plan set goals and objectives and established a media campaign to inform the public about the program. With this amplified outreach, the program received press from 29 newspaper articles, 4 radio interviews, and one television news story.
- The program also focused on technology for delivering information and messages to widespread audiences by increasing social media use, creating an online video library, and creating a DNR Radio announcement.
- The Family Forest and Fish Passage Program created a survey to communicate with landowners who have participated in the program. The survey gathered valuable information about the construction process, as well as captured landowner experiences and comments about the program that help educate other stakeholders.
- To help evaluate the effectiveness and track the success of the program's amplified outreach efforts the SFLO updated the application and tracking form to ask landowners how they found out about FFFPP.

Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program Outreach

Though the Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program (RHOSP) was not funded for FY 2013, DNR asked forest landowners to indicate their level of interest in the program. Landowners who may be interested in applying are asked to submit a Notice of Intent form. The completed forms will help DNR gauge the overall interest and illustrate to the Legislature the need for funding this program. The Small Forest Landowner Office has increased outreach activities through

attendance at stakeholder meetings, the SFL newsletter, use of the Notice of Intent form, updated website and other educational materials, and press releases that enlist media assistance in informing the public and will keep them apprised of projects and results.

Forest Stewardship Program Outreach

1. Collaboration outreach efforts with Washington State University Extension to host three Forest Owners Field Days across Washington State. WSU extension and DNR worked together on promotional materials for the event and work together to facilitate each event.
2. The Forest Stewardship Program promotes many of its events and classes through the SFL News.

Long-term Applications Outreach

The Small Forest Landowner Office has increased its presence at TFW meetings, Region District meetings, Society of American Foresters meetings, and Washington Farm Forestry Association meetings. The outreach is to inform staff members that work directly with landowners about the benefits of long-term applications to small forest landowners to encourage their use statewide.

Small Forest Landowner Office Grant Proposals

The Small Forest Landowner Office is continuing to seek grant opportunities to support all of the small forest landowner programs.

Grant Applications

Grant Proposal	Status
2013 Western Competitive Resource Allocation Grant	2 grant proposals submitted: Absentee Outreach ($130,000 – requested and received funding), and Columbia fish passage ($300,000 requested – no funding received)
Numerous Natural Resources Conservation Service, EQIP Grants	The grant will provide fish passage projects to landowners through NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funding.

Grant Proposal	Status
2013 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Conservation Partners Grant in partnership with Northwest Natural Resources Group (NNRG)	Pre-Proposal submitted April 2013 and invited to submit full proposal in June 2013. This grant will conduct road inventories on SFLO properties, fix fish passage barriers, fix road surface erosion and sediment delivery where it exists, as well as promote ecological forestry options to landowners.

The Small Forest Landowner Office goal is to continue to provide the highest quality of outreach to the small forest landowners. The SFLO will continue to pursue the use of media and social media to inform the public on the program and the resources offered. The office continues to search for external funding and grants as they become available to provide more assistance to small forest landowners. An important component of this outreach is to solicit feedback from users and track SFLO outreach activities to ensure effectiveness.

6. 20-Acre Exempt Riparian Forestland

6.1 Introduction

The 1999 Washington State Legislature exempted certain forestland parcels from some riparian protection measures in the Forest Practices Rules that resulted from the 1999 Forests and Fish Report. Exempt parcels include those that are 20 contiguous acres or less and are owned by individuals whose total ownership is less than 80 forested acres statewide. These parcels are commonly referred to as "exempt 20-acre parcels." While not subject to some forest practices riparian protection rules, exempt 20-acre parcels must still provide protection for public resources in accordance with the Forest Practices Act.

In arriving at their permitting decisions, the federal Services concluded that they would condition the Incidental Take Permits regarding 20-acre exempt forest practices. Conditions include:

- Requiring leave trees be left along Type Np (non-fish-bearing, perennial) waters for riparian function.
- Providing eligibility criteria for coverage of 20-acre exempt parcels under the Incidental Take Permits.
- Defining coverage thresholds for 20-acre exempt parcels in each watershed administrative unit and water resource inventory area.
- Identifying certain spawning and rearing habitat of bull trout (also known as "Bull Trout Areas of Concern") where Incidental Take Permit coverage may not apply.

6.2 Type Np Water Leave Tree Requirement

By Washington State Regulation, DNR requires trees to be left on Np (non-fish-bearing, perennial) waters on 20-acre exempt parcels where needed to protect public resources, defined as water, fish, and wildlife. The Services concluded that leaving trees along Np waters is necessary in most situations. The Forest Practices HCP Incidental Take Permits says that "permittee (Washington State) shall require trees to be left along Type Np waters under the 20-acre exemption unless such leave trees are not necessary to protect covered species (public resources) and their habitats." In order to implement this permit condition, a guidance memo was written September 26, 2006 and delivered to DNR region forest practices staff clarifying that "henceforth Forest Practices Applications should be conditioned to require leave trees along Type Np waters within exempt 20-acre parcels unless DNR determines this is not necessary". See the 2007 Forest Practices HCP Annual Report for a copy of the guidance memo. Leave tree requirements are detailed in WAC 222-30-023(3): "…leave at least 29 conifer or deciduous trees, 6 inches in diameter or larger, on each side of every 1000 feet of stream length within 29 feet of the stream. The leave trees may be arranged to accommodate the operation."

There were six Forest Practices Applications associated with 20-acre exempt parcels that had Type Np waters during FY 2012 (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013). Three of the applications were either conditioned according to the Np guidance memo (which reflects WAC 222-30-023(3)) or

did not propose harvest within 29 feet of the Np water. Two did not have the statement on the FPA and one had an incorrect statement on the FPA.

6.3 Watershed Administrative Unit and Water Resource Inventory Area Thresholds

In the Incidental Take Permits, the Services defined permit coverage thresholds for watershed administrative units (WAU) and water resource inventory areas (WRIA). The Services placed a 10 percent threshold on cumulative reduction in riparian function (as measured by the amount of recruitable large woody debris such as snags and tall trees that could fall across a stream or other water body) within a watershed administrative unit for 20-acre exempt parcels. Additionally, the Services placed a 15 percent stream length threshold within water resource inventory areas. The 15 percent threshold is based on the cumulative stream length of the affected streams within each WAU in the WRIA that has reached the 10 percent threshold. When a threshold within a watershed administrative unit or water resource inventory area is reached, subsequent Forest Practices Applications on 20-acre exempt parcels within those units or inventory areas will not be covered by the Incidental Take Permits unless the landowner chooses to follow standard Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) rules. Washington State has adopted a method, approved by the Services, to estimate cumulative percent reduction of potential large woody debris recruitment function, by watershed administrative unit, and percent cumulative stream length affected, by water resource inventory area.

6.4 Cumulative Reduction in Function Calculation Methodology

A formula called the Equivalent Area Buffer Index (Buffer Index) is used to estimate the percent reduction in function, as measured by potential large woody debris that could be recruited along fish-bearing streams. The Buffer Index was developed for the Forest Practices HCP Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (USFWS et. al 2006) as a tool for comparing management alternatives in terms of the level of ecological function conserved through various management practices. The Buffer Index for large woody debris recruitment potential is a quantitative measure that evaluates the potential of a riparian forest to provide trees and other woody debris across and into streams originating from tree mortality, windthrow and bank undercutting. The Buffer Index is expressed as a function of slope distance from the stream channel in relationship to tree height. The methodology takes into account management activities within the buffer zone. The Buffer Index value is determined based upon the ‘mature conifer curve of large woody debris recruitment potential’ by McDade et al (1990). It relates the cumulative percent of large woody debris recruitment with the distance from the stream bank in terms of tree height. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Forest Practices HCP provides average Buffer Indexes for western and eastern Washington. These averages are used each year to estimate the potential cumulative reduction in large woody debris recruitment function from 20-ac exempt Forest Practices Applications submitted to DNR during the fiscal year.

Example explaining Buffer Index formula for fish-bearing stream in Western Washington

- **Step 1 — Consider a fish-bearing stream (Type F).**
  The assumptions for this stream's Riparian Management Zone include a Channel Migration Zone (CMZ) that is 10-feet wide, followed by a 50-foot core zone of forest along the stream, followed by a 60-foot inner forest zone in which a light selection harvest is assumed (30 percent volume removal), followed by a 45-foot outer zone in which a moderately heavy selection harvest is assumed (70 percent volume removal). This gives a total RMZ width of 155 feet including the 10-foot CMZ. The total RMZ width of 155 feet is based on an average of Site Class II and III areas [(140+170)/2], which represent the most common site classes on forestland covered by the Incidental Take Permits.
- **Step 2 — Next refer to the McDade (1990) mature conifer curve.**
  The McDade curve has been standardized for 155 feet, as the buffer distance that assumes full protection for the 100-year Site Potential Tree Height. This curve shows the cumulative percentage of large woody debris contribution in relation to the distance from the stream. In our example, we need to determine the percent of the total large woody debris contributed by the different RMZ zones (e.g., 0-10 feet, 10-60 feet, 60-120 feet and 120-165 feet). The values from McDade are 17 percent for the 0-10 foot zone, 62 percent for the 10-60 foot zone, 18 percent for the 60-120 foot zone, and 3 percent for the 120-165 foot zone.
- **Step 3 — Last, multiply the contribution percentage by the tree retention percentage for each RMZ zone, and sum them up.**
  (0.17 1.0) + (0.62 x 1.0) + (0.18 x 0 .7) + (0.03 x 0.3) = 0.925
- **Step 4 — Results**
  Therefore, the RMZ on Type F streams in Western Washington would provide for an estimated 92.5 percent of large woody debris recruitment potential, given the assumption that full recruitment potential is achieved at a buffer width equal to the 100-year Site Potential Tree Height.

Annual in-office calculations of reduction in function based on proposed harvests

An estimate of potential reduction in function by watershed administrative unit is calculated annually and reported in the Forest Practices HCP annual report. The impact is "potential" because the calculations are based on "proposed" harvests, not "completed" harvests and estimates of stream impact are made in-office from information supplied on the Forest Practices Applications (FPA), not on-the-ground measurements. Average Buffer Index values are used to calculate the overall possible reduction in function by watershed administrative unit (WAU). The average Buffer Index values used for the annual report calculations are taken from the Final EIS (Appendix B page B-28) for the Forest Practices HCP. These average Buffer Index values were obtained through modeling harvests based on both Forests and Fish Rules, and pre-Forests and Fish Rules. Many assumptions went into the modeling effort including degree of harvest, width of riparian area, stream width, etc. An end result of the harvest modeling was the development of average values for an overall Buffer Index for eastern and western Washington for harvests complying with Forests and Fish Rules, as well as with pre-Forests and Fish Rules.

The EIS average Buffer Index values for Forests and Fish Rules are used in our calculations without modification; however, an additional 15 percent was added to the EIS average Buffer Index values for pre-Forests and Fish Rules because the 1999 Salmon Recovery Act required 20-acre exempt landowners to protect an additional 15 percent of riparian trees above pre-Forests and Fish Rules. The average reduction in function value was calculated by subtracting the pre-Forests and Fish Rules Buffer Index values from the Forests and Fish Rules Buffer Index values for a percent reduction in function.

Below are the Buffer Index values and reduction in function factors used for the Forest Practices HCP Annual Report.

Buffer Indexes for Western Washington:
Buffer Index average for Forests and Fish Rules = 0.93
Buffer Index average for Rules prior to Forests and Fish = 0.60
Buffer Index average for 20-acre exempt rules = 0.60 x 1.15 = 0.69
Average Reduction in function factor = 0.93 – 0.69 = 0.24

Buffer Indexes for Eastern Washington:
Buffer Index average for Forests and Fish Rules = 0.91
Buffer Index average for Rules prior to Forests and Fish = 0.67
Buffer Index average for 20-acre exempt rules = 0.67 x 1.15 = 0.77
Average Reduction in function factor = 0.91– 0.77 = 0.14

The estimated number of feet of fish bearing stream potentially affected by harvests through Forest Practices Applications is tracked throughout the year. The total number of feet of stream length in each watershed administrative unit is calculated for the fiscal year and then multiplied by 0.24 in Western Washington and 0.14 in Eastern Washington to derive the total stream distance over which large woody debris recruitment functions are reduced in function. These numbers are summed over the years and then divided by the GIS calculated total fish bearing stream length on lands regulated by forest practices in the watershed administrative unit to determine potential percent cumulative reduction in function

The following table contains the cumulative in-office estimates of reduction in function by watershed administrative unit for the time period of June 5, 2006, to June 30, 2013. A visual representation of the 20-acre Exempt Forest Practices Applications accounted for in the following table can be found in Appendices #2a and #2b. The two maps in these appendices show the location of the 20-acre exempt applications for FY 2013 and the location of all 20-acre exempt applications since June 2006. Maps showing 20-acre exempt Forest Practices Applications in previous fiscal years can be found in previous Forest Practices HCP annual reports.

