

Interagency Road Rules, 2010

Amend: 14 CCR, Div. 1.5 Chapter 4:

- 895.1 Definitions
 - 914.8 Tractor Road Watercourse Crossings
 - 916.3 General Limitations Near Watercourses
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 - 1034 Contents of Plan
 - 1034 (x) *map type and scale and description requirements*
 - 1034 (aa)-(mm)
 - 1090.5 Contents of Modified THP and NTMP
 - 1090.7 Notice of Timber Operations Content
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- Notes:** Proposed new or relocated text in underscore
Deleted existing text in ~~strikeout~~
Text in color are amendments suggested by public comment currently being considered by FPC

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Amend 14 CCR 895.1. Definitions

Abandoned Road means a logging road on which proactive measures have been applied to effectively remove it from the permanent road network.

~~Abandonment~~ means leaving a logging road reasonably impassable to standard production four wheel drive highway vehicles, and leaving a logging road and landings, in a condition which provides for long term functioning of erosion controls with little or no continuing maintenance.

Abandonment means taking proactive measures to effectively remove an existing logging road, landing, or logging road watercourse crossing from the permanent road network.

~~Berm~~ means a curb or dike constructed to control water and prevent roadway runoff waters from discharging onto roadside slopes and/or to provide material for subsequent road maintenance.

Berm means a curb, dike, or linear mound of earth that is constructed to control water and direct roadway runoff waters or that has developed through road grading activities.

Connected Headwall Swale means a geomorphic feature consisting of a bowl-shaped, concave depression with convergent slopes, typically of

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1 65 percent or greater steepness, that is connected to a watercourse or
2 lake by way of a continuous linear depression and that has been
3 sculpted over geologic time by shallow landslide events. The slope
4 profile is typically smooth and unbroken by benches, but may be
5 interrupted by recent landslide deposits or scars. Emergent
6 groundwater and wet areas may exist at the base of the swale. Soil
7 and colluvium depth is typically greatest at the axis of the swale,
8 thinning to either side.

9
10 **Critical Dip** means a constructed dip across a logging road surface
11 immediately down grade from, or over, a culverted logging road
12 watercourse crossing that functions to prevent crossing overflow from
13 draining down the road.

14
15 **Crowning** means creating a road surface with a convex cross sectional
16 profile that drains runoff toward both sides of the road.

17
18 **Deactivated Road** means a logging road that is part of the permanent
19 road network where proactive measures have been applied to prevent
20 active use.

21 **Deactivation** means taking the proactive measures necessary to prevent
22 the active use of an existing logging road, landing, or logging road
23 watercourse crossing.

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- 1 **End-Hauling** means the removal and transport of ~~excavated~~ excess
- 2 ~~material to prevent sidecast.~~
- 3
- 4 **Excess Material** means excavated material that is not used ~~or needed~~ as
- 5 a functional part of the road or ~~a~~ landing. Excess material is
- 6 synonymous with spoils.
- 7
- 8 **Extended Wet Weather Period** means the period from October 15 to May 1.
- 9
- 10 **Fill** means material that is mechanically placed ~~in low areas~~ and built
- 11 up in lifts to form a ~~the~~ roadbed or landing surface. Fill includes
- 12 the material placed around culverts and related drainage structures at
- 13 logging road watercourse crossings.
- 14
- 15 **Ford** means a logging road watercourse crossing where the road grade
- 16 dips through the watercourse channel.
- 17
- 18 **Harvest Area** means the area where trees are felled and removed.
- 19
- 20 ***Inside Ditch Hydraulic Capacity*** means *the ability of an inboard ditch*
- 21 *to contain flow from a runoff event without overflowing to the road*
- 22 *surface or substantially downcutting the inboard ditch.*
- 23
- 24 **Insloping** means shaping the road surface to drain toward a cutbank.
- 25

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1 Outsloping means shaping the road surface to drain toward the outside
2 edge.

3
4 ~~Permanent Road~~ means ~~a road which is planned and constructed to be~~
5 ~~part of a permanent all season transportation facility. These roads~~
6 ~~have a surface which is suitable for the hauling of forest products~~
7 ~~throughout the entire winter period and have drainage structures, if~~
8 ~~any, at watercourse crossings which will accommodate the fifty year~~
9 ~~flood flow. Normally they are maintained during the winter period. a~~
10 logging road that is part of the permanent road network and is
11 planned, constructed, and maintained for year-round use.

12
13 **Permanent Road Network** means the permanent, seasonal, ~~and~~ temporary,
14 and deactivated roads that provide the infrastructure necessary for
15 timber operations and forest management.

16
17 **Permanent Watercourse Crossing** means a watercourse crossing that ~~will~~
18 ~~be constructed to accommodate the estimated fifty year flood flow and~~
19 will remain in place when timber operations have been completed.

20
21 **Prescribed Maintenance Period** means the time period, beginning with
22 filing of the work completion report, provided that the report is
23 subsequently approved, during which erosion controls ~~which~~ that are
24 required and constructed as part of ~~a~~ timber operations must be
25 maintained in a functional condition. ~~The period shall not exceed~~

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1 ~~three years from the filing of the work completion report provided~~
2 ~~that the report is subsequently approved by the director.~~

3
4 **Public Road** means a road open to the general public which is: (a) in
5 ~~the a Federal, State, or County, or City~~ road system, or (b) a road on
6 which a public agency has deeded, unlimited easement.

7
8 **Road approach** means the *logging road surface area* from the watercourse
9 *channel or crossing to the nearest functional drainage structure or*
10 *facility, but not less than 50 feet; or the area from the watercourse*
11 *channel to the first high point on the road where road surface*
12 *drainage flows away from the watercourse. Crossings have two road*
13 *approaches.*

14
15 **Road Maintenance** means activities involving manipulation of the
16 *logging road prism to maintain stable operating surfaces, functioning*
17 *logging road drainage facilities and structures, and stable cutbanks*
18 *and fill slopes. Examples of road maintenance include shaping and/or*
19 *rocking a road surface; installation and maintenance of rolling and*
20 *critical dips; restoring functional capacity of inboard ditches, cross*
21 *drains, or culverts; and repairing water bars.*

22 **Road Prism** means *all parts of a road including cut banks, ditches,*
23 *road surfaces, road shoulders, and road fills.*

24
25 **Scour** means *the process of erosion by flowing water.*

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1 **Seasonal Road** means a road which is planned and constructed as part of
2 a permanent transportation facility where: 1) commercial hauling may
3 be discontinued during the winter period, or 2) the landowner desires
4 continuation of access for fire control, forest management activities,
5 Christmas tree growing, or for occasional or incidental use for
6 harvesting of minor forest products, or similar activities. These
7 roads have a surface adequate for hauling of forest products in the
8 non winter periods, and in the extended dry periods or hard frozen
9 conditions occurring during the winter period; and have drainage
10 structures, if any, at watercourse crossing which will accommodate the
11 fifty-year flood flow. Some maintenance usually is required logging
12 road that is part of the permanent road network where use is generally
13 discontinued during the winter period.

