

**ATTACHMENT 2**

**MONITORING & REPORTING PROGRAM R3-2005-0104**

**Item No. 29 Attachment No. 2  
July 7-8, 2005 Meeting  
Walsh-Fletcher Non-Industrial  
Timber Management Plan**

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL COAST REGION  
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Monitoring & Reporting Program No. R3-2005-0104  
WALSH-FLETCHER NTMP – UNIT III  
(1-98NTMP-019 SCL), Santa Clara County

Prepared June 7, 2005

All Timber Harvest activities regulated by these Timber Harvest Requirements are required to have a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) approved Non-Industrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP) and comply with the CDF Forest Practice Rules. The Discharger shall perform the monitoring applicable to the approved NTMP as determined by the Eligibility Criteria.

**MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The following takes into account specific site conditions and mitigations to establish monitoring locations (see attached map) that will provide functional monitoring information.

1. **VISUAL MONITORING:** The discharger shall monitor visual monitoring points listed below. Visual monitoring locations:

Landings: All landings.

Road Crossings: All watercourse crossings.

2. **PHOTO-POINT MONITORING POINTS:** The Discharger shall monitor Photo-point monitoring points listed below. Photo monitoring locations:

T36 (landing in Class III ELZ)

3. **WATER COLUMN MONITORING POINTS:** The discharger shall measure in stream temperature and turbidity conditions at the locations listed below.

Turbidity monitoring locations: T1, T2, T3, and T5<sup>1</sup> identified on the monitoring route map.

Temperature monitoring locations: "Hobotemps" will be placed in Bodfish Creek at T1, T2, T3, and T5 identified on the monitoring route map. Air temperature will be monitored at location T4.

The Discharger shall perform monitoring consistent with Sections I and II below.

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<sup>1</sup> Access to T5 requires travel over 12 miles of seasonal road that is closed to wintertime use. Grab sample turbidity measurements will be taken at this location when feasible due to access and safety concerns.

## SECTION I – MONITORING

### IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING POINTS

- a. **VISUAL MONITORING POINTS** – Visual monitoring points shall include roads, watercourse crossings, landings, skid trails, water diversions, watercourse confluences, known landslides, and all mitigation sites (as documented in the CDF approved NTMP) in the timber harvest plan area. Visual monitoring points shall be at locations within the timber harvest plan area where timber harvest activities have the greatest risk of potential discharge. Additional specific visual monitoring points are listed below.
- b. **PHOTO-POINT MONITORING POINTS** – Photo-point monitoring points shall be at locations within the timber harvest plan area where timber harvest activities have the greatest risk of potential discharge. Specific photo monitoring points are listed below.

Every Discharger shall:

- i. Utilize the attached document titled “Standard Operation Procedure 5.2.3 - Photo Documentation Procedure” (including any subsequent revisions to SOP 5.2.3) as the protocol for all photo-point monitoring (attached).
- ii. Utilize flagging, rebar, or another method of establishing the photo-point site locations.
- iii. Maintain and utilize all photo-point locations until this Monitoring and Reporting Program is rescinded.

### MONITORING FREQUENCY

a. **VISUAL MONITORING:** The Discharger shall monitor all visual monitoring points established by Central Coast Regional Board Executive Officer during or after the pre-harvest inspection for existing or potential sources of erosion. The Discharger shall perform visual monitoring within 12 to 24 hours of storm events of two inches of rain or greater within a 24-hour period.

**Year 1** – Monitoring shall occur a minimum of three times. Year one monitoring will continue through the first winter after a timber harvest is completed. Year two monitoring begins one year after a timber harvest is completed.

**Monitoring Event One** - The Discharger shall perform the first monitoring event within 12 to 24 hours of the first storm event that includes two inches of rain or greater within a 24-hour period.

**Monitoring Events Two and Three** - The Discharger shall perform the next two monitoring events within 12 to 24 hours of the next two storm events (one monitoring event each storm) that include two inches of rain or greater within a 24-hour period and soil saturation (start of the winter period, October 15).

**Years 2-5** – In the second year of monitoring following completion of timber harvest operations and a determination by Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer (as documented by information contained in the annual report) that implemented management

practices are functioning to protect water quality and beneficial uses, visual monitoring shall be implemented according to the Road Management Program (attached).

**Summary of Visual Monitoring frequency:**

**Year 1 = 3 events (minimum)**

**Year 2 - 5 = consistent with a Road Management Program**

**b. PHOTO-POINT MONITORING:** The Discharger shall monitor all photo-point monitoring points:

**Year 1 -** Year one monitoring will continue through the first winter after a timber harvest is completed. Year two monitoring begins one year after a timber harvest is completed.

- Following the first significant storm event (First Storm) (One Photo Set).
- Following completion of timber harvest activities (One Photo Set).
- Following a significant storm event during the month of April (April Storm) (One Photo Set). A significant storm event means any storm with two inches of rain or greater within a 24-hour period and soil saturation (i.e., soil saturation typically occurs after a minimum of four inches of precipitation during after the start of the wet season (October 15)).

Additionally, the Discharger shall photograph new or reconstructed Class I and Class II water crossings:

- Before construction begins, after construction is completed, and after the crossing structure is removed (if crossing is temporary).

Photo-point monitoring shall occur within seven days of all of the following:

1. The first storm
2. Completion of timber harvest activities
3. April storm events. If no significant storm event occurs in the month of April, the Discharger shall complete photo-point monitoring by April 30 of the same year.

**Years 2 and 5 -** In years two and five, following completion of timber harvest operations and a determination by Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer (as documented by information contained in the annual report) that implemented management practices are functioning to protect water quality and beneficial uses, the Discharger shall conduct the April storm photo-point monitoring.

If implemented management practices are not adequately protecting water quality and beneficial uses, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, the Discharger shall repeat year one monitoring.

