April 24, 2023

To: King County WLRD
PBRS Program
201 South Jackson St, Suite 600
Seattle WA 98104-3855

From: Richard and Margaret Hudson
3021 NE 185th St
Lake Forest Park WA 98155
Home Landline: 206-364-6881
Cell : 206-724-7083
Email: rbhudson@comcast.net

Enclosed please find: One copy of PBRS Program Application
One copy of Forest Stewardship Plan
Check payable to King County Office of Finance for $480

PUBLIC BENEFIT RATING SYSTEM
Application

Open Space Land Classification For Property Within King County, Washington
In Accordance With RCW 84.34 and K.C.C. 20.36

Original Application AND 4 Copies of All Documents Must Be Submitted To:
King County Water and Land Resources Division, Rural and Regional Services Section
201 South Jackson Street, Suite 600, Seattle, WA 98104-3855

1. NAME of APPLICANT: Richard & Margaret Hudson

Day Phone: 206.364.6881 Evening Phone (cell): 206-724-7083 Email: rhhudson@comcast.net

2. MAILING ADDRESS of APPLICANT: 3021 NE 185th St
Lake Forest Park WA 98155

3. PROPERTY ADDRESS: _____

Is the property located in an incorporated city? Yes ✓ City: Lake Forest Park No _____
From what road is the property accessed? NE 185th St.

4. PROPERTY HISTORY: Is the property presently participating in a current use assessment program (RCW 84.34 or RCW 84.33)? Yes _____ No ✓

5. APPLICANT'S INTEREST in PROPERTY: Owner Yes ✓ No _____
Purchasing through contract Yes _____ No ✓
Other _____ Explain _____

6. PARCEL NUMBER and ACREAGE:

Tax Assessor Parcel #	Total Acres in Parcel	Acres Requested for PBRS
a. 402350-0130-07	.51	.51
b. " -0125-04	.51	.51
c. " -0120-09		
TOTAL		

County use only:

Date Received _____ **File NO.** _____

AFFIRMATION

As owner(s) of the land described above, I hereby indicate by my signature that I am aware of the potential tax liability involved when the land ceases to be classified under the provisions of Chapter 84.34 RCW. I also declare under the penalties for false swearing that this application and any accompanying documents have been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge it is a true, correct, and complete statement.

The agreement to tax according to use of the property is not a contract and can be annulled or canceled at any time by the Legislature (RCW 84.34.070).

Richard B. Hudson — Print Name

Richard B Hudson — Signature

Margaret L Hudson — Print Name

Margaret L Hudson — Signature

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF WASHINGTON
SYLVIA DESHAYES
Lic. No. 185592
My Appointment Expires
JUNE 16, 2024

State of Washington
County of King

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 24th day of April, 2023

Notary's Signature

06-16-2024 — My Appointment Expires

Statement Of Additional Tax, Interest, And Penalty Due Upon Removal Of Classification

1. Upon removal of classification, an additional tax shall be imposed which shall be due and payable to the county treasurer 30 days after removal or upon sale or transfer, unless the new owner has signed the Notice of Continuance. The additional tax shall be the sum of the following:

   (a) The difference between the property tax paid as "Open Space Land" and the amount of property tax otherwise due and payable for the last seven years had the land not been so classified; plus
   (b) Interest upon the amounts of the difference (a), paid at the same statutory rate charged on delinquent property taxes.

(c) A penalty of 20% shall be applied to the additional tax if the classified land is applied to some other use except through compliance with the property owner's request for withdrawal process, or except as a result of those conditions listed in (2) below.

2. The additional tax, interest, and penalty specified in (1) above shall not be imposed if removal resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a government entity in exchange for other land located within the State of Washington.
(b) A taking through the exercise of the power of eminent domain, or sale or transfer to an entity having the power of eminent domain in anticipation of the exercise of such power.
(c) A natural disaster such as a flood, windstorm, earthquake, or other such calamity rather than by virtue of the act of the landowner changing the use of such property.
(d) Official action by an agency of the State of Washington or by the county or city where the land is located disallows the present use of such land.
(e) Transfer of land to a church when such land would qualify for exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.020.
(f) Acquisition of property interests by State agencies or agencies or organizations qualified under RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 (See RCW 84.34.108(6)(f)).
(g) Removal of land classified as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2)(e) (farm homesite).
(h) Removal of land from classification after enactment of a statutory exemption that qualifies the land for exemption and receipt of notice from the owner to remove the land from classification.
(i) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120.
(j) The creation, sale, or transfer of a fee interest or a conservation easement for the riparian open space program under RCW 76.09.040.
(k) The sale or transfer of land within two years after the death of the owner of at least a fifty percent interest in the land if the land has been assessed and valued as designated forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW, or classified under this chapter 84.34 RCW continuously since 1993. The date of death shown on a death certificate is the date used.
(l) The discovery that the land was classified in error through no fault of the owner.

I. GENERAL

A. Describe all present and proposed uses within the PBRS area **(participating area)**. Uses might include enjoyment of paths/trails, bird watching, forestry, farm activities or simply staying out of the open space. Please attach additional sheets if necessary.

Path to encircle area for bird and animal watching, and for use of trail cams and to access invasive plant species for removal. Native vegetation and plant maintenance, cedar and grand fir transplants. Deer and small mammal habitat.

