



Humboldt Redwood  
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March 13, 2009

Ms. Catherine Kuhlman  
California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
North Coast Region  
5550 Skylane Blvd, Suite A  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Subject: Enrollment of THP 1-08-041 HUM (Unit 3) in the Freshwater Creek WWDR, "Tier II"

Dear Ms. Kuhlman:

HRC is requesting Tier II enrollment under Watershed-Wide Waste Discharge Requirement (WWDR) Order No. R1-2006-0041 for unit 3 of THP 1-08-041 HUM. This unit is comprised of 35.4 acres of Selection (17.7 clear-cut equivalent acres). Total acres currently enrolled or proposed for enrollment under Order No. R1-2006-0041 Tier II is shown in the Attached Pre-Harvest Planning Report provided by Forester, Mr. Wayne Rice. The Erosion Control Plan (ECP), Form 200 and an annual waste discharge enrollment fee have already been submitted for this THP.

Landslide risks associated with this plan were evaluated in compliance with the Freshwater Creek and Elk River WWDR Permit Acreage Enrollment and Compliance Monitoring Program Quality Assurance Project Plan (Version 2.0, September 1, 2006) approved by the Executive Officer of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. This approach uses commonly accepted standards for geologic practices in forest management (Sidle et al. 1985, Soeters and Van Western 1996, and Sidle and Ochiai 2006) to assess factors known to contribute to landslides, such as steepness of slope, slope convergence, hydrology, geologic features, and visibly unstable areas. Overlapping and complementary scientific techniques combining state-of-the-art digital elevation model (DEM) slope stability models, field investigation, and terrain analysis were used in this assessment.

In summary Unit 3 occupies moderate to steeply inclined south-facing slopes that are underlain by the lower unit of the Wildcat Group. This sedimentary geology is comprised of moderately well consolidated silts, clays, and sands with infrequent gravels. The slope has experienced clearcut harvesting, aggressive ground based yarding, and burning in response to legacy harvest operations. The mass wasting response to this has been limited. Throughout the THP and Tier II process, we found no evidence of historic mass wasting. This suggests that the slope stability thresholds for the soils and bedrock exceed the impacts resulting from the initial harvest and therefore, future activities resembling those of the initial harvest should not significantly increase the potential for mass wasting. The harvest plan was developed and assessed with respect to clearcut silviculture. For reasons other than slope stability concern, the silviculture has been amended to group selection with a target retention of 75 ft<sup>2</sup> of basal area per acre. HCP standard Riparian Management Zones have been implemented for the Class II watercourses and the Forester has implemented a Class III RMZ that prohibits the placement of group selection adjacent or within the active channels. The unit will be

cable logged with ground based logging near the ridge tops. The moderate to steep slope inclinations present positive deflection and should significantly limit the potential for ground disturbance that may be generated by the yarding of the timber. It is our opinion that this unit meets the requirements of Tier II enrollment based on the stable slopes is overlays and the combined limited harvest that is proposed.

The THP proposes an uneven-age silviculture retaining 75 sqft of basal area. Sub-merchantable trees and those with specific wildlife value characteristics (e.g., cavities, large limbs, broken tops, snags, etc.) will be retained within the harvest area to the extent feasible. Cable and ground based yarding is approved for the entire unit. Post-harvest no site preparation will occur.

Greater detail regarding this landslide hazard assessment is provided in the attached *THP Unit Review for Tier 2 Enrollment*. The licensed geologist involved with the Tier 2 landslide risk evaluation has concluded the proposed harvest operation, if implemented as planned and approved, will result in a negligible increase in potential for post-harvest landsliding; and thereby meets the applicable Zero Delivery of landslide related sediment performance standards of NCRWQCB Orders R1-2006-0041 and R1-2008-0071.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or comments regarding this application for enrollment into WWDR (Order No. R1-2006-0041).

Respectfully,

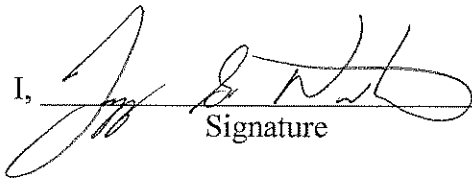


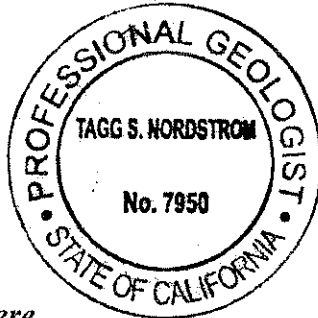
Wayne D. Rice,  
RPF  
Humboldt Redwood Company, LLC

Attachments:

Professional Certification of Design  
THP Unit Review for Tier II enrollment  
Pre-harvest Planning Report  
Unit Specific ECP  
Maps

## Professional Certification of Design

I, , P.G. 7950, 3/12/09,  
Signature license # Date



*Place licensed seal here*

hereby certify, in accordance with North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) Order Nos. R1-2006-0039 and R1-2006-0041, that the attached application and the description of THP modifications, and the materials submitted along with:

THP No. 1-08-041 HUM (Whiskey) Unit # 3

- a. are in accordance with accepted practices, and recognized professional standards;
- b. comply with the requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R1-2006-0103, approved by the Executive Officer of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; and
- c. provided that the THP is properly implemented, operated, and maintained, are adequate for the THP to meet the applicable Zero Net Delivery performance standards of NCRWQCB Orders R1-2006-0039, R1-2006-0041, and R1-2006-0103, insofar as such performance can reasonably be predicted by accepted engineering geologic practices.

The opinions presented in the subject THP have been developed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable engineering geologists practicing in this or similar localities. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

**THP: Whiskey THP 08-041 Unit # 3 3-10-09**

<b>Tools Used in This Assessment</b>	<b>Figure Number</b>
Elevation Map with 10 ft Contours (HRC LiDAR)	1
SHALSTAB ( Montgomery and Dietrich, 1994 and Palco, 2006) / Slope Class / Hillshade Maps	2
CGS Geology and Geomorphic Features (CGS, 1999)	3
Mass Wasting Potential Map (HRC, 1999)	4
Aerial Photo Map (HRC, 2007)	5
HRC Freshwater Creek WA deep-seated LS inventory (HRC, 2001)	6
Road Condition Map	7

Please see back of enrollment for references

**Summary of Changes to THP Prescriptions Based on Tier II Analysis in this Unit:**

<b>Geologic Review</b>	<b>Forestry Silviculture/Site Prep Plan</b>	<b>Operational Design Plan</b>
3-1	For reasons other than slope stability hazard, silviculture is now group selection with a target retention of 75 ft <sup>2</sup> of basal area per acre.  No site preparation will occur due to partial harvesting.	No change to approved yarding methods.



**Geological Summary** (information presented from existing bodies of work):

The harvest unit occupies predominantly convex to concave slope forms adjacent a Class II tributary to Freshwater Creek. Undifferentiated Wildcat Group sediments composed of silts, sands, and infrequent gravels, underlay the unit. The Central Belt of the Franciscan Complex is mapped adjacent Freshwater Creek down slope of the unit. The bedrock is compact and predominantly held together by consolidation. CGS (1999) mapped debris slides slopes within the central portion of the unit. Other geomorphic features mapped by CGS (1999) include a massive deep-seated dormant landslide underlying the southern half of the unit (Figure 3).

Deep-seated landslide mapping in the unit from Watershed Analysis Deep-Seated Landslide Inventory (Figure 6) is similar to CGS (1999) mapping. The landslide identified through watershed analysis has been given a low hazard for reactivation or acceleration of movement.

Review of Figure 2 (Hillslope Shade) shows no correlation between surface morphology and deep seated mass wasting. The slopes appear uniformly weathered with typically linear, moderately incised Class III watercourse channels and apparent unaltered downslope Class I and Class II channel orientation. The prominent watercourses appear well entrenched and include long flanking slopes. If the slope morphology is in response to mass wasting, the landslide would have to be of dormant mature to relict age.

Geologic review was conducted for the THP as a whole. However, the forester did not observe any indicators within the unit to require inclusion of the unit within the THP Note 45 Report. No unstable areas were identified in the harvest unit. The THP was reviewed by various agencies during PHI and found to be compliant with the Forest Practice Rules with respect to the disclosure of all known unstable areas.

The harvest unit was evaluated at the THP level with respect to clearcut silviculture. As mandated by new management, the silviculture has changed to group selection. This change is not in response to perceived high slope stability hazard, however, the retention of timber on the slopes further reduces the potential for harvest related mass wasting.

For this evaluation, the harvest unit has been reviewed as one polygon.

**THP Unit: # 3**

**Polygon: 3-1**

**A) General Observations**

The unit is bound by a rocked road (north) and storm proofed dirt road (west), incised Class III drainage swales (southwest), and a prominent Class II watercourse (east).

