

37.03.07 – STREAM CHANNEL ALTERATION RULES

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Section 42-3803, Idaho Code.

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001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

This chapter is intended to enable the Director to expedite the process of applications which are of a common type and which do not propose alterations which will be a hazard to the stream channel and its environment.

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002. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS .

01. Alteration. To obstruct, diminish, destroy, alter, modify, relocate or change the natural existing shape of the channel or to change the direction of flow of water of any stream channel within or below the mean high water mark. It includes removal of material from the stream channel and emplacement of material or structures in or across the stream channel where the material or structure has the potential to affect flow in the channel as determined by the Director.

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02. Applicant. Any individual, partnership, company, corporation, municipality, county, state or federal agency, their agent, or other entity proposing to alter a stream channel or actually engaged in constructing a channel alteration, whether authorized or not.

(3-18-22)

03. Base Flood Elevation. The elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

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04. Continuously Flowing Water. A sufficient flow of water annually that could provide fish habitat. Idaho Department of Water Resources will assume, subject to information to the contrary, that the USGS quadrangle maps accurately depict whether a stream is continuously flowing. This definition includes high flow channels that may be dry at the location of the alteration but flow annually. This definition also applies to streams which may be dry as a result of upstream diversion or storage of water.

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05. Debris. Any pieces of waste or plant material that have the potential to affect flow in the channel.

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06. Fish Habitat. Any aquatic environment where fish live, feed, reproduce and grow, including areas where fish spawn, rear, and migrate.

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07. Human Life Support System. Any artificial or natural system that provides all or some of the items (such as oxygen, food, water, control of temperature, or disposition of carbon dioxide) necessary for maintaining human life or health.

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08. IDL. Idaho Department of Lands.

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09. Non-Powered Equipment. Equipment which is powered only by human strength.

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10. Permanent Structures. Any alteration that is intended to be long lasting or cannot easily be removed or washed away (such as, but not limited to, placed rock riprap, bioengineering, drop structures, culverts and bridges, etc.).

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11. Powered Equipment. Equipment which is powered by means other than human strength such as a gasoline engine or electric motor. ()

12. Stream Channel. A natural water course of perceptible extent with definite beds and banks which confines and conducts continuously flowing water. The channel referred to is that which exists at the present time, regardless of where the channel may have been located at any time in the past. ()

13. SPA. Stream Protection Act. ()

011. -- 024. (RESERVED)

025. EXEMPTIONS.

01. Cleaning, Maintenance, Construction or Repair Work. No permit is required of a water user or their agent to clean, maintain, construct, or repair any diversion structure, canal, ditch, or lateral or to remove any obstruction from a stream channel which is interfering with the delivery of any water under a valid existing water right or water right permit. ()

02. Removal of Debris. No permit is required for removal of debris from a stream channel provided that no equipment will be working in the channel below the mean high water mark and all material removed will be disposed of outside the channel where it cannot again reenter the channel. ()

03. Mining Operations Using Non-Powered Equipment. No permit is required for mining activities using non-powered equipment to move one-quarter (1/4) cubic yard per hour or less below the mean high water mark, except as otherwise described in Section 61.05. ()

026. -- 029. (RESERVED)

030. APPLICATIONS .

01. Joint Application Permit Form. The Department, IDL, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have developed a joint application for permit form which will suffice for the required permit application under the SPA. ()

02. Applicant Following Minimum Standards. In those cases where the applicant intends to follow the minimum standards (Rule 055), detailed plans may be eliminated by referring to the specific minimum standard; however, drawings necessary to adequately define the extent, purpose, and location of the work may be required. Plans shall include some reference to water surface elevations and stream boundaries to facilitate review. The application should show the mean high water mark on the plans; however, any water surface or water line reference available will be helpful as long as this reference is described. (Examples: present water surface, low water, high water.) ()

031. -- 034. (RESERVED)

035. APPLICATION REVIEW.

01. Prior to Issuance of Permit. The following items shall be among those considered by the Director prior to issuing a permit: (3-18-22)

- a.** What is the purpose of doing the work? (3-18-22)
- b.** What is the necessity and justification for the proposed alteration? (3-18-22)
- c.** Is the proposal a reasonable means of accomplishing the purpose? (3-18-22)

- d. Will the alteration be a permanent solution? (3-18-22)
- e. Will the alteration pass anticipated water flows without creating harmful flooding or erosion problems upstream or downstream? (3-18-22)
- f. What effect will the alteration have on fish habitat? (3-18-22)
- g. Will the materials used or the removal of ground cover create turbidity or other water quality problems? (3-18-22)
- h. Will the alteration interfere with recreational use of the stream? (3-18-22)
- i. Will the alteration detract from the aesthetic beauty of the area? (3-18-22)
- j. What modification or alternative solutions are reasonably possible which would reduce the disturbance to the stream channel and its environment and/or better accomplish the desired goal of the proposed alteration? (3-18-22)
- k. Is the alteration to be accomplished in accordance with the adopted minimum standards? (3-18-22)
- l. Are there public safety factors to consider? (3-18-22)

036. -- 039. (RESERVED)

