

8. PROPOSED **CONSTRUCTION** DATE: Start _____/_____/_____ Finish _____/_____/_____
Is any portion of the work **already completed**? Yes No If yes, describe the completed work.

9. IN SECTIONS 9(a) through 9(e), DESCRIBE IN DETAIL the **work** you plan to do. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Attach a plan or drawing of the proposed project. Include (1) the dimensions of the project; (2) dimensions and location of fill or excavation sites; (3) location of storage or stockpile materials; (3) location of existing or proposed structures, such as buildings, utilities, roads, or bridges; (4) drainage facilities. Floodplain permit applicants are encouraged to inquire locally since additional information is required.

- a. **Dimensions** of the project. Describe the impacted area. How many linear feet of bank will be impacted? How far will the proposed project extend into and away from the water body?
- b. How much **vegetation** and what type of vegetation will be removed or covered with fill material? How will the disturbed area be reclaimed?
- c. What **materials** will be used, and how much (cubic yards, linear feet, etc., of each)?
- d. What **equipment** will be used for the work?
- e. What **steps** will be taken during and after construction to minimize: (use additional sheets if necessary)
1. Erosion and sedimentation?
 2. Stream channel alterations?
 3. Effects on streamflow or water quality caused by materials used or removal of ground cover?
 4. Effects on fish and aquatic habitat?
 5. Risks of flooding or erosion problems upstream and downstream?

10. COMPLETE 10(a) through 10(c) ONLY if you are applying for a FLOODPLAIN OR SECTION 404/SECTION 10 PERMIT.

a. Will the project involve placement of **fill material** in a wetland? If yes, describe. How much **wetland** area will be filled? Include a delineation of the wetland boundary and a calculation of the impacted acreage.

b. List names and addresses of **landowners** adjacent to and across from the project site. (At its discretion, the permitting agency may contact these landowners.)

c. If you have already applied for any permits, list them and indicate whether they were **issued, denied**, or are **pending**.

Application Submittal Information (Send only to those agencies checked on page one of this form.)

310 Permits. Submit three copies of the application form and plans to the conservation district. Nothing additional is required unless specifically requested by the conservation district. **Application review usually takes 30 to 60 days.**

SPA 124 Permits (government projects only). A set of preliminary plans or sketches of the proposed project must accompany the application. (Note: For projects sponsored by the Department of Transportation, two sets of plans must be sent with this form to the Helena DFWP office.) **Application review may take up to 60 days.**

Floodplain Permits. Prior to submitting this application, contact the local floodplain administrator. Permit requirements and fees may vary. Applicant may be required to hire a professional engineer to submit plans. **Application review usually takes up to 60 days.**

Section 404/Section 10 Permits. Nothing additional is required unless specifically requested. **Application review may take 30 to 120 days.**

3A Authorizations. Do not send this form directly to DEQ if you are applying for a 310 permit or SPA 124 permit. You will be notified if you must apply. **If this authorization is needed, application review usually takes 10 days.**

Easements on State Navigable Water Bodies. Additional fees, a land survey, and other information will be required. Contact the local DNRC land office for information. **Land use license review usually takes up to 60 days. Easements may take up to 90 days.**

SIGNATURES/AUTHORIZATIONS

I certify that the above statements are true and correct. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the landowner. I authorize the inspection of the project site by inspection authorities. Both the landowner and the person doing the work have the duty to comply with the stipulations of all permits and laws.

For 310 applicants only

When an applicant or other team member disagrees with the conservation district supervisors' decision, the applicant or other team member shall request that an arbitration panel be appointed as provided in MCA 75-7-113 to hear the dispute and make a decision. The request must be made in writing and must be received by the district within five working days of the receipt of the supervisors' decision. Disputes may also be solved informally. The rules of arbitration are included with this form.

By signing this form, I acknowledge that I have read and understand the Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act rules of arbitration and agree, in any disputes arising from the supervisors' decision, to abide by the rules of arbitration.

Signature of Landowner
*(may be waived by agency for utilities
and other easement holders)*

Date

Signature of Applicant

Date

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANT

Instructions for filling out the Joint Application for Proposed Work in Montana's Streams, Wetlands, Floodplains, and Other Water Bodies.

