

Temporarily Inactive – When a portion of a job or an entire job is not in use for more than 14 days it is defined as temporarily inactive.

CHANGE: Temporary water control must be installed when the job or a part of a job is not being used for more than 14 days.

Retirement – What areas need to be retired and which do not.



Figure 5. The landing above on the top of the hill may not need to be retired. The landing below which is at the bottom of the hill near an ephemeral channel will need to be retired.



CHANGE: The areas that need to be retired are the roads, trails, landings, and other areas of bare ground that can result in muddy water runoff entering streams or channels. Other areas that cannot drain into streams or channels do NOT have to be retired (Fig. 5). Retirement includes all the normal practices, getting ruts out, removing berms to ensure drainage, install permanent water control structures and seeding.

Seeding – A new requirement for seeding.

CHANGE: When seeding one or more practices must be done to help with germination and revegetation including: seeding in to loose soil or using fertilizer, lime, and /or mulch (Fig. 6).

Figure 6. One or more practices required to help revegetation. Here fertilizer was used.



2017 Logging BMP Changes



Changes in the logging BMP requirements will take effect in early 2017. While many of the requirements you have been using will stay the same there are a few changes that are important. This brochure contains the most prominent changes to the BMP minimum requirements for commercial logging operations.

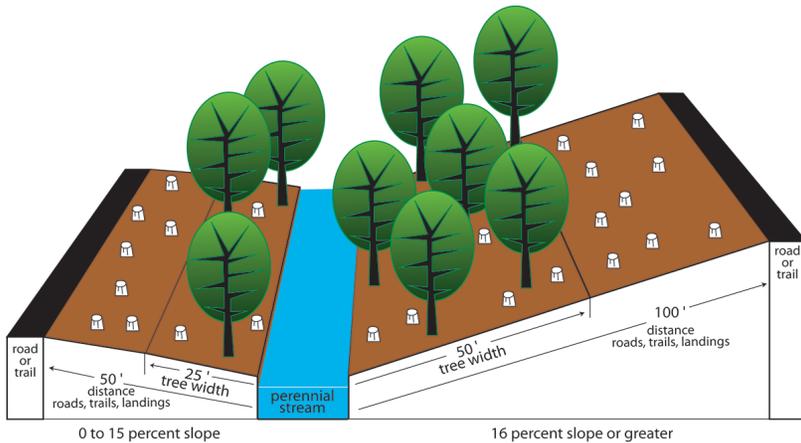


Figure 1. Overstory stays the same. Roads, trails, and landings moved to 50 feet and 100 feet based on slope.

Streamside Management Zones (SMZs)

CHANGE: The distance of roads, trails and landings from both perennial and intermittent streams has increased to 50 feet on flat ground (less than 15 percent slope) and 100 feet on steep ground (greater than 15 percent slope) where feasible. When closer extra practices are REQUIRED both when using them and when they are retired such as: use of logging debris or other barriers to stop runoff from reaching streams, increasing the number of water control structures, minimizing grade, and preventing runoff from accumulating at low points.

The distance and amount of overstory trees next to a perennial stream stays the same. Leave 50 percent overstory 25 from the bank on flat ground and 50 feet on steep ground. As in the past, no overstory needs to be left along intermittent streams. The trout stream SMZ has increased to 100 feet.

Streams Crossings – The use of elevated crossings for streams and channels is still required however three additional requirements have been added.



Figure 2. Loose dirt stabilized with mulch and seed.

CHANGES:

1. When using a ford you must use a natural rock bed or place something across the bed to firm it up, such as poles placed across the bed to keep equipment from sinking into mud or gravel.
2. Loose dirt associated with all crossing must be immediately stabilized. Examples include mulch with straw/hay and seeding (Fig. 2).

3. Minimize dirt used as fill in crossings. For example use poles to backfill around culverts or pipes (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. Poles used as fill for a pipe crossing.

Location and Construction of Roads, Trails, and Landings – outside of SMZs

CHANGE: Roads, trails, and landings must be located and constructed to stop or minimize muddy water runoff reaching streams or channels. This means that more care must be taken in placement and initial construction. Problems with location and construction cannot simply be fixed during retirement.

Problems must be addressed when the job is active (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Skid trail improperly located and constructed funneling runoff directly into a stream. This trail would have to be moved or re-constructed so that it drains before it gets to the stream.