

PLAN MAINTENANCE
FISCAL YEAR 2011

Land use allocation for hiatus in Section 30, T. 28 S., R. 7½ W.

In designation of land use allocations in the 2008 ROD/RMP, a mapping error failed to identify and assign a land use allocation to a 4.5-acre parcel of BLM-administered land. Based on operational inventory, stand characteristics, and neighboring allocations, the parcel has been allocated as Timber Management Area.

2007 Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan including the Roseburg District ROD/RMP To Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines

In litigation over the 2007 ROD, removing the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines (*Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.*, Case No. 08-1067-JCC (W.D. Wash.)) the Court found for the plaintiffs and set aside the 2007 RODs and reinstated the 2001 ROD for amendments to Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines on December 17, 2009.

The plaintiffs and Federal Agencies entered into settlement negotiations in April 2010, and the Court filed approval of the resulting Settlement Agreement on July 6, 2011. The 2011 Settlement Agreement makes four modifications to the 2001 ROD: (A) acknowledges existing exemption categories (2006 Pechman Exemptions); (B) updates the 2001 Survey and Manage species list; (C) establishes a transition period for application of the species list; and (D) establishes new exemption categories (2011 Exemptions). Table 23 shows a breakdown of the placement of these species, and a brief description of management actions required for each. However, in 2011 the Settlement Agreement in *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.* (Case No. 08-CV-1067-JCC [W.D. Wash.]) updated the 2001 Survey and Manage species list. The 2011 updates to the Survey and Manage species list and the categorization of species are not the same species categorization as in 2001.

Table 23. Redefined Categories Based on Species Characteristics*

Relative Rarity	Pre-disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-disturbance Surveys not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A – 57 species Manage all known sites Pre-disturbance surveys Strategic surveys	Category B – 185 species Manage all known sites N/A Strategic surveys	Category E – 31 species Manage all known sites N/A Strategic surveys
Uncommon	Category C – 9 species Manage high priority sites Pre-disturbance surveys Strategic surveys	Category D – 18 species Manage high priority sites N/A Strategic surveys	Category F – 13 species N/A N/A Strategic surveys

* Table reflects the Survey and Manage species list categorizations following the update in 2011 from the Settlement Agreement in *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.* (Case No. 08-CV-1067-JCC [W.D. Wash.]).

Incorporating Road and Sediment Delivery Best Management Practices into Resource Management Plans

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2011-18 directed the districts to assist in the update of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would disconnect road surfaces from drainage ditches. The BLM designed the BMPs to minimize or reduce the conveyance and delivery of sediment to the waters of the United States. All districts participated in the development of this updated set of BMPs that serve to disconnect the conveyance method to the extent practicable. Selection of BMPs is made by decision-makers using input from soil, water, fisheries, geology, and other professionals during project-level analyses. It is not intended that all of the BMPs listed will be selected for any specific management action. Each activity is unique, based on site-specific conditions and the selection of an individual BMP or a combination of BMPs and measures to become the BMP design.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2011-074 directed the districts incorporate the updated BMPs as plan maintenance. These BMPs provide direction regarding road maintenance practices and road-related actions with the intention to minimize or prevent sediment delivery to waters of the United States in compliance with the Clean Water Act of 1972 and its revisions.

