NATIONWIDE PERMIT NUMBER 14

LINEAR TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

US Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
Regulatory Division/Arizona Branch

A. General Information

This document is an aid to understanding the terms and conditions of your nationwide permit (NWP) by bringing together information issued separately in; (1) the Federal Register (77 FR 10184-10290)*, (2) the Special Public Notice for NWP "Reissuance of the Nationwide Permits and Issuance of Final Regional Conditions for the Los Angeles District"*, and (3) the Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification decisions (401 WQCs)* issued by the White Mountain Apache Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Navajo Nation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Please note that website addresses enclosed herein may have been changed and updated since publication of the original document.

1) Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 401 et seq) the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) published the "Reissuance of Nationwide Permits" in the Federal Register (77 FR 10184-10290) on February 21, 2012. These NWPs are in effect from March 19, 2012 through March 18, 2017 unless modified, reissued, or revoked before that time. It is incumbent upon the permittee to remain informed of changes to the NWPs.
2) The Los Angeles District of the Corps issued a Special Public Notice (March 15, 2012) announcing final regional conditions for NWPs to ensure protection of high value waters within the State of Arizona.
3) The Los Angeles District of the Corps requested and obtained for the entire State of Arizona the 401 WQC decision for all NWPs on all tribal lands from the White Mountain Apache Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Navajo Nation, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and on all non-tribal lands from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

A description of all NWPs and 401 WQCs can be found in the "Nationwide Permits for Arizona" Special Public Notice.*

*Note: For online availability see section "F. Document Availability" of this enclosure.

Key Sections:

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B. Nationwide Permit Terms

14. Linear Transportation Projects. Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3-acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to construct the linear transportation project. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) the loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10-acre; or (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 31.) (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Some discharges for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

C. Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or

more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR §§ 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR § 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

1. Navigation. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation. (b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States. (c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects from Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization and storm water management activities, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow.

13. Removal of Temporary Fills. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

15. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

16. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

17. Tribal Rights. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

18. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed. (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address ESA compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional ESA consultation is necessary. (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of

the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed work. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until Section 7 consultation has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps. (d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific regional endangered species conditions to the NWPs. (e) Authorization of an activity by a NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. FWS or the NMFS, The Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. (f) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the U.S. FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at http://www.fws.gov/ or http://www.fws.gov/ipac and http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html respectively.
(Note: Arizona endangered species information is available at http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Threatened.htm#CountyList)

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for obtaining any "take" permits required under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regulations governing compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee should contact the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if such "take" permits are required for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties. (a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied. (b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address section 106 compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional section 106 consultation is necessary. (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of or potential for the presence of historic resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed. (d) The district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA Section 106 consultation is required. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR §800.3(a)). If NHPA section 106 consultation is required and will occur, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin work until Section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps. (e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

22. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments, and National Estuarine Research Reserves. The district engineer may designate, after notice and opportunity for public comment, additional waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance, such as outstanding

national resource waters or state natural heritage sites. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for public comment.
(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, and 52 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.
(b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 31, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

23. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal: (a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).
(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal. (c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse effects of the proposed activity are minimal, and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332. (1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. (2) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered. (3) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) – (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)). 4) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan only needs to address the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided. (5) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan. (d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. (e) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any project resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWPs. (f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to establish a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or establishing a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses. (g) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or separate permittee-responsible mitigation. For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management. (h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA Section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of

concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). The district engineer or a State may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

_____

(Transferee)

_____

(Date)

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

(a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions; (b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

31. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either: (1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or (2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2). (b) Contents of Pre-Construction Notification: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information: (1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee; (2) Location of the proposed project; (3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of water of the United States expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans); (4) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many waters of the United States. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate; (5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse effects are minimal and why

compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan. (6) If any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act; and (7) For an activity that may affect a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used. (d) Agency Coordination: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level. (2) For all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, for NWP 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require pre-construction notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, and for all NWP 48 activities that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5. (3) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. (4) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

D. Nationwide Permit Regional Conditions

Of the ten regional conditions effective within the Los Angeles District of the Corps, six apply to projects within Arizona (1-4, 9 and 10). The remaining four regional conditions apply to specific geographic areas, resources, or species not located in Arizona.

The following regional conditions must be complied with for any authorization by a NWP to be valid in the State of Arizona:

Regional Condition 1: For all activities in waters of the U.S. that are suitable habitat for federally listed fish species, the permittee shall design all road crossings to ensure that the passage and/or spawning of fish is not hindered. In these areas, the permittee shall employ bridge designs that span the stream or river, including pier- or pile-supported spans, or designs that use a bottomless arch culvert with a natural stream bed, unless determined to be impracticable by the Corps.

Regional Condition 2: Nationwide Permits (NWP) 3, 7, 12-15, 17-19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 35, 36, or 39-46, 48-52 cannot be used to authorize structures, work, and/or the discharge of dredged or fill material that would result in the "loss" of wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows or riffle and pool complexes as defined at 40 CFR Part 230.40-45. The definition of "loss" for this regional condition is the same as the definition of "loss of waters of the United States" used for the Nationwide Permit Program. Furthermore, this regional condition applies only within the State of Arizona and within the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions of California. The desert regions in California are limited to four USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) accounting units (Lower Colorado -150301, Northern Mojave-180902, Southern Mojave-181001, and Salton Sea-181002).

Regional Condition 3: When a pre-construction notification (PCN) is required, the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) District shall be notified in accordance with General Condition 31 using either the South Pacific Division PCN Checklist or a signed application form (ENG Form 4345) with an attachment providing information on compliance with all of the General and Regional Conditions. The PCN Checklist and application form are available at: http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/Regulatory.aspx. In addition, the PCN shall include: A written statement describing how the activity has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States; drawings, including plan and cross-section views, clearly depicting the location, size and dimensions of the proposed activity as well as the location of delineated waters of the U.S. on the site. The drawings shall contain a title block, legend and scale, amount (in cubic yards) and area (in acres) of fill in Corps jurisdiction, including both permanent and temporary fills/structures. The ordinary high water mark or, if tidal waters, the mean high water mark and high tide line, should be shown (in feet), based on National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or other appropriate referenced elevation. All drawings for projects located within the boundaries of the Los Angeles District shall comply with the most current version of the Map and Drawing Standards for the Los Angeles District Regulatory Division (available on the Los Angeles District Regulatory Division website at: http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/Regulatory.aspx); and numbered and dated pre-project color photographs showing a representative sample of waters proposed to be impacted on the project site, and all waters proposed to be avoided on and immediately adjacent to the project site. The compass angle and position of each photograph shall be documented on the plan-view drawing required in subpart b of this regional condition.