B. Describe all existing improvements on the property (**excluded area**). This would include home, driveway, road, drainage system, well, yard, landscaping, garden and other personal-use areas. Please attach additional sheets if necessary.

C. Describe all potential or planned improvements and where they might be located on the property. Excluding an area now that might be later developed, such as a future home site, should be considered, but is not required. Please attach additional sheets if necessary.

No structure improvements are planned.

D. Is the land subject to lease or other agreements (such as CCR's, utility, natural or native growth protection, conservation, trail, or road easement) that may limit the property's use or development?

Yes _____ No ✓

If "yes", then what type of lease/agreement/easement is it? _____

Please attach copies of all leases, options, easements or any other such agreements.

II. RESOURCE INVENTORY/PBRS Categories

Property may receive points as indicated for an open space resource or bonus category listed below. On page A-7, please provide justification for each category requested (refer to the *Public Benefit Rating System Resource Information* document found at www.kingcounty.gov/incentives).

Open Space Resources

_____ 1. Public recreation area - 5 points
_____ 2. Aquifer protection area - 5 points
_____ 3. Buffer to public or current use classified land - 3 points
_____ 4. Equestrian-pedestrian-bicycle trail linkage - 35 points
_____ 5. Active trail linkage - 15 or 25 points
_____ 6. Farm and agricultural conservation land - 5 points
_____ 7. Forest stewardship land - 5 points
_____ 8. Historic landmark or archaeological site: buffer to a designated site - 3 points
_____ 9. Historic landmark or archaeological site: designated site - 5 points
_____ 10. Historic landmark or archaeological site: eligible site - 3 points
_____ 11. Rural open space - 5 points
_____ 12. Rural stewardship land - 5 points
_____ 13. Scenic resource, viewpoint or view corridor - 5 points
_____ 14. Significant plant or ecological site - 5 points
_____ 15. Significant wildlife or salmonid habitat - 5 points
_____ 16. Special animal site - 3 points
_____ 17. Surface water quality buffer - 5 points
X 18. Urban open space - 5 points
X 19. Watershed protection area - 5 points

10 = total open space resource points

Bonus Categories

X 1. Resource restoration - 5 points
_____ 2. Additional surface water quality buffer - 3 or 5 points
_____ 3. Contiguous parcels under separate ownership – minimal 2 points
_____ 4. Conservation easement or historic easement - 15 points
_____ 5. Public access – points depend on type and frequency of access allowed
- _____ *Unlimited public access - 5 points*
- _____ *Limited public access because of resource sensitivity - 5 points*
- _____ *Environmental education access - 3 points*
- _____ *Seasonally limited public access - 3 points*
- _____ *None or members only - 0 points*

_____ 6. Easement and access - 35 points

5 = total bonus category points

15 = **Total of open space resource and bonus category points results in a Public Benefit Rating (see valuation schedule on page A-6)**

If public access points are requested, please list the user group(s) presently allowed access to the property. For what purpose does the public use the property? Please attach documentation that supports this type of use, such as letters from user groups. **For a property to be eligible, the owner must demonstrate that the property is open to public access and is used by the public.**

No public access planed.

If proposing public access, describe how the land can be reached. Are there private or public roads to the site? Are there any restrictions, such as an easement or physical barriers, which would inhibit public access? Are there any specific restrictions you think are necessary, such as hours, seasons, activities?

III. Estimate of Percentage Reduction (for your information only)

Please remember county/city staff will review your application and an approval/decision will be made by the granting authority. When estimating the actual effect on your property's valuation and your tax bill, please remember your assessment as open-space/current use land will be calculated **only on the land value of the portion of the property enrolled.** *The property will still be assessed at "highest and best use" rates for the residence/improvements and for other non-enrolled open-space land.*

10 Open space resource points
5 Bonus category points

15 **= Total of points, resulting in a Public Benefit Rating**

VALUATION SCHEDULE

Public Benefit Rating	Assessed Value Reduction	Current Use Value
0 - 4 points	0 %	100 % of Market Value
5 - 10 points	50 %	50 % of Market Value
11 - 15 points	60 %	40 % of Market Value
16 - 20 points	70 %	30 % of Market Value
21 - 34 points	80 %	20 % of Market Value
35 - 52 points	90 %	10 % of Market Value

IV. RESOURCE CATEGORY JUSTIFICATION

In the space provided, please explain why credit should be awarded for each category marked on page A-5. If additional space is needed, please use a separate sheet of paper and attach it to back of the application.

Provides nearby residential properties owned by others with tranquil forest. Steward the existing and newly planted native vegetation to support the native species of the region. Provide habitat for birds and mammels. Provide open space between residences and in the neighborhood for calming affect. Prepared Forest Stewardship plan for long term maintenance.

