

Washington Planner's Guide (106) Conservation Activity Plan Forest Management Plan

Sections and subsections within this Planner's Guide correspond to the sections and subsections of the National Criteria. Italicized sections are quoted directly from the National criteria.

1. Definitions

This Planner's guide is to assist the Applicant, Technical Service Provider (TSP) and NRCS Field Office in the interpretation of the National Criteria and help the TSP in the preparation of the Conservation Activity Plan (CAP106) Forest Management Plan (FMP). It will address critical elements that must be included and additional considerations acceptable for inclusion to meet Applicant's (client) objectives.

The National Criteria can be found on the Washington NRCS Website within the Electronic Field Office Technical Guide (eFOTG), in Section III under the Conservation Activity Plans (CAPs) Technical Criteria.

"A forest management plan is a site specific plan developed for a client, which addresses one or more resource concerns on land where forestry-related conservation activities or practices will be planned and applied."

CAP106 is developed by a Technical Service Provider, who is registered and certified on the TechReg website. Each forest management plan is developed for and specific to the client's land. Canned or generalized plans are not acceptable. A variety of templates may be used (see Section 6. **Definitions of Forest Stewardship Plan and Forest Management Plan (106)**) as long as the requirements within the National Criteria, as clarified by this Planner's Guide, are met. Here in Washington State we encourage the use of the Washington State Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines (WA-IFMP), because of its acceptance by many of our partners such as: WA DNR Forest Stewardship programs, Tree Farm Certification and Department of Revenue.

The CAP106 is designed to be compatible and useful for the delivery of EQIP and other Farm Bill programs. However, a CAP106 Forest Management Plan (FMP) does not have to be implemented through EQIP or any other Farm Bill program. The plan belongs to the client and the implementation process and funding will be directed by the client.

Having a CAP106 Forest Management Plan does not mean that everything within the CAP106 will be eligible for reimbursements through a Farm bill program. There may be practices (silvicultural or management treatments) within the FMP that: 🌲 do **not** have NRCS practice standards or enhancement available, such as harvesting methods for timber products ; 🌲🌲 **do** have a NRCS practice standard or enhancement but **are not** eligible for funding in that particular year; 🌲🌲🌲 or **do** have NRCS practices standards or enhancement that **are** available for funding in that particular year.

All CAP106 Forest Management plans will meet the following:

A. *Meet Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) quality criteria for the identified resource concern(s).*

For this CAP106, planning criteria and quality criteria will be treated as synonymous. On a Practice by Practice basis planning criteria may or may not be equivalent to quality criteria.

For the list of NRCS **resource concerns**, the **planning criteria** for each resource concern, and acceptable **tools** for inventory and analysis of each resource concern, go to the Washington NRCS Website within Electronic Field Office Technical Guide (eFOTG). Section III has the planning criteria for each resource concern and the Resource Concern

Checklist that lists the available NRCS tools for evaluating each resource concern. The National Forestry Handbook and Section I of the eFOTG has many of the recommended tools for inventory and analysis.

B. Comply with federal, state, tribal, and local laws, regulations, and permit requirements.

All regulations and permit requirements that are likely to apply during the implementation of this CAP106 will be included in either the ***B. Background and Site Information*** section or in the discussion of ***E. Desired Future Conditions*** or both.

C. Meet the client's objectives.

It is the responsibility of the TSP to work with the client in order to clarify and define the clients values, goals and objectives associated with and for the land within the planning area. If the clients objectives are in conflict with items A. or B. above then CAP106 is not an appropriate funding source for the client's FMP. The site specific CAP 106 FMP must meet all three: Y NRCS criteria; YY federal, state, and tribal or local regulation and permitting requirements; YYY and client objectives.