Road Design, Construction, Use and Decommissioning Best Management Practices

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 001	Locate temporary and permanent roads and landings on stable locations, e.g., ridge tops, stable benches or flats, and gentle-to-moderate side slopes. Minimize construction on steep slopes, slide areas and high landslide hazard locations.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 002	Locate temporary and permanent road construction or improvement to minimize the number of stream crossings.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (3-4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 003	Avoid locating roads and landings in wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Avoid locating landings in areas that can contribute runoff to dry draws and swales.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 004	Locate roads and landings to minimize total transportation system mileage. Renovate or improve existing roads or landings when it would cause less adverse environmental impact. Where roads traverse land in another ownership, investigate options for using those roads before constructing new roads.	EPA (2005)Page 3-12 Bullet 1; ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (5); EPA (2005)Page 3-10 Bullet 1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 005	Design and construct sub-surface drainage in landslide prone areas and saturated soils (e.g., trench drains using geo-textile fabrics and drain pipe).	ODEQ 2005, RC-1, RC-6 (pages 4-5, 4-6)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0300, Road Design
R 006	Design road cut and fill slopes with stable angles, to minimize erosion and prevent slope failure.	EPA 2005 mod 3-13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 007	Design roads to the minimum width needed for the intended use as referenced in BLM Manual 9113.	ODF 629-625-0310 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 008	End-haul material excavated during construction, renovation, and/or maintenance where side slopes generally exceed 60 percent, and regardless of slope where side-cast material may enter wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 with modification using EPA 2005 page 3-12 5th bullet	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 009	Construct road fills to prevent fill failure using inorganic material, compaction, buttressing, sub-surface drainage, rock facing or other effective means.	OAR 629-625-0310-5	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 010	Avoid use of road fills for water impoundment dams unless specifically designed for that purpose. Impoundments over 9.2 acre feet or 10 feet in depth will require a dam safety assessment by a registered engineer. Upgrade existing road fill impoundments to pass 100-year flood events.	OAR 629-625-0310-5	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 011	Design roads crossing low-lying areas so that water does not pond on the upslope side of the road. Provide cross drains at short intervals to ensure free drainage.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 012	Minimize fill volumes at permanent and temporary stream crossings by restricting width and height of fill to amounts needed for safe travel and adequate cover for culverts. For deep fills (generally greater than 15 feet deep) incorporate additional design criteria (e.g., rock blankets, buttressing, bioengineering techniques) to reduce the susceptibility of fill failures.	ODF OAR 629-625 -0320 (1b)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 013	Locate stream crossing culverts on well defined, unobstructed, and straight reaches of stream. Locate these crossings as close to perpendicular to the streamflow as stream allows. When structure cannot be aligned perpendicular, provide inlet and outlet structures that protect fill and minimize bank erosion. Choose crossings that have well defined stream channels with erosion resistant bed and banks.	EPA 2005, 3-14 G&A 2006, p5-30	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 014	On new construction, install culverts at the natural stream grade.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 015	Use stream crossing protection techniques to allow flood water and debris to flow over the top of the road prism without the loss of the fill or diversion of streamflow. This protection could include hardening crossings, armoring fills, dipping grades, oversizing culverts, hardening inlets and outlets, and lowering the fill height.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 016	Place instream grade control structures above or below the crossing structure, if necessary, to prevent stream headcutting, culvert undermining and downstream sedimentation. Employ bioengineering measures (e.g., large wood for gradient control) to protect the stability of the streambed and banks.	ODEQ 2005 , RC - 2 , Gesford & Anderson 2006, pp 5 -31, USDA RMRS GTR 102 - #20	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 017	Prevent culvert plugging and failure in areas of active debris movement with measures such as beveled culvert inlets, flared inlets, wingwalls, over-sized culverts, trash racks or slotted risers.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 018	When installing temporary culverts, use washed rock as a backfill material. Use geotextile fabric as necessary where washed rock will spread with traffic and cannot be practicably retrieved.	