040. APPROVAL.

01. Permits Allowed Without Review. A permit may be approved by the Director of the Department without review by other agencies in situations where the work is of a nature not uncommon to the particular area and where it is clear that the work will not seriously degrade the stream values except on navigable rivers which require review by the IDL. All work approved in this manner should be accomplished in accordance with the minimum standards. ()

02. Reinstatement of Expired Permit. A permit which has expired may be reinstated by the Director after review by other agencies as determined by the Director. (3-18-22)

041. -- 044. (RESERVED)

045. ENFORCEMENT OF ACT.

Employees of the Department designated by the Director may issue written orders directing an applicant to cease and desist, to ensure proper notice to applicants who are found to be altering a stream without a permit or not in compliance with the conditions of a permit. Such orders shall be in effect immediately upon issuance and will continue in force until a permit is issued or until the order is rescinded by the Director. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of the SPA (Chapter 38, Title 42, Idaho Code), may result in issuance of a notice of violation and/or the cancellation of any permit by the Director without further notice and the pursuit in a court of competent jurisdiction, such civil or criminal remedies as may be appropriate and provided by law. The Director may allow reasonable time for an applicant to complete stabilization and restoration work. ()

046. -- 049. (RESERVED)

050. EMERGENCY WAIVER.

01. Waiver of Provisions of SPA. Pursuant to Section 42-3808, Idaho Code, the Director may waive

provisions of that Section in certain emergency situations; however, emergency situations do not include an applicants' failure to submit an application for a stream channel alteration far enough ahead of the desired starting time of the construction work as an emergency situation. ()

02. Verbal Waivers. The Director may initially grant a verbal waiver; however, that applicant must follow up in writing within fifteen (15) days of any initial authorization to do work. If the applicant is unable to contact the Director to obtain an emergency waiver, they may proceed with emergency work; however, they must contact the Director as soon as possible thereafter and prove a bonafide emergency did actually exist. ()

03. Emergency Waiver. Work authorized by an emergency waiver shall be limited to only that which is necessary to safeguard life or property, including growing crops, during the period of emergency. (3-18-22)

04. Conformance to Conditions of Waiver. The applicant shall adhere to all conditions set by the Director as part of a waiver. (3-18-22)

05. Waivers Granted by Designated Employees. The Director may delegate the authority to grant waivers to designated employees of the Department. ()

051. -- 054. (RESERVED)

055. MINIMUM STANDARDS.

These standards are intended to cover the ordinary type of stream channel alteration and to prescribe minimum conditions for approval of such construction. Unless otherwise provided in a permit, these standards shall govern all stream channel alterations in this state. An applicant should not assume that because an application utilizes methods set forth in these standards it will automatically be approved. These minimum standards include the items provided in Sections 056. – 061. ()

056. CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES.

01. Conformance to Procedures. Construction shall occur in accordance with the following procedures unless the Director approves other procedures. When an applicant desires to proceed in a manner different from the following, such procedures should be described on the application. ()

02. Operation of Construction Equipment. No construction equipment shall be operated below the mean high water mark without specific approval from the Director. ()

03. Temporary Structures. Any temporary crossings, bridge supports, cofferdams, or other structures that will be needed during the period of construction shall be designed to handle high flows that could be anticipated during the construction period. All temporary structures shall be completely removed from the stream channel at the conclusion of construction and the area shall be restored to its original general configuration including revegetation. ()

04. Minimizing Disturbance of Area. Care shall be taken to cause only the minimum necessary disturbance to the area. Streambank vegetation shall be protected except where its removal is absolutely necessary for completion of the work adjacent to the stream channel. When the removal of vegetation is absolutely necessary, the site shall be reseeded and replanted with native vegetation. ()

05. Construction Methods. Construction methods shall provide for eliminating or minimizing discharges of turbidity, sediment, organic matter or toxic chemicals. A settling basin or cofferdam may be required for this purpose. ()

06. Disposal of Removed Materials. Any vegetation, debris, or other material removed during construction shall be disposed of at some location out of the stream channel where it cannot reenter the channel during

high stream flows. ()

07. New Cut or Fill Slopes. All new cut or fill slopes shall be planted with native vegetation to prevent erosion. ()

08. Fill Material. All fill material shall be placed and compacted in horizontal lifts. Areas to be filled shall be cleared of all vegetation, debris and other materials that would be objectionable in the fill. ()

09. Limitations on Construction Period. The Director may limit the period of construction as needed to minimize conflicts with fish habitat, recreation use, and other uses. ()

057. PERMANENT STRUCTURES.

01. Fish habitat shall be considered on every project and shall include all fish species known to be present or migrating in the project site stream channel. ()

02. All permanent structures shall be constructed to accommodate fish passage, considering water depth, water velocity, and not be a physical or velocity barrier. ()

03. All permanent structures with vertical drops shall be constructed with heights which are passable by all species and age classes known to be present in the waterbody and shall not exceed one (1) foot. ()

04. Areas where water is present year round, minimum water depth shall be approximately eight (8) inches for salmon and steelhead and at least three (3) inches in all other cases. ()

05. Maximum flow velocities for culverts shall not exceed those shown in Figure 17 in APPENDIX A, located at the end of this chapter, for more than a forty-eight (48) hour period. The curve used will depend on the type of fish to be passed. ()

