STATE OF WASHINGTON
FOREST PRACTICES BOARD

PO Box 47012
Olympia, WA 98504-7012

Workshop – November 8, 2016
Natural Resources Building, Room 172, Olympia

Please note: All times are estimates to assist in scheduling and may be changed subject to the business of the day and at the Chair's discretion. The meeting will be recorded.

DRAFT AGENDA

9:00 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.	**Welcome and Introductions** Safety Briefing – Patricia Anderson, Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
9:10 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	**Public Comment on Water Typing**
9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	**TFW Policy Committee's Recommendations on Water Typing** – Adrian Miller and Ray Entz, Co-chairs, Hans Berge and Marc Engel, DNR A. Synopsis of Policy Process, Discussions, Decisions, and Recommendations · Summary of decision votes B. Recommendations with Consensus C. Matrix Elements with No Consensus D. Matrix Elements needing Further Work E. Pilot Water Typing Model Report F. Caucus Comments
12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 p.m. – 1:20 p.m.	**Public Comment on Pesticide Work Group**
1:20 p.m. – 2:20 p.m.	**Pesticide Work Group Recommendations** – Donelle Mahan, DNR
2:20 p.m. – 3:20 p.m.	**Cultural Resources Update –** Stephen Bernath, DNR and Tim Thompson, Thompson Smitch Consulting Group Inc.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
FOREST PRACTICES BOARD

PO Box 47012
Olympia, WA 98504-7012

Regular Board Meeting – November 9, 2016
Natural Resources Building, Room 172, Olympia

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DRAFT AGENDA

9:00 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.	**Welcome and Introductions** Safety Briefing – Patricia Anderson, Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
9:10 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.	**Approval of Minutes** *Action: Approve August 10, 2016, meeting minutes.*
9:15 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	**Report from Chair**
9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	**Public Comment** – This time is for public comment on general Board topics. Comments on any Board action item that will occur later in the meeting will be allowed prior to each action taken.
10:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.	**TFW Policy Committee's Type F Recommendations** – Marc Engel, DNR
11:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	**Break**
11:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.	**Public Comment on Type F Recommendations**
11:45 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	**TFW Policy Committee's Type F Recommendations** – Marc Engel, DNR *Action: Consider next steps and rule making by filing a CR-101 Preproposal Statement of Inquiry.*
12:15 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.	**Lunch**
1:15 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	**Public Comment** – This time is for public comment on general Board topics. Comments on any Board action item that will occur later in the meeting will be allowed prior to each action taken.
1:30 p.m. – 1:45 p.m.	**RMAPs Update** – Donelle Mahan, DNR
1:45 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	**Board Manual Section 16 Implementation Update** – Donelle Mahan, DNR
2:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	**Staff Reports** A. **Adaptive Management Update -** Hans Berge, DNR B. **Northern Spotted Owl Implementation Team Update -** Lauren Burnes, DNR C. **Small Forest Landowner Advisory Committee and Small Forest Landowner Office Update -**Tami Miketa, DNR D. **Upland Wildlife Update -** Terry Jackson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
2:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	**2017 Work Planning & Review of 2016 Accomplishments** - Marc Engel, DNR *Action: Consider proposed 2017 work plan.*
3:00 p.m. – 3:20 p.m.	**Executive Session** To discuss anticipated litigation, pending litigation, or any other matter suitable for Executive Session under RCW 42.30.110.

Future FPB Meetings

Next Meeting: February 8, 2017, May 10, 2017, August 9, 2017, November 8, 2017
Check the FPB Web site for latest information: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/
E-Mail Address: forest.practicesboard@dnr.wa.gov Contact: Patricia Anderson at 360.902.1413

Timber, Fish, & Wildlife Policy Committee
Policy Co-Chairs: Ray Entz, Kalispel Tribe & Adrian Miller, Olympic Resource Management

TO:	Forest Practices Board
FROM:	Ray Entz and Adrian Miller, TFW Policy Committee Co-Chairs
SUBJECT:	TFW Policy Committee Quarterly Update since January 20, 2016
DATE:	October 21, 2016

The Timber, Fish, & Wildlife Policy Committee (Policy) continues to address a number of topics driven by internal process deadlines and priorities directed by the Forest Practices Board, though the major focus of 2016 was to develop water typing rule and guidance recommendations. Policy's major priorities are summarized below.

Policy Priorities

Type F

Policy has discussed elements of the Type F issue consistently since January 2015, after the Board's initial water typing motion in February 2014 (taking a break through 2014 to deal with unstable slopes after the Oso landslide). As Policy has reported to the Board in the past, we have broken up the water typing issue into several elements, all of which Policy addressed to some degree.

At our most recent meeting on October 19, 2016, Policy reviewed the latest version of all of the elements, and took votes on each. The attached report of Policy recommendations indicates the rule-based consensus recommendations. This includes optional language or tracts as presented by individual or groups of caucuses with consensus voting for each item. Note that a few items were non-consensus by Policy and are presented to the Board for their consideration through the rule development process. We expect and encourage the various caucuses to work together with the Board throughout this process to find agreeable solutions on language that we could not find consensus on.

Policy also requests that the Board allow more time for the Committee to continue work on issues related to creating consensus content for Board Manual Section 23 and administrative/operational requests to DNR for improvements regarding water typing.

Type N
Policy has been inactive on Type N due to the Board's direction to focus on Type F. The remaining issue surrounds the development of "wet season defaults" for identifying the Upper-Most Point of Perennial Flow (UMPPF).

Small Forest Landowners' Alternate Template
Policy stakeholders have been meeting to evaluate the Small Forest Landowners' Alternate Template. This work has taken place outside of formal Policy meetings, but Policy has been briefed on the progress. The group has been working to develop a pathway to evaluate the prescription options presented by the Small Forest Landowners. We currently do not have a firm timeline for when we can expect any recommendations from the subgroup.

CMER Work
TFW Policy responds to CMER projects and budget prioritization, including annual adjustments at various stages of the year. With CMER input, we developed a formal presentation structure and written documentation to assist all parties in the Adaptive Management Program in understanding their respective roles at different stages throughout the process.

The Type N Experimental Buffer Treatment Project in Hard Rock Lithologies (the "Hard Rock" study) will soon be coming to Policy as individual chapters, of which there are 17 (including a synthesis/conclusion chapter). Reviewing this study, with the volume of information included in the chapters, will take Policy a good deal of time, starting in December 2016 and spanning many months. In addition, the following studies may also be before Policy over the next several months: Buffer Shade Integrity Study, Wetlands Mapping Project, and Eastside Modeling Evaluation Project, along with other TWIG-led study design efforts.

Unstable Slopes Proposal Initiation
After the Board's approval of the path forward at the August 2016 meeting, Policy will begin implementing the recommendations and provide the Board updates at each Board meeting.

cc: Forest Practices Board liaisons
TFW Policy Committee caucus representatives

TFW Policy Committee Modifications of
DNR/ Services Presented Recommendations
v. 10-25-16

This document contains the TFW Policy Committee discussed and voted-on recommendations at their 19th October 2016 Water Typing meeting. The recommendations and a summary of the votes (Attachment 1) are being presented for Forest Practices Board consideration for approval and to initiate the process to prepare and adopt a permanent water typing system rule and associated guidance. The Board is also receiving: Attachment 1, the Policy Committee *Summary of Water Typing Discussion for Forest Practices Board*, which summarizes the recommendation elements and the Policy votes; and Attachment 2, *TFW Policy Committee Recommended Elements of Current Forest Practices Water Typing Rules to be Amended and Maintained.*

Rule Process Recommendations

The *TFW Policy Committee Recommended Elements of Current Forest Practices Water Typing Rules to be Amended and Maintained* document (attachment 2) shows recommended existing rule language components which will be maintained, shown as gray text in the document, and rule language recommend for amendment, shown as black text in the document.

1. **<u>Recommend maintaining elements of current rules in a permanent rule</u>**:
    a. DNR has the authority and will, in cooperation with WDFW and ecology and in consultation with affected Indian tribes, classify the water typing of streams, lakes and ponds (WAC 222-16-030).
        - DNR will prepare fish habitat water type maps showing location of Type S, F, and N (Np and Ns) waters within the forested areas of the state (WAC 222-16-030).
        - DNR will update fish habitat water type maps to reflect observed in-field conditions (WAC 222-16-030).
        - DNR will provide a Water Typing Modification Form and update the fish habitat water type map as soon as practicable. If a dispute arises concerning a water type, DNR shall convene an Interdisciplinary team which shall include WDFW and ecology, affected Indian tribes, and those contesting the adopted water types (WAC 222-16-030).
    b. Definitions and descriptions of Type S, Np, and Ns Waters (WAC 222-16-030)
    c. Definitions and descriptions of Type F Waters as pertains to segments of natural waters including flowing waters; or within lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of 0.5 acre or greater at seasonal low water and which in any case contain fish habitat or are described by waters which are (WAC 222-16-030):
        - Diverted for domestic use by more than 10 residential or camping units; public accommodation facility serving more than 10 persons (WAC 222-16-030);
        - Diverted for use by federal, state, tribal, or private fish hatcheries (WAC 222-16-030);
        - Within federal, state, local, or private campground having more than 10 camping units (WAC 222-16-030).

d. The description and use of "physicals" found in WAC 222-16-031(3)(b)(i)(A) – (D) characteristics of Waters presumed to have fish use, and (ii)(A) – (C) exceptions to the characteristics listed in (i).
e. Maintain Wetlands typing system rule (WAC 222-16-035), Wetland mapping rule (WAC 222-16-036), and Wetlands management zones (WAC 222-30-020(8)).
f. Maintain definitions of:
    - Fish Habitat – remains the same (222-16-010)
    - Bankfull Depth and Width – remains the same (222-16-010)
    - Off-channel habitat rule elements in WAC 222-16-030(2)(d), with Policy recommended amended language: *"Off-channel habitat" consists of aquatic habitat features that are connected via surface flow to Type S/F waters by inundation at bank full flow of the Type S or F water*. Note, a second option was brought forward at the 19th October Policy meeting. This option, to add the language "includes but may not be limited to" before "aquatic habitat features." Neither option received consensus, see Attachment 1.