Estimated Potential Percent Loss of Large Woody Debris Recruitment Potential, by Watershed Administrative Unit	
Watershed Administrative Unit	**Percent (%) Reduction in LWD Function in WAU**
Abernathy	0.034
Acme	0.052
Antonie Creek	0.019
Bangor-Port Gamble	0.047
Bellingham Bay	0.066
Bogachiel	0.051
Blanchard Creek	0.040
Bunker Creek	0.097
Carbon	0.046
Carpenter	0.081
Cathlapotl	0.150
Cedar Creek/Chelatchie Creek	0.346
Chehalis Headwaters	0.006
Chehalis Slough	0.191
Chinook	0.021
Church Creek	0.333
Coal Creek	0.092
Colvos Passage/Carr Inlet	0.066
Conboy	0.028
Connelly	0.166
Corkindale	0.097
Cottonwood Creek	0.017
Cowlitz River/Mill Creek	0.084
Damfino	0.144
Davis Creek	0.077
Day Creek	0.247
Deadman Creek/Peone Creek	0.126
Delameter	0.005
Delezene Creek	0.099
Diobsud Creek	2.307
Discovery Bay	0.033
Dragoon Creek	0.031
Drayton	0.284
Dyes Inlet	0.131
East Creek	0.031
East Fork Humptulips	0.099
EF Satsop	0.005
Electron	0.021
Elk River	0.007
Everett	0.056
Ferndale	0.179
French-Boulder	0.037
Friday Creek	0.729
Gibson Ck.	0.047
Gilligan	0.095

Estimated Potential Percent Loss of Large Woody Debris Recruitment Potential, by Watershed Administrative Unit	
Watershed Administrative Unit	**Percent (%) Reduction in LWD Function in WAU**
Grays Bay	0.034
Great Bend	0.018
Haller Creek	0.049
Hamilton Creek	0.045
Hansen Creek	0.320
Harstine Island	0.106
Hoko	0.004
Hope Creek	0.013
Horseshoe Falls	0.334
Huckleberry Creek	0.019
Hutchinson Creek	0.131
Independence Creek	0.152
Jim Creek	0.033
Johns River	0.052
Jordan	0.080
Key Peninsula	0.021
Kiona	0.086
L.Snoqualmie River/Cherry Creek	0.005
Lacamas	0.093
Lacamas Lake	0.254
Lake Merwin	0.162
Lake Whatcom	0.070
Liberty Miller - Appletree	0.125
Lilliwaup	0.004
Lincoln Creek	0.036
Little Deep Creek	0.046
Little Spokane/Deer Creek	0.038
Little Washougal	0.106
Long Beach	0.085
Lost Creek	0.905
Lower Chehalis/Elizabeth Creek	0.013
Lower Coweeman	0.101
Lower Cowlitz	0.084
Lower Deschutes	0.013
Lower Dosewllips	0.172
Lower Humptulips River	0.026
Lower Kalama	0.070
Lower Naselle	0.023
Lower NF Stilly	0.055
Lower Newaukum	0.346
Lower Pilchuck Creek	0.158
Lower Pilchuck River	0.196
Lower Quinault	0.665
Lower Riffe Lake	0.066
Lower Skokomish	0.066

Estimated Potential Percent Loss of Large Woody Debris Recruitment Potential, by Watershed Administrative Unit	
Watershed Administrative Unit	**Percent (%) Reduction in LWD Function in WAU**
Lower Snoqualmie River/Cherry Crk.	0.088
Lower Willapa	0.166
Lynch Cove	0.183
Mashel	0.039
Mason	0.098
MF Satsop	0.034
Middle Humptulips	0.043
Middle Sauk	0.021
Mill Creek	0.019
Mill Creek/Clugton Creek	0.032
Mitchel	0.038
Mox Chehalis	0.107
Mt Zion	0.032
Muck Creek	0.006
Naselle Headwaters	0.004
Nemah	0.038
NF Granite Creek	0.034
Nineteen Creek	0.190
Nookachamps	0.014
North Headwaters	0.049
North-Middle Forks Deer Creek	0.059
Olequa	0.188
Ostrander	0.216
Otter Creek	0.041
Packwood Lake	0.245
Patit Creek	0.052
Pend Oreille/Cedar Creek	0.040
Pilchuck Mtn.	0.013
Port Angeles	0.103
Porter Canyon	0.031
Possession Sound-N. Elliot Creek	0.139
Quilceda Creek	0.182
Quillisascut Creek	0.126
Quinault Lake	0.114
Reese Creek	0.037
Rock Creek	0.135
S. Sinclair Inlet	0.032
Salmon Creek	0.046
Salt Creek	0.212
Samish Bay	0.090
Samish River	0.112
Satsop	0.102
Scatter Creek	0.011
Sekiu	0.022
Siebert McDonald	0.063

Estimated Potential Percent Loss of Large Woody Debris Recruitment Potential, by Watershed Administrative Unit	
Watershed Administrative Unit	**Percent (%) Reduction in LWD Function in WAU**
SF Skokomish	0.061
SF Skykomish River	0.020
SF Willapa	0.017
Silver Lake	0.163
Smith Creek	0.021
Smith Point	0.602
Sol Duc Valley	0.014
Squalicum Creek	0.071
St. Peter-Lambert	0.025
Stillaguamish Flats	0.016
Sultan River	0.042
Sumas River	0.121
Sutherland Aldwell	0.168
Tacoma Creek	0.103
Tanwax Creek	0.128
Toandos Peninsula	0.034
Toutle River	0.125
Upper Chehalis/Rock Creek	0.009
Upper Coweeman	0.033
Upper NF Stilly	0.071
Vancouver	0.478
Vashon Island	0.050
Vedder	0.761
Verlot	0.053
Vesta Little N.	0.005
Whidbey Island	0.125
Wilkeson	0.032
Winston Creek	0.024
W. Kitsap	0.008
Wishkah Headwaters	0.081
Woodland Creek	0.199
Woods Creek	0.063
Wynochee River System	0.010
Yacolt	0.138
Yelm Creek	0.085

The table above shows estimated percent of loss of potential large woody debris recruitment in each watershed administrative unit containing one or more Forest Practices Applications (FPAs) over the elapsed seven year period of the Incidental Take Permits. There are a total of 846 watershed administrative units in the state, of which 170 have some measure of reduction in potential recruitment function. Currently, in-office calculations indicate that each watershed administrative unit affected by 20-Acre Exempt applications, except for one, has less than one percent cumulative reduction in function. The largest possible impact is in Diobsud Creek

Watershed Administrative Unit in the Upper Skagit Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA), which only has a total of 36,394 feet of fish-bearing stream in the entire watershed unit. In-office calculations of proposed applications show a possible 2.3 percent potential reduction of large woody debris recruitment function in Diobsud Creek unit. The Lost Creek unit in the Sanpoil WRIA, with 23,172 feet of fish-bearing stream, shows a possibility of 0.9 percent potential reduction of large woody debris recruitment function. There also are two watershed units that indicate a potential of 0.7 percent reduction in function; two at 0.6 percent, one at 0.4 percent; five at 0.3 percent; six at 0.2 percent; and thirty-nine at 0.1 percent. All other watershed administrative units listed in the above table show the possibility of less than 0.1 percent reduction in function since the 2006 issuance of the Incidental Take Permits.

6.5 Data Collection for Watershed Administrative Unit Threshold

Reduction in Function within Watershed Administrative Units

A non-scientific field review was initiated in September 2008 on a subset of 20-acre exempt Forest Practices Applications to help verify that the in-office method for estimating reduction in function is sufficient. In past annual reports the State has provided information from these field reports. With the Compliance Monitoring Program focus on 20-acre exempt applications (see 2008 and 2012 reports), the 20-acre exempt chapter in the FPHCP Annual Report will defer reporting on this topic.

Cumulative Stream Length for Water Resource Inventory Areas

A fish-bearing stream baseline length was calculated for all Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs). As in-office calculations indicate that the 10 percent threshold may be approaching in watershed administrative area, DNR will compare the total stream length in each watershed administrative unit to determine when the 15 percent threshold might be reached for the water resource inventory area. DNR then will inform landowners that subsequent Forest Practices Applications associated with 20-Acre Exempt parcels within the area no longer will be covered by the Incidental Take Permits, unless individual landowners choose to apply standard Riparian Management Zone rules on their 20-Acre Exempt forest practice. Currently, there are no watershed administrative units approaching the 10 percent threshold for reduction in function; therefore, no areas currently are at risk for reaching the 15 percent stream threshold.

6.6 Bull Trout Areas of Concern

The federal Services placed conditions on the Incidental Take Permits regarding specific, identified spawning and rearing habitat areas for bull trout. These areas are of concern because of extremely low populations of bull trout. The condition states that a forest practice that qualifies for and uses the 20-Acre Exempt riparian rules and falls within these bull trout areas of concern will not be covered by the Incidental Take Permits unless the forest practice is shown to not measurably diminish the level of riparian function. The function is measured by potential large woody debris recruitment and is compared to the level of function that would have been provided by the standard Forest Practices Rules. The State and Services together developed a process to track forest practices in these bull trout areas of concern. The process was described in the 2009 Forest Practices HCP Annual Report (DNR 2009).

There were no Forest Practices Applications associated with 20-Acre Exempt parcels in the bull trout areas of concern during the reporting period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

6.7 20-Acre Exempt Forest Practices Application Data

Of the 5,133 Forest Practices Applications processed throughout the year, 4,854 were approved, and of those, 104 were new, approved 20-Acre Exempt applications adjacent to fish-bearing streams.

Number of 20-Acre Exempt Forest Practices Applications (July 2012 – June 2013)

20-Acre Exempt Forest Practices Applications with Specific Characteristics	Number
Number of 20-Acre Exempt applications with fish-bearing water	104
Number of 20-acre Exempt applications that were conversions with fish-bearing water	2
Number of 20-Acre Exempt applications with fish-bearing water that were not conversions	102
Number of 20-Acre exempt applications that were in Bull Trout Areas of Concern	0

Twenty-acre exempt non-conversion applications along fish-bearing water comprised about 2.1 percent of all approved applications submitted during the 2012-2013 reporting period. This percent was calculated with non-conversion 20-acre Forest Practices Applications because the Incidental Take Permits do not cover Forest Practices Applications that are conversions.

7. Alternate Plans, Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program

7.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information about two areas of interest to the Services – Alternate Plans, and the Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program. Alternate Plans are forest practices plans that deviate from standard Forest Practices Rules but provide public resource protection equal in overall effectiveness as the standard rules. The Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program acquire permanent forestland conservation easements between landowners and the State. The lands eligible for this program include islands of timber along rivers or streams that tend to migrate or abruptly change channels, also called channel migration zones. It also acquires forestland easements to conserve upland habitat of threatened and endangered species.

7.2 Alternate Plans

An Alternate Plan is a tool forest landowners can use to develop site-specific management plans for forest activities regulated under the Forest Practices Act. An Alternate Plan may deviate from the standard Forest Practices Rules, as long as the plan provides protection to public resources at least equal in overall effectiveness to that provided by the Forest Practices Act and rules. WAC 222-12-0401 describes the Alternate Plan process, including the review by interdisciplinary teams.

The following table shows the number and status of Forest Practices Applications submitted that included an Alternate Plan during the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013:

Forest Practices Applications with Alternate Plans during FY 2013

Landowner Type	Status of Forest Practices Applications with Alternate Plans				Total
	Approved	Disapproved	In Review	Closed Out*	
Small	98	0	0	6	104
Large	67	1	1	4	73
Total	165	1	1	10	177

***Closed Out** means that the applicant has withdrawn the Forest Practices Application.

7.3 Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program

Like the Forestry Riparian Easement Program (see chapter 5), the original Riparian Open Space Program was a product of the 1999 Forests and Fish Law. It was codified in the Forest Practices Act and adopted by the Board as a forest practices rule. The 2009 Legislature amended the Riparian Open Space Program to be broader in scope. The Forest Practices Board then amended the forest practices rules to include the revisions in statute made by the legislature and changed the name of the Program to the Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program. The effective date of the revised rules was June 19, 2011. The Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program differs from

the Forestry Riparian Easement Program in that it is available to all forest landowners, not just small forest landowners. From its inception to the end of the 2007–2009 Biennium, the program was administered through DNR Asset Management and Protection Division. With the 2009 changes, the program now is administered through DNR Forest Practices Division.

The Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program promotes long-term conservation of aquatic resources and upland habitats through the purchase of conservation easements. The program acquires conservation easements on lands and timber within a specific type of channel migration zone known as an "unconfined channel migration zone." It also acquires easements to conserve habitat of threatened and endangered species.

A channel migration zone is the area where the active channel of a stream is prone to move in the near term. Unconfined channel migration zones are generally larger water bodies, have less than 2 percent gradient and are found in a valley more than four times wider than the bank-full width of the channel. These areas typically have very high ecological value as spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and other fish species. Under the Forest Practices Rules, no timber harvesting or road construction may occur within channel migration zones due to their ecological importance and sensitivity.

The Forest Practices Rules protect critical habitat of ten upland species, two of which are the northern spotted owl and the marbled murrelet. 'Critical habitat' is a designation that makes a special effort to protect the important characteristics that will assist in the recovery of the threatened or endangered species. Landowners of forests determined to be critical habitat for these species are eligible to grant to the State a perpetual conservation easement under the Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program.

DNR screens applications, prioritizes qualifying applications, and acquires conservation easements based on available funding. There was no money allocated for the Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program for the FY11-13 funding period. When funding becomes available, applications for conservation easements for channel migration zones will be prioritized separately from applications for habitat of threatened and endangered species. Applications will be prioritized based on conservation benefits and landowner management options.

The following chart shows the budget allocated by the Washington State Legislature for the Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program, and the acres purchased since program's inception.

Budget, and Acres Purchased under Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program

Fiscal Year	Budget Allocated	Amount Spent	Number of Transactions	Acres Purchased
01-03	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	3	387
03-05	$1,000,000	$500,000	5	197
05-07	$2,000,000	$0	0	0
07-09	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	4	339
09-11	$500,000	$460,000	4	119
11-13	$0	$0	0	0

The $500,000 left over from FY03-05 was reallocated for FY05-07. All of the $2 million from FY05-07 was reallocated for FY07-09. There were no transactions for FY05-07 because applicants withdrew due to values lower than anticipated, or the lands were not eligible. There were 11 applications for FY09-11, of which eight were eligible. DNR assembled a Technical Selection Committee that determined the priority of funding of the eligible applications for the $500,000 allocated for the FY09-11 funding period. There were no funds allocated for fiscal years 2011 to 2013.

8. Enforcement

8.1 Introduction

Working in conjunction with forest landowners, timber owners, and operators, the Forest Practices Program staff is responsible for ensuring forest practices activities are conducted according to the Forest Practices Act and Rules, as well as the conditions of the approved Forest Practices Application/Notification. Region Forest Practices Program staff prioritize compliance inspections relative to the potential risk to public resources posed by the proposed activity. For example, landowners that propose substantial road construction in steep terrain—where there is potential for sediment delivery to a stream—will receive a higher level of compliance inspections, than a proposal that has limited road construction on gentle slopes that have no associated risk of sediment delivery to a stream.

A classification system for forest practices applications helps rank the level of risk of the forest practices proposed in the application to a public resource and is, therefore, used as a tool for program foresters to determine the level of compliance inspections that will be conducted for a particular proposed activity. This targeted approach helps ensure the most effective and efficient use of a Forest Practices Foresters' time.

Four classes of forest practices

- **Class I** –determined to have no direct potential for damaging a public resource.
- **Class II** –determined to have a less than ordinary potential to damage a public resource.
- **Class III** –determined to have an average potential to damage a public resource.
- **Class IV** –determined to have potential for a substantial impact on the environment – this is further evaluated dependent upon whether the proposal is **Class IV-General**, or **Class IV-Special** classification. Applications classified as IV-General are applications that are being converted from forestry to a different land use such as housing or agriculture.

Regardless of the classification, all forest practices activities must be performed in compliance with the Forest Practices Act and Rules. More detailed information on forest practices classifications can be found in WAC 222-16-050.

Compliance visits are an important part of the Forest Practices Forester's job. The information gathered during compliance visits and through the Compliance Monitoring Program (Chapter 9) is used to improve delivery of the Forest Practices Program. Improvement may include clarifying or modifying rule language, improving forms and processes, providing guidance documents or modifying board manuals, improving the administration of the rules, and preparing specific education and training opportunities. Field compliance visits will continually inform all these efforts aimed at improving compliance with the Forest Practices Rules.

When an activity has been found to be out of compliance with a forest practices rule, program staff has several enforcement options available: informal conferences, Notices to Comply (NTC),

Stop Work Orders (SWO), civil penalties, Notice of Intent to Disapprove, and criminal penalties. The Forest Practices Act and the Board encourage informal, practical, result-oriented resolution of alleged violations and actions needed to prevent damage to public resources. It is also the Board's policy to use a progressive approach to enforcement that begins with consultation and voluntary efforts to achieve compliance while reserving civil penalties (monetary fines) for more serious infractions.

