

Rule Process

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)
 - b. Wetlands typing system, definition of wetlands, and WMZ rules remain the same.
 - c. Definitions of
 - Fish Habitat – remains the same (222-16-010)
 - Bankfull Width – remains the same (222-16-010)
 - Off-channel habitat rule elements, 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.*
2. Permanent water typing rulemaking – clarifications:
 - a. Fish Habitat Water Type Map
 - WTMF points
 - All existing WTMF points having concurrence are permanent regulatory Type F/N points*
 - Maintain existing rule language calling for adjustments when fish are found upstream. Adjustments will be made following new fish habitat assessment method and with ID teams
 - 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.
 - Mapped Type F/N breaks
 - These are the starting points for applying the fish habitat assessment method to demonstrate how they determined the Type F/N break
 - 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

* Services still assessing

1 c. Physicals

- 2 • Physicals can be used for FPA purposes, but will not be used to change the
3 hydro layer
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5 **Board Manual Process (New BM Section 23)**
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- 7 1. Start with existing elements in Section 13 and incorporate recommendations from the
8 Type F/N tech group
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- 10 2. Section 23 will provide guidance for stream evaluation and establishing the Type F/N
11 water type break
12 • Describes elements of Type F waters including field indicators and examples
13 ○ Describe bed/bank for typed waters
14 • Natural segments of flowing water
15 • Accessibility to habitat at bankfull flow
16 ○ Connectivity to typed water
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- 18 3. Provide clarification and examples of existing definitions
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- 20 4. Sketches, diagram and images
21 • How to identify features used to define typed waters
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- 23 5. Locate F/N Break
24 • Fish habitat assessment method
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- 26 6. Water typing for F waters for harvest purposes only
27 • Default physical criteria
28 ○ Provide guidance on how to use it
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- 30 7. Model
31 • How to use model points
32 • How to place point on the ground
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- 34 8. Training
35 • Training required for reviewers and practitioners for water typing
36 • Certification may be helpful
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38 Training program for water typing rule and Board Manual Section 23
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- 40 1. Training coordinated by DNR to include WDFW, Tribes
41 2. Include all elements of water typing contained in Board Manual Section 23
42 3. Specific training on fish habitat within specific geographic areas
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1 Science Needed

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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

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