

WATER INFILTRATION

The forest practices rules do not specifically address water infiltration; however the rules listed below contribute to water infiltration, and prevent overland flow, sediment delivery, and bank stability.

Most of the rules listed below are simplified and are not complete. All of the chapters are hyperlinked for the reader's convenience to review rules in their entirety if desired. Please note, rules marked with an asterisk (*) pertain to water quality protection and have been adopted by the Forest Practices Board with agreement from the Department of Ecology per WAC 222-12-010.

[Chapter 222-10 WAC, State Environmental Policy Act Guidelines](#)

WAC 222-10-010 Policies and authorities.

- A forest practices application or notification that requires a threshold determination will be conditioned when necessary to mitigate specific adverse impacts identified in environmental documents prepared under SEPA.
- An application or notification will be disapproved when the proposal would result in significant adverse impacts identified in a final or supplemental environmental impact statement prepared under SEPA, and reasonable mitigation measures are insufficient to mitigate the identified impacts and denial is consistent with all provisions of (the authority granted in RCW 76.09.010 and the SEPA law and rules.)

[Chapter 222-12 WAC, Policy and Organization](#)

The policies in this section all apply to biomass harvest. These may be of particular interest:

WAC 222-12-010 Authority: Promulgation of all forest practices rules shall be accomplished so that compliance with such forest practices rules will achieve compliance with the water quality laws.

WAC 222-12-040 Alternate plans—Policy: All forest practice operations must comply with both the act and the rules promulgated pursuant to the act, unless an alternate plan has been approved by the department.

WAC 222-12-045 Adaptive Management Program: (1) **Purpose:** The purpose of the program is to provide science-based recommendations and technical information to assist the board in determining if and when it is necessary or advisable to adjust rules and guidance for aquatic resources to achieve resource goals and objectives. The board may also use this program to adjust other rules and guidance. The goal of the program is to affect change when it is necessary or advisable to adjust rules and guidance to achieve the goals of the forests and fish report or other goals identified by the board. There are three desired outcomes: Certainty of change as needed to protect targeted resources; predictability and stability of the process of change so that landowners, regulators and interested members of the public can anticipate and prepare for change; and application of quality controls to study design and execution and to the interpreted results.

WAC 222-12-050 Notices to comply—stop work orders and WAC 222-12-070 Enforcement policies *These WACs explain enforcement policies – see detail under Chapter 222-46 WAC in this document.*

Chapter 222-16 WAC, Definitions

WAC 222-16-010, General Definitions.

"Drainage structure" means a construction technique or feature that is built to relieve surface runoff and/or intercepted ground water from roadside ditches to prevent excessive buildup in water volume and velocity. A drainage structure is not intended to carry any typed water. Drainage structures include structures such as: Cross drains, relief culverts, ditch diversions, water bars, or other such structures demonstrated to be equally effective.

"Equipment limitation zone" means a 30-foot wide zone measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width of a Type Np or Ns Water. It applies to all perennial and seasonal nonfish bearing streams.

"Erodible soils" means those soils that, when exposed or displaced by a forest practices operation, would be readily moved by water. **"Identified watershed processes"** means the following components of natural ecological processes that may in some instances be altered by forest practices in a watershed:

- Mass wasting;
- Surface and road erosion;
- Seasonal flows including hydrologic peak and low flows and annual yields (volume and timing);
- Large organic debris;
- Shading; and
- Stream bank and bed stability.

"Low impact harvest" means use of any logging equipment, methods, or systems that minimize compaction or disturbance of soils and vegetation during the yarding process. The department shall determine such equipment, methods or systems in consultation with the department of ecology.

"Riparian function" includes bank stability, the recruitment of woody debris, leaf litter fall, nutrients, sediment filtering, shade, and other riparian features that are important to both riparian forest and aquatic system conditions.

"RMZ core zone" means:

- 1) **For Western Washington**, the 50 foot buffer of a Type S or F Water, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater. (See WAC 222-30-021.)
- 2) **For Eastern Washington**, the thirty foot buffer of a Type S or F Water, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater. (See WAC 222-30-022.)

"RMZ inner zone" means:

- 1) **For Western Washington**, the area measured horizontally from the outer boundary of the core zone of a Type S or F Water to the outer limit of the inner zone. The outer limit of the inner zone is determined based on the width of the affected water, site class and the

management option chosen for timber harvest within the inner zone. (See WAC 222-30-021.)