8.2 Enforcement Activity

Enforcement documents can be used for either violations or non-violations. Violations are forest practices activities that have damaged a public resource or violate a law or rule. Non-violations are situations where damage to a public resource has not occurred but the Forest Practices Forester has determined that damage is imminent if the activity or condition is not altered. An example would be an operator who does not have adequate road surface drainage on a haul road for use in the rainy season. The operator could be issued a non-violation Notice to Comply requiring the road be upgraded so it does not pose a threat to public resources during heavy rains. The following table shows enforcement activity between July 1, 2012, and June 30, 2013.

Stop Work Orders and Notices to Comply Issued in Fiscal Year 2013

	Stop Work Orders		Notices to Comply		
DNR Region	**Non-Violation**	**Violation**	**Non-Violation**	**Violation**	**Total**
Southeast	0	1	4	2	7
Northwest	1	7	11	22	41
South Puget Sound	2	2	2	6	12
Northeast	0	3	3	12	18
Pacific Cascade	1	7	6	14	28
Olympic	0	0	1	12	13
Total	4	20	27	68	119

Fiscal Year 2013 Enforcement Data Summary

*Approved Forest Practices Applications

Number of active Forest Practices Application/Notifications (FPA/Ns) through June 30, 2013 (See chapter 4 for information about FPAs received or renewed during Fiscal Year 2013.)	11,721*
Number of Notice To Comply / Stop Work Orders issued for violations	88
Ratio of Notice To Comply / Stop Work Orders violations to total number of active FPA/Ns (88/11,721)	0.7%
Number of Notice To Comply / Stop Work Orders issued for non-violations	31
Ratio of Notice To Comply / Stop Work Orders non-violations to total number of active FPA/Ns (31/11,721)	0.3%
Total number of documents issued (violation & non-violation)	119

Ratio of all documents issued to total active FPA/Ns (119/11,721)	1.0%

*Approved Forest Practices Applications

The table above compares the number of Notice to Comply and Stop Work Order documents issued in FY2013 to the number of active (i.e. not yet expired) Forest Practices Applications through June 30, 2013. A comparison from the 2012 annual report shows a decrease of 24 NTC/SWOs issued, which breaks down to a decrease of 7 percent issued for violations, and a decrease of 35 percent issued for non-violations. The program is evaluating approaches to more fully utilize enforcement data to explain patterns and relationships, as well as inform compliance improvement efforts and training.

Although not all positions are filled, the program has about 59 Forest Practices Program field staff statewide that enforces the Forest Practices Act and Rules and helps ensure compliance.

The majority of violations do not require additional enforcement action, such as issuance of a civil penalty or Notice of Intent to Disapprove. The majority of initial enforcement actions have proven to bring landowners back into compliance with the rules without higher levels of enforcement action needing to be taken. The decision to pursue the appropriate level of enforcement is made at the DNR Region level and a number of factors are taken into consideration such as:

- Failure to comply with the terms or conditions of a Forest Practices Application /Notification or Stop Work Order,
- The probability of more than minor harm to the environment,
- The extent of damage to the public resource, and
- Multiple violations of the same rule or law by the same landowner or operator.

The table below shows the number of Civil Penalties and Notices of Intent to Disapprove that became a Final Order (all appeal processes have concluded) during FY2013.

Fiscal Year 2013 Civil Penalties and Notices of Intent to Disapprove

Region	Civil Penalties	Notice of Intent to Disapprove
Southeast	0	0
Northwest	0	0
South Puget Sound	0	0
Northeast	0	0
Pacific Cascade	0	0
Olympic	0	0
Total	0	0

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9. Compliance Monitoring Program

9.1 Introduction

DNR is mandated by law to conduct compliance monitoring. WAC 222-08-160(4) states "DNR shall conduct compliance monitoring that addresses the following key question: 'Are forest practices being conducted in compliance with the rules?' DNR shall provide statistically sound, biennial compliance audits and monitoring reports to the Board for consideration and support of rule and guidance analysis. Compliance monitoring shall determine whether Forest Practices Rules are being implemented on the ground. An infrastructure to support compliance will include adequate compliance monitoring, enforcement, training, education and budget."

The Compliance Monitoring Program (CMP) that was developed in response to WAC 222-08-160(4), is a key component of the Forest Practices Program. DNR's compliance monitoring program uses detailed field protocols to produce reliable compliance determinations. Compliance monitoring provides feedback on how well operators and landowners are complying with the Forest Practices Rules when conducting forest practices activities. The information gained through the CMP (as well as from the daily efforts of on-site Forest Practices Foresters) provides critical feedback to the Forest Practices Program about rule implementation – where improvements may be needed in forest practices application review, compliance, or enforcement, and where to focus training efforts.

When initial funding for the CMP was allocated by the legislature in 2006, DNR, along with other stakeholders, developed a compliance monitoring program design and implemented a pilot sampling effort that year. The Compliance Monitoring Program has completed annual compliance monitoring sampling every year since the 2006 pilot. The program has also produced biennial reports that provide and explain results of the field reviews. The first report was the *2006/2007 CMP Biennium Report*.

All completed reports can be found on the compliance monitoring program website: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ComplianceandEnforcement/Pages/fp_cm_program.aspx.

The CMP is administered within DNR by a Compliance Monitoring Program Manager and is staffed by the manager and a program specialist. The monitoring is conducted by professional foresters, geologists and biologists from DNR, Ecology, WDFW, and several tribes and tribal organizations in survey teams of four or five members. Landowners are invited to attend the field assessments.

Additional input is provided by the Compliance Monitoring Stakeholder Committee, which includes representatives of the DNR, WDFW, Ecology, Tribes and tribal organizations, the Services, Washington Farm Forestry Association, Washington Forest Protection Association, industrial landowner representatives and the conservation caucus. This forum meets regularly and provides advice on:

- Clarification of rule elements when questions arise,
- Consistent implementation of program protocols, and

- Consensus recommendations from the committee for Compliance Monitoring Program improvement.

Compliance monitoring is limited by mandate, budget, and staffing which results in a focused program with a well-defined, yet limited, scope. Compliance monitoring does not:

- Focus on individual landowners and compliance specific to those landowners, but rather focuses on the two overall groups of small and large forest landowners.
- Implement or enforce forest practices rule violations – when field reviewers encounter rule violations, the appropriate DNR regional staff is notified for further action, or
- Modify water types – field reviewers do, however, record observed differences between water type documentation on forest practices applications and on-the-ground physical features.

The Compliance Monitoring Program evaluates compliance with prioritized forest practices rules considered to have the greatest impact on the protection of aquatic and riparian species and their habitat (riparian, wetland, road construction and maintenance, and haul route rules).

The Compliance Monitoring Program monitors by "rule prescription type". Prescription types are groupings of similar FP rules that apply to a forest practices activity. Forest practices activities are operations such as timber harvest and forest road construction that are subject to FP rules. For example, forest practices activity types such as road construction and timber harvest are evaluated based on options available for implementing a particular activity – such as the many options available for harvest in the riparian management zone (RMZ) (desired future condition (DFC) Option 1, DFC Option 2, etc.); and by function/feature being protected such as water quality and wetlands. In compliance monitoring reports, for example, DFC Option 1 is called a prescription type. The compliance monitoring program monitors and reports compliance monitoring findings by each of the prescription types.

The prescription type rule groupings allow for statistical estimation of compliance by those specific rule groups rather than an overall forest practices compliance rate. This enhances the ability to determine where additional training or education or forest practices compliance efforts might be needed to increase compliance with forest practices rules. The compliance monitoring program, with stakeholder input, determines which forest practices rule prescription types will be sampled each year and then estimates the number of samples required for statistical precision. This number of samples is then visited by the compliance monitoring field team for each of the forest practices rule prescription types.

Some forest practices rules are monitored annually and are referred to as the *Standard* Sample. In addition, certain rule groups (or prescription types) are monitored periodically and these are known as an *Emphasis* Sample. The Standard Sample monitors the following rules:

- Riparian protection (WAC 222-30-021 and WAC 222-30-022)
- Wetland protection (WAC 222-30-020(7) and WAC 222-24-015)
- Road construction, maintenance, and abandonment (WAC 222-24)
- Haul routes for sediment delivery (WAC 222-24)

In addition, the physical criteria of waters (i.e. stream width, stream gradient, etc.) are observed to estimate the number of occurrences where water types recorded on forest practices applications are different than what is observed on-the-ground.

9.2 History of Compliance Monitoring Program Design

2006 – A statewide working group led by DNR completed a compliance monitoring program design focusing on RMZ Forest Practices rules for all typed waters and road activities. The program design also included a detailed protocol for field assessments, field form revisions, and data collection templates.

2008 – The Board recommended technical review of the program design. Five reviewers were selected that had operational monitoring experience and the report results were presented to the Board in February of 2008.

2008 – In response to the 2008 review, four significant changes to sampling were implemented for 2008-2009.

1. A protocol was added to capture observed differences between water type classification at the time of application approval and at the time of the compliance review.
2. Compliance with the rules as they are applied on the ground is assessed in addition to compliance with what was stated on the approved application.
3. The Forest Practices Application selection strategy was modified to sample each DNR region proportional to their representation in the entire population of applications statewide. This is to assure representation of each region in the sample.
4. DNR contracted with a professional statistician to review and approve the program design.

2012 –The Compliance Monitoring Program made significant changes in the sample design to increase confidence in statistical estimates for each prescription type observed. Previously, the design was based on a random selection of forest practices applications stratified by the proportion of the population found in each DNR region. The sample size for each prescription type was dependent on what prescription types were observed on the selected forest practices applications. Beginning in 2012, the sample design randomly selects instances of each sampled prescription type occurring in the population. An estimated sample size is calculated for each prescription type which meets a desired confidence interval for a biennium sample. This change in selection design allows for some control in the level of statistical confidence in results and provides a larger information set to help determine causes of deviation from the rules. It also adds flexibility in the future to add or remove different prescription types from the sample as needed while still providing the desired confidence intervals for each prescription type.

The sample design was changed again for the 2012 sampling season to improve the confidence of the compliance estimates for the less frequently occurring prescription types. This included using a finite population correction factor to estimate the sample size needed to provide a 12% confidence interval (CI) for all prescription types assessed. The 12% CI was selected because it was perceived to be the best precision achievable within the program budget. As a result, the 2012-2013 sample reviewed more forest practices applications but not as many prescriptions on each FPA.

9.3 Compliance Monitoring Program Reports and Findings

In addition to the biennial reports produced by the Compliance Monitoring Program, in 2011, the Commissioner of Public Lands requested an annual report in the intervening years. The *2012 Interim Forest Practices Compliance Monitoring Report* is on track to be published in July 2013. While previous biennial reports summarized results for two-year periods in which randomly selected and approved forest practices applications were assessed for compliance with the forest practices rules, the 2012 interim report describes compliance patterns detected during the first year of the biennial sample cycle (2012 field season). Because interim reports only represent one year of the required two years of data needed for precise estimates, generally conclusions cannot be made based on the data presented in these interim reports.

Beginning with the *2012 Interim Forest Practices Compliance Monitoring Report*, the Compliance Monitoring Program changed the terminology used to describe compliance (see Section 2.3 of the interim report – *Compliance Assessment and Ratings*). In past compliance monitoring reports, prescriptions (rule groups) have been assessed as either "Compliant" or "Non-compliant". Now prescriptions are assessed as "Compliant" or a "Deviation". How the compliance rates are calculated has not changed, nor the methodology supporting the collection of the data. How compliance assessment is labeled has been changed to reflect a more accurate description and to acknowledge that while a prescription as a whole may be assessed as a deviation, many of the forest practices rules that comprise the prescriptions are often compliant.

2012 Interim Report

During the 2012 field season data was collected for the standard sample prescriptions as well as for one Emphasis Sample prescription. The Emphasis Sample described compliance patterns associated with harvest in riparian management zones (RMZs) for exempt 20-acre parcels (WAC 222-30-023). Sampling of RMZ exempt 20-acre parcels was included in the 2008-2009 biennial report, and was an Emphasis Sample in 2012 to help determine if there has been improvement in the compliance rates. The Compliance Monitoring Program conducted a census of the 2012 population of RMZ exempt 20-acre parcel forest practices applications because the total population size was very small.

While compliance monitoring findings reported in the 2012 interim report only represent one year of the required two years of data needed for precise estimates, it was possible to make two conclusions for specific data not requiring both years of data. The two conclusions resulted from the RMZ exempt 20-acre parcel Emphasis Sample and the haul route Standard Sample. The RMZ exempt 20-acre parcel Emphasis Sample was designed as a one year sample and is compared in the interim report to the RMZ exempt 20-acre parcel Emphasis Sample that was completed in 2008. The 2012 haul route Standard Sample is compared statistically to the 2011 haul route Standard Sample because the sample size in both years was large enough to provide adequate statistical precision.

2012 Riparian Prescription Standard Sample Findings

Riparian Prescription type	Percent (%)Compliant	Number Observed
Western WA Type F or S No Inner Zone Harvest	63	24
Western WA Type F or S No Outer Zone Harvest	93	14
Western WA Type F or S Desired Future Condition (DFC) Option 1	73	11
Western WA Type F or S DFC Option 2	63	16
Western WA Type Np Activities	82	11
Eastern WA Type F or S No Inner Zone Harvest	85	13
Eastern WA Type F or S No Outer Zone Harvest	83	6
Eastern WA Type Np Activities	100	4
Statewide Type Ns Activities	93	14
Statewide Type A Wetlands	64	11
Statewide Type B Wetlands	100	10
Statewide Forested Wetlands	100	8

Comparisons of these results with those of previous biennia are premature at this point. Comparison may be valid after the full biennium sample is completed and analyzed.

Statewide Water Typing Findings

In the initial years of compliance monitoring, compliance monitoring field team observations indicated that at times water types observed on-the-ground did not match water type classifications provided on submitted and approved forest practices applications. This led to a concern regarding consistency and accuracy of water type information on forest practices applications because the width and length of riparian buffers required under forest practices rules are directly linked to water type. Stream and wetland type classification is a fundamental aspect of determining which forest practices rules apply to forest management activities taking place adjacent to typed water.

During 2012, the Compliance Monitoring Program evaluated 144 riparian related prescriptions involving typed water or wetlands. The number of typed waters or wetlands where the compliance monitoring field team found discrepancies was 20 or 13.9% of the total observed. The inconsistencies occurred when typed water was under-classified on the forest practices application (i.e. the forest practices application depicts a Type Np water that is found to actually be a Type F stream); or over-classified (i.e. the forest practices application depicts a Type F water that after observation is actually a Type Np stream).

RMZ Exempt 20-Acre Parcel (Emphasis Sample) Findings

The compliance monitoring team sampled RMZ exempt 20-Acre parcel RMZs. Non-conversion Forest practices applications associated with RMZs for exempt 20-acre parcels with fish bearing

streams comprised 2.1% of total approved forest practices applications submitted to DNR during this reporting period. Findings showed a compliance rate of 57% was not significantly different from the 2008 findings in which 62% of the samples were assessed as compliant.

