



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, KANSAS CITY DISTRICT
635 FEDERAL BUILDING
601 E. 12TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64106-2824

September 7, 2017

Regulatory Branch
(NWK-2016-00287)
(Leavenworth, KS, NWP 27)

Mr. David L. Flick
Swallow Tail, LLC
24820 Miller Road
Harrisonville, Missouri 64701

Dear Mr. Flick:

This letter pertains to your approved Kansas and Missouri Rivers Umbrella Mitigation Bank, Site 2. It is located adjacent to Stranger Creek in Sections 16, 20, and 21, Township 9 South, Range 21 East, in Leavenworth County, Kansas. The mitigation banking instrument was approved on August 23, 2017.

It has come to our attention that our August 23 letter did not include the verification that construction of this mitigation bank and the resulting restoration of aquatic habitats is authorized by nationwide permit (NWP) No. 27, provided you ensure that the conditions listed in the enclosed copy of excerpts from the January 6, 2017 Federal Register, Issuance of Nationwide Permits, are met. You must also comply with the Kansas City District Regional NWP Conditions posted at:

<http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/Missions/RegulatoryBranch/NationWidePermits.aspx>

The Corps has determined that our permitting action complies with Section 1.3 of the Biological Opinion created as part of the Final 4(d) Rule for the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) finalized on January 5, 2016. Specifically, we have determined activities occurring within the action area will not cause prohibited take because they occur more than 150 feet from any known occupied maternity roost tree and more than 0.25 mile from the nearest known hibernacula. The Corps has notified the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) of our action's distance from the nearest known NLEB habitat and they concurred with our determination. If you believe maternity roost trees or hibernacula are present within the action area, please contact the Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch, for further consultation with the USFWS.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) has certified that this NWP will not violate existing state water quality standards provided you comply with the conditions included in their attached letter. All conditions included in the water quality certification become conditions of the NWP authorization, please carefully review all conditions associated with this NWP. If you have any questions concerning state water quality standards or compliance issues with the associated certification conditions, please contact KDHE at 785-296-5573, Bureau of Water – Watershed Management Section, 1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420, Topeka, Kansas 66612-1367.

General condition 30 requires you to sign and submit the enclosed "Compliance Certification" within 30 days of completing the authorized activity or the completion of the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation.

This NWP verification is valid until March 18, 2022. Should your project plans change or if your activity is not complete within the specified verification term, you must contact this office for another permit determination. Although the Corps has verified your project would meet the terms and conditions of a

nationwide permit, other Federal, state and/or local permits may be required. You should verify this yourself.

We are interested in your thoughts and opinions concerning your experience with the Kansas City District, Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program. Please feel free to complete our Customer Service Survey form on our website at: http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey. You may also call and request a paper copy of the survey which you may complete and return to us by mail.

Mr. Douglas R. Berka, Project Manager, reviewed the information furnished and made this determination. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact Mr. Berka at 816-389-3657 or by email at douglas.r.berka@usace.army.mil. Please reference Permit No. 2016-00287 in all comments and/or inquiries relating to this project.

Enclosures

cc (electronically w/o enclosures):

Environmental Protection Agency,
Watershed Planning and Implementation Branch
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Manhattan, Kansas
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Kansas Department of Agriculture

Nationwide Permit No. 27
Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Enhancement, and Establishment Activities.

Activities in waters of the United States associated with the restoration, enhancement, and establishment of tidal and non-tidal wetlands and riparian areas, the restoration and enhancement of non-tidal streams and other non-tidal open waters, and the rehabilitation or enhancement of tidal streams, tidal wetlands, and tidal open waters, provided those activities result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

To be authorized by this NWP, the aquatic habitat restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity must be planned, designed, and implemented so that it results in aquatic habitat that resembles an ecological reference. An ecological reference may be based on the characteristics of an intact aquatic habitat or riparian area of the same type that exists in the region. An ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model developed from regional ecological knowledge of the target aquatic habitat type or riparian area.