Washington Forest Stewardship Plan

I. Cover Page

Landowner Information

Name: Richard and Margaret Hudson
Address: 3021 NE 185th St., Lake Forest Park, WA 98155
Phone: 206 364-6881
Email: rbhudson@comcast.net; mhudson@seattleu.edu

Property Information

Acreage: 1
County: King
Legal Description: Lots 24 and 25 Block 15 Lake Forest Park 2nd Addition
Parcel Number: 402350-0125 and 402350-0130 in King County, WA
Street Address or Location Description: just east of 3021 NE 185th St, Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Plan Preparer

Name: Richard and Margaret Hudson
Address: 3021 NE 185th St., Lake Forest Park, WA 98155
Phone: 206 364-6881
Email: rbhudson@comcast.net; mhudson@seattleu.edu

Assisted By

Name: Michael Lasecki
Title: Senior Resource Specialist, Forest Stewardship
Affiliation: King Conservation District
Address: 800 SW 39th St, Suite 150, Renton, WA 98057
Phone: cell 425 529-4812; office 425 282-1928
Email: Michael.lasecki@kingcd.org

Plan Preparation Date: 2023


STEWARDSHIP
FOREST
USDA

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II. Landowner Objectives

A biologically diverse forest that is free of invasive species

A healthy forest that provides habitat for wildlife

Soil with a healthy population of microbes and with stability against erosion

A serene place for us to enjoy

A forest that is appreciated by the neighborhood

III. General Property Description and Overview

Richard and Margaret Hudson acquired this one-acre property in April, 1978. It had been undeveloped lots belonging to neighbors to the east. It is situated about a mile east of the northern end of Lake Washington in the City of Lake Forest Park, in Section 9, Township 026N, Range 004E, in King County, Washington. The property is listed with King County as parcel 402350-0125 (the western half) and parcel 402350-0130 (the eastern half). The legal description is as Lake Forest Park 2nd Addition Plat Block 15, Plat Lots 24 and 25.

Access is from NE 185th Street on the north, or along the western edge of the forest where it abuts the lot with our house on it. The eastern and southern edges of the forest property are fenced and abut neighbors' property with houses. A private street dead-ends near the southeast corner of the forested property.

The property is 150' east-west by 300' north-south. The elevation is about 180' above sea level. There is a slight upward slope of about 20' from west to east. There are no views from the property. There is no flowing water on the property.

This area, like many in King County, was heavily logged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are a few old stumps that have springboard notches in them. There has been no logging since at least 1975, when we moved into the neighborhood. The predominant trees are Douglas-fir, with smaller western redcedar, big-leaf maple, and western hemlock. There is one large western white pine. Western dogwood, vine maple, osoberry, serviceberry, holly, and cherry laurel are scattered in the forest. The main understory shrubs and plants include western sword fern, western bracken fern, salal, starflower, evergreen violet, snowberry, Himalayan blackberry, dewberry, *Vinca*, and ivy. Over a period of several years, we have been removing Himalayan blackberry, holly, and ivy.

The climate is temperate. Lake Forest Park averages 37 inches of rain per year, along with 4 inches of snow. On average, there are 154 sunny days per year, and 162 days per year when

some kind of precipitation occurs. The highest temperatures occur in July and August, reaching the high 70s to mid-80s, but in a rare heat dome event in the western United States in June 2021, it reached 102F at our property. The average winter low, in January and February, is 35-36 F. Most of the precipitation for the year occurs in fall, winter, and spring, and the summer is dry, with only about 3 inches of rain falling between June and September. The wettest months are January and November, with an average of 6.9 inches of rain in each of those months.

Forest Stands on the Property

We are considering the entirety of the property to be one forest stand, which developed as unmanaged second growth, predominantly Douglas-fir, with western red cedar coming in underneath, after logging.

IV. Resource Categories

Resource Category 1: Forest Health/Wildfire/Invasive Species

A. Current resource conditions, issues, needs, and opportunities

Overview

The current condition of the forested property is good. Two of our largest (44" and 48" in diameter) Douglas-firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii)* have split tops, which suggests that they were damaged by a shortage of water, by frost, or by wind in the past.

Insects and diseases

We have seen no evidence of insect or disease damage, although we have heard from neighbors that Douglas-fir root rot is in the neighborhood, and we have some concern about our one large Western white pine (*Pinus monticola)* in case there is any blister rust that could be working on it. When our forester visited in June 2022, he said there was no evidence of disease in our forest, so we will continue to monitor for it.

Fire

There is no fire damage visible in the forest. The most probable causes of wildfire would be lightning, outdoor burning that gets out of control, or fireworks. Although fireworks are banned in Lake Forest Park, people still set them off around the 4th of July, and we keep an eye out for the forest especially then, when things are dry. Fire protection is provided by the Northshore Fire Department, approximately one mile away. Entry for fire control would be from NE 185th St. There is a hydrant at the corner of NE 185th St and 30th Ave NE.

Environmental Factors

The property has a slight upward slope (about 20 feet). The main concern about possible wind damage would arise if property owners to the east or south cut down some of their trees near the property line, which would expose our trees to more direct wind. The City of Lake Forest Park requires people to apply for a permit to cut down a tree of much size, and both a good

reason and a plan to restore canopy must be presented, so that discourages removal of healthy trees in the city. However, we have the most control over the property we own.

Animal Damage Potential
We have seen little damage caused by Blacktail Deer in our forest. They ate some native foamflower (*Tiarella trifoliata)* plants that we had transplanted into the forest, but they also have grazed a good deal of ivy (*Hedera helix)* and cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus)*, which is helpful to us. We are inclined to leave them some cherry laurel to eat so that they will be less likely to eat our rose bushes and raspberries in the yard.

