

**Addendum and Errata Sheet for Purple Fieldbook:
Implementing BMPs for Timber Harvest Operations
November 2013**

Updates to best management practices (BMPs) for avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts from mass wasting went into effect on September 25, 2013. These updates amended BMPs or redefined terms in the following regulations:

- 11 AAC 95.290(a), (b), (d)
- 11 AAC 95.340(d) *new*
- 11 AAC 95.345(b)(4)
- 11 AAC 95.360(c)(6) *new*
- 11 AAC 95.365(a)(3) *new*
- 11 AAC 95.950 (94) and (95) *new*

ADDENDUM

Unstable slopes

The term “unstable slope” is used in 11 AAC 95.290(a), (b) and (d), .340(d), .360(c)(6), and .365(a)(3). The definition for “unstable slope” is in 11 AAC 95.900(95).

To determine whether a slope is unstable, consider sites with slopes generally in excess of 50% gradient, and look for one or more of the following indicators:

- landslide scars,
 - jack-strawed trees,
 - gullied or dissected slopes,
 - a high-density of streams or zero-order basins (source basins for headwater streams), or
 - evidence of soil creep.”

The procedures in Chatwin, et al., 1994 are recommended for additional guidance on assessing landslide risk. The citation for Chatwin et al., 1994 is: Chatwin, S. C., D. E. Howes, J. W. Schwab, and D. N. Swanston. 1994. A guide for management of landslide-prone terrain in the Pacific Northwest. 2nd ed. British Columbia Ministry of Forests and U.S. Forest Service. 218 pp. This publication is available on-line through the British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations at: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/docs/lmh/Lmh18.htm>

Saturated soil conditions

The term “saturated soil” is used in BMPS for blasting on unstable slopes (11 AAC 95.290(b)(3)) and tracked and wheeled harvest systems (.365(d)), and in the definitions for “marsh” and “non-forested muskeg” is in 11 AAC 95.900(43). “Saturated soil” is defined in 11 AAC 95.900(72)

Operators should use the following indicators to help determine when saturated soil conditions exist:

“Evidence of saturated soil conditions on a steep slope or unstable area may include:

- On cutslopes, noticeable soil liquefaction or movement of large soil particles to the ditchline
- Significant water flow evident on the surface, exposed bedrock, or impermeable hardpan
- Excavated or disturbed material performing in a liquid manner
- High rainfall rates in previous 24 hours, e.g., 6 inches in a 24-hour period, or prolonged periods of heavy rainfall
- Heavy rain following extended periods of freezing
- Heavy rain-on-snow events”

ERRATA SHEET

p.2 Table of Contents

Under ROAD CONSTRUCTION, change .290(i) to .290 (j)

p.9 Stream Classification Matrix: Summary of regulations and statutes

In the table, replace the section for Region II with the following section:

Type II-A water body	A nonglacial stream (A) greater than 50 feet wide that has anadromous or high value resident fish and that has an unconfined and dynamic channel; and (B) that typically has point bars, islands, scour planes, active or recent side channels, and areas of obvious bank erosion. [AS 41.17.950(35)]
Type II-B water body	A glacial stream that has anadromous or high value resident fish and that is not a glacial Type II-C water body. [AS 41.17.950(36)]
Type II-C water body	A water body that has anadromous or high value resident fish that (A) is a nonglacial water body >3' wide and ≤50' wide at ordinary high water mark (OHWM) that has an unconfined and dynamic channel; (B) is a nonglacial water body >3' wide at OHWM that has a confined channel; (C) is a reach of the Kenai River, Kasilof River, or Lake Fork Crescent River >3' wide at OHWM; or (D) is a lake or pond. [AS 41.17.950(37), and for definition of "lake and pond," 11 AAC 95.900(40)]
Type II-D water body	A nonglacial stream that is ≤3' at OHWM that has anadromous or high value resident fish; or a reach of the Kenai R., Kasilof R., or Lake Fork Crescent R. that is ≤3' at OHWM that has anadromous or high value resident fish. [AS 41.17.950(38)]

p. 24 11 AAC 95.345(b) Landing location, construction, and operation

Under NOTES, add new bullet after 4th bullet:

To determine whether a slope is unstable, consider sites with slopes generally in excess of 50% gradient, and look for one or more of the following indicators:

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- jack-strawed trees,
- gullied or dissected slopes,
- a high-density of streams or zero-order basins (source basins for headwater streams), or
- evidence of soil creep.”

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p.33 11 AAC 95.290(d) End haul of waste material

Change NOTES, 3rd bullet to:

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