

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between the
USDA FOREST SERVICE, REGION 6
and the
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
for
MEETING RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE WATER QUALITY LAWS

This MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) is entered into by and between the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (hereinafter referred to as the Forest Service) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (hereinafter referred to as Ecology).

INTRODUCTION

This MOA documents the strategy for managing and controlling point and nonpoint sources of pollution from Forest Service-managed lands in the State of Washington. The MOA describes the policies and procedures the Forest Service and Ecology will use to cooperatively implement State and Federal water quality rules and regulations. The physical, chemical, and biological conditions of “Waters of the State” that support beneficial uses as defined in State statute and rules (e.g. RCW 90.48, WAC 173-200, WAC 173-201A, and WAC 222) will be protected, restored and maintained by working in a proactive, cooperative, and adaptive manner through this MOA.

A. AUTHORITIES AND POLICIES

1. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) is the foundation for surface water quality protection in the United States.
2. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is authorized to delegate implementation of the CWA to the states and has done so in Washington State. In the state of Washington, Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) gives Ecology authority and responsibility to protect and manage water quality. Washington State has designated Ecology as the primary state water pollution control agency for CWA purposes, RCW 90.48.260.
3. Section 313 of the CWA requires the Forest Service to adhere to the requirements set forth in the state surface water quality laws and regulations in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity.
4. Section 319 of the CWA requires states to develop nonpoint source pollution management programs to qualify for Federal grants to control nonpoint source pollution. Ecology revised the State Nonpoint source management plan in 2023. This MOA is a component of that program.

5. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for forest management on non-federal lands are codified in the state Forest Practices Rules (WAC 222) and are further clarified by guidance contained in the Forest Practices Board Manual (<https://www.dnr.wa.gov/about/boards-and-councils/forest-practices-board/forest-practices-rules-and-board-manual-guidelines>). Rules marked with an asterisk are agreed to by Ecology because they pertain to water quality (see WAC 222-12-010 and RCW 90.48.420). BMPs are recognized as the primary mechanism to control nonpoint source pollution on National Forest Service (NFS) lands and are implemented by the Forest Service as part of Forest Land Management Plans (LMPs) and project level plans. Activities on National Forests are obligated to meet or exceed the requirements that apply to non-federal lands. BMPs are also recognized as the primary mechanism to control nonpoint source pollution from land management activities such as recreation, mining, livestock grazing, fire suppression, and fish, wildlife and watershed restoration.
6. The Forest Service and Ecology recognize the contribution of existing direction, standards, and land allocations included in: Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP); Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP); Implementation of Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and portions of California (PACFISH); Interim Strategies for Managing Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, Western Montana, and portions of Nevada (INFISH); and Forest Service National Roads Management Policy.
7. Both the Forest Service and Ecology recognize the need to repair existing fish passage problems at road crossings and commit to assessing needs and implementing remediation of passage problems within the shortest practical time budgetary constraints allow. Existing policy and direction is to repair fish passage problems currently limiting the free passage of fish and which offer beneficial habitat gain. Near-term prioritization will emphasize the repair of crossings within and into key and priority watersheds to provide passage of all life stages of all fish species (e.g. anadromous and resident salmonid species, including bull trout, lamprey, and sculpin) at any time of the year. Based on collaboration with the state, Forest Service prioritization will also consider the benefits of correcting fish passage problems where passage has been restored on adjacent streams off Forest Service lands.

B. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MOA is to document the cooperation between the parties to ensure State and Federal laws and regulations addressing point and NPS water pollution on National Forest lands are met by:

1. Preventing, reducing, eliminating, or remediating point and non-point source pollution on National Forest lands to meet or exceed water quality standards.

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2. Conducting land management activities on National Forest Lands consistent with protection levels of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) relevant to state and federal water quality requirements.
3. Attaining joint Ecology and Forest Service commitment to accomplish water quality protection, management, and restoration on Forest Service lands within the state of Washington.
4. Encouraging and enhancing communication, coordination and working relationships between Ecology and the Forest Service, and documenting a process for joint review, and for issue and dispute resolution.
5. Identifying and implementing authorities, policies, programs, and practices needed to meet federal and State water quality standards on Forest Service land including:
 - a. CWA Section 303 (Water quality laws and regulations and implementation plans).
 - b. CWA Section 313 (Federal facilities pollution control).
 - c. CWA Sections 319 (Nonpoint Source Management Programs).

C. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND AGREEMENT

The Forest Service and Ecology will seek opportunities to coordinate and collaborate on management activities with potential to affect water quality and recognize that other agencies and Tribes have a high level of interest and involvement in these efforts. The Forest Service and Ecology will conduct joint reviews of project implementation areas with field staff to determine if BMPs are being implemented and if management efforts [e.g., Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs), BMPs, etc.] are effective in protecting water quality.

Successful implementation of the MOA is intended to: 1) satisfy state and federal nonpoint source pollution control requirements; 2) ensure water quality protection on NFS lands, and 3) support the Forest Service's role as the implementing agency for nonpoint source pollution control practices on lands under its jurisdiction.

Successful implementation of the MOA may rely on financial appropriations over which the Forest Service and Ecology do not have total control.

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Ecology and the Forest Service will continuously evaluate the effectiveness of their efforts and will share information from studies about forest practices so as to refine and adapt best management practices to obtain the best results for water quality and beneficial uses.

The state BMPs for forest practices are the water quality related forest practices rules (WAC 222) with the associated formal guidance promulgated by the Washington Forest Practices Board. Non-forestry BMPs are those developed or accepted by Ecology, and may or may not be codified.

When Ecology or the Forest Service determines through BMP effectiveness monitoring that Forest Service BMPs are providing less resource protection than the adopted or approved state BMPs, the Forest Service will review the BMPs for amendment. Any proposed amendments to the Forest Service BMPs will be reviewed for agreement by Ecology.

D. ECOLOGY RESPONSIBILITIES

Ecology is the lead agency responsible for ensuring that CWA requirements are met. Ecology will review Forest Service planning and implementation activities to identify if water quality laws and regulations are being met. Ecology will:

1. Participate in monitoring efforts with Forest Service and other appropriate state and federal natural resource management agencies in preparation of monitoring plans, implementation of monitoring efforts and sharing of data and findings on a timely basis.
2. Provide technical assistance to the Forest Service, as appropriate. This assistance may include, but not be limited to, review and input on National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) activities and documents, and input to interdisciplinary teams to help identify and develop alternatives and mitigation measures for proposed land management activities.
3. Notify local Forest Service offices of water quality problems identified on NFS lands and coordinate with the responsible Forest Service officials to obtain appropriate corrective action when management activities (past or present) are preventing attainment of conditions specified in water quality laws and regulations.
4. Coordinate resolution of water quality management issues that arise between the Forest Service and state agencies pertaining to water quality regulatory responsibilities.
5. Develop any needed watershed cleanup plans or TMDLs for impaired waterbodies and coordinate with the Forest Service on development of any needed Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs).

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6. Work with EPA on appropriate listing and delisting of waterbodies on the CWA section 303(d) list, including waterbodies where TMDLs have been implemented or where the Forest Service is implementing an Advanced Restoration Plan such as a Straight To Implementation Plan (STI), etc.
 - a. If effectiveness monitoring detects a downward trend despite implementation of all elements of the Water Quality Implementation Plan (WQIP) or Advanced Restoration Plan, Ecology will work with the Forest Service to re-evaluate the elements and add any additional requirements to arrest the trend and meet water quality objectives.
7. Ecology will request input from the Forest Service during preparation of CWA section 305(b) reports, 303(d) lists, water quality standards review processes, and nonpoint source management plans.
8. Upon request by the Forest Service, certify Forest Service BMPs for water quality related management activities, where adequate information is provided to support such determination. Ecology's certification would be based on a finding that water quality BMPs and current Forest Plans are consistent with state water quality laws and regulation. The certification process requires the comparison of state BMPs and Forest Service BMPs, a process for designing and implementing BMPs, and a process for addressing differences between the two sets of BMPs. The underlying evaluation criterion will be whether or not implementation of Forest Service BMPs is likely to result in meeting water quality laws and regulations. With favorable findings, Ecology will certify the Forest Service BMPs in a letter to the Regional Forester from the Ecology Water Quality Program Manager or designee. Ecology may also certify Forest Service BMPs related to management activities not specified in WAC 222 on a case-by-case basis. Examples of these types of activities are grazing, vegetation management, special uses, recreation, or other activities with a potential for affecting water quality.

