

1 **(g) Class II watercourses –**

2 The following are the minimum requirements for Class II WLPZ delineation and timber operations.
3 Differing rules are specified for watersheds in the coastal anadromy zone, the Southern Subdistrict of the
4 Coast Forest District, and areas outside the coastal anadromy zone. WLPZ width ranges from 50 to 100
5 feet slope distance, depending on side slope steepness in the WLPZ and the watercourse type.

6 Additional site-specific measures may be incorporated into the plan as necessary to protect beneficial
7 uses of water and riparian function when approved by the Director pursuant to 14CCR § 916.2(c) and
8 916.9 (b).

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10 **(1) Determine the Class II Watercourse Type:** Class II watercourses are composed of
11 two types - Class II-S (standard) watercourses and Class II-L (large) watercourses. Class II-L watercourses
12 can have greater individual effects on receiving Class I stream temperature, sediment, nutrient, and
13 large wood loading than from Class II-S watercourses. This is due to larger channel size, greater
14 magnitude and duration of flow flow regime, and overall increased carrying capacity transport capacity
15 of watershed products. ss of Class II-L watercourses Recruitment, delivery and retention of large wood
16 in Class II L type watercourses is also critical, as large wood increases sediment storage and decreases
17 the rate of sediment transport to fish bearing Class I watercourses. A Class II-L watercourse is defined as
18 a Class II watercourse having one or more of the following characteristics:

- 19 A. Contributing drainage area of \geq 100 acres as measured at from confluence of the
20 Class I and Class II confluence;
21 B. Meets the FPR 895.1 definition of a third order or larger watercourse;
22 C. An average active channel width of five feet or greater near the confluence with
23 the receiving Class I watercourse. Where field measurements are necessary to
24 make this determination, active channel width measurements shall be taken at 50
25 foot intervals starting at the where the Class II watercourse intersects the Class I

1 WLPZ boundary and moving up the Class II watercourse approximately 200 feet.

2 The combined average of these five measurements shall be used to establish the
3 average active channel width.

4 ~~a Class II watercourse that: (i) can supply water and nutrients to a Class I~~
5 ~~watercourse during the month of July during an average hydrologic year; (ii) can~~
6 ~~supply coarse and fine sediment to the Class I channel; and (iii) may be able to~~
7 ~~supply wood of a size that would function as large wood for the Class I watercourse.~~
8 ~~Identification of Class II-L watercourse types shall be based on one or more of the~~
9 ~~office methods specified under 14 CCR § 916.9 [936.9, 956.9] subsection (g)(1)(A)~~
10 ~~and the field methods specified under 14 CCR § 916.9 [936.9, 956.9], subsection~~
11 ~~(g)(1)(B).~~

12 ~~The RPF shall provide documentation explaining how the Class II-L determination(s) was made for~~
13 ~~watercourses within or adjacent to the plan area.~~ All Class II-L watercourses shall incorporate

14 requirements stated in 14 CCR § 916.9 [936.9, 956.9], (g)(2) for a distance of 1000 feet, or total length of
15 Class II-L, which ever is less and regardless of Class II type, as measured from the confluence with a Class
16 I watercourse. The RPF shall include the mapped location of Class II reaches receiving 14 CCR § 916.9
17 [936.9, 956.9], (g)(2) in the plan area. Class II-S watercourses are those classified as Class II
18 watercourses pursuant to 14 CCR § 916.5 [936.5, 956.5], but do not meet the definition of a Class II-L
19 watercourse.

21 ~~(A) Office-based approaches to identify potential Class II-L watercourses:~~

22 ~~1. Stream order: After classifying the watercourses in an area pursuant~~
23 ~~to 14 CCR § 916.5 [936.5, 956.5], map all Class II watercourses in the area of consideration on current~~
24 ~~1:24,000 scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps and determine stream order following the~~
25 ~~stream order method in 14 CCR § 895.1. Second order and third order Class II watercourses are~~

1 ~~potentially Class II-L watercourses.~~

2 ~~_____ **2. "Blue Line" streams:** Watercourses mapped with a blue or black line~~
3 ~~on current 1:24,000 scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps that are not Class I are inferred to be~~
4 ~~Class II-L watercourses.~~

5 ~~_____ **3. Drainage area:** A calculated drainage area known to produce mid-~~
6 ~~late summer flow based on past plan experience or local knowledge for an ownership or local region and~~
7 ~~extrapolated over the ownership or local area can indicate a Class II-L watercourses.~~

8 ~~_____ **(B)** Field-based approaches to identify potential Class II-L: Determination of~~
9 ~~Class II-L watercourses shall be verified in the field by direct channel observations and local experience~~
10 ~~using one or more of the following approaches.~~

11 ~~_____ **1.** Determine by direct observation or by local knowledge of common~~
12 ~~mid-summer flow conditions if office mapped Class II-L watercourses contribute flow to a Class I~~
13 ~~watercourse at least through approximately July 15th following a year with at least average precipitation.~~

14 ~~_____ **2.** Observe channel characteristics such as channel width at bankfull~~
15 ~~stage, channel depth at bankfull stage, channel slope, mean entrenchment ratio, the presence of springs~~
16 ~~or seeps, and the presence of aquatic animal and plant life that require mid-summer flow.~~

17 ~~_____ **3.** Use continuous streamflow monitoring data from headwater watercourses to~~
18 ~~determine the watershed drainage area necessary to initiate mid-summer streamflow for a given~~
19 ~~ecoregion and extrapolate this data to other headwater basins in that ecoregion.~~

20 ~~_____ **(C)** Based on (A) and (B) above, make a determination if the portion of the Class~~
21 ~~II watercourse being evaluated meets the definition of a Class II-L watercourse in 14 CCR § 916.9 [936.9,~~
22 ~~956.9], subsection (c)(4).~~

23 ~~_____ **(D)** Include documentation in the plan explaining how the Class II-L~~
24 ~~determination(s) were made within the plan area.~~

25 ~~_____ **(E)** All Class II-L watercourses designated above shall incorporate requirements~~

1 ~~stated in 14 CCR § 916.9 [936.9, 956.9], (g)(2) for a distance of 1000 feet, or total length of Class II-L,~~
2 ~~which ever is less, measured from the confluence with a Class I watercourse.~~

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