2018 FHR PSN

APPENDIX F

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Permit Requirements

Proposals that conduct fishery habitat restoration activities using methods described in the California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual (Flosi et al 1998, 2003, 2006 and 2009) may be covered by the FRGP's programmatic permits. The two FRGP programmatic permits are the Section 404 (RGP 12 or RGP 78) and the 401 permits of the Clean Water Act (CWA). In order to be covered by these programmatic permits, the applicant must incorporate the following information with their grant application. The applicant is responsible for reviewing these permits and incorporating the permit conditions into their project. Previously issued permits can be found in the CDFW Document Library at https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/documents/ContextDocs.aspx?cat=FRGPRegulatory. The following information must be submitted as a supplemental document. The proposal would include proposed or target values. If a project is funded actual values would be submitted on completed projects.

Project information needed for programmatic permits:

Waterbody Name	Stream type	Wild and Scenic River	First named downstream tributary	**Affected Resource:** (Riparian, Streambed, and/or Upslope)	**Duration of Direct Impact** (Permanent, Temporary)	F/E	**Fill/Excavation**		**Indirect Impacts** (yes or no)	**Total Area Restored**			CRAM
							Acres	**Linear Feet**		**Restoration Method**	**Acres**	**Linear Feet**	

- Waterbody Name: The stream the project will directly impact. (For more than one stream or impact type, use separate lines.)
- Stream Type: Indicate if the stream type is perennial or intermittent/seasonal.
- Wild and Scenic River: Is the project located on a Wild and Scenic River? Y/N.
- The name of the first downstream tributary from project location.

- Affected Resource: Where the project will occur - riparian zone, instream (indicate if it is within the ordinary high-water mark), and/or upslope. When the resource affected is for an upslope project, report the values for stream crossings only.

- Duration of Direct Impacts: Indicate if the direct impacts to the resource will be permanent and/or temporary. If the project involves both temporary and permanent impacts, use separate lines.
  - Examples: Culvert removal/replacement with natural bottom bridge is a temporary stream impact. Fence installation in riparian zone is a permanent riparian impact. Placement of instream wood structures is a permanent stream impact. Placement of water storage tanks is a permanent riparian impact.

- Indicate if impact to stream is from fill material = F or from excavation = E, or N/A if impact is upslope.
  - Fill Material: Material placed in waters of the U.S. where the material has the effect of either replacing any portion of a water of the United States with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water. Examples include wood, rock, sand, construction debris, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the U.S.
  - Excavation: The removal of sediment or soil in shallow waters or under no-flow conditions where impacts to beneficial uses are best described by the area of the discharge. It is done for the purposes other than navigation. Examples include earthwork preliminary to discharge, removal of sediment to increase channel capacity, or other flood control and drainage maintenance activities (e.g., debris removal, detention basin maintenance, and erosion control of slopes along open channels and other drainage facilities).

- Record temporary and/or permanent impact size to the aquatic resource from fill/excavation in acres and linear feet.
  - Acres: Record the area of impact to the nearest thousandth of an acre (note: 0.001 acre = 43.56 square feet).
  - Linear feet: Record the length of the impact to the nearest linear foot. When the project impacts a shoreline, record the length of shoreline impacted. When a project impacts a stream channel, record the length of stream channel impacted in the direction of flow. For polygonal projects that don't have a clear linear aspect, record the longest side of impact that makes the most sense.

- List if there are any indirect impact(s). An indirect impact is any reasonable foreseeable impact (outside of the direct impact area) that will have an adverse effect on an aquatic resource. Indirect impacts should not be included in the Individual Direct Impact Information.

- Restoration Method: choose from one of the following underlined methods. Note that the total area (acres) and length (linear feet) should be reported for each restoration type. Use a separate line for each restoration type if the project results in more than one.
  - Establishment (or creation): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at a site. Establishment results in a gain of aquatic resource area and function. Example includes the creation of a new self-maintaining side channel or off channel habitat.
  - Re-Establishment. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions. Examples include: exclusionary fencing, riparian planting, off channel/side channel habitat restoration.
  - Rehabilitation. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function, but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area. Examples include: fish passage remediation or instream barrier modifications (the area/reach of a stream that is being rehabilitated due to fish passage remediation), road decommissioning (depending on work being done).
  - Enhancement. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource functions(s), but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area. Examples include: placement of woody debris in stream, forbearance projects, removal of invasive species.

- CRAM (California Rapid Assessment Method): If CRAM has been done, list assessment Name & ID and CRAM score. Information on completed assessments can be found at the CRAM website: http://www.cramwetlands.org/.