

FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Forest Management Practices are those methods used for the protection, production and harvest of timber and wise stewardship on forest lands. Trees and vegetation along a body of water provide shade which insulate the waters from detrimental temperature changes and dissolved oxygen levels and provide a healthy environment for fish and other more delicate forms of aquatic life. Poor logging practices on shorelines alter this balance as well as result in slash and debris accumulation, and may increase the suspended sediment load and turbidity of the water.

A. Policies

1. Timber harvesting practices on shorelines of Klickitat County should be conducted so as not to degrade existing water quality, quantity, and fish habitat.
2. Logging should be avoided on shorelines with slopes of such grade and/or soil type that would likely cause serious sediment runoff, unless adequate restoration and erosion control can expeditiously be accomplished.
3. Special attention should be directed in logging and thinning operations to prevent the accumulation of slash and other debris in contiguous waterways.
4. Road and bridge construction should be accomplished with minimum disturbance to shoreline resources. Proper road and bridge design, location, construction, and maintenance practices should be used to avoid development of roads and structures which would adversely affect shoreline resources.
5. Roads should be adequately maintained to prevent water quality degradation.
6. Encourage the abandonment and/or acquisition of skid and haul roads after the completion of logging, along with the necessary rehabilitation practices to retard erosion and the import of sediment into state waters.

7. Shorelines having outstanding scenic qualities should be left in a substantially natural condition. Timber harvest in such areas should be limited to selective cutting which protects scenic views, and logging roads which would destroy the natural views of these areas should be prohibited.
8. Timber harvest in unique and fragile areas should be prohibited. Within the 50 foot Natural Buffer Zone, the USFS and Klickitat County should make efforts to acquire the one time allowable harvest rights where aesthetic and natural qualities deem it desirable.

B. Regulations

1. All forest management practices shall be done in compliance with the current version of the Forest Practices Act of 1974, the Washington Forest Practices Rules and Regulations, and the current version of the Timber/Fish/Wildlife Agreement of 1986.
2. Timber harvesting practices in shorelines of Klickitat County shall be conducted so as not to degrade the existing water quality, quantity and fish habitat.
3. No yarding, skidding or equipment operations shall be permitted within a stream.
4. Logging across Shorelines of State-Wide Significance shall be prohibited.
5. Logging across shorelines, other than those of state-wide significance, shall be allowed, provided that all logs are fully suspended, and care is taken to prevent logging debris from entering a stream, and that water quality is not substantially deteriorated.
6. Logging within shoreline areas shall be conducted to ensure the maintenance of the 50 foot Natural Buffer Zone for ground vegetation, brush, deciduous or broadleaf trees to help prevent temperature

increases adverse to fish populations and erosion of stream banks and preservation of riparian values.

7. Seeding, mulching, matting, and replanting shall be accomplished where necessary to provide stability on areas of steep slope which have been logged. The replanted vegetation shall consist of a similar or more desirable type, adaptation, or more may be appropriate to the area and density as existing in the general vicinity of the logged areas.
8. A Conditional Use Permit is required to allow timber cutting methods other than selective cutting on Shorelines of State-Wide Significance.
9. Any conversion of commercial timber land in all shorelines requires a Conditional Use Permit.
10. For Shorelines of State-Wide Significance:
 - a. Natural Buffer Zone (Measured 50 feet landward on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water line):

This area provides visual buffers, wildlife corridors, enhances fish habitat, and protects the water quality of shorelines. All of the requirements of the Washington State Forest Practices Act must also be met.
 - b. Remaining 150 feet landward on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water line:

A partial cut (defined by WAC 222-16-010) of 30% of merchantable timber may be permitted once every ten years, if all of the requirements of the Washington State Forest Practices Act (administered by WA State Department of Natural Resources) can be met. An approved Forest Practices Application is required.
 - c. For Shorelines: If an approved watershed analysis meeting the WA State Department of Natural Resources requirements has been done,

this will take precedence over requirements stated above.

- d. Forest Management practices use limitations for Shorelines of State-Wide Significance:

NATURAL BUFFER ZONE - Prohibited

NATURAL - Prohibited

CONSERVANCY- Permitted, as defined above

RURAL - Permitted, as defined above

COMMUNITY - Permitted, as defined above

URBAN/INDUSTRIAL - Permitted, as defined above