To the extent that a Corps permit is required, activities authorized by this NWP include, but are not limited to: the removal of accumulated sediments; the installation, removal, and maintenance of small water control structures, dikes, and berms, as well as discharges of dredged or fill material to restore appropriate stream channel configurations after small water control structures, dikes, and berms, are removed; the installation of current deflectors; the enhancement, rehabilitation, or re-establishment of riffle and pool stream structure; the placement of in-stream habitat structures; modifications of the stream bed and/or banks to enhance, rehabilitate, or re-establish stream meanders; the removal of stream barriers, such as undersized culverts, fords, and grade control structures; the backfilling of artificial channels; the removal of existing drainage structures, such as drain tiles, and the filling, blocking, or reshaping of drainage ditches to restore wetland hydrology; the installation of structures or fills necessary to restore or enhance wetland or stream hydrology; the construction of small nesting islands; the construction of open water areas; the construction of oyster habitat over unvegetated bottom in tidal waters; shellfish seeding; activities needed to reestablish vegetation, including plowing or disking for seed bed preparation and the planting of appropriate wetland species; re-establishment of submerged aquatic vegetation in areas where those plant communities previously existed; re-establishment of tidal wetlands in tidal waters where those wetlands previously existed; mechanized land clearing to remove non-native invasive, exotic, or nuisance vegetation; and other related activities. Only native plant species should be planted at the site.

This NWP authorizes the relocation of non-tidal waters, including non-tidal wetlands and streams, on the project site provided there are net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

Except for the relocation of non-tidal waters on the project site, this NWP does not authorize the conversion of a stream or natural wetlands to another aquatic habitat type (e.g., the conversion of a stream to wetland or vice versa) or uplands. Changes in wetland plant communities that occur when wetland hydrology is more fully restored during wetland rehabilitation activities are not considered a conversion to another aquatic habitat type. This NWP does not authorize stream channelization. This NWP does not authorize the relocation of

tidal waters or the conversion of tidal waters, including tidal wetlands, to other aquatic uses, such as the conversion of tidal wetlands into open water impoundments.

Compensatory mitigation is not required for activities authorized by this NWP since these activities must result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

Reversion. For enhancement, restoration, and establishment activities conducted: (1) In accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding stream or wetland enhancement or restoration agreement, or a wetland establishment agreement, between the landowner and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the National Ocean Service (NOS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), or their designated state cooperating agencies; (2) as voluntary wetland restoration, enhancement, and establishment actions documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or (3) on reclaimed surface coal mine lands, in accordance with a Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act permit issued by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) or the applicable state agency, this NWP also authorizes any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its documented prior condition and use (i.e., prior to the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activities). The reversion must occur within five years after expiration of a limited term wetland restoration or establishment agreement or permit, and is authorized in these circumstances even if the discharge occurs after this NWP expires. The five-year reversion limit does not apply to agreements without time limits reached between the landowner and the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, USFS, or an appropriate state cooperating agency. This NWP also authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States for the reversion of wetlands that were restored, enhanced, or established on prior-converted cropland or on uplands, in accordance with a binding agreement between the landowner and NRCS, FSA, FWS, or their designated state cooperating agencies (even though the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity did not require a section 404 permit). The prior condition will be documented in the original agreement or permit, and the determination of return to prior conditions will be made by the Federal agency or appropriate state agency executing the agreement or permit. Before conducting any reversion activity the permittee or the appropriate Federal or state agency must notify the district engineer and include the documentation of the prior condition. Once an area has reverted to its prior physical condition, it will be subject to whatever the Corps Regulatory requirements are applicable to that type of land at the time. The requirement that the activity results in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services does not apply to reversion activities meeting the above conditions. Except for the activities described above, this NWP does not authorize any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its prior condition. In such cases a separate permit would be required for any reversion.