Invasive Species
The most predominant and concerning invasive species are English holly (*Ilex aquifolium)* and English ivy (*Hedera helix)*, which are scattered throughout the property. We will continue to remove them. Near NE 185th St, some weeds have moved in, and we will also work to eliminate them. There is a little Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons)* and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum),* which we will also continue to remove. Near the western edge of the forest, we are regularly pulling out herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum)*. Near the south border of our forest, the visiting forester pointed out a patch of yellow archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon)*, which we immediately worked to remove and are monitoring the area for recurrences. There is a good deal of *Vinca minor* in the western part of the forest, and although we will work to remove it, too, our priorities are ivy, holly, and blackberry.

B. Management practices to protect, enhance, or restore these resources:
While removing ivy and holly over the past few years, we built a trail system that allows us to enjoy walks through our property, observe the health of the forest, and more easily access invasive plants and remove them. It has been very rewarding to find evergreen violet (*Viola sempervirens)* growing in some areas after removal of ivy. In the interim we will continue to monitor the stands to determine the measures needed to meet our objectives. We plan to maintain this trail system, while continuing to enjoy our forest. We have placed a bench alongside the trail, to enhance our ability to relax and enjoy the space.

As branches have broken and fallen from the big trees, we at first were cutting up many of them and removing them from the forest, but on the advice of the visiting forester, we are now building habitat piles or spreading branches on the ground so they will break down more quickly and contribute to the soil.

Our top priority is the continued removal of holly trees and ivy vines, monitoring attempts by these invasive species to reestablish themselves. Small seedlings will be hand-pulled, making sure to remove all the roots. Larger holly plants will be cut and the cut stems immediately treated with triclopyr and monitored for any regrowth, as we have been doing for several years.

Himalayan blackberry will also be removed, although there is not as much of it as holly and ivy. The property will be continuously monitored for new plants, which will be hand-pulled when practical.

We plan to keep track of nesting season for birds in our forest and avoid cutting down holly and pulling out ivy while they are nesting. The juncos and hummingbirds are especially good about reminding us when and where they are nesting.

We are enjoying planting some native understory plants such as deer fern (*Struthiopteris spicant), Vancouveria hexandra,* snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus)*, and a variety of woodland plants from the saxifrage family, as space becomes available after pulling out ivy and herb-Robert and removing holly. We plan to transplant native plants that come up in our trail system, to areas of the forest where we have removed ivy and holly.

Resource Category 2: Soils

A. Current resource conditions, issues, needs, and opportunities

Our property is in the Puget Trough, at about 180 feet in elevation. The average annual precipitation is 30 to 40 inches. The mean annual air temperature is 49 to 52 degrees F, and the frost-free period is 180 to 240 days. The soil is a complex of types, with 40 per cent Alderwood, 30 per cent Everett, 20 per cent Urban land, and 10 per cent minor components. The parent material is glacial till, and the soil is for the most part very gravelly sandy loam. In our forest, there is a thin layer of slightly decomposed plant matter at the surface, underlain by sandy soil with small rocks. When we pull out weeds and invasive species, they generally come out easily, reflecting the sandy nature of the soil. When we have dug in the soil in our forest to plant native species, we have encountered a very dense, yellow, compacted layer at about 20 to 30 inches down. This dense material can restrict water movement in the wet winter, and hinder root growth to deeper levels. In other respects, the soil is well drained, and we never have seen flooding or ponding, even after very heavy rains. The available water supply in the soil is low, and it can become very dry in the summer, limiting plant growth. This could be particularly challenging to survival of seedlings.

The potential for damage to soil by fire is low. Our soil rating is "somewhat limited" for paths and trails, due to dust. There is moderate hazard of erosion on trails where there are slopes. If we were interested in growing trees as a crop to be harvested at intervals, the forestland site preparation rating is good, and the limitations appear to be only in the low strength of the sandy soil which might allow rutting. However, we have no plans to engage in harvesting trees and growing additional crops of them.

B. Any management practices which the owner plans to protect, enhance, or restore these resources

The soils are very compatible with the objectives of this plan. They are not prime farmland, but they are quite appropriate for forest growth. Soils in the Alderwood series support natural

vegetation of Douglas-fir, western redcedar, western hemlock, and red alder, with understory of Oregon grape, western brackenfern, western swordfern, and red huckleberry. All of those plants, except for the alder, are currently found in our forest, and we plan to keep them and keep them healthy. We plan to supply water by hand in the dry season for transplanted native species we are bringing in to replace the invasive ivy and holly we are removing. As we plant native species, we are including about 1/3 compost, to improve the water-holding capacity of the soil and provide nutrients from slow decomposition. We plan to place and maintain our trails so that there is gradual slope, as much as possible, both to avoid erosion, and to make it easy for people of all abilities to walk around and enjoy the forest.

Resource Category 3: Water Quality/Riparian & Fish Habitat/Wetlands

There are no springs, riparian, or wetland areas on our property. However, we will avoid using chemical products that could seep into the water table. We also will try to minimize the likelihood of rain-caused erosion on sloping areas by laying down fallen branches to decompose where we have pulled out ivy and removed holly.