**Summary of Photo Sets:**

**Year 1 = 3 photo sets**

**Year 2 = 1 photo set**

**Year 5 = 1 photo set**

**FORENSIC MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

- a. If at any time during implementation or effectiveness monitoring, a discharge is observed, the Discharger shall conduct forensic monitoring to identify failed management measures and/or source of discharge.
- b. If management measures fail (this includes failure to implement appropriate management measures as determined by CDF and documented by CDF as a violation of the Forest Practice Rules), the Discharger shall photo document the failure(s) and shall implement management practices immediately to prevent discharge and impacts to water quality.
- c. If timber activities cause a discharge (sediment, soil, other organic material, etc. into waters of the state), the Discharger shall measure and record in-stream turbidity (using grab samples) in the closest Class I or II watercourse downstream of the discharge.
- d. If at any time during implementation or effectiveness monitoring, the Discharger observes a discharge (sediment, soil, other organic material, herbicides, pesticides, fluids from timber equipment (oil, hydraulic fluid, etc.)), the Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Regional Board within 24 hours.
- e. The Discharger shall submit to the Central Coast Regional Board a written report, including photo documentation, water quality data, and the management measures or corrective actions and a description of their effectiveness within 10 working days. Upon review of the report, the Central Coast Regional Board Executive Officer will determine completeness of the report and the need for additional actions necessary for the protection of water quality and beneficial uses.

**Frequency:** The frequency of Forensic Monitoring is coincident with implementation and effectiveness monitoring, or at any time a failed management measure and/or discharge is reported or observed.

**FORENSIC MONITORING AREAS OF CONCERN**

The following areas must be addressed during forensic monitoring if water diversion, feral pig activity, or trespass activity are causing or threatening to cause impacts to water quality.

**Water Diversion:** The Discharger shall monitor the water diversion point(s) for total daily water usage when water is being diverted. The Discharger shall monitor the creek to ensure no more than 10 % of the creek flow is diverted.

**Feral Pig Activity:** During any inspection, the Discharger shall document all evidence of feral pig activity near watercourses that may be contributing discharges to waters of the state.

**Trespass Activity:** During any inspection, the Discharger shall document all evidence of trespass activity near watercourses that may be contributing discharges to waters of the state.

**WATER QUALITY COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

**D.1 - Temperature** - The Discharger shall monitor temperature continuously ("Hobo temps" shall be used for continuous temperature monitoring) in Class I watercourses (during the months of May 1 through October 15) upstream, near the upper extent of timber operations, and downstream, near the lower extent of timber operations. The Discharger shall monitor temperature when timber harvest operations occur in Class I or II WLPZ.

If no Class I watercourse exists on the parcel where timber harvest activities occur, and there is water in the Class II during the months of May 1 through October 15, the Discharger shall conduct temperature monitoring in the Class II watercourse when timber harvest operations occur in Class II WLPZ.

**Year 1** - Year one monitoring shall continue through the first winter after a timber harvest is completed. Year two monitoring begins one year after a timber harvest is completed.

Monitoring Frequency:

Temperature - The Discharger shall monitor temperature during the months of May 1 through October 15.

**Years 2 and 5**

Monitoring Frequency:

Temperature - The Discharger shall monitor temperature during the months of May 1 through October 15 in year two and five following completion of timber harvest operations and a determination that implemented management practices are adequately protecting water quality and beneficial uses.

If implemented management practices are not adequately protecting water quality and beneficial uses, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, the Discharger shall repeat year one monitoring. In addition to supplementary monitoring, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer will determine additional management measure implementation required to prevent temperature increases of more than 5°F above natural receiving water temperature.

**Summary of Temperature Data Sets:**

- Year 1** = 1 data set
- Year 2** = 1 data set
- Year 5** = 1 data set

**D.2 Turbidity** - The Discharger shall monitor all newly constructed or reconstructed Class I and II crossings within the plan area in place after October 15th for turbidity (a hand held turbidimeter is acceptable for this purpose). The Discharger shall measure turbidity approximately 25 feet upstream and downstream of all newly constructed or reconstructed Class I and II road crossings.

Monitoring Frequency:

Turbidity - The Discharger shall monitor turbidity within 12 hours of a storm event with two inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period. If a storm terminates or two inches is reached between the hours of 3:00 pm (1500 hour) and 9:00 pm (2100 hour) turbidity monitoring shall occur within 18 hours.

**Year 1** - The Discharger shall monitor a minimum of three times in year one. Year one monitoring will continue through the first winter after a timber harvest is completed. Year two monitoring begins one year after a timber harvest is completed.

Monitoring Event One - The Discharger shall perform the first monitoring event within 12 hours of the first storm event that includes two inches of rain or greater within a 24 hour period.

Monitoring Events Two and Three - The Discharger shall perform the next two monitoring events within 12 hours of the next two storm events (one monitoring event each storm) that include two inches of rain or greater within a 24 hour period and soil saturation (start of the winter period, October 15).

**Years 2-5** - In the second year of monitoring following completion of timber harvest operations and a determination by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, that implemented management practices are adequately protecting water quality and beneficial uses, the Discharger shall conduct turbidity monitoring based on need as determined by forensic monitoring.

If implemented management practices are not adequately protecting water quality and beneficial uses, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, the Discharger shall repeat year one monitoring.

**Summary of Turbidity Data Sets:**

**Year 1** = 1 data set (minimum of three events)

**Year 2 - 5** = as needed

**SECTION II - DATA LOGGING AND REPORTING**

- a. **LOGBOOKS:** The Discharger shall maintain logbooks for recording all visual and water analysis data. These logbooks shall be available for inspection to the Central Coast Water Board staff.
- b. **SEDIMENT RELEASE REPORTING:** The Discharger shall report to the Central Coast Water Board within 48 hours whenever at least one cubic yard of soil is released to a waterway due to anthropogenic causes or at least five cubic yards of soil is released to a waterway due to natural causes, or when turbidity is noticeably greater downstream compared to upstream (of a crossing or the Plan area). The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Central Coast Water Board within 10 days of detection. The Discharger shall investigate source areas of sediment. If sources are found, the Discharger will locate and document the source and size of the release. If sources related to timber harvest activities are found, the Discharger shall immediately correct the source if possible, or schedule corrective action at an appropriate time given the site conditions.
- c. **ROAD INVENTORY PROGRAM:** The Discharger shall develop and implement a Roads Management Program (similar to the Big Creek Lumber Company's "Protocol for Conducting Company Road Inventories & Maintenance" (see Attached May 23, 2001 document)) within the NTMP area. After each storm event that triggers an inspection, the Discharger shall perform a field inspection and prepare a field form as described in the Protocol. The Discharger shall enter the data into a logbook (same as described in item a. above) and database or spreadsheet which tracks observations, work completed, and dates of last review. If the need for repair is immediate, the Discharger shall promptly develop an appropriate treatment so that the Discharger can complete corrective action as soon as practical.
- d. **VIOLATION REPORTING:** The Discharger shall report any violation of the Forest Practice Rules, to the Central Coast Water Board within 48 hours. The Discharger shall provide the report in writing to the Central Coast Water Board within 10 working days of the violation. The written report shall include photo documentation and water quality data (if discharge enters waters of the state) before and after remedial action. Upon review of the report, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer will determine completeness of the report and the need for additional actions necessary for the protection of water quality and beneficial uses. The Discharger shall complete any additional monitoring the Executive Officer determines is necessary.
- e. **ANNUAL REPORT:** By November 15 of each year, The Discharger shall submit an Annual Report to the Central Coast Water Board that addresses the following:
  - i. A status of active timber harvest operations  
Previous year activities, wet weather problems observed, etc.  
Planned activities
  - ii. A summary of all violations.
  - iii. Submittal of all data and photos in electronic format, and a summary of the water quality monitoring performed during the previous year.
  - iv. With the first annual report, a copy of the road management program.