This application form can be used to apply for permits from agencies listed on the front of the application form. The participating agencies created this form to reduce the number of application forms an applicant must complete when planning to work in Montana's waterways. Individual authorizations or permits must be obtained prior to conducting work, and will be issued by each agency independently.

List of Permits on Front. Review *"A Guide to Stream Permitting in Montana"* to determine which permits are necessary for the planned work. This guide is available from all participating agencies. Please note that the guide lists permit requirements from other agencies than those listed in the box on the front of the application form. Applications must be made to those agencies on separate forms if the law applies, as they are not covered by this form. Check a box on the top of the front page for every permit required for your project, and send the required number of copies of this application form with original signatures and attachments to each applicable agency. Fees listed in the box are for the applicant's information. **Do not submit the fee with the application form.** The responsible agency will contact you if the fee applies to your project.

Questions 1 through 9 are required for all applications. Fill out question 10 only if you are applying for a floodplain permit, a Section 404 permit, or a Section 10 permit. **The numbers below refer to the numbers on the application form.**

1. The name and address of the landowner are required only if they are different from the applicant. Be aware, that the issuance of a permit does not constitute landowner permission. The applicant has the responsibility to secure landowner permission prior to conducting work.
2. The applicant can be the landowner or any agent of the landowner. For 310 permits, the applicant, by signing the application form, agrees to abide by the rules of arbitration written on the back of this form.
- 3 – 4. This information is required to locate the project and the water body physically.
5. Check all boxes that apply to the proposed work.
6. Describe the need and purpose of the proposed work. What will it be used for and why?
7. Conservation districts may authorize minor maintenance activities for up to ten years. If the proposed work will be conducted each year, check this box. Not all conservation districts authorize maintenance permits, however. An annual plan of operation would include the nature and extent of work to be conducted each year. It should include, at minimum, a detailed description of the work to be done, the timing of the work proposed, and the amount of streambed materials to be removed, as well as other information required by the district. If the conservation district authorizes an annual maintenance permit, the application still may be required to seek approval from other agencies prior to doing work each year.
8. The timing of construction is an important factor in determining impacts to water quality, fish, and aquatic life. Authorizations/permits may contain timing restrictions on construction activities.
9. Use this section to describe the proposed work, and how you plan to mitigate the impacts of the work. A separate plan or drawing of the work, with information applicable to your project, is required. Application review time will depend upon the submittal of a complete application.
 - a. Generally describe the impact area of your project and provide the dimensions listed. Use the high water mark as a point of measure. If you are unsure of the high water mark, specify another point of measure.
 - b. Most agencies require that only the vegetation that is necessary to conduct the work be removed. Describe how you plan to revegetate the area or otherwise control erosion or sedimentation at the site.
 - c. Describe the materials that will be used to construct the proposed work. Include the dimensions if they are not included in drawings provided.
 - d. List all equipment that will be used for construction of the project.
 - e. Projects must be designed and constructed to minimize impacts to the water body. Use this section to describe what you plan to do to minimize the impact of the proposed project during and after construction. Examples would include sediment fences along the bank or below the proposed work, coffer dams to direct flow away from the project area, diverting the stream through a culvert, revegetating disturbed areas, timing of the project, etc.
10. Section 10 should be answered only if you are applying for a floodplain or 404/10 permit.
 - a. Wetlands include areas that are inundated or saturated with water long enough to support vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated conditions. Contact the Corps of Engineers if you are unsure if you have a wetland. Wetlands are generally determined on a site-by-site basis. Subsection (b) and (c) are self explanatory.

NATURAL STREAMBED AND LAND PRESERVATION ACT - RULES OF ARBITRATION

The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act arbitration process is governed by the Uniform Arbitration Act, MCA 27-5-111 through 27-5-324, except as expressly provided in these rules.

1. Administering Agency. The conservation district or the county attorney will act as the administering agency for the arbitration process. Each team member is a party to the arbitration. The person or persons requesting arbitration is the contesting party. By mutual agreement, the parties shall select a person to provide clerical services and to collect fees associated with the costs of the arbitration panel. If mutually agreed, the conservation district may provide these services. The applicant may not submit a second application for the original project during the arbitration process unless the applicant withdraws his request for arbitration.