The polygon occupies convergent and divergent slope forms with inclinations that vary from gently inclined to over 60%. The slopes exceeding 60% comprise one-half to one-third of the unit.

A Class II watercourse defining the eastern harvest boundary is moderately developed and well armored with boulders and cobbles. The watercourse is fed by three Class III watercourses that drain the unit. The Class III watercourses are poorly developed with typically low gradient side slopes. One headwall swale was identified on the northern most Class III watercourse. This area has been removed from harvest as required by the HCP (HRC, 2002).

Limited areas of elevated SHALSTAB (Values 1 and 2) are located in the central and upslope portions of the unit. No protection was afforded this area of elevated SHALSTAB during THP development. Our review of the SHALSTAB areas revealed moderate and steeply inclined swales, in situ old growth stumps, and mature, straight growing second growth timber. We did not observe evidence of recent or suspended mass wasting within areas identified as elevated SHALSTAB value.

Mass Wasting Potential (MWP) modeled for the unit is regionally low to moderate. Moderate and high MWP is modeled within the southern portion of the unit and is consistent with the dormant deep seated landslide mapped by CGS. Also, the high MWP modeling vaguely correlates with CGS (1999) debris slide slope mapping. The areas matching high MWP are in response to the inclusion within the model the values for the Figure 3 mapped debris slide slopes. No potentially unstable areas were identified with the areas modeled as moderate and high MWP.

The stand is predominantly redwood and fir. The original harvest was a ground based clearcut yarded either to the downslope watercourse or the ridgetop.

No harvest related landslides were identified within the unit, THP 1-01-453 identified several dormant deep seated landslides adjacent and within the southern portion of the unit (Figure1). These landslides are very old and were approved by state agencies for clearcut

A) General Observations

harvesting.

Typical Riparian Management Zones for the Class II watercourses includes a 30-foot no harvest inner band and a selection buffer that extends the RMZ out to between 75 and 100 feet. The outerband may be harvested but must retain a minimum of 60% canopy closure.

The implemented THP mitigation for the Class III watercourses includes the retention of all trees growing within the active channel and all trees 8 inches and less within 15 feet of the channel. The new silviculture has bolstered Class III mitigations to include a 50' RMZ where side slopes greater than 50% exist and maintaining 75 sq. ft evenly distributed in the buffer. Where side slopes are less than 50% employ a 25' RMZ that maintains 75 sq. ft evenly distributed in the buffer and no group opening greater than ¼ acre immediately above the terminus of class III with slopes greater than 40% or immediately above a headwall swale. Additionally sub-merchantable trees and those with specific wildlife value characteristics (e.g., cavities, large limbs, broken tops, snags, etc.) will be retained within the harvest area to the extent feasible.

B) Harvest Related Impacts and Hillslope Sensitivity

No landslides were observed within the harvest unit despite the history of active management including substantial ground-disturbance from turn of the twentieth century logging. Current planned operations will result in less ground disturbance than previous operations and are unlikely to increase potential for mass wasting-related discharge.

The extensive RMZs were designed to provide sediment filtration bands adjacent the watercourses should extensive sediment be generated from the clearcut harvesting. The current level of harvest will retain both canopy closure and slash from the harvested trees potentially increasing the effectiveness of the sediment filtration band.

Overall hillslope sensitivity to harvest activities appears minimal with respect to mass wasting.

Activities that could potentially increase the likelihood of mass wasting would be significant road building. No roads are proposed. The stand will also only receive a partial harvest.

C) Forestry / Silviculture Plan

The original clearcut silviculture has been amended to group selection with a target retention of 75 square feet of basal area per acre. Groups will be less than 2.5 acres in size and spatially distributed throughout the unit and outside of the watercourses.

Site preparation has been changed to none.

D) Operational Design Plan

THP approved yarding method is both ground based across the ridgetops and cable where more steeply inclined. Given the steeply inclined slopes and interfluvial ridges, deflection is good and minimal ground disturbance is anticipated.

## References:

- CGS, 1999, Geologic and Geomorphic Features Related to Landsliding, Freshwater Creek, Humboldt County, California. DMG Open-File Report 99-10. Available via the web at <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fwgp/Pages/fresh.aspx>
- Montgomery, D.R. and W.E. Dietrich, 1994. A physically based model for the topographic control on shallow landsliding. *Wat. Resour. Res.* 30: 1153-1171. For specific details regarding the model used in this evaluation, please see Palco, 2006. Additional information from the model authors is available at the following website: <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~geomorph/shalstab>
- HRC, 2007, Ortho-photo rectified aerial photographs flown by 3Di West, Eugene Oregon,
- HRC, 2008. Freshwater Creek and Elk River WDR Permit Acreage Enrollment and Compliant Monitoring Program, NCRWQCB R1-2006—0039 and R1-2006-0041, Quality Assurance Project Plan, Version 3.0. Policy document submitted to NCRWQCB dated June 7, 2006.
- HRC, 2001, Freshwater Creek Watershed Analysis, prepared for Pacific Lumber Company (PALCO) dated January 2001, and acquired by Humboldt Redwood Company, LLC in 2008.
- HRC, 2002, (Policy Acquired from The Pacific Lumber Company (PALCO)) Prescriptions Based on Watershed Analysis for Freshwater Creek, California, August 15, 2002.
- HRC, 1999, The Pacific Lumber Company's Habitat Conservation Plan, Vol. 2 Part D, Landscape Assessment of Geomorphic Sensitivity, Public Review Draft.

## Brief descriptions of the models used in this evaluation:

**SHALSTAB** was first described in Dietrich and Montgomery (1994). SHALSTAB is a simple, physically-based model based on the Mohr-Coulomb failure law that can be used to map shallow landslide potential. The model calculates the potential for failure using gridded digital elevation data. The simplicity of the model lies in the formulation of slope stability parameters that allow the model to be run parameter-free using default values suggested by the authors or determined by local measurement. Because the model uses no field measurements of critical characteristics that determine slope stability, the evaluation of potential instability is only an approximation. In applying SHALSTAB for Tier 2 enrollment, HRC has run the model on a 10-m spatial grid using LiDAR elevation data and applied the parameters as suggested by the model authors. HRC's application of the method and parameters is described in HRC (2008).

**Mass Wasting Potential** (MWP) modeling is a cursory regional assessment that numerically values soil, slope inclination, geology type, and geomorphology with respect to past mass wasting (HRC, 1999). The sums of the values specific to an area are measured against a set ranking system that extends from very low to extreme. The models intent is to highlight areas of high potential for instability at the planning level. The model's use at the site specific level is limited in that pedogenic soil types are used, not textures, the geologic formations utilized provide one value for all of the incorporated facies, and the model is heavily biased if past mass wasting has occurred or has been mapped as occurring in the area.

Table 1. Proposed 2009 Harvest in Freshwater Creek. Revised 3/13/09

THP Name	THP Number	Unit Number	Silviculture				CC Equivalent	Hazard	
			CC	ROW	CT	SEL		Low	High*
Little 34	08-048	1				22.4	11.2	22.4	0.0
Little 34	08-048	2				25.4	12.7	25.4	0.0
Little 34	08-048	3				30.3	15.2	27.4	10.8
McCreedy Ridge	07-132	1	0	0	0	15.6	7.8	15.6	0.0
McCreedy Ridge	07-132	2	0	0	0	15	7.5	13.1	7.3
Around gills	05-077	4		3.1		32	19.1	34.9	0.8
Mid Incline	05-123	1		0.4		24.7	12.8	3.3	83.7
Mid Incline	05-123	2				31.5	15.8	31.5	0.0
Mid Incline	05-123	3				28.3	14.2	23.4	18.8
Fresh 1	04-242	2				36.1	18.1	34.3	6.9
Fresh 1	04-242	3				27.4	13.7	27.1	1.2
Little Fresh	05-176	1				36.3	18.2	30.1	23.8
Little Fresh	05-176	2				20	10.0	12.4	29.2
Little Fresh	05-176	3				5.7	2.9	5.7	0
Little Fresh	05-176	5				39.6	19.8	39.6	0.0
Little Main	05-085	2				29.7	14.9	14.3	59.1
Little Main	05-085	3				25.3	12.7	16	35.7
Little Main	05-085	7				33.3	16.7	19.5	53.0
Whiskey	08-041	1				20.9	10.5	20.6	1.2
Whiskey	08-041	2				23.5	11.8	23.2	1.2
Whiskey	08-041	3				35.4	17.7	29.6	22.4
Whiskey	08-041	4				32	16.0	32	0.0
Whiskey	08-041	5				11.3	5.7	9.5	6.9
						Total	304.4		

\*The acres represented here have been converted to High Hazard Acres by multiplying by 3.8404.