2. Forest Management Plan Criteria (CAP106)

A. General Criteria

1) A (CAP 106) Forest Management Plan shall be developed by certified technical service providers. In accordance with Section 1240 (A), the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) program provides funding support through contracts with eligible producers to obtain services of certified Technical Service Providers (TSPs) for development of a Forest Management Plan (FMP). The specific criteria required for each type of certification for TSP is located on the following web site:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/technical/tsp>

For further guidance on NRCS's conservation planning procedures, go to: NRCS's National Forestry Handbook section 636; NRCS's National Planning Procedures Handbook: Title 180, Part 600 and/or Section VI of eFOTG/ Non-Practice Statement of Work/ Conservation Planning Statement of Work.

*Forest Management Plans signed by DNR Forest Stewardship Forester, (regardless if a consulting forester has written the plan or the plan was written by a landowner as part of a Coached Forest Stewardship Planning class) and Tree Farm Plans which fully meet the Washington Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines are accepted by NRCS to meet the forest management plan requirements for certain Farm Bill programs but only forest management plans written by Technical Service Providers certified on TechReg website are eligible for CAP106 (EQIP) funding.

B. Background and Site Information

- 1) ***Landowner information-name, address, operation and size is required*** information. Operation refers to the operation type, ranch with grazed forestland, non-industrial private forestland, designated wildlife area of a dryland farm... and so on. **Total size of the operation**, which includes all land uses, and **total acres covered by this CAP106** (which includes all forestland and land that will be converted back to forestland within the operation) **is required** information. Additional information such as total forested acres, as well as acreages for each of the other land uses would be recommended and acceptable to include this section.

- 2) **Location and Plan map of parcel is required**, with parcel or project area outlined and high enough scale to show main roads, rivers, communities or other features that would help locate the property. Map format will include title, north arrow, scale, and legal description or parcel number. **Farm and Tract number is required** information and can be included in this section or under “Landowner information”.
- 3) **Documentation of existing practices is required** information and should include all existing silvicultural treatments, NRCS Practices, applied management protocols and processes that reduce resource concerns and/or improve the state of natural resources as defined by planning criteria in Section III of the eFOTG.
- 4) **Past harvest history is required** information. Additional information such as date of land acquisition and silvicultural or forest management activities that focus on human consideration (like Aesthetics, recreation, cultural interests, RMAP checklist ...) are recommended and acceptable information for inclusion in this section. A forest history could also include information about sites, features or objects of family, cultural or historical interest.
- 5) **Identification of resource concerns is required** information. Document method & tools used to identify resource concerns and existing (benchmark) condition. See NRCS’s National Forestry Handbook and eFOTG\Section I and III for recommended methods and tools for inventorying resource concerns and benchmark conditions. May summarize the resource concerns in this section or on a forest management unit (field or stand) basis. Must include all current resource concerns but may include foreseeable potential resource concerns as well.

✳️If your client’s objective include qualifying for the Designated Forest Land (Tax) Program, then it is acceptable to including additional information within this plan needed for that program (example; cubic foot volume, harvest schedule, Parcel number...)

✳️✳️Additional information such as: tree farm or sustainability certifications for the property, along with the certifying organization, certification type, certification date and its expiration date would be appropriate to include in this section.

✳️✳️✳️Additional information on fire protection districts and assessments may also be included in this section.

***If using the WA-IFMP guidelines: I. Cover Page & IV. Introductory Overview of the Property covers most of this sections required information.**

C. Client Objectives (which may include these and others)

It is required to include the client’s goals and objectives for the project area. Client goals and objectives may include a wide variety of personal values, human considerations (economics, recreation, aesthetics ...) and natural resource concerns (forest health, wildlife habitat, water quality...). However, if the client’s objectives include the conversion from forestland to conditions that make cropping a possible option, then the potential consequences associated with the conversion of forested wetlands should be included in the plan.

The list of potential goals and objectives below are just examples and are not all inclusive. Include all of the client’s objectives for the CAP106 Plan area. The TSP is required to discuss at least this list of potential goals and objectives with the client but only include the goals and objectives that are the client’s.

- 1) **Expected income** : this is a human consideration and it might include their harvesting schedule, biofuels, specialized non-timber forest product opportunities as well as other income options or opportunities.

