



History of Forest Land Use in Upper Basin

How forest practices have changed over time

Chehalis Basin Overview Map



Upper Chehalis Basin

Forest Practice Defined

- "Forest practice" means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, or removing forest biomass, including but not limited to:
 - Activities in and over typed water
 - Road and trail construction
 - Harvesting, final and intermediate
 - Precommercial thinning
 - Reforestation
 - Fertilization
 - Prevention and suppression of diseases and insects
 - Salvage of trees
 - Brush control

Forest Practice Defined (cont'd)

- "Forest practice" shall not include:
 - Forest species seed orchard operations and intensive forest nursery operations; or
 - Preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying and road flagging; or
 - Removal or harvest of incidental vegetation from forest lands such as berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, and other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber or public resources.

History of Forest Practices

- Forest Practices Act of 1974
 - Established the Forest Practices Board as rule adoption body
 - Established Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as implementer of rules and act
 - Established Forest Practice Appeals Board, now Pollution Control Hearings Board, as appealing body
 - First rules adopted in 1976
 - Before 1974, only reforestation required
 - Objectives to protect public resources (fish, wildlife, water and capital improvements of the state) co-incident with maintaining a viable timber industry

History of Forest Practices (con't)

- Boldt Decision of 1978
- Timber/Fish/Wildlife Agreement negotiated in 1986/87 (rules in 1988)
 - Tribes, forest landowners, environmental groups, and state
 - Provided for more riparian protection, water quality associated with roads, upland wildlife areas (voluntary), unstable slopes, and cultural resources
 - Provided framework for identifying issues upfront, collaborative process
 - Results in more buffers along streams

History of Forest Practices (con't)

- Sustainable Forestry Roundtable in Lake Roesinger (1992)
 - Rules addressing cumulative effects, clear cut size and timing, wetland protection and wildlife reserve trees, and rain-on-snow
 - Results in greenup requirement, buffers on wetlands, start of repairing roads, and required wildlife reserve trees

History of Forest Practices (con't)

- Tribal data on streams, Endangered Species Act listings, Clean Water Act impaired waters, watershed analysis findings, compliance monitoring
- Forest and Fish Report (1999)
 - 2001 Rules addressing riparian function, RMAPS, unstable slopes, pesticides, incentives, and adaptive management (science informs policy)
 - Results in wider riparian buffers, no harvest in channel migration zones, conservation easements (FREP, RHOSP), fish passage addressed, roads fixed, and unstable slopes better defined along with SEPA guidance

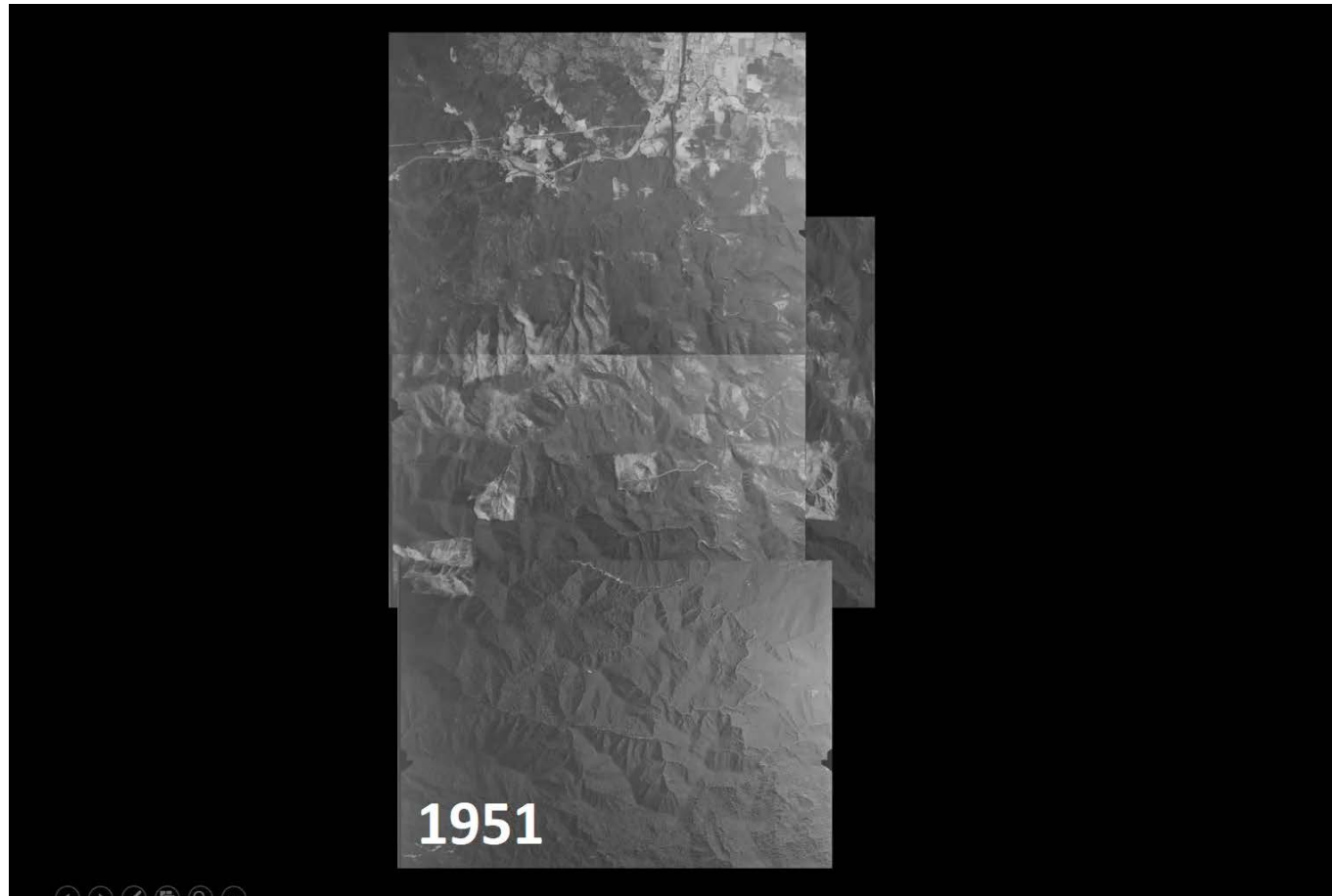
History of Forest Practices (con't)

- SB 6406
 - Forest practices and hydraulic project permits in the forest sector integrated into one permit administered by DNR
 - Results in DNR issuing FPHPs for stream crossings on forest lands

Forest Practices in the Upper Chehalis Basin



Upper Basin Forest – Near Pe Ell



Upper Basin Forest – Near Adna



1951

A photograph of a flooded rural landscape. In the foreground, there's a grassy field partially submerged in water. A fence line runs across the middle ground. In the background, a large barn with a red roof and a tall white silo are visible, surrounded by trees. The water is calm, reflecting the sky and the surrounding trees. The overall scene suggests a significant flood event in a rural area.

Questions?