- v. A summary of the road management program<sup>2</sup> and actions implemented for the protection of water quality and beneficial uses.
  - vi. Recommendations for improving the monitoring and reporting program.
- f. The Discharger is responsible for ensuring that all monitoring is done in a safe manner. If any monitoring point is too dangerous to sample, then the Discharger shall report this circumstance to the Central Coast Water Board within 48 hours.

#### STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. The Central Coast Water Board shall be allowed:
  - a. entry upon premises where timber harvest activities occur;
  - b. access to copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of these requirements;
  - c. to inspect any timber harvest activity, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under these requirements; and,
  - d. to photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of showing timber harvest requirements compliance.
2. The Discharger shall maintain records of all monitoring information and results. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation or when requested by the Board.
3. Any person signing a report shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

The Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer may modify or rescind this Monitoring and Reporting Program at any time, or may modify or rescind the monitoring and reporting program as to a specific discharger. Any such modification or rescission must comply with California Water Code section 13269.

Ordered By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
**Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer**

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<sup>2</sup> Big Creek's Road Inventory Program may be used as a model.

## Standard Operating Procedure 5.2.3

### Photo Documentation Procedure

#### Introduction:

Photographs provide a qualitative, and potentially semi-quantitative, record of conditions in a watershed or on a water body. Photographs can be used to document general conditions on a reach of a stream during a stream walk, pollution events or other impacts, assess resource conditions over time, or can be used to document temporal progress for restoration efforts or other projects designed to benefit water quality. Photographic technology is available to anyone and it does not require a large degree of training or expensive equipment. Photos can be used in reports, presentations, or uploaded onto a computer website or GIS program. This approach is useful in providing a visual portrait of water resources to those who may never have the opportunity to actually visit a monitoring site.

#### Equipment:

Use the same camera to the extent possible for each photo throughout the duration of the project. Either 35 mm color or digital color cameras are recommended, accompanied by a telephoto lens. If you must change cameras during the program, replace the original camera with a similar one comparable in terms of media (digital vs. 35 mm) and other characteristics. A complete equipment list is suggested as follows:

#### Required:

- Camera and backup camera
- Folder with copies of previous photos (do not carry original photos in the field)
- Topographic and/or road map
- Aerial photos if available
- Compass
- Timepiece
- Extra film or digital disk capacity (whichever is applicable)
- Extra batteries for camera (if applicable)
- Photo-log data sheets or, alternatively, a bound notebook dedicated to the project.
- Yellow photo sign form and black marker, or, alternatively, a small black board and chalk

#### Optional:

- GPS unit
- Stadia rod (for scale on landscape shots)
- Ruler (for scale on close up views of streams and vegetation)

- Steel fence posts for dedicating fixed photo points in the absence of available fixed landmarks

### **How to Access Aerial Photographs:**

Aerial Photos can be obtained from the following federal agencies:

USGS Earth Science Information Center  
507 National Center  
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Reston, VA 22092  
800-USA-MAPS

USDA Consolidated Farm Service Agencies  
Aerial Photography Field Office  
222 West 2300 South  
P.O. Box 30010  
Salt Lake City, UT 84103-0010  
801-524-5856

Cartographic and Architectural Branch  
National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College park, MD 20740-6001  
301-713-7040

### **Roles and Duties of Team:**

The team should be comprised of a minimum of two people, and preferably three people for restoration or other water quality improvement projects, as follows:

1. Primary Photographer
2. Subject, target for centering the photo and providing scale
3. Person responsible for determining geographic position and holding the photo sign forms or blackboard.

One of these people is also responsible for taking field notes to describe and record photos and photo points.

### **Safety Concerns:**

Persons involved in photo monitoring should ALWAYS put safety first. For safety reasons, always have at least two 2 volunteers for the survey. Make sure that the area(s) you are surveying either are accessible to the public or that you have obtained permission from the landowner prior to the survey.

Some safety concerns that may be encountered during the survey include, but are not limited to:

- Inclement weather
- Flood conditions, fast flowing water, or very cold water
- Poisonous plants (e.g.: poison oak)
- Dangerous insects and animals (e.g.: bees, rattlesnakes, range animals such as cattle, etc.)
- Harmful or hazardous trash (e.g.: broken glass, hypodermic needles, human feces)

We recommend that the volunteer coordinator or leader discuss the potential hazards with all volunteers prior to any fieldwork.

### **General Instructions:**

From the inception of any photo documentation project until it is completed, always take each photo from the same position (photo point), and at the same bearing and vertical angle at that photo point. Photo point positions should be thoroughly documented, including photographs taken of the photo point. Refer to copies of previous photos when arriving at the photo point. Try to maintain a level (horizontal) camera view unless the terrain is sloped. (If the photo can not be horizontal due to the slope, then record the angle for that photo.) When photo points are first being selected, consider the type of project (meadow or stream restoration, vegetation management for fire control, ambient or event monitoring as part of a stream walk, etc.) and refer to the guidance listed on *Suggestions for Photo Points by Type of Project*.