14
15 **Sediment Filter Strip** means a structure or vegetation that substantially
16 prevents concentration, transport, and delivery of sediment to a watercourse
17 or lake by reducing velocity and filtering water through features such as
18 gradual slopes treated with vegetation, gentle slopes, woody debris and mulch
19 or settling basins.

20
21 **Sidecast** means excess earthen material pushed or dumped ~~to or~~ over the
22 side of a roads or landings.

23
24 **Temporary Road** means a logging road that is to be used only during the
25 timber operations and that will be deactivated or abandoned upon
completion of use. ~~These roads have a surface adequate for seasonal~~

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1 ~~logging use and have drainage structures, if any, adequate to carry~~
2 ~~the anticipated flow of water during the period of use.~~

3

4 Through Cut means a section of road that lies below the adjacent
5 ground level on both sides of the road.

6

7 Through Fill means a section of road upon constructed fill that lies
8 above the adjacent ground level on both sides of the road.

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1 Amend 914.8, 934.8, 954.8 Tractor Road Watercourse Crossing

2 (d) ~~Tractor road watercourse crossing facilities not constructed to~~
3 ~~permanent crossing standards on tractor roads~~ shall be removed and
4 stabilized before the beginning of the winter period. ~~If a~~
5 ~~watercourse crossing is to be removed, it shall be removed in~~
6 ~~accordance with~~ to the standards of 14 CCR § 923.3(d) [943.3(d),
7 ~~963.3(d)] 923.17(a)-(c) [943.17(a)-(c), 963.17(a)-(c)].~~ The RPF may
8 propose an exception if explained and justified in the plan and found
9 by the Director to be in conformance with this article.

10
11 Amend 916.3, 936.3, 956.3. General Limitations Near Watercourses,
12 Lakes, Marshes, Meadows and Other Wet Areas

13 (c) The timber operator shall not ~~construct or reconstruct roads,~~
14 ~~construct or use tractor roads or landings~~ in Class I, II, III or IV
15 watercourses, in the WLPZ, marshes, wet meadows, and other wet areas
16 unless when explained and justified in the ~~THP~~ plan by the RPF, and
17 approved by the Director, except as follows:

18 (1) At prepared tractor road crossings as described in 14 CCR §
19 914.8(b) [934.8(b), 954.8(b)].

20 (2) Crossings of Class III watercourses ~~which~~ that are dry at
21 the time of ~~timber operations~~ use.

22 ~~(3) At existing road crossings.~~

23 ~~(4)~~(3) At new tractor ~~and~~ road crossings approved as part of
24 the Fish and Game Code process (F&GC 1600 et seq.).

25 ~~Use of existing roads is addressed in 916.4(a) [936.4(a),~~
~~956.4(a)].~~

1 Amend 916.9, 936.9, 956.9. Protection and Restoration of the
2 Beneficial functions of the Riparian Zone in Watersheds with Listed
3 Anadromous Salmonids.

4
5 (a)-(e) [No change]

6 (f) Class I watercourses -

7 (1) For Class I watercourses, where fish are always or seasonally
8 present or where fish habitat is restorable, any plan involving timber
9 operations within the WLPZ shall contain the following information:

10 (A) Clear and enforceable specifications of timber
11 operations within the Class I WLPZ, including a description of how any
12 disturbance, or log or tree cutting and removal shall be carried out
13 to conform with 14 CCR §§ 916.2(a) [936.2(a), 956.2(a)], ~~subsection~~
14 ~~(a)~~ and 916.9(a) [936.9(a), 956.9(a)], ~~subsection (a)~~.

15 ~~(B) A description of all existing permanent logging road~~
16 ~~waterecourse crossings.~~

17 ~~(C) Clear and enforceable specifications describing how~~
18 ~~these crossings are to be modified, used, and treated to minimize~~
19 ~~risks, giving special attention to allowing fish to pass both upstream~~
20 ~~and downstream during all life stages.~~

21 ~~(D) Clear and enforceable specifications for construction~~
22 ~~and operation of any new crossing(s) of a Class I waterecourse to~~
23 ~~prevent direct harm, habitat degradation, water velocity increase,~~
24 ~~hindrance of fish passage, or other potential impairment of beneficial~~
25 ~~uses of water~~

(EB) Documentation of how proposed harvesting in the WLPZ

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1 contributes to the objectives of each zone stated in 14 CCR § 916.9
2 [936.9(c), 956.9(c)], ~~subsection (e)~~ and other goals in 14 CCR §
3 916.9(a)(1)-(8) [936.9(a)(1)-(8), 956.9(a)(1)-(8)], ~~subsection (a)~~
4 ~~(1)-(8)~~. Documentation shall include the examinations, analysis, and
5 other requirements listed in 14 CCR § 916.4(a) [936.4(a), 956.4(a)], ~~subsection (a)~~.
6 ~~subsection (a)~~.

7 (2) No Changes

8 (3) Class I watercourses with flood prone areas or channel
9 migration zones: ...

10 (A-D) No Changes

11 (E) Preferred Management Practices in the Inner Zone A and
12 B of Flood Prone Areas...

13 1., 2., and 3., No changes

14 ~~4. Avoid Road and Landing Use: All new roads and~~
15 ~~landings shall be located outside of zone. When feasible, minimize~~
16 ~~use of existing roads and landings in the flood prone area. No~~
17 ~~servicing of equipment within the flood prone area. Exceptions~~
18 ~~include the use of roads and landings to accomplish actions to~~
19 ~~improved salmonid habitat conditions stated 14 CCR § 916.9 [936.9,~~
20 ~~956.9]. subsection (f)(3)(E(1.) above.~~

21 ~~(5)(4) ...~~

22 ~~(6)(5) ...~~

23 ~~(7)(6) ...~~

24 ~~(8)(7) ...~~

25 (F) Outer Zone No Changes.