06. Where it is not feasible to adjust the culvert size or slope to obtain permissible velocities, the following precautions may be utilized to achieve the desired situation. ()

a. Baffles downstream or inside the culvert may be utilized to increase depth and reduce velocity. Design criteria may be obtained by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. ()

b. Where multiple openings for flow are provided, baffles or other measures used in one (1) opening only shall be adequate provided that the opening is designed to carry the main flow during low-flow periods. ()

07. Upstream drops at the entrance to a culvert will not be permitted and a maximum drop of one (1) foot will be permitted on the downstream end if an adequate jumping pool is maintained below the drop. ()

08. Downstream control structures are shown in Figure 18 in APPENDIX B, located at the end of this chapter. These structures can be used to reduce downstream erosion and improve fish passage. ()

058. PLACED ROCK RIPRAP.

01. Placement of Riprap. Riprap shall be placed on a granular bedding material or a compact and non-erodible embankment. ()

02. Sideslopes of Riprap. Sideslopes of riprap shall not be steeper than 2:1 (2' horizontal to 1' vertical) except at ends of culverts and at bridge approaches where a 1 1/2:1 sideslope is standard. (3-18-22)

03. Minimum Thickness of Riprap. The minimum thickness of the riprap layer shall equal the dimension of the largest size riprap rock used or be eighteen (18) inches, whichever is greater. When riprap will be

placed below the mean high water mark, the thickness of the layer shall be fifty percent (50%) greater than specified below. ()

04. Rock Used for Riprap. Rock for riprap shall consist of sound, dense, durable, angular rock fragments, resistant to weathering and free of concrete, soil, shale, and organic matter. The length of a rock shall not be more than three (3) times its width or thickness. Rounded cobbles, boulders, and streambed gravels are not acceptable as riprap. ()

05. Size and Gradation of Riprap. Riprap size and gradation are commonly determined in terms of the weight of riprap rock. The average size of riprap rock shall be at least as large as the maximum size rock that the stream is capable of moving. The maximum size of riprap rock used shall be two (2) to five (5) times larger than the average size. ()

06. Methods Used for Determining Gradation of Riprap. There are many methods used for determining the gradation of riprap rock. One of these many acceptable methods is shown in Table 1 below. Another acceptable method is the Far West States (FWS) method shown in APPENDIX C - Table 1C.

| Table 1 – GRADATION OF RIPRAP IN POUNDS | | |
|---|---|---|
| Max. Weight of Stone required (lbs) | Min. and Max. Range in weight of Stones (lbs) | Weight Range 75 percent of Stones (lbs) |
| 150 | 25 - 150 | 50 - 150 |
| 200 | 25 - 200 | 50 - 200 |
| 250 | 25 - 250 | 50 - 250 |
| 400 | 25 - 400 | 100 - 400 |
| 600 | 25 - 600 | 150 - 600 |
| 800 | 25 - 800 | 200 - 800 |
| 1000 | 50 - 1000 | 250 - 1000 |
| 1300 | 50 - 1300 | 325 - 1300 |
| 1600 | 50 - 1600 | 400 - 1600 |
| 2000 | 75 - 2000 | 600 - 2000 |
| 2700 | 100 - 2700 | 800 - 2700 |

(3-18-22)

07. Use of Filter Material. A blanket of granular filter material or filter fabric shall be placed between the riprap layer and the bank in all cases where the bank is composed of erodible material that may be washed out from between the riprap rock. Filter material shall consist of a layer of well-graded gravel and coarse sand at least six (6) inches thick. Filter fabric used for construction shall be non-woven natural fiber of jute, coir, sisal, or a similar product. The apparent opening length shall be adequate to allow vegetation to penetrate the fabric and spread laterally. ()

08. Native Vegetation Planting. Dormant willow cuttings, willow bundles, willow clumps, or other native woody vegetation shall be planted within riprap and placed down to permanent soil moisture. Cuttings shall be

spaced no greater than at 2-foot intervals, and bundles or clumps shall be spaced no greater than at 5-foot intervals. ()

09. Toe Protection. Some suitable form of toe protection shall be provided for riprap located on erodible streambed material. ()

a. Various acceptable methods of providing toe protection are shown in APPENDIX D, Figure 2 at the end of this chapter. ()

b. In addition to the approved methods of providing toe protection as shown in APPENDIX D, any other reasonable method will be considered by the Director during review of a proposed project. ()

10. Extension of Riprap Area. Riprap shall extend far enough upstream and downstream to reach stable areas, unless the riprap is protected against undermining at its ends by the method shown in APPENDIX E, Figure 3 at the end of this chapter. On extremely long riprap sections, it is recommended that similar cutoff sections be used at several intermediate points to reduce the hazard that would be created if failure of the riprap occurred at any one (1) location. ()

11. Placement of Riprap. The full course thickness of the riprap shall be placed in one (1) operation. Material shall be placed with an excavator with a thumb, backhoe, loader, or similar equipment. ()

12. Design Procedure. Design procedure using the Far West States (FWS) method. (3-18-22)

a. The FWS method uses a single equation to deal with variables for riprap. (3-18-22)