2. **<u>Recommend amending elements of current rules in a permanent rule</u>**
    a. Policy recommends inclusion of general objectives for the water typing system: highly accurate, minimize error, and balance remaining error (reduce systematic bias). Also adding the rule needs to be consistently implementable.
    b. Establish Fish Habitat Water Type Maps:
        - <u>WTMF points</u>:
            - Accept all existing Type F/N points that have been added to Water Type maps through Water Type Modification Form process as permanent regulatory Type F/N points on the fish habitat water type maps
            - Retain WTMF and ID Team process identified in 1.a. above
                - DNR will provide a Water Typing Modification Form and update the fish habitat water type map as soon as practicable (WAC 222-16-030). An Interdisciplinary team may be convened, per WAC 222-16-010, which shall include WDFW and ecology, affected Indian tribes, and those contesting the adopted water types.
        - <u>Water Typing Model</u>:
            - Accept initial Model Pilot as proof of concept and continue development of water typing fish habitat model including field validation. When complete, the model will be an integral part of the fish habitat rule.
            - Board must adopt new modeled map points; when adopted, those points will be the regulatory F/N breaks except for previously-approved WTMF points.
            - Determine frequency of ongoing updates to the model, identified as five years in WAC 222-16-030.

        - Policy Committee recommends funding for the water typing model project as funds becomes available through annual budget modifications or Board priority set-asides.
    - Existing Mapped Type F/N breaks (points not established through WTMF process):
        - Identify these as the starting points for the application of the fish habitat assessment method to determine the Type F/N break (assessment methodology will determine the Type F/N point, directionality, up or downstream, is to be assessed and is not implied);
        - Require the Water Type Modification Form process for approval of these points as the permanent regulatory Type F/N points on the fish habitat water type maps. When approved, these points will be and added to the hydro-layer as the regulatory F/N breaks.

c. Description of flowing Type F Waters (no consensus)
    - Natural segments of flowing waters within the bankfull width of defined channels
        - Define bed and banks of flowing waters
    - Extent of fish habitat accessible at bankfull flows (including OCH)
        - Ability for fish to move at bankfull flows
        - Connectivity to OCH

d. Physical defaults
    - Physical defaults can be used for FPA purposes
    - Physical defaults will not be used to change the hydro layer (no consensus)

Board Manual Process (New Board Manual Section 23)

1. DNR, per WAC 222-12-090, prepares and submits manual sections to the Board for approval.

   Policy has considered that the manual must include guidance for stream evaluation and the establishment of the Type F/N water type break. Policy wishes to continue to discuss these items and provide consensus recommendations where feasible. Board Manual Section 23 should address the following:

   a. Describe elements of Type F waters including field indicators and examples
       - Describe bed/bank for typed waters
       - Natural segments of flowing water
       - Accessibility to habitat at bankfull flow
           - Connectivity to typed water
   b. Provide clarification and examples of existing definitions
   c. Include sketches, diagram and images
       - How to identify features used to define typed waters
   d. Locating the Type F/N Break
       - Fish habitat assessment method
   e. Water typing for Type F waters for harvest purposes only
       - Default physical criteria

    - Provide guidance on how to apply them

f. Modeled points
    - How to use model points (in the future)
    - How to place a modeled point on the ground (in the future)

g. Training
    - Training required for reviewers and practitioners for water typing
    - Certification may be helpful

2. Policy has consensus on the fish habitat assessment method process. The output will be used to develop a final policy recommendation to DNR for inclusion in the board manual. Policy requests Board approval of a timeline extension to fully develop the fish habitat assessment method process likely to be by May of 2017 (as draft rule is developed for Board approval).
    a. Policy believes the fish habitat assessment method will not be finalized until after the 2017 field season and requests the Board extend the timeline for Policy to complete the fish habitat assessment method, through the completion of the following tasks:
        i. Policy will take the three proposals that came out of the F/N Technical Group and include up to 3 additional proposals from caucuses (limited to 1 proposal per caucus) on a new fish habitat protocol survey methodology.
        ii. Policy will send proposals to the AMPA for evaluation. Thee AMPA will work with an independent scientific review group or contractor(s) to review the proposals, provide an assessment of each, and provide Policy a recommended best method (which could be one proposal, a combination of several, or an entirely new proposal). This review will incorporate the general objectives for the water typing system (highly accurate, minimize error, and reduce bias), while also developing as consistently implementable method as possible.
        iii. Policy will use this science reviewed recommendation to inform its recommendation to the Board for inclusion in Board Manual Section 23 development and concurrent with the development of the draft rule.

Training program for water typing rule and Board Manual Section 23

1. Training coordinated by DNR to include WDFW, Tribes and stakeholders
2. Include all elements of water typing contained in Board Manual Section 23
3. Specific training on fish habitat within specific geographic areas

Science Needed (no consensus reached due to lack of time for discussion)

1. OCH: Implementation of the first and second phases recommended by the technical group's report. Phase 1 of the study would determine the frequency and extend of OCH across the landscape and how common the OCH rule is implemented. Phase 2 would include a more detailed research to determine whether BFE is adequate in defining the extent of OCH or what elevation would be more appropriate to capture OCH as intended by the rule.
2. Physicals and LiDAR based Fish Habitat Water Typing Model: Implement research to develop default physical criteria and water typing models that are spatially explicit (e.g.,

WRIA, ecoregion, or other unit) and consider the distribution of fishes across forested lands in Washington. By combining the research at the appropriate spatial scale, costs will be reduced and water typing (utilizing both methods) will be more accurate and precise. A necessary part of this research would include defining permanent natural barriers

Expectations from Policy to address accuracy, error, and bias in the study design for the water typing model.

Ongoing updates to the model as necessary consistent with current or new rule language

Administrative/Operational Requests to and Conversations with DNR:

Policy recommends the Board request DNR to consider:

- The need to notify reviewers for FPAs containing Type F/N water type breaks determined by older WTMFs. DNR has already committed to making the water typing map system more transparent, this will allow reviewers to see when the WTMFs were submitted and assure the cardinality of Type F Waters from their origin downstream for the length of the water;
- Administrative request for DNR to write process guidance outlining water typing protocol and WTMF process to be used in the 2017 field survey season and only in place until new rule and accompanying BM guidance is in place:
    - To only include process based on existing rules and guidance;
    - Incorporate existing elements in Board Manual Section 13 and incorporate Type; F/N technical group consensus recommendations (except #s 3, 5, 18);
    - To consult with stakeholders; and
    - To be in place by March 1, 2017

Timber, Fish, & Wildlife Policy Committee
Summary of Water Typing Discussion for Forest Practices Board
v.10-25-16

The following is a summary of consensus and non-consensus votes on various elements of the water typing issues, and a request from the TFW Policy Committee to the Forest Practices Board.