- 2) **Forest Stand Improvement** : this maybe a personal value, resource concern or a human consideration and might include improvement of forest health, timber production, wildfire risk reduction, wood quality or any number of other forestry related issues and resources.
- 3) **Wildlife habitat/riparian habitat**: this is often a resource concern and personal value and it might include fish and wildlife habitat for uplands, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, riparian areas and so on. If a specific wildlife species is the primary focus then a Wildlife Habitat CAP might be a better choice for the Participant.
- 4) **Recreation** : this is a human consideration and personal value and might include aesthetic appreciation, hiking, birding, hunting and so on.
- 5) **Agroforestry**: this usually a human consideration and sometimes a resource concern. Multi-story cropping where the landowner is using silvicultural techniques for improving timber and non-timber forest products or opening up the forest to promote grazing and forest products would both fit into this category. If forestland is being converted to cropland which might occur when converting to Alley cropping then see comments below about this type of conversion and its risks.
- 6) **Pollinator Habitat and Protection** : this is often a resource concern if Agroforestry practices are employed or even a personal value in the forestland setting. If pollinators are a focus, then a Pollinator Habitat CAP maybe an alternative choice to CAP 106 or a future choice.

Conversion from forested wetlands conditions to a state that is capable of being cropped is a violation of the Food Security Act of 1985 and would make the Participant ineligible for USDA programs. Even cultivated christmas trees, hybrid bioenergy crops (such as willows) and hybrid black cottonwood for fiber, are likely to be considered agricultural crops not forestry. If the site has hydric soils then contact your local NRCS field office and request a determination (even if agricultural crops are not the objective of the converted forestland a determination will be required).

*** If using the WA-IFMP guidelines: you will include this sections information under III. Lanowner's Objectives.**

D. Existing Conditions

- 1) *Identify resource concerns based on an inventory to assess these concerns and opportunity for treatment. A forest inventory will be conducted using generally accepted forest inventory methods. Describe the inventory process in the plan. The inventory typically includes forest management unit and stand boundaries, site index, basal area, species, size class, wood product potential, soil conditions, slopes, topography, aspect, natural and cultural features, roads, wildfire risk (surface and crown fires), risk of insect and disease infestation, fish and wildlife species and habitat elements, noxious and invasive species, water quality and other important features as applicable.*

See National Forestry Handbook, part 636 and eFOTG sections I & III, for acceptable inventory methods and tools for establishing benchmark (existing) conditions during conservation forestland planning process. The inventory methods and analysis tools used for establishing existing (Benchmark) conditions will be documented in this section as well as the intensity of the inventory. Examples of forest inventory methods are 100th ac. fixed area plots, BAF 20 variable radius plots, and 200' long, 1' wide fixed area transects. As you can see it includes the size of the plots used as well as the type of plot. Intensity would equate to # of plots per acre or amount of sampling. For other resources such as fish and wildlife, Biological Technical Note 14's "Present" condition (for wildlife habitat elements) is an example of an inventory tool. Examples of NRCS analysis tools are Forestry Technical Note 10: Stand Density Guidance, Biological Technical Note 14 for No Action, Planned A and Planned B options for wildlife habitat, and Water Quality Technical Note 1. **Photos** are great benchmark inventory documentation. Photos of forest management units and resource concerns are recommended and encouraged. Videos are more difficult to include in a forest management plan but are acceptable.

A Resource Inventory Map is recommended. It is an excellent way to spatially show inventory data not usually put on the Plan map like forest size class, species mix, infestations and stand density in reference to the forest management units, stand boundaries, roads and structures.

Species composition, Stocking and size class information is required for each forest management unit (field or forest stand). **Here in Washington State, the preferred form for stocking density and size class information is an estimate of Trees per acre, along with average tree data-- average DBH or DBH range, average height of crop trees (or cohort), and average crown ratio of crop trees (or cohort).** The national CAP 106 criteria form of stocking (basal area) and general size class information is acceptable. For the sake of consistency general size classes are as: seedling (< 4.5' in height), sapling (4.5' in height to 5" DBH), pole (5"-9"DBH) or sawlog (>9" DBH) is acceptable. For treated forest management units, stocking and size class data will be documented in this section and on the Jobsheets (site specific specifications). For forest management units that are not receiving treatment (no Jobsheets), then the approximate size class and stocking density will be documented just in this section only. **For species composition, document the species found in the over-story and the understory for each forest management unit.** Species that make up less than 10% of the overall stocking only needs to be documented if their presents could affect management decisions.

