WETLAND, RIPARIAN, AND EELGRASS, PROJECT DATA FORM and HABITAT MAPS

for Projects in the Southern California Region

Two brackets [ ] represent a checkbox; check a checkbox like this: [x]. For text responses, add text after the colon, on the next line if necessary. Separate multiple items (such as sponsors) with semicolons. Provide all dates as mm/dd/yy.

Note: Two maps should be submitted with this form; see instructions below.

1. Completed by [ ] Applicant/Applicant's agent [ ] Other (Specify) Name/ Information of Person to Be Contacted for Questions on this Form Name_____ Phone number/email:_____	**2. Date of submission**:	Tracker No. (auto generated)

3. Corps File No: District: Permit type (drop down menu) **Date of Permit:**	**4. Water Board Record No:** Region: Permit type (drop down menu) **Certification Letter Site No:** **OR** **Board Order No. (WDR only):**	**5.CCC Record No:** Region: **Date of CCC Action:**	**6. CA DF&G Record No:** Region: permit type (drop down menu) **Date of CA DF&G Action:**
7. USFWS File No. **Region:** **Action (e.g. take permit)** **Date of Action**	**8. NMFS File No.** **Office:** **Action (e.g. take permit, EFH consultation)** **Date of Action**	**9. SCC Project No.** **Region:** **Status/Action** **Date of Action.**	**10. State Clearinghouse Number**
11.Other Agency: **Action:** **Date of Action:**			

12. Is portion of project funded by sources other than permitee? Yes { } No { }

If so, what are the funding sources (check)

[ ] SCC
[ ] Water Board
[ ] WCB
[ ] NOAA
[ ] State Conservancy: [drop down list]
[ ] State Parks
[ ] DFG……..
[ ] CalTRANS……..
[ ] USFWS……
[ ] Resources……..
[ ] USACOE……
[ ] NRCS……
[ ] Other: ……..

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

13. Project name (include any alternative names):	**14. Project county(ies)**:

15. Brief project description

16. Project types (see definitions to right)

Check one type: [ ] Compensatory mitigation [ ] Non-mitigation

AND

Check all you think apply:

[ ] Creation [ ] Restoration [ ] Preservation [ ] Enhancement

[ ] Other (please describe):

Definitions for Wetland and Riparian Project Types

Mitigation: Compensation for impacts to existing wetland/riparian habitat.

Creation: Establishment of wetland/riparian where previously none existed.

Restoration: Establishment of wetland/riparian where some did previously exist.

Enhancement: Improvement of functions of existing wetland/riparian habitat; habitat size and type does not change.

Preservation: Protection of existing wetland/riparian habitat *without changing it*

PERMITTEE/GRANTEE INFORMATION

17. Permitee name and/or organization:

18. Mailing Address:	**19. Email:**	**20. Phone:**

CONTACT FOR INQUIRIES

21. Contact Name:	**22. Organization Name:**	
23. Mailing Address:	**24. Email:**	**25. Phone:**

26. Other Sponsoring Organizations (List All Known)**:**

MITIGATION /RESTORATION SITE INFORMATION

27. Restoration/mitigation site name (if different than Project name):

28. Restoration/mitigation site county(ies):

29. Mitigation site is (check any that apply): [ ] on site [ ] off site and/or [ ] mitigation bank

30. Restoration/mitigation site location **Latitude:** **Longitude:** **Datum**:

Decimal degrees of approximate center of **restoration/mitigation area**; NAD83 datum if possible

31. Project Dates

Estimated Construction Start Date:	Estimated Construction End Date:
Estimated Monitoring Start Date:	Estimated Monitoring End Date:
Actual Construction Start Date:	Actual Construction End Date:
Actual Monitoring Start Date:	Actual Monitoring End Date:

