

Frequently Asked Questions for Forest Practices Application #2420111

Jurisdiction:

[Chapter 76.09](#) of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and the associated rules of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) [Title 222](#) defines jurisdiction of forest practices (FP) activities. Because application 2420111 is proposing to keep the 28 acres of forestland in forestry, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has regulatory authority on this proposal. Any rules or codes specific to forest practices activity within King County or the City of Newcastle would not apply to this proposal.

Watershed Administrative Units (WAUs):

DNR requires additional information when a proposal is within or adjacent to an approved Watershed Analysis Unit. Because the South Lake Washington WAU does not have a DNR rule defined approved analysis, no additional documentation would be required by the proponent. [WAC 222-22](#) outlines the requirements associated with WAUs.

Environmental Impact Assessment/SEPA Checklist:

The Forest Practices Act does not require landowners to complete an environmental impact statement on Class I, II or III proposals. However, Class IV proposals would require a SEPA review.

The law states that applications must be processed and classed within 48 hours of receiving a complete application. During that time, the proposal is reviewed using DNR mapping tools and the information that is provided by the proponent in the application. The review that was conducted on April 20th did not reveal any Class IV triggers, and the application was classed as III.

However, if the forester discovers a resource that was not found during the office screening or addressed on the application that would trigger a Class IV, the applicant must withdraw their proposal or DNR will disapprove. The proposal can be resubmitted once the resources and additional requirements have been met.

For a list of Class IV triggers, see [WAC 222-16-050](#)(1) and (2).

Bald Eagles/Threatened and Endangered Species:

Landowners are not required to list wildlife on their FPA. The DNR office review would identify any State Listed Endangered, Threatened or Sensitive species, utilizing our comprehensive Forest Practices Risk Assessment Mapping Tool (FPRAMT).

Bald Eagles were removed from the State Listing in 2012. However, if resource concerns do arise in our screening the landowner would be referred to US Fish & Wildlife Service so they can ensure they are in compliance with the federal guidelines.

A list of Critical habitats of threatened and endangered species can be found in [WAC 222-16-080](#).

Cultural Resources:

The office review includes reviewing maps for cultural resources using polygon features provided by Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). When a proposal is within an identified DAHP polygon, the application is sent to DAHP for further review. No polygons exist in/around the proposal area.

Local tribes are notified of all proposed activities through our Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS). If conflicts are present, the tribe may elect to have a meeting with the landowner to develop a management plan for the area of concern.

Highly Erodible Soils/Hydric Soils:

DNR resource review is accomplished using DNRs Forest Practices Risk Assessment Mapping tool. During the review of FPA 2420111, highly erodible soils and hydric soils were not present. Landowners are encouraged to use the external Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool (FPAMT) to review for resources prior to submitting an application. [FPAMT](#) is located on the Washington Department of Natural Resources website or at the following link. <https://fpamt.dnr.wa.gov/>.

Potentially Unstable Slopes and Landforms:

Q11 of the FPA is specific to potentially unstable slopes and/or landforms that are “IN” the area of the harvest activity. The proponent has marked this question as “No”, indicating that potentially unstable slopes and/or landforms are not located “IN” the proposal area. Q12 of the FPA is specific to potentially unstable slopes and/or landforms that are “AROUND” the area of harvest activity. The proponent has marked this question as “Yes”, indicating that potentially unstable slopes and/or landforms are present “AROUND” the proposal area. Following the onsite review, the forester, in consultation with the licensed engineer geologist, may require the proponent to submit additional information.

Water Verification:

Water verification on applications occur during onsite visits. Foresters and interdisciplinary (ID) team members verify identified streams. Additionally they are looking for any resource that was not identified or addressed on the application. Experts such as biologist from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and Department of Ecology as well as local tribes will be onsite to provide their professional opinions.

Alternate Plan:

This application includes an Alternate Plan in which the proponent has proposed to use a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) buffer of 101 feet. This will be field reviewed by an ID team during the site visit. WAC 222-12-040 outlines Alternate Plan requirements.

Wetlands:

The proposal includes two forested wetlands. [WAC 222-30-020\(8\)](#), states forested wetlands do not require a wetland management zone (WMZ) buffer. Harvest methods within a forested wetland shall be limited to low impact harvest or cable systems, unless otherwise approved by the department.

If any resources are found in the field review that were not addressed on the application, the landowner will be required to revise their application before a decision can be made on the FPA.

Hydraulic Project:

This application does not meet the definition of a Forest Practices Hydraulic Permit (FPHP), thus a concurrence review from WDFW is not required. Concurrence review is only required for specific activities that are being conducted in a Type S or F water. This application identifies a culvert installation on a non-typed water. Verification of stream typing will occur during the field review.

Shade Documentation:

Shade documentation is only required if the proposal is harvesting trees within 75 feet from the edge of the bankfull width of fish bearing streams. See [WAC 222-30-040](#).

Fire Hazard:

It is not required for proponents to address this on the application. All forest practices rules and laws must be followed regardless of what is listed in the application, which includes extreme fire hazard abatement. However, the forester may elect to add a note on the Notice of Decision as a reminder of the rule to the proponent.

Forest protection, such as hazard abatement, is not regulated by forest practices. However, we do work closely with the forest protection forester and monitor this during compliance checks throughout the life of the permit. Forest protection standards are listed in [RCW 76.04](#).

Road Use/Traffic:

DNR does not regulate public roads. Road approach permits on public roads would be acquired by the proponent from the local government entity.

Recreation Trails on Private Land:

Forest practices does not regulate trails on private land.

Additional Resources:

[Forest Practices Act, 76.09 RCW](#)

[Forest Practices Rules, 222 WAC](#)

[Forest Practices Board Manual](#)

[Forest Practices Illustrated](#)

[Forest Practices Application/Notification Instructions](#)

[Watershed Analysis](#)

[FPARS Reviewer Notification Form](#)