 Forestry Technical Note 10 (Forest Stand Density Guide) is a good stocking guide for most commercial tree species in Washington State, except for Red Alder. In Western Washington, Red Alder is recommended to have the same stocking guidelines as Douglas-fir (Coastal). Stocking recommendations outside of or in contradiction of Forestry Technical Note 10 will need to be justified with references. USDA Plants Database is a good source of information for non-commercial or conservation species.

Wood product potential is a required item. Potential for non-timber products may also be included.

A soils map of the Plan area as well as soil condition and site index is required information.

 Web Soil Survey is an excellent tool for providing the map and soil information and interpretations. For most of Washington, Web soil survey has site index and basic soils data (map unit descriptions) either in tabular form or spatially on a map. Plus, additional inventory information that can support treatments and treatment options can also be found on the Web Soil Survey, like common tree species found on a soil, soils sensitivity to compaction or rutting, chemical properties like PH, physical properties like available water holding capacity ... and so on.

Slope, aspect and topography is required information. A topographic map is the recommended method for providing this information but it may also be addressed as a narrative description.

Natural and cultural features information is required. Document features found on site and any information available from DNR database. Actual locations may or may not be documented depending on the sensitivity of the data and client.

Forest roads and trails inventory is required information. **At a minimum the forest roads inventory requires the location of all the roads and trails** (trails used for management) documented on a map, with **stream crossings, average width and surfacing** also documented either on a map or in a narrative. In addition, **erosion and water quality issues** associated with forest roads/trails will be documented along with their approximate locations. The following information is also recommended for inclusion: which roads are active or in-active, their purpose (recreation, management, development...), the age of the road system, traffic level and any access control in place or needed.

 Water Quality Technical Note 1 is available for documenting sediment and other pollutant issues. Biological Technical Note 14 has the Stream Visual Assessment Protocol (SVAP) for documenting effect of road system on aquatic species. Although, erosion control on forest roads falls under an engineering practice, standard forest roads drawings and forest roads technical notes are available for use.

Forest health issues such: wildfire risk, insect and disease infestations and noxious and invasive species is required information. For **wildfire risk**, annual average precipitation, fuel loading (current or predicted post-pct), fuel type, public use roads, public use areas or neighbors structures and so on are all recommended information to support a

risk level. For **insect, disease, noxious and invasive species and other pest issues** (like bears or porcupines), current infestations and damage levels, will be documented. Risk of damage may also be included, such as: bear foraging on trees found in adjacent stand so a PCT of this stand may increase its risk of bear damage; or planting trees in an abandoned pasture comes with risks of rodent damage to seedlings. The presence of a particular tree species sometimes requires a discussion of a common damaging agent, like Western White Pine requires a comment on the level of white pine blister rust or pure Sitka spruce plantations require a comment on the level of Tip weevil damage.

Fish and Wildlife species and habitat elements is required information. For forestland: upland woodlands; riparian areas; wetlands, ponds & lakes; and stream are the common habitats that will need to be evaluated. Each habitat has its own set of habitat elements that needs to be evaluated. Required habitat elements to be address are listed in Biological Technical Note 14. Maps from the WA DNR's FPARS stream typing website are acceptable and recommended source of information for hydrology and potential fish habitat.

 Biological Technical Note 14 is an available tool for both inventory and analysis of fish and wildlife habitat. Biological Technical note 14 has separate tabs for each habitat type. Use all the appropriate worksheets for the specific site and project area.

✦ In addition, review for ESA species and their habitat is required with the use of the WA-IFMP guidelines.