2) **For Eastern Washington**, the area measured horizontally from the outer boundary of the core zone 45 feet (for streams less than 15 feet wide) or 70 feet (for streams more than 15 feet wide) from the outer boundary of the core zone. (See WAC 222-30-022.)

"RMZ outer zone" means the area measured horizontally between the outer boundary of the inner zone and the RMZ width as specified in the riparian management zone definition above. RMZ width is measured from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater. (See WAC 222-30-021 and 222-30-022.)

"Water bar" means a diversion ditch and/or hump in a trail or road for the purpose of carrying surface water runoff into the vegetation duff, ditch, or other dispersion area so that it does not gain the volume and velocity which causes soil movement and erosion.

Chapter 222-24 WAC, Road Construction and Maintenance

WAC 222-24-010 Policy.

- 1) A well designed, located, constructed, and maintained system of forest roads is essential to forest management and protection of the public resources...
- 2) To protect water quality and riparian habitat, roads must be constructed and maintained in a manner that will prevent potential or actual damage to public resources. This will be accomplished by constructing and maintaining roads so as not to result in the delivery of sediment and surface water to any typed water in amounts, at times or by means, that preclude achieving desired fish habitat and water quality ...
- 3) Extra protection is required during road construction and maintenance to protect public resources and timber growing potential ...

WAC 222-24-035 Landing location and construction.

- 1) Landing location: Locate landings to prevent potential or actual damage to public resources. Avoid excessive excavation and filling. Landings shall not be located within natural drainage channels, channel migration zones, RMZ core and inner zones, Type Np RMZs, sensitive sites, equipment limitation zones, and Type A or B Wetlands or their wetland management zones. Minimize placement and size of landings within forested wetlands. (See WAC 222-24-015, Construction in wetlands.)
- 2) Landing construction.
 - a) Landings requiring sidecast or fill shall be no larger than reasonably necessary for safe operation of the equipment expected to be used.
 - b) Where the slopes exceed 60 percent, fill material used in construction of landings shall be free from loose stumps and excessive accumulations of slash and shall be mechanically compacted where necessary and practical in layers by tractor to prevent soil erosion and mass soil movement. Chemical compacting agents may be used in accordance with WAC 222-38-020.
 - c) Truck roads, skid trails, and fire trails shall be outsloped or cross drained uphill of landings and the water diverted onto the forest floor away from the toe of any landing fill.
 - d) Landings shall be sloped to minimize accumulation of water on the landing.
 - e) Excavation material shall not be sidecast where there is high potential for material to enter wetland management zones or within the bankfull width of any stream or the 100-year flood level of any typed water.

f) All spoils shall be located outside of Type A and Type B Wetlands and their wetland management zones. Spoils shall not be located within the boundaries of forested wetlands without written approval of the department and unless a less environmentally damaging location is unavailable. No spoil area greater than 0.5 acre in size shall be allowed within wetlands. (See WAC 222-24-015, Construction in wetlands.)

3) Temporary landings.

- a) A temporary landing is intended for use during the life of an approved application/notification.
- b) It must be constructed to facilitate abandonment when the intended use is complete or upon seasonal shutdown, whichever is sooner.
- c) It must be designed to provide the same level of protection for public resources as provided by the rules during the length of its intended use.
- d) Temporary landings must be identified on the forest practices application or notification, along with an abandonment date.
- e) Temporary landings must be abandoned to the specifications approved by the department by the date specified on the approved forest practices application.

WAC 222-24-052 Road maintenance.

- 1) Forest roads... To the extent necessary to prevent potential or actual damage to public resources, the following maintenance shall be conducted on forest roads, except as addressed in subsections (5) and (6) of this section:
 - a) Drainage structures shall be kept functional.
 - b) Ground water that has been captured by ditchline must be diverted onto stable portions of the forest floor by using ditchouts, culverts or drivable dips.
 - c) Road surface must be maintained as necessary to:
 - i) Minimize erosion of the surface and the subgrade; and
 - ii) Minimize direct delivery of surface water to typed water; and
 - iii) Minimize sediment entry to typed water; and
 - iv) Direct any ground water that is captured by the road surface onto stable portions of the forest floor.

