Naches Ranger District
Recreation Residence
Operations and Maintenance Plan

Effective January 1, 2009

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A. Recreation Residence Program Objectives

1) Provide non-commercial recreation opportunities for cabin owners, their families and guests.

2) Work in partnership with permit holders to maximize recreation benefits to the forests.

3) Be consistent with Forest Plans[1]. Integrate administration and use of recreation residences with other resource programs.

4) Retain the natural environment.

5) Minimize alteration of the landform. Keep developments as unobtrusive as possible.

6) Provide for the safety of the permit holder and the public.

B. Policy. Authorized Officers shall use these standards and guidelines to administer recreation residence permits and evaluate proposals for modifications of permitted improvements.

The construction, reconstruction, and maintenance standards define the appearance and structure that represent the recreation cabin experience in the northwest forest environment. It is recognized that many cabins now exceed or deviate from these standards. Existing improvements that exceed these standards, unless otherwise directed here, can currently remain. As opportunities develop during replacement, maintenance, and change of ownership, improvements shall be brought into compliance with these standards.

[1]Each National Forest is required to prepare a plan guiding its overall land and resource management. These plans are to be updated every 10 to 15 years.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Part I: Plans and Procedures for Construction and Reconstruction

Cabins and structures located on federally owned land are allowed and administered under special use permits. Federal laws and policies provide the structure and regulation of federal land use. Approval of activities on federal lands follows a distinct process not usually required of private land owners with structures on their own land.

1. All building plans for construction or exterior modification of a structure must be approved in writing by the Authorized Officer before the commencement of any work. With the exception of routine maintenance involving replacement of existing building features with materials that retain the original character and appearance, heritage and environmental evaluations will likely be necessary. Please see Appendices A and B for descriptions of these requirements and Appendix C for information on Forest Service Cost recovery.

   Due to funding and staffing limitations, it is estimated that proposals of average complexity could take a year or longer to complete processing. Proposals are processed in the order they are received. It is highly recommended that the permit holder include processing time in their plans and submit their proposals as far in advance as possible. As a minimum, projects should be submitted by November 1st to have any expectation for being approved for the following construction season. New structures, expanding the footprint of an existing structure and any activities that involve digging, trenching or other ground disturbance extend the time and complexity required for obtaining approval. These types of projects will likely be subject to cost recovery (Appendix C). If the project is subject to cost recovery, the owner will be required to pay for the costs incurred by the required analysis. If there is any doubt about whether or not the activity might require approval from the Forest Service you should contact the Naches Ranger Station for clarification.

2. County and State building codes must be followed, and County building permits must be obtained when required. The Forest Service retains the final authority to approve projects but copies of all state and county permits and authorizations must be provided before final approval to proceed will be issued.

   The State and County have code enforcement jurisdiction according to the Revised Code of Washington. The Forest Service has authority under 16 USC 551 and 16 USC 559 to enforce the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), in particular, 36 CFR 261.10 (l)[2], in regards to violations of any term or condition of a special use authorization

3. New construction or reconstruction must be located within the lot boundary. If there is a question of the lot line locations, lot boundaries may be reestablished by a survey conducted by a licensed surveyor. If the Forest Service is unable to do this due to lack of funding or other contingency, the permit holder may complete the survey under approval and direction of the Forest Service. See Part VII below for more information on off-lot improvements

[2] 261.10 - Occupancy and use. The following are prohibited: (l) Violating any term or condition of a special-use authorization, contract or approved operating plan.

4. Construction or reconstruction must begin within 1 year of the date of approval. A period of two years is allowed for the completion of approved projects. If construction or reconstruction does not begin within the first year or completed within the ensuing two year period, the approval is void. The plan may be resubmitted, but approval will be subject to review under policies and guidelines in place at that time.

Part II: General Construction Standards for All Improvements

1. Architectural design of all buildings shall aim at simplicity, good proportions, and compatibility with the natural setting. All additions and exterior building improvements must match the original buildings as much as practical. This includes siding, windows, doors, roofing, and general architectural style, especially if the building is found to have historical significance.

2. Metal buildings shall not be permitted.

3. Mobile homes or modular structures shall not be authorized for use.

4. Exterior building colors shall harmonize with the surroundings without strong contrast between walls and trim. Earth tones and forest colors shall be used to blend with the natural environment. Darker greens and browns are recommended; subdued greys are also acceptable. Bright colors, such as white, red, blue, yellow, orange, turquoise, or purple, shall not be used for buildings or trim. When at all possible, an entire building shall be painted one color with appropriate trim. All colors must be approved in advance by the Authorized Officer. Prior approval is required for changing the exterior color and repainting with colors listed as not currently accepted. Submit color samples (manufacturer's color chips or an item with the actual paint applied to it) to the Naches District for approval prior to purchasing or applying any new paint to the structure. If you are considering more than one color alternative, submit each with an indication of your first preference. You will be notified of the approved color(s) in writing.

5. All roofs shall be designed to support the local snow load. The entire roof shall be one material. Roll roofing is not acceptable. The roof shall have adequate pitch to support the roofing materials. Roof colors shall be darker tones. Approval of colors is required. Preferred colors are greens, browns, or grays; color choice shall harmonize with the color of the building's finish. Metal roofs must be treated with a factory applied permanent coating in a color approved by the Authorized Officer.

