

2019 FHR PSN
APPENDIX F
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Permit Requirements

Proposals to 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 Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certifications administered by the State Water Resources Control Board. 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. Note that 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 **required supplemental document**. The proposal shall include proposed values. If a project is funded actual values would be submitted on completed projects.

Project information needed for programmatic permits:

(Template: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=162338>)

Waterbody Name	Stream Type	Wild and Scenic River	First Named Downstream Waterbody	Affected Resource: (Riparian, Streambed, Wetland and/or Upslope)	Duration of Direct Impact(s) (Permanent, Temporary)	F/E	Fill/Excavation		Indirect Impacts (yes or no)	Area Restored			CRAM
							Acres	Linear Feet		Restoration Method	Acres	Linear Feet	

- Waterbody Name: The stream, wetland, or other water the project will directly impact. **(Create a separate row for each stream's impact type [Permanent and/or Temporary]. Typically most projects have both permanent and temporary impacts).**
- 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.

- First Named Downstream Waterbody: List the first named downstream waterbody which the affected waterbody is a tributary to.
- Affected Resource: Resources that the project will impact – riparian zone, instream (indicate if it is within the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM)), wetland, and/or upslope. **(If the project impacts multiple resources, use separate lines)**. For the purposes of this appendix the riparian zone starts at the ordinary high-water mark and includes any riparian habitat as determined by CDFW. If no typical riparian vegetation is present, the riparian zone extends to the top of bank. Impacts may result from performing the restoration activity itself (excavating within a channel), or through accessing the site (driving equipment through the riparian zone), or from adjacent work areas that result in a direct discharge. Many projects affect both riparian zones and stream channel. For upslope projects, only report the values for stream crossings or other areas that are likely to result in a direct discharge to waters. Discharges due to ineffective erosion control or other factors are violations.
- Duration of Direct Impact(s): Indicate if the direct impacts to the resource(s) 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 or other channel modifications are permanent stream impacts. Placement of water storage tanks is a permanent riparian impact. Removal of invasive riparian vegetation and planting of native riparian vegetation is a temporary riparian impact.
- Indicate if impact to stream is from fill material = F or from excavation = E, or N/A if impact is upslope (unless it is likely to result in a direct discharge to waters); upslope values do not need to report Fill/Excavation values if N/A.
 - 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/State 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 or alteration of sediment, substrate, or soil in shallow waters or under no-flow conditions where impacts to beneficial uses are best described by the area of the discharge. 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). Projects to improve navigation in deep water are not classified as excavation.

- Record temporary and/or permanent fill/excavation impacts to the aquatic resource in acres and linear feet.
 - Acres: Measure and record the area of impact to the nearest thousandth of an acre (note: 0.001 acre = 43.56 square feet).
 - Linear feet: Measure and 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, measure the length of stream channel impacted along the length of the thalweg of the affected stream reach. For polygonal projects that don't have a clear linear aspect, record the longest side of impact that best characterizes the shape and extent of the impact.
 - **NOTE**: For most projects, the restoration area and impact area amounts will NOT exactly match; an example when this could occur would be riparian invasive vegetation removal projects.

- Indirect Impact(s): Indicate if there will be indirect impacts. If indirect impacts are anticipated, identify what the indirect impacts would be. An indirect impact is any reasonably foreseeable impact outside of the direct impact area that is expected to occur as a result of the project, and that will have an adverse effect on an aquatic resource. Indirect impacts should not be included in the Individual Direct Impact Information.

- Area Restored: Record restoration amount in acres and linear feet following the same guidelines as quantifying fill/excavation impacts. (Area Restored values must always be reported for all Affected Resource types.)
 - Restoration Method: Choose from one of the following underlined types. 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 non-aquatic site (i.e., not a stream, wetland, or riparian area in its pre-project state) with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former