Chapter 222-30 WAC, Timber Harvesting

Per WAC 222-30-010, "This chapter covers all removal of timber for commercial operations, commercial thinning, salvage of timber, relogging merchantable material left after prior harvests, postharvest cleanup, clearing of merchantable timber from lands being converted to another use. It does not cover removal of incidental vegetation or removal of firewood for personal use."

WAC 222-30-020 Harvest unit planning and design.

- Logging systems should be appropriate for terrain, soils, and timber type so that yarding or skidding can be economically accomplished and achieve the ecological goals of WAC [222-30-010](#) (2), (3) and (4) in compliance with these rules.
- Landing location should be located to prevent damage to public resources. Avoid excessive excavation and filling.
- RMZs and riparian leave tree areas are detailed in WAC 222-30-021 and -022.
- Forested wetlands:
 - Harvest methods shall be limited to low impact harvest or cable systems. Where feasible, at least one end of the log shall be suspended during yarding. (Note: "low

- impact harvest” is defined in WAC 222-16-010: “... means use of any logging equipment, methods, or systems that minimize compaction or disturbance of soils and vegetation during the yarding process. The department shall determine such equipment, methods or systems in consultation with the department of ecology.”)
- Wetland management zones (WMZs): dependent on whether wetland includes bogs, and size (acres) of wetland.
 - Leave trees 75 trees per acre greater than 6 inches (W. WA) and greater the 4 inches dbh (E. WA)
 - No tractor, wheeled skidders, other ground based harvesting systems in WMZ without DNR approval.
 - Type A and B Wetlands:
 - Leave individual trees in Type A or B wetland, or trees of forested wetlands areas less than 0.5 acre; can be counted toward WMZ requirement.
 - DNR-approved plan required for harvest of upland areas or forested wetlands surrounded by Type A or B wetlands.
 - No harvest allowed within Type A or B wetland that meets the definition of a bog.

WAC 222-30-021 Western Washington riparian management zones.

Type S and F Waters

RMZs are 90-200 feet wide depending on site class and stream width.

- Core zone: 50 foot no harvest.
- Inner zone 10-100 feet wide depending on site class and stream width. Harvest must meet stand requirement to “...protect aquatic resources and related habitat to achieve restoration of riparian function, and the maintenance of these resources once they are restored” (WAC 222-30-010(2))
- Outer zone: 22-67 feet wide depending on site class and streams width;

Type Np and Ns Waters

- Equipment limitation zone: 30 feet wide to limit surface disturbances caused by equipment.
- On-site mitigation is required if any of the following activities exposes the soil on more than 10 percent of the surface area of the zone.
 - Ground based equipment;
 - Skid trails;
 - Stream crossings, other than existing roads; or
 - Cabled logs that are partially suspended.
- Mitigation must be designed to replace the equivalent of lost functions especially prevention of sediment delivery. Examples include water bars, grass seeding, mulching, etc. **DNR is authorized to prevent actual or potential material damage to public resources under WAC 222-46-030 or -040 (notice to comply and stop work order) to condition FPAs.**
- Sensitive site and RMZ protection.
 - 50 foot no-harvest buffer along each side of Type Np Water; at least 50 percent if stream length must be protected by buffers on both sides. Buffered segments must be at least 100 feet in length.

- No harvest permitted:
 - within 50 of outer perimeter of a soil zone perennially saturated from a headwall seep or side-slope seep;
 - within 56 foot radius buffer patch centered intersection of 2 or more Type Np Waters, or centered on a headwater spring or point at the uppermost extent of a Type Np Water;
 - on an alluvial fan.
- To the extent reasonably practical, the operation will both avoid creating yarding corridors or road crossings through Type Np RMZs or sensitive sites and associated buffers, and avoid management activities which would result in soil compaction, the loss of protective vegetation or sedimentation in perennially moist areas.
- Where yarding corridors or road crossings through Type Np Water RMZs or sensitive sites and their buffers cannot reasonably be avoided, the buffer area must be expanded to protect the sensitive site by an area equivalent to the disturbed area or by providing comparable functions through other management initiated efforts.

WAC 222-30-022 Eastern Washington riparian management zones.

RMZs are 75-130 feet wide depending on site class and stream width.