6. The minimum setback from lot line boundaries is 5 feet. The Authorized Officer may require additional setbacks appropriate to the setting.

7. When feasible, all water, power, or other utility transmission lines shall be buried. Where practical, water systems, including wells, shall be incorporated into building design, and screened from public view or buried. All projects that involve ground disturbance require prior approval from the Forest Service.

8. One sign may be permitted for each residence. Rustic, routed type signs on boards approximately 18 inches by 8 inches by 2 inches in thickness are recommended. The Authorized Officer may permit directional signing to residences as is considered appropriate and needed.

9. Yard lights that are desired for safety or security need to be approved by the Authorized Officer and shall be mounted on buildings or treated posts/poles. All yard light electrical lines shall be buried (prior approval is required). No automatic safety lights are allowed that would cause the light to come on automatically in darkness. Motion activated sensors are allowed but must be turned off when the residence is not in use.

10. Fences shall not be permitted unless specifically included in management objectives for each area of recreation residences (tract). All fences must be approved by the Authorized Officer.

11. In general, gates are not acceptable. In unique situations identified in the tract objectives, and on a case-by-case basis, gates may be authorized by the Authorized Officer. Chain and cable gates are not permitted. If a gate is authorized, the gate and locking features must meet Forest Service specifications. The lock feature needs to be designed to accommodate a Forest Service lock to allow access for inspections and emergency access. Gate and lock specifications and requirements are available from the Naches Ranger District. Access road gates require unanimous agreement by all permit holders served by the road.

12. Where practical, propane tanks shall be incorporated into building design or screened from public view. The location and shielding of these tanks and fuel lines shall be in accordance with State and other agency laws and regulations. Tank colors that blend with the natural environment are encouraged. In some situations there may be a requirement to have the tank installed underground (prior approval is required). Be sure to check with County and State requirements.

13. Satellite dishes are not in keeping with the natural environment and should not be approved. The Authorized Officer can require removal of existing dishes upon issuance of a permit to a new owner of the facilities. The Naches Ranger District has, in some cases, approved single, small satellite dishes. Permit holders will be required to remove satellite dishes that have not been authorized. The District will not authorize satellite dishes that have been installed without approval.

14. Whip antennas and wire antenna arrangements may be permitted when their appearance is inconspicuous. Large, visible installations must be modified or removed upon transfer of the permit or require major maintenance. Antennas should be located on outbuildings or the residence. One antenna may be allowed per dwelling.

15. Fire rings, normally of a temporary nature, may be permitted at the discretion of the Authorized Officer. No new, permanent, outdoor fireplaces shall be allowed. Existing, permanent, outdoor fireplaces will be removed when they fall into disrepair or upon transfer of the permit. Exceptions may be made for the preservation of unique historic fireplace features on a summer home lot at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.

16. Saunas may be permitted provided that they are installed in either the dwelling or in the storage utility building. Another structure to serve these uses must not be permitted.

17. Septic systems and drain fields may be approved; however, setback requirements from wells, water bodies, riparian areas, critical habitats, and other sensitive areas may be a limiting factor. This type of project requires an Environmental Assessment, other environmental documentation and approvals, due to the ground disturbance involved.

18. All improvements must comply with State and County regulations and standards, including required permits and approvals.

Part III: Specific Construction Standards for Dwellings

1. No more than one dwelling per site shall be built.

2. Decks (unroofed structures, generally raised above ground level) shall not be more than 400 square feet in total. They shall be designed for local snow load and to be visually pleasing. The Authorized Officer may allow decks to be left unpainted after initial construction, but once they are painted or stained, the finish must be maintained.

2. Porches (roofed structures), and patios (un-roofed) are generally not raised above ground level and shall be limited to 25 percent of the total square footage of the building. They shall not be enclosed without prior approval of the Authorized Officer. If enclosed, the porch is included in the square footage of the dwelling.

The Naches Ranger District may utilize a total combined allowable square footage when considering approval of decks, porches, and/or patios. The total square footage is not to exceed 400 square feet plus 25% of the square footage of the residence.

Maximum square footage would be 700 square feet based on 400 square feet plus 25% of the maximum square footage of a residence which is 1200 square feet. Residences smaller than 1200 square feet would have a maximum allowable square footage that is less than 700 square feet.
This allows some flexibility in interpreting what portions of the constructed exterior areas are considered to be decks, porches, or patios.

4. Non-conspicuous hot tubs may be approved within the residence or on a porch or deck attached to the residence. All electrical and plumbing lines must be hidden from view. Any request will include drainage proposals that meet acceptable health and resource protection standards.

Part IV: Standards for New construction and Reconstruction

The following standards apply when construction is proposed for an addition to a dwelling, reconstruction of a dwelling, replacement, such as would result from a natural catastrophe that destroyed a structure, or from an owner's proposal to raze a structure and build a new one.

1. The maximum size dwelling allowed is 1,200 square feet measured on the outside of the foundation, plus a loft. The loft size shall not be included in the total square footage of the building, nor shall an open deck or porch. Square footage in a loft shall be two thirds or less of the ground floor square footage. The loft shall be open without intervening partitions or bathroom. The area of an enclosed porch attached to a dwelling must be included in the maximum 1,200 square foot standard.