A. Discussions Had and Votes Taken

Rule Based Content	**Vote (*at 10-19-16 Policy meeting*)** **Note: A sideways vote means the caucus would accept a majority decision to approve**
1. Maintain elements of current rules: a. Accepting parts of 030/031 for Type F Waters as pertains to flowing waters and other Type F features (e.g., lakes, ponds, impoundments, domestic water supply, campgrounds, fish hatcheries) – Refer to attachment of black/gray rules	9 caucuses approved
b. Wetlands typing system, definition of wetlands, and WMZ rules remain the same.	9 caucuses approved
c. Definitions of: Fish Habitat – remains the same (222-16-010)	9 caucuses approved
Bankfull Width – remains the same (222-16-010)	8 approved, 1 sideways
Off-channel habitat rule elements, with Policy recommended amended language (version 1) *"Off-channel habitat" **consists of** aquatic habitat features that are connected via surface flow to Type S/F waters by inundation at bank full flow of the Type S or F water.*	8 approved, 1 rejected
Off-channel habitat rule elements, with Policy recommended amended language (version 2) *"Off-channel habitat" **includes but may not be limited to** aquatic habitat features that are connected via surface flow to Type S/F waters by inundation at bank full flow of the Type S or F water. 2 options, 2 votes*	2 approved, 3 sideways, 4 rejected
2. Permanent water typing rulemaking – clarifications: a. Fish Habitat Water Type Map WTMF points	7 approved, 1 sideways, 1 rejected

Rule Based Content	Vote (*at 10-19-16 Policy meeting*) **Note: A sideways vote means the caucus would accept a majority decision to approve**
• All existing WTMF points having concurrence are permanent regulatory Type F/N points on the fish habitat water type maps. • Retain ID Team process under 030/031. Water Typing Model • Accept initial Pilot as proof of concept and continue development of water typing fish habitat model including field validation. When complete, the model will be an integral part of the fish habitat rule. • Policy Committee commits to support funding for the water typing model project, as funding comes available through annual budget modifications or Board priority set-asides. • As the new modelled maps are adopted by the Board, those points will be the regulatory F/N breaks except for previously-approved WTMF points. • Ongoing updates to the model as necessary consistent with current or new rule language Existing Mapped Type F/N Breaks (for non-WTMF points) These are the starting points for applying the fish habitat assessment method to demonstrate how they determined the Type F/N break (assessment methodology will determine the point, not directionality).	
b. Description of flowing Type F Waters Natural segments of flowing waters • Define bed and banks of flowing water (the flowing Type F water) Extent of fish habitat accessible at bankfull flows (including OCH) • Ability for fish to move at bankfull flows • Connectivity to OCH	6 approved, 2 sideways, 1 rejected
c. Physical defaults (version 1) • Physical defaults can be used for FPA purposes, but will not be used to change the hydro layer.	8 approved, 1 rejected
c. Physical defaults (version 2) – presented day of meeting • Physical defaults can be used for FPA purposes • Physical defaults will not be used to change the hydro layer	First bullet: 9 caucuses approved

Rule Based Content	**Vote (*at 10-19-16 Policy meeting*)** **Note: A sideways vote means the caucus would accept a majority decision to approve**
	Second bullet: 4 approved, 4 sideways, 1 rejected
Additional overall language: • Include general objectives for the water typing system: highly accurate, minimize error, and balance remaining error (reduce systematic bias). • Also consistently implementable.	9 caucuses approved
DNR Administrative and Operational Recommendations Content	**Vote (*at 10-19-16 Policy meeting*)** **Note: A sideways vote means the caucus would accept a majority decision to approve**
Administrative/Operational Requests to and Conversations with DNR: • Active notification that if a WTMF existed previous to [x date], it triggers a special notification to reviewers.	9 caucuses approved
• Administrative request to DNR (but DNR will work with stakeholders): Use existing elements in Board Manual Section 13 and incorporate consensus recommendations from the Type F/N tech group (except #s 3, 5, 18 and 3 proposals at end). Notes about this: o For use in the 2017 field survey season and only in place until new rule and accompanying BM guidance is in place; o Clarify the interim guidance through an administrative procedure to be ready by March 1, 2017; and o The only things within this update are covered in existing rule and existing Board Manual.	6 caucuses approved, 3 sideways
Board Manual 23 Content	**Vote (*at 10-19-16 Policy meeting*)** **Note: A sideways vote means the caucus would accept a majority decision to approve**
Training program for water typing rule and Board Manual Section 23: • Training required for reviewers and practitioners for water typing. • Training coordinated by DNR to include WDFW, Tribes and stakeholders. • Include all elements of water typing contained in Board Manual Section 23. • Specific training on fish habitat within specific geographic areas.	9 caucuses approved

Rule Based Content	Vote (*at 10-19-16 Policy meeting*) Note: A sideways vote means the caucus would accept a majority decision to approve
Certification may be helpful in addition to training.	4 approved, 5 sideways

B. Request to the Board

Extend a timeline for Policy to work on fish habitat assessment method for presentation to the Board for approval at same time the draft rule is presented to the Board. When approved by the Board the fish habitat assessment method will be incorporated by DNR into the development of Board Manual Section 23. The fish habitat assessment method will be completed through completion of the following tasks:

1. Develop a recommendation for considering a new Habitat Assessment Methodology for determining the Type F/N break in unmapped streams or in streams where the new map/model has not been applied.
    a. Policy will take the three proposals that came out of the F/N Technical Group and include up to 3 additional proposals from caucuses (limited to 1 proposal per caucus) on a new fish habitat protocol survey methodology.
    b. Policy will send proposals to the AMPA for evaluation. The AMPA will work with an independent scientific review group or contractor(s) to review the proposals, provide an assessment of each, and provide Policy a recommended best method (which could be one proposal, a combination of several, or an entirely new proposal). This review will incorporate the general objectives for the water typing system (highly accurate, minimize error, and reduce bias), while also developing as consistently implementable method as possible.
    c. Policy will use this science reviewed recommendation to inform its recommendation to the Board for Board Manual Section 23 development, following the development of the draft rule.
2. Policy discussion and consensus recommendations for additional content (based upon DNR/Services recommendations) for consideration in the DNR Board Manual development process.

Attachment 2

TFW Policy Committee Recommended Elements
Of
Current Forest Practices Water Typing Rules to be Amended and Maintained

The TFW Policy Committee recommendations for a permanent water typing system presented for consideration by the Forest Practices Board include existing WAC 222-16-030 and -031 rule language components recommended to be maintained and rule language recommend for amendment through rulemaking:

- **Black text –** rule language proposed to be amended to reflect Policy's recommendations for a new Type F definition and for clarification(s)
- **Gray text –** rule language proposed to stay the same (no change or minor editorial amendments)

WAC 222-16-030 Water typing system. *[Not in effect]*
Until the fish habitat water type maps described below are adopted by the board, the Interim Water Typing System established in WAC 222-16-031 will continue to be used. The department in cooperation with the departments of fish and wildlife, and ecology, and in consultation with affected Indian tribes will classify streams, lakes and ponds. The department will prepare water type maps showing the location of Type S, F, and N (Np and Ns) Waters within the forested areas of the state. The maps will be based on a multiparameter, field-verified geographic information system (GIS) logistic regression model. The multiparameter model will be designed to identify fish habitat by using geomorphic parameters such as basin size, gradient, elevation and other indicators. The modeling process shall be designed to achieve a level of statistical accuracy of 95% in separating fish habitat streams and nonfish habitat streams. Furthermore, the demarcation of fish and nonfish habitat waters shall be equally likely to over and under estimate the presence of fish habitat. These maps shall be referred to as "fish habitat water typing maps" and shall, when completed, be available for public inspection at region offices of the department.
Fish habitat water type maps will be updated every five years where necessary to better reflect observed, in-field conditions. Except for these periodic revisions of the maps, on-the-ground observations of fish or habitat characteristics will generally not be used to adjust mapped water types. However, if an on-site interdisciplinary team using nonlethal methods identifies fish, or finds that habitat is not accessible due to naturally occurring conditions and no fish reside above the blockage, then the water type will be immediately changed to reflect the findings of the interdisciplinary team. The finding will be documented on a water type update form provided by the department and the fish habitat water type map will be updated as soon as practicable. If a dispute arises concerning a water type the department shall make available informal conferences, as established in WAC 222-46-020 which shall include the departments of fish and wildlife, and ecology, and affected Indian tribes and those contesting the adopted water types.
The waters will be classified using the following criteria:

*(1) **"Type S Water"** means all waters, within their bankfull width, as inventoried as "shorelines of the state" under chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW including periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands.

*(2) **"Type F Water"** means segments of natural waters other than Type S Waters, which are within the bankfull widths of defined channels and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, or within lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of 0.5

acre or greater at seasonal low water and which in any case contain fish habitat or are described by one of the following four categories:

(a) Waters, which are diverted for domestic use by more than 10 residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than 10 persons, where such diversion is determined by the department to be a valid appropriation of water and the only practical water source for such users. Such waters shall be considered to be Type F Water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, whichever is less;

(b) Waters, which are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered Type F Water upstream from the point of diversion for 1,500 feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality. The department may allow additional harvest beyond the requirements of Type F Water designation provided the department determines after a landowner-requested on-site assessment by the department of fish and wildlife, department of ecology, the affected tribes and interested parties that:

(i) The management practices proposed by the landowner will adequately protect water quality for the fish hatchery; and

(ii) Such additional harvest meets the requirements of the water type designation that would apply in the absence of the hatchery;

(c) Waters, which are within a federal, state, local, or private campground having more than 10 camping units: Provided, That the water shall not be considered to enter a campground until it reaches the boundary of the park lands available for public use and comes within 100 feet of a camping unit, trail or other park improvement;

(d) Riverine ponds, wall-based channels, and other channel features that are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria:

(i) The site must be connected to a fish habitat stream and accessible during some period of the year; and

(ii) The off-channel water must be accessible to fish.

(3) **"Type Np Water"** means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of defined channels that are perennial nonfish habitat streams. Perennial streams are flowing waters that do not go dry any time of a year of normal rainfall and include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow.