* If using the WA-IFMP guidelines: the information for this section will be covered within V. Resource Descriptions and Management Practices, Resource Categories I-IX and VII Aerial Photo(s)/Property Map(s)

Water quality conditions for surface and ground water is required information. 303d Listings for the surface water is important information to include. Likely and potential sources of pollution would be appropriate to include.

 Water Quality Technical Note 1 is available for inventory and analysis of water quality.

E. Desired Future Conditions:

- 1) *Goals such as stocking, basal area, species composition, wildlife, pollinator habitat and protection, recreation, etc. for stands where practices/activities are recommended to meet future goals.*

Clearly defining the desired future condition of a resource is the key to developing appropriate combination of NRCS practices (and/or silvicultural treatments) to achieve that desired condition. There are often several ways to move from the current condition to the desired condition for a resource. It is the TSPs responsibility to work with the client to choose the best alternative of practice (treatment) combinations that address the resource concerns for that specific site as well as the human considerations of the client (cultural, social, economic, knowledge, skill level ...)

✦ **338 Prescribed Burning is not offered here in Washington State.** If burning is a treatment chosen by the client to meet their desired forest condition then burning activities must meet local and state burning regulations. NRCS will not be responsible for reviewing the planning, design and/or implementation of prescribed burning. Proper authorities, such as but not limited to, Washington Department of Natural Resources, will be contacted prior to any burning.

✦✦ If fish, wildlife or pollinator habitat are included in the clients goals for desired conditions, then be sure to include Practices 645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Improvement, 644 Wetland Wildlife Habitat , 643 Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats, 647 Early Successional Habitat Development and Management or 395 Stream Habitat Improvement in your conservation plan. Other associated practices commonly used in forestland settings are 314 Brush Management (post-plant weed control only), 315 Herbaceous Weed Control (post-plant weed control only), 342 Critical Area Planting, 396 Fish Passage and 484 Mulch.

* If using the WA-IFMP guidelines: the information for this section will be covered within V. Resource Descriptions and Management Practices, Resource Categories I-IX and VII Aerial Photo(s)/Property Map(s)

F. Forest Management Plan Documentation:

The plan narrative includes 2. Forest Management Plan criteria sections B. through E and is required documentation.

Forest Management Plan Map is required and must be of the scale so the required map elements are adequately visible. The Forest Management Plan map must have the boundaries of the Plan area and forest management units (fields, stands), scale, north arrow and appropriate map symbols. Each forest management unit (field or forest stand) will need to be labeled with its symbol and its acres. Plus the location of the proposed practices will be approximately indicated. If the forest management unit (field or forest stand) is 10 acres and you are only planting 1acre, provide the approximate location (on the map) within the forest management unit the 1 acre of planting is going to occur. It is also recommended that the Plan map have a Title using Client name (or project name), the legal location (and/or farm and tract #), total Plan acres, date created, and TSP's name as map creator.

Soils Map for project area is required along with soils condition and site index interpretations. NRCS Practices require different soil interpretation reports to fulfill the inventory requirements for that practice (See "Practice Documentation Requirement" form found in Practice folder in section IV of eFOTG). These reports will also be included. The map will include the soil polygons, soil symbols (indicating code or name), Plan area boundaries, north arrow, scale and legend. It is recommended that the title for the map include "Soils Map" along with the client's name or project area.

Wetland delineation map and associated wetland compliance documentation (if applicable) is required and may be included in a resource inventory map if one is created. The map will have a title, north arrow, scale and legend (if needed). Additional, wetland compliance documentation is necessary if forest land is being cleared so that annual crops could be planted even if annual crops are not part of the plan for the project area.

Conservation plan with the record of decision, practice list with extent and implementation schedule is required. Here in Washington State, the recommended template is the Washington State Integrated Forest Management Plan. However, the National Forest Management Plan template, Managing Your Woodlands template, American Tree Farm template or the consulting forester's own standard template may be used as long as the requirements within the National Criteria, as clarified by this Planner's Guide, are met. The record of the participants decisions on how and when to treat the resource concerns and other treatments to meet their objectives will include the practice (or treatment list), the extent of the practice (acres treated, linear feet treated, number of treatments... and so on), and when the treatments will occur (implementation schedule), at least by year. **Practice codes, names and units will be used** if NRCS has a practice standard that will cover the proposed treatment.