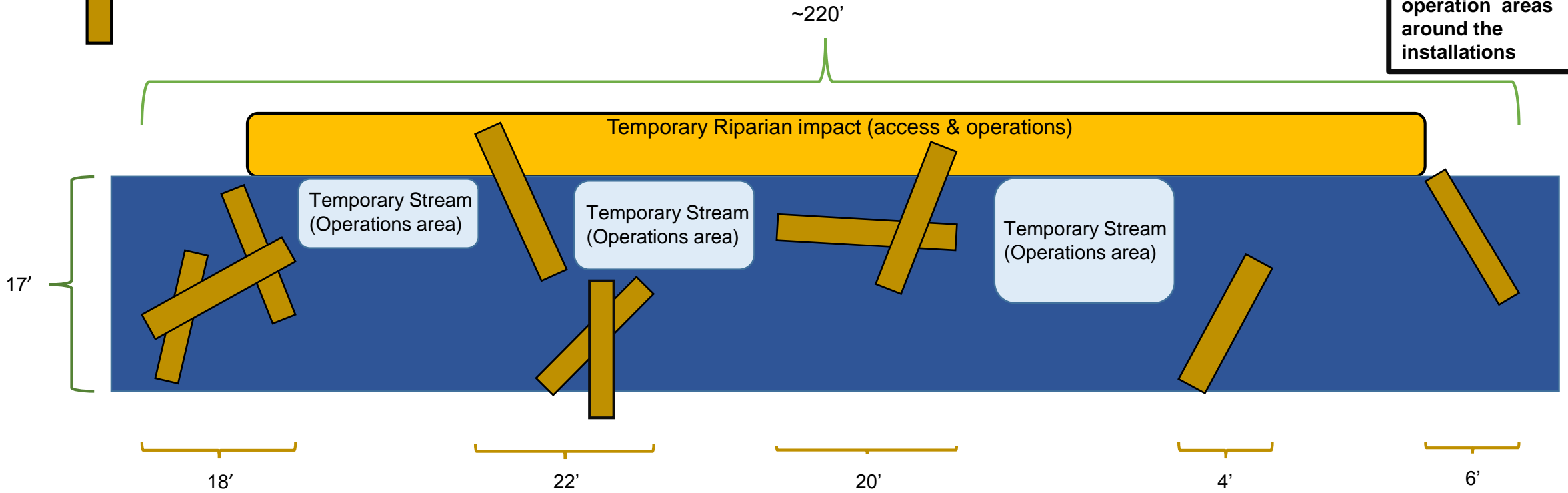
aquatic resource and results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions. Examples include: reconnecting or recreating side channels/braids that have been hydrologically disconnected, reconnecting an incised channel with its floodplain, restoring wetlands at the site of former wetlands.

- Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions 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), and riparian planting.
 - Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific targeted 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 & eCRAM ID and CRAM score. A map of valid completed assessments can be found at <https://www.ecoatlas.org/regions/ecoregion/statewide?cram=1>. More information on CRAM can be found at: <http://www.cramwetlands.org/>.

LWD Project Example

Each log in this example is 2' x 20' = 40ft²

Temporary impacts may occur at access points and heavy equipment operation areas around the installations



Permanent impact length = Sum of LWD feature lengths
 (18'+22'+20'+4'+6' = 70')

Permanent impact area = Sum of log areas
 (40ft² x 10 logs = 400ft²)

Temporary riparian impact = Area and length of temporary access route and work area above OHWM

Temporary stream impact = Area and length of the temporary access route and heavy equipment work-area's area below OHWM

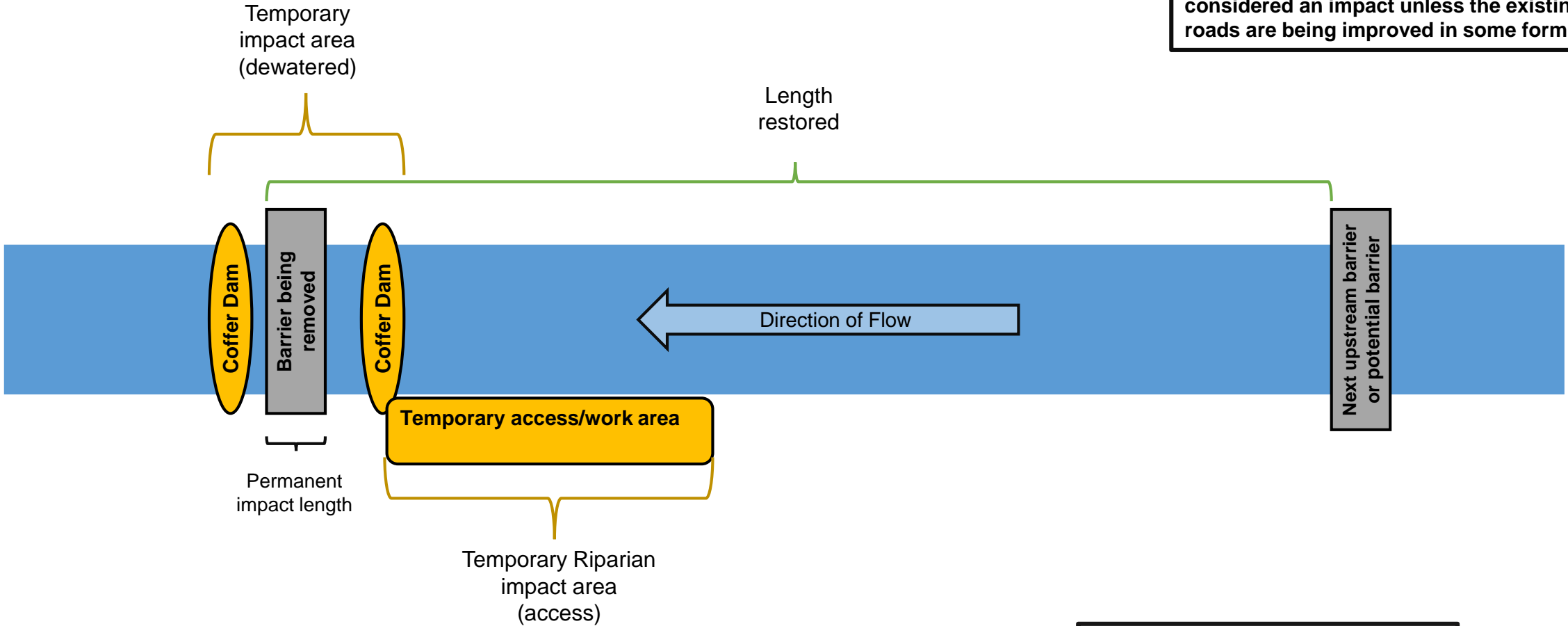
Restored Length = Length of reach in which the LWD was installed (220')

Restored area = (Length restored) x (average stream width)
 (220' x 17' = 7480)(estimates are OK for area)

NOTE:
43.56ft² = 0.001 acres

Barrier Removal Project Example

Temporary impacts may be associated with accessing the site. Using existing maintained roads or access trails are not considered an impact unless the existing roads are being improved in some form.



