

# USDA NRCS State Resource Assessment (SRA)

## Air Quality - Particulate Matter Resource Concern Priority Treatment Areas

### Private Forestland

#### Legend

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- ▨ Forest, Particulate Matter Priority Treatment Areas
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SOURCE: The 2007 Washington State Forestland Database, University of Washington, College of Forest Resources, March 24, 2009.

Forestland database categories used: Non-Industrial Private Forest (NIPF), Tribal (excluding Tribal Industrial), and Designated Forest Land (DFL).

NIPF: A parcel that meets NIPF definition, "total individual land ownerships of less than 5000 acres and not directly associated with wood processing or handling facilities", and does not have a corporate or government owner.

DFL: Whether or not each parcel is enrolled in the Designated Forestland Tax Program. This is determined by its land use code. A land use code value of 87 or 88 indicates that the parcel is participating in the program.

Data locations are based on county Assessor parcels. Nine counties (Adams, Asotin, Ferry, Garfield, Island, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Wahkiakum and Whitman) did not have digital parcel boundaries. The location of these boundaries are based on pseudo-parcels developed by the University of Washington. The locations of the Private Forestlands in these nine counties is approximate. Columbia County did not participate.

Additional information about the Washington State Forestland Database can be found at the following website: <http://www.ruraltech.org/projects/wst/db/>.

SOURCE: US Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program (GAP), February 2010. National Land Cover, Version 1.

Because Columbia County did not participate in the UWRTI Forestland project, the Private Forestland in Columbia County was derived from the GAP landuse database.

#### Forest Air Quality - Particulate Matter

Direct emissions of particulate matter (PM) – dust and smoke – as well as the formation of fine particulate matter in the atmosphere from other agricultural emissions – ammonia, NOx, and VOCs.

Particulate matter is classified by its size where PM2.5 and PM10 have an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 and 10 micrometers, respectively. PM2.5 is directly emitted to the atmosphere by combustion processes (vehicles, fire) and to a lesser degree by mechanical means such as dust from roads or tillage. PM2.5 is also formed in the atmosphere by chemical reaction of PM precursor gases, oxides of nitrogen (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ammonia (NH3). Sources of PM10 or these PM precursor gases can be uncontrolled wildfires.

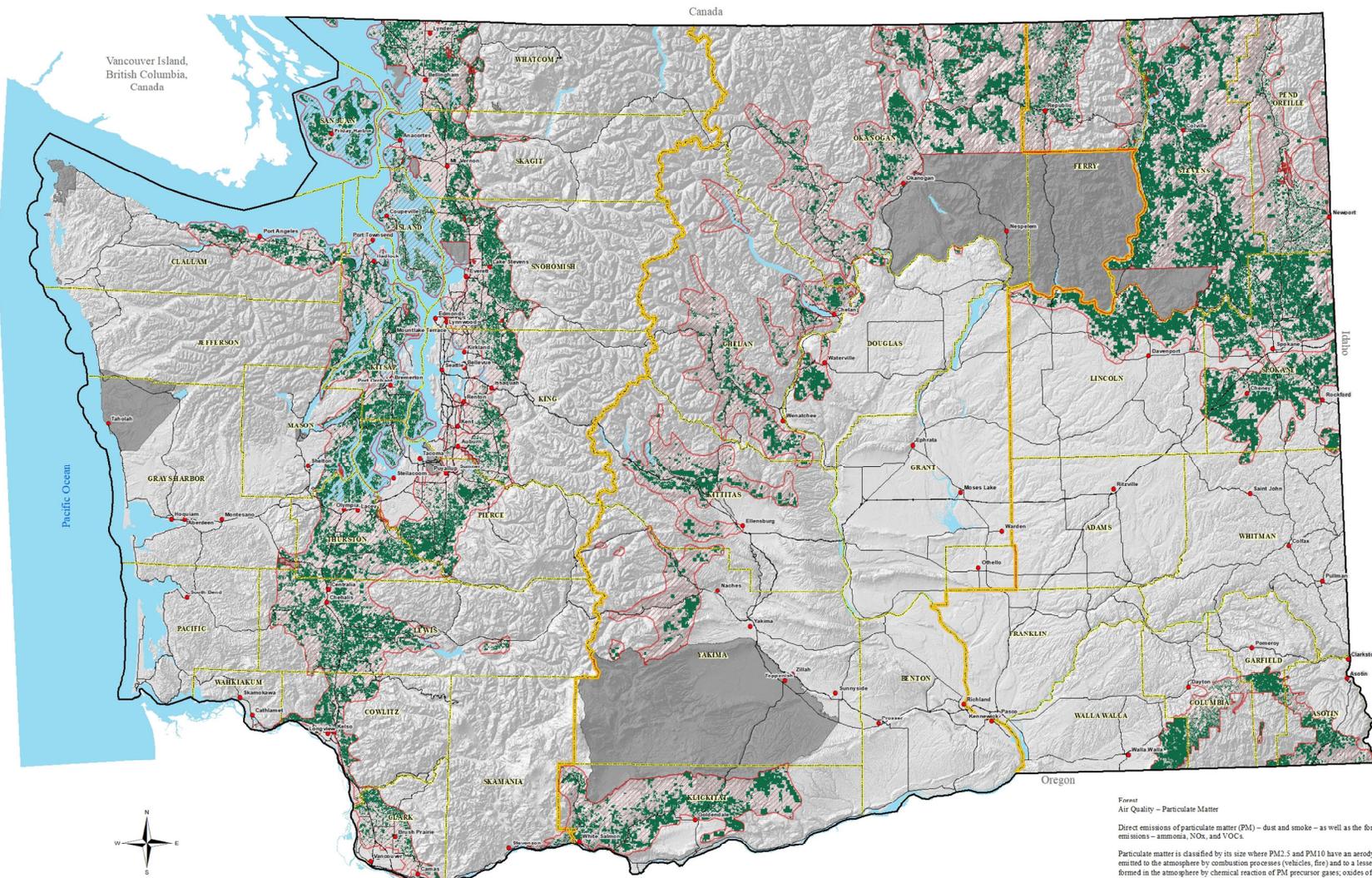
Treatment Area Map: West, Central and East Area criteria: All non-industrial private forest.

#### Resource Concern Indicator(s)

US Forest Service (USFS) Fire Regime Condition Class (LANDFIRE)-landscape scale fire, ecosystem, and fuel assessment. USDA NRCS Water and Climate Center PRISM – Average Annual Precipitation less than 60 inches per year. Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) – Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas. Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)-Washington Natural Heritage Program (WNHP) Existing Grasslands and Oak Woodlands 2005 (making sure grasslands is excluded as much as possible, grassland in appropriate for the forest land use).

#### Maps used, justification:

Private forest lands represent the eligible forest land for NRCS cost share assistance and the subset of USFS, precipitation, WDNR maps identify the higher risk areas for wildland fire.



Coordinate System: HARN StatePlane Washington South  
Units: Feet Datum: NAD 1983



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