When taking photographs, try to include landscape features that are unlikely to change over several years (buildings, other structures, and landscape features such as peaks, rock outcrops, large trees, etc.) so that repeat photos will be easy to position. Lighting is, of course, a key ingredient so give consideration to the angle of light, cloud cover, background, shadows, and contrasts. Close view photographs taken from the north (i.e., facing south) will minimize shadows. Medium and long view photos are best shot with the sun at the photographer's back. Some artistic expression is encouraged as some photos may be used on websites and in slide shows (early morning and late evening shots may be useful for this purpose). Seasonal changes can be used to advantage as foliage, stream flow, cloud cover, and site access fluctuate. It is often important to include a ruler, stadia rod, person, farm animal, or automobile in photos to convey the scale of the image. Of particular concern is the angle from which the photo is taken. Oftentimes an overhead or elevated shot from a bridge, cliff, peak, tree, etc. will be instrumental in conveying the full dimensions of the project. Of most importance overall, however, is being aware of the goal(s) of the project and capturing images that clearly demonstrate progress towards achieving those goal(s). Again, reference to *Suggestions for Photo Points by Type of Project* may be helpful.

If possible, try to include a black board or yellow photo sign in the view, marked at a minimum with the location, subject, time and date of the photograph. A blank photo sign form is included in this document.

## Recording Information:

Use a systematic method of recording information about each project, photo point, and photo. The following information should be entered on the photo-log forms (blank form included in this document) or in a dedicated notebook:

- Project or group name, and contract number (if applicable, e.g., for funded restoration projects)
- General location (stream, beach, city, etc.), and short narrative description of project's habitat type, goals, etc.
- Photographer and other team members
- Photo number
- Date
- Time (for each photograph)
- Photo point information, including:
  - Name or other unique identifier (abbreviated name and/or ID number)
  - Narrative description of location including proximity to and direction from notable landscape features like roads, fence lines, creeks, rock outcrops, large trees, buildings, previous photo points, etc. – sufficient for future photographers who have never visited the project to locate the photo point
  - Latitude, longitude, and altitude from map or GPS unit
- Magnetic compass bearing from the photo point to the subject
- Specific information about the subject of the photo
- Optional additional information: a true compass bearing (corrected for declination) from photo point to subject, time of sunrise and sunset (check newspaper or almanac), and cloud cover.

For ambient monitoring, the stream and shore walk form should be attached or referenced in the photo-log.

When monitoring the implementation of restoration, fuel reduction, or Best Management Practices (BMP) projects, include or attach to the photo-log a narrative description of observable progress in achieving the goals of the project. Provide supplementary information along with the photo, such as noticeable changes in habitat, wildlife, and water quality and quantity.

Archive all photos, along with the associated photo-log information, in a protected environment.

## The Photo Point: Establishing Position of Photographer:

1. Have available a variety of methods for establishing position: maps, aerial photos, GPS, permanent markers and landmarks, etc. If the primary method fails (e.g., a GPS or lost

marker post) then have an alternate method (map, aerial photo, copy of an original photograph of the photo-point, etc).

2. Select an existing structure or landmark (mailbox, telephone pole, benchmark, large rock, etc.), identify its latitude and longitude, and choose (and record for future use) the permanent position of the photographer relative to that landmark. Alternatively, choose the procedure described in *Monitoring California's Annual Rangeland Vegetation* (UC/DANR Leaflet 21486, Dec. 1990). This procedure involves placing a permanently marked steel fence post to establish the position of the photographer.
3. For restoration, fuel reduction, and BMP projects, photograph the photo-points and carry copies of those photographs on subsequent field visits.

#### **Determining the Compass Bearing:**

1. Select and record the permanent magnetic bearing of the photo center view. You can also record the true compass bearing (corrected for declination) but do not substitute this for the magnetic bearing. Include a prominent landmark in a set position within the view. If possible, have an assistant stand at a fixed distance from both the photographer and the center of the view, holding a stadia rod if available, within the view of the camera; preferably position the stadia rod on one established, consistent side of the view for each photo (right or left side).
2. Alternatively, use the procedure described in *Monitoring California's Annual Rangeland Vegetation* (UC/DANR Leaflet 21486, Dec. 1990). This procedure involves placing a permanently marked steel fence post to establish the position of the focal point (photo center).
3. When performing ambient or event photo monitoring, and when a compass is not available, then refer to a map and record the approximate bearing as north, south, east or west.

#### **Suggestions for Photo Points by Type of Project:**

##### *Ambient or Event Monitoring, Including Photography Associated with Narrative Visual Assessments:*

1. When first beginning an ambient monitoring program take representative long and/or medium view photos of stream reaches and segments of shoreline being monitored. Show the positions of these photos on a map, preferably on the stream/shore walk form. Subjects to be photographed include a representative view of the stream or shore condition at the beginning and ending positions of the segment being monitored, storm drain outfalls, confluence of tributaries, structures (e.g., bridges, dams, pipelines, etc.).
2. If possible, take a close view photograph of the substrate (streambed), algae, or submerged aquatic vegetation.

3. Time series: Photographs of these subjects at the same photo points should be repeated annually during the same season or month if possible.
4. Event monitoring refers to any unusual or sporadic conditions encountered during a stream or shore walk, such as trash dumps, turbidity events, oil spills, etc. Photograph and record information on your photo-log and on your Stream and Shore Walk Visual Assessment form. Report pollution events to the Regional Board. Report trash dumps to local authorities.

*All Restoration and Fuel Reduction Projects – Time Series:*

Take photos immediately before and after construction, planting, or vegetation removal. Long term monitoring should allow for at least annual photography for a minimum of three years after the project, and thereafter at 5 years and ten years.

*Meadow Restoration:*

1. Aerial view (satellite or airplane photography) if available.
2. In the absence of an aerial view, a landscape, long view showing an overlapping sequence of photos illustrating a long reach of stream and meadow (satellite photos, or hill close by, fly-over, etc.)
3. Long view up or down the longitudinal dimension of the creek showing riparian vegetation growth bounded on each side by grasses, sedges, or whatever that is lower in height
4. Long view of conversion of sage and other upland species back to meadow vegetation
5. Long view and medium view of streambed changes (straightened back to meandering, sediment back to gravel, etc.)
6. Medium and close views of structures, plantings, etc. intended to induce these changes

*Stream Restoration/stabilization:*

1. Aerial view (satellite or airplane photography) if available.
2. In the absence of an aerial view, a landscape, long-view showing all or representative sections of the project (bluff, bridge, etc.)
3. Long view up or down the stream (from stream level) showing changes in the stream bank, vegetation, etc.

4. Long view and medium view of streambed changes (thalweg, gravel, meanders, etc.)
5. Medium and close views of structures, plantings, etc. intended to induce these changes.
6. Optional: Use a tape set perpendicular across the stream channel at fixed points and include this tape in your photos described in 3 and 4 above. For specific procedures refer to Harrelson, Cheryl C., C.L. Rawlins, and John P. Potyondy, *Stream Channel Reference Sites: An Illustrated Guide to Field Techniques*, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, General Technical Report RM-245.