Type S and F Waters

Permitted harvest varies by timber habitat type and site class

- Core zone: 30 foot no harvest buffer.
- Inner zone 45 or 70 feet depending on stream width (≤ 15 feet or > 15 feet).
Permitted harvest depends on inner zone basal area.
- Outer zone: 0-55 feet depending on site class and stream width.

Type Np Waters

- Equipment limitation zone: 30 feet wide. Mitigation required if harvest activities expose the soil on more than 10 percent of the equipment limitation zone length. **DNR authorized to prevent actual or potential material damage to public resources under WAC 222-46-030 or -040 or any related authority to condition FPAs.**
- Harvest may occur within 50 feet of stream; must choose either partial cut strategy or clearcut strategy.
 - Partial cut:
 - Side slope seeps must be protected with 50-foot partial cut buffer.
 - Clearcut:
 - 2-sided 50 foot no harvest buffer.
 - No harvest within 50 feet of sensitive sites: soil perennially saturated from a headwall seep, side slope seep, headwater spring, alluvial fan, intersection of two or more Type Np Waters.

WAC 222-30-070 Ground-based logging systems

- **Type S or F Water:** no ground-based equipment allowed except with DNR approval and an HPA.
- **Type Np and Ns Waters**

- ground based transport of logs is not allowed across flowing water.
- whenever skidding across Type Np or Ns Waters, the direction of the log movement between stream banks shall be designed to minimize potential for damage to public resources.
- to maintain wetland water movement and water quality, and to prevent soil compaction, ground-based logging systems shall not be used in Type A or B wetlands.
- **Wetlands:**
 - No equipment allowed in Type A or B wetlands.
 - Where harvest in wetlands is permitted, ground-based logging systems limited to low impact harvest systems; only allowed during periods of low soil moisture or frozen soil conditions.
- **RMZs:** any use of ground-based yarding equipment within zone must
 - be approved by DNR;
 - minimize routes through zone;
 - minimize damage to leave trees and vegetation in the zone to the extent practical and consistent with good safety practices.
- **WMZs:**
 - where feasible logs shall be skidded with at least one end suspended from the ground so as to minimize soil disturbance and damage to leave trees and vegetation in the WMZ;
 - ground-based harvesting systems shall not be used within the minimum WMZ unless DNR approved.
- **Deadfalls:** logs firmly embedded in the bed or bank of Type S or F Waters shall not be removed or disturbed without HPA.
- **Moisture conditions:**
 - Systems shall not be used on exposed erodible soils or saturated soils if sediment delivery is likely to disturb a wetland, stream, lake or pond;
 - When soil moisture is high and unrestricted operation of ground-based equipment would result in unreasonable soil compaction, operations shall be restricted to methods that minimize widespread soil compaction or, operations postponed until site conditions improve such that yarding may proceed without causing unreasonable soil compaction and the long-term impacts to soil productivity and moisture absorption capacity that can result.
- **Protection of residual timber:**
 - Reasonable care shall be taken to minimize damage from skidding to the stems and root systems of residual timber and to young reproduction.
- **Skid trail location and construction:**
 - Shall be kept to the minimum width.
 - Reasonable care shall be taken to minimize the amount of sidecast required and shall only be permitted above the 100-year flood level.
 - Shall be outsloped where practical, but be insloped where necessary to prevent logs from sliding or rolling downhill off the skid trail.
 - Skid trails running parallel or near parallel to streams shall be located outside the no-harvest zone of all typed waters and at least 30 feet from the outer edge of the

bankfull width of the unbuffered portions of Type Np or Ns Water unless approved in writing by the department.

- Skid trails shall cross the drainage point of swales at an angle to minimize the potential for delivering sediment to a typed water or where channelization is likely to occur.
- **Skid trail maintenance.**
 - Upon completion of use and termination of seasonal use, skid trails on slopes in exposed soils shall be water barred where necessary to prevent soil erosion.
 - Skid trails located within 200 feet horizontal distance of any typed water that directly delivers to the stream network shall use water bars, grade breaks, and/or slash to minimize sediment delivery to the stream. Water bars shall be placed at a frequency to minimize gulying and soil erosion. In addition to water barring, skid trails with exposed soil that is erodible and may be reasonably expected to cause damage to a public resource shall be seeded with a noninvasive plant species (preferably a species native to the state) and adapted for rapid revegetation of disturbed soil, or treated with other erosion control measures acceptable to the department.
- **Slope restrictions.** Ground-based systems shall not be used on slopes where in the opinion of the department this method of operation would cause actual or potential material damage to a public resource.