ODEQ 2005 NS-3	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 019	Use permanent low water fords in debris-flow susceptible streams (e.g., concrete, well anchored concrete mats, etc.).	EPA 2005 p3-50	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 020	Design roads crossing low-lying areas so that water does not pond on the upslope side of the road. Provide cross drains at short intervals to ensure free drainage.	EPA (2005) Page 3-14 Bullet 1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 021	Use no-fill structures (e.g., portable mats, temporary bridges, or improved hardened crossings) for temporary stream crossings. When not practicable, design temporary stream crossings with the least amount of fill and construct with coarse material to facilitate removal upon completion.	ODF 629-625-0320 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 022	Install underdrain structures when roads cross or expose springs, seeps, or wet areas rather than allowing intercepted water to flow downgradient in ditchlines.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330 (5)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 023	Effectively drain the road surface by using crowning, insloping or outsloping , grade reversals (rolling dips) and waterbars or a combination of these methods. Avoid concentrated discharge onto fill slopes unless the fill slopes are stable and erosion proofed.	EPA 2005, 3-41	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 024	Outslope temporary and permanent low volume roads to provide surface drainage on road gradients up to 6% unless there is a traffic hazard from the road shape.	EPA 2005 page 3-42 & USDA RMRS GTR 102-#13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 025	Consider using broadbased drainage dips and/or lead-off ditches in lieu of cross drains for low volume roads. Locate these surface water drainage measures where they won't drain into wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	EPA 2005 page 3-41 - 45 & USDA RMRS GTR 102-#13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 026	Avoid use of outside road berms unless designed to protect road fills. If road berms are used, breach to accommodate drainage where fill slopes are stable.	Gesford & Anderson 2006, pp 3-7	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 027	Construct variable road grades and alignments (e.g., roll the grade, grade breaks) which limit water concentration, velocity, flow distance and associated stream power.	Gesford & Anderson 2006, pp 5-20 OAR 629-625-0310 (1)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 028	Divert road and landing runoff water away from headwalls, slide areas, high landslide hazard locations or steep erodible fill slopes.	ODF 629-625-0330 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 029	Design landings to disperse surface water to vegetated stable areas.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 030	Design stream crossings to prevent diversion of water from streams into downgrade road ditches or down road surfaces..	ODF OAR 629-625 -0330 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 031	Disconnect the road runoff to the stream channel by outsloping the road approach. If outsloping is not possible, use runoff control, erosion control and sediment containment measures. These may include using additional cross drain culverts, ditch lining, and catchment basins. Minimize ditch flow conveyance to stream through cross drain placement above stream crossing.	Gesford & Anderson 2006 pp 5-22, OAR 629-625-0330 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 032	Locate cross drains to prevent or minimize runoff and sediment conveyance to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Implement sediment reduction techniques such as settling basins, brush filters, sediment fences and check dams to prevent or minimize sediment conveyance.	ODF OAR 629-625 -0330 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 033	Space cross drain culverts at intervals sufficient to prevent water volume concentration and accelerated ditch erosion. At a minimum, space cross drains at intervals referred to in the BLM Road Design Handbook 9113-1, Illustration 11 -"Spacing for Drainage Laterals". Increase cross drain frequency through erodible soils, steep grades, and unstable areas.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 034	Choose cross drain culvert diameter and type according to predicted ditch flow, debris and bedload passage expected from the ditch. Minimum diameter is 18 inches.	USDA 1997-9777 1812-SDTDC, p 3	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 035	Locate surface water drainage measures (e.g., cross drain culverts, rolling dips, water bars) where water flow will be released on convex slopes or other stable and non-erosive areas that will absorb road drainage and prevent sediment flows from reaching wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state. Where possible locate surface water drainage structures above road segments with steeper downhill grade.	USDA 1997-9777 1812-SDTDC, p 3	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 036	Armor surface drainage structures (e.g., broad based dips, leadoff ditches) to maintain functionality in areas of erosive and low strength soils.