Regional Condition 4: Submission of a PCN pursuant to General Condition 31 and Regional Condition 3 shall be required for all regulated activities in the following locations: a) All perennial waterbodies and special aquatic sites within the State of Arizona and within the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions of California, excluding the Colorado River in Arizona from Davis Dam to River Mile 261 (northern boundary of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Reservation). The desert region in California is limited to four USGS HUC accounting units (Lower Colorado -150301, Northern Mojave-180902, Southern Mojave-181001, and Salton Sea-181002). b) All areas designated as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (i.e., all tidally influenced areas - Federal Register dated March 12, 2007 (72 FR 11092)), in which case the PCN shall include an EFH assessment and extent of proposed impacts to EFH. Examples of EFH habitat assessments can be found at: http://www.swr.noaa.gov/efh.htm. c) All watersheds in the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles and Ventura counties bounded by Calleguas Creek on the west, by Highway 101 on the north and east, and by Sunset Boulevard and Pacific Ocean on the south. d) The Santa Clara River watershed in Los Angeles and Ventura counties, including but not limited to Aliso Canyon, Agua Dulce Canyon, Sand Canyon, Bouquet Canyon, Mint Canyon, South Fork of the Santa Clara River, San Francisquito Canyon, Castaic Creek, Piru Creek, Sespe Creek and the main-stem of the Santa Clara River.

Regional Condition 9: Any requests to waive the 300 linear foot limitation for intermittent and ephemeral streams for NWPs 29, 39, 40 and 42, 43, 44, 51 and 52 or to waive the 500 linear foot limitation along the bank for NWP 13, must include the following: a) A narrative description of the stream. This should include known information on: volume and duration of flow; the approximate length, width, and depth of the waterbody and characters observed associated with an Ordinary High Water Mark (e.g. bed and bank, wrack line, or scour marks); a description of the adjacent vegetation community and a statement regarding the wetland status of the associated vegetation community (i.e. wetland, non-wetland); surrounding land use; water quality; issues related to cumulative impacts in the watershed, and; any other relevant information. b) An analysis of the proposed impacts to the waterbody in accordance with General Condition 31 and Regional Condition 3; c) Measures taken to avoid and minimize losses, including other methods of constructing the proposed project; and d) A compensatory mitigation plan describing how the unavoidable losses are proposed to be compensated, in accordance with 33 CFR Part 332.

Regional Condition 10: The permittee shall complete the construction of any compensatory mitigation required by special condition(s) of the NWP verification before or concurrent with commencement of construction of the authorized activity, except when specifically determined to be impracticable by the Corps. When mitigation involves use of a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program, the permittee shall submit proof of payment to the Corps prior to commencement of construction of the authorized activity.

E. 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC)

A 401 WQC is mandatory for any activity that requires a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit. A 401 WQC is required prior to discharging any dredged or fill material into a water of the United States. Only one of the following 401 WQCs listed below will apply to your project. The geographical location of your project will determine which 401 WQC is applicable. The 401 WQCs issued for this NWP will remain in effect through March 18, 2017.

On all "Non-Tribal Lands", lands that are not part of federally recognized Indian Reservation, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is the agency responsible for issuing the 401 WQC.

On all "Tribal Lands", lands that are part of a federally recognized Indian Reservation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for issuing the 401 WQC except where EPA has delegated the 401 WQC authority to the White Mountain Apache Tribe (Fort Apache Indian Reservation), Hopi Tribe (Hopi Indian Reservation), Hualapai Tribe (Hualapai Indian Reservation), or Navajo Nation (Navajo Indian Reservation).

If "Individual Certification" is required you must apply for, receive, and comply with the 401 WQC issued by ADEQ, EPA, or the appropriate Tribe.

Non-tribal Lands - 401 WQCs

The 401 WQCs issued by ADEQ are summarized in Table 1. For projects that can be conditionally certified the project must comply with all of the applicable ADEQ 401 General Conditions that follow Table 1.

Tribal Lands - 401 WQCs

Fort Apache Indian Reservation (White Mountain Apache Tribe):	Individual Certification required for all projects.*
Hopi Indian Reservation (Hopi Tribe):	Individual Certification required for all projects.*
Hualapai Indian Reservation (Hualapai Tribe):	Individual Certification required for all projects.*
Navajo Indian Reservation (Navajo Nation):	Individual Certification required for all projects.*
All other Indian Reservations (EPA):	401 WQCs issued by EPA are summarized in Table 2. EPA's General and Permit-Specific Conditions follow Table 2.*

*__Note:__ For online availability see section "F. Document Availability" of this enclosure.

401 WQC Contact Information

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Robert Scalamera
Surface Water Section, 401 Certifications
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
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Telephone: 602-771-4502
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E-mail: rs3@azdeq.gov

F. Document Availability

Reissuance of Nationwide Permits, 77 FR 10184-10290	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-02-21/pdf/2012-3687.pdf
Special Public Notice for Regional Conditions	Contact Corps project manager for copy of document.
EPA 401 WQC for NWPs	Contact Corps project manager for copy of document.
White Mountain Apache Tribe 401 WQC for NWPs	Contact Corps project manager for copy of document.
Hopi Tribe 401 WQC for NWPs	Contact Corps project manager for copy of document.
Havasupai Tribe 401 WQC for NWPs	Contact Corps project manager for copy of document.
Navajo Nation 401 WQC for NWPs	Contact Corps project manager for copy of document.
ADEQ 401 WQC for NWPs	Contact Corps project manager for copy of document.