2. Selection of the Arbitration Panel. Within thirty (30) days of the request for arbitration, each team member must submit the names and qualifications of three consenting persons to the administering agency. The senior district judge for the judicial district of the conservation district involved will select three panel members, one from each team member's group of names. The panel members must be residents of that judicial district at the time of selection. If the contesting party fails to submit names to the administering agency within 30 days, the arbitration request will be withdrawn. If the other parties fail to submit names, the additional panelists will be selected by the senior district judge. The panel shall only sit for the period of time necessary to settle the dispute before it and will review the proposed project in line with the policy set forth by MCA 75-7-102. The panel shall appoint a chair. The powers of the arbitration panel shall be exercised by majority agreement of the panel. If during the course of the hearing an arbitrator ceases to act, the remaining panel members may continue with the hearing and make a determination on the dispute.

3. Costs of the Arbitration. Costs of the arbitration panel, computed as for jurors' fees under 3-15-201, shall be borne by the contesting party or parties. Clerical costs of the panel shall be paid for by the nonprevailing party determined by the panel. For all other expenses, each party shall bear their own costs.

4. Prehearing. The panel may call a prehearing to set arbitration hearing schedule, and to request specific written information from the parties.

5. Date, Time, and Place of Hearing. The panel will select the time and place for the hearing. The hearing must be held in the judicial district in which the dispute takes place. The panel may consider requests for specific locations for the hearing. On-site inspections may be conducted by the panel. The chair of the panel may require the parties to submit copies of exhibits and a summary of its case, including a list of witnesses, to the panel and all other parties, prior to the hearing.

6. Notice of Hearing. Not less than ten days before the hearing, the administering agency shall notify personally or by certified mail the parties to the arbitration. The notice shall include a description of the subjects and issues involved and the time and place of the hearing.

7. Representation and Assistance. All parties have the right to be represented or assisted by an attorney.

8. Attendance at Hearings. The arbitration panel may excuse a witness during the testimony of another witness. The arbitration panel may hold the hearing and make its determination, even if a party duly notified fails to appear.

9. Scope of Review. The arbitration panel will review the evidence and uphold, modify, or deny the supervisors' decision. The panel shall consider evidence used by the supervisors in reaching their decision. The panel may consider new evidence or information the parties wish to present relevant to the original project if no objection is raised to the presentation of the new evidence. The panel may not consider new evidence if an objection is made.

10. Arbitration Hearing Process--Witnesses, Subpoenas, and Depositions. The hearing will be informal. The Montana Rules of Evidence will not apply but irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence may be excluded by the panel. The parties are entitled to be heard, present evidence material to the notice of project and the supervisor's decision, and question witnesses testifying at the hearing. All members of the panel may question the parties and witnesses, subject to the control of the Chair. At the conclusion of the hearing, the panel may take the matter under advisement. A majority of the panel will render a final decision. The arbitration panel may request the district court issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence and may administer oaths. The provisions of law providing for service of subpoenas are applicable. The arbitration panel may permit a deposition to be taken, by the arbitration panel, of a witness who cannot be subpoenaed or is unable to attend the hearing.

11. Procedure at the Hearing. The hearing must be tape-recorded. If judicial review is necessary, the tapes or relevant portions of the tapes may be transcribed. The parties may arrange for a transcription of the hearing at their own cost.

Each party may give opening statements, describing, generally, their position on the supervisors' decision. The contesting party will then present its witnesses and evidence. The other parties will follow, in turn, with their witnesses and evidence. Questions may be asked by the panel and team members after each party presents their case. Each party may conclude with closing remarks or statements summarizing their positions and evidence.

12. Award. The award is the final decision of the arbitration panel. The award must be in writing and signed by the arbitrators. The arbitration panel's award must be issued within sixty (60) days after the hearing. The arbitration panel shall deliver a copy of the decision to each of the parties and the district judge either personally or by certified mail. The district court shall confirm the panel's award, unless a party applies and shows grounds for vacating, modifying, or correcting the award.