2. On reasonably level lots, homes shall be no more than 26 feet from the ground to the peak of the roof (no more than one story and a loft above ground level). A full second story is not permissible. A recreation residence on steeply sloping ground may be more than one story provided that it does not extend more than one floor above the highest elevation of the lot. No basements are allowed. Crawlspaces and below deck areas may not be enclosed or converted to storage or living spaces.

3. All construction and reconstruction work must be done in compliance with State and County requirements. All projects that involve ground disturbance require prior approval from the Forest Service. Forest Service approvals for construction and reconstruction work will be considered void if the work was not done in accordance with State and County requirements.

Part V: Construction Standards for Guest Cabins

1. Construction of additional guest cabins or sleeping quarters is not permitted. In those cases where more than one dwelling currently occupies a single site, allow the use to continue in accordance with the authorization. However, correct such deficiencies (remove guest or sleeping cabins) built without prior approval, or upon transfer of ownership of improvements outside of the family (husband and wife). Exceptions may be made for the preservation of National Register eligible historic sleeping cabin features on a summer home lot at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.

2. Conversion of storage or other outbuildings to sleeping quarters or guest cabins is not permitted.

Part VI: Construction Standards for Outbuildings

1. Only one storage building and one outside toilet shall be allowed.

2. Permit only those structures identified in the authorization. Buildings in excess of one storage building and one outside toilet may be phased out as opportunity allows. Opportunities that will provide for removal of excess structures are: (1) change of ownership; (2) expiration of the permit; (3) a request for new construction; or (4) destruction or deterioration of the structure.

3. Authorized storage buildings shall be low profile, one story structures, no more than 130 square feet measured on the exterior of the foundation. The structure will be no more than 12

feet high from ground level to the peak of the structure. The exterior of the structure is considered to be the footprint of the entire structure including piers supporting overhangs and coverings in addition to the enclosed portions of structures.

4. In addition to a storage building, an outdoor toilet may be permitted as long as it does not exceed 40 square feet measured on the exterior of the foundation. The outhouse is to be a low profile, one story structure. Toilet buildings no longer in use shall be removed by the permit holder and the site properly rehabilitated.

5. Additional structures such as well houses and woodsheds may be authorized but will only be authorized pursuant to the total square footage allowed for a storage building (130 square feet measured on the exterior of the structure). For example, if the permit holder already has a storage building that is 60 square feet, the District may authorize an additional structure that, in combination with the existing structure would not exceed 130 square feet in total (60 sq. ft. + 70 sq. ft. = 130 sq. ft.).

Part VII: Off-lot Improvements

1. Generally, off-lot improvements will not be permitted. However, unique conditions in local situations may be considered by the Authorized Officer for allowing specific improvements.

2. Docks shall be authorized with a separate permit. Normally, and preferably, issue such permits to associations or groups of homeowners. Docks also require permits through the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Part VIII: Maintenance Standards

1. All roofs shall be kept reasonably clear of debris.

2. Sheet plastic shall not be used on any buildings for walls, roofing, screening, or protection from the elements. Seasonal clear plastic storm windows are acceptable.

3. Attachments or nails are not allowed on trees. Such attachments include, but are not limited to: gates, yard lights, powerlines, fences, benches, signs, clotheslines, and wires. Clotheslines shall be temporary in nature and removed when the residence is not in use.

4. Maintenance of roads and/or driveways providing access to recreation residence areas is normally the responsibility of the permit holders being served by the road. Widening of roads and driveways requires prior approval from the Authorizing Officer. Gravel and other material used for surfacing must be certified to be weed free. Contact the Naches Ranger Station for a current list of approved sources.

5. Lawns or planting of ornamental shrubs, trees, or flowers which are not native to the area are not compatible with goals for natural settings and therefore shall not be permitted. Lots appearance shall be maintained, as much as possible, in the condition of a natural northwest forest environment. It is permissible to plant a variety of native plant species in natural arrangements. Existing lawns and non-native plantings shall be phased out. The Naches

Ranger District can provide information on native plants that would be appropriate for planting around recreation residences.

6. A valid burning permit is required for burning piled brush and must be done when fire conditions are safe. Burning locations must be in open areas away from ground vegetation, trees and overhanging limbs.

7. If garbage containers are maintained on a lot, they must have secure lids in order to be animal proof and insect tight. Arrange for garbage pickup, if available, take it to an approved transfer site or take it home. Do not leave garbage in containers when the recreation residence is not being used. It is illegal to dispose of garbage in the facilities provided at Forest Service recreation sites and administrative sites.

8. The permit holder is responsible for identifying and treating hazard trees and obtaining written authorization from the Forest Service for treatment of the trees. Hazard tree requests are initiated by submission of a written hazard tree request form (see Appendix D). These forms, along with treatment guidelines, are available on the Forest Service website (http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/nachescabins) or by request from the Naches Ranger District office.