Table 1 - ADEQ 401 WQCs for all Non-Tribal Lands

NWP	303(d) impaired waters [1]& Tributaries to 303[d]-impaired waters[2]	OAW[3] & Tributaries to OAW	Lakes[4]	Other Waters[5]	Comments
1 - Aids to Navigation	-	-	-	-	N/A
2 - Structures in Artificial Canals	-	-	-	-	N/A
3 - Maintenance	I	I	I	C	
4 - Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities	I	I	I	C	
5 - Scientific Measurement Devices	I	I	I	C	
6 - Survey Activities	I	I	I	C	
7 - Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures	I	I	I	C	
8 - Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf	-	-	-	-	N/A
9 - Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas	-	-	-	-	N/A
10 - Mooring Buoys	-	-	-	-	N/A
11 - Temporary Recreational Structures	-	-	-	-	N/A
12 - Utility Line Activities	I	I	I	C	
13 - Bank Stabilization	I	I	I	C	
14 - Linear Transportation Projects	I	I	I	C	
15 - U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges	I	I	I	C	
16 - Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas	I	I	I	C	
17 - Hydropower Projects	I	I	I	C	
18 - Minor Discharges	I	I	I	C	
19 - Minor Dredging	I	I	I	C	
20 - Response Operations for Oil and Hazardous Substances	I	I	I	T	If work begins within 14 days of event.
21 - Surface Coal Mining Activities	I	I	I	I	
22 - Removal of Vessels	I	I	I	C	
23 - Approved Categorical Exclusion	I	I	I	C	
24 - Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs	-	-	-	-	N/A
25 - Structural Discharges	I	I	I	C	
26 - [Reserved]	-	-	-	-	
27 - Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities	I	I	I	I	
28 - Modifications of Existing Marinas	-	-	-	-	N/A
29 - Residential Developments	I	I	I	C	
30 - Moist Soil Management for Wildlife	I	I	I	C	
31 - Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities	I	I	I	C	
32 - Completed Enforcement Actions	I	I	I	C	
33 - Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering	I	I	I	C	
34 - Cranberry Production Activities	I	I	I	I	
35 - Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins	-	-	-	-	N/A
36 - Boat Ramps	I	I	I	C	
37 - Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation	I	I	I	T	If work begins within 30 days of event.
38 - Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste	I	I	I	T	If work begins within 2 days of discovery.
39 - Commercial and Institutional Developments	I	I	I	C	
40 - Agricultural Activities	I	I	I	C	
41 - Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches	I	I	I	C	
42 - Recreational Facilities	I	I	I	C	
43 - Stormwater Management Facilities	I	I	I	C	
44 - Mining Activities	I	I	I	I	
45 - Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events	I	I	I	T	If work begins within 14 days of event.
46 - Discharges in Ditches	I	I	I	C	
47 - [Reserved]	-	-	-	-	Reserved
48 - Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities	I	I	I	C	
49 - Coal Remining Activities	I	I	I	I	
50 - Underground Coal Mining Activities	I	I	I	I	
51 - Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities	I	I	I	C	
52 - Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects	I	I	I	C	

C = Conditionally certified in Other waters, all applicable CWA 401 General Conditions listed on following pages apply.
T = Conditionally certified only if work begins within designated time of event, otherwise individual 401 certification required.
I = Individual certification required. N/A = Not Available/Not Applicable.

[1] 303[d]-listed Impaired Waters list available at http://www.azdeq.gov/index.html. For projects on an impaired surface water, if the project is within 1600 meters (or 1 mile) upstream and/or 800 meters (½ mile) downstream of an impaired surface water.

[2] Tributaries to 303[d]-impaired waters. For projects on a tributary to an impaired surface water, or if the tributary mouth is to an impaired surface water and the project is within 1600 meters (or 1 mile) of its mouth.

[3] Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAW) are the surface waters of exceptional quality listed at http://www.azdeq.gov/index.html. For projects on a designated Outstanding Arizona Water OAW, if the project is within 1600 meters (or 1 mile) upstream and/or 800 meters (½ mile) downstream of a designated OAW. Also, Tributaries to Outstanding Arizona Waters: For projects on a tributary to a designated Outstanding Arizona Water, or if the tributary mouth is to an impaired surface water and the project is within 1600 meters (or 1 mile) of its mouth.

[4] Lakes are lakes and reservoirs listed at http://www.azdeq.gov/index.html

[5] Other Waters are all WUS that are not otherwise designated as a 303(d) Impaired, OAW, or a lake.

ADEQ 401 General Conditions applicable to Other Waters of the United States (WUS) on all Non-Tribal Lands

