

## APPENDIX R: GUIDANCE FOR BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BI-ANNUAL REPORTS

This Appendix provides guidance regarding the submission of the bi-annual Best Management Practice (BMP) reports as required by Alternative B and Alternative F. When implemented effectively and maintained on a consistent basis, BMPs can be extremely effective in controlling sediment movement. Initial stabilization of soil through the use of BMPs can reduce sediment runoff and prevent sediment delivery to drainages, and can accelerate re-vegetation of a site. In the Continental Divide-Creston (CD-C) project area, typical BMPs include wattles, check dams, sediment fences, and erosion control blankets. Culvert outlets are often armored with rip-rap to disperse the velocity of water, and sediment basins are sometimes used to reduce the amount of sediment traveling in runoff.

Submission of data from industry inspections of erosion control BMPs would be required as a component of Alternative B and Alternative F. These data would be submitted in electronic format and would include Geographic Positioning System (GPS) locations, BMP type, condition (good, fair, poor, needs to be replaced), and maintenance needed (if any). In addition, an electronic map depicting locations of these BMPs would be submitted. These data would be submitted to the Rawlins Field Office bi-annually. Data would be collected once in the spring, following spring runoff, and once in the fall, prior to winter weather conditions. Additional monitoring is recommended following a precipitation event of greater than ½ inch in one hour as measured by the nearest weather monitoring station. The BLM would maintain collections of the data submittal records and compile this information into a database. The coordination and consultation group would review these data and determine whether the threshold identified below is being exceeded:

- A 20-percent failure rate of BMPs or a 5-percent recurring failure rate of individual BMPs.

A failed BMP is defined as one that is no longer effective in retaining sediment or serving the purpose it was designed to achieve. For example, if a hay wattle that was placed in a ditch to control sediment is no longer controlling the movement of sediment, then the wattle has failed as a BMP and must be replaced. In addition, crushed or smashed culverts are also examples of failed BMPs. If a BMP is determined to have failed, it must be remedied as soon as possible by the operator(s).

If the consultation and coordination group determines that the above-identified threshold has been exceeded, the group would convene and attempt to determine what is contributing to the failure and require that additional measures are implemented to ensure that continued recurring failures do not occur.

**Figure 1. Example table**

Location (UTM)	Associated wellpad/pipeline	BMP Type	BMP condition	Action needed	Action taken	Date action taken
12345,1232456	1791-25-32	Wattle	Poor; smashed and sediment is not being retained	Replacement	Replaced	10.15.2013
12346,123467	1791-45-32	Culvert	Smashed at downstream end	Replacement	Replaced	10.15.2013
12347, 1234678	1791-55-32	Check dam	Good	None needed	N/A	N/A

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