WAC 222-30-080 Landing cleanup.

Except as approved by the department, the following rules shall be met within 60 days after completion of hauling logs from any landing, or as soon thereafter as practical.

1) Drainage.

- a) Clean any ditches and culverts obstructed by dirt or debris during operation(s).
- b) Establish a slope that will prevent water from accumulating on the landing or running from the landing down any erodible fill.

2) Other erosion control measures.

- a) Cut slopes shall be cut back to an angle expected to remain stable.
- b) Where exposed soil is unstable or erodible and may be reasonably expected to cause damage to a public resource, it shall be seeded with grass, clover or ground cover or compacted, ripped, water barred, benched or mulched, or be treated by other means approved by the department.

3) Cleanup.

- a) Slash accumulations which would prevent reforestation of otherwise plantable fills, sidecast or cut slopes of landings shall be disposed of or be piled on the landing floor for future disposal.
- b) Slash shall not be buried in any filled portion of the landing in connection with landing cleanup operations.
- c) All cables, machine parts and other inorganic debris resulting from harvest operation(s) shall be removed at the time of landing cleanup.

WAC 222-34-040 Site preparation and rehabilitation.

1) Heavy equipment. Heavy equipment shall not be used in connection with site preparation or rehabilitation work:

- a) When, because of soil moisture conditions or the type of soils, undue compaction or

unnecessary damage to soil productivity would occur or erosion would result in damage to water quality; or

b) Within riparian management zones, Type A and B Wetlands, wetland management zones, or within equipment limitation zones of Type Np and Ns Waters on slopes of 30 percent or less. On slopes greater than 30 percent heavy equipment shall not operate within 50 feet of Type S through Ns Waters unless a site specific plan has been approved by the department.

2) Surface water drainage. Where site preparation or rehabilitation involves contouring or terracing of slopes, drainage ditches, or similar work:

a) The gradient of ditches or other artificial water courses in erodible soils shall not cause significant stream, lake, pond, or wetland siltation.

b) Ditches and other artificial water courses shall not discharge onto any road, landing or fill.

c) Ditches and other artificial water courses shall not be constructed to discharge onto the property of other parties without their consent.

Chapter 222-46 WAC, Consultation and Enforcement

WAC 222-46-020 Informal conferences.

DNR shall allow for reasonable opportunities to discuss proposed enforcement actions unless DNR determines there may be imminent damages to the public resource.

WAC 222-46-030 Notice to comply.

If a violation, a deviation, material damage or potential for material damage to a public resource has occurred and the department determines that a stop work order is unnecessary, then the department shall issue and serve upon the operator and/or landowner a notice.

WAC 222-46-040 Stop work order.

If the following occurs, DNR shall serve a stop work order which shall be a final order of the department:

- Violation of the provisions of the Forest Practices Act or rules; or
- Deviation from the approved application; or
- Immediate action is necessary to prevent continuation of or to avoid material damage to a public resource.

WAC 222-46-050 Corrective action.

- If operator fails to undertake and complete any required course of action, DNR may determine cost and give written notice to operator, timber owner, landowner.
- If failure to undertake course of action within 30 days, DNR undertakes the course of action and responsible party is liable for costs.
- If not paid within 60 day after DNR takes course of action, such amount to become a lien on forest land and DNR may collect in the same manner provided for in chapter 60.04 RCW for mechanics' liens.
- Immediate corrective action: If operator has failed to obey a stop work order, DNR may take immediate corrective action to prevent continuation of or avoid material damage to public resources.

Chapter 222-50 WAC, Relationship to Other Laws and Regulations

WAC 222-50-010 Policy.

A major policy of the Forest Practices Act and the board is to work toward a comprehensive, statewide system of laws and rules provide for interagency input and cooperation to the extent that can be accomplished without interfering with the authority of the affected federal, state, regional and local agencies.

WAC 222-50-020 Other agency requirements.