1) Any discharge occurring as a result of activities certified for the subject project shall not cause an exceedence of any Water Quality Standard (WQS). Applicability of this condition is as defined in A.A.C. R18-11-102.
2) This certification does not authorize the discharge of wastewater, process residues or other waste to any WUS.
3) Work shall be conducted and monitored to ensure that pollution from the activities certified herein does not cause an exceedence of Arizona WQS in any WUS.
4) Activities herein certified shall be performed during periods of low flow (baseflow or less) in any WUS, or no flow in the case of ephemeral and intermittent WUS. No work shall be done, nor shall any equipment or vehicles enter any WUS while flow is present, unless all applicable conditions in this certification are met.
5) The effectiveness of all pollution control measures, including erosion and sedimentation, shall be reevaluated after each flow event and repaired/modified as needed.
6) Applicant must minimize clearing, grubbing, scraping or otherwise limit exposure of erodible surface to the minimum necessary for each construction phase or location.
7) If activities certified herein are likely to cause or contribute to an exceedence of WQS, or create an impediment to the passage of fish or other aquatic life - operations shall cease until the problem is resolved or until control measures have been undertaken.
8) Erosion control, sediment control and/or bank protection measures shall be installed before construction and pre-operation activities, and shall be maintained during construction and post-construction periods to minimize channel or bank erosion, soil loss and sedimentation. Control measures shall not be constructed of uncemented or unconfined imported soil, or other materials easily transported by flow.
9) For portions of the project utilizing potable water or groundwater for irrigation or dust control, direct runoff of such water shall be limited to the extent practicable and shall not cause downstream erosion or flooding.
10) The applicant is responsible for ensuring construction material and/or fill (other than native fill or that necessary to support revegetation) placed in any WUS, shall not include materials that can cause or contribute to pollution of the WUS. Examples of prohibited fill include pollutant-contaminated soil and materials defined as pollutants or hazardous in Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 49-201. Fill used to support vegetation rooting or growth shall be protected from erosion.
11) Any washing of fill material must occur outside of any WUS prior to placement and the rinseate from such washing shall be settled, filtered or otherwise treated to prevent migration of pollutants (including sediment) or from causing erosion to any WUS. Other than replacement of native fill or material used to support vegetation rooting or growth, fill placed in locations subject to scour must resist washout whether such resistance is derived via particle size limits, presence of a binder, vegetation, or other armoring.
12) Any dredged material or waste material is to be placed and retained in areas outside any WUS. Runoff from this material/area is to be settled, filtered or otherwise treated to prevent migration of pollutants (including sediment) to any WUS.
13) Acceptable construction materials that will or may contact water in any WUS are: untreated logs and lumber, crushed stone, crushed clean concrete (recycled concrete), native fill, precast, sprayed or cast-in-place concrete (including soil cement and unmodified grouts), steel (including galvanized), plastic and aluminum. Use of other materials may be allowed, but require application for an individual 401 certification.
14) Upon completion of construction the applicant shall ensure no adverse change, due to the subject project, has occurred in the stability with respect to stream hydraulics, erosion and sedimentation, of any WUS including upstream and downstream from the project. If such change has occurred, the applicant shall take steps to restore the pre-project stability of any impacted segments.
15) Except where the activities certified herein are intended to permanently alter any WUS, all disturbed areas shall be restored and (re)vegetated as soon as physically practicable. Vegetation shall be maintained on unarmored banks and slopes to stabilize soil and prevent erosion.
16) If retention/detention basins are included in the project, applicant will complete the grading necessary to direct runoff towards retention/detention basins no later than immediately following initial land clearing or rough grading. Retention/detention basins shall be sized to accept storm runoff and capture sediment prior to it entering or moving downstream in any WUS. Detention basins will provide detention by controlling outflow and shall cause no significant change to the hydraulic conditions of the upstream or downstream WUS outside of the project boundaries. The basins shall be maintained; e.g., have sediment removed, as required to maintain their function.
17) Unless specifically permitted to do so when flow is present in any WUS within the project area, the applicant and any contractor will not alter the flow by any means except to prevent erosion or pollution of any WUS.
18) Silt laden or turbid water resulting from activities certified herein shall be settled, filtered or otherwise treated to ensure no violation of Arizona WQS in any WUS.
19) When flow in any WUS in the work area is sufficient to erode, carry or deposit material, activities certified herein shall cease until:
The flow decreases below the point where sediment movement ceases, or control measures have been undertaken; e.g., equipment and materials easily transported by flow are protected with non-erodible barriers or moved outside the flow area.
20) The applicant will erect any barriers, covers, shields and other protective devices as necessary to prevent any construction materials, equipment or contaminants/pollutants from falling, being thrown or otherwise entering any WUS.
21) The applicant must designate area(s) for equipment staging and storage located entirely outside of any WUS. In addition, the applicant must designate areas, located entirely outside of any WUS, for fuel, oil and other petroleum product storage and for solid waste containment. All precautions shall be taken to avoid the release of wastes, fuel or other pollutants to any WUS. Any equipment maintenance, washing or fueling that cannot be done offsite will be performed in the designated area with the following exception: equipment too large or unwieldy to be readily moved; e.g., large cranes, may be fueled and serviced in the WUS (but outside of standing or flowing water) as long as material specifically manufactured and sold as spill containment is in place during fueling/servicing. All equipment shall be inspected for leaks, all leaks shall be repaired and all repaired equipment will be cleaned to remove any fuel or other fluid residue prior to use within (including crossing) any WUS. The applicant shall have a spill containment plan onsite to ensure that pollutants are prevented from entering any WUS. Any pollutant generated by activities certified herein shall be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. A spill response kit will be maintained in this (these) area(s) to mitigate any spills. The kit will include material specifically manufactured and sold as spill adsorbent/absorbent and spill containment. The applicant will ensure that whenever there is activity on the site, that there are personnel on site trained in the proper response to spills and the use of spill response equipment.
22) Permanent and temporary pipes and culverted crossings shall be adequately sized to handle expected flow and properly set with end section, splash pads, or headwalls that dissipate water energy to control erosion.

23) All temporary structures, within any WUS, constructed of imported materials and all permanent structures within any WUS, including but not limited to, access roadways; culverted and unculverted crossings; staging areas; material stockpiles; berms, dikes and pads, shall be constructed so as to accommodate overtopping and must resist washout of the feature by streamflow.
24) Any temporary crossing, other than fords on native material, shall be constructed in such a manner so as to provide armoring of the stream channel. Materials used to provide this armoring shall not include anything easily transportable by flow. Examples of acceptable materials include steel plates, wooden planks, pre-cast concrete planks or blocks; examples of unacceptable materials include clay, silt, sand and gravel finer than cobble (roughly fist-sized). The armoring must, via mass, anchoring systems or a combination of the two, resist washout. Any ford shall be designed, and maintained as necessary, to carry the proposed traffic without causing erosion or sedimentation of the stream channel while dry or during a flow event equal to or less than the crossing's design event; i.e., the flow event which closes the ford to traffic. No unarmored ford shall be subject to heavy-truck or equipment traffic after a flow event until the stream bed is dry enough to support the traffic without disturbing streambed material to a greater extent than in dry conditions. Light vehicles (less than 14,000 pounds gross weight) are not restricted by this condition. Applicant will take measures necessary to prevent approaches to any WUS crossing from causing erosion or contributing sediment to any WUS.
25) Temporary structures constructed of imported materials are to be removed no later than upon completion of the permitted activity.
26) Temporary structures constructed of native materials, if they provide an obstacle to flow or can contribute to or cause sedimentation or erosion, are to be removed no later than upon completion of the permitted activity.
27) Upon completion of the activities certified herein (except as noted in condition 28 -concrete curing), areas within any WUS shall be promptly cleared of all forms, piling, construction residues, equipment, debris or other obstructions.
28) If fully, partially or occasionally submerged structures are constructed of cast-in-place concrete instead of pre-cast concrete, applicant will take steps; e.g., sheet piling or temporary dams, to prevent contact between water (instream and runoff) and the concrete until it cures and until any curing agents have evaporated or otherwise cease to be available; i.e., are no longer a pollutant threat. Where practicable, construction work will be during extreme low water conditions or at a time and season with the highest probability of ensuring work is done in "the dry".
29) Any permanent WUS crossings other than fords, shall not be equipped with gutters, drains, scuppers or other conveyances that allow untreated runoff (due to events equal to or lesser in magnitude than the design event for the crossing structure) to directly enter a WUS if such runoff can be directed to a local stormwater drainage, containment and/or treatment system.
30) Applicant will clear debris as needed from culverts, ditches, dips and other drainage structures in any WUS to prevent clogging or conditions that may lead to washout.