(4) **"Type Ns Water"** means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of the defined channels that are not Type S, F, or Np Waters. These are seasonal, nonfish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of a year of normal rainfall and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a Type Np Water. Ns Waters must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to Type S, F, or Np Waters.

*(5) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Residential unit" means a home, apartment, residential condominium unit or mobile home, serving as the principal place of residence.

(b) "Camping unit" means an area intended and used for:

(i) Overnight camping or picnicking by the public containing at least a fireplace, picnic table and access to water and sanitary facilities; or

(ii) A permanent home or condominium unit or mobile home not qualifying as a "residential unit" because of part time occupancy.

(c) "Public accommodation facility" means a business establishment open to and licensed to serve the public, such as a restaurant, tavern, motel or hotel.

(d) "Natural waters" only excludes water conveyance systems which are artificially constructed and actively maintained for irrigation.

(e) "Seasonal low flow" and "seasonal low water" mean the conditions of the 7-day, 2-year low water situation, as measured or estimated by accepted hydrologic techniques recognized by the department.

(f) "Channel width and gradient" means a measurement over a representative section of at least 500 linear feet with at least 10 evenly spaced measurement points along the normal stream channel but excluding unusually wide areas of negligible gradient such as marshy or swampy areas, beaver ponds and impoundments. Channel gradient may be determined utilizing stream profiles plotted from United States geological survey topographic maps (see board manual section 23).

(g) "Intermittent streams" means those segments of streams that normally go dry.

(h) "Fish habitat" means habitat which is used by any fish at any life stage at any time of the year, including potential habitat likely to be used by fish which could be recovered by restoration or management and includes off-channel habitat.

WAC 222-16-031 Interim water typing system. *[Effective 12/16/06]*

Until the fish habitat water type maps mentioned above are available, waters will be classified according to the interim water typing system described below. If a dispute arises concerning a water type, the department shall make available informal conferences, which shall include the departments of fish and wildlife, ecology, and affected Indian tribes and those contesting the adopted water types. These conferences shall be established under procedures established in WAC 222-46-020.

For the purposes of this interim water typing system see the following table:

Water Type Conversion Table

Permanent Water Typing	Interim Water Typing
Type "S"	Type 1 Water
Type "F"	Type 2 and 3 Water
Type "Np"	Type 4 Water
Type "Ns"	Type 5 Water

*(1) **"Type 1 Water"** means all waters, within their ordinary high-water mark, as inventoried as "shorelines of the state" under chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW, but not including those waters' associated wetlands as defined in chapter 90.58 RCW.

*(2) **"Type 2 Water"** means segments of natural waters which are not classified as Type 1 Water and have a high fish, wildlife, or human use. These are segments of natural waters and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, which:

(a) Are diverted for domestic use by more than 100 residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than 10 persons, where such diversion is determined by the department to be a valid appropriation of water and

only considered Type 2 Water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, whichever is less;

(b) Are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered Type 2 Water upstream from the point of diversion for 1,500 feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality. The department may allow additional harvest beyond the requirements of Type 2 Water designation provided by the department of fish and wildlife, department of ecology, the affected tribes and interested parties that:

(i) The management practices proposed by the landowner will adequately protect water quality for the fish hatchery; and

(ii) Such additional harvest meets the requirements of the water type designation that would apply in the absence of the hatchery;

(c) Are within a federal, state, local or private campground having more than 30 camping units: Provided, That the water shall not be considered to enter a campground until it reaches the boundary of the park lands available for public use and comes within 100 feet of a camping unit.

(d) Are used by fish for spawning, rearing or migration. Waters having the following characteristics are presumed to have highly significant fish populations:

(i) Stream segments having a defined channel 20 feet or greater within the bankfull width and having a gradient of less than 4 percent.

(ii) Lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of 1 acre or greater at seasonal low water; or

(e) Are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria:

(i) The site must be connected to a fish bearing stream and be accessible during some period of the year; and

(ii) The off-channel water must be accessible to fish through a drainage with less than a 5% gradient.

*(3) **"Type 3 Water"** means segments of natural waters which are not classified as Type 1 or 2 Waters and have a moderate to slight fish, wildlife, or human use. These are segments of natural waters and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands which:

(a) Are diverted for domestic use by more than 10 residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than 10 persons, where such diversion is determined by the department to be a valid appropriation of water and the only practical water source for such users. Such waters shall be considered to be Type 3 Water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, whichever is less;

(b) Are used by fish for spawning, rearing or migration. The requirements for determining fish use are described in the board manual section 13. If fish use has not been determined:

(i) Waters having any of the following characteristics are presumed to have fish use:

(A) Stream segments having a defined channel of 2 feet or greater within the bankfull width in Western Washington; or 3 feet or greater in width in Eastern Washington; and having a gradient of 16 percent or less;

(B) Stream segments having a defined channel of 2 feet or greater within the bankfull width in Western Washington; or 3 feet or greater within the bankfull width in Eastern Washington, and having a gradient greater than 16 percent and less than or equal to 20 percent, and having greater than 50 acres in contributing basin size in Western Washington or greater than 175 acres contributing basin size in Eastern Washington, based on hydrographic boundaries;

(C) Ponds or impoundments having a surface area of less than 1 acre at seasonal low water and having an outlet to a fish stream;

(D) Ponds of impoundments having a surface area greater than 0.5 acre at seasonal low water.

(ii) The department shall waive or modify the characteristics in (i) of this subsection where:

(A) Waters have confirmed, long term, naturally occurring water quality parameters incapable of supporting fish;

(B) Snowmelt streams have short flow cycles that do not support successful life history phases of fish. These streams typically have no flow in the winter months and discontinue flow by June 1; or

(C) Sufficient information about a geomorphic region is available to support a departure from the characteristics in (i) of this subsection, as determined in consultation with the department of fish and wildlife, department of ecology, affected tribes and interested parties.

*(4) **"Type 4 Water"** means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of defined channels that are perennial nonfish habitat streams. Perennial streams are flowing waters that do not go dry any time of a year of normal rainfall and include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow.

*(5) **"Type 5 Waters"** means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of the defined channels that are not Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 Waters. These are seasonal, nonfish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of the year and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a Type 4 Water. Type 5 Waters must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 Waters.

*(6) For purposes of this section: [*same as definitions in 030*]

(a) "Residential unit"
(b) "Camping unit"
(c) "Public accommodation facility"
(d) "Natural waters"
(e) "Seasonal low flow" and "seasonal low water"
(f) "Channel width and gradient"

FOREST PRACTICES BOARD
Regular Board Meeting
August 10, 2016
Natural Resources Building, Room 172
Olympia, Washington

Members Present
Stephen Bernath, Chair, Department of Natural Resources
Bill Little, Timber Products Union Representative
Bob Guenther, General Public Member/Small Forest Landowner
Brent Davies, General Public Member
Carmen Smith, General Public Member/Independent Logging Contractor
Court Stanley, General Public Member
Dave Herrera, General Public Member (participated from 9 a.m. – 3 p.m.)
Heather Ballash, Designee for Director, Department of Commerce
Joe Stohr, Designee for Director, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Lisa Janicki, Elected County Official
Patrick Capper, Designee for Director, Department of Agriculture
Paula Swedeen, General Public Member
Tom Laurie, Designee for Director, Department of Ecology

Staff
Joe Shramek, Forest Practices Division Manager
Marc Engel, Forest Practices Assistant Division Manager
Patricia Anderson, Rules Coordinator
Phil Ferester, Senior Counsel

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
Stephen Bernath called the Forest Practices Board (FPB or Board) meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. and immediately convened an executive session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION
The Board convened executive session from 9:02 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES
MOTION: Carmen Smith moved the Forest Practices Board approve the May 11, 2016, meeting minutes.

SECONDED: Lisa Janicki

ACTION: Motion passed. 10 support/3 abstentions (Paula Swedeen, Bill Little, Dave Herrera).

REPORT FROM CHAIR
Bernath reported on the following:

- Cultural resources facilitation efforts – DNR has invited tribes, forest landowners and state agencies to participate in a meeting to improve communication and education concerning cultural resources; improve existing cultural resource processes; and to seek a mutually agreeable outcome.
- Marbled Murrelet critical habitat - USFWS affirmed the current critical habitat designations. Board action is not necessary at this time.
- Compliance monitoring report - report will be presented to the Board after the independent science review is completed, most likely at the February 2017 meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENT (AM)
John Pincelli, on behalf of east Sequim and Gardiner communities, shared his concerns about a timber sale damaging marbled murrelet habitat and potential spotted owl habitat. He said he has documentation showing the damage and requested assistance in stopping the company from doing further damage.

Ken Miller, Washington Farm Forestry Association (WFPA), invited the Board to conduct a field trip on his tree farm to get a visual representation of what the small landowner template proposal looks like. He also stated that he would like to see more requests of the Small Forest Landowner Advisory Council from the Board and DNR for advice on matters that affect small landowners. He said it has been years since DNR asked for advice from the Council.