Highlight indicates a THP and Specific Unit to be enrolled prior to establishing an enforceable Zero Discharge Monitoring Plan (Tier I). Weighted Acreage Totals are listed below to demonstrate compliance with the Staff Landslide Model limit of 144 Harvest Acres in Freshwater Creek. Other THP Units will be enrolled after approval of the aforementioned Monitoring Plan

No Highlight Indicates a THP and Specific Unit to be enrolled after establishment of an enforceable Zero Discharge Monitoring Plan (Tier II).

Indicates tier 1 for ROW and tier 2 for remainder of the unit

Total Clear Cut Equivalent Acres enrolled or submitted for enrollment	289.1
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Table 2. Summary of THPs to enrolled prior to establishment of Zero Discharge Monitoring Plan for Freshwater Creek

THP Number	Unit Number	Harvest Acres	Hazard	
			Low	High*
08-048	1	22.4	22.4	0.0
05-077	4	3.1	3.1	0.0
05-176	5	39.6	39.6	0.0
08-041	1	20.9	20.6	1.2
08-041	2	23.5	23.2	1.2
08-041	4	32.0	32	0.0
Totals		141.5	143.3	



Table 3. Summary of THPs by Yarding System and Site Preparation for Freshwater Creek

THP Name	THP Number	Unit Number	Yarding System			Site Preparation	
			Ground Based	Yarder	Helicopter	Mechanical	Broadcast
Little 34	08-048	1	3.9	18.5			
Little 34	08-048	2	8.2	17.2			
Little 34	08-048	3	6.9	23.4			
McCready Ridge	07-132	1	0	15.6			
McCready Ridge	07-132	2	10.1	4.9			
Around gills	05-077	4	19.7	15.4			
Mid Incline	05-123	1	0.4	24.7			
Mid Incline	05-123	2	11.5	23			
Mid Incline	05-123	3	14.1	14.2			
Fresh 1	04-242	2	10.9	25.2			
Fresh 1	04-242	3	0	27.4			
Little Fresh	05-176	1	0	36.3			
Little Fresh	05-176	2	7.3	12.7			
Little Fresh	05-176	3	0	5.7			
Little Fresh	05-176	5	0	39.6			
Little Main	05-085	2	0	29.7			
Little Main	05-085	3	0	25.3			
Little Main	05-085	7	0	33.3			
Whiskey	08-041	1	20.9	0			
Whiskey	08-041	2	11.7	11.8			
Whiskey	08-041	3	9.3	26.1			
Whiskey	08-041	4	19	13			
Whiskey	08-041	5	0	11.3			

# Humboldt Redwood Company LLC

## Erosion Control Plan (ECP) for the “Whiskey” THP 1-08-041HUM

Updated ECP – for purpose of identifying **Tier 2** erosion control sites specific to units 3 and 5 (2009 enrollment requests); Units 3 and 5 have no erosion control sites located on the spur road system leading specifically to These units.

This plan is being included in the THP to partially meet the requirements of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Watershed-wide Discharge Requirements. (**WWDRs**)

All operational portions of this ECP that are to be enforced through the Forest Practice Rules have been included in Section II of the THP.

Version **20080819**

## Humboldt Redwood Company LLC Erosion Control Plan (ECP)

This document addresses the requirements of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region Order No. R1-2006-0041 (Freshwater Creek) for an Erosion Control Plan (ECP) related to timber harvest activities on Non-Federal lands in the North Coast Region (Sec. III D2 and D3). The responsible party for this ECP is Humboldt Redwood Company LLC, P.O. Box 712 Scotia, CA 95565 (707) 764-2330.

This ECP is submitted for: THP Name: Whiskey 1-08-041HUM  
Contact Person: Jon Woessner Phone: (707) 764-4376

The landowner is committed to a wide variety of measures to prevent and minimize the discharge or threatened discharge of sediment from controllable sediment discharge sources as part of this project into the waters of the state in violation of applicable water quality requirements. Prevention and Minimization of Controllable Sediment Discharge Sources associated with this project are identified in the *Controllable Sediment Sources* table. The specific conditions of sediment discharge sources and a summary of prevention and minimization measures (Section I) are identified in the table. General prevention and minimization measures for the project (Section II) are incorporated in the ECP by reference.

The RPF and/or the RPF Designee have conducted an inventory of potential "controllable sediment discharge sources" within the project area. As defined in California Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R1-2006-0041 (Freshwater Creek).

"Controllable sediment discharge source" means sites or locations, both existing and those created by proposed timber harvest activities, within the Project area that meet all the following conditions:

1. is discharging or has the potential to discharge sediment to waters of the state in violation of applicable water quality requirements or other provisions of these WWDRs,
2. was caused or affected by human activity, and
3. may feasibly and reasonably respond to prevention."

Upon guidance of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) staff, discharge from the source must be likely to occur during the life of the Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) and WWDR. (Holly Lundborg, personal communication)

The inventory method consisted of an appurtenant road survey, aerial photos and ground assessments of the harvest units, and a complete ground assessment of all watercourses and associated stream protection zones.

The schedule for implementing the prevention and minimization management measures for the controllable sediment sources will be consistent with the duration of the THP. These measures will be implemented in accordance with the priority level assigned to each site. High priority sites will be addressed first with low priority sites to follow. Work at all sites will be accomplished prior to THP expiration. The general prevention and minimization measures will be implemented concurrent with operations.

### **I. Inventory and Treatment of Controllable Sediment Sources**

All controllable sediment sources are listed in the attached "Erosion Control Plan" table. These sources have been assigned a treatment priority of low, medium or high based on: 1) potential for significant sediment delivery to a Class I, II or III channel; 2) treatment immediacy (a subjective combination of event probability and sediment delivery); and 3) treatment cost-effectiveness.

The Prioritization for implementing prevention and minimization measures for road-related and non road-related controllable sediment sources is based upon guidance provided in Order No. R1-2006-0041 (Freshwater Creek)

Highest priority is assigned to the largest sediment discharge sources that discharge to waters that support domestic water supplies or fish. The landowner's prioritization method considers this guidance, and combines it with consideration for accessibility and level of imminent risk of significant sediment discharge. Sources that receive a high priority rating will be treated by a date certain as noted in the Controllable Sediment Sources table. Sources that receive a low or medium rating are determined to have a low to moderate risk of imminent discharge and will be treated prior to completion of the THP, or as otherwise indicated.

Non-road related controllable sediment sources can include skid road crossings, yarding furrow, skid road in watercourse, perched skid road fill, skid road rutting, landslide, layouts, railroad grade, incline, etc.

Information specific to Controllable Sediment Discharge Sources is listed in the Controllable Sediment Sources Table, below. An explanation of information provided in that table is provided below.

## II. General Prevention and Minimization Measures for Controllable Sediment Discharge

In addition to the site specific measures detailed above, the general measures proposed in this project, either as required by another State or Federal regulating agency, or as a matter of Humboldt Redwood Company policy, will prevent or minimize future sediment delivery. These measures include, but are not limited to measures incorporated in the THP Section Items as follows:

### THP Section II:

- Item 14 – Describes silvicultural prescriptions
  - (i) Site Preparation – Disclosure of selected site preparation treatments and mitigation measures
- Item 16 – Harvesting Practices – Describes yarding systems, equipment utilized, equipment limitations, and drainage facility installation timing
  - Inclusive through (m) – equipment use limitations and mitigation
- Item 18 – Soil Stabilization – waterbreak requirements, mitigation to minimize soil disturbance and sediment transport
- Item 20 – Ground Based Equipment Use Location
- Item 21 – Ground Based Equipment Use in Sensitive Areas – locations, descriptions of operations, limitations and mitigation measures
- Item 22 – Alternative Practices to Harvesting and Erosion Control
- Item 23 – Winter Operations – Provides descriptions of limitations and mitigation measures required during winter period operations and Winter Operating Plan
- Item 24 – Roads and Landings – Describes road and landing construction and re-construction operations, limitations, drainage relief structure installation, mitigation measures, road maintenance, inspections and wet weather road use restrictions
- Item 25 – Site Specific Measures to Reduce Adverse Impacts and Special Instructions to the LTO
- Item 26 – Watercourse and Lake Protection (WLPZ)
- Item 27 – "In Lieu" WLPZ Practice(s)
- Item 28 – Downstream Water Users Notification and Domestic Water Supply Protection Description of protection measures
- Item 29 – Sensitive Watershed – Identifies whether the plan is located in a designated sensitive watershed and mitigation measures
- Item 29 – 1 Hillslope Management (HCP 6.3.3.7) – Describes HCP hillslope management measures required as per watershed analysis