*** If using the WA-IFMP guidelines: the information for this section will be covered within VI. Management Plan Implementation Timetable.**

Site specific specifications for each forestry practices and practices for which the TSP is certified are required and will be developed using NRCS Jobsheets, specification worksheets, standard drawings and Planner guides, if available. Most NRCS practices have a Documentation Requirements checklist and a Statement of Work, which provide the required items, documentation and procedures for the design, installation and checkout of a given practice. The TSP will sign the site specific specifications as the Planner (or designer). The Practice Documentation checklist is used to certify a practice as complete. For CAP106, TSPs will ensure that the inventory and analysis information as required in the Documentation Requirements checklist and Design Deliverables as required in the Statement of Work for a practice are included with the practice Jobsheet/specifications. Required adherence to these forms depends on their availability for each individual practice. **Refer to the USDA NRCS Field Office Technical Guide section IV for the available practice forms and documents.** Site specific specifications will be developed for current resource concerns and provided with the plan. For example, pruning specifications are needed to address ladder fuels even if pruning is put off for several years to allow smaller tree to reach a certain height. The ladder fuels currently exist so specifications are

provided. However, PCT specifications are not required for a new plantation even if significant amount of in-growth is expected but not currently present.

✦ For non- forestry practices for which the TSP is not certified and/or for practices that require engineering, site specific specifications are not required. NRCS does have standard drawings, specifications and operation and maintenance plans available on the **WA NRCS website under the Technical Resource Tab then click on Conservation Engineering (see Washington CAD Support and Drawings, Construction and Material Specifications, Operation and Maintenance Plans (O&M))**. If the TSP is not certified for the non-forestry practice then the inventory information, approximate location, approximate extent of treatment and implementation schedule will be included in the conservation plan and map. If a TSP wishes to eventually become certified based on experience for these non-engineering, non-forestry practices then providing draft specifications for these practices in CAP106 plans is a good place to start.

G. References

References used will be listed.

1) *Refer to the USDA NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/efotg_locator.aspx , Select State, Select Section 4 Conservation Practices) for a complete list of potential conservation practices.*

The practice Standard and a practices Statement of Work document will have a list of reference use in their development and may be useful to the TSP in the planning process.

3. Deliverables to Client a hardcopy of the plan that includes:

A. A completed Forest Management Plan template

Here in Washington State the recommended template is the Washington State Integrated Forest Management Plan. However, the National Forest Management Plan template, Managing Your Woodlands template, American Tree Farm template or the consulting forester's own standard template may be used as long as the requirements within the National Criteria, as clarified by this Planner's Guide, are met.

✦Cover & Signature Page

These two items can be the same page or separate pages. Both TSP and Participant must sign and date the document.

** If using the WA-IFMP guidelines: the information for this section will be covered within I. Cover Page and VIII. Landowner Signatures.*

B. Forest Management Plan Map , with all the required elements.

C. Soils map and appropriate soils descriptions, Along with interpretations and reports that provide information on soil condition and site index (productivity).

D. Resource Assessment results includes summary of inventory data, the tools used to assess resources and their results.

E. Management practices with site specific specifications and documentation.

F. Engineering/Structural Practices with timing and extent as well as located on the plan map.

4. Deliverables for NRCS Field Office:

A. Completed Hardcopy and Electronic copy of the client's plan. This copy should be signed by both the TSP and the participant. The clients plan will include copies of all maps, goals & objectives, benchmark inventory & analysis data, desired future conditions, record of decisions and site specific practice specifications.

B. Digital Conservation plan map with forest management units (field or stand), features and structural practice located. The approximate location of all practices that do not include entire forest management units will be included.

C. Digital Soil Map. Other resource inventory map(s) including the wetland delineation information, topography maps, FPARS stream type maps are recommended to be provided in digital format as well.