32. Is a wetland assessment (such as CRAM) planned for the project area after completion?

Pre-construction? [ ] No [ ] Yes if yes [ ] CRAM [ ] other

After completion of project? [ ] No [ ] Yes if yes [ ] CRAM [ ] other

33. Is a wetland delineation planned for the project area [ ] Yes [ ] No

34. Water Sources (Check all that apply)

[ ] Tidal [ ] Natural Runoff [ ] Stream or River Overflow [ ] Groundwater [ ] Agricultural Runoff

[ ] Treated Wastewater [ ] Urban Runoff [ ] Raw Water Pipeline

PROJECT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

35. Performance Criteria

Paste into this area the criteria by which the performance and success of the project will be judged. Table formats are preferred; criteria can be extracted from final mitigation plan or permit. Attach separate file if necessary; can include time-based criteria, such as percent plant cover by year; or duration and extent of soil saturation. For eelgrass monitoring projects please provide completed copies of the Southern California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy Monitoring and Compliance Reporting Summary.

36. Vegetation Planting List Paste from mitigation plan or permit, if available, into this area a list of any plant species that will be planted as part of this project. If no planting will occur, list species by habitat type expected to develop. Note that target vegetation should be native species. Attach a separate file if necessary.

37. List reference sites or reference datasets (e.g. contaminant guidelines) to be used, if any

38. Other Project Conditions in Permit (Add as necessary) Paste into this area any additional permit requirements by which the performance and success of the project will be judged. Table formats are preferred;. Attach separate file if necessary.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OR IMPACTED SITE INFORMATION
(if applicable)

39. Development Project /Impacted Site Name (if any; include alternate names):	**40. County(ies):**

41: Impacted Site Location **Latitude:** **Longitude:**
Provide decimal degrees of approximate center of impacted area (NAD83 datum)

42. Project Type (check all that apply)
Construction ("new fill") [ ]—Building
Transportation
Repair [ ]
Maintenance [ ]
Replacement [ ]
Other [ ] (not that this includes non-regulatory restoration

43: Type of work causing impacts Check all that apply

Project (Impact Type) [ ]
Utility line (transmission line, pipeline for potable water, sewage, electrical, oil, gas) [ ]
Water control structure (basins, Diversions) [ ]
Transportation—linear (Culverts) [ ]
Development fill (Municipal facilities, Housing, Education, Power plants, Parks,)Marinas [ ]
Flood control (Bank stabilization, Shoreline stabilization) [ ]
Regulatory restoration (SEP, Delayed mitigation, Enforcement) [ ]
Non-regulatory restoration [ ]
Mitigation/Conservation Bank [ ]
Agriculture/Silviculture [ ]
Fishery (Aquaculture) [ ]
Beach nourishment [ ]
Mining [ ]
Outfalls/intakes [ ]
Dredging (Navigation) [ ]
Docks/piers [ ]

44. Is a wetland condition assessment (such as CRAM) to be conducted on the impacted site(s)?

Prior to the impact? [ ] No [ ] Yes if yes [ ] CRAM [ ] other
After completion of project? [ ] No [ ] Yes if yes [ ] CRAM [ ] other

45. Is a wetland delineation to be conducted on the site prior to impacts? [ ] Yes [ ] No

REPORTING

46. Reporting requirements
Monitoring reports are required every: [ ] year [ ] 2 years [ ] other
Other reports required:

PROJECT HABITAT MAPS

47. Please include two maps of your mitigation/restoration project: a) map of present habitats and b) map of proposed habitat changes (gain/improvement/loss),

For mitigation projects, the impacted site for which the mitigation project is compensating should be included (either on the same or separate maps as necessary), with planned habitat losses mapped. Provide map in one of the following formats (listed in order of preference): For impact sites, both current habitat, temporary and permanent impacts should be designated. Eelgrass habitat mapping shall conform to the requirements of the most current version of the Southern California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy.

[ ] GIS shapefile. The shapefile must depict the boundaries of all habitats, using habitat list provided on this form. Each shape should be attributed with the habitat name. Features and boundaries should be accurate to within 10 meters. If possible, provide map in NAD83/WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 10 projection; identify datum/projection used.