The low rate of compliance for the RMZ exempt 20-acre parcel prescription type in 2008 led to the 2011 Compliance Action Plan) designed to help increase compliance. Actions included adding a condition to the approved forest practices application for the landowner to notify DNR 48-hours prior to beginning harvest operations, as well as a minimum of two on-site forest practices forester evaluations during the active period of the forest practices application. Compliance with the notification condition was not successful. Foresters had successfully inspected some of the active exempt 20-acre parcel forest practices applications twice. The Forest Practices Program will pursue options to help improve compliance for this prescription type.

Roads and Haul Routes Findings
In 2012, road construction and abandonment activities were assessed as compliant on all sites sampled.

The rate of compliance for haul routes was 87%. Comparison between 2011 (96%) and 2012 haul route rates shows that the rates are not significantly different statistically, which means they are considered the same. Both years' rates are near or above DNR's compliance goal of 90%.

9.4 Forest Practices Program Changes Based on CMP Feedback

One of the primary goals of the Compliance Monitoring Program is to provide feedback from compliance monitoring for the purposes of improving compliance with the forest practices rules. Following are some of the changes made in 2011-2012 to address issues identified as a result of compliance monitoring:

Water Typing

- The Water Type Classification Worksheet and the Water Type Modification Forms have been revised to provide better detail about the location of water type breaks and stream physical characteristics.

- Water Type and Bankfull Width Training was presented to all region Forest Practices Staff to help provide consistent statewide interpretation and understanding about how water types and bankfull widths are determined. The staff that served as instructors will train all Regional TFW stakeholders.

Shade Documentation
Review of the shade procedures by the CMP showed that there was no requirement for applicants to include a shade assessment with their Forest Practices Application (FPA) when harvesting within 75 feet of a Type S or F water (with the exception of RMZ exempt 20-acre parcels). As a result, the Forest Practices Program has revised the FPA form (July 2012) that directs all applicants to include the stream shade analysis (as per Board Manual Section 1) with the FPA.

The effectiveness of these measures will be determined by future compliance monitoring results.

9.5 Future Plans for the Compliance Monitoring Program

Currently the Compliance Monitoring Program is reviewing protocol changes for the 2014-2015 compliance monitoring field seasons. Particularly, there are challenges with the existing protocols used to assess compliance with the forest practices rules pertaining to shade requirements. The Compliance Monitoring Program protocols are not currently designed to determine the adequacy of information submitted with the forest practices application that document pre-harvest site assessment for shade.

Other issues to address include evaluating whether combining some prescription types would provide operational efficiencies without a loss of information. Combining the no outer zone harvest and no inner zone harvest may be an example. Any new approaches will be reviewed by the Compliance Monitoring Stakeholder Committee for recommendations and changes.

9.6 Funding

On an ongoing basis, the Forest Practices Program actively seeks state funding from the legislature and support from the program's partners to effectively implement the Compliance Monitoring Program. DNR has received funds from the Legislature since 2005 that allows one full-time staff each from the Department of Ecology and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to work with DNR in the CMP. At this writing budget allotments have not yet been assigned for 2013-2015.

10. Training/Information/Education

10.1 Introduction

Training is a key element to successful implementation of, and compliance with the Forest Practices Rules – some of the most comprehensive and function-based in the nation. Forest Practices Rules require DNR to "conduct a continuing program of orientation and training, relating to forest practices and rules thereof, pursuant to RCW 76.09.250" (WAC 222-08-140). DNR conducts ongoing training to educate internal agency staff, forest landowners and staff from cooperating agencies and organizations on implementation of forest practices rules.

There are four major venues in which the Forest Practices Program provides training:

- Forest Practices Program training
- Subject-based training
- Region staff provided training
- Washington Contract Loggers Association (WCLA) training

The forest practices program and cooperating agencies provided over 400 hours of training to more than 2,900 participants in fiscal year 2013.

10.2 Status of Forest Practices Training Programs

A new training manager was hired early FY 2013 to provide oversight for forest practices specific training for staff, stakeholders, and landowners. Training has continued at a limited scale due to budget constraints. Training included such subjects as unstable slopes, channel migration zones, wetlands, water type-bankfull width, and rule implementation on an as-needed basis.

The training manager will develop a strategy for future trainings in the coming years. The training program places a heavy emphasis on developing new training regarding new rule implementation, improving evaluations of risk to public resources and public safety, and reduction in mass wasting events related to forest practices activities. Results from both field compliance and enforcement visits as part of the daily work of Forest Practices Foresters, and from the Compliance Monitoring Program will help direct a comprehensive training program for DNR staff, landowners, and other stakeholders.

Forest Practices Program Training

Budget constraints have limited the magnitude of programmatic training over the past year. However, a new training (see description below) was developed this year regarding water types and bankfull width. The new training was provided to all field forest practices foresters and some office staff that review and process water type modification forms.

Formal training sessions are provided for complex subjects that require larger blocks of time such as this year's water types and bankfull width training. Region staff who are trained share the information they learned in the class with landowners and other stakeholders in the following months.

Forest Practices' staff continues to receive short focused training sessions during scheduled program meetings. These short duration trainings took place this year during regularly scheduled

Operations meetings for forest practices staff. The meetings are held three times a year between division staff and region staff to share information, address program concerns and answer questions. Training topics included documentation and enforcement. After these short duration training opportunities, the participants share the information they learned with other program staff and stakeholders as appropriate.

Formal Training Topics

Enforcement training

Training was provided by the Assistant Attorney's General office and the Forest Practices Division to DNR region staff regarding documentation for enforcement related to appeals. The training included reviewing case preparation and the process for brief adjudicated proceedings (BAP). It also covered preparing and collecting documents for the appeal discovery process.
31 people attended the training.

Water Type - Bankfull Width

Six Water Type - Bankfull Width trainings were provided this year. The target audience included region and division staff involved in water typing or processing water typing forms. The teaching objectives included explanation of: water type determination; WAC 222-16-031; and Board Manual sections 2 and 3; and required information for completion of water type forms. Instructor led field and classroom exercises were used to demonstrate the training objectives. Region staff that was trained will provide the training to stakeholders in the coming months.
91 people attended the training.

Compliance Monitoring

The Compliance Monitoring Program provides annual training for staff from DNR, Ecology, WDFW and tribal field staff that participate in on-site review of completed forest practices applications. A one day classroom session specifically focuses on the protocols used to collect Compliance Monitoring data. Protocols, which are updated periodically to reflect design changes, are reviewed to ensure understanding of procedures and their purpose. Additional field coaching/on-the-job training is done using experienced staff to promote consistency in observations by new program participants.
24 people attended the training.

Information technology

Training for Forest Practices Program staff on information technology applications and web-based tools was provided on an as-needed basis during the 2013 fiscal year. Training included Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tool and hydrography GIS database editing.
9 people attended the training.

Training was provided to DNR RMAP Specialists that covered the core functionality of ArcGIS and editing tools. The training focused on enhancing skills needed to edit and monitor RMAP spatial data from road maintenance and abandonment plans. The data is collected, in part, to assist in tracking landowner fish passage barrier repairs.
13 people attended the training.

Unstable Slope
Two Unstable Slopes trainings were provided this year. The target audience for the class is DNR program staff, agency stakeholders, landowners, and consultants. The objectives of unstable slopes training is to improve the ability to recognize unstable slopes and landforms, improve consistency in recognition of these features, and identify when a specialist is needed for further consultation.
34 people attended the training.

Channel Migration Zone
Four Channel Migration Zone trainings were provided this year. The target audience for the class is DNR program staff, landowners and staff from cooperating agencies. The objectives of channel migration zone training include learning about channel anatomy, identifying significant features such as bankfull channel width, and implementing the channel migration definition per the forest practices rule. The class includes subjects such as understanding flood stage, and lateral channel movement; and aerial photo chronology to determine changes in channel morphology. Delineation of the migration zone also is demonstrated.
64 people attended the training.

Wetland Identification
Three Wetland Identification trainings were provided this year to program staff, landowners and staff from cooperating agencies. Classes consist of identifying wetland vegetation for the specific region in which the training is conducted. Subjects covered in the classroom include wetland hydrology, soils, vegetation, and mitigation. Labs are conducted to teach how to identify soil properties and plant associations. Field exercises cover wetland identification and delineation.
41 people attended the training.

Training by Region Staff
DNR region staff generally delivers both statewide and region-specific training. In addition, each region office holds regular Timber Fish & Wildlife (TFW) "cooperator" meetings for program participants to communicate changes in forest practices rules, rule implementation or application processing. Participants are invited and encouraged to share information and presentations relevant to the natural resource environment. Cooperator meetings are an important mechanism to assure fair and uniform application of requirements for forest practices within DNR's six regions. Region staff also organizes informal meetings where technical or scientific information is presented to keep field practitioners informed about recent research findings.

Regions completed or sponsored more than 54 training presentations and meetings during fiscal year 2013, reaching about 1300 people. The topics varied widely and included: compliance monitoring results, water type modifications, road maintenance plans and general forest practices rule topics.

Washington Contract Logger Association Training
Agency staff taught select classes offered by Washington Contract Logger Association (WCLA) — two sessions held in Western Washington and one session in eastern Washington. WCLA offers a five-day training course, which includes one day of Forest Practices Rules training for operators seeking WCLA certification. Program staff and staff from other agencies (e.g., WDFW

and Ecology) cover water typing, riparian and wetland management zones, cultural resources, road maintenance, enforcement, and general information regarding the Forest Practices Application/Notification process.
170 WCLA members attended the sessions.

11. Road Maintenance and Abandonment Planning for Large Forest Landowners

11.1 Introduction

Forest Practices Rules include a Road Maintenance and Abandonment Program to help prevent sediment and hydrology-related impacts to public resources such as fish and water quality and to fix fish passage barriers. The Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) rules require large forest landowners to plan and schedule all of the work needed on their lands necessary to improve and maintain their forest roads to meet standards specified in chapter 222-24 WAC. In an effort to minimize the economic hardship on small forest landowners, the 2003 Washington State Legislature passed a RMAP bill (HB1095) that modified the definition of "small forest landowner" and clarified how the RMAP requirements applied to them. Small forest landowners have the option to submit a "checklist" RMAP with each Forest Practices Application or Notification, rather than providing a plan for their entire ownership.

Large forest landowners were required to have all roads within their ownership covered under a DNR-approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (WAC 222-24-051) by July 1, 2006 and to bring all roads into compliance with forest practices standards by July 1, 2016. This includes all roads that were constructed or used for forest practices after 1974. An inventory and assessment of orphaned roads (i.e., forest roads and railroad grades not used for forest practices since 1974) must also be included in the plan. Forest Practices Rules require large forest landowners to prioritize road maintenance and abandonment work based on a "worst first" principle — starting with road systems where improvements would produce the greatest benefit for public resources and schedule their RMAP work to be metered throughout the time period on an "even-flow" basis so as not to wait until the last few years to complete all the work. Within each plan, maintenance and abandonment work is prioritized as follows:

- Remove blockages to fish passage,
- Prevent or limit sediment delivery,
- Correct drainage or unstable side-cast in areas with evidence of instability that could adversely affect public resources,
- Disconnect the road drainage from typed waters,
- Repair or maintain roads that run adjacent to streams,
- Minimize road interception of surface and ground water.

11.2 Extension of RMAP Deadline

The Forest Practices Board (Board) amended WACs 222-24-050 and 222-24-051 to allow forest landowners to extend the deadline for completing the road work scheduled in their Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAPs). The rule change allows for an extension of the deadline for up to five years, or until October 31, 2021. While landowners have made substantial progress in meeting their RMAP commitments, the Board has adopted this rule amendment because of the impact of the 2008 economic downturn on forest landowners.

Landowners depend on the revenue from timber harvests to accomplish their road improvements. On August 9, 2011 the Board adopted the RMAP extension process. During this reporting period, seven RMAP extensions have been requested by forest landowners and received approval. This brings the total to nine RMAPs that have received approved extensions since rule adoption.

Beginning with the 2011 RMAP reporting cycle, the Forest Practices Program implemented standardized RMAP data collection and evaluation, and improved the reporting process. Particular attention remains focused on implementation consistency and standardization including even-flow and worst-first assessment and tracking. The program has made the following improvements:

- Applying consistent interpretation of accomplishment reporting elements,
- Standardizing data collection methods,
- Creating a statewide corporate Geographic Information System (GIS) database for RMAP information, tracking, and reporting purposes for fish passage barriers,
- Improving data sharing and transparency,
- Adding two accomplishment reporting elements in order to provide a baseline for improving evaluation of even-flow:
    - Total number of fish passage barriers identified,
    - Total number of forest road miles identified needing improvement.

The Board has amended Board Manual Section 3 *Guidelines for Forest Roads*, which explains requirements and processes in the RMAPs program.

11.3 Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan Implementation

Following are three tables:

- *Statewide Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan Accomplishment Report 2001-2012*;
- *Statewide Cumulative Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan Accomplishment Report*; and
- *Fish Passage Barrier Information for Large Landowners*

These tables detail the progress that's been made by forest landowners from July 2001 until December 2012. The information provided in the tables is derived from data supplied by landowners as part of their annual accomplishment review. Following the *Statewide Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan Accomplishment Report 2001-2012* is a description of each reporting element. In addition, several of the descriptions include reasons why some reporting element numbers fluctuate as well as providing more in-depth information on why earlier accomplishment reports differ from this report.

Statewide Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan Accomplishment Report 2001-2012										
DNR Region	**Number of approved RMAPs**	**Miles of forest road assessed**	**Miles of forest road identified needing improvement***	**Miles of road improved**	**Miles of road abandonment**	**Miles of orphaned roads**	**Number of fish passage barriers identified**	**Number of fish passage barriers corrected**	**Miles of fish habitat opened**	**Total of RMAP checklists from small forest landowners**
Northeast	89	7,625	739	5,119	302	96	833	683	365	2,914
Northwest	28	5,614	1109	2,477	2,801	726	538	381	121	1,633
Olympic	23	6,482	1510	820.38	135	256	1,286	719	352	897
Pacific Cascade	74	22,429	3180	9,830	683	536	3,174	2,210	1357	3,395
South Puget Sound	25	8,856	739	1,187	498	276	772	441	218	775
Southeast	15	6,500	289	592	582	271	689	412	245	654
Statewide Totals	254	57,506	7,568	20,025	5,002	2,162	7,292	4,846	2,659	10,268

The content of this table is based upon data provided by landowners who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the information presented herein.

Note:
*

Beginning with the 2011 RMAP reporting cycle (January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011), landowners provided a new data element — *"miles of forest road identified needing improvement"*— based on the definition below. The data was first incorporated in the 2012 *Forest Practices HCP Annual Report.*

Reporting Elements

Number of Approved RMAPs

The number of approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAPs) represents those plans submitted mostly by large forest landowners. Many large landowners have more than one plan. There currently are 18 small forest landowners that could have opted to submit a "checklist" RMAP, but have chosen (in writing) to continue to follow their pre-2003 submitted RMAP, or have decided to submit a plan as described in 222-24-0511(2). This does not include land previously owned by a large landowner covered under an approved RMAP, which has been sold to a small forest landowner that chooses not to continue/implement the plan.
Previously, this number was reported as either:

1) ***Number of landowners*** having an approved RMAP (i.e., 11 landowners within one region would equal 11 RMAPs), or
2) ***Number of approved RMAPs*** (i.e., 11 landowners within one region, each having 3 separate RMAPs, would equal 33 RMAPs).