(g)-(i) [No change]

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1 ~~(k) Year-round logging road, landing and tractor road use limitations~~

2 ~~(1) Logging roads, landings or Tractor roads shall not be used~~
3 ~~when visibly turbid water from the road, landing or tractor road (skid~~
4 ~~trail) or an inside ditch associated with the logging road, landing or~~
5 ~~tractor road may reach a watercourse or lake in amounts quantities~~
6 ~~sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in Class I, II, III or IV~~
7 ~~waters.~~

8 ~~(2) Log hauling on logging roads and landings shall be limited~~
9 ~~to those which are hydrologically disconnected from watercourses to~~
10 ~~the extent feasible, and exhibit a stable operating surface in~~
11 ~~conformance with (1) above.~~

12 ~~(3) Concurrent with use for log hauling, approaches to logging~~
13 ~~road watercourse crossings shall be treated for erosion control as~~
14 ~~needed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport and to prevent~~
15 ~~the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in quantities~~
16 ~~deleterious to the beneficial uses of water.~~

17 ~~(4) Concurrent with use for log hauling, all traveled surfaces~~
18 ~~of logging roads in a WLPZ or within any ELZ or EEZ designated for~~
19 ~~watercourse or lake protection shall be treated for erosion control as~~
20 ~~needed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport and to prevent~~
21 ~~the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in quantities~~
22 ~~deleterious to the beneficial uses of water.~~

23 ~~5) Grading to obtain a drier running surface more than one time~~
24 ~~before reincorporation of any resulting berms back into the road~~
25 ~~surface is prohibited.~~

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1 (1) ~~Extended Wet Weather Period - October 15 to May 1 shall be~~
2 ~~considered the extended wet weather period and the~~The following shall
3 apply during the extended wet weather period:

4 (1) No timber operations shall take place unless the approved
5 plan incorporates a complete winter period operating plan pursuant to
6 14 CCR § 914.7(a) [934.7(a), 954.7(a)] ~~subsection (a)~~ that
7 specifically addresses, where applicable, proposed ~~logging road,~~
8 ~~landing or tractor road construction, reconstruction and use during~~
9 ~~the extended wet weather period. Where logging road watercourse~~
10 ~~crossing construction or reconstruction is proposed an implementation~~
11 ~~schedule shall be specified.~~

12 (2) Unless the winter period operating plan proposes operations
13 during an extended wet weather period with low antecedent soil wetness,
14 no tractor roads shall be constructed, reconstructed, or used on slopes
15 that are over 40 percent and within 200 feet of a Class I, II, or III
16 watercourse, as measured from the watercourse or lake transition line
17 during the ~~extended wet weather period.~~

18 ~~(3) Logging roads, landings and tractor roads shall not be used~~
19 ~~when sediment from the logging road, landing or tractor road surface~~
20 ~~is transported to a watercourse or a drainage facility that discharges~~
21 ~~into a watercourse in amounts sufficient to cause a visible increase~~
22 ~~in turbidity in Class I, II, III, or IV waters.~~

23 ~~(4) Logging roads and landings shall not be used for log hauling~~
24 ~~when saturated soil conditions result in the visible increase in~~
25 ~~turbidity specified in (3) above.~~

(m) **Tractor Road Drainage Facility Installation [No change]**

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1 (n) **Treatments to stabilize soils** - Within the WLPZ, and within any
2 ELZ or EEZ designated for watercourse or lake protection, treatments
3 to stabilize soils, minimize soil erosion, and prevent the discharge
4 of sediment into watercourses or lakes in ~~amounts~~ quantities
5 deleterious to aquatic species or the quality and beneficial uses of
6 water, or that threaten to violate applicable water quality
7 requirements, shall be described in the plan as follows.

8 (1)(A), (B) and (D) no change.

9 (C) Disturbed tractor road cut banks and fills, and

10 (2) Soil stabilization treatment measures may include, but need
11 not be limited to, removal, armoring with rip-rap, replanting,
12 mulching, ~~rip rapping, grass~~ seeding, installing commercial erosion
13 control devices to manufacturer's specifications, or chemical soil
14 stabilizers.

15 (3) - (7) No change

16 (o) **Erosion Site identification and remedies [No change]**

17 ~~(p) The erosion control maintenance period on permanent and seasonal~~
18 ~~roads and associated landings that are not abandoned in accordance~~
19 ~~with 14 CCR § 923.8 [943.8, 963.8] shall be three years.~~

20 ~~(q)~~(p) **Site preparation** No change.

21 ~~(s)~~(r) **Exemption notices** No Changes.

22 ~~(t)~~(s) **Emergency Notices** No Changes.

23 ~~(u)~~(t) **Salvage logging** No Changes.

24 ~~(w)~~(u) **Site-specific measures or nonstandard operational provisions**
25 **No Changes**

Option 1: Section reserved for future use.

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1 (v) Substitute Permitting No Changes. Option 1: Site-specific
2 measures or nonstandard operational provisions No Changes

3 (w)Option 1: Substitute Permitting No Changes
4

5 Amend 918.3, 938.3, 958.3. ~~Roads to be Kept Passable~~

6 ~~Timber operators shall keep all logging truck roads in a passable~~
7 ~~condition during the dry season for fire truck travel until snag and~~
8 ~~slash disposal has been completed.~~
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1 Amend Articles 11 and 12 ~~Logging Roads and Landings~~ Logging Roads,
2 Landings, and Logging Road Watercourse Crossings

3
4 ~~(g) This section shall expire on December 31, 2007.~~

5 **923, 943, 963 Intent for Logging Roads, Landings, and Logging Road**
6 **Watercourse Crossings**

7
8 (a) All logging roads, landings, and logging road watercourse
9 crossings in the logging area shall be planned, constructed,
10 reconstructed, used, maintained, removed, abandoned, and deactivated
11 in a manner that:

12 (1) Is consistent with long-term enhancement and maintenance of
13 the forest resource.

14 (2) Accommodates appropriate yarding systems.

15 (3) Is economically feasible.

16 (b) Such planning, construction, reconstruction, use, maintenance,
17 removal, abandonment, and deactivation shall occur in a manner that
18 minimizes potential adverse impacts to, among other things:¹

19 (1) Public safety.

20 (2) Fish and wildlife habitat.

21 (3) Water quality and the beneficial uses of water.

22 (4) Soil resources.

23 (5) Significant archeological and historical sites.

24 (6) Air quality.

25
¹ FPC decision point from March 2010: standardizes language for intent of minimizing impacts.

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1 (7) Visual resources.

2 (8) Worker safety.

3 (9) Fire hazard.

4 (c) The RPF may propose exceptions to these rules if explained and
5 justified in the plan and found by the Director to be in conformance
6 with this article.

7 (d) Exceptions may also be provided through application of Fish and
8 Game Code Sections 1600 et seq. and shall be made an enforceable part
9 of the plan in accordance with 14 CCR §§ 1039, 1040, 1090.14, 1092.26,
10 or 1092.27, as appropriate.