E. FOREST SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Forest Service will manage NFS lands to protect and maintain water quality so that water quality laws and regulations are met or exceeded, and will restore water-quality-limited water bodies within its jurisdiction to conditions that meet or surpass standards designated for beneficial uses. The Forest Service will maintain and restore water quality and watershed condition using an ecosystem approach on a watershed scale. The Forest Service will:

1. Implement the National BMP program including site specific BMPs to protect water quality and beneficial uses, and to meet or exceed the requirements of the CWA and state water quality laws and regulations, as contained in the state Forest Practices Rules (WAC 222).

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2. Stabilize and maintain all roads on NFS lands for which the Forest Service has jurisdiction, and available funding, to a level that meets the objectives established for roads in WAC 222-24-010. Forest Service will prioritize areas of active management and maintenance activities and areas with greatest potential to impact water quality.
3. Update and refine assessments of water quality effects generated by roads using the transportation analysis process in the Forest Service National Roads Management Policy, and other assessment methods that address water quality such as the Geomorphic Roads Analysis and Inventory Package (GRAIP). Assessments will identify water quality issues and risks associated with the road system, and describe actions and priorities for resolution.
4. Conduct monitoring as required in Forest Plans, national BMP program monitoring guidance, and WQIPs, and as agreed to in annual meetings with Ecology, to track the implementation of BMPs and their effectiveness in meeting water quality laws and regulations.
5. Provide notice and opportunity for Ecology to participate in the field reviews of BMPs implemented by the Forest Service.
6. Take appropriate corrective action to avoid or remedy instances where state water quality laws and regulations are being violated on NFS lands. Notify the appropriate Ecology regional office contact when water quality problems (activities causing or contributing to expected deviations from the state water quality standards) are noted on or near lands or waterbodies administered by the Forest Service. Take appropriate “first response actions” in accordance with expertise and training, and notify local, state, and/or federal agencies with jurisdiction in an emergency situation (such as a spill).
7. Coordinate with Ecology in development and implementation of TMDLs and WQIPs activities.
8. To support the biennial meetings described in Section G, the Forest Service MOA responsible person (or designee) will prepare a written biennial report that describes accomplishment of activities including water quality monitoring information, WQIP activities, road-related and other watershed restoration accomplishments, and fish passage status report for each National Forest. These accomplishment reports will be provided in advance of the biennial meetings. Online Forest Service tools such as the [Aquatic Organism Passage \(AOP\) Improvements Dashboard](#) may be used to supplement components of biennial reporting.
9. The Forest Service MOA Responsible Official (or designee) will provide annual written updates that include proposed road related schedule of actions, with prioritization given

to planned road construction, road abandonment, and AOP/restoration work, along with location information and regional contact information to the Ecology MOA Responsible Official (or designee). Online Forest Service tools such as the [AOP Dashboard](#) may also be used to supplement components of annual updates regarding proposed road related schedule of actions.

10. Utilize information included in such documents as Forest Service National Roads Management Policy and Analyses, Aquatic Conservation Strategies, Watershed Analyses, and state and federal recovery plans to focus road stabilization activities. Participate in local watershed planning efforts in order to maximize opportunities for joint funding of projects with local, state, tribal, and federal entities.

F. MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director of Ecology and the Region 6 Regional Forester are the responsible officials for ensuring implementation of this Agreement. The Director of Ecology hereby assigns the primary responsibility to coordinate implementation of Ecology roles in this MOA to the Water Quality Program Manager. The Forest Service Region 6 Regional Forester hereby assigns the primary responsibility to implement this MOA to the Forest Service Region 6 Director of Natural Resources.

Forest Service and Ecology agree that roads can be a significant component for addressing CWA needs. Both the Forest Service and Ecology will collaborate on the following key elements for road activities under this MOA:

1. Review and update prioritization processes for road maintenance and stabilization activities.
2. Review actions taken to meet established priorities for resource protection and road maintenance and stabilization on an annual or other mutually-agreed upon timeframe at statewide joint meetings.

Forest Service and Ecology will collaborate in addressing CWA Section 303(d) listed waterbodies. Collaboration will include both point and nonpoint sources of pollution. In general, developing TMDL allocations for impaired waters on Forest Service lands is a low priority for Ecology due to the shared goal of meeting state standards, the presence of a strong riparian management strategy that prioritizes aquatic protection, and the commitment to test and revise BMPs as needed to provide protection for water quality and aquatic habitats.