Resource Category 4: Forest Inventory/Timber/Wood Products

A. Current resource conditions, issues, needs, and opportunities

Our forest consists of one stand. It is second growth, predominantly Douglas-fir, which make up over 80% of the trees over 4" in diameter. The Douglas-firs appear to be 60 to 90 years old, as based on three core samples and the history of our area. Most of them are 140 – 150 feet tall. There are a few Western hemlock trees of about the same age as the Douglas-firs, but most are shorter and misshapen, having been cut back by powerline maintenance crews at the north border of the forest. Growing up under the Douglas-firs are Western redcedars, big leaf maples, and quaking aspens ranging between 20 and 65 feet in height. There are a few western dogwoods and three small cascaras. There is one large Western white pine near the eastern edge of the property. One small ornamental magnolia is near the northern edge. There are a few cherry laurels scattered throughout. We have carried out DBH measurements in four 1/20-acre plots set up in our acre of forest. The Douglas-fir trees in the plots range in DBH from 6.7 to 36.9 inches. We also measured two large ones in the southern part of the forest: they have a DBH of 46.2 inches and 48.4 inches. Forest health is good, with good crown growth, varying sizes, and established understory.

In the table for understory, following, we estimated % cover at 17 locations viewed from our trail. Because we have been pulling out ivy and removing holly, some areas that were previously covered thickly with holly and ivy now have little understory growth, and other areas still have thick ivy yet to be pulled. There is also some non-native *Vinca minor* in the western part of the forest.

Trees		Understory as % cover	
Douglas-fir	84%	Native plants	50%
Western hemlock	5%	Invasive non-natives	14%
Western redcedar	5%	Unvegetated ground	36%
Big leaf maple	3%	Native blackberry	1%
Quaking aspen	3%		

Native trees
Douglas-fir = *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Western hemlock = *Tsuga heterophylla*
Western redcedar = *Thuja plicata*
Big leaf maple = *Acer macrophyllum*
Quaking aspen = *Populus tremuloides*

Major native understory plants
Low Oregon grape = *Mahonia nervosa* (26%)
Salal = *Gaultheria shallon* (14%)
Western swordfern = *Polystichum munitum* (9%)
Native blackberry = ours is *Rubus ursinus* (1%)

Major invasive understory plants
English ivy = *Hedera helix*
Holly = *Ilex aquifolium*

B. Management practices to protect, enhance, or restore resources
Our objectives do not include growing or harvesting trees for commercial purposes. Our focus is primarily on maintaining the health of the forest, encouraging and coexisting with native animals, removing weedy and invasive plants, and replacing some of them with native plants. We plan to transplant native plants that are growing in the paths into some of the bare-looking places where we have removed ivy and holly. When branches fall, we are also making some habitat piles and putting other fallen branches in contact with unvegetated ground to promote decomposition.

Resource Category 5: Property Access

Current Conditions

Our property has a gate opening on NE 185th St, from the NW edge of the property. The western edge of the property joins the lot with our house on it and is unfenced. There are no roads within the property. One footpath makes a circle near the perimeter of the property and intersects with another footpath that is oriented east-west across the approximate center of the property.

Management Practices

We plan to maintain existing trails so that we can enjoy the forest and monitor forest health.

Resource Category 6: Wildlife

A. Current resource conditions, issues, needs, and opportunities
Having been logged in the early 20th century, our property exhibits middle stages of forest development: stem exclusion and understory re-initiation, with western redcedar and big-leaf maple growing up under sizeable Douglas-firs. Habitat in the understory re-initiation consists primarily of salal, Oregon grape, western sword fern, English ivy, holly, *Vinca minor*, mosses, and serviceberry, which grow amid some fallen trees that provide shelter to wildlife. There are a few snags throughout the property, several of which near the street having been created by the powerline crews.

We live along the western edge of our property. We maintain bird feeders and a bird bath near the house, and keep our cats indoors, so we have had numerous opportunities to see wildlife. We have seen blacktail deer, Douglas and eastern gray squirrels, rabbits, bats, bumblebees, pileated woodpeckers, hairy woodpeckers, downy woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeons, pine siskins, dark-eyed juncos, black-capped and chestnut-backed chickadees, red-breasted nuthatches, wrens, spotted towhees, Anna's hummingbirds, flickers, crows, ravens, and occasionally varied thrushes. We've also heard barred owls and coyotes, but have seen the owls only recently, when two fledglings and a parent perched and explored in the forest near our back door. There are no streams on the property.

B. Management practices to protect, enhance, or restore resources
We plan to continue to remove invasive ivy, holly, and horse chestnut trees, and to plant native understory plants such as deer fern, western sword fern, *Vancouveria*, evergreen huckleberry, and members of the Saxifrage family that typically grow in forests in the Northwest.

As we have removed ivy and holly, we have built a rough trail system that we have seen used by deer, rabbits, and varied thrushes, besides ourselves.

We have started to construct habitat piles and hope they will encourage small animals.

We want to learn more about bats and consider installing bat houses.

We have seen only one bird nest in our woods and are not sure what we might do to enhance nesting opportunities. We have put up two bird houses, but we have not seen them used.