*Vegetation Management for Fire Prevention ("fuel reduction"):*

1. Aerial view (satellite or airplane photography) if available.
2. In the absence of an aerial view, a landscape, long view showing all or representative sections of the project (bluff, bridge, etc.)
3. Long view (wide angle if possible) showing the project area or areas. Preferably these long views should be from an elevated vantage point.
4. Medium view photos showing examples of vegetation changes, and plantings if included in the project. It is recommended that a person (preferably holding a stadia rod) be included in the view for scale
5. To the extent possible include medium and long view photos that include adjacent stream channels.

*Stream Sediment Load or Erosion Monitoring:*

1. Long views from bridge or other elevated position.
2. Medium views of bars and banks, with a person (preferably holding a stadia rod) in view for scale.
3. Close views of streambed with ruler or other common object in the view for scale.
4. Time series: Photograph during the dry season (low flow) once per year or after a significant flood event when streambed is visible. The flood events may be episodic in the south and seasonal in the north.



5. Optional: Use a tape set perpendicular across the stream channel at fixed points and include this tape in your photos described in 1 and 2 above. For specific procedures refer to Harrelson, Cheryl C., C.L. Rawlins, and John P. Potyondy, *Stream Channel Reference Sites: An Illustrated Guide to Field Techniques*, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, General Technical Report RM-245.

**PHOTO- LOG FORM**

**Project:**

**Location:**

**Date:**

**Photographer:**

**Team members:**

Photo #	Time	Photo Point ID	Photo Pt. Description & Location	Bearing to Subject	Subject Description

**General Notes or Comments (weather, cloud cover, time of sunrise and sunset, other pertinent information):**

**PHOTO SIGN FORM:** Print this form on yellow paper. Complete the following information in black marker for each photograph. Include in the photographic view so that it will be legible in the finished photo.

Location:

Subject Description:

Date:

Time:

**BIG CREEK ROAD INVENTORY PROGRAM (BCRIP)  
PROTOCOL FOR CONDUCTING COMPANY ROAD  
INVENTORIES & MAINTENANCE**

**Purpose**

Big Creek Lumber Company owns and controls over 11,000 acres of forestlands on which there are over 60 miles of permanent, temporary, surfaced, and un-surfaced roads. Maintenance of these roads requires frequent monitoring and treatment.

This document has been drafted to provide the standard operating procedures for conducting and recording road inventories and for the use of the inventory to direct appropriate treatments. This protocol has been drafted so as to guide road inventories consistent with Big Creek goals & objectives and with the certification of Big Creek's lands with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

**Process of Road Inventory**

Big Creek conducts road inventories on varying intervals, depending upon (1) the designated use of the road, (2) the intensity and duration of precipitation received, (3) the hydrologic activity of the stream system in the area, (4) the susceptibility of the road and appurtenant crossings to failure or damage, and (5) the interval of time since that portion of road was used.

On properties where there has been recent activity or road use, especially if road drainage was altered or improved, review of the roads is conducted more frequently. For each portion of road, Big Creek has designated a standard interval of 2 inches of rain per storm event as the cue to send out maintenance crews. The 2" standard interval is subject to change based on the relationship between the five factors listed above.

When indicated by the interval period, or when deemed necessary otherwise, an individual or group of persons will review the portion of road. Road inventory may be conducted on foot, by pickup, or (especially in wet periods) by ATV or other light-tracking vehicle. While conducting the inventory, the person or persons will do handwork, where necessary, to clear and improve drainage structures and culverts.

Each instance a portion of road is inventoried, a form is filled out recording the observations of the person (see Appendix B, Road Inventory Form). This form allows the person to record the location, date, problem, and proposed solution. This form is then submitted to the Chief Forester of Operations (CFO).

After the road inventory form is completed, it is entered into the roads inventory database (a spreadsheet which tracks observations, work completed, and dates of last review for a portion of road).

If the need for repair or maintenance is immediate, the road reviewer will immediately notify the Chief Forester of Operations so that an appropriate treatment may be planned and initiated. All road inventory forms submitted to the CFO are reviewed, and potentially urgent problems are further analyzed to determine if immediate treatment is necessary. When immediate treatment is prescribed, the project is listed with indication of urgency on a dry erase board posted in the Big Creek Forestry Office. As soon as resources are available to conduct the treatment operations, the necessary equipment, materials, and personnel are dispatched to the site.

After the site is treated, the CFO or the CFO's designee will review the site to determine the success of the treatment. This site, at an interval dependent upon the treatment, will be reviewed over time to evaluate success of treatment and to determine if follow-up treatment is necessary.

For sites that do not require immediate treatment, the records for that site will not be further reviewed until the biennial summary of roads is prepared (May 1 and November 1 of every year). At these times corresponding to the approximate end and beginning, respectively, of the winter period, the latest records for each property are reviewed and responsibility for appropriate treatments are delegated. Subsequent evaluation of the treatment's success is conducted, and follow-up treatment prescribed, if necessary.

**ELEMENTS OF THE FIVE FACTORS THAT DETERMINE INSPECTION TRIGGERS FOR THE BCRIIP:**

**Watershed:**

Threatened and Impaired  
303 (D) Listed Stream Segments  
Sub-division/home proximity to project area  
Orographic effect:  
    South county vs. North county  
Project elevation, low vs. high in the watershed  
Road conditions outside of project area that contribute or receive flow  
Watercourse classifications for project area

**Porosity:**

Fast vs. slow  
Soil type – sandstone/shale/granite  
High vs. low rock content  
Ground saturation point/springs begin to flow at higher rates

**Topography:**

Steep/flat/undulating  
Indication of instabilities/ tipped trees/earth fractures/slides  
Proximity to San Andreas Fault