9. Miscellaneous Items Stored or Installed on the Lot:

- No more than two cords of firewood is to be stored on the lot outside of a woodshed or storage building. One cord is 4' x 4' x 8'. Woodpiles may be covered by earth tone tarps (green or brown).
- All easily moved items such as lawn chairs, wheelbarrows, wagons/carts, tools and toys are to be stored out of sight inside the residence or outbuilding when the residence is not in use.
- Playground equipment (swings, slides, etc.) must be authorized before it is installed. Playground type structures must blend in with the forest setting. Easily removable wood structures that are rustic in appearance are preferred.
- Decorative yard items such as plastic flowers, plastic animals, wooden signs, figurines, or lawn ornaments are not authorized and must be removed.
- Bird and animal feeders are discouraged. No more than 3 are allowed and cannot be permanently attached to trees.
- Salt licks are not permitted on summer home lots.

Part IX: Occupancy Standards

1. Renting may be approved by the Authorized Officer, so long as the amount of rental income collected may equal but not exceed the holder's annual costs for the cabin. Annual costs include expenses for upkeep and maintenance that routinely occur on an annual basis. Any use above this level would be considered commercial use in violation of permit terms and conditions. Rentals must be approved in advance by the Authorized Officer and annual reports on rental use are required. See permit clause VII A.

2. No animals, other than common household pets, shall be kept upon the premises. Pets shall not be left unattended. No permanent pet enclosures shall be allowed.

3. Tents, canopies, and recreational vehicles (RV) may be used to expand the capacity of a residence on a short term basis, provided the canopy, or tent is kept on the lot and vehicles are parked only on the driveway. In these cases "short term" is defined as holiday weekends, family reunions, and other social occasions and shall not exceed 2 weeks. Recreational vehicles could be the sole means of transportation to reach a recreational residence. In such cases, the RV shall be utilized as a vehicle and not as additional sleeping quarters. No motorhomes, trailers, or similar items shall be stored at the recreation cabin or within the tract.

4. Vehicles must be kept on existing driveways and parking areas. Unapproved expansion of roadways, driveways and parking areas is prohibited. Please contact the Naches Ranger District for information on availability of group recreation sites for larger gatherings.

5. Use of internal combustion power equipment is discouraged within the recreation residence tracts. When this type of equipment must be used, it is to be used during daylight hours only and in a manner that does not impact other users of the National Forest. See part XII-2 Power Equipment below for additional information.

Part X: Site Plan Maps

1. Site plan maps should be developed for each lot. All improvements should be identified and located on the map. Include below-ground and above-ground improvements, such as power lines and waterlines, propane tanks, septic systems and drain fields, in-ground cisterns or holding tanks and other developments. The Forest Service can provide assistance with this requirement and map updates should only be necessary when changes have occurred.

Part XI: Inspections

1. Annual self-inspections are a permit requirement. The Naches Ranger District will make standard inspection forms available to all permit holders. The form is to be completed annually and returned to the Naches Ranger District by July 1 each year. This form is available on the internet at: http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/nachescabins

Part XII: Safety and Fire

1. Campfires. For some period during most summers, open fires are prohibited within the National Forest due to wildfire danger. These campfire closures including recreation residence tracts. It is the permit holders' responsibility to remain informed about such closures. Check with the Ranger Station for the current fire restrictions. Fireplaces and stoves within a residence that have the required spark arresting chimney screen are generally excluded from the ban.

2. Power equipment. This includes, but is not limited to, internal combustion engines such as chainsaws, power tools and generators. In general, use is discouraged. When this type of equipment must be used it is to be used during daylight hours only and in a manner that does not impact other users of the National Forest (see section IX. 5). All power equipment must have an approved and properly installed spark arrestor and is subject to all applicable Industrial Fire Precaution Level (IFPL) restrictions for use of such equipment. Fire related equipment restriction information may be obtained by calling the Ranger District.

3. Burning slash. (See Section VII – 6 Maintenance Standards) Burning requires a burning permit that may be obtained at the Naches Ranger District. Check with the Ranger District for current burning requirements. Read the permit to insure that you are complying with all burning requirements.

4. Fire Safety. It is the permit holder's responsibility to manage slash and other fire hazards on their recreation residence lot. The permit holder can be held liable for costs associated with fire suppression activities. Guidelines for firewood, slash, dry grass and needles, and other woody debris are available from the Ranger District. In general:

- Removal of trees, living or dead, requires authorization from the Forest Service. It is rare that healthy trees are authorized for removal.
- Removal of living shrubs or grass requires authorization from the Forest Service.
- Removal of dead shrubs and grass can be done without authorization but must be done in accordance with applicable regulations.

Appendix A. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (PL -93-205 through 108-136) requires the federal government to analyze and disclose the effects of all major federal actions on the human and natural environment. The Council on Environmental Quality establishes regulations for implementing this law and the Forest Service develops additional direction on how the agency will conduct its processes. That agency direction is contained in the 1909.15 portions of the Forest Service Manual (FSM) and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) system. The FSM generally addresses policy and higher level direction, while the FSH deals more with implementation direction.

The flowchart below outlines the important steps in the NEPA process. The vast majority of projects concerning recreation residences are documented in Categorical Exclusions. Most of the projects we initiate for management of the National Forest are documented with Environmental Assessments and occasionally Environmental Impact Statements. You will be notified of projects that are likely to affect your summer home tract. If you desire more detailed descriptions of the components of NEPA, please contact us and we will provide you with that information.