<u>Table 2</u> - EPA 401 WQC for Tribal Lands (All Indian Reservations except Fort Apache, Hopi, Hualapai and Navajo Indian Reservations**)**

NWP	Conditional Certification		Notification	Impact Limits	Notes
	General Conditions	Specific Conditions			
1 - Aids to Navigation	X		MPCN	None	
2 - Structures in Artificial Canals	X		MPCN	None	
3 – Maintenance	X	X	PCN or MPCN	Generally no increase in fill footprint	1,2
4 - Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities	X		MPCN	None	
5 - Scientific Measurement Devices	X		MPCN	25 cyds	
6 - Survey Activities	X		MPCN	25 cyds	
7 - Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures	X		PCN	None	
8 - Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf	X		PCN	None	
9 - Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas	X		MPCN	None	
10 - Mooring Buoys	X		MPCN	None	
11 - Temporary Recreational Structures	X		MPCN	None	
12 - Utility Line Activities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**½ acre or 300'	3,4
13 - Bank Stabilization	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**½ acre or 300'	5
14 - Linear Transportation Projects	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**½ acre or 300' nontidal, ⅓ acre or 300' tidal	3
15 - U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges	X		MPCN	None	
16 - Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas	X		MPCN	None	
17 - Hydropower Projects	X		PCN	None	
18 - Minor Discharges	X		PCN or MPCN	1/10 acre or 25 cyds	
19 - Minor Dredging	X		MPCN	25 cyds	
20 - Response Operations for Oil and Hazardous Substances	X		MPCN	None	
21 - Surface Coal Mining Activities	X	X	PCN	½ acre or 300'	6
22 - Removal of Vessels	X		PCN or MPCN	None	
23 - Approved Categorical Exclusion	X		PCN or MPCN	None	
24 - Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs	X		MPCN	None	
25 - Structural Discharges	X		MPCN	None	
26 - [Reserved]					
27 - Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	None	7
28 - Modifications of Existing Marinas	X		MPCN	None	
29 - Residential Developments	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**¼ acres for single house, ½ acres or 300' for multi-unit	8, 9
30 - Moist Soil Management for Wildlife	X		MPCN	None	
31 - Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities	X	X	PCN	None	10
32 - Completed Enforcement Actions	X		MPCN	5 acres non-tidal or 1 acre tidal	
33 - Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering	X		PCN	None	
34 - Cranberry Production Activities	X		PCN	10 acres	
35 - Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins	X		MPCN	Lesser of previously authorized or controlling depths	
36 - Boat Ramps	X		PCN or MPCN	50 cyds, 20'-wide ramp	8
37 - Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation	X		PCN or MPCN	None	
38 - Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste	X		PCN	None	
39 - Commercial and Institutional Developments	X	X	PCN or MPCN	½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
40 - Agricultural Activities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
41 - Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
42 - Recreational Facilities	X	X	PCN	½ acre or 300' non-tidal	
43 - Stormwater Management Facilities	Individual Certification Required		MPCN	Not Applicable	
44 - Mining Activities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
45 - Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**½ acre or 300'	8
46 - Discharges in Ditches	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
47 - [Reserved]					
48 - Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**Impacts of submerged aquatic veg. prohibited	
49 - Coal Remining Activities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	**½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
50 - Underground Coal Mining Activities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
51 - Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities	X	X	PCN or MPCN	½ acre or 300' non-tidal	8
52 - Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects	X	X	PCN or MPCN	½ acre or 300'	

X=Conditional Certification requires compliance with General and Specific Conditions on following pages.
MPCN=Modified Pre-Construction (MPCN) must be submitted to EPA even though Corps notification is not required.
PCN=Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) submitted to Corps must also be submitted to EPA.
** Impacts limits are modified by EPA

Notes:
1. No undersized structures
2. Bioengineering used whenever practicable
3. Only once per single and complete project with independent utility
4. Waiver approval required from EPA for 300"
5. Waiver approval required from EPA
6. EPA approves mitigation plan first
7. Approval required from EPA
8. Waiver approval required from EPA
9. No recreational impacts authorized
10. Approval for levee vegetation removal required from EPA

EPA 401 WQC General and Specific Nationwide Permit Conditions for Tribal Lands
(All Indian Reservations except Fort Apache, Hopi, Hualapai and Navajo Indian Reservations)
General Conditions

Projects that are unable to comply with the general conditions of this programmatic certification are denied certification without prejudice and the applicant must apply to EPA for an individual certification. Applicants can apply for an individual certification by providing the same content required in a MPCN described in General Condition 01. *Notification*, of this programmatic certification, but EPA may request additional project information for individual certifications after receiving notification materials. When an individual certification is required, EPA will strive to issue, deny, or waive certification within sixty days of receipt of complete project information, but our review shall not exceed one year, the statutory limit beyond which certification is considered waived.[1]

01. Notification - To improve the government's ability to demonstrate whether the NWP program has minimal adverse impacts to the aquatic environment, individually and cumulatively, all NWP-authorized projects proceeding on tribal lands within Region 9 shall submit a form of notification to EPA Region 9 as described below.[2] Notification is required in order to be eligible for any NWP under this certification.

Projects seeking authorization under this certification will fall under one of the following two notification categories:

Pre-Construction Notification (PCN):

The Corps already requires a PCN, subject to criteria in the Corps' General Condition 31, because the project proposes use of a NWP that requires a PCN automatically or for specific activities authorized by the NWP. Applicants must simply forward a second copy of the PCN already required by the Corps to EPA Region 9 for notification. If a PCN is already required by the Corps and a waiver of impact limits is proposed beyond what is approved under this certification, applicants must include written determinations specified in General Condition 02. *Waivers* for EPA approval.