$D_{75} = 3.5/CK$ WDS for Channel Banks

where: D_{75} = Size of the rock at seventy five percent (75%) is finer in gradation, in inches.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| W | = | Specific weight of water, usually 62.4 lbs./cu.ft. |
| D | = | Depth of flow in stream, in feet in flood stage |
| S | = | Channel slope or gradient, in ft/ft. |
| C | = | A coefficient relating to curvature in the stream |
| K | = | A coefficient relating to steepness of bank slopes |

(3-18-22)

b. The coefficient, C, is based on the ratio of the radius of curvature of the stream, (CR), to the water surface width, (WSW), so it is necessary for the user to make field determination of these values. The coefficient varies from 0.6 for a curve ratio of 4 to 6, up to 1.0 for a straight channel. If the computed ratio for a particular project is less than 4, the designer should consider some modification less than 4.

| CR/WSW | C |
|--------|------|
| 4 - 6 | 0.60 |
| 6 - 9 | 0.75 |
| 9 - 12 | 0.90 |

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Straight Channel | 1.00 |
|------------------|------|

(3-18-22)

c. The coefficient, K, ranges from 0.5 for a 1.5:1 sideslope to 0.87 for 3:1 sideslope. No values are given for steeper or flatter slopes. Slopes steeper than 1.5:1 are not recommended. If slopes flatter than 3:1 are desired, it would be conservative to use the K-value for 3:1 slopes.

| Bankslope | K |
|-----------|------|
| 1.5:1 | 0.50 |
| 1.75:1 | 0.63 |
| 2.0:1 | 0.72 |
| 2.5:1 | 0.80 |
| 3.0:1 | 0.87 |

(3-18-22)

059. BIOENGINEERING.

01. Construction materials. Materials used in bioengineering shall be natural and vegetation used shall be native and locally sourced. Materials should include, but not be limited to, earth, vegetation, rock, and wood. Exceptions for manufactured products including fiberschines, fiberlogs, biodegradable erosion control fabrics and geotextiles. ()

02. Vegetation. Vegetation used in bioengineering may include native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and woody plants. ()

03. Toe Protection. Some suitable form of toe protection shall be provided for projects located on erodible streambed material. ()

04. Endpoint Protection. Finished projects shall include endpoint protection on the upstream and downstream sides of the project. Endpoint protection shall be robust enough to prevent streamflow from scouring and flowing behind the structure. ()

060. DROP STRUCTURES, SILLS AND BARBS.

01. Drop Structures. A drop structure shall be constructed of rocks, boulders and/or logs placed within a stream channel to act as a low level dam. Placement of a drop structure perpendicular to stream flow will decrease the stream gradient, dissipate stream energy and decrease stream velocity through an increase in water surface elevation immediately above the structure. Drop structures shall comply with the following criteria:

(3-18-22)

a. Maximum water surface differential across (upstream water surface elevation minus downstream water surface elevation) a drop structure shall not exceed two (2) feet. The Department shall approve the final elevation of any structure. ()

b. Rock drop structures shall be constructed of clean, sound, dense, durable, angular rock fragments, and/or boulders of size and gradation, such that the stream is incapable of moving the material during peak flows.

Rocks shall be keyed into the stream banks to minimize the likelihood of bank erosion, (See APPENDIX F located at the end of this chapter). ()

c. Design slopes for drop structures shall not exceed more than 4% of the average slope of the project stream reach. Average slope shall be observed over a minimum length upstream and downstream of the project reach, which is equal to the project reach length. ()

d. All drop structures shall be constructed to pass the stream's natural sediment and debris load through the structure. ()

02. Sills. A sill shall be constructed of the same material and in the same manner as a drop structure. The top of the sill may not exceed the elevation of the bottom of the channel. (See APPENDIX G located at the end of this chapter). ()

a. Sills shall be constructed using large woody material and/or clean, sound, dense, angular rock fragments and/or boulders of size and gradation such that the stream is incapable of move the material during peak flows. ()

03. Barb or Partial Drop Structure. A barb or partial drop structure shall be constructed in the same manner and of the same material as a drop structure and placed into the stream channel to act as a low level dam and grade control structure. The barb will decrease stream gradient, dissipate stream energy and redirect stream flow. (3-18-22)

a. Barbs shall be constructed of large woody material and/or clean, sound, dense, angular rock , of size and gradation such that the stream is incapable of moving the material during peak flows. ()

b. Barbs shall be constructed with a downstream angle of no less than one hundred (100) degrees and no greater than one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees unless otherwise specified. (3-18-22)

c. Barbs shall "extend" into the channel a distance of not more than twenty percent (20%) of the width of the channel unless otherwise specified by the Director. (3-18-22)

d. Barbs shall be keyed into the bank a distance equal to or greater than the width of the structure and down to bed level. Whenever moisture is encountered in the construction of the keyways, willow cuttings or clumps shall be placed before and during rock placement in such a manner that the base of the cutting is in permanent moisture and the top extends a minimum of six (6) inches above grade (see APPENDIX H located at the end of this chapter). ()

061. CULVERTS AND BRIDGES.

01. Culverts and Bridges. Culverts and bridges shall be capable of carrying streamflows and shall not alter conditions upstream or downstream such as causing flooding, turbidity, or other problems. The appearance of such installations shall not detract from the natural surroundings of the area. ()