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 037	Discharge cross drain culverts at ground level on non-erodible material. Install downspout structures and/or energy dissipaters at cross drain outlets or drivable dips where water is discharged onto loose material, erodible soils, fills, or steep slopes.	ODEQ 2005 RC-2, Gesford and Anderson 2006, pp 5-31	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 038	Cut protruding "shotgun" culverts at the fill surface or existing ground. Install downspout and/or energy dissipaters to prevent erosion.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 039	Skew cross drain culverts 45 to 60 degrees from the ditchline as referenced in BLM Road Design Handbook 9113-1 and provide pipe gradient slightly greater than ditch gradient to reduce erosion at cross drain inlet.	BLM road design handbook H9113-1, revised 2009	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 040	Use slotted risers, over-sized culverts or build catch basins where floatable debris or sediments may plug cross drain culverts.	EPA 2005 pp 3-43	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 041	Locate waste disposal areas outside wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and unstable areas to minimize risk of sediment delivery to waters of the state. Apply surface erosion control prior to the wet season. Prevent overloading areas which may become unstable.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0340 FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0340, Waste Disposal Areas
R 042	Confine pioneer roads to the construction limits of the permanent roadway to reduce the amount of area disturbed and avoid deposition in wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Install temporary drainage, erosion, and sediment control structures. Storm proof or close pioneer roads prior to the onset of the wet season.	EPA (2005) Page 3-41 Bullet 2	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0410, Disposal of Waste Materials
R 043	Use controlled blasting techniques to minimize loss of material on steep slopes or into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0410, Disposal of Waste Materials
R 044	Provide for unobstructed flow at culvert inlets and within ditch lines during and upon completion of road construction prior to the wet season.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0420, Drainage
R 045	Use temporary sediment control measures (e.g., check dams, silt fencing, bark bags, filter strips and mulch) to slow runoff and contain sediment from road construction areas. Remove any accumulated sediment and the control measures when work or haul is complete. When long term structural sediment control measures are incorporated into the final erosion control plan, remove any accumulated sediment to retain capacity of the control measure.	FEIS 2008 with modification using ODEQ 2005 RC-11	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 046	Conduct all nonemergency in-water work during the ODFW instream work window.	Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources – June, 2008 ODF OAR 629-625-0430 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 047	Utilize stream diversion and isolation techniques when installing stream crossings. Evaluate the physical characteristics of the site, volume of water flowing through the project area and the risk of erosion and sedimentation when selecting the proper techniques.	ODEQ 2006, RC-9 and 10	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 048	Limit activities and access points of mechanized equipment to streambank areas or temporary platforms when installing or removing structures. Keep equipment activity in the stream channel to an absolute minimum.	OAR 629-625-0430 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 049	Install stream crossing structures before heavy equipment moves beyond the crossing area.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 050	Remove temporary crossing structures promptly after use. Follow practices under the Closure/Decommissioning section for removing stream crossing drainage structures and reestablishing the natural drainage.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430 (5)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 051	Harden low water ford approaches with durable materials. Provide cross drainage on approaches.	EPA 2005 p3-50	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 052	Restrict access to unimproved low water stream crossings.	ODR (OAR) 629-625-0430 (5)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 053	Locate equipment washing sites in areas with no potential for runoff into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Do not use solvents or detergents to clean equipment on site.	ODEQ 2005 , NS-5	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 054	Limit disturbance to vegetation and modification of streambanks when locating road approaches to in-stream water source developments. Surface these approaches with durable material. Employ erosion and runoff control measures.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 055	Direct pass-through flow and/or overflow from in-channel and any connected off-channel water developments back into the stream.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 056	Overflow from water harvesting ponds should be directed to a safe non-eroding dissipation area, and not into a stream channel.	Unknown	Does not fit any ODF category