Modified Pre-Construction Notification (MPCN):

a)The Corps does not require a PCN for any activities authorized under the NWP proposed for use, or for impacts below limits identified in the NWP for a PCN. Applicants must forward a MPCN to EPA Region 9 for notification, subject to the criteria below. If a waiver of impact limits is proposed beyond what is approved under this certification, applicants must include written determinations specified in General Condition 02. *Waivers* for EPA approval. 1)***Timing.*** Applicants shall submit an MPCN to EPA Region 9 as early as possible, and in advance of any authorization letter from the Corps allowing the applicant to proceed under a given NWP. When an EPA approval is required by condition of this certification, EPA will act within sixty days of receiving a complete MPCN. 2)***Content.*** MPCNs must be in writing (electronic mail submittal is acceptable) and include the following information: a) Name, address and telephone numbers of the applicant and any agents or representatives. If available, the electronic mail address and fax numbers for these persons; b) Location of the proposed project; c) A description of the proposed project and impacts including i)the project's purpose; ii) direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the proposed acreages and linear feet (for streams) of waters impacted, avoided, and where applicable, created or otherwise mitigated; iii) any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to determine compliance with NWP and EPA 401 conditions and to determine whether compensatory mitigation may be necessary. Maps, drawings and/or photographs of the project area and aquatic resources are not mandatory, but usually help to clarify the project and allow for quicker review. At minimum, a narrative description of any special aquatic sites and other waters of the United States on the project site must be included; b) Consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, a written demonstration that any proposed impact limit waiver that may be allowable under this certification will result in minimal impacts to aquatic resource functions; c) Consistent with General Condition 03. *Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation*, a written statement documenting measures taken to avoid and minimize temporary and permanent impacts to waters of the U.S.; d) Consistent with General Condition 04. *Prohibition on the Multiple Use of One NWP for a Single Project,* for proposed utility or transportation projects where the same NWP is proposed at multiple locations, a written determination will be provided describing independent utility of each impact location and how the project will not contribute to more than minimal direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to waters of the U.S., either at the impact site or to upstream, downstream, or adjacent aquatic resources. e) The name(s) of any species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act which may be adversely affected by the proposed work, either directly or by impacting designated critical habitat; f) Identification of any cultural or historic properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places that may be adversely affected by the proposed work. Written notification should be mailed to USEPA Region 9, WTR-8, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

02. Waivers - For certain NWPs, Corps District Engineers may waive impact thresholds for intermittent and ephemeral drainages by making a written determination that the discharge will result in minimal adverse effects. To ensure that these waters, commonly found on tribal lands in the arid southwest, receive an adequate level of protection, and to prevent the NWP Program from having more than minimal adverse impacts to the aquatic environment, all proposed impact limit waivers are denied under this certification unless EPA approves a written determination that the waiver will not exceed minimal impacts to aquatic resource functions. For some NWPs where the Corps does not include an impact limit, EPA has added an impact limit as a permit-specific condition. Some of these NWPs also include a condition that a waiver may be provided when EPA approves a written determination that the waiver will not exceed minimal impacts to aquatic resource functions. Impacts to special aquatic sites are not permitted under this certification unless EPA approves a written determination that impacts to aquatic resource functions will be minimal. "Special aquatic sites" include sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows, coral reefs and riffle pool complexes. When EPA approval is required for a waiver, EPA will act within sixty days of receiving a complete PCN or MPCN.

03. Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation - To protect water quality and beneficial uses of U.S. waters on tribal lands, all projects using NWPs must avoid discharges to the maximum extent practicable, and utilize the best available and practicable means of minimizing the adverse impact of discharges that cannot be avoided. A written statement documenting measures taken to avoid and minimize temporary and permanent impacts to waters of the U.S. will be provided to EPA and the Corps with each PCN or MPCN. To the extent practicable, temporary impact sites will be returned to pre-construction contours and substrate. Where applicable, banks shall be reseeded or replanted with native vegetation. EPA shall make a written determination, within sixty days of receipt of a complete PCN or MPCN, whether compensatory mitigation measures are required to ensure the activity will have only minimal adverse effects, but no such determination is required for a project to begin work if otherwise in compliance with the NWP, this programmatic certification, and any applicable tribal or local authorities' requirements. Nevertheless, should compensatory mitigation be determined necessary by EPA, the mitigation becomes a condition of water quality certification and thus a condition of the Corps' permit. Failure to address an EPA mitigation requirement would therefore place a permittee out of compliance with their NWP and potentially subject to a range of

[1] Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification (a): http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/sec401.cfm
[2] NOTE: this requirement does not modify or eliminate existing Corps requirements regarding PCNs for projects proceeding on tribal lands (or elsewhere).

Corps and EPA enforcement actions. The need for post-project performance and/or mitigation monitoring and reporting (if applicable) will be determined by EPA on a case-by-case basis.

04. Prohibition on the Multiple Use of One NWP for a Single Project - Permittees may not use the same NWP multiple times (more than once) for one single and complete project at locations that do not have independent utility; to do so circumvents acreage limitations of the NWPs and may result in more than minimal adverse impacts to water quality and other ecosystem services. For example, under this certification, linear transportation projects on tribal lands must sum the impacts of each proposed crossing of individual waters of the U.S. and use that total to determine eligibility for NWP 14 (Linear Transportation Projects). If the acreage or linear foot impacts exceed the limits of the applicable NWP (or combination of applicable *different* NWPs), minimal adverse impacts to water quality may be exceeded and the project is not eligible for 401 certification under this programmatic action. Under these circumstances, projects must seek individual certification from EPA, and EPA may grant, grant with conditions, waive, or deny 401 certification of the project under the NWP. In the event of a denial, the NWP would not be available to the project proponent and therefore applicants may need to apply to the Corps for authorization under a different General Permit, Letter of Permission, or Individual Permit as appropriate and determined by the Corps. EPA would review these other proposed permit actions for case-by-case certification. Note that, on a case-by-case basis, EPA may waive this General Condition and allow the use of multiple NWPs if the applicant so appeals, and demonstrates in their PCN or MPCN that authorization under the NWP will result in minimal and/or completely mitigated impacts to the aquatic environment, individually and cumulatively.

05. Use of Appropriate Fill Material - To the extent practicable, local, native materials should be used as fill material. (*e.g.*, soil, sand, or rock from the site or near the site; clean building materials or clean imported earthen fill). Inappropriate and unauthorized fill materials include, but are not limited to: tires, junked or abandoned vehicles, appliances, or other equipment; garbage; debris; oil drums or other chemically contaminated vessels; artificial turf; non-native vegetation; etc. If an applicant has any doubts or questions about the suitability of a proposed fill material, they should consult with the Corps and/or EPA prior to discharging into waters of the U.S. Such consultation may be via phone, or written letter, fax or electronic mail.