Forest Service developed WQIPs will be sent to the appropriate Ecology regional office and to Ecology headquarters for review and a determination of whether plan implementation is expected to result in meeting or exceeding state water quality laws and regulations.

Ecology and the Forest Service will continuously evaluate the effectiveness of their efforts and will share information from studies about forest practices so as to refine and adapt best management practices and adaptive management actions to obtain the best results for water quality and beneficial uses.

G. REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION

Biennial Meeting

Staff from the Forest Service and Ecology headquarters will meet at least biennially to provide a forum for communication and to foster adaptive management. The meeting may be held virtually or in person. Ecology's MOA Responsible Official (or designee) will initiate contact with the Forest Service MOA Responsible Official (or designee) to set this meeting. Other governmental agencies may be invited to the biennial meeting with agreement from both the Forest Service and Ecology. Suggested topics for the biennial meeting include:

1. "Biennial Forest Reports" describing activities completed in the prior two years covering each National Forest in Washington.
2. Activities planned for the next biennium including Forest Service and Ecology watershed planning efforts related to roads, water quality, watershed condition and endangered aquatic species recovery. Particular attention will be given to review and update of Forest Service prioritization for road maintenance and stabilization activities.
3. 305b Assessment and §303(d) listings.
4. WQIPs and TMDLs on NFS lands, and methods and components to ensure coordination between Forest Service and Ecology in water quality improvement activities.
5. Monitoring programs and results including reviews of Forest Service BMP implementation and effectiveness, with emphasis on successes and areas needing improvement in meeting water quality laws and regulations.
6. Discussion of new BMPs including adaptive management under Forests and Fish Report and Forest Service BMP monitoring process, with the goal of recognizing and incorporating BMPs that should be used to effectively meet water quality laws and provide equal or greater protection as provided by the regulations of Washington's forest practices program.
7. Restoration funding priorities, with full recognition of priority criteria from other local, state, Tribe, and federal agencies.

8. Updated contact lists.

9. Other topics as mutually agreed to and needed for coordination.

At the request of the Forest Service, Ecology may conduct a review of BMPs for the purpose of certifying they meet State requirements for water quality protection. The biennial meeting may be used for the parties to discuss the timing and mechanism for such certification.

Local coordination is encouraged, including Forest Service project-level planning, BMP monitoring evaluations and TMDL implementation coordination.

H. ISSUE RESOLUTION AND ENFORCEMENT

Both the Forest Service and Ecology are committed to working together to meet the requirements of the CWA and other requirements. Should disputes arise, they will be resolved at the lowest organizational level possible, with elevation to successively higher levels when needed. The timely and clear communication of the problem and a proposed remedy are key factors for making this process successful. Issue resolution is described in the following three steps:

Step 1:

Once an issue of disagreement has been raised, staff will have 5 days to informally resolve the dispute. If the issue is not resolved by any party, they may choose to elevate the matter to the next organizational level (typically this will be either the Ranger District or Supervisor's Office for the Forest Service, and the Regional Office for Ecology). When elevating a concern, a written description will be provided that describes the situation, the problem, and a recommended solution. Upon receipt of this documentation, the local supervisor or decision authority will have 5 days to provide a decision and clearly communicate the basis for that decision. Local office staff and management may request assistance from the Forest Service Regional Office, Ecology Headquarters, or both where appropriate to the issue.

Step 2:

If the decision from the local office level is not acceptable to the party bringing the dispute, the matter along a written description of the issue and a preferred solution or action will be elevated to the next level of decision making, where a written response will occur within 5 days (typically this will be the Forest Service Region 6 Director of Natural Resources and Ecology Water Quality Program Manager, or designee).

Step 3:

Should the above approaches fail, the issue will be written up for the Region 6 Regional Forester and the Director of Ecology to discuss and resolve, with the goal to reach resolution within 5 business days.

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In resolving any issue in steps 2 and 3, representatives from either Ecology or the Forest Service may request a meeting be held in person to attempt to resolve the issue.

At any step of the process, with agreement, the parties may agree to alternative timeframes for dispute resolution on a case-by-case basis in recognition of the relative risk of the issue and the need to bring the correct information and persons into the process.

At any step in the process, the Forest Service or Ecology may request assistance from other agencies or entities (such as EPA).