[ ] **Google KML files** saved from Google Maps: My Maps or Google Earth Pro. Maps must show the boundaries of all project habitats, using the habitat list provided on this form.

[ ] Other electronic format (CAD or illustration format) that provides a context for location (inclusion of landmarks, known structures, geographic coordinates, or USGS DRG or DOQQ). Map must show the boundaries of all habitats, using the habitat list provided on this form.

[ ] Map marked on paper USGS 7.5 minute topographic map(s) or DOQQ printout(s). Map must show the boundaries of all habitats, using the habitat list provided on this form.

Note: Submittal of additional project maps (e.g. a planting map) is not required, but can help document the project and is encouraged.

HABITAT CHANGES

48. Area or length gained, improved and lost by habitat and project activity Consider all areas in both the mitigation/restoration site and the development project/impact site**;** see project type definitions above; see habitat definitions below; fill out table below to the nearest 0.1 acre; for rivers and stream habitat, describe the size in **both** acres **and** linear feet.

	Impacted Site						**Planned or Required Habitat Changes**												**"As Built" Habitat Changes**											
	Total Habitat On Site		Permanent (lost/ converted) Impacts		Temporary ((lost/ converted) Impacts		Total		Creation-On Site		Creation-Off Site		Restoration		Habitat Enhancement		Preservation		Total		Creation-On Site		Creation-Off Site		Restoration		Habitat Enhancement		Preservation	
Habitat and subhabitat type	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf	Acre	Lf
Estuaries																														
Emergent Marsh																														
Mudflat																														
Subtidal Open water																														
ubmerged Aquatic Vegetation Beds																														
Lakes																														
Emergent marsh and unvegetated flats																														
Open water																														
Depressional wetlands (except vernal pools, swales)																														
Emergent marsh and unvegetated flats																														
Open water																														
Streams and Rivers																														
Channel bed																														
Riparian habitat																														
ernal pools & swales (always seasonal)*																														
Total perimeter of pool(s) at maximum volume																														
eeps and springs																														
Perimeter of seep/spring																														
layas*																														
Emergent marsh and unvegetated flats																														
Open water																														
ther Non-Riverine Riparian Habitat																														
Unknown wetland habitat																														
Totals (wetland/riparian)																														
Adjacent upland/buffer																														

* This habitat type can contain seasonal (ephemeral) wetlands ** *Preserved* habitats have no physical changes planned

49. Habitat types were determined by [ ] aerial photos [ ] field survey [ ] other (specify)

HABITAT DEFINITIONS

Estuarine wetlands exist along the margins of tidal sloughs, bays, and estuaries. They are subject to daily or twice-daily tidal fluctuations in water height. These fluctuations might be fully natural or muted due to tide gates, culverts, weirs, etc. The water is a mixture of marine or ocean water and freshwater. Water salinity can range from fresh to hyper-saline (i.e., more saline than the ocean). Typical freshwater sources include rivers, streams, groundwater, point discharges (e.g., effluent from sewage treatment facilities), and storm drains.

Depressional wetlands exist in topographic lows that may or may not have outgoing surface drainage. Precipitation and overland flow is their main source of water. They differ from springs and seeps that depend mainly on groundwater. They differ from lakes by not having a perennial body of water at least 6 ft deep and at least 20 acres in area during the dry season. Depressional wetlands can have prominent areas of shallow open water and can be densely vegetated. They differ from playas by not being strongly alkaline or saline.

Vernal pools and swales are a special kind of ephemeral (seasonal) depressional wetlands having bedrock or an impervious soil horizon close to the surface and supporting a unique "vernal pool flora." These depressions fill with rainwater and runoff from small catchment areas during the winter and may remain inundated until spring or early summer, sometimes filling and emptying repeatedly during the wet season. Estimated vernal pool areas should only include the pools themselves at maximum water volume, not the surrounding uplands.