06. Dewatered Conditions - Discharges below the ordinary high water mark or within jurisdictional wetlands are not approved under this certification unless the discharge site is naturally dewatered (*e.g.*, seasonally dry), or dewatering has been authorized by the Corps, thereby avoiding direct discharge of pollutants into the water column. If the site is artificially dewatered, permittees shall, to the extent practicable, avoid dewatering techniques that require additional temporary or permanent discharges of fill material within jurisdictional waters (*e.g.*, coffer dams).

07. Fills Within Floodplains - Projects requiring NWP authorization for discharges of fill material within 100-year floodplains shall include in their PCN or MPCN a statement of compliance with Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management). However, discharges within the FEMA-mapped 100-year floodplain associated with residential and commercial development are not certified for use under the NWP program on tribal lands. The 100-year floodplain is based on hydrologic conditions prior to permit issuance.

08. Best Management Practices - Except as specified in the application, no debris, silt, sand, cement, concrete, oil or petroleum, organic material, or other construction related materials or wastes shall be allowed to enter into or be stored where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into waters of the U.S. Silt fences, straw wattles, and other techniques shall be employed as appropriate to protect waters of the U.S. from sedimentation and other pollutants. Water used in dust suppression shall not contain contaminants that could violate surface water or aquifer standards. Permittees and their contractors shall take necessary steps to minimize channel and bank erosion within waters of the United States during and after construction. A copy of the permit conditions shall be provided to all contractors and subcontractors, and will be posted visibly at project construction sites.

09. Transportation Projects - Permittees shall implement State transportation agencies' guidelines for construction sites to protect water quality and aquatic habitat. In California, CALTRANS has guidance in the *CALTRANS Stormwater Quality Manuals and Handbooks*[3]; in Nevada NDOT has guidance in their *NDOT Water Quality Manuals*[4]; and in Arizona, ADOT has guidance in their *Erosion and Pollution Control Manual*[5].

10. Inspections - The permittee shall allow EPA representatives to inspect the authorized activity and any mitigation areas at any time deemed necessary to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP verification.

11. Buffers - Unless specifically determined to be impracticable by the Corps and EPA, for NWPs 29, 39, 40, and 42, the permittee shall establish and maintain upland buffers in perpetuity between upland structures constructed as part of the project approved by the NWP and all preserved open waters, streams and wetlands, including created, restored, enhanced or preserved waters of the U.S. Buffers should be vegetated whenever practicable. Plantings in buffers should be dominated by native species, and not include any federal or state listed invasive or noxious weed species[6]. Except in unusual circumstances, as determined by the Corps and EPA, buffers shall be at least 50 feet in width from the lateral limits of the Corp's jurisdiction[7].

12. *Protected Lands -* The permittee shall record the NWP verification with the Registrar of Deeds or other appropriate official charged with the responsibility for maintaining records of title of interest in real property for areas designated to be preserved as part of compensatory mitigation for authorized impacts, including any associated covenants or restrictions.

13. *Impaired Water Bodies -* If a proposed activity would result in dredge or fill in water bodies listed as impaired under Section 303(d) of the CWA, the PCN or MPCN must include specific measures that will be used to avoid exacerbating the impairment(s).[8]

[3] http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/manuals.htm
[4] http://www.nevadadot.com/About_NDOT/NDOT_Divisions/Engineering/Hydraulics/Water_Quality_BMP_Manuals.aspx
[5] http://www.azdot.gov/inside_adot/OES/Water_Quality/Stormwater/Manuals.asp
[6] http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxiousDriver
[7] Ordinary high water mark in non-tidal and the mean higher high water line in tidal waters
[8] EPA Region 9 lists of impaired water bodies: http://www.epa.gov/region9/water/tmdl/303d.html

Specific Nationwide Permits

NWP-01 Aids to Navigation - Subject to the General Conditions (GCs) above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-02 Structures in Artificial Canals - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-03 Maintenance - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. "Currently serviceable structures" which may be maintained under this permit do not include undersized culverts or structures that cause or exacerbate channel incision, bank destabilization, and/or prevent fish and wildlife passage due to inadequate design or construction standards. Certification of this permit is granted only if the existing structure proposed to be maintained demonstrably preserves (via design, flow modeling or other information in the PCN) the natural functions of the affected aquatic resource when the structure is fully operational. Otherwise, an alternative permit should be utilized as appropriate (*e.g.*, NWP 13 Bank Stabilization). Where existing bank stabilization structures are to be maintained, bioengineered methods shall be utilized to the extent practicable in lieu of "rip-rap" or other hardscape engineered materials. This permit shall not authorize the enlargement of, or increase in, the footprint of a structure within waters of the U.S., unless that enlargement consists of the replacement of existing artificial channel armoring materials (e.g., rip-rap, soil cement, etc.) with low-impact bioengineered natural channel design structures (e.g., log revetments, geotextile rolls/mats, root wads, brush mattresses, willow wattling, etc.)

