

# Logging Job Stabilization & Close-Out (aka, “rehab”)



# What is Required?

## **FPG .0201 – SMZs**

- Provide groundcover as needed

## **FPG .0203 – Stream Crossings**

- Groundcover 10 working days after install
- Remove debris that may cause obstruction

## **FPG .0209 – Rehabilitation of Project Site**

- Groundcover 30 working days after ceasing any phase of operation

***Not just where sediment is currently moving...  
But also on areas that have the “potential”.***

# Main Focus Areas

Stream/Ditch Crossing...

.....*Approachways to the Crossing*

Deck/Landing

Skid Trail & Road with sedimentation potential

Access Entrance onto Public Road

**Remember: if you use an existing road or crossing... you *'bought it'*. It becomes your responsibility to meet the FPG standards on it.**

- *And... pick up the garbage, tractor parts, hoses, tires, oil jugs, Mountain Dew bottles, Bojangles boxes...*





*This is not "rehab".  
Not sure what it is... but it ain't rehab.*



*This is more like it 😊*





*This is more like it 😊*





*Waterbars packed down,  
seed & straw. Nice.*







Pretty good job, would be nice if stream bank was covered.





Is any rehab work needed on this crossing?



# Hi-tech BMPs...

Erosion Control Matting (ECM),  
Rolled Erosion Control Product (RECP)  
Temporary Erosion Control Blanket  
Curlex





# Hi-tech BMPs...

RIGHT: Erosion Control Matting (ECM),  
Rolled Erosion Control Product (RECP)



LEFT: Coir Logs, Straw Wattles







**Rehab work can remediate soil & site productivity,  
in addition to protecting water quality.**



**Skid trails with effective  
rehab groundcover**





**Skid Trail Stream Crossing. Logger has been gone for a few months. Job is Completed. What do we think of this?**





*Y'all hurry up,  
it's hot out here...*

*Yup...*

*Looks  
Good!*





Rehab isn't just for logging jobs...







Q – What kind of grass seed mix should you use?

A – I don't really care... try to avoid noxious weeds if you can. (refer to the BMP Manual)





Another stream crossing stabilized, with slash & straw.





**Steep Slopes = More BMP Work.**

**Slow It Down... & Spread It Out!**





***Another well done stream crossing.  
(are you starting to see a common theme?...)***



# The NCFS Inspection Process ...Pt.1

- In Compliance (*we often visit same site multiple times, in-progress*)
- Temporary Compliance
- Out of Compliance / Not in Compliance
  - May also be called “violation”.

## If Out of Compliance:

- We fill out the Form (*called “4808-1” form*)
- Provide copies to logger, buyer, CF, landowner, etc.
- ***In Most Cases***... provide a due-date to fix the problem.
- Re-Inspect the site, after due-date, to see if fixed.



# The NCFS Inspection Process ...Pt.2

## What Direction do we Give?

- NCFS may not give exact prescription of “do this & this”.
- Our instructions align with what the FPG standard says:
  - ✓ *“Provide sufficient groundcover within the SMZ to restrain visible sediment and prevent potential accelerated erosion from entering the stream”.*

## If FPG Non-Compliance is not Remediated:

- “Referral” (notification/hand-off) to DEQ or Dept of Ag.

## In Some Cases... it is an Automatic Referral:

- Oil Spills, Fertilizer, Pesticide, Riparian Buffer Rules



# The NCFS Inspection Process ...Pt.3

## What is “Temporary Compliance” ?

BMP work is done, and currently no erosion or sedimentation... but groundcover vegetation has not yet become established.

- *General Rule of Thumb: first growing season.*

## What is the Statute of Limitations ?

Until the site is permanently stabilized, as a result of the forestry-related operation.



# NCFS Inspections: ...Pt.4, Results

State FY	Total Timber Harvest Inspections	# Out of Compliance	Other Activity Inspections	# Out of Compliance
2015-16	3,538	63	385	2
2014-15	3,590	62	457	0
2013-14	3,570	70	549	3
2012-13	3,122	105	645	3

We average 5 - 6 Referrals annually for FPG violations.

Recently, we have seen many more Referrals for Riparian Buffer Rule violations. Those are 'automatic' Referrals to Div. of Water Resources.



# Forestry BMPs: How Do I Know?

**Even when forestry BMPs are used, the logging job may appear “messy” to the un-trained eye.**

## **BMPs can be tangible things = *What You Do*:**

- Streamside Management Zones
- Bridgemats... silt fence... gravel on roads... seed/straw...
- Waterbars, Turnouts, Diversions, Wing Ditches

## **BMPs can also be a “process” = *How You Do It*:**

- Timing, equipment... layout of skid trail or road... # of decks
- How and When was the tract logged? Was soil dry?
- Was the SMZ flagged or painted?
- Were roads built beforehand, or pushed on-the-fly?



# Forestry BMPs: Costs

## Out-of-Pocket Costs to use BMPs

- All of the stuff: seed, straw, fence, matting, stone
- Logger usually bears these costs.
- Timber Buyer? Purchasing Mill? Landowner?

## Opportunity Costs of not implementing BMPs

- Returning to the site to fix a problem
- Wear & Tear on equipment, stuck in the mud...
- Reputation
- Lost future soil productivity





got to be  
**NC** Goodness Grows In  
FOREST PRODUCTS