**Vegetative Cover Type:**

Brush/oak woodland/conifer  
General vegetative cover

**General Elements Associated with Infrastructure:**

Age of road:  
    Older vs. newer road/existing leaf cover/general vegetation cover  
History:  
    Legacy problems/old humboldt crossings  
    Who designed and implemented the existing road/crossings  
    Past performance and condition of general infrastructure  
Location of road:  
    Ridge top/steep ground/proximity to watercourse/roads on unstable areas  
Road surfacing:  
    Rocked/ based/seeded/straw mulched/slash packed/un-surfaced  
Road Standard:  
    Insloped/outsloped/crowned/re-contoured:  
    Spittler outslope of new roads  
    Full bench road cut/balanced cut and fill/fill  
    Through cuts/long run of through cut  
    Berms on outside edge of road  
    Seasonal/all winter road  
Type of drainage and crossings:  
    Waterbars/rolling dips/bridges/culverts/rocked fords  
    Current condition of erosion control structures/How much do you think they can handle  
Trespass  
    4WD/motorcycles/mountain bikes/horses/foot traffic  
Watercourse crossing location and frequency  
Gopher holes  
Pig wallows/rooting  
PG&E access road  
EHR rating in THP

**Weather:**

- Interval of time since the last rain event
- Type of rain year/El nino/are storms holding more rain
- Jet stream status
  - High pressure or low pressure
- Wind direction:
  - South East – Strong high pressure
  - South – Storm medium pressure
  - Southwest – Storm low pressure
  - East/Southeast – Strong extreme low pressure
  - West – Clearing
- Check the barometer
- Soaking, low intensity, rain vs. hard, high intensity, rain
- General weather patterns

**Trigger Assessment Tools:**

- Weather radio
- Barometer
- Local contacts:
  - Forest landowners
- Local news forecasts
- Tell tail locations:
  - Creek mouths open to the ocean
  - General overland flow
  - Bridge crossings of major rivers/streams/creeks throughout the county
  - Etc...
- State wide contacts
  - Other foresters and forestry companies
- California Newts:
  - Moving uphill vs. downhill
- Weather web sites (rainfall, stream flow, satellite imagery, forecasts, flood warnings, etc...):
  - <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/mtr/>
  - <http://www.goes.noaa.gov/>
  - [http://water.usgs.gov/cgi-bin/waterwatch?map\\_type=real&state=ca](http://water.usgs.gov/cgi-bin/waterwatch?map_type=real&state=ca)
  - <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/misc/realStations.html>
  - [http://www.weather.com/maps/maptype/satelliteworld/pacificoceansatellite\\_large\\_animated.html?](http://www.weather.com/maps/maptype/satelliteworld/pacificoceansatellite_large_animated.html?)
  - <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/mtr/gettext.php?pil=RR5&sid=RSA>
  - <http://www.surflife.com/home/index.cfm>
  - <http://weather.cnn.com/weather/forecast.jsp?locCode=SRU>

OWNERSHIP:

DATE:

NAME(S):

LOCATION:
PROBLEM:
CODES
SOLUTION:
CODES
LOCATION:
PROBLEM:
CODES
SOLUTION:
CODES

PROBLEM

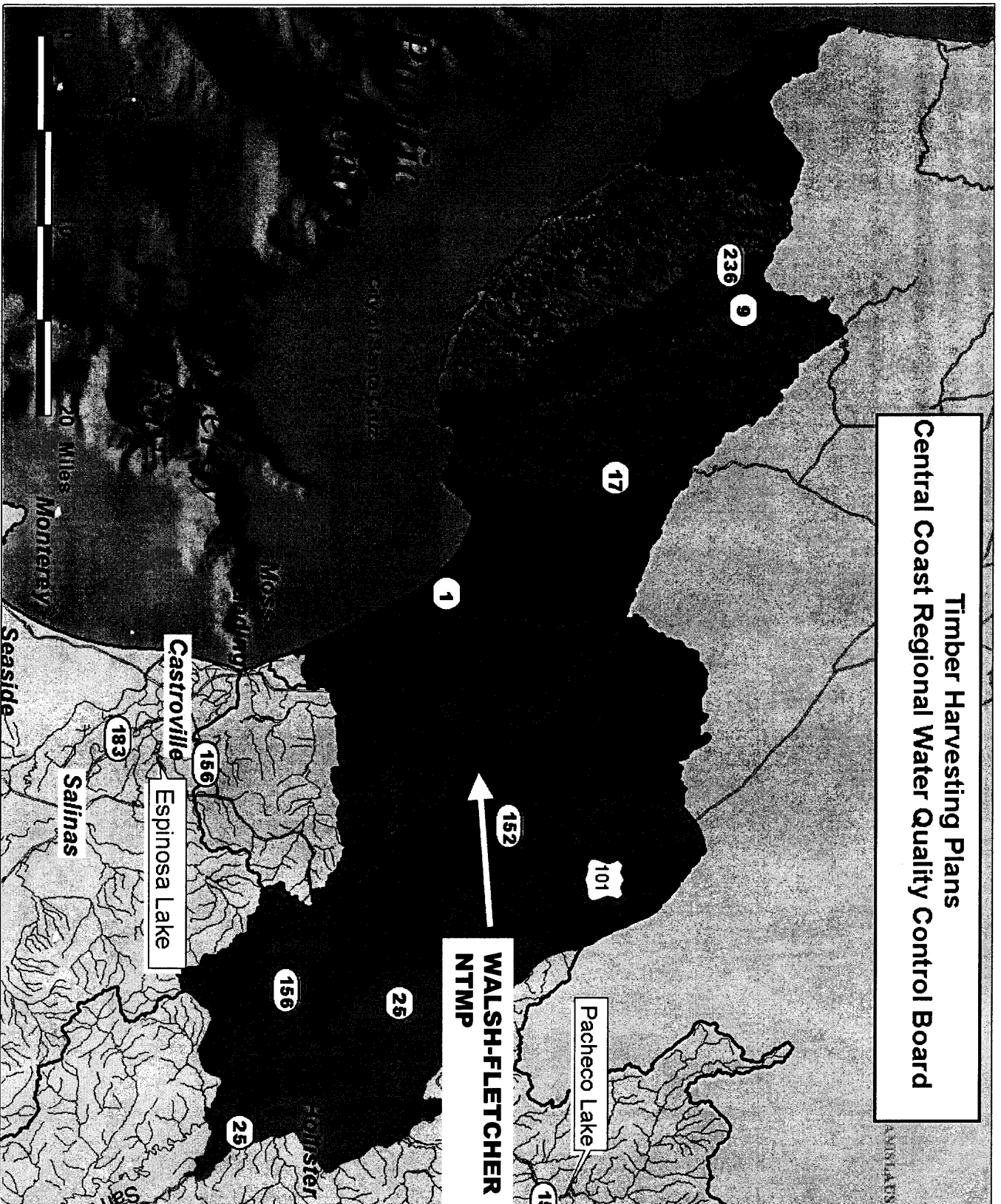
Cut-Bank Failure	1
Fill-Slope Failure	2
Water Bar Failure	3
Fill Failure	4
Drainage Problem	5
Cracks/Settling	6
Plugged Culvert	7
Wash-Out	8
Slide Debris/Flow	9
Trees Blocking Road	10