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 057	Limit the construction of temporary in-channel water drafting sites. Develop permanent water sources outside of stream channels and wetlands.	FEIS 2008 & ODEQ 2005, NS-1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 058	Do not place pump intakes on the substrate or edges of the stream channel. When placing intakes instream, place on hard surfaces (e.g., shovel, rocks) to minimize turbidity. Use a temporary liner to create intake site. After completion of use, remove liner and restore channel to natural condition.	FEIS 2008 & ODEQ 2005, NS-1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 059	Do not place pump intakes on the substrate or edges of the stream channel. When placing intakes instream, place on hard surfaces (e.g., shovel, rocks) to minimize turbidity. Use a temporary liner to create intake site. After completion of use, remove liner and restore channel to natural condition.	(404(f) exemption criteria xi)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 060	During roadside brushing remove vegetation by cutting rather than uprooting.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 061	Limit road and landing construction, reconstruction, or renovation activities to the dry season. Keep erosion control measures concurrent with ground disturbance to allow immediate stormproofing.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 062	Apply native seed and certified weed free mulch to cut and fill slopes, ditchlines, and waste disposal sites with the potential for sediment delivery to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Apply upon completion of construction and as early as possible to increase germination and growth. Reseed if necessary to accomplish erosion control. Select seed species that are fast growing, have adequate germination and provide ample ground cover and soil-binding properties. Apply mulch that will stay in place and at site specific rates to prevent erosion.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 063	Place sediment-trapping materials or structures such as straw bales, jute netting, or sediment basins at the base of newly constructed fill or side slopes where sediment could be transported to waters of the state. Keep materials away from culvert outlets.	USDS RMRS GTR 102-#18	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 064	Use biotechnical stabilization and soil bioengineering techniques to control bank erosion (e.g., commercially produced matting and blankets, live plants or cuttings, dead plant material, rock or other inert structure).	USDS RMRS GTR 102-#18 & 20	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 065	Suspend ground-disturbing activity if projected forecasted rain will saturate soils to the extent that there is potential for movement of sediment from the road to wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state. Cover or temporarily stabilize exposed soils during work suspension. Upon completion of ground disturbing activities, immediately stabilize fill material over stream crossing structures. Measures could include but not limited to erosion control blankets and mats, soil binders, soil tackifiers, slash placement.	ODEQ 2010 1200-c permit 7 a I & ii.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 066	When conducting erosion control measures, apply fertilizer in a manner to prevent direct fertilizer entry to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	May find in BO for fish protection	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 067	Stablize cutbanks, headwalls and other surfaces and prevent overburden, solid wastes, drainage water or petroleum products from entering wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state during the development and use of rock pits or quarries.	ODF OAR 629-625-0500 1-5 next 5 new BMPs	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0500, Rock Pits and Quarries
R 068	Do not locate new or expand existing quarry sites or stockpile sites in wetlands, riparian management areas, and floodplains or waters of the state. Control runoff from quarries to prevent sediment delivery to waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 Minerals BMP OAR 340-041-0036	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0500, Rock Pits and Quarries