Beginning with the 2010 RMAP reporting cycle (compiled and reported the next spring), and thereafter, this number is reported as '***Number of approved RMAPs***'. The program chose this reporting strategy due to the importance of monitoring and tracking the number of approved plans rather than the number of landowners.

The number of approved RMAPs is dynamic in nature and can change over time. Large landowners may have one RMAP for large holdings or multiple RMAPs covering several blocks within the large holding. A landowner may choose to change their strategy on the number of RMAPs they manage. Property transactions can lead to an increase or decrease in the number of approved RMAPs. Small landowners that decide to discontinue their plan and obtain a checklist would result in a decrease of RMAPs reported. Another reduction in the number may be due to a large forest landowner's decision to discontinue or reduce the amount of harvest, and submit a request to be released from the program due to qualifying as a small forest landowner (WAC 222-16-010).

Miles of Forest Roads Assessed

Landowners arrived at this number by conducting an inventory and assessment of all forest roads contained within a specific RMAP. This number includes roads that meet Forest Practices Rule standards as well as those that need to be improved.

Large landowners have completed a full year reporting cycle using the new RMAP annual accomplishment reporting form. This data is not expected to fluctuate significantly over time.

Miles of Forest Road Identified Needing Improvement

Implementing the definition as described below, *Miles of Road Improvement*, the data was partially completed (dependent upon each landowners RMAP accomplishment reporting date) and first reported in the 2012 FPHCP Annual Report. All landowners have now completed a full reporting cycle for the annual RMAP accomplishment report.

Miles of Road Improvement
For Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan purposes, an improved road or road segment is defined as locations where actions have been taken to address issues associated with:

1. fish passage;
2. delivery of sediment to Typed waters;
3. existing or potential slope instability that could adversely affect public resources;
4. roads or ditch lines that intercept ground water, and
5. roads or ditches that deliver surface water to any Typed waters.

The improvements are to meet the current Forest Practices Rule requirements and are identified in the landowner plan, or problematic road conditions are subsequently discovered and actions are identified for inclusion within the time period associated with an approved RMAP.

Once a landowner identifies that a road or road segment is brought up to current rule standards, it is captured in that year's accomplishment report. Provided the DNR RMAP Specialist concurs, the road no longer will be identified as an RMAP obligation; therefore, the road or road segment would not be included in subsequent reporting years for miles of road needing improvement. Over time, the "miles of forest road identified needing improvement" will decrease as the "miles of road improved" increases. All roads not under an RMAP obligation are subject to standard Forest Practices Rules found in Chapter 222-24 WAC.

Miles of Road Abandonment
The number of road abandonment miles includes those that have been reported under an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan as abandoned per WAC 222-24-052(3). Roads are not considered 'officially abandoned' until the DNR RMAP Specialist or Forest Practices Forester reviews the on-the-ground abandonment to ensure it meets the requirements. Reported road abandonment miles reflect some road miles that may not have been officially abandoned at the time this report was distributed.

Miles of Orphaned Roads
The number of miles of orphaned roads includes those that have been reported under an approved RMAP as orphaned. Inventory and assessment of orphaned roads will be used to help in the evaluation of the hazard-reduction statute and to determine the need for cost-share funding (RCW 76-09-300).

This information is challenging to track precisely due to the difficulty in locating orphaned roads on the landscape; they often are obscured by brush and forest cover and do not appear on any map. Some orphaned roads have been converted to active forest roads, some abandoned, and some may be scattered throughout the landscape with present status unknown.

Number of Fish Passage Barriers Identified
The total number of fish passage barriers includes those identified as part of an approved RMAP inventory.

In 2006, the revised water-type map was used as an additional tool to identify potential fish passage barriers. The total number of fish passage barriers will fluctuate over time, depending on when landowners verify on-the-ground physical characteristics and/or perform a protocol survey or other approved methodology for verifying fish presence or absence. In cases in which a stream type has been changed from 'Type F' to 'Type N'—therefore negating the landowners' obligation to remove fish passage barriers—sizing of the culvert will be assessed to ensure that it is able to pass a 100-year flood level event. Due to limited habitat gained, barriers also may be removed from the total number, if the structure was determined by WDFW to be sufficient to remain until the end of its functional life. Also, a barrier may be removed from the list if the structure was determined to play an important role in maintaining pond or wetland habitats; these decisions are made with stakeholder consultation.

Number of Fish Passage Barriers Corrected

The corrected number of fish passage barriers includes the total number that have been permanently removed or fixed with a fish-passable structure. Previously, this number included some streams that had been downgraded from a 'Type F' to a 'Type N', which did not meet the intent of this reporting element. Beginning in the 2010 RMAP reporting cycle, and thereafter, this number is reported as the number of actual fish passage barriers corrected.

Miles of Fish Habitat Opened

The 'miles of fish habitat opened' refers to stream habitat opened for fish use after the fish passage barrier has been removed or replaced. This number is an estimate, due to the inability to always measure stream length on the ground. The measurement often is based upon aerial photos or maps.

This number of miles of fish habitat opened may fluctuate depending on when, or whether or not, a stream type verification survey occurs. If there are no protocol surveys to pinpoint exact breakpoints, this number is reflected by large forest landowner data or topographical information. It also is difficult for landowners to determine this number if the stream enters another ownership.

Number of Checklists Submitted by Small Landowners

The 'number of checklists' is the total submitted to the DNR regions by small forest landowners since the 2003 rule change. Small forest landowners may submit more than one RMAP Checklist.

Beginning in the 2007 RMAP reporting cycle and thereafter, checklists have been separated from the 'Number of Approved RMAPs' and tracked separately.

The following table, *Statewide Cumulative Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan Accomplishment Report* displays the data cumulatively by year, rather than by DNR region.

Statewide Cumulative Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan Accomplishment Report

Year	Number of Approved RMAPs & Submitted Checklists	**Total # of RMAP Checklists from Small Forest Land-owners	***Miles of Forest Road Identified Needing Improvement	Miles of Road Improved	Miles of Road Abandoned	Miles of Orphaned Roads	Miles of Habitat Opened	# of Fish Passage Barriers Corrected
2001-2002	4,066	---	---		645	502	52	46
2001-2003	5,530	---	---		1,007 / *362	1,246	175/ *123	355 / *309
2001-2004	7,401	---	---		1,587 / *580	1,944	647 / *472	1,217 / *908
2001-2005	8,419	---	---		1,856 / *269	2,107	775 / *128	1,363 / *146
2001-2006	9,950	---	---		2,068 / *212	2,313	982 / *207	1,819 / *456
****2001-2007**	107	8,121	---	13,140	2,153 / *85	2,293	1,221/ *239	2,248 / *429
2001- 2008	130	8,628 / *506	---	15,019/ *1,879	2,431 / *278	2,305	1,448/ *227	2,871 / *623
2001-2009	126	8,804 / *176	---	16,195/ *1,176	2,621/ *190	2,305	1,569/ *121	3,141/ *270
2001-2010	262	9,187 / *383	---	18,475/ *2,280	2,915/ *294	2,333	1,772/ *203	3,769/ *628
2001-2011	247	9,696/*509	7,413	18,738/ *263	3,090/*175	2,393	2,189/ *417	4,258/*489
2001-2012	254	10,268/*572	7,568	20,026/ *1,288	5002/*1,912	2162	2659/ *470	4,846/*588

***** Number represents the increase from the previous year's report.
****** Beginning in reporting year 2007 and thereafter, checklists have been separated from the 'Number of Approved RMAPs' and tracked separately.
*** This was a new reporting element beginning with the 2011 RMAP reporting cycle.

Fish Passage Barriers

In addition to the fish barrier information in the above tables, the following table, "*Fish Passage Barrier Information for Large Landowner*s" displays how many barriers have been repaired cumulatively since 2001; the total repaired in calendar year 2012, and the percent of total repaired as of December 31, 2012.

Fish Passage Barrier Information for Large Forest Landowners

DNR Region	Number of fish passage barriers identified*	Number of fish passage barriers corrected from 2001-2012	Number of fish passage barriers corrected in 2012	% of total fish passage barriers corrected as of 12/31/2012
Northeast	833	683	32	82%
Northwest	538	381	45	71%
Olympic	1,286	719	99	56%
Pacific Cascade	3,174	2,210	319	70%
South Puget Sound	772	441	88	57%
Southeast	689	412	5	60%
Totals	**7,292**	**4,846**	**588**	**66%**

*This number may fluctuate annually as water types are confirmed and/or modified.

11.4 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Efforts

Biologists from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) provide an essential role in the review and implementation of RMAPs. In Fiscal Year 2013, WDFW biologists reviewed approximately 500 Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans statewide and issued approximately 400 Hydraulic Project Application (HPA) permits associated with those plans. As many HPAs include multiple projects or locations, these 400 HPAs equate to more than 700 projects or locations associated with RMAPs.

WDFW biologists reviewed RMAPs as landowners made annual changes pertaining to fish passage structures, fish habitat, stream typing, and sediment delivery. Ownership changes require additional RMAP revisions and review. The complexity of technical assistance and HPAs needed from WDFW biologists has increased as work is shifting from the easier barrier fixes to the more challenging crossing structures, especially those higher in the watersheds.

12. Tribal Relations

12.1 Introduction

Under the authority of the Forest Practices Act, chapter 76.09 RCW, the Forest Practices Board (Board) adopts rules that foster cooperative relationships and agreements with Indian tribes and direct DNR Forest Practices staff to notify and consult with affected Indian tribes when developing and implementing many parts of the Forest Practices Program (RCW 76.09.010, WAC 222-12-010). These rules define "*affected Indian tribe*" as "*any federally recognized Indian tribe that requests in writing information from the department on forest practices applications and notification filed on specified areas*" (WAC 222-16-010).

The federally recognized Indian tribes in Washington State are key cooperators in the Forest Practices Program. Because of the sovereign status of these tribal governments, the relationship between DNR and the tribes is government-to-government. The Commissioner's Order on Tribal Relations serves as the department's policy on tribal relations. DNR's Tribal Relations Manager assists the department in maintaining good communications and collaborative relationships, and building stronger working relationships, with the Tribes.

Tribes in Washington—as well as some tribes in Oregon and Idaho—participate in the Forest Practices Program to varying degrees. Tribes are members of the Adaptive Management Program's Timber/Fish/Wildlife Policy Committee and Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Committee, as well as the Board's Timber/Fish/Wildlife Cultural Resources Roundtable (see 12.3 below) and DNR's Small Forest Landowner Advisory Committee. Additionally, Tribal members and their representatives work with staff from DNR's Forest Practices Program and other agencies and organizations to draft Forest Practices Rules and Board Manuals, review Forest Practices Applications, Notifications, and Alternate Plans, and provide technical expertise in DNR's interdisciplinary team reviews and water and wetland typing.

This chapter provides information on two areas of forest practices work specific to tribal relations. First, section 12.2 provides an update on the rule required forest landowner-Tribe meetings and process improvements regarding implementing and tracking. Second, section 12.3 provides an update on the work being conducted by the Board's Timber/Fish/Wildlife Cultural Resources Roundtable.

12.2 Landowner/Tribal Meetings and WAC 222-20-120 Updates

One of the reporting elements in the *Forest Practices HCP* is the landowner-Tribe meetings required by WAC 222-20-120 *Notice of forest practices that may contain cultural resources to affected Indian tribes* when a forest practice activity involves a cultural resource, and the process improvements being made by the Forest Practices Program to more consistently implement this rule. See the Final FPHCP Administrative and Regulatory Program Updates in Table 1.1 FPHCP Reporting Elements (open the link, scroll to page 9). The Forest Practices rule definition of

cultural resources is *"archaeological and historic sites and artifacts, and traditional religious, ceremonial and social uses and activities of affected Indian tribes."* (WAC 222-16-010)

This is the first full reporting period of implementing the Board's 2012 amendments to WAC 222-20-120 . These rule amendments, a consensus recommendation from the Board's Timber/Fish/Wildlife Cultural Resources Roundtable, provide for clearer understanding of the required processes for implementing and complying with this rule and address tribal sovereignty issues in the following ways:

- The words "cultural resources" are in the rule title to call attention to the rule's requirements for applications that involve cultural resources.
- DNR notice to affected Indian Tribes is based on the tribe's designated geographic areas of interest, rather than only those applications that a tribe might have a concern with.
- The required landowner-Tribe meeting is at the Tribe(s) discretion, so the meeting is not required if the Tribe(s) has no cultural resources concern with the application.
- Complying with the meeting requirement includes options for Tribal verification they declined the meeting and landowner verification of good faith but unsuccessful attempts to meet with the Tribe(s). See new subsections (3) (b) and (c).
- The rule no longer directs Tribe(s) to determine whether the landowner-Tribe agreed to plan will or will not be sent to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Starting in August 2013, the Board will receive annual reviews specific to the effectiveness of their amended rule process.

Currently, all but one of the federally recognized Tribes in Washington has chosen to review Forest Practices Applications and Notifications. The department will again send a letter to each Tribal Chair/Tribal Council of the 29 federally recognized Tribes in Washington, two federally recognized Tribes in Idaho, three federally recognized Tribes in Oregon, and the five Tribal organizations in Washington active in forest practices issues. The goal of DNR's letter is to maintain as current as possible DNR's information on the Tribes' and Tribal organizations' designated geographic areas of interest for notice of proposed forest practices, cultural resources contacts for forest practices involving cultural resources, and contacts for Board rule making activities.

The Forest Practices Program's expanded cultural resources related information in its Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tool (FPRAT) is used by Forest Practices staff to review and classify proposed forest practices. The Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tool is the GIS-based interactive mapping and reporting tool that allows staff to see the geographic relationships between environmental features and the location of proposed forest practices. Additional to the cultural resources site data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the expanded cultural resources related information is:

- the historical Map Index 1893-1950 (historical US Geological Service and Army Mapping Service maps for Washington State);
- the government Land Office (GLO) Maps (historical maps); and

- the Tribal Cultural Resources Contacts (each Tribe's/Tribal organization's designated geographic area of interest for cultural resources and their cultural resources contact).

During this reporting period (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013) there were 37 Forest Practices Applications that required a landowner/Tribe meeting and all 37 fulfilled the meeting requirement. While the meeting requirement was fulfilled in all cases, in 5 cases a meeting did not occur because the Tribe did not want a meeting or did not respond to the meeting invitation. When this happens, the meeting requirement is still considered fulfilled by forest practices rules.

12.3 Update on Timber/Fish/Wildlife Cultural Resources Roundtable

Background

The Timber/Fish/Wildlife Cultural Resources Roundtable (Roundtable) originated as the Timber/Fish/Wildlife Committee of the 1987 Timber/Fish/Wildlife collaboration, and has since been active in various cultural resources endeavors. In May 2011, the Forest Practices Board formally accepted the Roundtable's charter, which formally changed the committee's name to Timber/Fish/Wildlife Cultural Resources Roundtable.