Resource Category 7: Protection of Special Resources and Biodiversity

An analysis completed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in 2022 determined that no threatened or endangered species or cultural or historical resources are known to exist on the property. This property is not considered a forest of recognized importance (FORI). The habitat features on our property help support biodiversity. The DNR (2023) does note the

status of the little brown bat, *Myotis lucifugus*, as "sensitive" in our general area, including in our forest. We have seen bats in the summer flying over our front yard, adjacent to the forest, but have seen them less often in recent years than when we first came to the neighborhood in 1974. Since little brown bats are reported to use bat houses, we would like to provide some, but will need to take advantage of our limited sun exposure to give them the best house locations.

Having different forest development stages represented on the landscape is important for biodiversity. Our property has two: stem exclusion, and understory reinitiation. Providing habitat piles as we are doing now (rather than removing fallen branches) will allow more varied choices for small animals. Leaving fallen logs and branches also provides habitat for interesting fungi that help in decomposition. Continuing to remove ivy and replacing with native plants such as Oregon grape, evergreen violet, serviceberry, and salal, which we know already grow well in our forest, and trying out others that may grow well, such as wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum)*, Vanilla leaf (*Achlys triphylla),* mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii),* and various members of the saxifrage family, can help increase diversity, provide more food for small animals, as well as pollen and nectar for native bees.

Resource Category 8: Aesthetics and Recreation

A. Current resource conditions, issues, needs, and opportunities

We came to live in this area because it was wooded, beautiful, and quiet. As we saw land around us being cleared of trees to build more houses, we wanted to keep more of the forest community for ourselves and our neighbors to enjoy. We purchased these two parcels from our neighbors so that we could take care of the forest and enjoy its seasons. It has been a joy to have so many birds and other animals visit the forest, and to see the seasonal changes in the plants and fungi that live there. There is, unfortunately, a good deal of ivy and holly that we must work hard to remove, but as we have removed them, we have developed a trail system around and across the property and placed a bench where we can relax and enjoy the sights and sounds. The trail system makes it easier to reach areas where more clearing of ivy and holly need to be done, and where we can appreciate the native plants that have grown up in areas where the invasive species have been removed. When branches or trees fall, they can block trails, damage other plants, or hit powerlines that run along NE 185th St. We are concerned to be good neighbors and are glad that our neighbors appreciate the forest.

B. Management practices which the owner plans to protect, enhance, or restore these resources

We would like to maintain our current trail system so that it is easy to walk around and across the property to enjoy the space. We have begun using fallen branches to construct habitat piles, in the hope that these will welcome small forest animals. We plan to maintain the trails using wood chips produced as much as possible from fallen branches and trees on the property. As we have been removing invasive species, we are allowing native plants to grow again from

stocks that are still present. We are also planting some native species such as ferns, *Vancouveria*, and woodland members of the saxifrage family, as well as a few small western redcedar and grand fir plants that have grown from seeds of trees on the property. We look forward to continuing to invite our neighbors to walk through the forest with us and to enjoy the animals and plants we support in the forest.

Resource Category 9: Carbon Sequestration & Resilience to Climate/Weather-Related Influences

Considerations: Reforestation, land conversion, fire/burning, weather stress, stand vigor, etc.

A. Current resource conditions, issues, needs, and opportunities

Climate change is a serious threat worldwide. We can help reduce the rate of climate change by encouraging plant vigor and diversity. Maintaining a diversity of tree species protects the forest against different stressors, since different species have different levels of drought tolerance, wind resistance, and susceptibility to insects and diseases. Our forest shows the expected pattern of second growth in this region: predominantly large, initially rapidly-growing but shade-intolerant Douglas-firs forming the canopy, with more shade-tolerant trees such as Western redcedars and big leaf maples growing up underneath.

Forests mitigate climate change by removing carbon dioxide, a key "greenhouse gas," from the atmosphere. As trees and green shrubs and herbs photosynthesize, they take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store that carbon in organic matter that makes up their wood and other tissues. This is known as carbon sequestration. Maintaining tree vigor and strong growth, as well as encouraging the growth of vigorous native understory plants, will maximize carbon sequestration. Snags, downed logs, and organic matter also provide long-term carbon storage.

The current species mix on our property does not provide much diversity, but in our region, where much forest has been replaced by houses, our acre of forest is becoming a rarer resource for the community.

B. Any management practices which the owner plans to protect, enhance, or restore these resources

The structure of our forest is good, and we do not plan to carry out any thinning. We plan to continue to remove ivy and holly, and in the spaces thus opened up on the forest floor, to build habitat piles, spread out fallen limbs in contact with the soil, and transplant native species of plants we hope will do well and somewhat increase the variety in the understory.

Resource Category 10: Specialized Forest Products (Optional)

We do not intend to manage our forest for any commercial purpose. Berries will be left for wildlife. We do not intend to remove plant material except for invasive species. We also plan to pick up a small number of fallen branches of native trees, about what would 2/3 fill a 30-gallon trash bag, once a year for altar decorations for our church at Christmas.

V. Conservation Based Estate/Legacy Planning

Our forest is going to outlive us. It is important to us that our property be maintained as forest for the long term. We must plan ahead so that our forest remains as healthy forest in our neighborhood. We do not have children or other younger heirs, so our estate planning needs to include legal arrangements for transfer of our forest to a land trust, to the city, or other group with interest in keeping the forest intact. We will check with the local land trust to find out about conservation easements that would ensure that our property can never be developed. King County's Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) offers an incentive to preserve open space on private property by providing a tax reduction. We believe our property could qualify for this program, confirming our intent to preserve the forest. We will also look out for other landowners who have gone through some of these processes to ask them about their experiences.