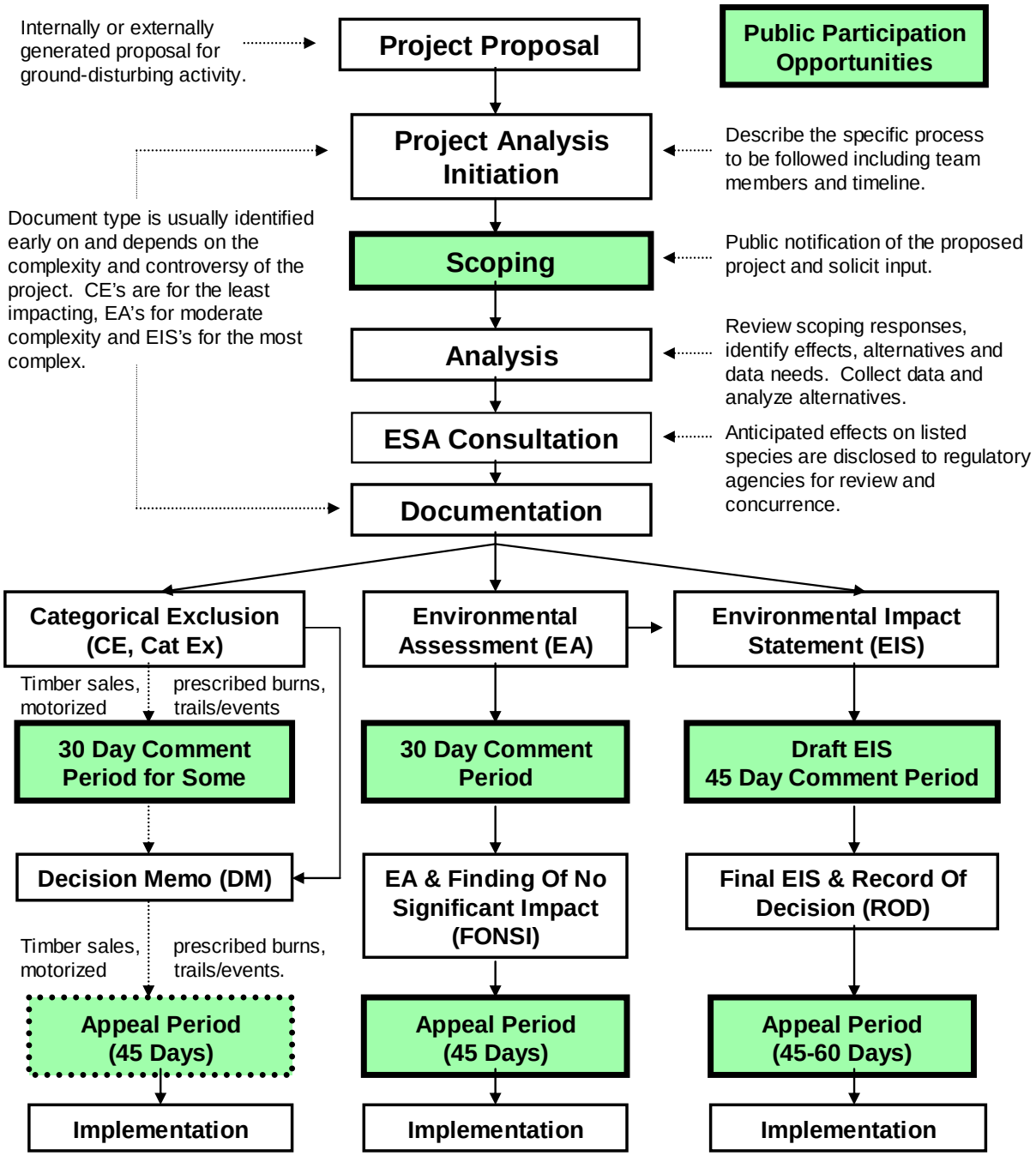
The Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Endangered Species Act of 1972 (PL – 91-190) provides mechanisms to prevent the extinction or extirpation and promote the recovery of native plant and animal species. It prescribes a process for identifying vulnerable species, "listing" qualifying organisms as either "threatened" or "endangered" and developing protection and recovery measures for those organisms.

One of the provisions of the law is to require consultation with the United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service for plants, terrestrial animals and resident aquatic species or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries for fish species that spend at least part of their life cycle in an ocean for projects that could affect such species. The Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA Fisheries review an analysis of the proposed project and the anticipated effects on listed species called a Biological Evaluation (BE) or Biological Assessment (BA) prepared by Forest Service biologists and botanists to determine whether adequate protection is afforded affected listed species. They in turn reply with their opinion of the adequacy of the project. They may agree, agree with minor modifications to the proposal, agree contingent upon substantive modifications or find that the project will materially harm needed habitat or the organism itself directly.