CLEAN WATER ACT ASSURANCES
Bernath said the initial Clean Water Act Assurances review should have occurred in 2009; however, Department of Ecology (Ecology) determined that there was not enough information from the adaptive management process to determine whether the current prescriptions were working or not. He said Mark Hicks' report provided at the last Board meeting identified items that needed to be worked on and that DNR staff would work with Ecology to identify how to address those concerns.

Mark Hicks, Department of Ecology, provided an update on the current status and commitments made over the past three months. He said DNR will:

- Strengthen the cooperative approach for engaging the Compliance Monitoring Stakeholder Advisory Committee;
- Ensure the 2014 Alternate Plan guidance is being used effectively;
- Ensure the regional water type review team process is still being used effectively;
- Expand the small forest landowner roads survey statewide;

and
The Adaptive Management Program Administrator will:

- Review the existing process to flag projects that are having trouble with design or implementation and revise accordingly; and
- Begin a process to re-examine the existing Lean process to determine if further modifications are needed.

He said since the last Board meeting, the Timber, Fish and Wildlife (TFW) Policy Committee (TFW Policy) has completed one milestone and Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Committee (CMER) has no research milestones completed.

Hicks concluded by sharing suggestions to further improve the Adaptive Management Program process:

1. Get more help from outside experts
2. Further the Lean process
3. Keep policy and science decisions separate

2017-2019 CMER MASTER PROJECT SCHEDULE AND PROPOSED BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Hans Berge, DNR, presented the proposed 2017-2019 budget. He highlighted the four major categories: additional administrative/support staff, projects near completion, projects in field implementation stages, and projects in study design and conceptual stages.

He said the program seeks to spend $8 million during the 2017-2019 biennium and that there is no need to request additional funding from the legislature. He said the budget will be updated continuously to better track current spending and future projections and will be presented to the Board for approval at the May 2017 meeting.

Berge also reviewed the outline and purpose of the legislative report due October 1st. He said the report is required per 2ESHB 2376 to inform the legislature on expenditure details, accomplishments, the use of science in decision making for the 2015-2017 biennium, and describe funding needs for the 2017-2019 biennium.

PUBLIC COMMENT ON 2017-2019 CMER MASTER PROJECT SCHEDULE AND PROPOSED BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Doug Hooks, Washington Forest Protection Associated (WFPA), said he supports the budget proposal and urged the Board to approve it as is.

2017-2019 CMER MASTER PROJECT SCHEDULE AND PROPOSED BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Hans Berge, DNR, requested the Board's approval of the CMER Master Project Schedule and the outline of the legislative report.

MOTION: Court Stanley moved the Forest Practices Board approve the 2017-2019 CMER Master Project Schedule and estimated budget as presented.

SECONDED: Tom Laurie

ACTION: Motion passed unanimously.

MOTION: Tom Laurie moved the Forest Practices Board approve the outline presented today for the preparation of the report for the Legislature on the Fiscal Year 2015-2017 funding and project funding needs out to 2030 for the implementation of the

Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research and the Adaptive Management Program expenditures as required by Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2376. He further moved the Board direct staff to complete the report and submit it to the appropriate legislative committees by October 1, 2016 on behalf of the Board.

SECONDED: Bob Guenther

Board Discussion:
Lisa Janicki suggested adding a list of unfunded projects to the report. Berge agreed and will include an "item D" listing unfunded projects on the outline.

ACTION: Motion passed unanimously.

TFW POLICY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND TIMELINES ON THE UNSTABLE SLOPES PROPOSAL INITIATION
Hans Berge, DNR, presented TFW Policy's recommendations that include proposed science tracks to conduct literature reviews to:

- Answer questions related to the mechanics of non-glacial deep-seated landslide failures and reactivation.
- Evaluate assessments for all deep-seated landslides in Board Manual 16, Part 6.2.
- Scope the potential for empirically-based runout screening tools for shallow rapid landform identification and analysis.

PUBLIC COMMENT ON TFW POLICY'S RECOMMENDATIONS
Kara Whitaker, Washington Forest Law Center (WFLC), said she supports TFW Policy's initial set of recommendations for the Unstable Slopes Proposal Initiation. She urged the Board to approve the recommendations and timelines and said she awaits TFW Policy's response to the remaining tasks.

Karen Terwilleger, WFPA, said she supports the recommendations and urged the Board to approve it.

TFW POLICY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND TIMELINES ON THE UNSTABLE SLOPES PROPOSAL INITIATION
Hans Berge, DNR, requested the Board's approval of the recommendations and timelines for the Unstable Slopes Proposal Initiation.

MOTION: Heather Ballash moved the Forest Practices Board approve the TFW Policy Committee's recommendations to conduct a phased Adaptive Management Program review of all components of the Board approved Unstable Slopes Proposal Initiation. The first phase is initiation of an Adaptive Management Program review of:

- potential instability and failure mechanisms of deep seated landslides, to be completed and delivered to the TFW Policy Committee within 8 months;

- reactivation potentials of relict and dormant deep seated landslides, and terminology for each, to be delivered to the TFW Policy Committee in October, 2016; and,
- determine if an empirically-based runout tool can developed for shallow rapid landslides, to be delivered to the TFW Policy Committee by December, 2016.

She further moved the TFW Policy Committee provide updates to the Board on the progress of the completion of each component and the initiation of adaptive management program review of the remaining components identified to complete the review of all elements of the Board's Unstable Slopes Proposal Initiation.

SECONDED: Carmen Smith

Board Discussion:
Carmen Smith said she appreciates the timeline provided in the recommendations.

Paula Swedeen also appreciates the timelines as well as having progress reports.

ACTION: Motion passed unanimously

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL (NSO) CONSERVATION ADVISORY GROUP
Marc Engel, DNR, said the purpose of the group is to evaluate the need, based on available habitat, to maintain NSO site centers while the Board completes its evaluation of rules affecting the owl. He said WAC 222-16-010 requires an annual update to the Board on evaluations by the group in order to determine whether this group's function continues to be needed for spotted owl conservation. He reported that there were no surveys submitted to Department of Fish and Wildlife for review, thus the group did not meet.

He concluded that staff recommends the Board continue the group to ensure conservation measures for the spotted owl are maintained.

Engel also noted that the membership of the group is identified in rule and requires the Board to approve the members. He requested the Board appoint Stephen Bernath to replace Aaron Everett.

PUBLIC COMMENT ON SPOTTED OWL CONSERVATION ADVISORY GROUP
None.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL CONSERVATION ADVISORY GROUP
Marc Engel, DNR, requested the Board support the recommendation to continue the group and appoint Stephen Bernath to serve on the advisory group.

MOTION: Paula Swedeen moved the Forest Practices Board support the need for the NSO Conservation Advisory Group. She further moved the Forest Practices Board approve Stephen Bernath to serve on the Spotted Owl Conservation Advisory Group, replacing Aaron Everett.

SECONDED: Lisa Janicki

ACTION: Motion passed unanimously.

PUBLIC COMMENT (PM)

Wyatt Golding, WFLC, on behalf of Skykomish Valley Environmental Economic Alliance, Defenders of Wildlife, and NW Center for Alternatives to Pesticides, said he will refile a petition for rule making for the Board's November meeting. He said this is due to the lack of agreement on their issues of concern within the Pesticide Working Group as well as the wide disparity between different landowners and applicators in the steps they take for notification.

Megan Dunn, Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides, said that compared to other states and based on best practices recommended by the Environmental Protection Agency and state departments for agricultural use, Washington lacks appropriate monitoring, enforcement, notification and pesticide use reporting. She also indicated the stakeholders disagree on whether or not there is risk to local landowners as a result of chemical spraying. She said they will continue the conversation on how to improve transparency and better protect workers, residents, and Washington's forests.

Inessa Pearce, Skykomish Valley Environmental and Economic Alliance, requested the Board to increase transparency by providing advance notification to residential communities within a vicinity of aerial spraying to allow the public to make their own decisions about how to assess the risk of chemical exposure.

Alex Sidles, WFLC, shared their concerns on the Clean Water Act Assurances falling behind schedule. He asked the Board to direct DNR to make Clean Water Act Assurances a top priority and set an aggressive timeline along with reporting requirements and a majority/minority report if consensus cannot be reached.

Heather Hansen, Washington Friends of Farms and Forests, said the existing notification process used through the Forest Practices Application and the required physical posting provides more information to the public than in any other state. She indicated that the system may need some enhancements to make it more user friendly and easier to access.

John Sirios, Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT), provided his perspective on what is going on within the TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable. He said the tribes are going through a tough time in trying to figure out how to reengage and reflect on the current process. He said many tribes have concerns, and they do not know whether it is worth their time to stay involved in the process. He said the hiring of Tim Thompson as facilitator along with DNR staff meeting with tribal staff to receive feedback from the tribes is a bright spot at this point.

Marc Gauthier, UCUT, said he was encouraged with the information received from the Forest Pesticide Working Group and that the new application system could provide the notification they were seeking in their petition for rule making that was withdrawn prior to the Board's August meeting. He said they are willing to continue the discussions to work collaboratively to develop solutions rather than submit a petition for rule making.