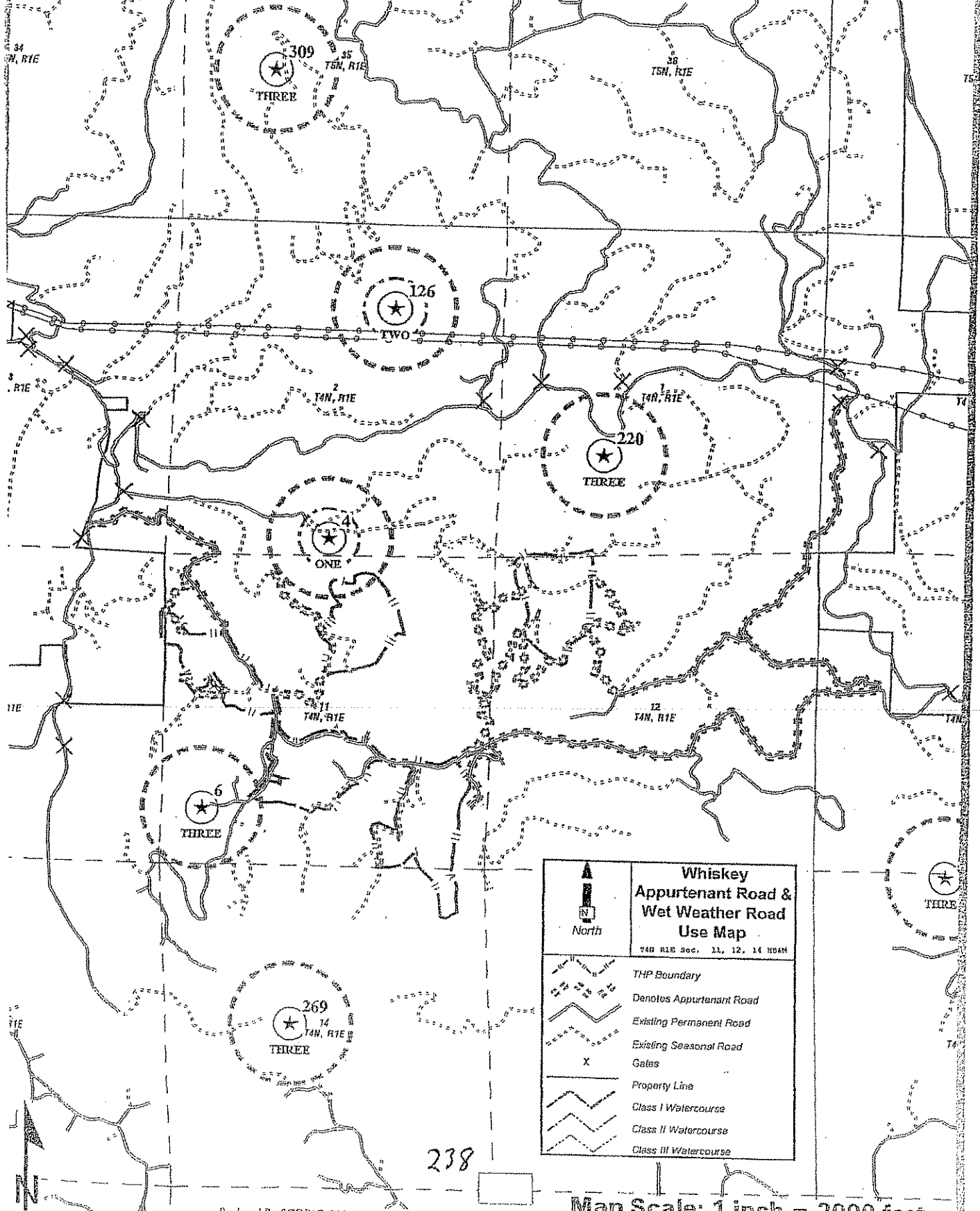
### THP Section V:

- Sediment Reduction from Roads and THP Sediment Production--Including Table 1 – "Sediment Delivery for Units and Roads for this THP," references, letter regarding Road related sediment assessment for this THP with the calculations of deliverable net cubic yards of sediment, calculations and PWA information related to the THP project area when available

### Maps attached:

- Appurtenant Road and Wet Weather Road Use map
- Road Construction Locations/ECP Site Locator Map

# Whiskey Appurtenant Road and Wet Weather Road Use



<p><b>Whiskey Appurtenant Road &amp; Wet Weather Road Use Map</b></p> <p>T4N, R1E Sec. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100</p>	
<p>North</p>	<p>THP Boundary</p> <p>Denotes Appurtenant Road</p> <p>Existing Permanent Road</p> <p>Existing Seasonal Road</p> <p>Gates</p> <p>Property Line</p> <p>Class I Watercourse</p> <p>Class II Watercourse</p> <p>Class III Watercourse</p>

Map Scale: 1 inch = 2000 feet

||||||| Cut and Fill Construction  
1/2 Cut and 1/2 Fill

11, 12, 14, 28, 29

300 ECP Site

1904 Q402(a) : ACCOUNTS SOLD, RECEIVABLES

Mar 29 1930

Contour interval: 40 feet

RECEIVED  
APR 09 2008

COAST AREA OFFICE  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Produced By SCOPAC CIS: [x: /d/h/h08/achisky/hyp rondconat.com](http://www.rondconat.com) on Wednesday, April 09, 2008 at 8:54 AM

### III Inspection Plan and Reporting Requirements

#### A. Inspection Plan

The Inspection Plan is designed to ensure that all required management measures are installed and functioning prior to rainfall events; that the management measures are effective in controlling sediment discharge sources throughout the winter period; and that no new controllable sediment discharge sources developed.

B. Qualified and trained professionals will conduct all specified inspections of the project site to identify areas causing or contributing to a violation of the applicable water quality requirements or other provisions of these WWDRs. The responsible party for inspection and reporting is **Jon Woessner (707) 764-4376**.

C. No inspections are required in Project Areas where Timber Harvest Activities have not yet commenced.

D. Project Areas where Timber Harvest Activities have commenced and no winter period Timber Harvest Activities have occurred inspections will be conducted each year and throughout the duration of the Project while Timber Harvest Activities occur.

a. The Project is covered under WWDRs and the following inspection requirements will begin at the startup of timber harvest activities within the Project area:

- i. By November 15 to assure Project Areas are secure for the winter period;
- ii. Once following ten (10) inches of cumulative rainfall commencing on November 15 and prior to March 1, as worker safety and access allows; and
- iii. After April 1 and before June 15 to assess the effectiveness of management measures designed to address controllable sediment discharges and to determine if any new controllable sediment discharges sources have developed.

b. Project Areas with Winter Period Timber Harvest Activities will conduct inspections of such Project Areas while Timber Harvesting Activities occur and the Project is covered under the WWDRs as follows:

- i. Immediately following cessation of winter period Timber Harvest Activities to assure areas with winter Timber Harvest Activities are secure for the winter;
- ii. Once following ten (10) inches of cumulative rainfall commencing on November 15 and prior to March 1, as worker safety and access allows; and
- iii. After April 1 and before June 15 to assess the effectiveness of management measures designed to address controllable sediment discharges and to determine if any new controllable sediment discharges sources have developed.

c. Inspection reports will identify where management measures have been ineffective and when repairs and design changes will be implemented to correct management measure failures.

d. After completing the required inspections, and when it has been determined new controllable sediment discharges sources have developed, the ECP, implementation schedule, and inspection plan will be updated, if required, consistent with the WWDRs and submit the updated documents to the Regional Water Board to maintain coverage under the WWDRs. If the approved amendment is found to be out of compliance with the WWDRs, the Project will be amended to be consistent with the provisions of the WWDR within 30 days, or coverage under the WWDRs will be terminated. The Project will then be required to seek Project coverage under an individual WDR.

e. Equipment, materials, and workers will be available for rapid response to failures and emergencies, implement, as feasible, emergency management measures depending upon field conditions and worker safety for access.

D. If during the inspection or during the course of conducting timber harvest activities, a violation of an applicable water quality requirement or conditions of WWDRs is discovered, the following procedures will be followed:

a. When it has been determined that discharges are causing or contributing to a violation or an exceedence of an applicable water quality requirement or a violation of a WWDR prohibition:

- i. Corrective measures will be implemented immediately following the discovery that applicable water quality requirements were exceeded or a prohibition violated, followed by notification to the Regional Board by telephone as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours after the discharge has been discovered. The notification will be followed by a report within 14 days to the Regional Board, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer, that includes:

1. the date the violation was discovered;

2. the name and title of the person(s) discovering the violation;
3. a map showing the location of the violation site;
4. a description of recent weather conditions prior to discovering the violation;
5. the nature and cause of the water quality requirement violation or exceedence or WWDR prohibition violation;
6. photos of the site characterizing the violation;
7. the management measure(s) currently being implemented;
8. any maintenance or repair of management measures;
9. any additional management measures which will be implemented to prevent or reduce discharges that are causing or contributing to the violation or exceedence of applicable water quality requirements or WWDR prohibition violation; and,
10. The signature and title of the person preparing the report.
11. The report will include an implementation schedule for corrective actions and describe the actions taken to reduce the discharges causing or contributing to violation or exceedence of applicable water quality requirements or WWDR prohibition violation.