The Roundtable serves the Board by providing insight on cultural resources issues affecting forest practices, providing consensus rule making recommendations for the Board's consideration, and as required by WAC 222-08-160, annually reporting on behalf of the department on how implementation of the Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan is working. Accordingly, the Board's website includes a Roundtable webpage. Webpage materials include the charter, meeting agendas and meeting notes, the Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan, and various links to related information.

Today's Roundtable includes active participation by tribal representatives, especially Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Quinault Indian Tribe, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, forest landowners representing and members of Washington Forest Protection Association (WFPA), and state agency representatives from DNR Forest Practices, DNR Forest Resources and Conservation, and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). Other interested Tribes and organizations, including the Washington Farm Forestry Association (WFFA), are kept informed of the Roundtable's work through meeting agendas and notes sent via e-mail. Currently a total of 26 tribal representatives, 11 landowner representatives, and 10 state agency representatives have requested these ongoing mailings.

Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan

In 2001, the Forest Practices Board asked the Roundtable (then Committee) to collaboratively develop a multi-caucus proposal to address the two cultural resources commitments in the *Forests and Fish Report*. Appendix G and Appendix O of the report specifically made the commitment to 1) cooperatively develop a watershed analysis cultural resources module and 2) complete a cultural resources plan to enhance cooperative relationships between landowners and Tribes.

In 2003, the Board accepted the Roundtable's (then Committee's) consensus *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan* as fulfillment of both these *Forests and Fish Report* commitments. This is because its appendices include a watershed analysis cultural resources module and rules to implement the module. In May 2005, after completing the rule making process, the Board formally approved the watershed analysis cultural resources module for inclusion in Board Manual Section 11, *Standard Methodology for Conducting Watershed Analysis* as Appendix J, and adopted the rules in chapter 222-22 WAC implementing the module.

The Forest Practices HCP (Washington DNR, 2005) incorporates the *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan* as Appendix I.

The *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan* is a living document, that is, open to updates and changes to reflect progress, completion of tasks, and changes in priorities and direction of the plan. Therefore, updates are added occasionally by the Roundtable. The last update was October 2008.

Ongoing and Current Work

The Roundtable and the Forest Practices Program continue to implement commitments in the *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan*. Resolving other cultural resources issues related to forest practices also is ongoing work by the Roundtable and the program.

The three implementation commitments in this plan specific to the Forest Practices Program relate to:

- notice to Tribes of proposed applications and notifications,
- landowner-Tribe meetings required by WAC 222-20-120, and
- classification of applications and notifications involving cultural resources.

As discussed in section 12.2, the Forest Practices Program provides automatic and ongoing notice to tribes of applications and notifications via the Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS), and has provided updated program guidance on implementing amended WAC 222-20-120. Regarding classifying applications and notifications involving cultural resources, the Forest Practices program has added new links to historical maps and Tribe's/Tribal organization's contact information in its Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tools (FPRAT). The Program also continues to assist the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) in updating their archaeological and historic sites database. This cultural resources data is used by the Forest Practices Program to appropriately classify Forest Practices Applications and Notifications involving cultural resources. Specific funding is provided to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation through an interagency agreement with DNR. Funding for fiscal year 2012-2013 was $33,706.32, which provides a half time position at DAHP. The Roundtable continues to advocate for a full time position at the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

For fiscal year 2012-2013, the Roundtable's work priorities were as follows:

- On behalf of DNR, the Roundtable reported to the Forest Practices Board on implementation of the *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan*. This annual report provides the Board with continued evaluation of how this plan's voluntary processes are working, per WAC 222-08-160 (1), including the results of annual surveys distributed to Tribes, forest landowners, and state agency staff involved in forest practices. These annual reports are in August so the Board can utilize this information for their November planning meetings. See the 2012 report at August 14, 2012 Board Meeting Materials (in 2012 August Meeting Materials, scroll to the report).
- As a part of the staff reports the Board receives at its regular quarterly meetings, the Roundtable provided its four quarterly reports in the form of its work plan, titled "*T/F/W Cultural Resources Roundtable Action Items*".
- In unanimously adopting the Roundtable's consensus amendments to WAC 222-20-120 on February 14, 2012, the Board requested annual reviews on implementation of the amended rule. To fulfill this request, the Roundtable developed questions specific to the rule's new amendments and added those questions to its annual survey on the Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan. Annual survey results specific to WAC 222-20-120 will be reported by the Roundtable as part of its ongoing August annual reports to the Board.
- The Roundtable continued its work on developing cultural resources guidance documents and tools—as agreed to in the *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan*. A number of guidance documents on implementing this plan as well as other helpful cultural resources information are nearly completed. The video-taped cultural resources training session completed last year , titled *Video Presentation: Identifying and Protecting Cultural Resources on Forestlands*, is now available on the Board's Roundtable webpage (under Related Links).
- Since DNR's Forest Practices Program is updating its FPA/N Forms and Instructions, the Roundtable started work to improve the current instructions for the cultural resources question on the FPA/N forms. A work group has been convened to develop draft amendments and present their recommendations to the Roundtable.
- The Roundtable's cultural resources educational efforts for the state's small forest landowners—also a commitment in the *Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan*—continues through the assistance of the Washington State University Extension Service. Numerous workshops were conducted around the state, some drawing a hundred or more attendees.
- DAHP provided ongoing updates to the Roundtable on the Department of Ecology's rulemaking to add exemptions to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) for certain types of projects, as directed by recent legislation. Roundtable interest lies in the effects of excluding these projects from assessing the potential of the proposal to affect cultural resources.

- Work continued on a Roundtable logo based on the existing TFW logo. A Puyallup Tribe artist created a spectacular design. After Roundtable discussion and permission from the artist, the Cowlitz Tribe is graciously working on the final touch.

Incentivizing cultural resources site discovery and reporting is a new Roundtable work project. Initial ideas are being discussed by DNR's State lands representative with the Squaxin Island Tribe and Yakama Nation.

13. Washington State Legislature

13.1 Introduction

In 1974, the Washington State Legislature passed the Forest Practices Act declaring that:

> "forest land resources are among the most valuable of all resources in the state; that a viable forest products industry is of prime importance to the state's economy; that it is in the public interest for public and private commercial forestlands to be managed consistent with sound policies of natural resource protection; that coincident with maintenance of a viable forest products industry, it is important to afford protection to forest soils, fisheries, wildlife, water quantity and quality, air quality, recreation, and scenic beauty" (RCW 76.09.010).

The Act was the State's first comprehensive law addressing the impacts of forest practices on the environment. The Act also created the Forest Practices Board, which sets the specific standards that are the basis for the Forest Practices Program.

Each year, DNR monitors laws being passed by the Legislature for those that could impact the Forest Practices Program. There were no new laws that would result in a change in protection of habitat for the species covered in the Forest Practices HCP.

The 2013 legislative session had little impact on the Forest Practices Division compared to the 2012 legislative session. This year, the only legislation that impacted Forest Practices was SB 5751 which requires an inventory of state fees. This piece of legislation requires every state agency and state institution of higher education to report to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) an inventory of all fees charged by the agency or institution. The inventory must include the purpose of the fee, the amount of the fee, the statutory authority for the fee, and the amount of the fee over the previous five years. The agency must update the information at least once every two years. Based on the bill analysis, this legislation should have minimal impact on the Forest Practices workload.

14. Information Technology

14.1 Information Technology-Based Tools Update

Information technology-based tools provide significant support for the administration of the Forest Practices Program. These tools include information systems, such as the Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS) and the Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tool, as well as discrete data sets, such as the DNR Hydrography Geographic Information System (GIS) data layer that forms the basis of the water typing system. Within DNR, the Forest Practices Division works closely with the Information Technology Division to develop and maintain these information technology tools.

Forest Practices Application Review System

The Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS) streamlines the processing of Forest Practice Applications and provides the public with the ability to review proposed forest practices activities. It makes use of the internet, document imaging and management technology, interactive geographic information system technology, and the Oracle database system to collect Forest Practices Application/Notification information, and distribute them for regulatory and public review. FPARS also supports risk assessments of proposed forest practices activities, and archiving Forest Practices Applications/Notifications.

Between 7/1/2012 and 6/30/2013, 5,133 FPAs were received or renewed and entered into FPARS. Currently there are 732 reviewers receiving email notification.

Two new data layers were added to the FPARS mapping site. Forest Practices Applicants can use the Tribal Cultural Resources Contacts layer, accessed on the Activity Map and the Base Map, to display the contact information for landowner/tribe meetings regarding potential cultural resources on their activity site. Reviewers can use the Water Type Modification Form (WTMF) PDF layer, accessed on the Water Type Map, to display approved WTMFs.

A new online FPA/N Search tool was implemented on the Forest Practices webpages on September 1, 2012. Unlike the previous search tool, the new search tool does not require a user ID and password to access. The new search tool also allows the user to enter up to ten (10) FPA/N numbers to search for simultaneously.

The online FPA Search Tool is more robust than the previous version and many people have opted to use it instead of registering for email notification. Many long-time users have discontinued receiving email notification in favor of the online search tool. However, because it doesn't require authentication, we don't know how many people are using the online search tool.

Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tool

The Forest Practices Program continues to support the Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tool. This interactive mapping and reporting tool is available on DNR's web pages. It gives DNR

Forest Practices Program staff, in both the division and the region offices, access to GIS data related to the implementation of the Forest Practices Rules. It allows staff to see the geographic relationships between environmental features, including streams with fish habitat, potential landslide areas, archaeological sites, northern spotted owl habitat, and the locations of proposed forest practice activities. There currently are more than 70 map layers that can be displayed or queried. We continually work to improve the Risk Assessment Tool, adding map layers and functionality to better serve Forest Practice staff.

The most significant map layer update undertaken this year was the addition of the 2012 Statewide Parcel Boundaries. This map layer is the most complete and consistent set of statewide county parcel information available. It provides Forest Practices region staff with parcel boundary, tax identification number, size, and ownership information as they review individual forest practice applications.

The DNR Hydrography Data Layer and Water Type Updates

The Forest Practices GIS section updates DNR's hydrography data layer with water typing information received on Water Type Modification Forms (WTMF). These updates are based on direct observation in the field by DNR personnel, forest landowners, fish survey contractors, and others.

Due to reduced staffing over the last three years, the backlog of approved WTMF not yet entered into DNR's hydrography data layer had grown to around 1,250 by July 2012. To address this issue, in October 2012, we created a project Cartographer 3 position to primarily work on hydrography data updates. By early January 2013, the new cartographer was trained and fully engaged in entering updates to the DNR hydrography data layer. This project position will continue through June 30, 2015.

In April 2013 we hired a second project Cartographer 3. This cartographer focused on entering FPA harvest polygons in FPARS, a much easier task to learn. This allowed two of our expert hydrography data editors to spend more time entering WTMF updates. This project position ended June 30, 2013.

During the reporting year as a whole, DNR GIS staff entered approximately 8,400 updates into the Hydrography data set based on 2,050 Water Type Modification Forms. With the project cartographers in place, between January 1, 2013 and June 30, 2013, we entered approximately 1,200 WTMF, reducing the backlog to around 100. As a result, water type updates are current as of June 30, 2013.

15. Forest Practices Program Budget

15.1 Introduction

The Forest Practices Program's primary funding sources for the second fiscal year of the 2011-2013 biennium continued to be the Forests and Fish Support Account (FFSA) for the Adaptive Management Program and State General Fund for core activities. These funding sources provided continued support for the scientific research to sustain the state's Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Clean Water Act (CWA) assurances and participation grants to tribal, non-profit public interest organizations and two sister state agencies.

15.2 2011-2013 Biennial Allocation by Activity

The Forest Practices Program is organized into four functional activities. The following lists what is funded by the functional activities.

Forest Practices Act & Rules (Operations)	**Adaptive Management Program**	**Small Forest Landowner Office**	**Program Development**
Application Processing	Adaptive Management Staff	SFLO Program and Operations	Forest Practices Board
Compliance Monitoring	Adaptive Management Projects	Forest Stewardship and Landowner Assistance	Rule Making/ Board Manual
Enforcement	**Forest and Fish Support Account:** Participation grants to tribes/tribal organization		
RMAPS			
IT/GIS Development & Support	Participation grants to non-profits		
Program Development	Participation grants to Ecology & Fish and Wildlife Departments		
Stakeholder Assistance Training			

The Forest Practices Program was successful in receiving an increase from the 2012 Legislative Session in spending authority from the FFSA. The additional funding of $1.3M helped to make strategic reinvestments in the Adaptive Management Program, Forest Practices Operations, support the two sister state agencies, and restored significant budget reductions in participation grants for the tribes and non-governmental organizations.

This supplemental enhancement is part of the continuing bridge-funding strategy while a long-term funding strategy is being developed by the departments of Ecology and Natural Resources. The purpose of securing long-term funding is to meet the accelerated schedule as established by the 2012 Settlement Agreement (among the Conservation Caucus, State of Washington, and Washington Forest Protection Association, May 2012); and to accomplish high priority CWA assurance milestones and Adaptive Management Program research/monitoring projects

necessary to support the Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan. See section 15.3 for more information on supplemental expenditures.

As previously reported, the 2011-13 biennial allocation for the Forest Practices Program exceeded the $22.7 million funding level minimum measured in 2005 dollars as identified in the 2012 Settlement Agreement. The state funding for Forest Practices exceeded the 22.8 million funding level, in adjusted 2005 dollars, using the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Deflator. The Forest Practices base biennial allocation with the supplemental increase for 2011-2013 is reflected below (Table 1).

Table 1: 2011-2013 Biennium Allocation with FY13 FFSA Supplemental

2011-2013 Base Allocation by Activity	FTEs	Total State Funds	FTEs w/ Supplemental	Total State Funds w/ Supplemental
Forest Practices Act & Rules	99.86	$16,683,200	101.39	$16,683,200
Forest Practices Manage Adaptively	2.00	$627,500	2.00	$627,500
Small Forest Landowner	2.00	$372,100	2.50	$372,100
Program Development	5.00	$710,300	5.00	$710,300
Forests & Fish Support Account	2.00	$7,849,300	2.00	$9,213,300
TOTALS	110.86	$26,242,400	112.89	$27,606,400

15.3 2011-2013 Biennium Expenditures by Activity

The Forest Practices Program expended a total of $25,274,339 for the 2011-2013 biennium. Approximately $130,000 of the 2012 supplemental was expended in Forest Practices Operations for Road Maintenance and Abandonment Planning (RMAP) implementation; a project GIS staff to update the hydrography layer for the water type modification forms; and a project small forest landowner assistance forester for the west side of the state. These three reinvestment areas were prioritized and agreed upon by the Forests and Fish stakeholders in order to bridge critical funding gaps to maintain CWA Assurances/HCP/Incidental Take Permits.

Tables 2 and 3 below reflect the expenditures for each fiscal year. These expenditures do not include the FTEs and budget for the federally funded portion of the stewardship grants or state capitol funding.