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 069	When a quarry or rock pit is inactive or vacated, stabilize cutbanks, headwalls, and other surfaces to prevent surface erosion and landslides. Remove all potential pollutants to prevent their entry into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 Minerals BMP mod & ODEQ 2005 NS - 6	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0500, Rock Pits and Quarries
R 070	Apply water or approved road surface stabilizers/dust control additives to reduce surfacing material loss and buildup of fine sediment that can enter into wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state. Prevent entry of road surface stabilizers/dust control additives into waters of the state during application.	ODEQ 2005, EP-13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 071	Prior to the wet season, provide effective road surface drainage through practices such as machine cleaning of ditches, surface blading including berm removal, constructing sediment barriers, cleaning inlets and outlets.	ODF OAR 629-625 0600 (2-4) EPA 2005 pp361-362	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 072	Avoid undercutting of cut-slopes when cleaning ditchlines. Seed with native species and use weed free mulch on bare soils including cleaned ditchlines that drain directly to wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	EPA 2005 pp362	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 073	Remove and dispose of slide material when it is obstructing road surface and ditchline drainage. Place material on stable ground outside of wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	ODF OAR 629-625-0600 (6)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 074	Do not sidecast loose ditch or surface material where it can enter wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625-0600 (7)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 075	Inspect and maintain culvert inlets and outlets, drainage structures and ditches before and during the wet season to diminish the likelihood of plugged culverts and the possibility of washouts.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0600 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 076	Repair damaged culvert inlets and downspouts to maintain drainage design capacity.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0600 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 077	Blade and shape roads to conserve existing aggregate surface material, retain or restore the original cross section, remove berms and other irregularities that impede effective runoff or cause erosion, and ensure that surface runoff is directed into vegetated, stable areas.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0600 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 078	Retain ground cover in ditchlines, except where sediment deposition or obstructions require maintenance.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 079	Retain low-growing vegetation on cut-and-fill slopes.	FEIS 2008 & EPA 2005 ; EP-6	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R080	Stormproof open resource roads receiving infrequent maintenance to reduce road erosion and reduce the risk of washouts by concentrated water flows. Stormproof temporary roads if retained over-winter.	ODF OAR 629-625-0600 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 081	Suspend stormproofing/decommissioning operations and cover or otherwise temporarily stabilize all exposed soil if conditions develop that cause a potential for sediment laden runoff to enter a wetland, floodplain or waters of the state. Resume operations when conditions allow turbidity standards to be met.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 082	Inspect closed roads to ensure that vegetational stabilization measures are operating as planned, drainage structures are operational, and noxious weeds are not providing erosion control. Conduct vegetation treatments and drainage structure maintenance as needed.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 083	Fully decommission or obliterate temporary roads upon completion of use.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 084	Consider decommissioning or fully decommissioning low volume permanent roads not needed for future resource management located in, or draining into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains or waters of the state.	EPA 2005 3-64	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 085	Prevent use of vehicular traffic using methods such as gates, guard rails, earth/log barricades, to reduce or eliminate erosion and sedimentation due to traffic on roads.	ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 086	Convert existing drainage structures such as ditches and cross drain culverts to a long-term maintenance free drainage configuration such as outsloped road surface and waterbars.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 087	Remove stream crossing culverts and entire in-channel fill material during ODFW instream work period.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 088	Place excavated material from removed stream crossings on stable ground outside of wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. In some cases material could be used for recontouring old road cuts or be spread across roadbed and treated to prevent erosion.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 089	Reestablish stream crossings to the natural stream gradient. Excavate sideslopes back to the natural bank profile. Reestablish natural channel width and floodplain.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 090	On each side of a stream crossing, construct waterbars or cross ditches that will remain maintenance free.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 091	Following culvert removal and prior to the wet season, apply erosion control and sediment trapping measures (e.g., seeding, mulching, straw bales, jute netting, native vegetative cuttings) where sediment can be delivered into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 092	Implement decompaction measures, including ripping or subsoiling to an effective depth. Treat compacted areas including the roadbed, landings, construction areas, and spoils sites.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 093	After decompacting the road surface, pull back unstable road fill and either end-haul or recontour to the natural slopes.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 094	On active haul roads, during the wet season, use durable rock surfacing and sufficient surface depth to resist rutting or development of sediment on road surfaces that drain directly to wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 095	Prior to winter hauling activities, implement structural road treatments such as: increasing the frequency of cross drains, installing sediment barriers or catch basins, applying gravel lifts or asphalt road surfacing at stream crossing approaches, and cleaning and armoring ditchlines.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 096	Suspend commercial use where the road surface is deeply rutted or covered by a layer of mud or when runoff from the road surface is causing a visible increase in stream turbidity in the receiving stream.	ODF OAR 629-625-0700 - 3 modified with add from FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 097	Remove snow on haul roads in a manner that will protect roads and adjacent resources. Retain a minimum layer (2-4 inches) of compacted snow on the road surface. Provide drainage through the snow bank at periodic intervals to allow for snow melt to drain off the road surface.	BLM Snow removal letter. Issued annually in the fall to ROW permittees.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 098	Do not allow wet season haul on natural surface roads or high sediment producing surfaced roads without practicable and effective mitigation.	ODF OAR 629-625-0700 (1)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 099	Maintain road surface by applying appropriate gradation of aggregate and suitable particle hardness to protect road surfaces from rutting and erosion under active haul where runoff drains to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	ODF OAR 629-625-0700 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 100	To reduce sediment tracking from natural surface roads during active haul provide gravel approach before entrance onto surfaced roads.	ODEQ 2010-1200c-7 diii	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 101	Install temporary culverts and washed rock on top of low water ford to reduce vehicle contact with water during active haul. Remove culverts promptly after use.	BLM – WOTT - 2011	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use