Jeffery Thomas, Puyallup Tribe, said he is concerned with the uncertainty of the Tim Thompson process, specifically what are the expected outcomes for this process, and how will the concerns of the tribes be addressed. He also underscored that the purpose of the TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable is to help the tribes in fulfilling their role in all phases of regulating forest practices as set forth in the Forests and Fish Report.

TFW POLICY COMMITTEE'S TYPE F MATRIX UPDATE

Bernath acknowledged TFW Policy's quarterly updates on the Type F process, mentioned several of the goals associated with a permanent rule and reminded the Board that TFW Policy was tasked with bringing recommendations to the Board by November.

Adrian Miller, Ray Entz, co-chairs, and Hans Berge, DNR provided a progress update on the matrix as well as a progress report on the individual elements of the matrix.

Miller said the matrix was first developed to bring all the water typing elements together and to track progress in the early stages. At this point, he said it has served its purpose as they transition to developing a document with recommendations for the Board's November meeting.

Their report included the following:

- Off-Channel Habitat – A technical review is complete and TFW Policy is developing recommendations.
- Electrofishing – TFW Policy requested additional work on the protocol survey methodology and identification of when it is appropriate to use electrofishing.
- Physicals – TFW Policy will implement portions of the Adaptive Management Program Administrator's recommendations on WFPA's Type F Physical Proposal Initiation.

Jeff Comnick, University of Washington, provided a presentation on "*Evaluating the Potential of Lidar to Improve the Stream Typing Model*". The presentation included:

- Background for re-running the model;
- Geography and data used for the pilot sub-basins;
- Methodology taken to re-run the model;
- Challenges with varying degrees of high-resolution LiDAR;
- Conclusions; and the following recommendations:
    - Determine if an altered methodology is more appropriate for higher-resolution digital elevation model (DEM).
    - Produce modified hydrologically correct DEMs by creating digital culverts to more realistically model stream flows.
    - Expand pilot to include additional watersheds, and if needed, collect additional field verified end-of-fish data with protocol surveys to support more robust model validation.
    - Leverage existing investment in coded process to rapidly investigate additional resolutions and alternative flow accumulation models.
    - Consider a pilot to reformulate the models using high-resolution DEMs natively.

Board Discussion:

Bernath committed Forest Practices operational staff to update the DNR hydro-layer to clearly show the full extent of Type F waters. He said this will result in fewer protocol surveys including

electrofishing. He also said staff will assess whether the hydro-layer needs a technical update to meet water typing objectives.

Miller said TFW Policy will present a full package, striving to reach consensus on each element of the matrix rather piecemeal each element.

Entz said it is unlikely to have consensus on a full package, but they will bring solution-based options to consider in places where consensus was not reached for the Board's to make a decision.

Swedeen said she appreciates consensus recommendations and including options if consensus is not reached. She asked if there are procedural blockages to make a decision if 100 percent consensus is not reached.

Bernath shared that as long as dispute resolution is not raised and TFW Policy brings a package with options to consider where consensus was not reached, the Board can move forward.

Miller said that in November they will describe the points of tentative agreement and those items not in agreement and attempt to explain why such items did not reach consensus. At that point it will be up to the Board to decide how to move forward.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Peter Goldman, WFLC, urged the Board to direct TFW Policy to present the Board with majority/minority recommendations when issues are controversial. He said by inviting differing recommendations is not a sign of failure, rather it recognizes the interest in maintaining the current rules with other interests for strengthening the rules to protect species dependent on healthy forests and watersheds. He said the taxpayers expect accountability and the burden needs to fall on the Board to keep rule improvements moving forward.

Mary Scurlock, WFLC, shared their unresolved issues related to electrofishing. She spoke of eight issues they would like further clarity on and an emphasis on the technical rational for providing guidance and reducing the use of e-fishing.

Elaine Oneil, Washington Farm Forestry Association (WFFA), spoke in support of the water typing proposal initiation submitted by WFPA. She also said she is concerned that the science track has not been initiated for the alternate plan template. She said they are looking for a fair assessment of opportunities to develop alternate plan templates that may well exceed the benefits of rule when viewed in the larger context of ensuring that small forest landowners can continue to manage their forests for both the private and public benefits they provide.

Karen Terwilleger, WFPA, said it is important to the landowners to have a comprehensive package that entails all the elements for water typing rather than a piecemeal project. She also provided an historical perspective on how current physicals and electrofishing became rule.

TFW POLICY COMMITTEE'S TYPE F MATRIX UPDATE
Marc Engel, DNR, provided an overview of a draft motion capturing elements of the Matrix that has been completed and provide dates for work in the near future.

Court Stanley said members of TFW Policy may feel this draft motion would hamstring them. He suggested postponing this type of action until November.

Paula Swedeen also agreed that the draft motion would constrain the members of TFW Policy and the negotiations in play.

Stanley and Swedeen expect a complete package that includes recommendations on all the elements contained in the matrix.

Joe Stohr said he supports a setting where progress can be made and expects recommendations in November that would include options. He said process wise, to have a motion with so much detail at the last minute is not appreciated.

Bob Guenther said he supports postponing this type of action until November.

FOREST PESTICIDE UPDATE
Bernath stated the Forest Pesticide workgroup was tasked to look at non-regulatory opportunities to make pesticide applications more transparent and understandable by the public.

Donelle Mahan, DNR, provided a progress report on the work group. She shared where potential agreement was reached and where concerns still exist within each topic area:

- Notification - Agreement that advance notification is important, but no agreement on how to accomplish advance notification.
- Forest Practices Application for aerial chemicals - Agreement on clarifying portions of the aerial chemical information in the FPA.
- Aerial Chemical Reporting - Agreement is currently lacking on reporting methods. On-going discussions are needed to better understand potential and limitations.
- Field compliance - Agreement that an increased effort on field compliance will be helpful.
- Aerial chemical information - Agreement on ways to improve availability of information and guidance.

She summarized that the group will continue discussions with the objective of gaining additional points of agreement.

STAFF AND ANNUAL REPORTS
<u>Northern Spotted Owl Implementation Team and Safe Harbor Agreement Update</u>
Lauren Burnes, DNR, provided a brief update on the Safe Harbor Agreement process. She said they are on track to deliver a safe harbor agreement to the US Fish and Wildlife Service by the end of the year.

There were no questions for the following reports:

- Adaptive Management Update
- Board Manual Development Update
- Compliance Monitoring Update
- Rule Making Activity Update
- Small Forest Landowner Advisory Committee and Small Forest Landowner Office Update
- TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable Annual Report
- Upland Wildlife Update

2016 WORK PLANNING

The Board did not have any additional changes to the work plan.

Meeting adjourned at 4:35 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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MEMORANDUM

October 17, 2016

TO: Forest Practices Board

FROM: Tami Miketa, Manager, Forest Practices Small Forest Landowner Office

SUBJECT: Small Forest Landowner Office and Advisory Committee

Small Forest Landowner Advisory Committee (SFLAC)

Since my last staff report, the Small Forest Landowner Advisory Committee met on September 9th, 2016. This meeting focused on the following topics:

1. An update on the SFLAC Member Handbook.
2. Review with DNR Forest Practices Division Operational staff of a proposed draft of Interdisciplinary Team Guidelines for Small Forest Landowner Forest Practices.
3. Update on the types of landowner requests received by the DNR's Small Forest Landowner Technical Assistance Forester.
4. Update on the Natural Resource Conservation Service's Regional Conservation Partnership Program grant request to enhance small forest landowner technical assistance in Southwest Washington.
5. Update of the SFLAC Action List

Forestry Riparian Easement Program (FREP)

For the FY 15-17 biennium, the Forestry Riparian Easement Program received $3.5 million from the State Capital Budget. There are now 150 forestry riparian easement applications on the list waiting for compensation, with 75 of them already cruised and valued at a cost of $130,000 for cruise contracts. It is estimated that the remaining applications will be valued by the end of this biennium. Funding in the 2015-2017 biennium is available to purchase approximately 55 of these 150 applications. To date, 14 FREP easements have been processed totaling $ 1,127,737.86. It is estimated that $300,000 will be spent on cruise contracts to value the remaining applications. The Program is on track to spend all $3.5 million allotted to purchase the 55 easements and cruise contracts to establish the value of all FREP applications on the list.

Rivers and Habitat Open Space Program (R&HOSP)
The State Capital budget appropriated the R&HOSP $1 million for the FY15-17 biennium. Generally, when the funding level exceeds $1 million, DNR expects to allocate approximately 70 percent of the funds for critical habitat and 30 percent for channel migration zones (CMZs). If the demand is limited in either funding category, DNR may shift moneys between the funding categories. Applications will be funded in order of ranked priority until all funds are expended. All remaining eligible applications will be offered the opportunity to be considered for future funding.

DNR currently has 14 eligible applications for the R&HOSP: 5 for CMZ and 9 for critical habitat for state listed threatened or endangered species. The CMZ applications have been prioritized with the priority list posted on the R&HOSP website. The acquisition process for the funded CMZ application has begun. R&HOSP staff are currently prioritizing the critical habitat applications. Prioritization is based on, but not limited to, the following elements:

- The habitat quality of the property
- Risk of future habitat loss
- Documented occupancy
- Species' landscape continuity
- Species diversity

It is anticipated this prioritization process will be completed by November 2016.

Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP)
The State Capital budget appropriated $5 million to the Family Forest Fish Passage Program for the FY15-17 biennium. In the 2016 field season, the FFFPP corrected 15 fish passage barriers opening up approximately 43 miles of habitat for fish. In the 2017 field season, it is estimated the FFFPP will be correcting 19 fish passage barriers opening up approximately 57 miles of habitat for fish. The Program is on track to spend all $5 million allotted to correct the above listed fish passage barriers.

Long Term Applications (LTA's)
There are now a total of 224 approved long term applications; which is an increase of 6 approved applications since the end of the last reporting period (07/21/2016).

LTA Applications	LTA Phase 1	LTA Phase 2	TOTAL
Under Review	8	3	**11**
Validated	22	0	**22**
Approved	2	224	**226**
TOTAL	**32**	**227**	**259**

Upcoming Landowner Events

The WSU Forestry Extension program, in coordination with DNR, provides education and information about forest management to private forest landowners as well as the general public. They offer classes, workshops, and field days as well as publications, videos, and online resources to help landowners achieve their various land management objectives. Below is a list of upcoming events designed to aid small forest landowners.

2016 Family Forest Owner's Field Days -
Regional Forest Owners Field Days are scheduled for:
Eastern WA – Dayton, WA- June 24, 2017
Idaho/Washington – Athol, WA – July 15, 2017
Western WA – Tentatively Grays Harbor Co. – August, 2017 (Date and location TBD)

Forest Stewardship Coached Planning –
WSU's flagship class teaches landowners how to assess their trees, avoid insect and disease problems, attract wildlife, and take practical steps to keep their forest on track to provide enjoyment and even income for years to come. In this class landowners will develop their own Forest Stewardship Plan, which brings state recognition as a Stewardship Forest and eligibility for cost-share assistance, and may also qualify them for significant property tax reductions. The following are scheduled Forest Stewardship Coached Planning classes:

- SW WA – McCleary, WA – October 24, 2016
  Class Sessions 6:00 PM – 9:00 PM Monday evenings
  Location: McCleary Community Center

- NE WA – Newport – January 10, 2017
  Class Sessions 6:00 PM – 9:00 PM Tuesday evenings
  Location: TBD

- NW WA – Friday Harbor – March 11- April 8, 2017
  Class Sessions 8:45 AM -3:15 PM Saturdays
  Location: Skagit Valley College Community Room
  221 Weber Way, Friday Harbor, WA 98250

New Staff for the Small Forest Landowner Office

The Family Forest Fish Passage Program recently hired an additional staff person to assist in coordinating outreach for the Program and to assist with fish barrier evaluations. Jeremy Homer has accepted the Natural Resource Specialist 2 position in the Family Forest Fish Passage Program. Jeremy has worked in Pacific Cascade Region for the last 9 years and comes to us

with a wealth of experience in forest practices and timber sales. Jeremy has a good understanding of the forest practices rules and regulations and will oversee FFFPP road crossing construction, assist with stream typing, fish barrier evaluations, and will play an important role in helping to coordinate the public outreach for the program.

Please contact me at (360) 902-1415 or tamara.miketa@dnr.wa.gov if you have questions.
TM/

State of Washington
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia WA 98501-1091, (360) 902-2200, TDD (360) 902-2207
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street SE, Olympia WA

October 17, 2016

MEMORANDUM

To: **Forest Practices Board**

From: **Terry Jackson, Forest Habitats Section Manager**

Subject: **Upland Wildlife Update**

The following provides a brief status update for ongoing or pending actions pertaining to priority wildlife species in forested habitats.

Marbled Murrelet

1992: Federally listed as threatened
1993: State listed as threatened
1996: Federal critical habitat designated by USFWS
1997: FPB enacted permanent State Forest Practices Rules for the species.

WDFW has completed a 5-year periodic status review for the Marbled Murrelet. It provides a summary of the best available science to date on the current status of the species and makes a recommendation as to what the conservation status or listing should be based on the information. These reviews are not intended to be a comprehensive species account describing the entirety of the state of knowledge of the species. The results of the review will be presented to the Fish and Wildlife Commission on November 4, 2016, along with recommendations for its listing status.

Primary threats to the Marbled Murrelet include loss of old forest nesting habitat from commercial timber harvest and mortality associated with net fisheries and oil spills. In Washington, nesting habitat losses since initial listing in 1993 have been substantial, with an estimated 30% loss on nonfederal lands. At-sea population monitoring from 2001 to 2015 indicated a 4.4% decline annually, which represents a 44% reduction of the population since 2001. The magnitude of the population decline indicates that the status of the Marbled Murrelet in Washington has become more imperiled since state listing in 1993. Without solutions that can effectively address these concerns in the short-term, it is likely the Marbled Murrelet could become functionally extirpated in Washington within the next several decades. Therefore, WDFW's recommendation to the Fish and Wildlife Commission is to uplist the Marbled Murrelet to a state endangered species in Washington. Depending upon final listing status, WDFW will be having discussions with WDNR regarding recommendations to the Board for potential future forest practices protection strategies.

Canada Lynx
1993: State listed as threatened
1994: FPB enacted a voluntary management approach for protection of lynx
2000: Federally listed as threatened

WDFW has completed a 5-year periodic status review for the Canada Lynx. The results of the review will be presented to the Fish and Wildlife Commission on November 4, 2016.

Available information indicates that the distribution of lynx in Washington has contracted significantly from its historic extent and that the boreal forests in western Okanogan County provide the only habitat in Washington that supports a resident lynx population. Estimates of population size, while rudimentary, suggest that this population may include approximately 54 individuals. Threats to this population include loss and fragmentation of habitat, small population size, demographic stochasticity, and the unpredictable effects of climate change. Habitat may be lost as a result of timber harvest, but the bulk of habitat loss is due to large wildfires. There has been no indication that the conservation status of Washington's lynx population has improved since it was state and federally listed. Given the reduced distribution, small population size, and an increase in the number and severity of threats to lynx in Washington, WDFW's recommendation to the Fish and Wildlife Commission is to uplist the lynx to a state endangered species in Washington. WDFW is currently reviewing existing lynx management plans to determine any potential gaps in lynx protection, and will be collaborating with relevant forest landowners on these management plans. Depending upon final listing status, WDFW will also be having discussions with WDNR regarding recommendations to the Board for potential future forest practices protection strategies.

Northern Spotted Owl
1988: State listed as endangered
1990: Federally listed as threatened
1996: FPB enacted permanent State Forest Practices Rules for the species
2012: Designation of revised critical habitat for the USFWS recovery plan

The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission, at its February 2016 meeting, voted to retain the Northern Spotted Owl as endangered in the state of Washington. The species' population has continued to decline, primarily from ongoing habitat loss from timber harvest and wildfires, as well as competitive interactions with Barred Owls. The Northern Spotted Owl Implementation Team (NSOIT) is currently working towards developing a Safe Harbor Agreement for forest landowners to provide federal assurances while protecting existing habitat and recruiting new habitat. The group will also consider other opportunities for landowner incentives.

Fisher
1998: State listed as endangered
2016: Federal listing status: In April 2016, final decision that listing is not warranted.

The fisher, a member of the weasel family, is returning to the state after disappearing from Washington's forestlands during the last century. Since 2008, WDFW and its partners have successfully relocated more than 100 fishers from British Columbia to the Olympic National Park and other federal lands within the Cascade Mountain Range.

These recovery efforts were one reason why the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) determined in April of 2016 that the state's fisher population did not require protection under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) as initially proposed.

Another factor in that federal decision was Washington State's leadership in working together with forest industry, landowners and other conservation entities to develop a voluntary program that offers forest landowners an incentive to work as partners in the recovery effort. This voluntary program is called a Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA). Landowners who choose to enroll in this CCAA receive federal assurances in the event that the fisher becomes listed in the future. By signing on to the CCAA, landowners agree to follow certain conservation measures that protect an actively denning female fisher and her young when and if the fisher moves onto private land. To date, WDFW has enrolled 45 landowners and over 2.9 million acres of forest land into the CCAA. Landowner enrollment continues to occur.

Current WDFW periodic status reviews and public comment period:
WDFW has completed draft periodic status reviews for woodland caribou, western pond turtles and sandhill cranes. These periodic status reviews help to determine whether the species warrants its current listing status or deserves to be reclassified or delisted. State wildlife managers are currently seeking public input on their recommendations to keep all three of these species on Washington's list of endangered species. The public can comment through December 23, 2016. WDFW staff members are tentatively scheduled to discuss the reviews and recommendations with the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission at its January 2017 meeting. The following provides a brief synopsis of each species.