SOLUTION

Replace	A
Reconstruct	B
Drain	C
Resurface	D
Remove	E
Cover	F
Mechanical	M
Hand Work	H
Temporary	T
Permanent	P

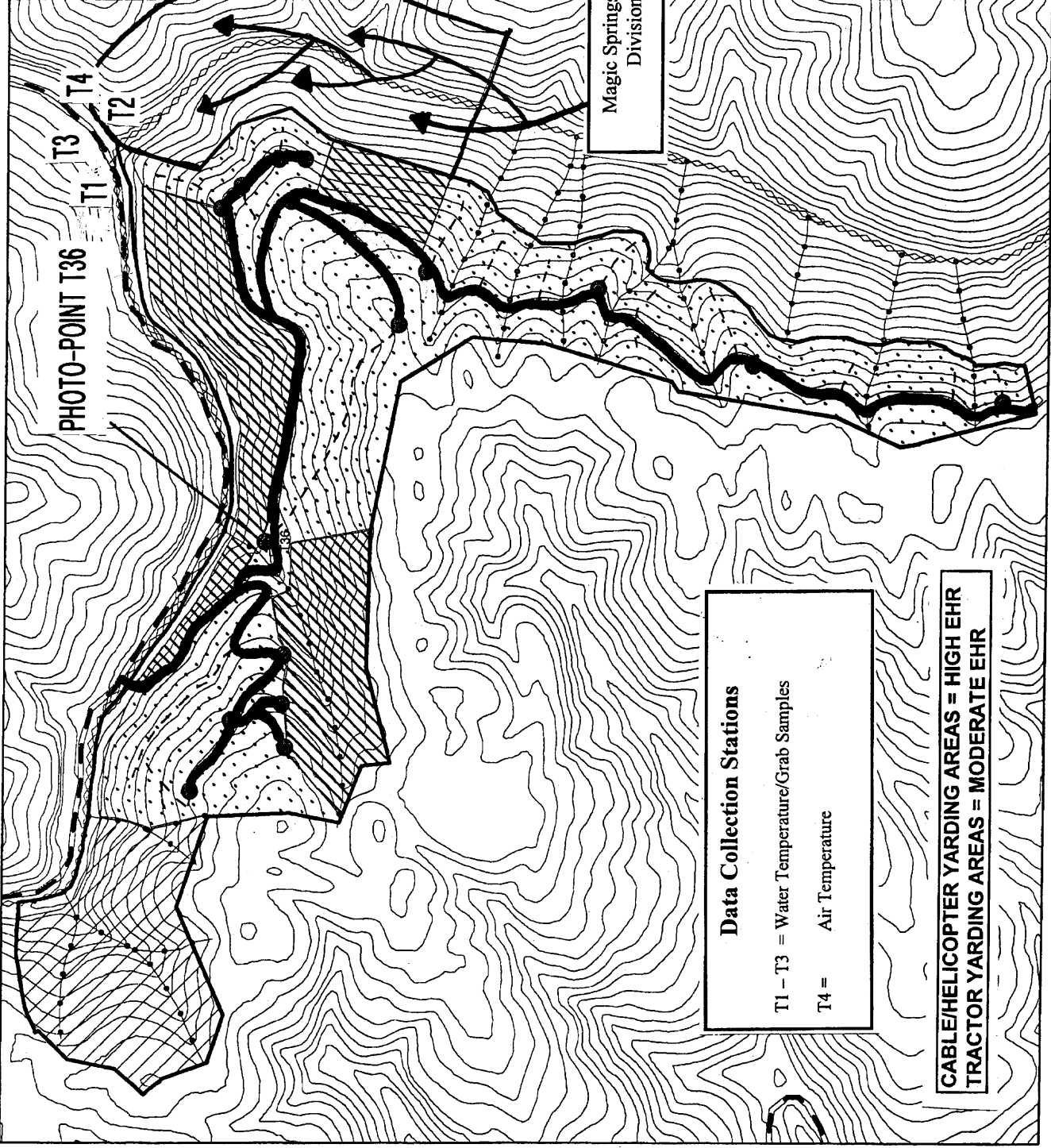
**Timber Harvesting Plans  
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board**

AMSLAETS





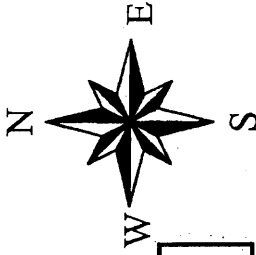
**Lands of Walsh-Fletcher Enterprises Ltd. 1-98NTMP-019 SCL: UNIT III OPERATIONS MAP**



**LEGEND**

- Unit III Boundary
- Highway 152
- Tractor Operations
- Yarder Operations
- Helicopter Operations
- Existing Seasonal Road
- Existing Landings
- Existing Skid Trails
- Class 1 Watercourse
- Class 3 Watercourse
- 40 foot Contour Interval