11 (e) The provisions of Articles 11 and 12 that apply in
12 watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids and in planning
13 watersheds immediately upstream of, and contiguous to, any
14 watershed with listed anadromous salmonids shall not apply to a
15 plan that is subject to:

16 (1) A valid incidental take permit issued by DFG pursuant to
17 Section 2081(b) of the Fish and Game Code that addresses anadromous
18 salmonid protection; or

19 (2) A federal incidental take statement or incidental take
20 permit that addresses anadromous salmonid protection, for which a
21 consistency determination has been made pursuant to Section 2080.1 of
22 the Fish and Game Code; or

23 (3) A valid natural community conservation plan that
24 addresses anadromous salmonid protection approved by DFG under
25 section 2835 of the Fish and Game Code; or

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1 (4) A valid Habitat Conservation Plan that addresses
2 anadromous salmonid protection, approved under Section 10 of the
3 federal Endangered Species Act of 1973; or

4 (5) Project revisions, guidelines, or take avoidance
5 measures pursuant to a memorandum of understanding or a planning
6 agreement entered into between the plan submitter and DFG in
7 preparation of obtaining a natural community conservation plan
8 that addresses anadromous salmonid protection.

9
10 **923.1, 943.1, 963.1 Planning for Logging Roads and Landings**

11 The following standards shall apply to logging roads and landings:

12 (a) Logging roads and landings shall be planned and located within
13 the context of a systematic layout pattern that considers 14 CCR §
14 923(b), uses existing logging roads and landings where feasible and
15 appropriate, provides access for fire and resource protection
16 activities, and minimizes the following²:

17 (1) Total road mileage.

18 (2) The number of logging road watercourse crossings.

19 (3) Activities near watercourses, lakes, marshes, wet meadows,
20 and other wet areas.

21 (4) Activities across steep areas that lead without flattening
22 to Class I, II, III, or IV watercourses and lakes.

23 (5) Activities on unstable areas or in connected headwall
24 swales.

25
² FPC decision point from March 2010: Standardizes language for intent of minimizing impacts.

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1 (6) Activities near nesting sites of rare, threatened, or
2 endangered bird species.

3 (7) Activities near significant populations of rare,
4 threatened, or endangered plants.

5 (8) Ground disturbance, cuts, and fills.

6 (9) The potential for affecting surface hydrology, including
7 but not limited to, concentrating or diverting runoff or draining the
8 logging road or landing surface directly into a watercourse or lake.

9 (10) Maintenance needs while being compatible with the logging
10 road classification and long-term road usage.

11 (b) No logging roads or landings shall be planned for construction or
12 reconstruction in Class I, II, III, or IV watercourses or lakes,
13 within a WLPZ, or in marshes, wet meadows, and other wet areas, except
14 as follows:

15 (1) At existing logging road watercourse crossings.

16 (2) At constructed or reconstructed logging road watercourse
17 crossings approved as part of the Fish and Game Code process (F&GC
18 1600 et seq.)

19 (3) At logging road watercourse crossings of Class III
20 watercourses that are dry at the time of use.

21 (c) Logging roads and landings shall be planned and located to avoid
22 unstable areas and connected headwall swales. The Director may
23 approve an exception if those areas are unavoidable and site-specific
24 measures to minimize slope instability due to logging road or landing
25 construction or reconstruction are described and justified in the
plan.

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1 (d) As part of the field examination of classified watercourses and
2 lakes, the RPF or supervised designee shall evaluate areas in and near
3 existing, constructed, and reconstructed logging roads and landings
4 for sensitive conditions, including, but not limited to, unstable and
5 erodible watercourse banks, unstable upslope areas, channels with
6 inadequate flow capacity, changeable channels, overflow channels,
7 flood prone areas, debris jam potential, and riparian zones.

8 (e CGS Option) The RPF or supervised designee shall evaluate all logging roads
9 and landings in the harvest area and all other logging roads that will be used for timber
10 operations between the harvest area and the first public road for sensitive conditions,
11 including evidence of potential sediment discharge to watercourses or lakes.

12 For (d) and (e) above:

13 (1) The RPF shall consider these conditions and the measures
14 needed to maintain and restore, to the extent feasible, the functions
15 set forth in 14 CCR § 916.4(b) [936.4(b), 956.4(b)] when planning
16 logging roads and landings.

17 (2) The plan shall identify and disclose such sensitive
18 conditions, including where they may interact with proposed timber
19 operations, that individually or cumulatively, significantly and
20 adversely affect, the beneficial uses of water.

21 (3) The RPF shall describe in the plan feasible protection
22 measures for identified sensitive conditions, which consider the
23 watercourse classification and the location and planned use of all
24 logging roads and landings.

25 (4) Where feasible protection measures are proposed, the RPF
shall specify an implementation schedule in the plan.

1 **For CGS Option,** Change numbering for the remainder of the section as needed with
2 no additional changes to text.

3 **(e DFG Option)** The RPF or supervised designee shall evaluate logging
4 road and landing surface and drainage conditions for all road
5 segments, cuts, fills and inboard ditches, landings, drainage
6 structures, and drainage facilities within the harvest area and on all
7 other logging roads that will be used for timber operations between
8 the harvest area and the first public road. Field inventory
9 information shall be obtained by an RPF or supervised designee while
10 traversing the road segments. Maintenance needs identified during and
11 after the road assessment shall be addressed as soon as is feasible.

12 **(f)** When selecting feasible alternatives (see 14 CCR §§ 897 and 898)
13 during the planning phase of logging roads and landings, the RPF shall
14 consider the location and planned use of logging roads and landings
15 and whether such logging roads and landings will be abandoned or
16 deactivated.

17 **(g)** In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids and in planning
18 watersheds immediately upstream of, and contiguous to, any watershed
19 with listed anadromous salmonids, where logging road or landing
20 construction or reconstruction is proposed, the plan shall state the
21 location of, and specifications for, logging road and landing
22 abandonment or other mitigation measures to minimize the adverse
23 effects of long-term site occupancy of the road system within the
24 watershed.

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1 Option 1³ In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids and in
2 planning watersheds immediately upstream of, and contiguous to, any
3 watershed with listed anadromous salmonids, where logging road or
4 landing construction or reconstruction is proposed, the plan shall
5 identify:

6 (1) How the proposed operations will fit into the systematic
7 layout pattern.

8 (2) What, if any, offsetting mitigation measures, including but
9 not limited to, abandonment of logging roads and landings, are needed
10 to minimize potential adverse impacts to watersheds from the road
11 system.

12 ***DFG Option (h)*** *In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids, and in*
13 *planning watersheds immediately upstream, the RPF shall certify that*
14 *the assessment conducted pursuant to 923.1(e) and 923.10(g) was*
15 *completed. The plan shall identify the proposed treatment of all*
16 *existing or potential sediment sources including drainage structures*
17 *and facilities that are not functioning or are discharging sediment*
18 *into watercourses and lakes in quantities that violate Water Quality*
19 *requirements or result in significant adverse impacts to the*
20 *beneficial uses of water. The plan shall specify an implementation*
21 *schedule for treatments. Maintenance needs identified during and*
22 *after the road assessment shall be addressed as soon as is feasible.*

23
24 _____
25 ³ FPC decision point from April 2010: Use optional language for consistency with preamble to intent sections in 923. Deletes language adopted in ASP rules in 2009.