VI. Additional Information and Resources (Optional)

Not applicable.

VII. Management Plan Implementation Timetable

Below are the stewardship management activities that we hope to implement in the next twenty years.	
Year	**Management practice or activity**
2023	Apply for King County Open Space Land Classification through Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS). Continue holly and ivy eradication and building of habitat piles; evaluate yellow archangel for regrowth and remove; place a bat house
2024	Do upkeep on walking trails; continue holly and ivy eradication; monitor bird nesting and use of bat house and add more bat houses if appropriate. Investigate possibilities of Land Trust and City of Lake Forest Park involvement with our forest.
2025	Continue holly and ivy eradication; plant native understory plants in areas cleared of ivy and holly if natural repopulation has not occurred and provide water during their first year
2026	Continue holly and ivy eradication; build more habitat piles and plant native understory plants in areas cleared of ivy and holly

2027	Continue holly and ivy eradication; repeat tree height and DBH measurements in established plots (every 5 years)
2028 - 2043	Continue monitoring and maintaining property
2033	Update forest stewardship plan
2043	Update forest stewardship plan

VIII. Aerial Photo(s)/Property Map(s)

We attach copies of the following maps:

1. Hudson Property Aerial Photo Map (includes the two parcels in our forest as well as the western, less deep parcel with our house and garage).
2. Hudson Parcel Soil Series Map
3. Hudson Parcel Resource Map
4. Priority Habitats and Species on the Web

IX. Landowner Signature(s)

I/we approve of the contents of this plan and intend to implement the described management activities to best of my/our ability and to manage the property in a manner consistent with applicable regulatory requirements.

Richard B. Hudson 4-19-23

Landowner Signature Date

Margaret L Hudson 4-20-23

Landowner Signature Date

X. Plan Signatures

DNR FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN APPROVAL (IF APPLICABLE)

This plan meets the requirements for a Forest Stewardship Plan.