E. For other inspections conducted where violations are not discovered, a summary report will be submitted to Executive Officer by June 30<sup>th</sup> for each year of coverage under the WWDRs or upon termination of coverage. The summary report, at a minimum will include the date of inspections, the inspector's name, the location of each inspection, and the title and name of the person submitting the summary report.

If helicopter operations are proposed for this project, please find attached a Columbia Helicopters, Inc. (CHI) Fuel Spill Prevention and Cleanup Plan For Columbia Helicopters Field Operations.



Explanation of Information Included in the Controllable Sediment Sources Table	
Column Heading	Explanation
Site No.	Site identification unique to project area
Site Type	A description of the existing site. Example: Humboldt Crossing; Culvert Crossing; Unstable Fill; Unstable Cut Slope; Diversion Potential.
Estimate of Potential Erosion	A quantitative estimate of the volume, in cubic yards, of the total amount of potential erosion/displacement of soil that will occur should the site entirely fail. The landowner often uses a methodology developed by Pacific Watershed Associates to estimate erosion, which assumes 100% delivery of calculated volume—use of this method for individual sites is noted in Site Description.
Potential Sediment Delivery Percent	An estimate of the relative potential for sediment delivery expressed as a percent of the total amount of Potential Erosion that will be discharged to waters of the State should the site fail.
Sediment Prevention Volume	The volume, in cubic yards, of sediment discharge estimated to be prevented by implementation of the prescribed treatment. Volume represents the Estimate of Potential Erosion multiplied by the Potential Sediment Delivery Percent.
Priority for Treatment	Treatment priority reflects the immediacy of sediment discharge and the relative risk to the receptor, should the site fail. Low priority sites are ones that will not likely deliver significant amounts of sediment during the life of the WWDR permit, and will be treated prior to filing of THP work completion report, which does not exceed 5-years following THP approval date. Medium or high priority sites indicate potentially imminent discharge, and the timing of treatment is indicated in Implementation Schedule column.
Implementation Schedule	Indicates the timing of implementing the prevention and minimization measures listed in the Treatment column.
Site Description	Provides sufficient information that describes the existing condition of the site and factors that inform the chosen treatment methods and implementation schedule. This information will include a description of how the existing condition of the site (ie. stable or unstable) will be affected by different storm events, and whether sediment discharge is imminent. For example, an unstable site could easily discharge significant amounts of sediment in a small storm, thus the treatment priority should be higher. Conversely, a stable site that may take one or more very large storms to trigger discharge could be lower treatment priority. If PWA method is used to calculate erosion/delivery volumes, it will noted here.
Treatment	Sediment discharge prevention and minimization measures that will be implemented at the site, including treatment specifications if necessary.

**Attachments:**

- ECP Table

# Erosion Control Plan

Site	Site Type	Est. Potential Erosion (Cu.Yards)	Est. Potential Delivery (Cu.Yards & %)	Priority for Treatment	Implementation Schedule	Site Description	Treatment
<b>Project Whiskey</b>							
RD: 1600 Cat-Xing STATION: 0 SITE: 11A802 WOID: 1399709884 SEDID: 4N1E11A301 REPAIRED: NO	Humboldt	50	50 100%	Med	Prior to Oct 15; SECOND year of operations.		Pull old humboldt, by excavating from the TOP flag to the BOT flag. Lay slopes back to 2:1 or natural slope, and armor with onsite LWD. Make sure skid trail to crossing is properly drained. Site to be completed by October 15 second year of operations in unit 1
RD: 1600 Cat-Xing STATION: 0 SITE: 11A803 WOID: -449222387 SEDID: 4N1E11A302 REPAIRED: NO	Failing Fill	10	10 100%	Med	Prior to Oct 15; SECOND year of operations.	Perched fill at old skid trail crossing	Excavate soil perched on east side of old cat crossing. Site to be completed by october 15 second year of operations in unit 1
RD: 1600 Cat-Xing STATION: 0 SITE: 12B305 WOID: 1207753607 SEDID: 4N1E12A303 REPAIRED: NO	Tractor Crossing	10	10 100%	Low	Prior to THP Final Completion.	Old humboldt skid trail crossing.	Do nothing at this site.
RD: X71.91 STATION: 300 SITE: G47 WOID: 1852701227 SEDID: 4N1E12A401 REPAIRED: NO	Crossing	50	50 100%	Low	Prior to THP Final Completion.	Culvert on Class III watercourse. Water flowing under culvert.	Install culvert at grade. Water currently flowing under culvert.
RD: X71.9133 STATION: 650 SITE: C3 WOID: -1598358895 SEDID: 4N1E12B302 REPAIRED: NO	Humboldt	206	206 100%	Low	Prior to THP Final Completion.	Humboldt.	Pull humboldt from top flag to bottom flag and lay side slopes back to 1:1 or natural slope
RD: X75.14 STATION: 1560 SITE: L1 WOID: -1370388697 SEDID: 4N1E11A303 REPAIRED: NO	Perched Fill	20	10 50%	Low	Prior to THP Final Completion.	Perched and cracking landing fill adjacent RMZ.	pull back perched landing fill
<b>Total Estimated Yards</b>		346	336				