02. Location of Culverts and Bridges. Culverts and bridges should be located so that a direct line of approach exists at both the entrance and exit. Abrupt bends at the entrance or exit shall not exist unless suitable erosion protection is provided. (3-18-22)

03. Ideal Gradient. The ideal gradient (bottom slope) is one which is steep enough to prevent silting but flat enough to prevent scouring due to high velocity flows. It is often advisable to make the gradient of a culvert coincide with the average streambed gradient. (3-18-22)

a. Where a culvert is installed on a slope steeper than twenty percent (20%), provisions to anchor the culvert in position will be required. Such provisions shall be included in the application and may involve the use of

collars, headwall structures, etc. Smooth concrete pipe having no protruding bell joints or other irregularities shall have such anchoring provisions if the gradient exceeds ten percent (10%). (3-18-22)

b. Culverts shall be designed to pass the stream's natural sediment and debris load through the structure and shall be protected from scour at the entrance and exit. ()

04. Size of Culvert or Bridge Opening. The size of the culvert or bridge opening shall be such that it is capable of passing design flows without overtopping the structure or streambank and causing flooding or other damage. ()

a. Design flows shall be based upon the following minimum criteria, unless otherwise specified below: (3-18-22)

i. For culverts or bridges located in a community qualifying for the national flood issuance program, the minimum size culvert shall accommodate the one hundred (100) year design flow frequency. (3-18-22)

ii. For culverts and bridges located in a community that does not qualify for the national flood insurance program, the culvert or bridge shall follow the table below:

| Drainage Area | Design Flow Frequency |
|-------------------------|--|
| Less than 50 sq. mi. | 25 Years |
| Over 50 sq. mi. or more | 50 years or greatest flow of record, whichever is more |

()

iii. If the culvert or bridge design is impractical for the site, the crossing may be designed with additional flow capacity outside the actual crossing structure, provided there is no increase in the Base Flood Elevation. (NOTE: When flow data on a particular stream is unavailable, it is almost always safe to maintain the existing gradient and cross-section area present in the existing stream channel. Comparing the proposed crossing size with others upstream or downstream is also a valuable means of obtaining information regarding the size needed for a proposed crossing.) ()

b. Minimum culvert sizes required for stream crossings:

i. Eighteen (18) inch diameter for culverts up to seventy (70) feet long; ()

ii. Twenty-four (24) inch diameter for all culverts over seventy (70) feet long. ()

iii. For culverts and bridges located on U.S. Forest Service or other federal lands, the sizing should comply with the Forest Practices Act as adopted by the federal agencies or IDL. ()

c. Minimum clearance between the bridge low chord and design flow shall be at least one (1) foot. This may need to be increased substantially in the areas where ice passage or debris may be a problem. Minimum culvert sizes required for stream crossings: ()

05. Construction of Crossings. When crossings are constructed in erodible material, upstream and downstream ends shall be protected from erosive damage through the use of such methods as rock riprap, headwall structures, etc., and such protection shall extend below the erodible streambed and into the banks at least two (2) feet unless some other provisions are made to prevent undermining. ()

06. Multiple Openings. Where a multiple opening will consist of two (2) or more separate culvert structures, they shall be spaced far enough apart to allow proper compaction of the fill between the individual

structures. The minimum spacing in all situations shall be one (1) foot. In areas where fish passage must be provided, only one (1) opening shall be constructed to carry all low flows. Low flow baffles may be required to facilitate fish passage. (3-18-22)

07. Areas to be Filled. All areas to be filled shall be cleared of vegetation, topsoil, and other unsuitable material prior to placing fill. Material cleared from the site shall be disposed of above the mean high water mark of the stream. Fill material shall be reasonably well-graded and compacted and shall not contain large quantities of silt, sand, organic matter, or debris. In locations where silty or sandy material must be utilized for fill material, it will be necessary to construct impervious sections both upstream and downstream to prevent the erodible sand or silt from being carried away (see Figure 19, APPENDIX J, located at the end of this chapter), Sideslopes for fills shall not exceed one and one half to one (1.5:1). Minimum cover over all culvert pipes and arches shall be one (1) foot. ()

08. Installation of Pipe and Arch Culvert. All pipe and arch culverts shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. (3-18-22)

a. The culvert shall be designed so that headwaters will not rise above the top of the culvert entrance unless a headworks is provided. (3-18-22)

062. REMOVAL OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS.

01. Removal of Sand and Gravel. This work consists of removal of sand and gravel deposits from within a stream channel. The following conditions shall be adhered to unless other methods have been specified in detail on the application and approved by the Director. (3-18-22)

02. Removal Below Water Surface. Sand and gravel must not be removed below the water surface existing at the time of the work. When introducing flow to a new or restored channel, removal of material below water level will be permitted to allow this flow to occur; however, this must not be done until all other work in the new channel has been completed. ()

03. Buffer Zone. A buffer zone of undisturbed streambed material at least five (5) feet in width or as otherwise specified by the Director shall be maintained between the work area and the existing stream. The applicant shall exercise reasonable precautions to ensure that turbidity is kept to a minimum and does not exceed state water quality standards. (3-18-22)