Reporting. For those activities that do not require pre-construction notification, the permittee must submit to the district engineer a copy of: (1) The binding stream enhancement or restoration agreement or wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement, or a project description, including project plans and location map; (2) the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider documentation for the voluntary stream enhancement or restoration action or

wetland restoration, enhancement, or establishment action; or (3) the SMCRA permit issued by OSMRE or the applicable state agency. The report must also include information on baseline ecological conditions on the project site, such as a delineation of wetlands, streams, and/or other aquatic habitats. These documents must be submitted to the district engineer at least 30 days prior to commencing activities in waters of the United States authorized by this NWP.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing any activity (see general condition 32), except for the following activities:

(1) Activities conducted on non-Federal public lands and private lands, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding stream enhancement or restoration agreement or wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement between the landowner and the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, USFS or their designated state cooperating agencies;

(2) Voluntary stream or wetland restoration or enhancement action, or wetland establishment action, documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or

(3) The reclamation of surface coal mine lands, in accordance with an SMCRA permit issued by the OSMRE or the applicable state agency.

However, the permittee must submit a copy of the appropriate documentation to the district engineer to fulfill the reporting requirement. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: This NWP can be used to authorize compensatory mitigation projects, including mitigation banks and in-lieu fee projects. However, this NWP does not authorize the reversion of an area used for a compensatory mitigation project to its prior condition, since compensatory mitigation is generally intended to be permanent.

Excerpts from the January 6, 2017 Federal Register Nationwide Permit General Conditions

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. If a bottomless culvert cannot be used, then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

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 NWP 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, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, 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, or during low tides.

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.

(a) No NWP 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.

(b) If a proposed NWP activity will 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, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. The permittee shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(c) 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). Information on these rivers is also available at: <http://www.rivers.gov/>.

17. Tribal Rights.

No NWP activity may cause more than minimal adverse effects on tribal rights (including treaty rights), protected tribal resources, or tribal lands.

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 ESA section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed. Direct effects are the immediate effects on listed species and critical habitat caused by the NWP activity. Indirect effects are those effects on listed species and critical habitat that are caused by the NWP activity and are later in time, but still are reasonably certain to occur.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate

documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.

(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 activity, or if the activity 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 activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed activity. 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 activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until ESA 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 permit conditions to the NWP.

(e) Authorization of an activity by an 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 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) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal applicant should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA

section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.

(g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/> respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles.

The permittee is responsible for ensuring their action complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine applicable measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties.

(a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to 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. If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might 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 might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity 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 properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, 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 in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on the historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity might 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 to historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed.

(d) For non-federal permittees, 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. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity 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 (54 U.S.C. 306113) 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 NWP 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 NWP 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, 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 the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than 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 individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than 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 environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-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 only minimal adverse environmental effects.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, since streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).

(e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Restored 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 restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting 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 minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(f) 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 no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWPs, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(2) and (3)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at the time the PCN is submitted to the district engineer, the district engineer may approve the use of permittee-responsible mitigation.

(2) The amount of compensatory mitigation required by the district engineer must be sufficient to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see 33 CFR 330.1(e)(3)). (See also 33 CFR 332.3(f)).

(3) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, aquatic resource restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered for permittee-responsible mitigation.

(4) 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) through (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)).

(5) 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.

(6) 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 (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(g) 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 NWP activity 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 an NWP activity already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the no more than minimal impact requirement for the NWPs.

(h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or permittee-responsible mitigation. When developing a compensatory mitigation proposal, the permittee must consider appropriate and practicable options consistent with the framework at 33 CFR 332.3(b). For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible 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.

(i) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected by a regulated activity, such as discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that will convert 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 environmental effects of the activity to the no more than 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 implementation of 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 activity 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 activity and mitigation.

The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

31. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States.

If an NWP activity also requires permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a "USACE project"), the prospective permittee must submit a pre-construction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission is not authorized by NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. 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 are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might 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 Act (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 activity;

(3) Identify the specific NWP or NWP(s) the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;

(4) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and 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, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures. For single and complete linear projects, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity 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);

(5) 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 wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

(6) 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 environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(7) For non-Federal permittees, if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;

(8) For non-Federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;

(9) For an activity that will 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, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river" (see general condition 16); and

(10) For an activity that requires permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

(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 an NWP PCN and must include all of the applicable information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submittals.