Seeps and springs wetlands form due to seasonal or perennial emergence of groundwater into the root zone or onto the ground surface. They can form on hillsides (e.g., hill slope seeps) or nearly level terrain (e.g., wet meadows). They differ from riparian wetlands by lacking well-defined channels that extend throughout the wetland. Seeps and springs are almost entirely dependent on groundwater.

Playas are nearly level, shallow, ephemeral (seasonal) or perennial, sodic (i.e., strongly alkaline) or saline water bodies with very fine-grain sediments of clays and silts. Unlike vernal pools, playas have little or no vascular vegetation within the water body itself, and they support sparse peripheral vegetation. Unlike lakes, playas are less than 6 ft deep during the dry season, although they can be hundreds of acres in size.

Lakes differ from playas in being at least 6 feet deep during the dry season. Lakes are at least 20 acres in size and can be fringed with **lake marsh**.

Streams and rivers—channel is the portion of the stream habitat covered by water at bank-full stage.

Streams and rivers—riparian habitat is transitional between rivers or streams and adjacent terrestrial areas. It borders the banks of all perennial and seasonal rivers and streams, and includes the floodplain.

Other Non-riverine Riparian habitat is transitional between a variety of habitats (e.g. estuaries, playas, lakes, depressions, etc.) and adjacent terrestrial areas. It borders the banks and includes the floodplain.

Buffer areas are terrestrial areas that adjoin wetlands, aquatic habitats, and riparian habitats. They help protect these habitats from the adverse influences of other nearby lands.

50. General Project Comments

PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST (optional)

Check all that apply

Parameter	Sample Frequency						
	Annual	Seasonal	Quarterly	Monthly	Continuous	Total Time Span	Other (describe frequency)
51. CRAM (California Rapid Assessment Method) or other method.							
52. Hydrology							
Tide Levels (select datum) [ ] NAVD 88 [ ] Local MHW [ ] Local MLW [ ] arbitrary							
Frequency & duration of inundation							
Sedimentation Rates							
Flow							
Tidal Prism							
Hydraulic Geometry							
Thalweg Profile							
Channel Length							
Channel Density							
Shoreline or Bank Stability							
Other							
53. Vegetation							
Percent Cover							
Plant Height							
Plant vigor							
Standing crop							
Productivity							
Native Species Richness							
Non-native Species Richness							
Survival of Vegetation							
Other							
54. Water Chemistry							
pH							
Conductivity							
Total Suspended Solids							
Turbidity							
Dissolved Oxygen							
Temperature							
Salinity							
Biological Oxygen Demand							
Metals (select) [ ] Hg [ ] MeHg [ ] Pb [ ] Cu [ ] Se [ ] Zn [ ] other (list)							
Organic Contaminants (select) [ ] PCB [ ] OC [ ] PAH [ ] other (list)							
Chlorophyl A							
Ammonia							
TOC							
Other							
55. Sediment Chemistry							
Grain Size							
Nitrogen							
Phosphorus							
Metals (select) [ ] Hg [ ] MeHg [ ] Pb [ ] Cu [ ] Se [ ] Zn [ ] other (list)							
Organic Contaminants (select) [ ] PCB [ ] OC [ ] PAH [ ] other (list)							
Bulk Density							
TOC							
Other							

56. Wildlife							
Mammals (select) [ ] Species Richness [ ] Population Size [ ] Survival [ ] Evidence Of Use							
Amphibians/Reptiles (select) [ ] Species Richness [ ] Population Size [ ] Survival [ ] Evidence Of Use							
Birds (select) [ ] Species Richness [ ] Population Size [ ] Survival [ ] Evidence Of Use							
Fish (select) [ ] Species Richness [ ] Population Size [ ] Survival [ ] Evidence Of Use							
Benthic Invertebrates (select) [ ] Species Richness [ ] Population Size [ ] Survival [ ] Evidence Of Use							
Aquatic Invertebrates (select) [ ] Species Richness [ ] Population Size [ ] Survival [ ] Evidence Of Use							
57. Other Monitoring (identify parameters, frequency and time span of data collection)							