04. Disturbing Natural Appearance of Area. Work must be done in a manner that will least disturb the natural appearance of the area. Sand and gravel shall be removed in a manner that will not leave unsightly pits or other completely unnatural features at the conclusion of the project. Vegetation removed or destroyed during project operations shall be replaced with native plantings. ()

063. SMALL SCALE MINING WITH SUCTION DREDGES, POWERED SLUICES, OR NON-POWERED EQUIPMENT (RULE 61).

01. Small Scale Mining Permit. The Director may issue a permit for the operation of a powered suction dredge or power sluice, or certain qualified non-powered mining activities that follow minimum standards (Rule 61), within stream channels designated as open by the Department or Board. A powered suction dredge or power sluice shall only be operated in accordance with the conditions of the Small Scale Mining Permit. A power sluice and a high-banker are synonymous for the purposes of these rules. (3-18-22)

02. Standards for Small Scale Mining Permits. The following standards shall apply only to uses of suction dredges and power sluices below the mean high water mark with nozzle diameters of five (5) inches or less and powered equipment rated at fifteen (15) HP or less, or the use of non-powered sluice equipment moving more than one-quarter (1/4) cubic yard per hour. (3-18-22)

03. Powered Equipment Prohibited Below High Water Mark. There shall be no use of powered equipment below the mean high water mark except for the suction dredge, or power sluice and any human life support

system necessary to operate the suction dredge or power sluice. (3-18-22)

04. Protection of Streambanks. The operation of a suction dredge or power sluice, or the use of non-powered equipment shall be carried out in a manner that prevents the undercutting of streambanks. (3-18-22)

05. Permit Required for Certain Non-Powered Operations. A Small Scale Mining Permit is required for non-powered mining activities when those activities include: (1) the use of non-powered equipment by more than five (5) people mining the same area; or (2) the use of non-powered equipment where the disturbed area at the mining location exceeds thirty three (33) percent of the width of the wetted stream channel. (3-18-22)

06. Limitation of Mining Sites. Only one (1) mining site per one hundred (100) linear feet of stream channel shall be worked at one (1) time unless waived by the Director. (3-18-22)

065. -- 069. (RESERVED)

070. (RESERVED)

071. -- 999. (RESERVED)

APPENDIX A

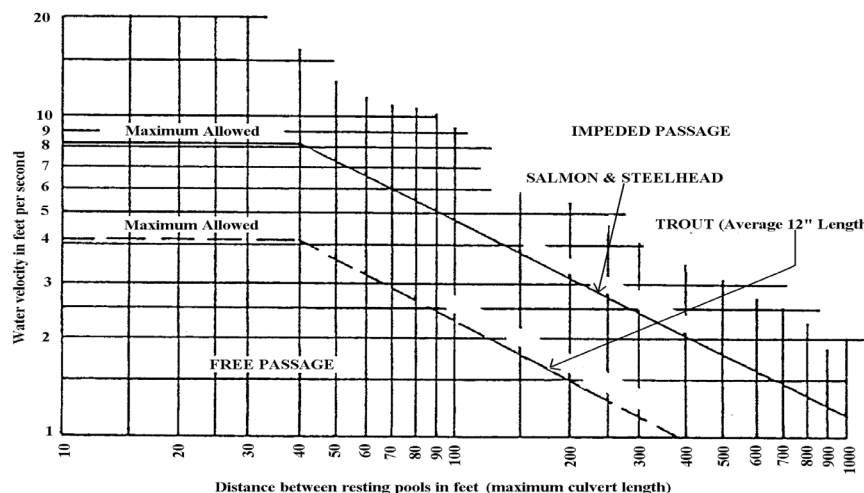
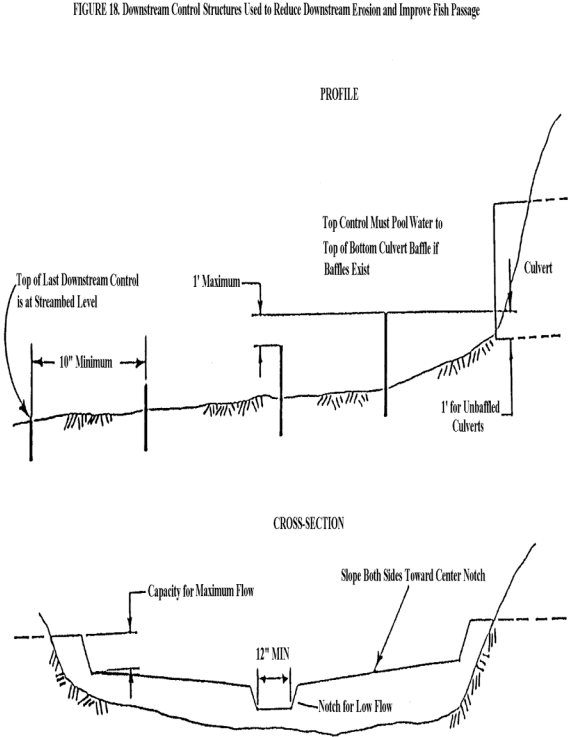


FIGURE 17. Swimming capability of migrating salmon and trout
(Alaskan Curve)