Similar to NEPA, there are varying levels and intensities of consultation. Projects that fall within activities proven to have little effect on the viability of listed species may only require an abbreviated process. More contentious or complex projects are subjected to progressively more formal and exhaustive processes. Most individual recreation residence projects fall within the simpler end of the process spectrum; however, the more direct and extensive the effects, the more formal and rigorous the review. The northern spotted owl and listed fish species are our most commonly consulted upon species. Cutting and/or removing trees and disturbing stream banks or beds are the activities that cause the greatest concerns. Avoiding or minimizing those activities normally reduces the complexity of the consultation process, which, in turn, reduces the time and effort required to complete the project analysis and approval process.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process Summary



Appendix B. Heritage Surveys and Reports

All activities at your cabin that involve subsurface soil disturbance (*i.e.* digging, trenching, scraping, grading or drilling) and modification of an existing structure must have heritage surveys and reports completed and approved prior to implementation. The process for compliance with these requirements tends to be unfamiliar and one of the more time-consuming in obtaining clearances for a proposal. Consequently, it is essential to allow sufficient time in your planning to accommodate their completion.

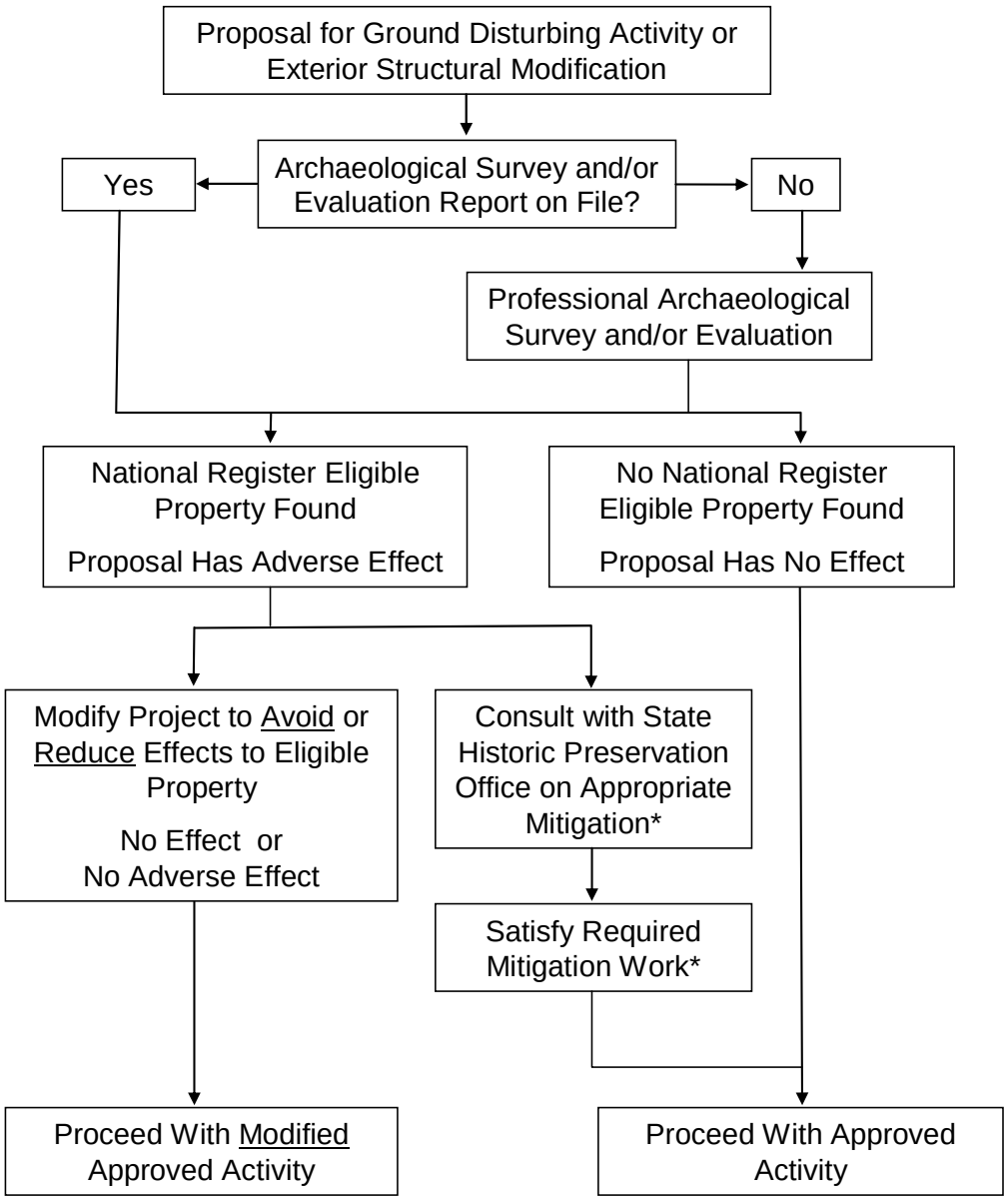
A qualified professional or someone working under the supervision of a qualified professional must complete a field survey according to established protocols to collect pertinent data about the location of the proposed project. This new data is then combined with existing information available from published literature and reports on other projects in the vicinity to prepare a heritage report. The format and standards for this document are prescribed by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who has the responsibility for reviewing the finished report to determine the significance of the artifacts and structures potentially affected by the proposed project and recommend protection measures.