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1 ~~(i)(g)~~ In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids no logging roads
2 or landings shall be planned for construction or reconstruction in the
3 CMZ or Core Zone of a Class I watercourse except those listed in 14
4 CCR § 916.9(e)(1)(A)-(E) [936.9(e)(1)(A)-(E), 956.9(e)(1)(A)-(E)] or
5 pursuant to 14 CCR § 916.9(v) [936.9(v), 956.9(v)].

6 ~~(j)(h)~~ In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids within the
7 Inner Zone A and B of flood prone areas of Class I watercourses the
8 following Preferred Management Practices should be considered for
9 inclusion in the plan by the RPF and by the Director:

10 (1) Constructed and reconstructed logging roads and landings
11 should not be planned for location within these zones.

12 (2) When feasible, planned use of existing logging roads and
13 landings should be minimized in the flood prone area.

14 (3) Exceptions include the use of roads and landings to
15 accomplish actions to improve salmonid habitat conditions stated in 14
16 CCR § 916.9(f)(3)(E)(1) [936.9(f)(3)(E)(1), 956.9(f)(3)(E)(1)].

1 923.2, 943.2, 963.2 Design and Implementation for Logging Roads and
2 Landings

3 Constructed and reconstructed logging roads and landings⁴ shall be
4 designed and implemented in accordance with their proposed use,
5 maintenance requirements, and the approved plan:

6 (a) All logging roads and landings shall:

7 (1) Avoid or mitigate potential impacts to public safety.

8 (2) Avoid unstable areas and connected headwall swales and
9 minimize activities that adversely affect them.

10 (3) Minimize cuts and fills to the extent feasible.

11 (4) Be outsloped where feasible and drained with waterbreaks or
12 rolling dips in conformance with other applicable Forest Practice
13 Rules.

14 (5) Be hydrologically disconnected from watercourses and lakes to
15 the extent feasible.⁵

16 (6) Include adequate drainage structures and facilities⁶ necessary
17 to avoid concentrating and diverting runoff, to minimize erosion of
18 roadbeds, landing surfaces, drainage ditches, sidecast and fills, to
19 minimize the potential for soil erosion and sediment transport, and to
20 prevent the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in

21 _____
22 ⁴ FPC decision point from May 2010: Rejected DFG comments to widen application
of design standards to ALL roads and instead retained focus on roads to be
constructed or reconstructed.

23 ⁵ FPC decision point from May 2010: Inserts portion of DFG recommendation to
include requirement for "hydrological disconnection. Other specifics on how
to accomplish hydro-disconnection were not accepted by FPC.

24 ⁶ FPC decision point from May 2010: Rejects DFG option to include "road
rocking" as a method for adequate drainage structure. FPC desires to retain
25 performance standard language to allow maximum flexibility to implement
technologies that accomplish the intent of sections to provide adequate
drainage structures and facilities.

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1 quantities ~~deleterious~~ that violate Water Quality requirements or result in
2 significant adverse impacts to the beneficial uses of water.

3 (7) Avoid crossing, or locations on, 100 feet or more of lineal
4 distance over any slopes greater than 65 percent or within 100 feet of
5 the boundary of a WLPZ on slopes greater than 50 percent that drain
6 toward the zoned watercourse or lake. Where logging road or landing
7 construction or reconstruction is necessary in these areas, specific
8 measures to minimize movement of soil and the discharge of
9 concentrated surface runoff shall be incorporated in the plan. The
10 Director may waive inclusion of such measures where the RPF can show
11 that slope depressions, drainage ways, and other natural retention and
12 detention features are sufficient to control overland transport of
13 eroded material.

14 (b) The Director may require removal of deposits of excess material
15 if the deposits are in a position to adversely affect the beneficial
16 uses of water and if the removal of the material is feasible.

17 (c) Excess material excavated during logging road and landing
18 construction shall not be transported to disposal sites where it will
19 discharge into a watercourse or lake in quantities ~~deleterious that~~
20 violate Water Quality Requirements or result in significant adverse impacts to the
21 beneficial uses of water.

22 (d) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a) above, all
23 constructed and reconstructed logging roads shall:

24 (1) Be no wider than a single-lane compatible with the largest
25 type of equipment specified for use on the logging road, with adequate

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1 turnouts provided as required for safety unless prohibited by existing
2 contracts with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service or other federal agency.

3 (2) Avoid grades greater than 20% or grades greater than 15%
4 that extend greater than 500 continuous feet. Exceptions may be
5 approved where there is no other feasible access for harvesting of
6 timber or where use of a gradient greater than 20% will serve to
7 reduce soil disturbance.

8 (e) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a) above, all
9 constructed and reconstructed landings shall:

10 (1) Be consistent with the yarding and loading system to be
11 used.

12 (2) Be no larger than one-half acre.

13 (3) Avoid construction on slopes greater than 40 percent where
14 the landing will exceed one-quarter acre in size.

15 (f) In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids and in planning
16 watersheds immediately upstream of, and contiguous to, any watershed
17 with listed anadromous salmonids, as part of the plan the RPF shall:

18 (1) Identify logging road and landing sites in the logging
19 area, where erosion and sediment production are ongoing during any
20 period of the year and which pose significant risks to the beneficial
21 uses of water.

22 (2) Assess those sites identified in 14 CCR § 923.2(f)(1)
23 [943.2(f)(1), 963.2(f)(1)] to determine whether feasible remedies
24 exist.

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1 (3) For sites that pose significant risks to the beneficial
2 uses of water and where feasible remedies exist, the plan shall
3 propose appropriate treatment.

4 **DFG Option - Delete (f)**

5
6 **923.3, 943.3, 963.3 Mapping and Identification for Logging Roads and**
7 **Landings**

8 The following mapping and identification standards shall apply to
9 logging roads and landings:

10 (a) For logging road- and landing-related mapping requirements refer
11 to 14 CCR §§ 1034(x)(4)(A)-(B) and (5)(A)-(L), 1090.5(w)(4)-(6),
12 1090.5(hh), 1090.7(n)(4)-(6), and 1092.09(1)(5)(A)-(B) and (6)(A)-(L).

13 (b) For logging road- and landing-related disclosure and description
14 requirements refer to 14 CCR §§ 1034(bb), **Option 1** 1034(hh) (**Option 2**
15 If Option 1 under 1034(hh) is not adopted, do not adopt Option 1),
16 1034(ii)(1)-(5), 1034(jj)(1)-(17), 1034(kk)(1)-(3) and (4)(A),
17 1034(mm) and 1090.5(gg).

18 (c) **Option 1** For logging road- and landing-related identification
19 requirements refer to 14 CCR § 1034(hh). (**Option 2** If Option 1 under
20 1034(hh) is not adopted, do not adopt the contents of subsection
21 923.3(c) [943.3(c), 963.3(c)] proposed under Option 1 and and begin
22 re-numbering subsection (d) as (c) and (e) as (d).)