Table 2: FY 12 Expenditures (July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012) as previously reported with corrections[1]

FY 2012 Expenditures by Activity	FTEs	Total State Funds
Forest Practices Act & Rules	93.74	$7,920,835
Forest Practices Manage Adaptively	1.29	$203,660
Small Forest Landowner	2.00	166,993
Program Development	4.54	339,222
Forests and Fish Support Account (FFSA)	1.70	3,232,318
TOTALS	103.27	$11,863,028

[1] The figures as previously reported in FY12 did not reflect the final billings of $29,909. Table 2 reflects the additional $23,300 expended in Act & Rules and the $6,609 expended in FFSA.

Table 3: FY 13 Expenditures (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)

FY 2013 Expenditures by Activity	FTEs	Total State Funds
Forest Practices Act & Rules	93.01	$7,940,930
Forest Practices Manage Adaptively	2.00	$372,951
Small Forest Landowner	2.00	219,186
Program Development	4.22	360,097
Forests and Fish Support Account (FFSA)	0.89	4,518,147
TOTALS	102.12	$13,411,311

15.4 Full Time Employees

The Forest Practices Program continued to experience a position vacancy rate of approximately 4 percent during fiscal year 2013. The reasons for the vacancy rate are primarily due to promotions, retirements, transfers, and recruitment delays. The FFSA funds two FTEs allocated for project management for the Adaptive Management Program. The second project manager was replaced in June 2013 when this position became vacant due to a resignation. Forest Practices Program staff also participated in the statewide fire program (charged to a non-Forest Practices Program account) which contributed to the differences in charging to the base program and FFSA. This staffing difference accounts for approximately 5 percent during fiscal year 2013. The following table (Table 4) reflects where the vacancies/fire participation occurred in the second fiscal year of this biennium.

Table 4: Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)

2011-2013 Allocation by Activity	11-13 BN FTEs w/ Supplemental	Actual FY 13 FTEs	Difference
Forest Practices Act & Rules	101.39	93.01	(8.38)
Forest Practices Manage Adaptively	2.00	2.00	0
Small Forest Landowner	2.50	2.00	(0.50)
Program Development	5.00	4.22	(0.78)
Forests & Fish Support Account	2.00	0.89	(1.11)
TOTALS	112.89	102.12	10.77

16. Washington Timber Harvest Report

16.1 Introduction

The following Washington State Timber Harvest Report summary, *Timber Harvest by Owner Class and Region*, provides a historical record of timber harvest activities, by landowner class from 1990 to 2012. It includes harvest data for eastern and western Washington.

Timber Harvest by Ownership and Region

Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Internet Homepage: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/

Million Board Feet[1]

		Owner Class				State Region[2]	
Calendar Year	**State Total**	**Private[3]**	**DNR[4]**	**Other State[5]**	**Federal**	**Western**	**Eastern**
1990	5,849	4,330	657	30	832	4,674	1,175
1991	5,104	3,822	535	33	714	4,014	1,090
1992	5,018	4,030	476	43	469	3,955	1,063
1993	4,329	3,513	461	17	338	3,307	1,022
1994	4,086	3,552	323	7	204	3,178	908
1995	4,392	3,720	496	20	156	3,417	975
1996	4,249	3,529	600	33	87	3,273	976
1997	4,245	3,390	645	31	179	3,258	989
1998	4,022	3,319	546	36	121	3,129	892
1999	4,383	3,580	662	15	126	3,375	1,008
2000	4,177	3,507	559	17	94	3,224	953
2001	3,716	3,116	496	26	79	2,842	874
2002	3,582	3,000	457	40	85	2,704	878
2003	4,234	3,413	651	35	136	3,538	696
2004	3,946	3,212	588	51	96	3,175	770
2005	3,730	3,024	594	32	81	2,958	771
2006	3,483	2,946	404	59	75	2,720	763
2007	3,264	2,685	448	36	95	2,613	651
2008	2,758	2,067	515	71	104	2,328	430
2009	2,217	1,423	641	52	101	1,914	303
2010	2,739	1,828	764	27	118	2,387	352
2011	2,984	2,206	637	33	108	2,562	422
2012	2,833	2,193	515	36	328	2,358	475

[1]Scribner log scale.

[2]Boundary between the two regions is the county lines along the crest of the Cascade Range.

[3] Private includes large forest landowners, small forest landowners, industrial timber owners, and Native American forests.

[4]Harvests from lands managed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

[5]Includes public lands owned by cities, counties, public utilities, and state agencies other than Department of Natural Resources.

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18. List of Acronyms

Agencies and Organizations

the Board	Washington Forest Practices Board
DAHP	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
RCO	Recreation and Conservation Office
SFLO	Small Forest Landowner Office
SRFB	Salmon Recovery Funding Board
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WCLA	Washington Contract Loggers Association
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WDOT	Washington Department of Transportation
WFFA	Washington Farm Forestry Association
WFPA	Washington Forest Protection Association
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology

Technical Terms

CMZ	Channel Migration Zone
DFC	Desired Future Condition
EBAI	Equivalent Area Buffer Index
GF-State	General Fund - State
GIS	Geographic Information System
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
FPA/N	Forest Practices Application/Notification
FPRAT	Forest Practices Risk Assessment Tool
ICN	Informal Conference Note
LGE	Local Government Entity
LHZ	Landslide Hazard Zonation
LWD	Large Woody Debris
NTC	Notice to Comply
RMZ	Riparian Management Zone
SWO	Stop Work Order
Type F	Fish-bearing stream
Type Np	Non fish-bearing, perennial stream
Type Ns	Non fish-bearing, seasonal stream
WAU	Watershed Administrative Unit
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area

Personnel, Programs, Plans and Reports

AMP	Adaptive Management Program
AMPA	Adaptive Management Program Administrator
CMER	Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Committee
CMP	Compliance Monitoring Program
FFFPP	Family Forest Fish Passage Program
FFSA	Forests and Fish Support Account
FPARS	Forest Practices Application Review System
FPF	Forest Practices Forester
FPHCP	Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan
FREP	Forestry Riparian Easement Program
FFR	Forests and Fish Report
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
RMAP	Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan
ROSP	Riparian Open Space Program
RP&S	Resource Protection and Services
SRC	Scientific Review Committee
TFW	Timber/Fish /Wildlife

Regulations, Acts and Permits

CWA	Clean Water Act
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ITP	Incidental Take Permit
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

19. Appendix

Appendix #1

Summary of Clean Water Act Projects						
			Updated 9/20/2013			
Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
1 - Revised CMER Work Plan	Hotvedt	By July 2009, and in subsequent budget and planning years, the AMP Administrator with the assistance from the Policy and CMER committees will send to the Forest Practices Board a revised CMER work plan and budget that places key water quality studies as high priorities as described in section II(c) regarding the adaptive management program.	100% - for current FY	Yes	July 09	This is an annual task that has been completed successfully twice and signed off on by Ecology through 2010. (See DOE letter dated 10/4/10).
2 – Table 1 Projects	Hotvedt	By July 2009, and in subsequent planning years, the projects identified by Ecology in Table 1 will be reflected in the CMER budget and work plan in a manner that establishes a priority schedule for study development. Failure to meet any of the milestones identified without prior consent by Ecology may be viewed as a basis to revoke the CWA assurances at that point in time.	100%- for current FY	Yes	July 09	This is annual task that has been completed successfully twice and signed off on by Ecology through 2010. (See DOE letter dated 10/4/10).

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
3 – AMP Funding Strategy	Hotvedt	The Forest and Fish Policy Budget Committee will identify a strategy that will be implemented with caucus principal support to secure stable, adequate, long-term funding for the AMP.	100%	Yes	September 09	Project is complete. The Forests and Fish Policy Committee developed the strategy they would use to seek out sufficient long term stable funding for the Adaptive Management Program. That strategy, while thus far unsuccessful in finding long term funds, satisfies milestone number 3 according to Ecology. (See DOE letter dated 10/4/10).
4 - Compliance Monitoring Stakeholder Charter	Obermeyer	DNR will complete the Charter for the Compliance Monitoring Stakeholder Guidance Committee and determine which issues identified herein related to compliance monitoring will be dealt with by the committee. This is intended to help move these issues forward on schedule as well as to flag the items for which an alternative process for resolution is needed.	100%	Yes	October 09	Project is complete. Ecology provided final project sign-off on 12/10/09 (see email).

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
5 - Protocols and Standards Training	Hotvedt	The AMP program administrator, with the assistance of CMER and Policy, will complete the ongoing training sessions on the AMP protocols and standards for CMER, and Policy. This is intended to remind participants of the agreed upon protocols. Opportunity should also be provided to identify portions of the protocols and associated rules that need revision to improve performance or clarity. Any identified improvements to the Board Manual or regulations should be implemented at the soonest practical time. Subsequent to this effort, the administrator will offer to provide this training to the Board.	75%	No	December 09	Six new members were appointed to the Forest Practices Board at the beginning of 2012 and all six were given training on the Adaptive Management Program after their first Forest Practices Board meeting on February 14. New members have been and will continue to be trained as they are appointed to the Board. Efforts to identify portions of the protocols and associated rules that need revision to improve performance and clarity have been undertaken by the AMPA and Policy and CMER co-chairs. Policy and CMER co-chairs and the AMPA have itemized and prioritized issues resulting from AMP training and from the Stillwater Report. CMER is currently revising its Protocols and Standards Manual, taking into consideration comments and recommendations from the Stillman Report and others.

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
6 - CMER Project Flagging Process	Hotvedt	The AMP Manager with the assistance of the co-chairs of Policy and CMER will initiate a process for flagging projects for the attention of Policy that are having trouble with their design or implementation. This process should identify projects not proceeding on a schedule reflecting a realistic but expedient pace (i.e., a normal amount of time to complete scoping, study design, site selection, etc.).	100%	No	December 09	Project is completed. A briefing on the product was provided to CMER at the August 24, 2010. The milestone was completed with a briefing to Forests and Fish Policy at their October 2010 monthly meeting. The process was accepted by Mark Hicks, Department of Ecology on Nov. 3, 2010.
7 - Rule Element Sampling	Obermeyer	DNR in partnership with Ecology and with the aid of the CMP stakeholder guidance committee will develop general plans and timelines for exploring options and data collection methods for assessing compliance with rule elements such as water typing, shade, wetlands, haul roads and channel migration zones. The goal is to initiate these programs by December 2011.	100%	No	December 09	Project is completed. Final plan delivered to Ecology on March 31, 2010. Ecology sent an e-mail accepting the plan on March 31, 2010.

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
8 - Field Dispute Resolution	Obermeyer	DNR with assistance of Ecology and WDFW will evaluate the existing process for resolving field disputes and identify improvements that can be made within existing statutory authorities and review times. Although resolution of the specific issue at hand should be a goal, the overarching purpose of this milestone is to establish a process that will identify the basis for the dispute and to put in place revised guidance, training, reporting pathways, other measures that will minimize the reoccurrence of similar disputes in the future. This process should consider how to best involve the appropriate mix of both policy and technical participants to thoroughly resolve the issue at hand.	100%	No	January 10	Project complete. Final document sent to Mark Hicks at Ecology. Mark Hicks approved the completion of the milestone. See email dated 11/3/10.
9 - Stakeholder RMAP Participation	Mahan	As part of the RMAP annual meeting process, DNR should ensure opportunities are being provided in all the regions to obtain input from Ecology, WDFW, and tribes formally participating in the forest and fish process regarding road work priorities.	100%	No	January 10	Project completed on 8/9/11 when the forest practices board agreed to process changes and board manual changes in the RMAP process. Mark Hicks signed off on completion on 9/2/11.

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
10 - Water Type Modification Review Process	Tasker	DNR in consultation with WDFW, Ecology, and the tribes will develop a prioritization strategy for water type modification. The intent of this strategy will be to manage the number of change requests sent to cooperating agencies for 30-days review so it is within the capacity of those cooperators to respond to effectively. The strategy should consider standardizing the current ad hoc process of holding monthly coordination meetings with agency and tribal staff in all the DNR regions. This should allow group knowledge and resources to be more efficiently used to evaluate change requests.	100%	Yes	February 10	Project is complete. The Regions have been conducting their WTR Team meetings and implementing the process. See Hicks email dated 11/24/10 for final DOE approval.
11 - Water Typing On-Line Guidance	Mahan	DNR Forest Practices will establish online guidance that clarifies existing policies and procedures pertaining to water typing. The intention is to ensure regional staff and cooperators remain fully aware of the most current requirements and review processes for changing water type and coordinating the review of multidisciplinary teams.	100%	No	May 10	Project complete. See Mark Hick's email dated 9/24/12 for final Ecology approval.

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
12 - Certification Framework	Casey	DNR with consultation with Ecology and WDFW (or with the CMP stakeholder guidance committee), will establish a framework for certification and refresher courses for all participants responsible for regulatory or CMP assessments. This will be focused on aiding in the application of rules regarding bankfull width, CMZ boundaries, application of road rules, and wetlands. Consideration should be given to including a curriculum of refresher courses on assessing difficult situations.	100%	No	June 10	Forest Practices Training Manager was hired in May 2012. Framework development will continue in 2013. Compliance Monitoring, Wetland, and Unstable Slopes training continues to be offered to Forest Practices staff and stakeholders. Milestone was signed off as complete by Mark Hicks on 9/10/13.
13a, b, c - Individual Landowner Tracking	Casey	By June 2010, DNR, Ecology, ad WDFW will meet to review existing procedures and recommend improvement needed to more effectively track compliance at the individual landowner level. The goal will be to ensure the compliance pattern of individual landowners can be effectively examined. This should consider the types and qualities of enforcement actions that occur (e.g., conference notes, notices of correction, stop work orders, penalties.)	13a - 100% 13b - 100% 13c - 100%	Yes Yes Yes	Jun-2010 Oct-2010 May-2012	The project was broken into three separate milestones with individual due dates: 13a - By June 2010: This project is completed - the group evaluated the current data base that is used to track compliance and determined that it is acceptable. See DOE acceptance in 11/3/10 email. 13b - By October 2010: This project is completed. DNR, Ecology, and WDFW conducted an initial assessment of trends in compliance and enforcement actions taken at the individual landowner level. The process to review compliance and enforcement trends for individual landowners was established and

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
						Accepted by Mark Hicks, Department of Ecology on Nov. 3, 2010. 13c - By May 2012: This project is completed and accepted by Mark Hicks, Department of Ecology via email on June 8, 2012. Ecology accepted a spreadsheet that "documents an effective format for tracking and communicating patterns of compliance at the individual landowner level. Maintaining compliance data in this straightforward format will readily allow the information to be examined at both annual and longer time scales."