NWP-04 Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities
Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-05 Scientific Measurement Devices - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-06 Survey Activities - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-07 Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-08 Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-09 Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-10 Mooring Buoys - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-11 Temporary Recreational Structures - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-12 Utility Line Activities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams. Only the 300 linear foot limit may be waived by EPA upon approval, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*. Under this certification, NWP 12 can only be used once for a single and complete project having independent utility. When NWP 12 is proposed for multiple locations a written determination will be provided describing independent utility of each impact location for approval by EPA, consistent with General Condition 01. *Notification*. Permittees are required to ensure that the construction of utility lines does not result in the draining of any water of the U.S., including wetlands. This may be accomplished through the use of clay blocks, bentonite, or other suitable material (as approved by EPA) to seal the trench. For utility line trenches, during construction, the permittee shall remove and stockpile, separately, the top 6 – 12 inches of topsoil. Following installation of the utility line(s), the permittee shall replace the stockpiled topsoil on top and seed the area with native vegetation.
NWP-13 Bank Stabilization - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams. All bank stabilization activities under this permit shall involve either the sole use of native vegetation or other bioengineered design techniques (e.g. willow plantings, root wads, large woody debris, etc.) or a combination of hard-armoring (e.g. rock) and native vegetation or bioengineered design techniques, unless specifically determined to be impracticable by the EPA.
NWP-14 Linear Transportation Projects - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of non-tidal waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams, and 1/3 acre or 300 linear feet of tidal waters of the U.S. NWP 14 can only be used once for a single and complete project having independent utility. When NWP 14 is proposed for multiple locations a written determination will be provided describing independent utility of each impact location for approval by EPA, consistent with General Condition 01. *Notification.* All bank stabilization activities under this permit shall involve either the sole use of native vegetation or other bioengineered design techniques (e.g. willow plantings, root wads, large woody debris, etc.) or a combination of hard-armoring (e.g. rock) and native vegetation or bioengineered design techniques, unless specifically determined to be impracticable by the EPA.
NWP-15 U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-16 Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-17 Hydropower Projects - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-18 Minor Discharges - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-19 Minor Dredging - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-20 Response Operations for Oil and Hazardous Substances - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-21 Surface Coal Mining Activities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Before an applicant may use this permit, EPA must approve a compensatory mitigation plan sufficient to ensure impacts to aquatic resource functions are minimal.
NWP-22 Removal of Vessels - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-23 Approved Categorical Exclusions - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-24 Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-25 Structural Discharges - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-26 [Reserved]
This NWP is no longer in use. No certification is necessary.
NWP-27 Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific condition, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Upon review of a PCN or MPCN, consistent with General Condition 01. *Notification*, EPA will approve or deny on a case-by-case basis whether the proposed project will result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services, consistent with the NWP. An individual certification may be required in the event EPA denies approval of a waiver for this NWP.
NWP-28 Modifications of Existing Marinas - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-29 Residential Developments - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to 1/4 acre of impacts to non-tidal waters of the U.S. for single family houses, and the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of impact to waters of the U.S. for multi-unit residential developments. Under this certification, this permit will not be used to approve residential developments and their attendant features within the 100-year floodplain. The 100-year floodplain is determined based on hydrologic conditions at the time of the NWP application. Recreational facilities such as playgrounds, playing fields, and golf courses are not authorized under this certification. These projects are separate and distinct from residential developments, are not required to be included in a residential development project for it to be practicable, and their construction within waters is normally avoidable.
NWP-30 Moist Soil Management for Wildlife - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-31 Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Upon review of a PCN, consistent with General Condition 01. *Notification*, EPA will approve or deny on a case-by-case basis whether the proposed project will result in minimal impacts to waters of the U.S. for projects that include removal of levee vegetation.
NWP-32 Completed Enforcement Actions - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-33 Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-34 Cranberry Production Activities - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.
NWP-35 Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-36 Boat Ramps - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to 50 cubic yards of fill and ramps that are 20 feet wide or less.

NWP-37 Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-38 Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-39 Commercial and Institutional Developments - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Under this certification, this permit will not be used to approve commercial and institutional developments and their attendant features within the 100-year floodplain. The 100-year floodplain is determined based on hydrologic conditions at the time of the NWP application. Recreational facilities such as playgrounds, playing fields, and golf courses are not authorized under this certification. These projects are separate and distinct from commercial and institutional development, are not required to be included in such developments to be practicable, and their construction within waters is normally avoidable.

NWP-40 Agricultural Activities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Construction of farm ponds under this certification is limited to those that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f)(1)(C) exemption because of the recapture provision at section 404(f)(2). Under this certification, no discharges are authorized which would impact hydrological connectivity between jurisdictional waters to such an extent as to convert waters of the U.S. to uplands, or otherwise isolate waters and eliminate federal regulatory jurisdiction. Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of impacts to non-tidal waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams.

NWP-41 Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of impacts to non-tidal waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams. All sidecast materials from excavation must be stored and/or disposed of within non-jurisdictional uplands under this certification. A statement must be included in the notification as to how the applicant's activities will improve water quality. Under this certification, no discharges are authorized which would impact hydrological connectivity between jurisdictional waters to such an extent as to convert waters of the U.S. to uplands, or otherwise isolate waters to eliminate federal regulatory jurisdiction.

NWP-42 Recreational Facilities - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-43 Stormwater Management Facilities - Use of this NWP is not covered by this programmatic certification, and prospective users on tribal lands must seek individual project certification from EPA in all cases. NWP authorization of constructing stormwater facilities within waters of the U.S. discourages applicants from using practicable construction options that locate stormwater retention and detention facilities "off line" from streams. For example, retention facilities are often built as sediment (or debris) basins within a stream. This practice includes constructing a dam in the stream, excavating out a basin, and regular sediment removal to maintain the structure. These facilities cause considerable and unnecessary damages to stream functions as retention facilities can be located "off line" by constructing a high flow diversion channel above the ordinary high water mark. If applicants can continue to use the traditional, more damaging practices that are sanctioned by this NWP, there is no incentive for these management practices to improve. We do not believe NWP-43 for new facilities complies with the CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines. CWA section 401 certification for this NWP is denied without prejudice. Applicants for projects on tribal lands must apply to EPA for individual certification if this NWP is proposed to be used. Applicants can apply for an individual certification by providing the same content required in a MPCN described in General Condition 01. *Notification*, of this certification.

NWP-44 Mining Activities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Applicants must ensure that mining activities (e.g., aggregate mining) approved by this NWP will not cause upstream head cutting or downstream incision. Notification to EPA shall include a narrative description and design drawing, when applicable, of any measure that will be implemented to comply with the condition. When used for in-stream aggregate mining activities, compensatory mitigation is likely to be required due to extensive indirect impacts and temporal losses typical of this type of impact.

NWP-45 Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of impacts to non-tidal waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams.

NWP-46 Discharges in Ditches

Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of impacts to non-tidal waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams.

NWP-47 [Reserved] - This NWP is no longer in use. No certification is necessary.

NWP-48 Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Under this certification, impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation are prohibited, consistent with NWP 19. *Minor Dredging*, and NWP 36. *Boat Ramps*.

NWP-49 Coal Remining Activities - Subject to the GCs above, and the following permit-specific conditions, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified. Unless approved by EPA, consistent with General Condition 02. *Waivers*, impacts under this permit are limited to the greater of 1/2 acre or 300 linear feet of impacts to non-tidal waters of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams. Applicants must provide information in the PCN illustrating that activities authorized under NWP-49 will result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions.

NWP-50 Underground Coal Mining Activities - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-51 Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.

NWP-52 Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects - Subject to the GCs above, this NWP is hereby programmatically certified.