The Forest Service and Ecology support the dispute resolution process and will exercise best efforts to reach agreement on issues using the process outlined above. Ecology reserves all of its authority to enforce state and federal laws concerning water quality, and nothing in this MOA shall be construed to limit that authority or reduce Ecology's authority to ensure a timely correction of a problem creating an imminent risk to water quality. Ecology recognizes the Forest Service's authority to manage Forest Service administered lands consistent with the Forest Services' authorizing legislation and nothing in this MOA will be construed to limit that authority. Should the Forest Service fail to comply with state or federal laws concerning water quality, Ecology may use appropriate enforcement mechanisms under state or federal law to require compliance without regard to this dispute resolution process. This authority includes, but is not limited to, agency orders issued pursuant to RCW 90.48, and injunctive or other court-ordered relief, including penalties. When making a decision about enforcement, Ecology shall not be required to go through the dispute resolution process.

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I. ADMINISTRATIVE

Principal Contacts:

1. Forest Service Administrative:
MOA Responsible Official - Daniel Shively, Director Natural Resources
Program Contact - Ryan Gordon, Assistant Director Natural Resources
2. Ecology Administrative:
Ecology MOA Responsible Official - Vince McGowan, Water Quality Program Manager
Program Contact - Chris Briggs, Water Quality Program Forestry Lead

Commencement and expiration dates:

1. This MOA will remain in effect for a period of six years from the latest signature date on this agreement unless replaced by another MOA, terminated by mutual written consent of the parties, or canceled by 30 days' written notice from one party to the other party.
2. Both the Forest Service and Ecology are committed to acquiring the resources necessary to implement this MOA. Nothing in this MOA shall be construed to obligate either party to payment of money in excess of appropriations authorized by law and administratively available for the work. However, nothing in this MOA shall be construed as an agreement by either agency that lack of appropriations or funding excuses the other agency from compliance with any requirements of state or federal law.
3. Nothing in this MOA detracts from obligations of any other MOA by either agency, or restricts either agency from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals.
4. This MOA is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document.
5. Pursuant to Section 22, Title 41, United States Code, no member of, or Delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or any benefits that may arise therefrom.
6. We, the undersigned officials responsible for implementing this MOA, hereby commit the necessary resources to the extent possible to effectively implement all aspects of this MOA.
7. This Memorandum of Agreement shall take effect immediately upon signing. All undesignated time frames will begin as of the date of signing.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Jacqueline Buchanan
Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region

Date: _____

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY



Heather R. Bartlett
Deputy Director
Washington Department of Ecology

Date: 1/8/25

Attachment A: ROAD GOALS AND MILESTONES

I. Road Management Planning and Implementation Goals:

The Forest Service mechanism for managing the transportation system will be environmentally sound, affordable, and responsive to public needs. Science based roads analysis will be used to make informed decisions about the purpose and need for roads, and will identify the resources impacted by the system. Roads that are no longer needed will be decommissioned or converted to other uses. Roads that are to remain will be kept in a condition that meets the level of protection specified in WAC 222.

The Forest Service will continue to assess the effects of roads on water quality to meet the requirements of WAC 222 (while the general sense of urgency remains, the specific timelines for fish passage and road improvements contained in WAC 222 are not a directive of this MOA). A full range of road activities will be used to meet the level of protection of WAC 222. The goal is for all roads on Forest Service lands in Washington to meet the level of protection specified in Title 222 WAC. This MOA does not cover county roads, state roads, federal highways, or other roads on NFS lands for which the Forest Service does not have jurisdiction. Areas of jurisdiction will be clarified in annual meetings. Any needed clarifications may result in amendments to this MOA.

II. Coordination on Specific Forest Service Road Related Activities:

On an annual basis the Forest Service MOA Responsible Official will provide documentation to the Ecology MOA Responsible Official, with a copy sent to respective Ecology regional offices, describing proposed road work. This report will describe activities related to road construction, decommissioning (maintenance level 1 closed/stored) and AOP work proposed for completion in the upcoming year. Contact names and location information will be provided with detail sufficient to permit coordinated field inspections or joint reviews.

- A. The biennial meeting will be used to discuss road improvement accomplishments and any challenges with coordination during the previous two years as well as to make adjustments as necessary to improve future coordination efforts.