Bureau of Land Management Road Best Management Practices Glossary

Note: These terms are defined in relation to their use in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Road Best Management Practices (BMP).

Bed Load: Coarse sediment particles with a relatively fast settling rate that move by sliding, rolling or bouncing along the streambed in response to higher stream flows.

Bioengineering: Techniques combining the biological elements of live plants with engineering design concepts for slope protection and erosion reduction.

Broad Based Dip: Shallow gradual dips in the constructed road grade with a higher-than-road surface embankment angled across the road in the direction of water flow. The dip portion is used to drain ditch flows to the other side of the road where drainage can dissipate at ground level or exit upon an erosion resistant surface, if needed, to prevent erosion.

Commercial Use: The primary purpose for development and use of the BLM road system is access for forest management activities and the transportation of forest products. Commercial use of BLM's road system typically includes log hauling and aggregate hauling and is authorized by either 1) perpetual reciprocal right-of-way agreements between the United States and private timberland owners, or 2) BLM timber sale contracts.

Cross Drain Culvert: Culverts strategically installed to pass ditch runoff or drain seeps and springs, safely under the road prism. (Often referred to as relief culverts).

Crown: The center of the road being higher than the outer edges, creating a nearly flat A-shape with a normal cross slope of ½" to ¾" per foot.

Culvert: Enclosed channels of various materials and shapes designed to convey stream or ditch water under and away from the roadway.

Cutbank Gouging: A problematic practice during grading and ditch cleaning operations where the road maintenance equipment cuts into the toe of a stable bank and creates a vertical surface thereby destabilizing the bank .

Durable Rock Surfacing: Durability is an indicator of the relative quality or competence of an aggregate to resist abrasion, impact or grinding to produce clay-like fines when subjected to commercial hauling. Durable rock surfacing will support commercial timber or rock haul in the winter with a minimal level of fines produced due to wear.

Dry Season: An annually variable period of time, starting after spring rains cease and when hillslope subsurface flow declines; drying intermittent streams and roadside ditches. Generally June through October, but may start or end earlier depending on seasonal precipitation influences.

Effective Depth of Decompaction: The depth to which the soil is tilled or loosened to provide infiltration capacity that is near to the adjacent undisturbed forest floor. Measured depth is from road surface to bottom of evidence of platy soil or increased bulk density that impedes water transmission.

Energy Dissipater: Any device or installation of material used to reduce the energy of flowing water.

Geotextile: A geosynthetic fabric or textile manufactured from synthetic plastic polymers, not biodegradable, in woven or non-woven types, and used for various purposes ranging from reinforcement and separation to drainage filtration and sediment control.

Grade Break: A long, gradual break in grade on a road with a relatively gradual downhill slope that improves drainage. Grade breaks limit water flow by decreasing concentration and velocity from a reduced area of road section.

High Sediment Producing Roads: Roads whose physical characteristics and rights of way vegetation, in combination with precipitation in the watershed and traffic result in high erosion rates.

Insloping: Constructing and maintaining the entire surface of the road toward the cutslope side of the road.

Lead-off Ditch: A formed channel that diverts ditch water away from the road, usually angled in the direction of water flow and placed at locations to empty into vegetative filtering areas.

Low Volume Road: A road that is functionally classified as a resource road and has a design average daily traffic volume of 20 vehicles per day or less.

Mitigation: The act of reducing or eliminating an adverse environmental impact.