23 (d) The RPF shall identify in the field all constructed and
24 reconstructed logging roads and landings:

25 (1) Across slopes greater than 65 percent for 100 lineal feet
or more.

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1 (2) Across slopes greater than 50 percent for 100 lineal feet
2 or more within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ that drains toward
3 the zoned watercourse or lake.

4 (e) The location of all logging roads to be constructed or
5 reconstructed shall be flagged or otherwise identified on the ground

6 **Option 1:** before submission of a plan or substantial deviation (**Option**
7 **2:** prior to the pre-harvest inspection, if necessary, or prior to
8 logging road construction or reconstruction). Exceptions may be
9 explained and justified in the plan and agreed to by the Director if
10 flagging is unnecessary as a substantial aid to examining: (1)
11 compatibility between logging road location and yarding and
12 silvicultural systems, or (2) possible significant adverse effects of
13 logging road location on the factors listed under 14 CCR § 923(b)
14 [943(b), 963(b)].

15
16
17 **923.4, 943.4, 963.4 Construction and Reconstruction for Logging Roads**
18 **and Landings**

19
20 Logging roads and landings shall be constructed or reconstructed in
21 accordance with the approved plan and the following requirements. If
22 a change in designation of logging road classification is made after
23 the plan is approved, the change shall be reported in accordance with
24 14 CCR §§ 1039, 1040, 1090.14, 1092.26 or 1092.27, as appropriate.
25

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1 (a) Logging roads and landings shall not be constructed or
2 reconstructed where such operations pose a significant risk to public
3 safety.

4 (b) Logging roads or landings shall not be constructed or
5 reconstructed in Class I, II, III, or IV watercourses or lakes, the
6 WLPZ, marshes, wet meadows, or other wet areas, except for logging
7 road watercourse crossings or as specified in the plan.

8 (c) Logging roads and landings shall not be constructed or
9 reconstructed across unstable areas or connected headwall swales.

10 (d) Logging roads and landings shall not be constructed with
11 overhanging banks.

12 (e) Any tree over 12 inches dbh with more than 25 percent of the root
13 surface exposed by logging road or landing construction shall be
14 felled concurrently with the timber operations.

15 (f) On slopes greater than 40 percent, the organic layer of the soil
16 shall be removed prior to fill placement.

17 (g) Waste organic material, such as uprooted stumps, cull logs,
18 accumulations of limbs and branches, and unmerchantable trees, shall
19 not be buried in logging road or landing fills. Wood debris or cull
20 logs and chunks may be placed and stabilized at the toe of fill to
21 restrain excavated soil from moving downslope.

22 (h) Slash and other debris from road construction shall not be
23 bunched against residual trees, which are required for silvicultural
24 or wildlife purposes, nor shall it be placed in locations where it
25 could be discharged into Class I or II watercourses or lakes.

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1 (i) Where constructed fills will exceed three feet in vertical
2 thickness, fill slopes shall be inclined no greater than 65 percent.

3 (j) Logging roads or landings shall not be constructed or
4 reconstructed under saturated soil conditions, except that
5 construction may occur on isolated wet spots arising from localized
6 ground water such as springs, provided measures are taken to minimize
7 soil erosion and sediment transport and to prevent the discharge of
8 sediment into watercourses and lakes in quantities ~~deleterious that~~
9 violate Water Quality Requirements or result in significant adverse impacts to the
10 beneficial uses of water.

11 (1) Construction or reconstruction operations shall not be
12 conducted when saturated soils do not allow meeting standard
13 engineered compaction methods.⁷

14 (k) Construction or reconstruction of logging roads or landings shall
15 not take place during the winter period unless the approved plan
16 incorporates a complete winter period operating plan pursuant to 14 §
17 CCR 914.7(a) [934.7(a), 954.7(a)] that specifically addresses such
18 logging road or landing construction or reconstruction.

19 (1) On slopes greater than 50 percent for greater than 100 lineal
20 feet, fills greater than four feet in vertical height at the outside
21 shoulder of the logging road or landing shall be:

22 (1) Constructed on a bench that is excavated at the proposed toe
23 of the fill and is wide enough to compact the first lift.

24 _____
25 ⁷ Subsection 923.4 (j)(1) is added to ensure that construction standards are maintained during operations on saturated soils.

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1 (2) Compacted in approximately one-foot lifts from the toe to the
2 finished grade or retained by an engineered structure.

3 (m) Logging roads and landings shall not be constructed or
4 reconstructed across 100 feet or more of lineal distance on any slope
5 greater than 65 percent or within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ
6 on slopes greater than 50 percent that drain toward the zoned
7 watercourse or lake unless specific construction techniques or
8 measures are described in the plan.

9 (n) Fills shall not be constructed on slopes greater than 65 percent.

10 (o) On slopes greater than 65 percent, sidecast from logging road and
11 landing construction shall be minimized to the degree feasible.

12 (p) Excess material transported from logging road or landing
13 construction or reconstruction shall be deposited and stabilized in a
14 manner and in areas that avoid potential adverse impacts to:

15 (1) Public safety.

16 (2) Areas that could deliver sediment into a watercourse or
17 lake in quantities ~~deleterious~~ that violate Water Quality Requirements or result
18 in significant adverse impacts to the beneficial uses of water.

19 (q) Where conditions are encountered during logging road or landing
20 construction or reconstruction that differ from what was anticipated
21 during the preparation and review of the plan and that will result in
22 a significant adverse impact on the environment or to public safety,
23 the LTO shall inform the RPF or plan submitter of these unanticipated
24 conditions in accordance with 14 CCR § 1035.3. If necessary, the
25 responsible RPF or plan submitter shall submit to the Director a

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1 deviation to the plan describing the unanticipated conditions and
2 proposing appropriate actions.

3 (r) In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids, no logging roads
4 or landings shall be constructed or reconstructed within the CMZ or
5 Core Zone of a Class I watercourse except for those listed in 14 CCR §
6 916.9(e)(1)(A)-(F) [936.9(e)(1)(A)-(F), 956.9(e)(1)(A)-(F)] or
7 pursuant to 14 CCR § 916.9(v) [936.9(v), 956.9(v)].

8 (s) In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids and in planning
9 watersheds immediately upstream of, and contiguous to, any watershed
10 with listed anadromous salmonids, the following shall apply:

11 (1) On slopes greater than 50 percent that have access to a
12 watercourse or lake:

13 (A) Specific provisions shall be identified and described
14 for all logging road construction.