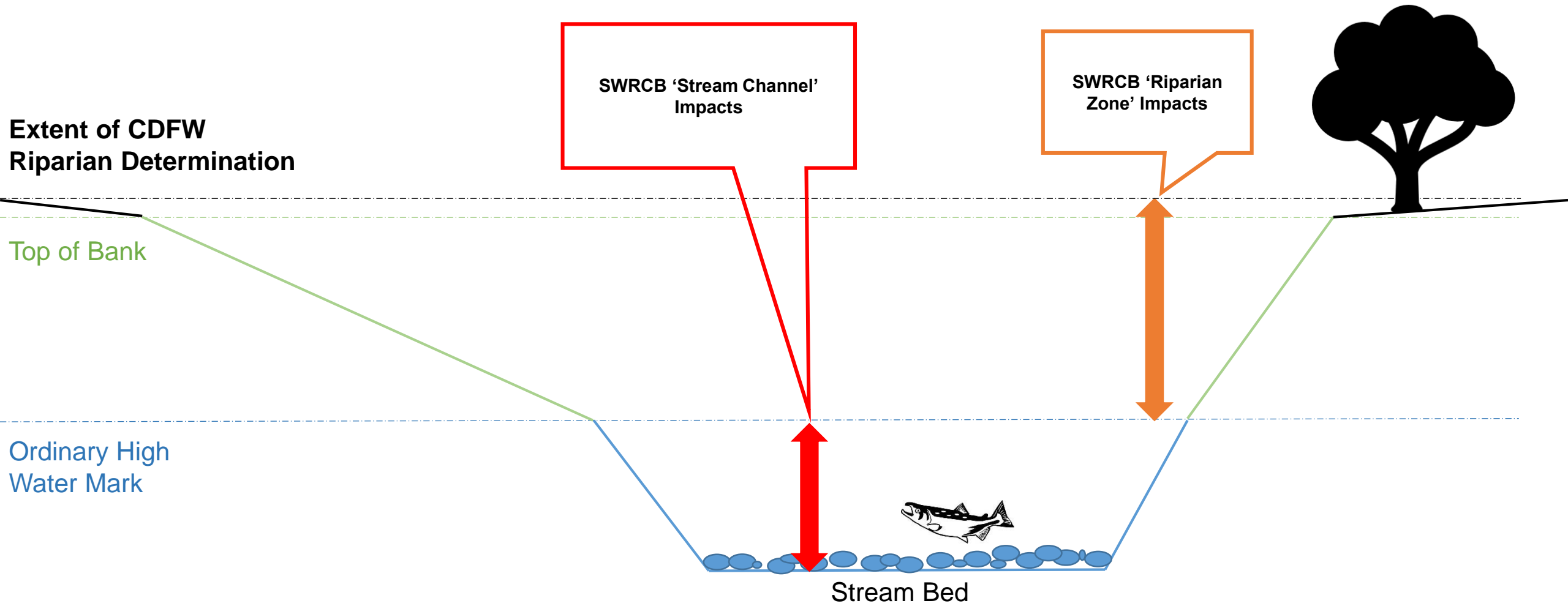
$$\text{Temporary stream impacts} = (\text{Area dewatered}) - (\text{Area of permanent impact})$$

$$\text{Temporary impacts to riparian zone} = (\text{Temporary access area}) - (\text{Area of permanent impact})$$

$$\text{Restored Area} = (\text{Length restored}) \times (\text{Average width of stream})$$

Reminder: Make sure all Temporary & Permanent Impacts as well as Restoration totals are quantified in Acreage and Linear Feet.

Typical SWRCB Impact Areas



SWRCB Wetland Reporting

Impacts to wetlands should be avoided when practicable.

In the example below the TEOA could be moved to the other side of the stream; assuming that moving the TEOA would result in a reduction of environmental impacts. If moving to the other side would impact a listed species, then temporarily impacting a wetland could be the least environmentally damaging option.

- Quantify wetland impact values following the guidance for 'polygonal projects that don't have a clear linear aspect' on page E3.
 - Ground disturbance (i.e. vehicle traffic and stockpiling materials) within a wetland constitutes an impact to that wetland.
 - If the impact area will be restored to pre-project conditions, then the impact is **temporary**. Otherwise, the impact would be considered **permanent**.
 - Wetlands may occur above or below the Ordinary High Water Mark.