5. Coordination with State Forestry Agencies and U.S. Forest Service.

A. Forest Stewardship Plan

The Washington State Integrated Forest Management Plan is also considered the template for the WA DNR forest stewardship plans and is the recommended template, here in the state of Washington, for NRCS CAP106.

B. Another practice plan approved by the State Forester.

American Tree Farm template or the consulting forester's own standard template might be acceptable as long as the requirements within the National Criteria, as clarified by this Planner's Guide, are met.

C. Another plan determined appropriate by the Secretary.

National Forest Management Plan template, Managing Your Woodlands template and guidelines are supported at the National NRCS level and are available here in Washington State.

Here in Washington State, the NRCS employees use a checklist for a administrative (functional) review to ensure all required items are included in the CAP106 Plan. All CAP106 Plans submitted for payment will be reviewed using this checklist and must be approved before payment will be authorized. The checklist is found in the CAP106 folder of section III of the eFOTG. A second review process, Quality Assurance Review, is done on at least 10% of each TSP's plans and includes a technical review. A technical review ensures that resource concerns are identified and appropriate recommendations are made. An NRCS employee may provide the checklist in lieu of signature or may sign the plan after the administrative review has been completed, with the understanding that a Quality Assurance review may find the plan to be deficient. **If a CAP106, was found to be deficient in the Quality Assurance review process, the plan will need to be brought up to standard by the TSP in order for: 🌲 the TSP to remain certified, 🌲🌲 the client to not have to re-pay the government for the deficient plan, and 🌲🌲🌲 the plan to receive implementation funding through Farm Bill programs.**

🌲It is also understood that not all planned practices or treatments are eligible for Farm Bill programs in any particular year or at all. In any given year, Farm Bill Programs may be focused on a particular set of resource concerns and practices and only those resource concerns may be treated under that program with only a certain suite of practices available for financial assistance. Some practices or treatments may never be eligible for Farm Bill program financial assistance.

6. Definitions for Forest Stewardship Plan and Forest Management Plan (CAP 106)

A. Forest Stewardship Plans

If the Washington State Integrated Forest Management Plan guidelines are followed then the plan will be acceptable for, Farm Bill programs, WA DNR Forest Stewardship programs and American Tree Farm certification. This plan is also accepted by the WA Department of Revenue for use in the Designated Forest Land (Tax) Program but it is still necessary

to contact the local county Assessor's office for specific information required by that county in order to authorize the use of Designated Forest Land (Tax) Program. Check with your local Conservation District to see if this plan will be acceptable for their programs or additional information needed for acceptance.

B. Forest Management Plan (CAP106)

Other templates that may be acceptable for CAP106, may or may not be acceptable for the state and county programs.

References list for Planner's Guide: This section is not in the National Criteria.

National Planning Procedures Handbook: Title 180, Part 600

National Forestry Handbook section 636

Electronic Field Office Technical Guide (eFOTG)

eFOTG and all its sections are found on the Washington NRCS website: <http://www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov/> . The eFOTG link is on the left side of the home page. Then select Washington State by clicking on it, then select your county by clicking on it, then on the left hand side select the appropriate section.

Section I : In the "Reference List" folder is the folder for "Technical Notes by Discipline" . This is where you find Biological Technical Note 14 and Water Quality Technical Note 1 and Forestry Technical Note 10 along with other technical notes that may interest you.

Section II: Has information on soils, climate and other natural resources information that maybe of use for inventory and analysis purposes.

Section III: Has the "Conservation Activity Plans (CAPs) Technical Criteria" folder and the "Resource Quality Criteria for RMS" folder.

Section IV: In the "Washington Conservation Practices" folder you find the folders for the individual conservation practices. In the "Non Practice Statement of Work" folder you will find the general deliverables for conservation planning.

NRCS-CPA-70 is found on the TechReg site: <http://techreg.usda.gov/static/documents/NRCS-CPA-70.pdf> .

Web Soil Survey: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm> .