CLEAN WATER ACT PERMITTING

BEST PRACTICES AND COMMUNICATION GUIDANCE BRIAN DONAHUE | U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS JUSTIN BAILEY | BURNS & MCDONNELL











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Overview of the Nationwide Permitting Program



History of Nationwide Permit Program



- First issued in 1977 as part of Clean Water Act
 - $_{\rm O}$ Consisted of permits for 15 different activities
 - 15 general conditions.
- Current nationwide permits issued on January 6, 2017
 Consist of permits for 54 different activities
 - 32 general conditions
- Starting in 2012, permits could be transferred.



Nationwide Permits Issued Under Sections 10/404



- Activities vetted nationally every 5 years to fulfill the NEPA process. Frontloaded program authorizing work by anyone subject to conditions of the permit.
- Corps determines type of permit needed sequentially, starting with the least burdensome process to the applicant (and Corps!) first.
- Only valid with State, Tribal or EPA water quality certification, (Section 401).

INTENT: To reduce paperwork burden & streamline permit process for categories of work having only minimal impact to the environment.



Nationwide Permits in Practice

- Basic thresholds for NWPs:
 - 0.5 acres or less of permanent wetland impacts
 - 300 linear feet or less of permanent stream impacts
 - Linear limits can be waived, (exceeded) if requested.
 - Some have few or no acreage or linear limits such as maintenance (NWP 3) and Wildlife Habitat activities (NWP 27)



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Regulatory Review Process



- Pre-Construction notification, (PCN) required for some projects. Condition 32,(PCN): If PCN is required for one linear crossing, all crossings must be identified.
- If verified with letter, compliance of activity with ESA, NEPA and Section 106 is performed by the Corps unless there is a different federal lead agency (Federal Highways, FEMA, etc.).
- Wetland impacts exceeding 1/10 acre must be mitigated and generally so too, all stream impact if a waiver to permanently impact more than 300-500 feet is granted.
- If required, mitigation for resource loss is assessed using stream /wetland assessment methods or wetland ratio as applicable.





Best Practices



Notification



When do I notify the Corps?

If required by the activity. Some NWP require it for all work others "only if" certain thresholds are triggered.

Triggers to look for: endangered species, historic or tribal resources, certain watersheds of concern (water quality), outstanding and/or exceptional waters or special aquatic life waters



Example 1:





My project may impact a significant cultural resource. Do I have to notify the USACE?

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Example 2:





My project needs to clear forested areas. Do I need to notify the USACE?

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Notification (continued)

Other Notification Questions:

- Informal Notification will the USACE respond?
- When are pre-application meetings necessary?







Which Permit Do I Apply For?

- NWP 3 Maintenance
- NWP 12 Utilities
- NWP 14 Roads
- NWP 18 Minor Fill
- NWP 33 Temporary Construction
- NWP 39 Commercial & Institutional Developments
- NWP 51 Land Based Renewable Energy Projects



Example 3:





There is a small impact on my wind project from an access road. Do I submit a NWP 51 for the entire project or a NWP 14 for a road crossing?

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Example 4:





• There is a wetland impact on my substation site. Do I submit a NWP 12 or a NWP 39?

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Endangered Species Communication



Endangered Species Communication



The Endangered Species Act: Section 7 v. Section 10

- Section 10: No other federal agency involved. USFWS SHOULD LEAD
- Section 7: Normally informal consultation, by a lead federal agency.

(Often the Corps is the lead and only other federal agency.)



THANK YOU

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