(1) Many other laws and rules apply to the conduct of forest practices. Other agencies administer some of these other regulatory programs. Permits may be required by such agencies prior to the conduct of certain forest practices. The department will maintain a list for distribution of state, regional and local regulatory programs that apply to forest practices operations. Affected parties are urged to consult with the specified agencies and independent experts with respect to the regulatory requirements shown on the list.

(2) **Hydraulics project approval law**, chapter [77.55](#) RCW. A hydraulics project approval must be obtained from the department of fish and wildlife prior to constructing any form of hydraulic project or other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any river or stream or that will utilize any of the waters of the state or materials from the stream beds. See chapter [77.55](#) RCW and WAC [232-14-010](#).

(3) **Compliance with the Shoreline Management Act**, chapter [90.58](#) RCW, is required. The Shoreline Management Act is implemented by the department of ecology and the applicable local governmental entity. A substantial development permit must be obtained prior to conducting forest practices which are "substantial developments" within the "shoreline" area as those terms are defined by the Shoreline Management Act.

(4) Nothing in these rules is intended to interfere with any authority of the department of fish and wildlife to protect wildlife under any other statutes or regulations, or under any agreements with landowners.

(5) Federal Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq., and other federal laws. The federal Endangered Species Act and other federal laws may impose certain obligations on persons conducting forest practices. Compliance with the Forest Practices Act or these rules does not ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act or other federal laws.

WAC 222-50-030 Interagency agreements.

The board recommends that the department negotiate interagency agreements with other governmental agencies. The board further recommends that such agreements include, to the extent acceptable to the other agency, provisions specifying:

- (1) **The law** and rules covered;
- (2) **Any geographical** or other limits on the authority and responsibility under the agreement;
- (3) **Priorities** and standards for resolution of any conflicts between such laws and regulations and the act and these rules;

- (4) **Procedures** for administrative appeals of actions taken;
- (5) **Provisions for** continuing cooperation between the department and the other agency or agencies regarding interpretation of the laws and regulations involved;
- (6) **Procedures for** termination of the interagency agreement; and
- (7) **Procedures for** processing applications and notifications.

The department is directed to provide copies of all such agreements to the board, and to make known to the public that such interagency agreements exist.

WAC 222-50-040 Safety and health.

The forest practices rules contained in chapters [222-24](#) through [222-38](#) WAC are automatically superseded to the extent inconsistent with any applicable safety regulations, or with any orders or directives having the force of law and based on any applicable safety regulations, including:

- (1) **Chapter [296-54](#) WAC** (safety standards for logging operations, department of labor and industry's division of safety).
- (2) **Chapter [296-24](#) WAC** (general safety and health standards, department of labor and industry's division of safety).
- (3) **All applicable** Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations.
- (4) **Regarding aircraft**, chapters [12-24](#), [12-28](#), and [12-32](#) WAC (Washington aeronautics commission).
- (5) **Regarding explosives**, chapter [296-52](#) WAC (department of labor and industry) and all applicable federal regulations.
- (6) **Regarding chemicals**, chapter [16-228](#) WAC (department of agriculture) and all applicable federal regulations.
- (7) **All applicable** state and local sanitation regulations relating to municipal watersheds and sources of domestic water supply.

In such cases of conflict, the department is authorized to seek from other agencies such waivers or modifications in the applicable safety and health regulations as may be necessary for the department to be able to fully enforce the forest practices rules contained in chapters [222-24](#) through [222-38](#) WAC.

Applicants are cautioned that there may be additional safety and health laws and regulations that may be applicable in addition to those specifically listed above.

WAC 222-50-050 Forest fire prevention and suppression.

All laws and rules relating to forest fire prevention and suppression apply in addition to these forest practices rules and, in cases of conflict, supersede the forest practices rules contained in chapters [222-24](#) through [222-38](#) WAC.

WAC 222-50-060 Other regulatory programs administered by the department.

The board recommends that, to the extent permitted by law and when necessary the department adopt rules and policies under which approved applications and notifications can serve to eliminate or reduce the need for separate permits and approvals under regulatory programs administered by the department (such as the power driven machinery permits, RCW [76.04.275](#), dumping mill waste and forest debris permit, RCW [76.04.242](#), and surface mining permits, chapter [78.44](#) RCW) as applied to forest practices. The department is directed to notify the

public of the existence of such rules and policies.