13. Judicial Review. If the panel's decision is contested, the court will review the panel's decision in accordance with MCA 27-5-312 and 313, Uniform Arbitration Act.

ADDRESSES/CONTACTS

The FCD Board of Supervisors advises that the issuance of a 310 permit does not relieve the parties involved from securing other necessary permits which may include (but not be limited to):

1. The **Federal Endangered Species Act**, contact U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Helena (406-449-5225);
2. The Flathead Regional Development Office's **Floodplains Permit** (406-758-5980);
3. The DNRC **Trust Land Management Use License or Easement on Navigable Waters** (406-751-2240 or Fax 406-751-2288);
4. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers' **404 Permit**, 301 South Park, Drawer 10014, Helena, MT, 59626-1275 (406-441-1375).
5. Although water may be on or flow across your property, you may not have the right to use that water. Check your **water right**, and your neighbor's water right, by contacting **DNRC/Water Resources**, (406-752-2288).
6. A **FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) permit** may be required for **energy generation**, contact: FERC, 888 1st Street N.E., Washington, D.C., 20426 (202-219-2750). For further information access the FERC web site at www.ferc.fed.us. For **energy generation inter-connections** contact: Flathead Electric Coop, 2510 Hwy 2 East, Kalispell, MT, 59901 (406-751-4483).
7. A **Wild & Scenic River permit** for the North and Middle forks of the Flathead River contact U.S.F.S., Flathead National Forest, 1935 3rd Avenue East, Kalispell, MT, (406-758-5200).
8. In addition, if you will be disturbing the vegetative cover on more than five acres, or more than one acre which is less than 100 feet from a stream, you will need to obtain a permit from the **Mt. Dept. of Environmental Quality**, Permitting and Compliance Division, Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901, (406-444-4323).

If specific addresses are not provided in this section:

Contact the Montana Association of Conservation Districts, (406-443-5711), or the Conservation Districts Bureau, DNRC, (406-444-6667), **to locate the local conservation district.**

Contact the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, (406-444-2449), **to locate the correct Fisheries Region** for your project.

Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Water Resources Division, (406-444-0860), **to locate the local floodplain administrators**, or call the county office.

Contact the Special Use Management Bureau, (406-444-2074), **to locate the correct land office** for your project.

Stream Work Authorization and Permission
For the Mt. Natural Streambed
& Land Preservation Act (“310”)

If the landowner is different from applicant, the landowner needs to complete the information below or co-sign the application.

I, _____, of _____
(name) (address)

do hereby give permission to _____
(name)

of _____ to enter upon and
(address)

to proceed with work on my property located at _____
(legal description)

(property address)

I also authorize the inspection of the project site by inspecting authorities. I understand that I, as current legal landowner, am also responsible to see that the work meets the final specifications as determined by the Flathead Conservation District.

Signed,

(landowner)

(date)

Flathead Conservation District

30 Lower Valley Rd

Kalispell, MT 59901

Phone: 406-752-4220 Fax: 406-752-4077

Designing and Installing Stream Crossings

Stream crossings are commonly associated with land development and resource management in the mountainous regions of the western United States. The choice of stream crossing structure and the considerations put into its design and implementation will have a lasting effect on the quality of the stream. Clean water is an important resource in Montana, therefore the State requires that landowners notify the local Conservation District Office before starting any stream crossing project.

This form provides information to help you determine which stream crossing structure will work best in your situation and how to determine the appropriate size of the structure. It is to be completed and returned to the Conservation District Office with your 310 application.

Legal Requirements

Before beginning any stream modification project, the landowner (or a designated representative) must submit a 310 permit application to the local Conservation District indicating the location, description, and project plans. The evaluation generally requires a site visit and may take up to 60 days to be approved.

If the project will result in added sedimentation or turbidity to the water, a short-term exemption from water quality standards may be required. This permit is called a 3-A permit and is available from the Water Quality Bureau in Helena at 406-444-2406. If required, the 3-A permit must be approved before construction starts.