**PROPOSED VISUAL MONITORING ROUTE**



Magic Springs Sub-Division

**Data Collection Stations**  
 T1 - T3 = Water Temperature/Grab Samples  
 T4 = Air Temperature

**CABLE/HELICOPTER YARDING AREAS = HIGH EHR**  
**TRACTOR YARDING AREAS = MODERATE EHR**

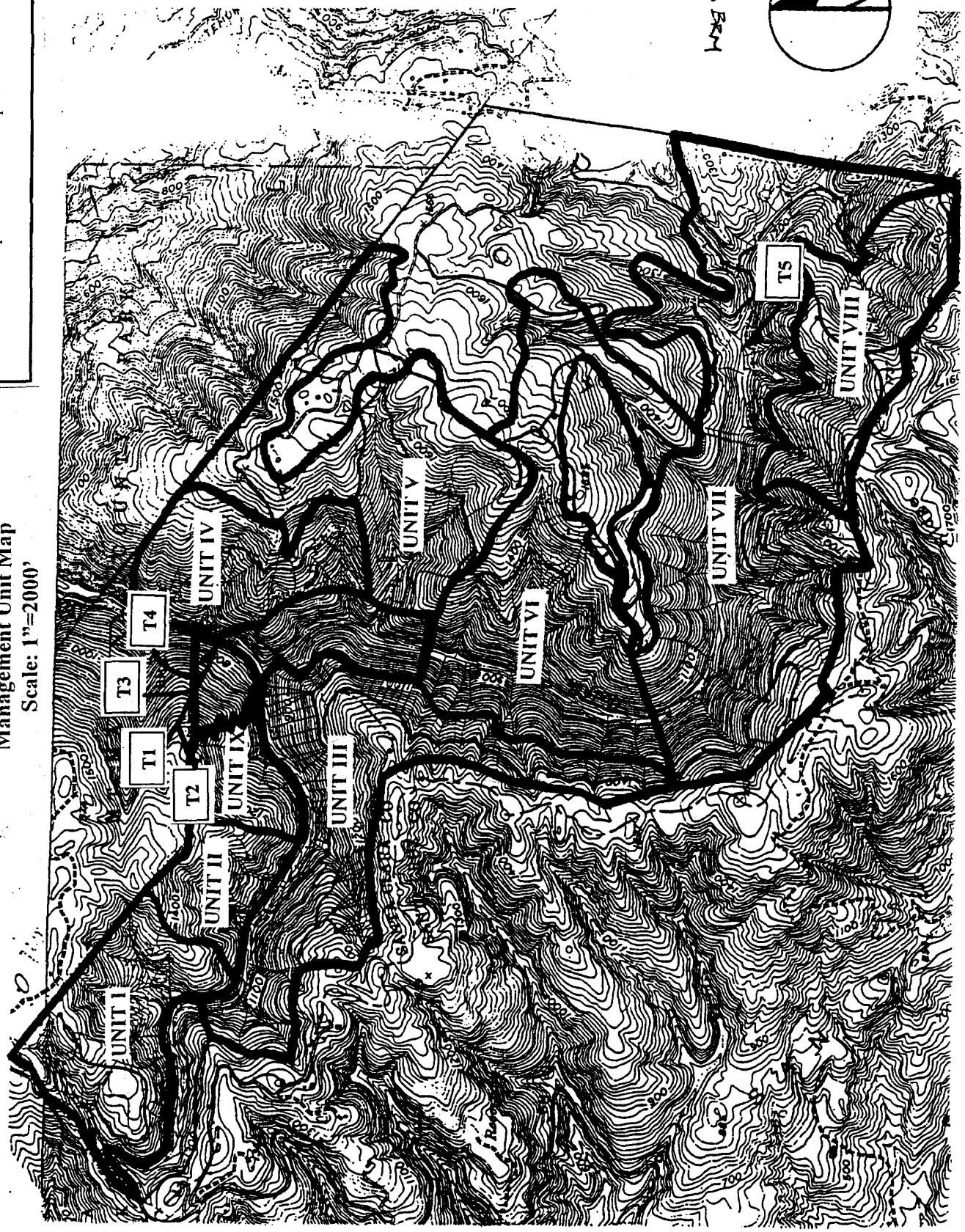


**BIG CREEK**  
 Big Creek Forestry Department  
 3564 Highway 1  
 Davenport, CA 954017  
 mattd@big-creek.com

Walsh NTMP

Management Unit Map  
Scale: 1"=2000'

**Data Collection Station**  
T5 = Water Temperature/Grab Samples



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**ATTACHMENT A**

**BODFISH CREEK, LOCATIONS OF TEMPERATURE  
RECORDATION STATIONS AND DATA  
SANTA CLARA COUNTY**

**Table 1**

<b>Recorded Water Temperature For Bodfish Creek, Santa Clara County During Summer Months (1996)</b>												
Year	Station 0.0 Mile			Station 0.5 Mile			Station 1.0 Mile			Station 1.5 Mile		
	Min. Daily Temp	Average Temperature	Max. Daily Temp	Min. Daily Temp	Average Temperature	Max. Daily Temp	Min. Daily Temp	Average Temperature	Max. Daily Temp	Min. Daily Temp	Average Temperature	Max. Daily Temp
1996	50	Approx 56	64*	49	Approx 56	64*	49	Approx 56	63*	49	Approx 56	63*

\* Recorded Max Water Temperatures for 1996 occurred on a day with Max Air Temperatures that were recorded at 105 F.

**Table 2**

<b>Recorded Water Temperature For Bodfish Creek, Santa Clara County During Summer Months (1997)</b>												
Year	Station 0.0 Mile			Station 0.5 Mile			Station 1.0 Mile			Station 1.5 Mile		
	Max. Daily Average Temperature	Min. Daily Average	Max. Daily Average	Max. Daily Average Temperature	Min. Daily Average	Max. Daily Average Temperature	Max. Daily Average Temperature	Min. Daily Average	Max. Daily Average Temperature	Max. Daily Average Temperature	Min. Daily Average	Max. Daily Average Temperature
1997	64.5	49	No Data	No Data	No Data	61	61	48.5	61.8	48.5	61.8	48.5

**Table 3**

<b>Recorded Water Temperature For Bodfish Creek, Santa Clara County During Summer Months (1998)</b>												
Year	Station 0.0 Mile			Station 0.5 Mile			Station 1.0 Mile			Station 1.5 Mile		
	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp	Max. Daily Temp
1998	66.5	66.5	66.5	No Data	No Data	64.2	64.2	64.2	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<b>Recorded Water Temperature For Bodfish Creek, Santa Clara County During Summer Months (2000)</b>			
	<b>Downstream Confluence</b>	<b>Above Confluence</b>	<b>South Fork Bodfish</b>
Year	Mean Daily Temp	Mean Daily Temp	Mean Daily Temp
2000	56.9	57	56.7

<b>Recorded Water Temperature For Bodfish Creek, Santa Clara County During Summer Months (2003)</b>			
	<b>Downstream Confluence</b>	<b>Above Confluence</b>	<b>South Fork Bodfish</b>
Year	Mean Daily Temp	Mean Daily Temp	Mean Daily Temp
2003	56.9	No Data	57

<b>Recorded Water Temperature For Bodfish Creek, Santa Clara County During Summer Months (2004)</b>			
	<b>Downstream Confluence</b>	<b>Above Confluence</b>	<b>South Fork Bodfish</b>
Year	Mean Daily Temp	Mean Daily Temp	Mean Daily Temp
2004	56.2	No Data	55.8

**Locations of Temperature Data Recordation Stations for  
Bodfish Creek, Santa Clara County**