ODFW in stream work period: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife designated guidelines that identify periods of time for in-water work that would have the least impact on important fish, wildlife and habitat resources. Work periods are established to avoid the vulnerable life stages of fish including migration, spawning and rearing. Work periods are established for the named stream, all upstream tributaries, and associated lakes within a watershed. (Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources – June, 2008)

Outsloping: Constructing and maintaining the entire surface of the road toward the fillslope side of the road.

Pioneer Road: Temporary access ways, within the path of the permanent road, used to facilitate construction and equipment access. When building permanent roads, pioneer roads exist within the template of the finished road.

Renovation: Consists of work done to an existing road, restoring it to its original design standard.

Resource Road: Roads that provide a point of access to public lands and connect with local or collector roads.

Riparian Management Area: The areas along watercourses, lakes and wetlands which are primarily managed specifically for protection of aquatic and riparian dependent beneficial uses under Resource Management Plans.

Road Closures Categories:

a. Temporary/Seasonal/Limited Access – These are typically resource roads, closed with a gate or barrier. The road will be closed to public vehicular traffic but may be open for BLM/Permittee commercial activities. The road may or may not be closed to BLM administrative uses on a seasonal basis depending upon impacts to the resources. Drainage structures will be left in place.

b. Decommission (long-term) –The road segment will be closed to vehicles on a long-term basis, but may be used again in the future. Prior to closure the road will be left in an erosion-resistant condition by establishing cross drains, eliminating diversion potential at stream channels, and stabilizing or removing fills on unstable areas. Exposed soils will be treated to reduce sediment delivery to streams. The road will be closed with an earthen barrier or its equivalent. This category can include roads that have been or will be closed due to a natural process (abandonment) and may be opened and maintained for future use.

c. Full Decommission (permanent) – Roads determined to have no future need may be subsoiled (or tilled), seeded, mulched, and planted to reestablish vegetation. Cross drains, fills in stream channels, and unstable areas will be removed, if necessary, to restore natural hydrologic flow. The road will be closed with an earthen barrier or its equivalent. The road will not require future maintenance. This category includes roads that have been closed due to a natural process (abandonment) and where hydrologic flow has been naturally restored.

d. Obliteration (full site restoration/permanent) – Roads receiving this level of treatment have no future need. All drainage structures will be removed. Fill material used in the original road construction will be excavated and placed on the subgrade in an attempt to reestablish the original ground line. Exposed soil will be vegetated with native trees or other native vegetation. Road closure by obliteration is rarely used.

Sediment: Fine particles of inorganic and /or organic matter carried by water.

Shotgun Culverts: Ditch relief or stream culverts where the outlet extends beyond the natural ground line.

Storm-proof: Roads having a self-maintaining condition, allowing unimpeded flows at channel crossings and surface conditions that reduce chronic sediment input to stream channels.

Temporary Road: A short-term use road authorized for the development of a project that has a finite lifespan, e.g., a timber sale spur road. Temporary roads are not part of the permanent designated transportation network and must be reclaimed when their intended purpose has been fulfilled.

Turbidity: The cloudiness exhibited by water carrying sediment. The degree to which suspended sediment interferes with light passage through water.

Underdrain: Culverts installed to convey water from springs, and seeps encountered during road construction, under the road.

Water drafting site: Site to provide a short duration, small pump operation that withdraws water from streams or impoundments to fill conventional tank trucks or trailers.

Water Harvesting Pond: Ponds constructed to capture and store rainwater or snowmelt.

Waters of the State: Includes lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private which are wholly or partially within or bordering the State or within its jurisdiction. ORS § 468B.005(10).

Wetland: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, as defined by the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act. These wetlands generally meet the jurisdictional wetland criteria.

Wet Season: An annually variable period of time, starting after precipitation amounts saturate soils. This occurs after the onset of fairly continuous fall rains which result in seasonal runoff in ephemeral and intermittent stream channels and from the road surface and ditches. Generally November through May, but could start or end earlier depending on seasonal precipitation influences.