Crossing Design Considerations

Bridges, fords, and culverts are methods commonly used to cross streams. Each type of structure has its advantages and disadvantages. The local Conservation District will be able to help you determine which method will be best to meet your objectives while minimizing the impacts to the stream. A poor choice of stream crossing structure can result in long-term impacts to the stream and add unnecessary costs to the project.

Bridge Crossings

Bridges are preferred for crossing medium and large streams. A properly designed bridge will also have less effect on fisheries and stream bottoms. However, they are the most expensive structure. The design of a bridge may require specific direction from the Conservation District.

Ford Crossings

Fords are generally not recommended on perennial streams due to the amount of disturbance they produce. In cases where short term use is expected and where the banks and channel are appropriate, the use of a ford may be appropriate.

Culvert Crossings

Culverts are the most common stream crossing structure used on smaller streams. They are easy to install and are relatively inexpensive. However, they need to be sized appropriately to prevent adverse effects on the stream. They also require maintenance to prevent plugging.

The proper stream crossing structure depends on things such as:

- stream size
- cost of installation and maintenance
- amount of expected use
- how road approach lies with respect to the stream
- soil foundation conditions
- available equipment and materials

Designing Culvert Crossings

- * Begin by selecting a location that has firm banks and fairly level approaches.
- * Install the stream crossing at right angles to the channel whenever possible.
- * Adjust the grade of the road to reduce the concentration of water carried along the road surface. Ideally, the lowest point of the road should not be at the crossing.
- * Redirect road drainage off road at least 50 to 100 feet before the crossing. Use a ditch relief pipe (if the road is in-sloped) or drive-through dips (if road

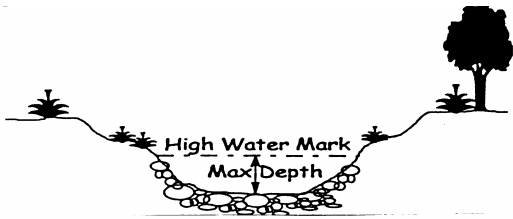
is out-sloped). Direct the ditch drainage into the streamside management zone (SMZ) and allow for infiltration.

Determining the Proper Culvert Size

Use this sheet to determine the minimum culvert size necessary to cross a stream. This symbol K indicates where values are to be recorded.

This procedure is used when the scoured channel can be measured, and the cross-sectional end area up to "normal high water mark" can be determined.

(Step 1) Find a nearby piece of channel that does not appear to have been disturbed. Look for signs of the "normal high water mark". Indications are scour marks, change in vegetation, or a change in slope (see diagram).



Measure the width and maximum depth of the scoured channel at the normal high water mark to the nearest 1 foot, using a 1 foot minimum (represented in feet - i.e. .2 or .6 whatever width to nearest foot). Measure the channel in 3 different locations and average the areas to determine the channel area.

K width _____ x depth _____ = area _____

K width _____ x depth _____ = area _____

K width _____ x depth _____ = area _____

K **Channel area** add areas ÷ 3 = _____

(Step 2) You will need to allow some additional area in your crossing to accommodate flow in the pipe during higher than average flows. To do this, multiply the channel area (from Step 1) by 1.25.

K Channel area (sq ft) _____ x 1.25 = _____

This is the corrected channel area that will used to determine the proper culvert size.

(Step 3) The minimum size pipe needed to pass the normal high flows must have an area that is **as much or more** than the corrected channel end area determined in Step 2. Select the next larger culvert size to match the area of your stream.

These are the areas of the most common culvert sizes:

Culvert Diameter (inches)	Area (sq. ft.)
18	1.77
24	3.14
36	7.07
48	12.57
54	15.90

* To find the area of any sized culvert, use this procedure:
 Culvert diam. (inches) ÷ 2 = _____ ÷ 12 = _____ (radius in ft.)
 Radius x Radius x 3.14 = _____ (area of culvert in sq. ft.)

An Interesting Note: As you can see, two 18" pipes actually have LESS area than does one 36" pipe. Be careful when combining pipes.

(Step 4) K Fill This Out for Each Culvert

Corrected area of stream (Step 2) = _____
Selected culvert diameter (inches) = _____
Area of selected culvert size (sq ft) = _____