**Attachment B: FOREST SERVICE AND ECOLOGY PLANNING
AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS**

Forest Service or Federal Documents

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service. 2012. National best management practices for water quality management on National Forest System lands. Vol. 1: National Core BMP technical guide. FS-990a. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 175 p.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service. In prep. National best management practices for water quality management on National Forest System lands. Vol. 2: National Core BMP monitoring technical guide. FS-990b. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, 2015. National Water Quality BMP Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2014, Pacific Northwest Region. 25 p.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, in prep. National Water Quality BMP Monitoring Report Fiscal Years 2015-2016, Pacific Northwest Region. 45 p.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, 2016. Year 15 Summary Report for Region 6 Forest Service and Department of Ecology Clean Water Act Memorandum of Agreement. Transmitted to Ecology January, 2017. 81 p.

Executive Order 13148.

NWFP Science Synthesis and AREMP Monitoring Reports:

<https://research.fs.usda.gov/pnw/products/multimedia/webinars/northwest-forest-plan-science-synthesis-science-forum>

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/r6/reo/>

Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for Addressing Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Waters. Version 2.0. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Regional Office. Portland, Oregon.

U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], Forest Service; and U.S. Department of Interior [USDI], Bureau of Land Management [BLM], 1995. Decision notice/decision record, FONSI, environmental assessment, and appendices for the implementation of Interim Strategy for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California [PACFISH]).

U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], Forest Service; and U.S. Department of the Interior [USDI], Bureau of Land Management [BLM]. 1995. Record of decision for amendments to Forest Service and BLM planning documents within the range of the northern spotted owl

Attachment B
Forest Service and Ecology Planning and Guidance Documents

[Northwest Forest Plan]. Portland, Oregon: U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of the Interior, [and others].

U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] Forest Service. 1995. Inland native fish strategy environmental assessment decision notice and findings of no significant impact: Interim strategies for managing fish-producing watersheds in eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, western Montana, and portions of Nevada [INFISH]. Intermountain, Northern, and Pacific Northwest Regions.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Guidance Document for Listing Waterbodies in the Region 10 Section 303(d) Program.

Ecology Documents

Washington State Department of Ecology. 2024. Chapter 173-201A WAC: Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the state of Washington. Publication no. 06-10-091

2018 §303(d) Listing of Impaired Water Bodies. Most up-to-date list located at <https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d>.

Forests and Fish Report (April 29, 1999).

Washington's Water Quality Management Plan to Control Nonpoint Sources of Pollution. 2023. Publication no. 22-10-025

Title 222 WAC

Attachment C: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (WQIP):

Water Quality Improvement Plan refers to a plan developed to implement a Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) set for a water body under the authority of section 303(d) of the federal Water Pollution Control Act. The plan describes how sources of pollution will be controlled so as to bring waters into compliance with state water quality standards.

STRAIGHT TO IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (STI):

Straight To Implementation Plan is a type of Advanced Restoration Plan that provides the opportunity to achieve "Cleaner Water Faster." Straight to Implementation is a way to make immediate progress toward achieving water quality standards. Straight to Implementation is most appropriate for small, non-point pollution dominated watersheds that meet specific criteria.

WATERSHED RESTORATION ACTION PLANS (WRAP):

Plan that identifies specific projects necessary to improve watershed condition at a 6th level watershed size, which is approximately 10,000 to 40,000 acres. (From: Watershed Condition Framework, USDA FS-977, 2011)

ROAD STABILIZATION:

Road stabilization consists of a broad range of activities to be used to implement WAC 222. Activities include the implementation of short-term measures such as waterbars, sidecast pullback, and road closures. Stabilization can also include long-term measures such as road decommissioning and reconstruction to meet current standards. All these activities are used to place a road into a condition where the delivery of pollutants to waterbodies is minimized.

Ecology equivalent is "maintenance."

ROAD ABANDONMENT:

Road abandonment is the removal of a road from drivable status, and left in a condition where it has maintenance-free drainage.

Forest Service equivalent is decommissioning or maintenance Level 1 closed/stored.

ROAD MAINTENANCE:

Road maintenance consists of road treatments and related activities that comply with WAC 222-24-050 and any emergency rules that prevent impairment of water quality and beneficial uses.

WATERSHED:

Geographic areas delineated per the federal protocol for hydrologic units. Watersheds are the 5th level of the hydrologic unit hierarchy, which are approximately 40,000 to 200,000 acres.