In the past, a Forest Service heritage professional has completed the survey and report. However, our ability to do this work has been significantly diminished. Unfortunately, delays of a year or more are not uncommon. An alternative is for the proponent to obtain the services of a state-approved professional to complete the report. This is an additional out-of-pocket expense for the permit holder, but it provides greater assurance of timely preparation of the report and moving the approval process forward. Rather than do repeated surveys and reports for individual projects, it is worth considering grouping projects or evaluating the entire lot and all improvements in a single report. The initial investment of time and energy may be larger, but the convenience of not having to do subsequent work may outweigh the disadvantages.

Buildings and artifacts found **eligible** are most commonly addressed in one of two ways. The first and most popular method is to avoid disturbance or designing the modifications so as not to detract from or harm the important features. For buildings this involves maintaining the existing architectural style (lines and shapes) and using identical or identical-appearing materials on the exterior of the structure (windows, doors, siding, roofing material, *etc*.). The second, and generally much more costly, method is historical documentation—a formal report recording all available information on the site or structure including extensive field data collection and interpretation, high-quality photographs, detailed drawings and documents prepared by a qualified heritage professional or team of professionals.

Areas and items found **ineligible** may pass through the remaining review and approval requirements without heritage protection constraints, but must meet other permit requirements as described in the Improvements section.

Heritage Compliance Process



* Mitigation typically entails excavation of archaeological sites and/or archival quality written and photographic documentation of historic structures (as applicable).

Table 2. **Improvements Approval Criteria**

Requirements/Limits	**New Construction**	**Renovation/Addition**	**Maintenance**
Heritage Survey/Report	Ground disturbance	Modified structure or ground disturbance	No for replace in kind. Yes for change in materials or new ground disturbance.
Appearance/ Architectural Style	Yes for structures	Yes for structures	Yes for NRHP eligible.
Maximum Size	Cabin: 1200 sq. ft. Outbuilding: 130 sq. ft.	Cabin: 1200 sq. ft. Outbuilding: 130 sq. ft.	No change in size or enclosing porches or decks.
Maximum Number	1 Cabin 1 Storage Building 1 Outhouse/privy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Esthetically Compatible	Required	Required	Required
Satisfies State and Local Codes/Permits	Required	Required	Required

Appendix C

Special Uses Cost Recovery

Exempt from Cost Recovery.
Minor Category = 50 hours or less of agency time required for processing and monitoring. This usually involves preparation of a Categorical Exclusion as the upper end of analysis and documentation complexity.

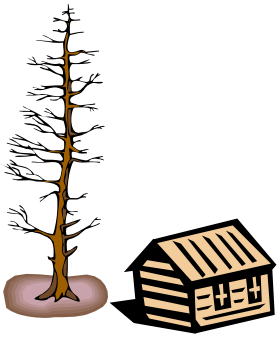
Subject to Cost Recovery.
Major Category = requires more than 50 hours of agency time to process and monitor. Estimated costs are established on a case-by-case basis and agreed upon between the proponent and the Forest Service.

Waivers of the Processing or Monitoring Fee
All or part of the processing or monitoring fee may be waived, at the Authorized Officer's discretion, when one or more of the six waiver criteria are met. The waiver request must be in writing and must include analysis that demonstrates how one or more of the criteria apply.

Waiver Criteria
1. Applicant/Permit Holder is a local, State or Federal entity that does not, or would not, charge processing or monitoring fees for comparable services they provide, or would provide, to the Forest Service.
2. A major portion of the processing costs result from issues not related to the project proposed.
3. The proposal consists of a project intended to prevent or mitigate damage to real property, or to mitigate hazards or dangers to public health and safety resulting from an act of God, war or negligence of the United States.
4. The proposal involves moving a facility or improvement to a location outside of the authorized area to comply with public health, safety and environmental laws and regulations not in effect at the time of the authorization.
5. The application is for a new authorization to relocate facilities or activities that must be moved because land is needed by a Federal agency or federally funded project for an alternative purpose.
6. The proposed facility, project or use will provide, without user or customer charges, a valuable benefit to the general public or to programs of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Uses Exempt from Cost Recovery
1. Noncommercial group use.
2. Recreation uses that require 50 hours or less to process or monitor.
3. Noncommercial activities exempted from a closure order, except for access authorized pursuant to ANILCA.
4. Ditch Bill water systems.
5. Federal agency uses except those authorized under FLPMA, MLA, NHPA, or commercial filming.

Rural Utility Service financed facilities (formerly REA) are not exempt from cost recovery.



Appendix D

Okanogan & Wenatchee National Forests
Naches Ranger District
(2007 revision date)

The Four Steps of Recreation Residence Danger Trees

As the permit holder, you are responsible for identifying danger trees and other hazards on and adjacent to your lot (Clause IV.G). It is recommended that you examine the condition of the trees within striking distance of your cabin and other improvements on each visit. Conditions can change very rapidly.

Step 1: Identify and Notify. Once a hazard is identified, it is important to distinguish between those that can be addressed without additional approval and those that must be evaluated and approved.

Approval Not Required. Dead or hanging limbs and dead trees or dead shrubs less than 20 feet tall can be cut down without specific approval. If there are multiple dead small trees, this could be an indicator of a serious problem. Please notify the Naches District Office of your situation.