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
14 - Riparian Non-Compliance	Obermeyer/ Jackson	DNR with the assistance of Ecology, will assess the primary issues associated with riparian noncompliance (using the CMP data) and formulate a program of training, guidance, and enforcement believed capable of substantially increasing the compliance rate - with a goal of getting greater than ninety percent compliance by 2013. Ecology will consider the rating of noncompliance since not all infractions have the same effect on public resources (e.g., is it predominately at levels within reasonable field method limits or likely to occur even with due diligence) when determining if this compliance target rate milestone has been satisfied.	100%	No	Jul-10	Project is complete. Ecology accepted the final document.
15 - SFL Road Risk Evaluation Strategy	Hicks/Engel	Ecology, in partnership with DNR, and in consultation with the SFL advisory committee, will develop a plan for evaluating the risk posed by SFL roads for the delivery of sediment to waters of the state.	10%	No	Jul-10	DNR's Small Forest Landowner Office has submitted a grant proposal to the Northwest Fish and Wildlife Foundation to aid in achieving this milestone.

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
16 - Type N Rules Evaluation Strategy	Engel	Policy, in consultation with CMER, will develop a strategy to examine the effectiveness of the Type N rules in protecting water quality at the soonest possible time. This strategy needs to include at a minimum: 1. Ranking and funding of the Type N studies as highest priorities for CMER research. 2. By July 2012, developing a protocol for identifying with reasonable accuracy the uppermost point of perennial flow, or develop documentation demonstrating the spatial and temporal accuracy of the existing practice used to identify this point. 3. By Sept. 2012, completing a comprehensive literature review examining the effects of buffers on streams physically similar to the Type Np waters in the forest practices rules prior to completion of the Type N basalt effectiveness study. This should be conducted or overseen by CMER (or conducted by an independent research entity).	25%	No	Jul-10	In Fall 2011, Forest and Fish Policy developed a chartered process that serves as a strategy to complete this milestone. That process is now being implemented through the simultaneous efforts of both technical and policy subgroups. Completion can be reasonable be expected by September 2012, which would substantially meet this milestone.

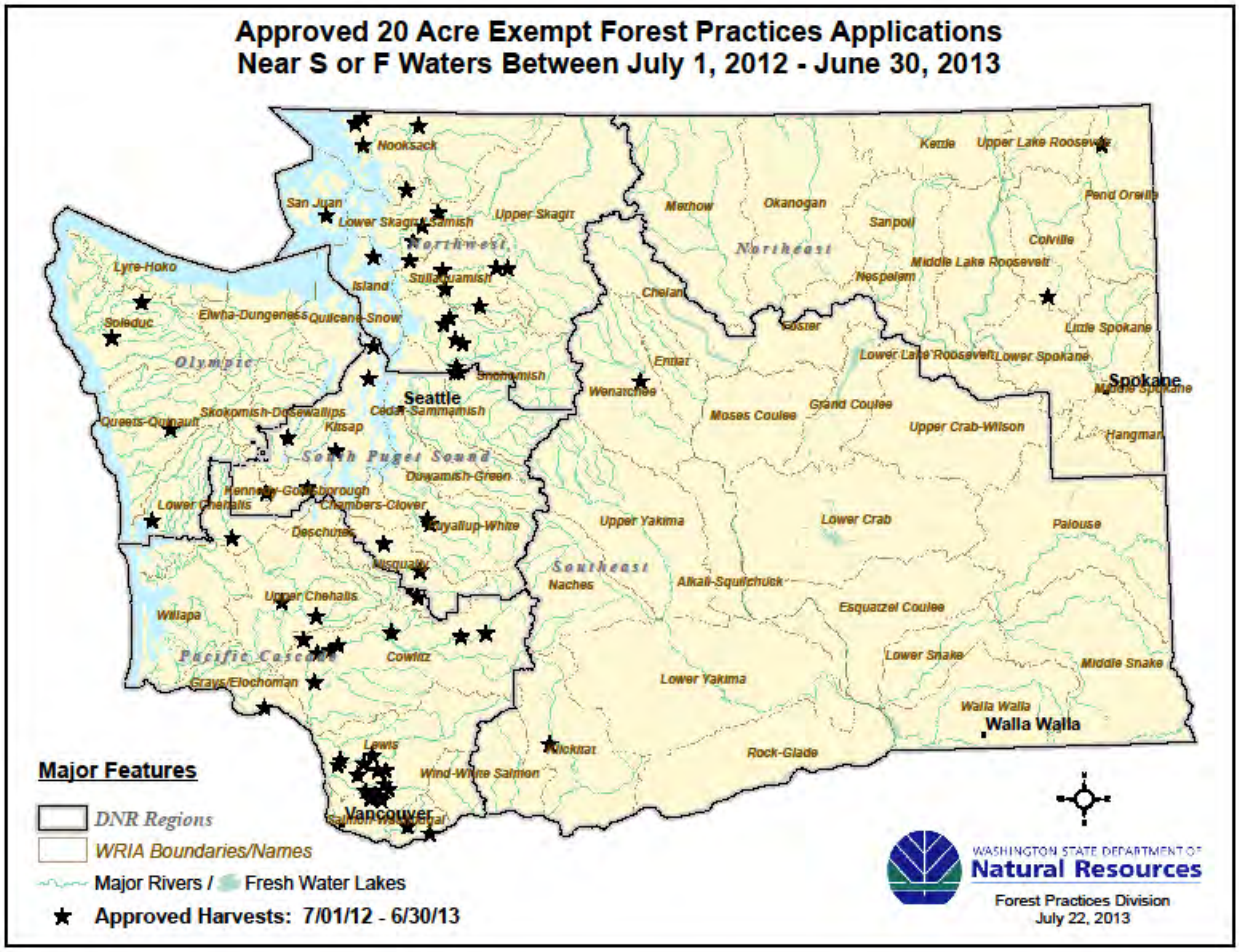
Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
17 - Alternate Plan Evaluation	Anderson/ Barnes	DNR, in partnership with Ecology, and in consultation with WDFW, the Tribes, and the SFL advisory committee, will design a sampling plan to gather baseline information sufficient to reasonably assess the success of the alternate plan process. This sampling plan should include how to select sample sites, how to best document the content and assumptions contained in the alternate plan, what to monitor and how frequently to do so, and responsibilities for who will conduct the sampling. The goal of this effort is to initiate data collection in the 2011 field season.	95%		Oct-10	Field work is completed as of September 2012. Currently under review in the Forest Practices Division.
18- Independent AMP Review	Hotvedt	The AMP Program administrator shall initiate the process of obtaining an independent review of the AMP. This review shall be done by representatives of an independent, third party research organization.	20%	No	Dec-10	A LEAN event was completed in May 2012 that recommended a streamlined approach to developing CMER study designs. The approach would continue to require CMER approval of final study designs, but excluded multiple intermediate decision points associated with the current review and approval processes. The recommended process will be tested using a pilot on a CMER project, yet to be determined. In addition, Policy has recommended

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
						AMP rule changes and is currently revising the AMP Board Manual 22 to reform the AMP. Changes include an addition of three caucuses, shortening the dispute resolution process timeline, allowing CMER to invoke Stage 2 dispute resolution, and creation of a CMER project master schedule that lines out projects over the next 15+ years.
19 - Water Type Modification Strategy Review	Mahan	DNR in consultation with WDFW, Ecology, and the Tribes will complete an evaluation of the relative success of the water type change review strategy. Results of this review would be used to further refine the strategy.	100%	Yes	Dec-11	Ecology accepted the milestone as complete as stated in a memo (email) from Mark Hicks on 3-18-13 - "The purpose of this memo is to provide a formal record of completion of the CWA Assurances' milestone for identifying and making any improvements to the recently adopted water typing review strategy."

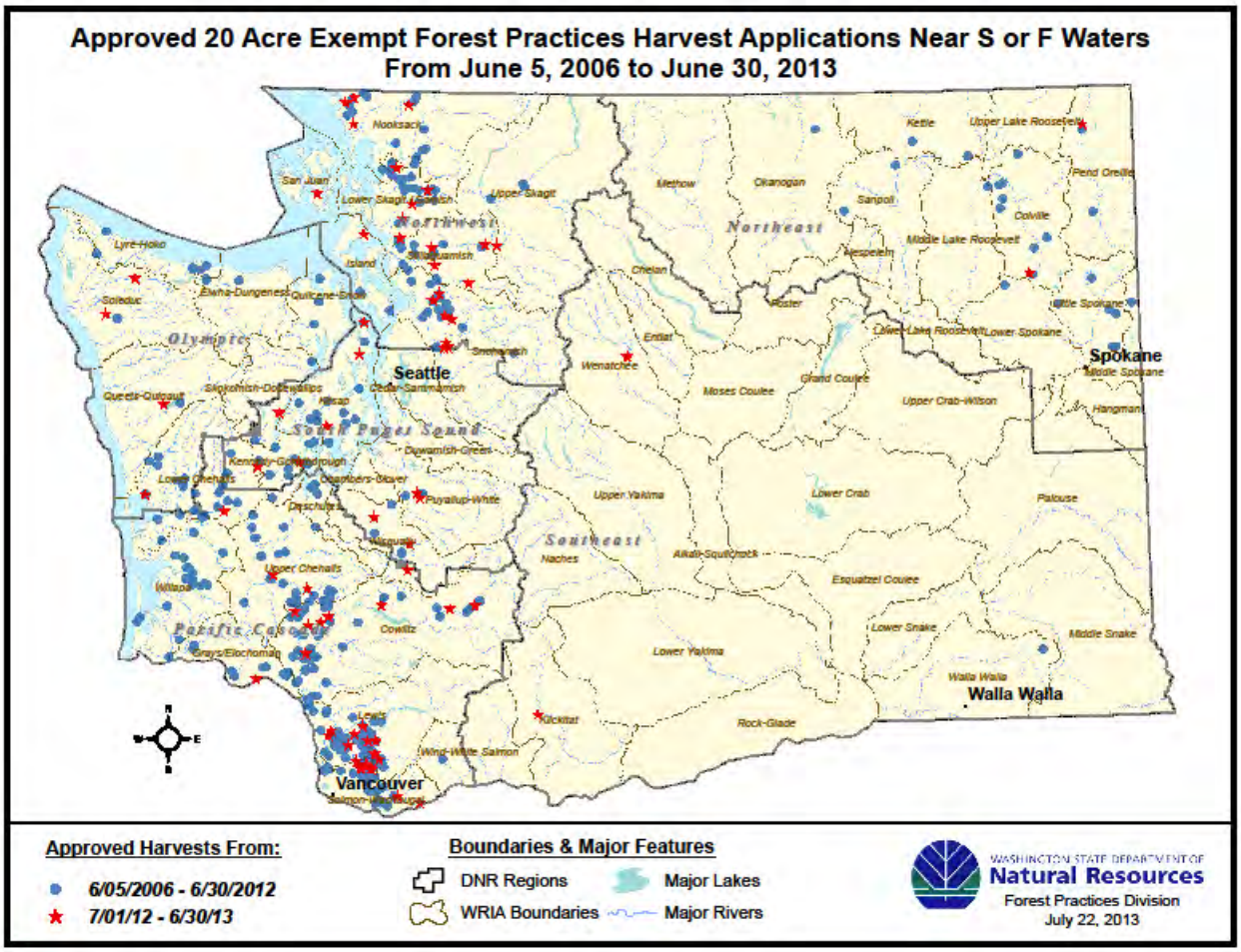
Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
20 -RMAP Summary	Potter	DNR with the assistance of large landowners, will provide summary information for all industrial landowners having RMAPs. The summary information will include at a minimum: Date RMAP completed, total miles of road covered under the RMAP, total miles describing the strategy for bringing all roads into compliance by 2016 that demonstrates evenflow or otherwise provides confidence that compliance will be	100%			Project complete on 8/9/11. The Forest Practices Board agreed to process changes, and Board Manual changes that completed this Milestone. Mark Hicks signed off as complete on 9/2/11.

Project # /Name	Project Lead	Project Description	Percent (%) Complete	Completed on Time	Original Due Date	Comments
		Attained by 2016. If reasonable and feasible, the summary will show the annual progress on road and barrier improvement that has occurred since the inception of the RMAP, and DNR will provide a master summary for all industrial landowners combined.				
21-SFL Roads Report	Hicks/ Engel/	Ecology in partnership with DNR, and in consultation with the SFL advisory committee will prepare a summary report that assesses the progress of SFLs in bringing their roads into compliance with road best management practices, and any general risk to water quality posed by relying on the checklist RMAP process for SFLs. If a significant portion of SFL roads are estimated to pose a risk of damage to public resources, then a report will be prepared in time to brief the Legislature in December 2013.	0%		13-Nov	This report is due to the legislature in 2013. A plan on how to obtain the data needs to be agreed upon, funding to execute the plan obtained and the report written so that it can be submitted in 2013 to the legislature.
22-Unstable Slopes Rules Compliance	Engel/ Lingley	Initiate a program to assess compliance with the unstable slopes rules.	10%		2012	This new "forest practices program" milestone was transferred to the program milestone list in July 2011. It was originally listed by Ecology under CMER milestones. Initial discussion with Ecology scheduled for 10/24/2011. 1/2012 Working with Leslie Lingley on Post-Mortem partially buffered areas to verify unstable slope with FPA.

Appendix #2a


Approved 20 Acre Exempt Forest Practices Applications
Near S or F Waters Between July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013
Nooksack
San Juan
Lower Skagit-Samish
Upper Skagit
Northwest
Lyre-Hoko
Island
Stillaguamish
Soleduc
Elwha-Dungeness
Quilcene-Snow
Olympic
Snohomish
Seattle
Cedar-Sammamish
Queets-Quinault
Skokomish-Dosewallips
Kitsap
South Puget Sound
Duwamish-Green
Lower Chehalis
Chambers-Clover
Deschutes
Puyallup-White
Nisqually
Upper Chehalis
Willapa
Pacific Cascade
Cowlitz
Grays/Elochoman
Lewis
Wind-White Salmon
Vancouver
Kettle
Upper Lake Roosevelt
Methow
Okanogan
Pend Oreille
Sanpoil
Colville
Northeast
Middle Lake Roosevelt
Nespelem
Chelan
Little Spokane
Lower Lake Roosevelt
Lower Spokane
Entiat
Wenatchee
Spokane
Moses Coulee
Grand Coulee
Upper Crab-Wilson
Hangman
Upper Yakima
Lower Crab
Palouse
Southeast
Naches
Alkali-Squilchuck
Esquatzel Coulee
Lower Snake
Middle Snake
Lower Yakima
Walla Walla
Rock-Glade
Major Features
DNR Regions
WRIA Boundaries/Names
Major Rivers / Fresh Water Lakes
Approved Harvests: 7/01/12 - 6/30/13
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
Forest Practices Division
July 22, 2013

Appendix #2b


Approved 20 Acre Exempt Forest Practices Harvest Applications Near S or F Waters
From June 5, 2006 to June 30, 2013
Seattle
Spokane
Walla Walla
Vancouver
Northwest
Northeast
Olympic
South Puget Sound
Southeast
Pacific Coast
Approved Harvests From:
6/05/2006 - 6/30/2012
7/01/12 - 6/30/13
Boundaries & Major Features
DNR Regions
WRIA Boundaries
Major Lakes
Major Rivers
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
Forest Practices Division
July 22, 2013