Woodland Caribou
1982: State listed as Endangered
1984: Federally listed as Endangered
2001: FPB enacted permanent State Forest Practices Rules for the species

The Selkirk Mountains in northeastern Washington are home to this unique type of woodland caribou. Selkirk mountain caribou are distinguishable from other populations of woodland caribou by their habitation of mountainous areas with deep snow accumulations and their primary winter diet of arboreal lichens. These caribou were once considered abundant, possibly numbering in the hundreds in the late 1800s. But the population decreased to an estimated 25 to 100 animals between 1925 and the mid-1980s. Most recently, this isolated subpopulation declined rapidly from 46 to 12 caribou between 2009 and 2016. Primary threats to these caribou include high levels of predation, collisions with vehicles on highways, human disturbance in the form of backcountry winter recreation, and climate change.

Western Pond Turtle
1993: State listed as Endangered
..... Federal status: Species of Concern
2001: FPB enacted permanent State Forest Practices Rules for the species

The western pond turtle is one of only two freshwater turtle species native to Washington. It inhabits lakes, wetlands, ponds and adjoining upland habitats. The species was once common around the Puget Sound lowlands and probably the Columbia River Gorge but, by 1994, the statewide population had declined to about 150 turtles. The recovery of this species is challenging because pond turtles grow at a slow rate and have a delayed sexual maturity. Threats in Washington to western pond turtles include habitat loss, predation and competition with other

species, especially the non-native American bullfrog. Shell disease also has emerged as a major concern.

In recent years, the species' population has increased to an estimated total of 800 to 1,000 turtles statewide due to various recovery actions, including reintroductions. Despite this progress, the statewide population remains below the state's recovery goal and is still reliant on programs, such as rearing young turtles in captivity, to supplement the population.

Sandhill Crane
1981: State listed as Endangered
2001: FPB enacted permanent State Forest Practices Rules for the species (WAC 222-16-080)

Three subspecies of sandhill crane occur in Washington, including lesser, greater, and Canadian cranes. Lesser sandhill cranes make up most of the flocks that stop in eastern Washington during migration. Greater sandhill cranes are the only subspecies that breeds in Washington (Klickitat and Yakima Counties). Beginning in the late 1940s, no pairs nested in Washington for 30 years. The number of nesting pairs has steadily increased since the late 1970's, and the summer population in Washington totaled 89 birds, including 33 pairs in 2015.

Public and private bottomlands in the Columbia Basin and the lower Columbia River provide important habitat for cranes during migration, and up to 1,400 Canadian sandhill cranes have wintered on lower Columbia bottomlands in recent years. Sandhill cranes in Washington continue to face threats such as loss of habitat and human disturbance at nesting sites (particularly water availability and management, and incompatible grazing and haying practices). While cranes have benefitted from management actions, the species' breeding population in Washington is still quite small and essential habitats remain under threat.

Future Updates to the Board
The forest practices rules require that when a species is listed by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission and/or the U.S. Secretary of the Interior or Commerce, DNR consults with WDFW and makes a recommendation to the Forest Practices Board as to whether protection is needed under the Critical Habitat (State) rule (WAC 222-16-080). WDFW and DNR continue to coordinate in order to anticipate federal actions and/or state action in response to changes in the status of a species.

cc: Hannah Anderson
Penny Becker
Gary Bell
Marc Engel
Sherri Felix
Joe Shramek
Amy Windrope

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MEMORANDUM

October 24, 2016

TO: Forest Practices Board

FROM: Marc Engel, Assistant Division Manager, Policy and Services

Subject: 2017 Work Plan

At your November 9th meeting, I will present the staff recommended priorities for the Board's 2017 Work Plan (attached). The Work Plan incorporates TFW Policy Committee priorities, recommendations from the Adaptive Management Program, and recommendations for rule making and board manual development. The Work Plan also includes standing agenda items and/or tasks of the Board. Upon your approval, this Work Plan will establish the Board's priorities for completion of work by the Adaptive Management Program and Board staff in calendar year 2017.

The meeting dates for 2017 are February 8, May 10, August 9, and November 8 which occur on the 2nd Wednesday of those months. Once these dates are scheduled, staff will notify the Office of the Code Reviser for publication in the Washington State Register.

Also attached for your review is the work accomplished this past year.

I look forward to discussing your 2017 priorities at your November meeting. If you have questions please do not hesitate to contact me at (360) 902-1390 or marc.engel@dnr.wa.gov.

ME/paa

FOREST PRACTICES BOARD
2016 WORK PLAN – ACCOMPLISHMENTS

TASK	COMPLETION DATE/STATUS
Adaptive Management Program	
• CMER Master Project Schedule Progress*	August - **Completed**
• Report to Leg (10/1/16) on CWA, AMP and Master Project Schedule	August - **Completed**
• Buffer/Shade Effectiveness Study (amphibian response)	*2017*
• LiDAR Pilot Report	August - **Completed**
• Proposal initiation to review unstable slopes rules and guidance	February - **Completed**
• Type F* Recommendations	November - **Completed**
• Alternate Plan Template Timeline*	*2017*
• Policy Recommendations & Timelines on PI for Unstable Slopes*	August - **Completed**
Annual Reports	
• Clean Water Act Assurances	August - **Completed**
• Compliance Monitoring Annual Report (w/ISPR Review)	*2017*
• Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Advisory Group	August - **Completed**
• Taylor's Checkerspot Butterfly Report	May - **Completed**
• TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable including WAC 222-20-120	August - **Delayed**
• TFW Policy Committee Priorities*	*November*
• Western Gray Squirrel	May - **Completed**
Board Manual Development	
• Section 16, Guidelines for Unstable Slopes	May - **Completed**
• Section 21, Alternate Plan	**Delayed**
CMER Membership	As needed
Field Tour	*2017*
Forest Chemicals	August - **Completed**
Rule Making	
• Board's Practices and Procedures (WAC 222-08-040)	November - **Delayed**
• Rule Clarification	*2017*
TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable Recommendations on Cultural Resources Protection	*2017*
Cultural Resources	November - **Completed**
Upland Wildlife - Northern Spotted Owl	On-going
Quarterly Reports	**Completed**
• Adaptive Management Program & Strategic Plan Implementation*	Each regular meeting
• Board Manual Development	Each regular meeting
• Compliance Monitoring	Each regular meeting
• Clean Water Act Assurances	February
• Legislative Update	February & May
• NSO Implementation Team	Each regular meeting
• Rule Making Activities	Each regular meeting
• Small Forest Landowner Advisory Committee & Office	Each regular meeting
• TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable	Each regular meeting
• TFW Policy Committee Work Plan Accomplishments & Priorities*	Each regular meeting

Italics = proposed changes *May 2016*
**= TFW Policy Committee*

FOREST PRACTICES BOARD
2016 WORK PLAN – ACCOMPLISHMENTS

TASK	COMPLETION DATE/STATUS
• Upland Wildlife Working Group	Each regular meeting
Work Planning for 2017	November

FOREST PRACTICES BOARD
DRAFT 2017 WORK PLAN

TASK	COMPLETION DATE/STATUS
Adaptive Management Program	
• Alternate Plan Template: Recommended Review Process & Timeline*****	February
• Buffer/Shade Effectiveness Study (amphibian response)	August
• CMER Master Project Schedule Progress*	February & November
• Hardwood Conversion Study	November
• 2017-2019 CMER Master Project Schedule Review*	May
• Final 2017-2019 CMER Master Project Schedule Approval*	August
• TFW Policy Committee's Type N Recommendations	
Annual Reports	
• Clean Water Act Assurances	August
• Compliance Monitoring 2014-2015 Biennial Report (w/ISPR Review)	February
• Compliance Monitoring 2016 Annual Report	August
• Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Advisory Group	August
• Taylor's Checkerspot Butterfly Report	May
• TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable including WAC 222-20-120	August
• TFW Policy Committee Priorities*	August
• Western Gray Squirrel	May
• 303D Listing Update	February
Board Manual Development	
• Section 23 Field Protocol to Locate Mapped Divisions Between Stream Types and Perennial Stream Identification*	November
CMER Membership	As needed
Critical Habitat - State/federal species listings and critical habitat designations	As needed
Field Tour	
Forest Chemicals	
Rule Making	
• Type F Rule Making	November
TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable Recommendations on Cultural Resources Protection	
Cultural Resources	
Upland Wildlife - Northern Spotted Owl	On-going
Quarterly Reports	
• Adaptive Management Program*	Each regular meeting
• Board Manual Development	Each regular meeting
• Compliance Monitoring	Each regular meeting
• Clean Water Act Assurances	February
• Legislative Activity	February & May
• NSO Implementation Team	Each regular meeting
• Rule Making Activities	Each regular meeting
• Small Forest Landowner Advisory Committee & Office	Each regular meeting

Italics = proposed changes *November 2016*
**= TFW Policy Committee*

FOREST PRACTICES BOARD
DRAFT 2017 WORK PLAN

TASK	COMPLETION DATE/STATUS
• TFW Cultural Resources Roundtable	Each regular meeting
• TFW Policy Committee Work Plan Accomplishments & Priorities*	Each regular meeting
• TFW Policy Committee Progress Report on Unstable Slopes Recommendations	Each regular meeting
• Upland Wildlife Working Group	Each regular meeting
Work Planning for 2018	November

Italics = proposed changes
**= TFW Policy Committee*

November 2016