Approval Is Required. Cutting of dead trees taller than 20 feet and the cutting of all live shrubs or trees does require review and written approval. To initiate formal action, obtain a danger tree form available at our office or online at www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/nachescabins. Tie surveyor's ribbon around the tree(s) of concern, complete the form, including a sketch map indicating the location of the identified vegetation and return it to us for processing.

***Bona fide* Emergencies.** Situations that present an immediate threat to life or property (*e.g.* a broken or uprooted tree lodged in another tree or leaning or resting on a cabin, outbuilding, propane tank, *etc.*) may be acted upon to abate the immediate danger without advance approval; however, please follow the applicable instructions in Exhibits 1 and 2 (below) until approval has been granted for further action and notify us within 5 days.

Step 2: Review. We will respond to the danger tree form by making a site visit to evaluate whether the identified trees satisfy the established danger tree criteria. In some cases, trees may be disapproved (most commonly live trees).

Step 3: Notification. You will receive written notification of the results of our site visit and the actions you are authorized to take. With very few exceptions, our recreation residence tracts are located within or adjacent to habitat for plants, animals or fish protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Consequently, there will likely be some specific requirements for how the approved trees must be treated. It is very important that these requirements be met. **Read your authorization carefully and contact us for clarification of any aspects that you do not fully understand**

Step 4: Slash Disposal. The needles, branches, trunk fragments, bark and other debris resulting from cutting the tree is referred to as "slash". With the exception of trees felled into a stream or lake (see

Exhibit 2.), you are required to dispose of the slash by mechanically chipping or burning (with proper authorizations and precautions) it. If you are unsure how to accomplish this, please ask us. Do not pile the slash on your lot for an extended period or deposit it elsewhere on the forest. Concentrations of dead, dry vegetation create an increased fire hazard.

Default Tree Cutting Specifications

(When other requirements are not specified)

Felled trees will be left in the longest segments practical. Ideally the tree would not be cut below the point where it exceeds nine inches in cross-sectional diameter (the width of the short edge of this paper) If cutting is necessary to re-establish access to or use of a portion of the lot, the tree may be cut into lengths ten feet or longer.

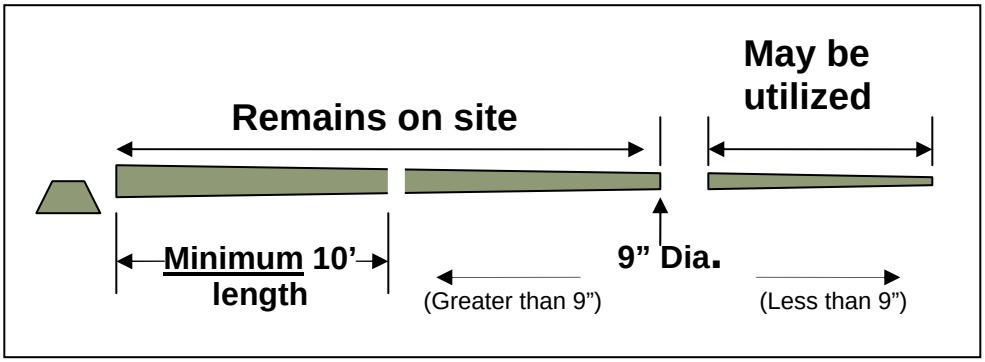


Exhibit 1. Standards for trees to be left on-site.

Danger trees on or near stream banks should be felled toward or into the stream and left intact to provide fish habitat and stream bank stability. Do not cut the limbs or trunk without specific written approval.

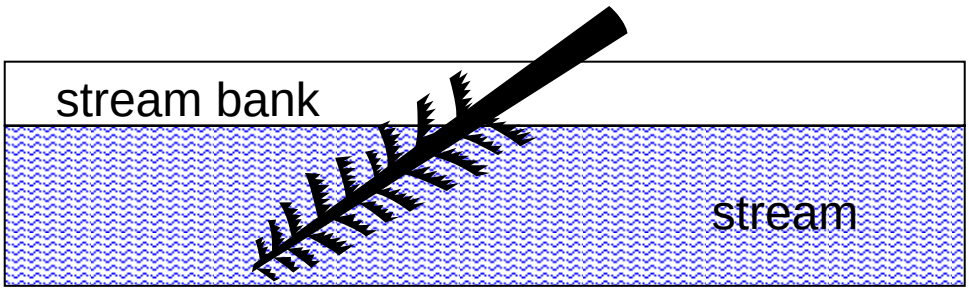


Exhibit 2. Standards for trees on stream banks.

Summer Homes, Resorts, Summer Camps, Club sites

Naches Ranger District – (2007 revision)

Complete Form and return to: ***Naches Ranger Station***

Hazard Tree Request

10237 Highway 12,

Naches, WA 98937

Tract, cabin # or camp: _____ #_____

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Contact Phone: _____

Number of trees marked for this request: _____

Color of flagging or ribbon indicating these trees: _____

REMEMBER:

* Mark tree with survey ribbon, please, before mailing this request form to the Forest Service.

* Include hand drawn map of tree location on your lot. We appreciated information on if the trees are alive or dead. (**Ok to draw schematic on back of this form**).

* Portions of the tree greater than 9 inches diameter (wider than a standard page) are to be left on your lot in a minimum of 10 foot long sections.

* The Permittee is responsible for slash treatment in all hazard tree actions.