

## **Links for Instream Permitting**

DFG 1600 Page

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/1600/>

DFG Native Anadromous Fisheries Watershed Branch

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/NAFWB/>

DFG Fisheries Restoration Grants Page

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/fishgrant.html>

DFG Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/manual.html>

Regional Water Quality Board Pages (401 Certification)

Region 2 stream primmer

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/Agenda/04-16-03/>

goto above page and right click on the below link. Select Save Link As...

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/Agenda/04-16-03/Stream%20Protection%20Circular.pdf>

Region 2 401 page

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/certs.htm>

Region 1 401 page

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwa401/index.html>

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb1/programs/wqwetcert.html>

### **Essential components for a 1600 notification**

- 1) Notification filled out completely and signed
- 2) Questionnaire filled out completely and signed
- 3) Detailed project description
- 4) Project plans
- 5) Overview map
- 6) Site map
- 7) CEQA documents if available. This includes
  - A) Initial study
  - B) Approved Neg Dec must have signatures of deciding body and show that it was recorded.
  - C) Approved and filed NOD must have signatures of deciding body and show that it was recorded.
  - D) State Clearinghouse Number if available (SCH#)

If it goes to Yountville it will also need a cheque for the correct amount.

### **Draft Description Suggestions**

A good written description will be able to stand on its own. A layperson should be able to figure out what is happening from a good written description. A specialist should be able to identify enough detail in a good written description to be able to determine possible impacts to the resource.

1. Location information:
  - a. Stream name (tributary to if name is unknown)
  - b. County name
  - c. County Assessor's Parcel Number(s)
  - d. USPLSS coordinates (Section, Township, Range)
  - e. Work site mailing address
2. Be sure to quantify:
  - a. Linear feet of stream disturbed (feet)?
  - b. Area of disturbance (square feet)?
  - c. Volume of cut and fill (cubic yards)?
  - d. Volume of rip rap?
  - e. Volume or quantity of materials (dimensions too)?
  - f. Size and location of all associated structures.
  - g. Equipment to be used?
  - h. Equipment access to the site and stream (are you driving tractors in the stream? If so how will they get down there?)
  - i. What erosion control structures or techniques will be used?
  - j. The type and density of vegetation to be affected and an estimate of the area involved?
  - k. The type and density of vegetation to be replanted and an estimate of the area involved?
  - l. Describe any maintenance of plantings such as irrigation, weeding, and vegetation success criteria and monitoring.
3. Will water be present in the stream during the construction period?
  - a. If so how do you plan to divert the water around the site?
  - b. The volume of water, intended use, and equipment to be used in any water diversion or impoundment, if applicable.
4. Are there any special status species present on site or in the vicinity of the project (plant and animal)?
5. A description of the period of time in which operations will be carried out.

### **PD / invasive plant removal and replant project ideas**

Vineyard owners and managers in the North Coast Region are applying for agreements to remove certain plants (blackberry, vinca, California grape, mugwort, stinging nettle, mulefat) in the riparian zones along their vineyards as protection against Pierce's disease (PD) transmittal by the blue-green sharpshooter. PD is a bacterial disease that can spread from host plants to grape vines with lethal effects on those vines.

PD host plant removal should not involve removal of overstory vegetation or clearing of plants which are not PD hosts. Applicant's may be encouraged to remove invasive plants (tree-of-heaven, English ivy, Arundo, tamarisk, Scotch broom) as part of their project.

The project description supplied by the applicant should include:

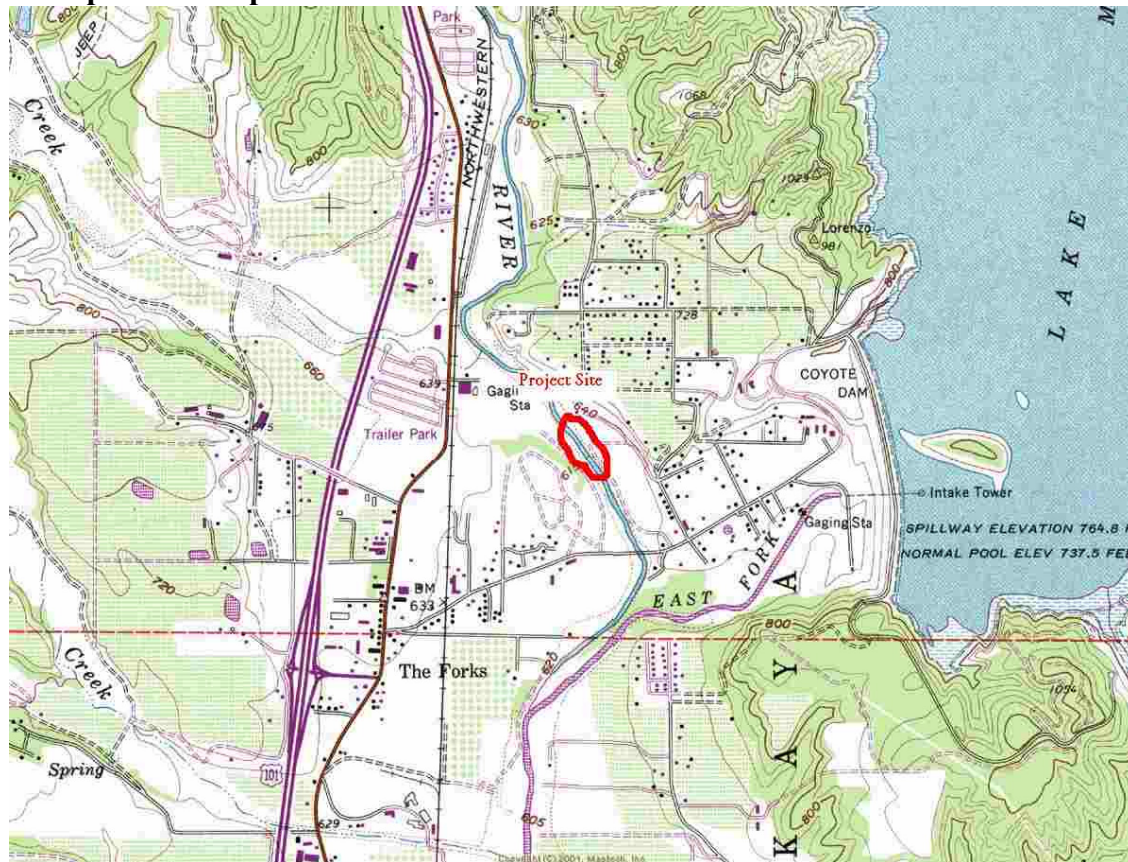
- verification (lab test, ID by Ag advisor or other qualified professional) of incidence of Pierce's disease in the vineyard or nearby vineyards. (NOTE FOR PD PROJECTS ONLY)
- a mapped inventory of existing riparian vegetation, including location of Pierce's disease host and non-host plants, and pertinent site conditions (such as areas of erosion potential). This mapped inventory shall include linear feet of stream at the site and the width of the riparian zone.
- a map showing selective plant removal, with estimates of the amount of vegetation to be removed by percentage, linear feet and area.
- a revegetation plan, including the number, size, density and location of the native species to be used.
- a written specification for plant removal and replanting. A maintenance and monitoring schedule for a least three years after replanting must be included. (A brief written report will typically be required annually, detailing the installation phase and replanting success criteria, annual monitoring reports, and contingency measures.
- a description of treatments for potential erosion control or stream bank stabilization, if necessary.

In some cases, where significant vegetation removal is proposed, the project may be phased over several years. The entire project should be described in the notification and an agreement will be written for the project which would condition each phase dependent upon the successful completion of preceding phases.