15 (B) Where cutbank stability is not an issue, logging roads
16 may be constructed as a full-benched cut (no fill). Spoils not
17 utilized in logging road construction shall be disposed of in stable
18 areas with less than 30 percent slope outside of any WLPZ, EEZ, or ELZ
19 designated for watercourse or lake protection. The Director, with
20 concurrence from other responsible agencies, may waive inclusion of
21 these measures where the RPF can show that slope depressions and other
22 natural retention and detention features are sufficient to control
23 overland transport of eroded material.

24 (C) Logging roads may be constructed with balanced cuts
25 and fills:

(i) If properly engineered, or,

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1 (ii) If fills are removed and the slopes recontoured
2 prior to the winter period.

3 (2) During the extended wet weather period, no timber
4 operations shall take place unless the approved plan incorporates
5 a complete winter period operating plan pursuant to 14 CCR §
6 914.7(a) [934.7(a), 954.7(a)] that specifically addresses, where
7 applicable, proposed logging road or landing construction,
8 reconstruction.⁸

9
10 **923.5, 943.5, 963.5 Erosion Control for Logging Roads and Landings**

11 The following erosion control standards shall apply to logging roads
12 and landings:

13 (a) All logging road and landing surfaces shall be adequately drained
14 through the use of surface geometry configurations in combination with
15 the installation of drainage facilities or ditch drains and shall be
16 hydrologically disconnected from watercourses and lakes to the extent
17 feasible.⁹

18 (b) Drainage facilities or ditch drains shall be installed along all
19 logging roads and all landings that are used for timber operations in
20 sufficient number to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport and

21
22 ⁸ DFG comment for adding 923.4 (s) (3) contained in the May 20 2010
23 version was deleted((3 DFG Option) No road or landing construction,
24 reconstruction, or decommissioning shall be undertaken during the extended wet
25 weather period, or at any time outside this period when saturated soil
conditions exist, except on hydrologic ally disconnected road segments.) The
subsection was deleted because it content is already contained in 923.4 (j) and
923.4 (s) (2). The mention of hydrologic disconnection was added by the FPC in
923.2 (a) (5)

⁹ Amendments to subsection 9.3 .5 (a) were added to include the CGS amendment for hydrologic disconnection for drainage facilities.

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1 to prevent the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in
2 quantities ~~deleterious~~ that violate Water Quality Requirements or result in
3 significant adverse impacts to the beneficial uses of water..

4 (c) Ditch drains, associated necessary protective structures, and
5 other features associated with the ditch drain shall:

6 (1) Be adequately sized to transmit runoff.

7 (2) Minimize erosion of logging road and landing surfaces.

8 (3) Avoid discharge onto fill.

9 (4 DFG Option) Drain to stable sediment filter strips.

10 (4)(5) Minimize potential adverse impacts to slope stability.

11 (d) Waterbreaks and rolling dips installed across logging roads and
12 landings shall be of sufficient size and number and be located to (DFG
13 Option) drain to stable sediment filter strips and avoid collecting
14 and discharging concentrated runoff onto fills, erodible soils,
15 unstable areas, and connected headwall swales.

16 (e) Where logging roads or landings do not have permanent and
17 adequate drainage, and where waterbreaks are to be used to control
18 surface runoff, the waterbreaks shall be cut diagonally a minimum of
19 six inches into the firm roadbed and shall have a continuous firm
20 embankment of at least six inches in height immediately adjacent to
21 the lower edge of the waterbreak cut. On logging roads that have
22 firmly compacted surfaces, waterbreaks may be installed by hand
23 methods and need not provide the additional six-inch embankment
24 provided the waterbreak ditch is constructed so that it is at least
25 six inches deep and six inches wide on the bottom and provided there
is ample evidence based on slope, material, amount of rainfall, and

Comment [ts1]: Addressed in (h) below

Comment [ts2]: See note above.

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1 period of use that the waterbreaks so constructed will be effective in
2 diverting water flow from the logging road surface without the
3 embankment.

4 (f) Option 1: Distances between waterbreaks shall not exceed the
5 standards specified in 14 CCR § 914.6(c) [(934.6(c), 954.6(c)).

6 Option 2: Distances between waterbreaks shall not exceed the
7 following standards:

8 MAXIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN WATERBREAKS

<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Logging Road</u>	<u>Gradient in Percent</u>	
<u>Hazard</u>	<u>10 or less</u>	<u>11-25</u>	<u>>25</u>
<u>Rating</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Feet</u>
Extreme	100	75	50
High	150	100	75
Moderate	200	150	100
Low	300	200	150)

13 (g) Where outsloping and rolling dips are used to control surface
14 runoff, the dip in the logging road grade shall be sufficient to
15 capture runoff from the logging road surface. The steepness of cross-
16 slope gradient in conjunction with the logging road or landing
17 gradient and the estimated soil erosion hazard rating shall be used to
18 determine the rolling dip spacing in order to minimize soil erosion
19 and sediment transport and to prevent the discharge of sediment into
20 watercourses and lakes in quantities ~~deterious~~ that violate Water Quality
21 Requirements or result in significant adverse impacts to the beneficial uses of
22 water.

23 (h) Drainage facilities and ditch drains shall discharge into
24 vegetation or rock wherever possible. Where erosion-resistant
25 material is not present, slash, rock, or other energy dissipating

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1 material shall be installed below the drainage facility or drainage
2 structure outlet.

3 (ii indexing placeholder) (CGS Option) Where road cannot be hydrologically
4 disconnected, and where feasible, logging road surfaces, inside ditches, rolling dips,
5 waterbars, and landing surfaces shall be rocked, paved, or receive other surface
6 treatment that will prevent the discharge of sediment to watercourses or lakes in
7 quantities that violate Water Quality Requirements or result in significant adverse
8 impacts to the beneficial uses of water.¹⁰

9 (i) All logging roads and landings used for timber operations shall
10 have adequate drainage upon completion of use for the year or by
11 October 15, whichever is earlier. An exception is that drainage
12 facilities and drainage structures do not need to be constructed on
13 logging roads in use ~~after October 15~~ during the extended wet weather period
14 provided that all such drainage facilities and drainage structures are
15 installed prior to the start of rain that generates overland flow.

16 (j) Where logging road or landing construction or reconstruction
17 takes place ~~from October 15 to May 1~~ during the extended wet weather period,
18 drainage facilities and drainage structures shall be installed
19 concurrent with construction or reconstruction operations.

20 (k) Bare soil on logging road or landing cuts, fills, transported
21 spoils, or sidecast that is created or exposed by timber operations
22 shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to minimize soil erosion
23 _____

24 ¹⁰ Inclusion this subsection recommended by the FPC in at the July sixth 2000
25 and committee meeting is to address surface erosion and for roads in all
locations. This subsection is currently being reviewed in context with 923.5
(p)(4_ and (5) proposed amendments by DFG address and similar requirements
for ASP watersheds.