Michael Lasecki 3/6/2023

WA State Department of Natural Resources Authorized Representative Date

Michael Lasecki

Print Name

Senior Resource Specialist - Forest Stewardship

Title

King Conservation District 800 SW 39th St, Suite 150, Renton, WA 98057

Address

425-529-4812

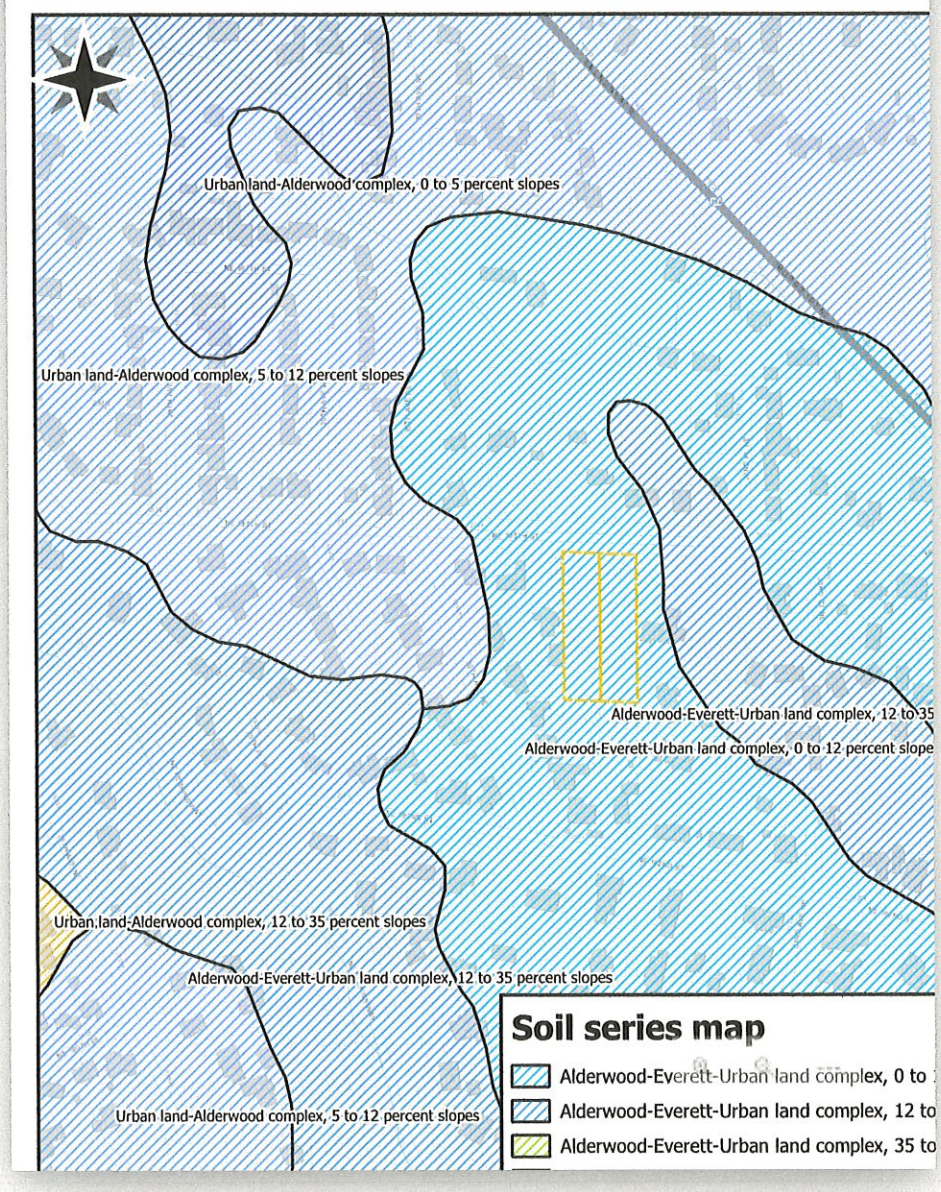
Phone

michael.lasecki@kingcd.org

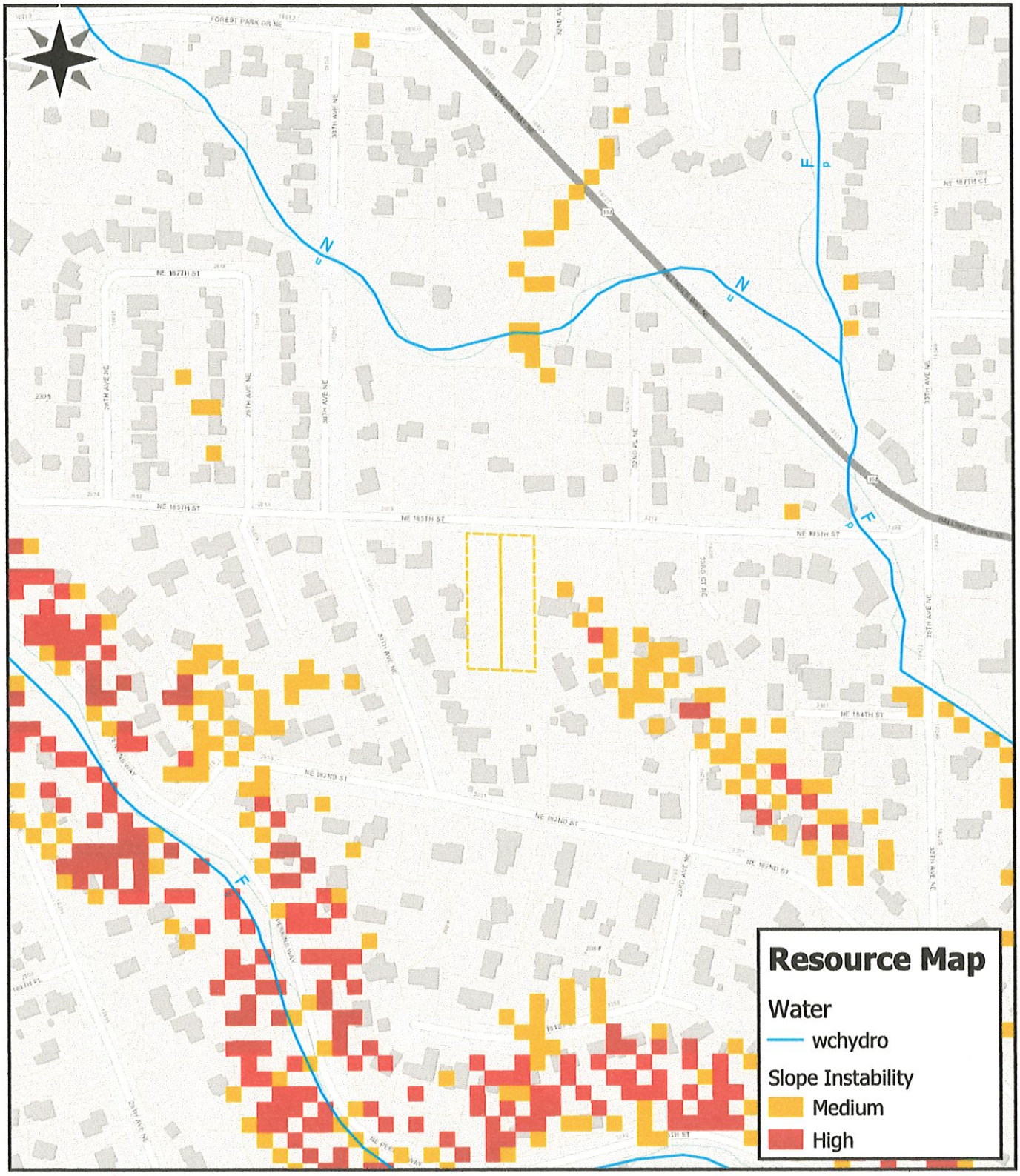
E-mail


150'
3021 NE 185th
RESIDENCE
ONE ACRE WOODS
300'
Legend
Property Boundary
Hudson Property Aerial Photo Map
N
1:434
60 30 0 60
Feet
King Conservation District
KCD Planner, Mike Lase
Copyright ©2022 King Conservation Dist

Hudson Soils.pdf Print Save to OneDrive Show email



LOT 24, 25 BLOCK 15
LFD 2ND ADDITION



Property: Hudson_Parcel

140 0 140 280 420 560 ft

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

Note: Some alignment shifting may take place, due to county data projections.