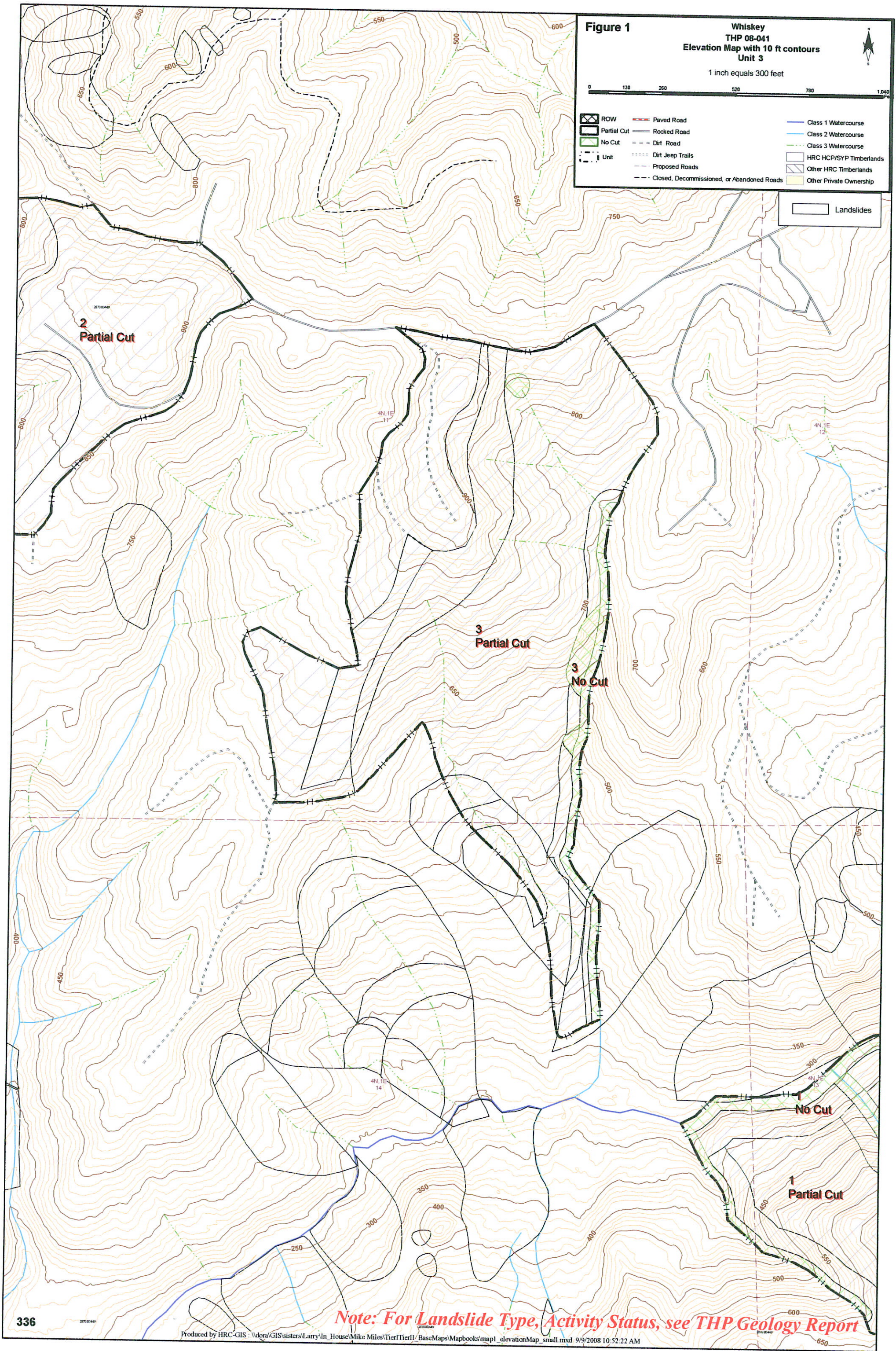




Figure 2

Whiskey  
THP 08-041  
Shalslab 10 mts grid / Slope Class Map  
Unit 3

1 inch equals 750 feet

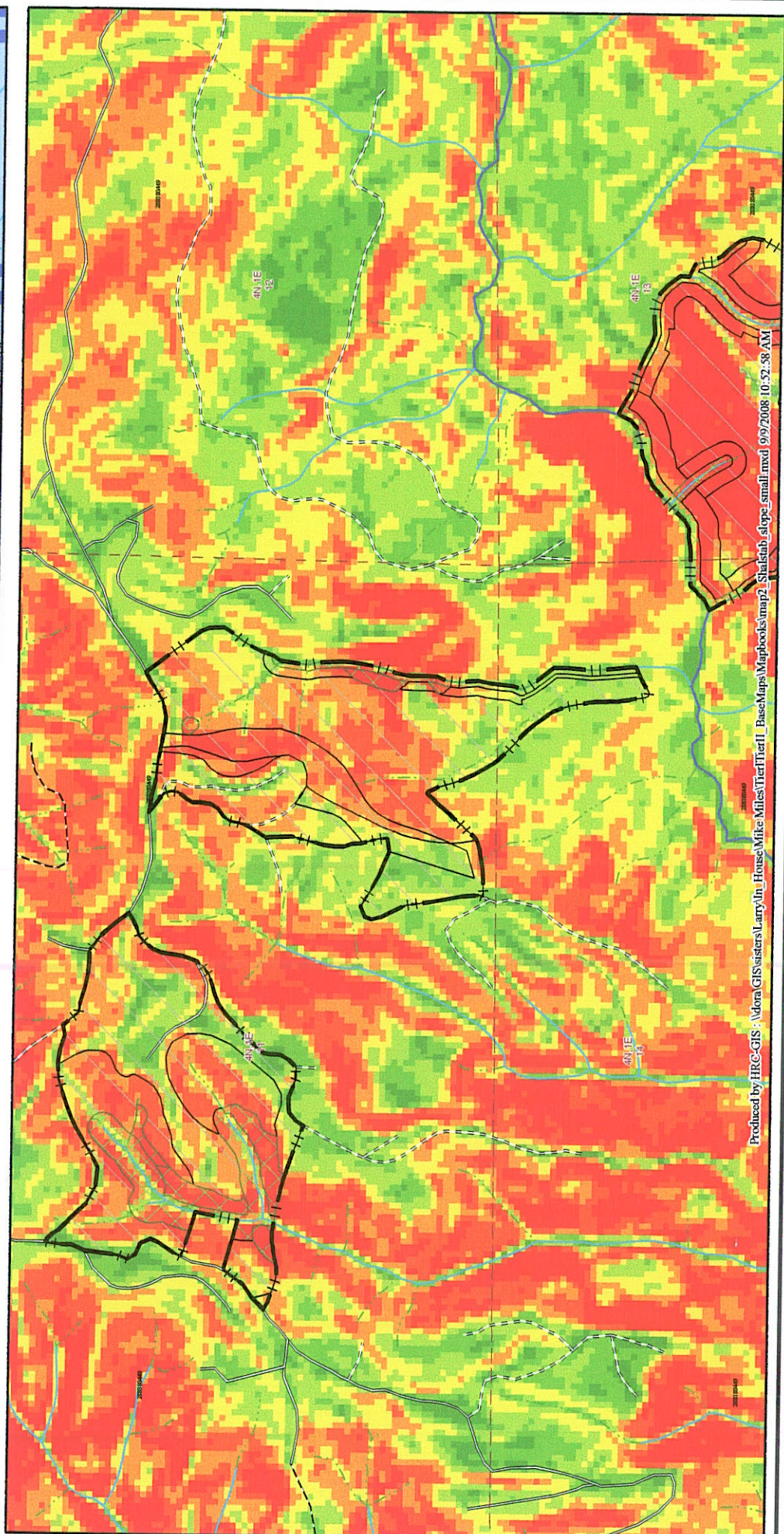