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1 and sediment transport and to prevent the discharge of sediment into
2 watercourses and lakes in quantities ~~deleterious~~ that violate Water Quality
3 Requirements or result in significant adverse impacts to the beneficial uses of
4 water. Sites to be stabilized include, but are not limited to:

5 (1) Sidecast or fill exceeding 20 feet in slope distance from
6 the outside edge of a logging road or a landing that has access to a
7 watercourse or lake.

8 (2) Approaches to logging road watercourse crossings of Class I
9 or II waters or Class III waters where an ELZ, EEZ, or a WLPZ is
10 required.

11 (3) Bare areas exceeding 800 continuous square feet within a
12 WLPZ.

13 (1) Soil stabilization measures shall be described in the plan and
14 may include, but are not limited to, removal, armoring with rip-rap,
15 replanting, mulching, seeding, installing commercial erosion control
16 devices to manufacturer's specifications, or chemical stabilizers.

17 (m) Where the natural ability of ground cover within a WLPZ is
18 inadequate to protect the beneficial uses of water by minimizing soil
19 erosion or by filtering sediments, the plan shall specify protection
20 measures to retain and improve the natural ability of the ground cover
21 to filter sediment and minimize soil erosion.

22 (n) Soil stabilization treatments shall be in place upon completion
23 of operations for the year of use or prior to ~~October 15~~ the extended wet
24 weather operating period, whichever comes first. An exception is that
25

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1 bare areas created ~~after October 15~~ during the extended wet weather operating
2 ~~period~~ shall be treated within 10 days or as agreed to by the Director.

3 (o) Overhanging or unstable concentrations of slash, woody debris or
4 soil along the downslope edge or face of landings shall be removed or
5 stabilized when it is located on slopes greater than 65 percent or
6 within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ on slopes greater than 50
7 percent that drain toward the zoned watercourse or lake. Removed
8 materials shall not be placed at disposal sites that could discharge
9 into a watercourse or lake in quantities ~~deleterious that violate Water~~
10 ~~Quality Requirements or result in significant adverse impacts~~ to the beneficial
11 uses of water.

12 (p) In watersheds with listed anadromous salmonids and in planning
13 watersheds immediately upstream of, and contiguous to, any watershed
14 with listed anadromous salmonids, the following shall apply:

15 (1) Constructed and reconstructed logging roads shall be
16 outsloped where feasible and drained with waterbreaks or rolling dips
17 ~~(where the road grade is inclined at seven (7) percent or less)~~ in
18 conformance with other applicable Forest Practice Rules.

19 (2) In addition to the provisions listed under 14 CCR §
20 923.2(d)(2) [943.2(d)(2), 963.2(d)(2)], all permanent and seasonal
21 logging roads with a grade of 15 percent or greater that extend 500
22 continuous feet or more shall have specific erosion control measures
23 stated in the plan.

24 (3) Within the WLPZ, and within any ELZ or EEZ designated for
25 watercourse or lake protection, treatments to stabilize soils,
minimize soil erosion, and prevent the discharge of sediment into

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1 watercourses or lakes in quantities deleterious to aquatic species or
2 the quality and beneficial uses of water, or that threaten to violate
3 applicable water quality requirements shall be described in the plan
4 as follows:

5 (A) In addition to the requirements of subsections (k)-
6 (o), soil stabilization is required for the following areas:

7 (i) Areas exceeding 100 continuous square feet where
8 timber operations have exposed bare soil, and

9 (ii) Disturbed logging road and landing cut banks and
10 fills, and

11 (iii) Any other area of disturbed soil that threatens
12 to discharge sediment into water in quantities ~~deleterious that violate~~
13 Water Quality Requirements or result in significant adverse impacts to the
14 beneficial uses of water..

15 (B) Where straw mulch is used, the minimum straw coverage
16 shall be 90 percent, and any treated area that has been reused or has
17 less than 90 percent surface cover shall be treated again by the end
18 of timber operations.

19 (C) Where slash mulch is packed into the ground surface
20 through the use of a tractor or equivalent piece of heavy equipment
21 the minimum slash coverage shall be 75 percent .

22 (D) For areas disturbed ~~from May 1 to October 14 outside of~~
23 the extended wet weather period, treatment shall be completed prior to the
24 start of any rain that causes overland flow across or along the
25 disturbed surface that could deliver sediment into a watercourse or

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1 lake in quantities ~~deleterious~~ that violate Water Quality Requirements or result
2 in significant adverse impacts to the beneficial uses of water.

3 (E) For areas disturbed ~~from October 15 to May 1~~ during the
4 extended wet weather period, treatment shall be completed prior to any day
5 for which a chance of rain of 30 percent or greater is forecast by the
6 National Weather Service or within 10 days of disturbance, whichever
7 is earlier.

8 (F) Where the natural ability of ground cover is
9 inadequate to protect the beneficial uses of water by minimizing soil
10 erosion or by filtering sediments within any ELZ or EEZ designated for
11 watercourse or lake protection, the plan shall specify protection
12 measures to retain and improve the natural ability of the ground cover
13 to filter sediment and minimize soil erosion.

14 (4 DFG Option) The following erosion control shall be completed:

15 (A) Logging road approach surfaces on the following shall
16 consist of high-quality, durable, compacted rock or paving: (i)
17 permanent roads, (ii) seasonal roads crossing Class I watercourses,
18 (iii) roads used for hauling (logs, rock, heavy equipment) during the
19 extended wet weather period.

20 (B) Logging road approach surfaces on the following shall
21 be treated with either: rock, slash, seed and straw mulch, seed and
22 stabilized straw, or seed and slash: (i) all seasonal roads used for
23 hauling in the current year, (ii) all seasonal roads used during the
24 extended wet weather period for purposes other than hauling.

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1 **(C)** Logging road approaches to temporary crossings shall
2 be stabilized and maintained after crossing removal to avoid rutting
3 or pumping fines during administrative use after removal.

4 **(D)** Logging road approach ditches exhibiting downcutting
5 shall be lined with high-quality, durable rock, installed with erosion
6 control materials or structures to manufacturers specifications, or
7 treated with other effective means as described in the plan, in the
8 following locations: (i) permanent logging roads, (ii) seasonal
9 roads crossing Class I watercourses, (iii) logging roads used for
10 hauling during the extended wet weather period.

11 **(E)** Logging road approach ditches shall be treated to
12 minimize sediment transport in the following locations: (i) seasonal
13 logging roads used for hauling in the current year, (ii) seasonal
14 logging roads used during the extended wet weather period for purposes
15 other than hauling.

16 **(5 DFG Option)** All segments of hydrologically connected logging
17 roads in Class I and Class II WLPZs shall exhibit a rocked or paved
18 stable operating surface. The surface shall consist of high quality,
19 durable, compacted rock, or paving. The road surface and base shall
20 be maintained to avoid generation of fines during use.

21
22 End of section under review as of 7/20/10
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