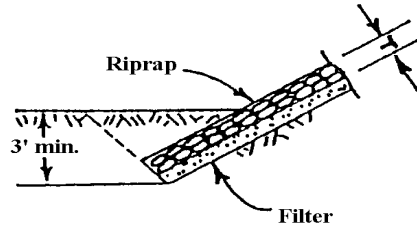
APPENDIX B



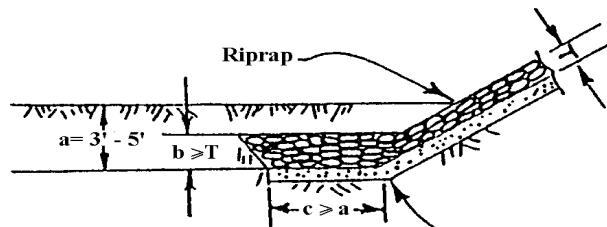
APPENDIX C
TABLE 1C

| % Finer by Weight (Lbs.) | Minimum Size (Lbs.) | Maximum Size (Lbs.) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| D ₁₀₀ | 1.33 X D ₇₅ | 2.0 X D ₇₅ |
| D ₇₅ | 1.0 X D ₇₅ | 1.67 X D ₇₅ |
| D ₅₀ | 0.67 X D ₇₅ | 1.17 X D ₇₅ |
| D ₂₅ | 0.33 X D ₇₅ | 0.77 X D ₇₅ |
| D ₀ | None | 0.33 X D ₇₅ |

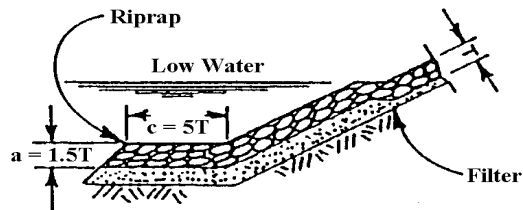
APPENDIX D



METHOD 1: This is most suited to areas where the toe is dry during construction.



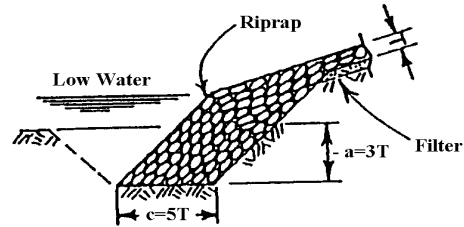
METHOD 2: Used when streambed is very wet or groundwater present makes using Method 1 impractical.



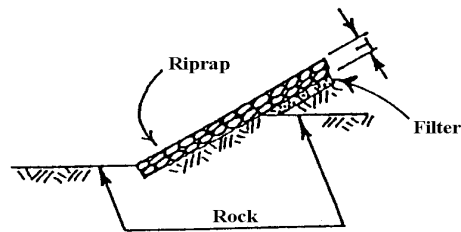
METHOD 3: Often used when toe is underwater during construction. Both Methods 2 and 3 utilize the idea that undermining will cause rock at toe blanket to settle into eroded area providing protection during scouring.

FIGURE 2. Acceptable toe protection

APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)



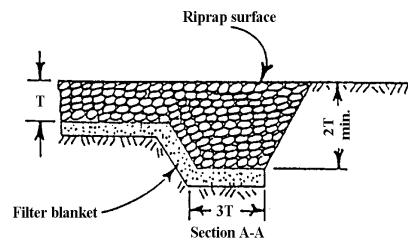
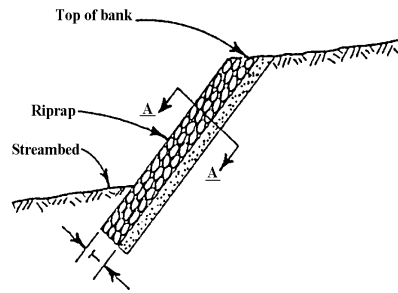
METHOD 4: Used underwater in areas with extremely bad streambed erosion conditions which make Method 3 unfeasible. This method may also be preferred where Method 3 would destroy fish spawning beds.



METHOD 5: When the streambed is non-erodible, no special provisions for toe protection are needed other than insuring that the riprap is well keyed to the rock.