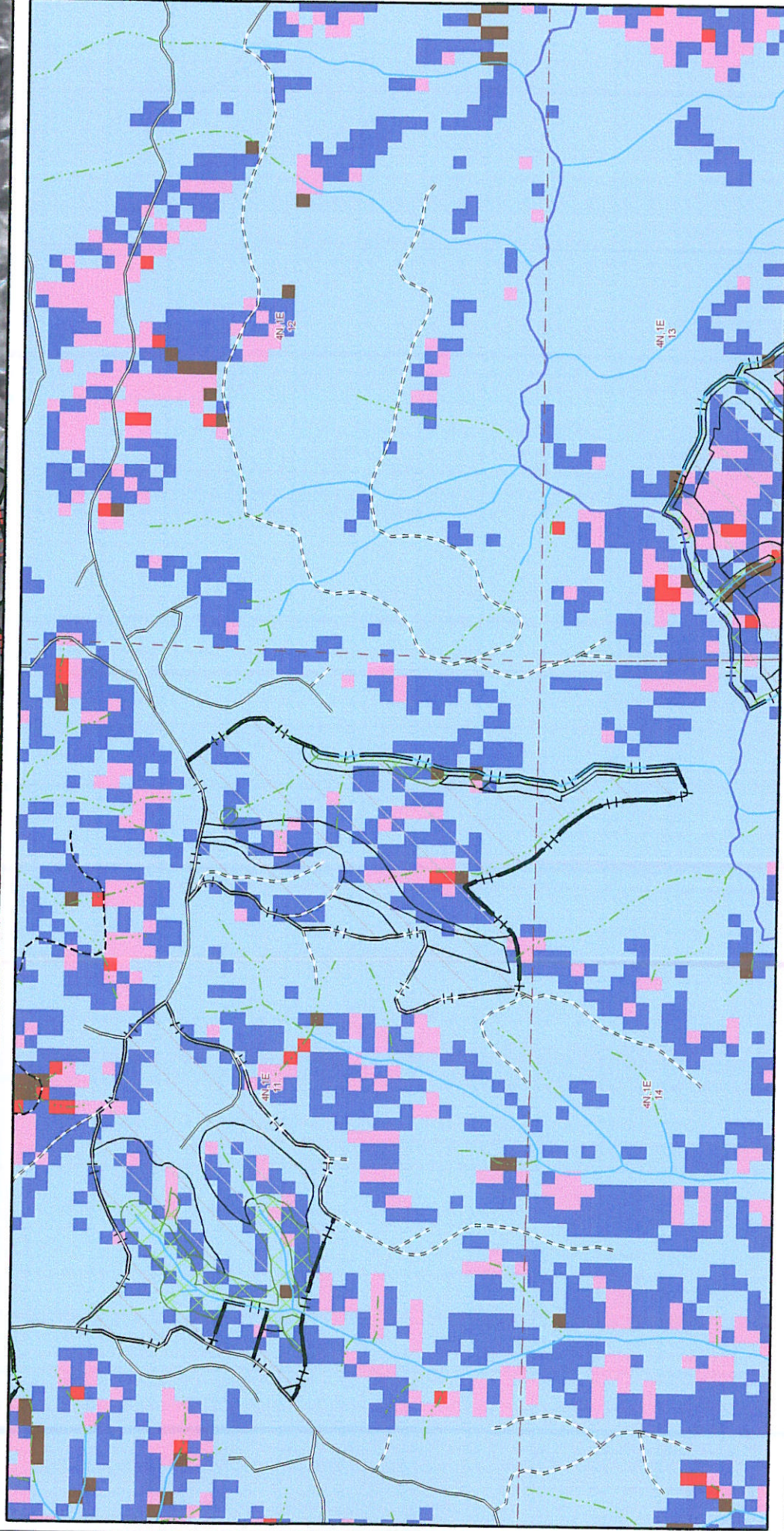
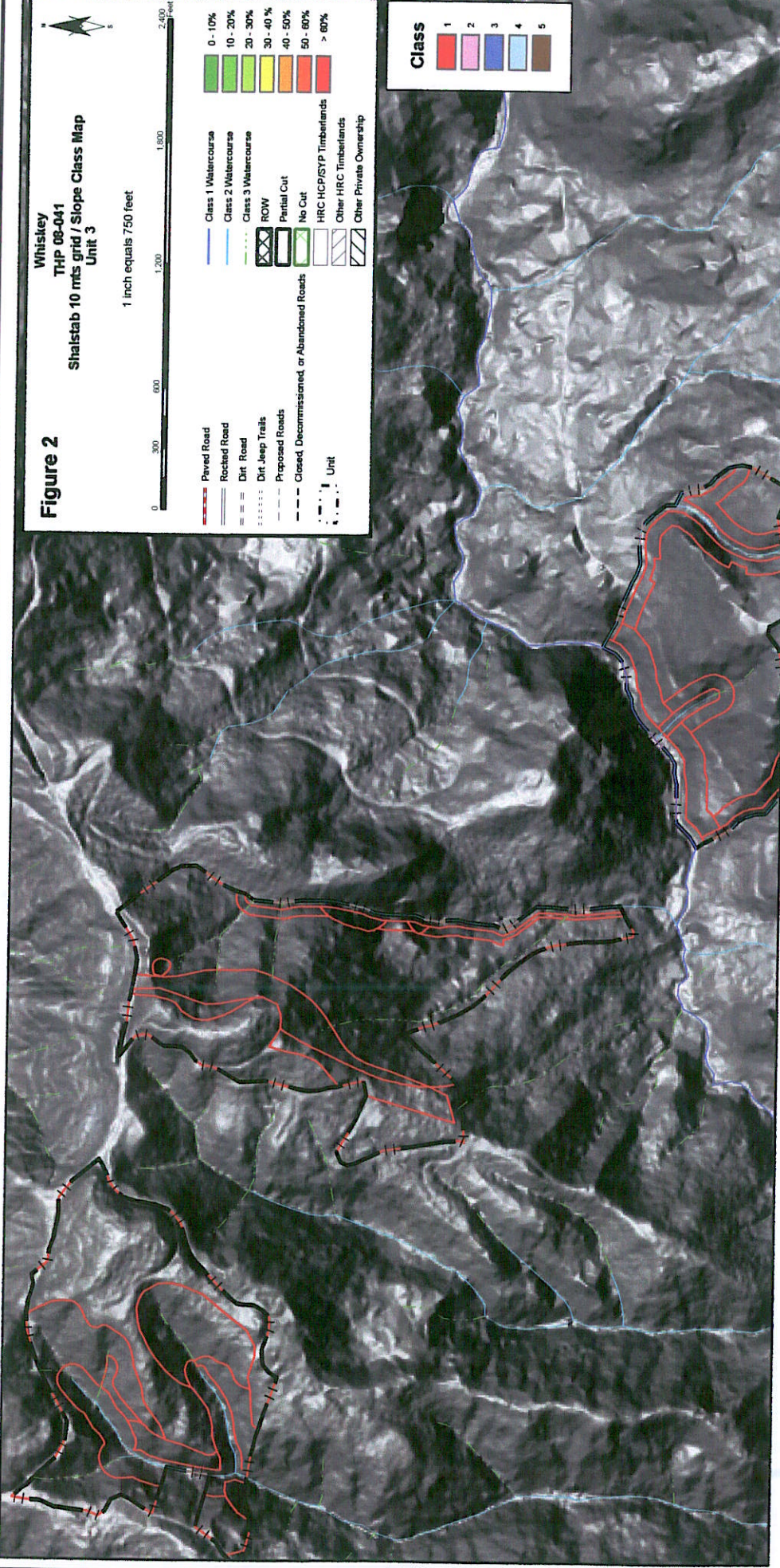
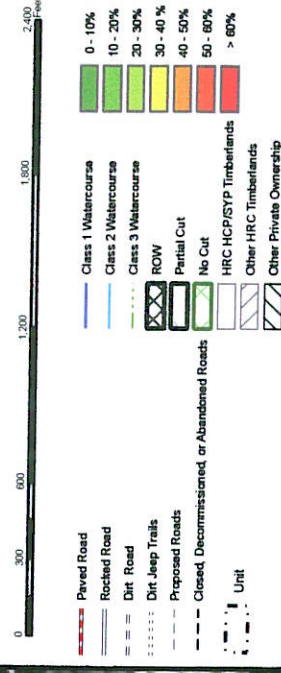
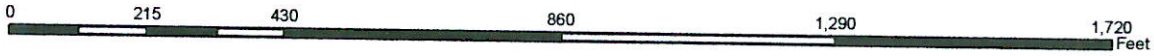