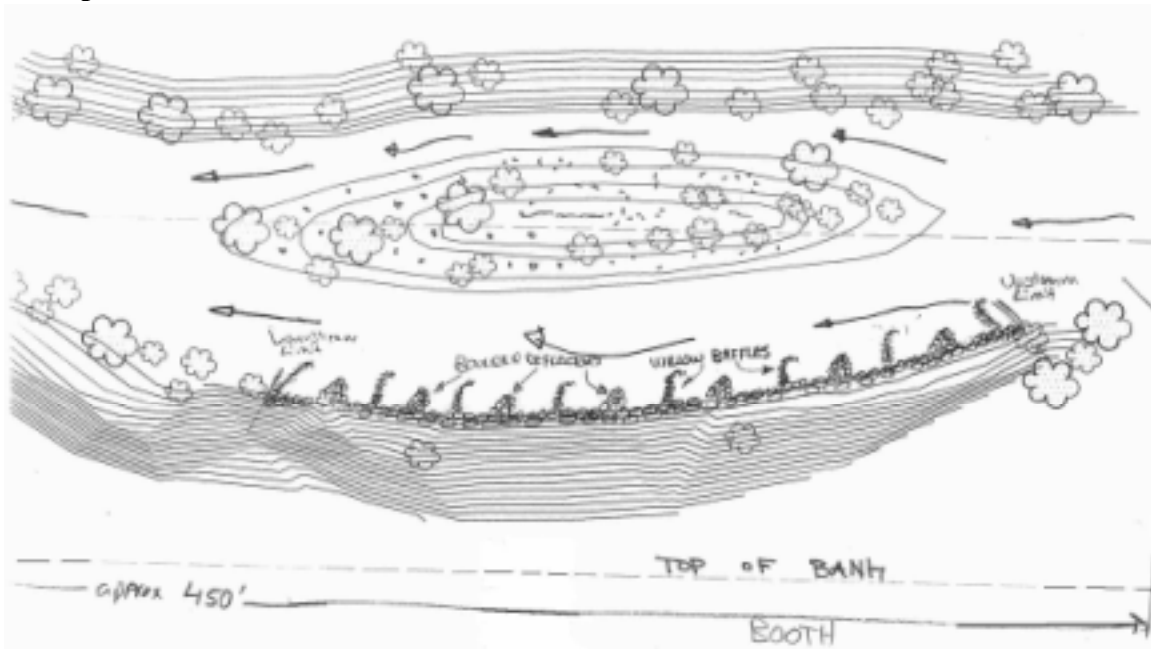
### Example Overview Map



### Example Site Map



### Example Site Plan



### Example Design Typical

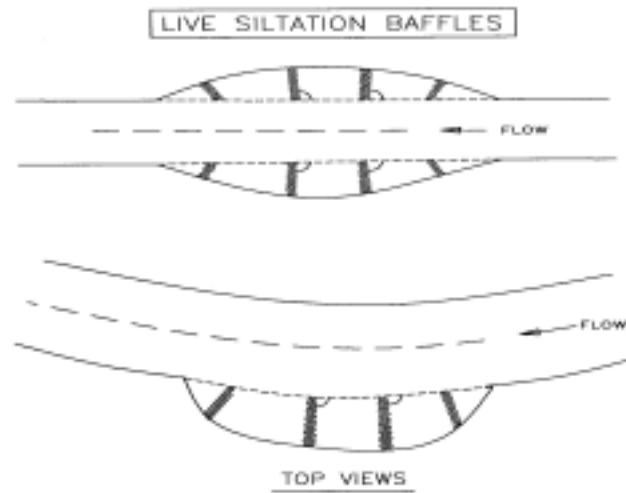


Figure 3. Typical live willow baffle arrangements

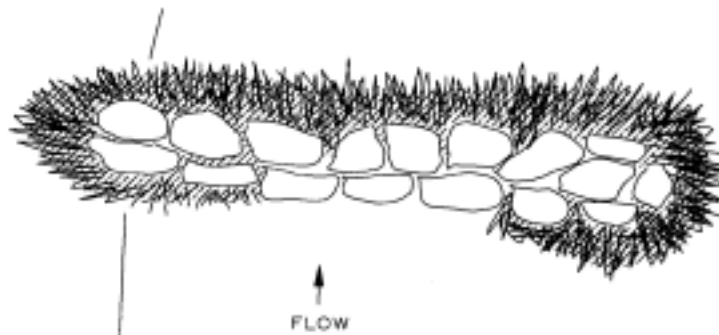
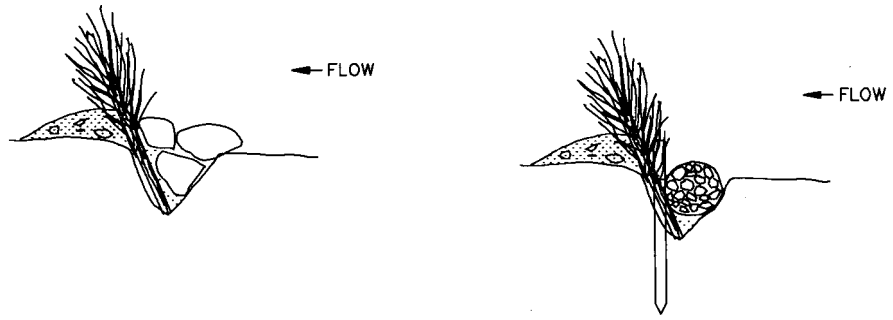


Figure 4. Typical live willow baffle (top view).



**Figure 5. Typical live willow plantings filled with boulder armoring at toe.**