FIGURE 2. Acceptable toe protection *continued*

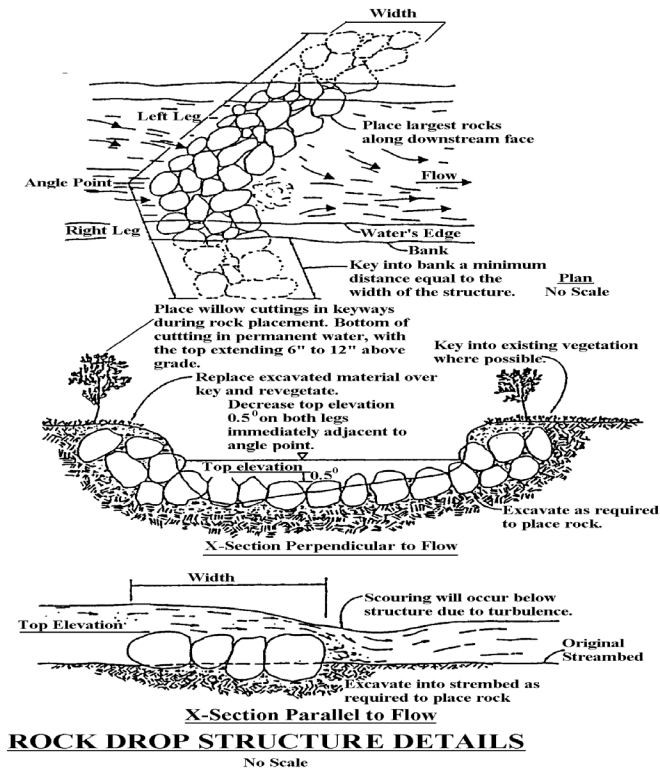
APPENDIX E



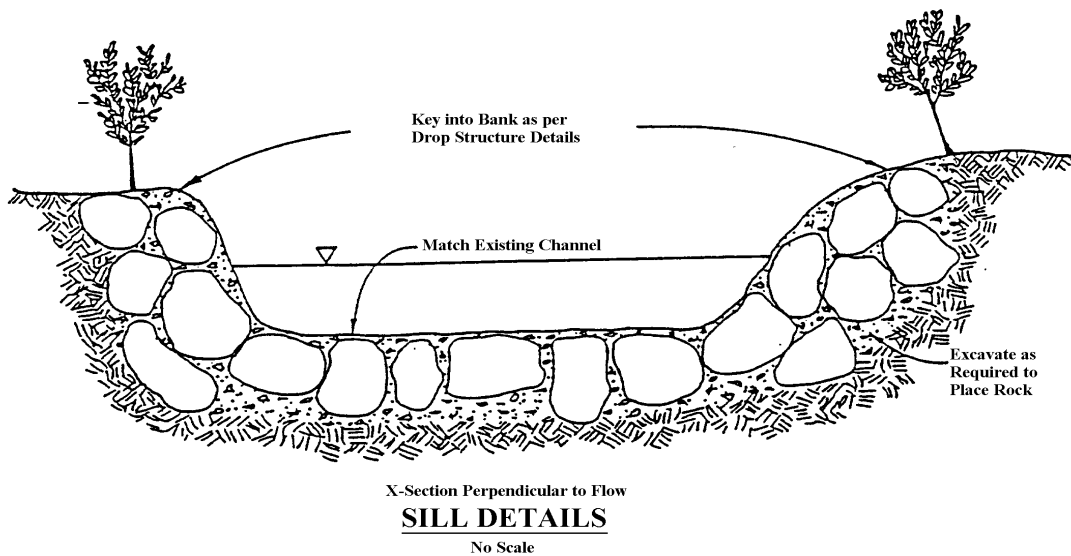
View shown above is cross section at end of riprap looking down along the sideslope toward streambed.

FIGURE 3. Protection against undermining

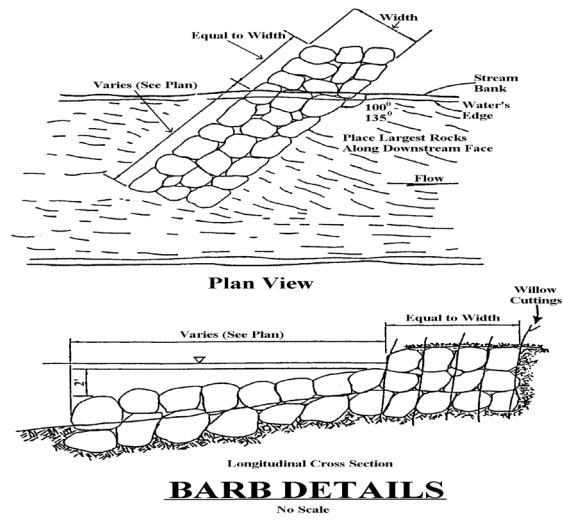
APPENDIX F



APPENDIX G



APPENDIX H



APPENDIX I

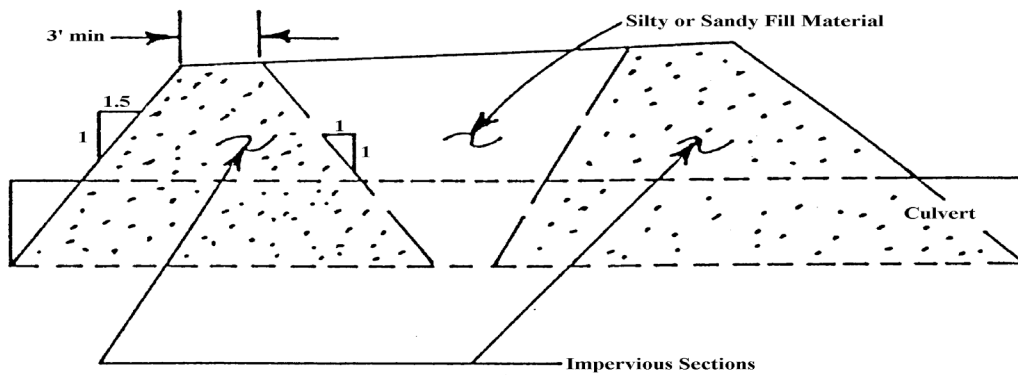


FIGURE 19. Culvert Backfill Using Silty or Sandy Material