Figure 3

Whiskey  
THP 08-041  
CGS Map Unit 3

1 inch equals 300 feet



- |                         |             |  |                     |
|-------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|
| HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands | ROW         | Paved Road                                 | Class 1 Watercourse |
| Other HRC Timberlands   | Partial Cut | Rocked Road                                | Class 2 Watercourse |
| Other Private Ownership | No Cut      | Dirt Road                                  | Class 3 Watercourse |
|                         | Unit        | Dirt Jeep Trails                           |                     |
|                         |             | Proposed Roads                             |                     |
|                         |             | Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads |                     |

Legend

CGS Freshwater structure

FEATURE

anticline, approx. loc.

fault, approx. loc.

fault, concealed

thrust fault, approx. loc.

thrust fault, concealed

thrust fault, queried

lineament

CGS Freshwater lines

TYPE

ig

it

CGS Freshwater LS

INIT\_TYPE, ACTIVITY

df, h

ds, d

ds, h

ef, d

ef, h

rs, d

rs, h

dss,

CGS Freshwater symbols

<all other values>

ACTIVITY

ah

d

CGS Freshwater geology

UNIT

KJfm

KJfs

Q

Qfa?

Qrt

Twl

Twl?

Twu

Ty

Ty?

u

CGS Freshwater contacts

CONTACT

approximately located

certain location

queried location



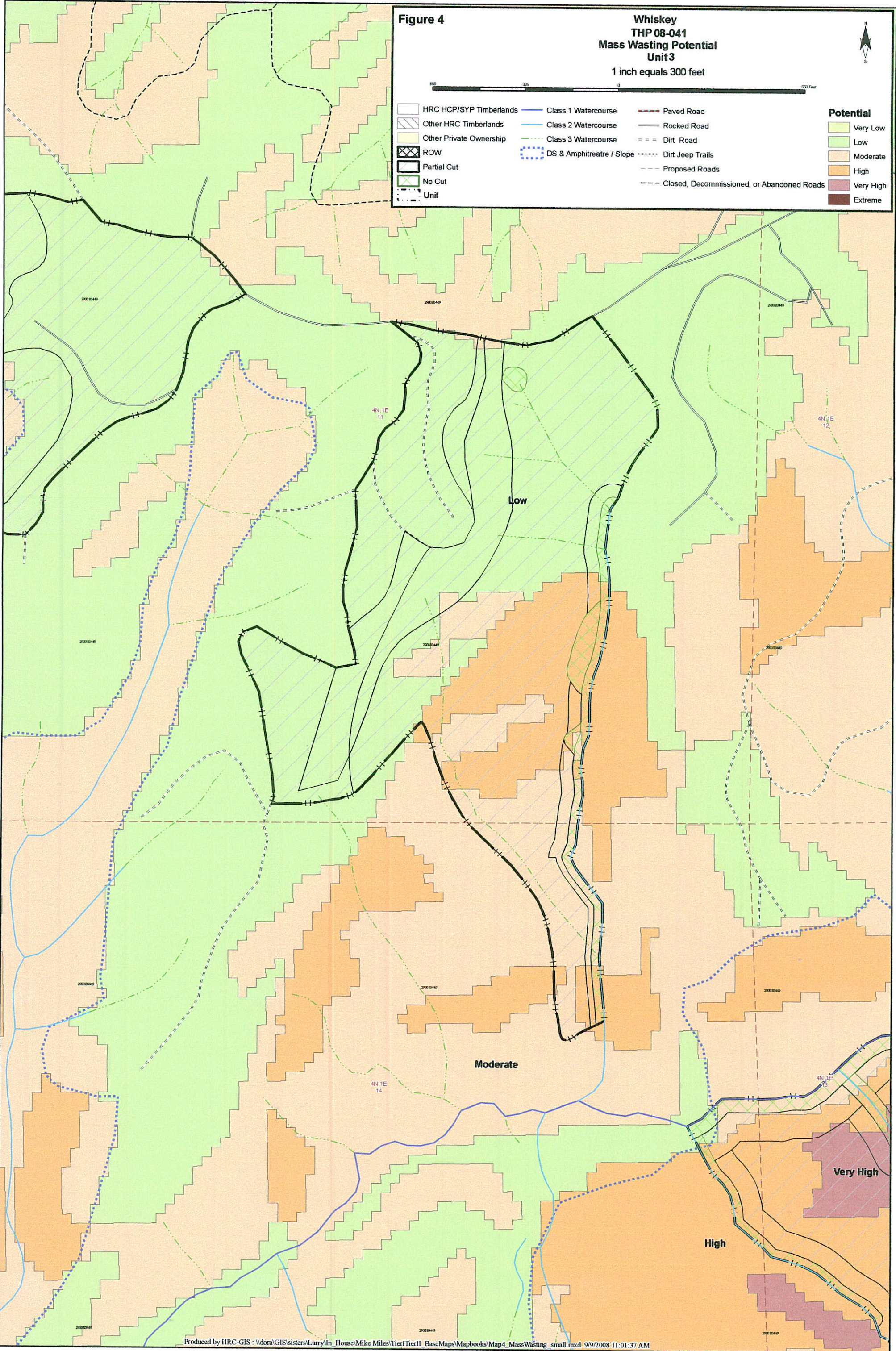




Figure 5

Whiskey  
THP 08-041  
Aerial Photo Map - Unit 3

1 inch equals 300 feet  
0 162.5 325 487.5 650 812.5 975 1137.5 1300 Feet

















- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
|  HRC HCP/STP Timberlands |  ROW         |  Class 1 Watercourse |  Paved Road                                 |
|  Other HRC Timberlands   |  Partial Cut |  Class 2 Watercourse |  Rocked Road                                |
|  Other Private Ownership |  No Cut      |  Class 3 Watercourse |  Dirt Road                                  |
|  Unit                    |   |  Dirt Jeep Trails    |  Proposed Roads                             |
|   |   |   |  Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads |

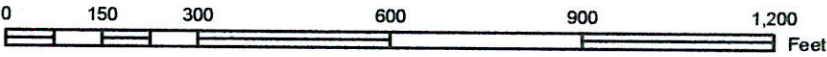




Figure 6

THP 08-041  
Watershed Analysis Deep-Seated Landslide Inventory  
Unit 3

1 inch equals 300 feet



- |                         |                     |  |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands | Class 1 Watercourse | Paved Road                                 |
| Other HRC Timberlands   | Class 2 Watercourse | Rocked Road                                |
| Other Private Ownership | Class 3 Watercourse | Dirt Road                                  |
| ROW                     | Unit                | Dirt Jeep Trails                           |
| Partial Cut             |                     | Proposed Roads                             |
| No Cut                  |                     | Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads |

Crown of Deep-Seated Landslides

**Hazard for Reactivation or Acceleration of Movement**  
**REACT\_HAZARD**

	N/A (landslides in grassland areas)
	Very Low
	Low
	Low to Moderate
	Moderate
	High

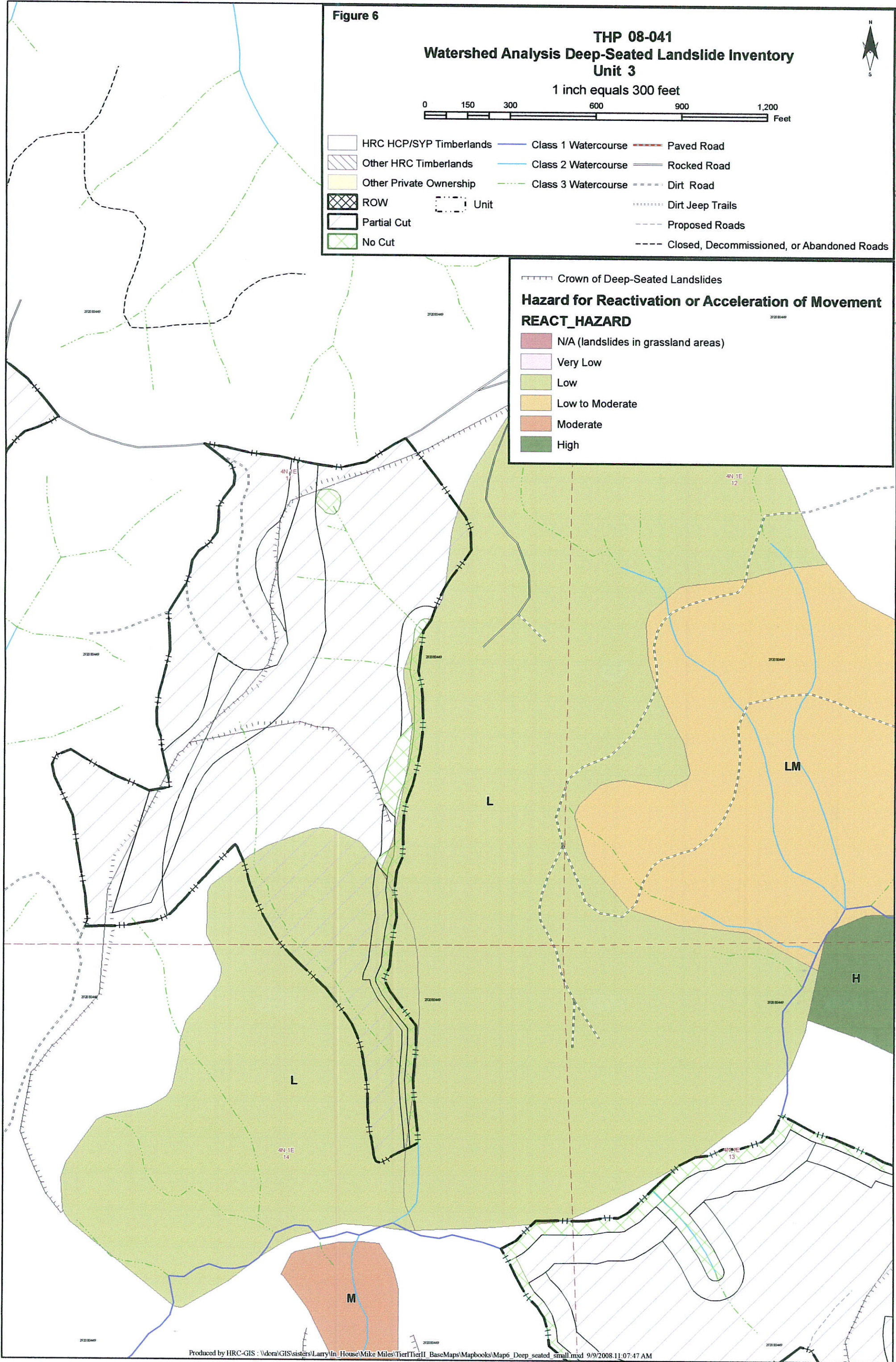
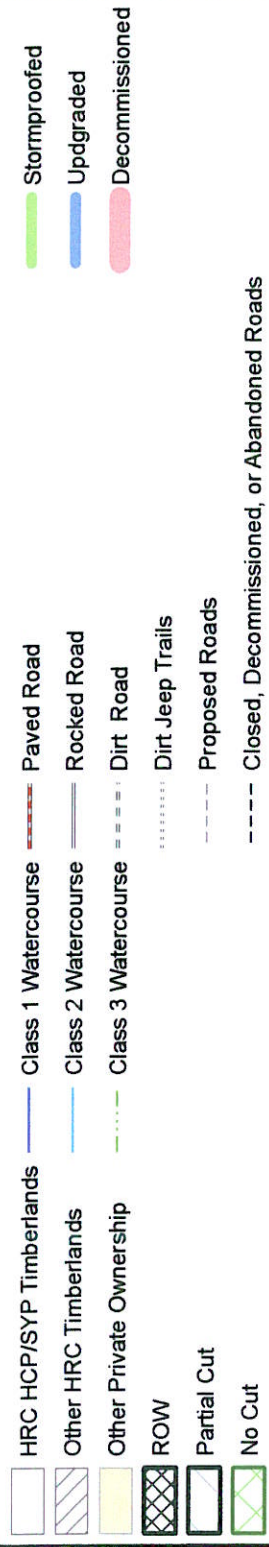
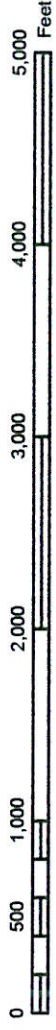




Figure 7

Whiskey  
THP 08-041  
Road Map

1 inch equals 1,000 feet



shwater  
k

Gulch  
Graham

Freshwater

Creek