(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 activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.

(2) Agency coordination is required for: (i) 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; (ii) 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 stream bed; (iii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and (iv) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes.

(3) When agency coordination is required, 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 (FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, 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 notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental 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 of the proposed activity are no more than 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.

(4) 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.

(5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

D. District Engineer's Decision

1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings of waters of the United States to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings authorized by NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of the 300 linear foot limit on impacts to streams or of an otherwise applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 21, 29, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects. For those NWPs that have a waivable 300 linear foot limit for losses of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed and a 1/2-acre limit (i.e., NWPs 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52), the loss of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, plus any other losses of jurisdictional waters and wetlands, cannot exceed 1/2-acre.

2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

3. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters (e.g., streams). The district

engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences 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. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 18, 20, and/or 31, or to evaluate PCNs for activities authorized by NWPs 21, 49, and 50), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

E. Further Information

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.

2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.

3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31).

Kansas Section 401 Water Quality Certification for Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permits (Dredge and Fill) Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Water. March 6, 2017 <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/section401.html>

I. Authority

This certification is prepared pursuant to Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 and Kansas Administrative Regulation (K.A.R.) 28-16-28f(b)(1) by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

II. Certification

All activities authorized by the U.S. Department of Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) proposed Nationwide Permits (NWP) published, in the Federal Register, and will go into effect on March 19, 2017, are not expected to result in violations of Kansas Water Quality Standards found at Kansas Administrative Regulations 28-16-28b through 28g, provided the person conducting the Corps of Engineers authorized activity adheres to the conditions set out by this certification. The public notice documenting the final issuance of the NWPs can be found at:

<http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/Portals/29/docs/regulatory/publicnotices/2017-01-13%20NWP%202017%20Reissuance%20PN.pdf?ver=2017-01-13-160903-293>

Additionally, Kansas Regional Conditions for NWPs have been drafted by the Kansas City District USACE in coordination with state and federal agencies. Once issued, these conditions provide a general statewide framework for requirements for permitted activities considered by the Kansas City District USACE to have minimal impacts on the aquatic ecosystem. This water quality certification provides conditions and guidance to address local water quality needs of the permitted activities.

III. Limitations of this Certification: All Section 404 activities within the borders of Indian owned and operated lands are not covered by this certification. Individuals proposing projects which impact those waters are responsible for contacting the appropriate individual at the following numbers:

- a. Prairie Band Pottawatomie Indians, Planning Department, 785/966-2946
- b. Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, Environmental Office, 785/486-2601
- c. Iowa of Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, 785/595-3258
- d. Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri, 785/742-4705

7. **Equipment Staging Areas and Project Closure:** Upon completion of the project, disturbed areas shall be expeditiously stabilized with temporary and permanent vegetation, bio-artificial ground cover or other appropriate non-polluting material. Fertilizer application to establish and maintain vegetation shall be done in a manner that will not contribute to the current nutrient load to any of the surface waters impacted by the project. The person responsible for the permitted activity shall monitor and maintain cover materials until such time as the site is stabilized. Project closure procedures shall be included in the PWQPP per condition No. IV. 4.
8. **Riparian Areas:** Minimize removal or disturbance of riparian areas (areas adjacent to water bodies). KDHE encourages the use of vegetation consistent with adjoining vegetation materials to minimize impacts from improper handling of fertilizers and pesticides.
9. **Discharge of Floatable Materials:** Pursuant to K.A.R. 28-16-28e(b)(1,3) the person responsible for executing the permitted activity shall assure good house-keeping is practiced at the site to minimize the discharge of floatable materials such as personal refuse including food containers, packing, and other materials. Appropriate measures shall be taken to capture and/or recover any floatable materials discharged to waters of the state originating with the permitted project.
10. **Fuel, Chemical and Materials Storage:** Fuel, chemical and other materials stored at the project site shall be stored in a manner that minimizes the discharge of product to waters of the state. Spill minimization and prevention measures and procedures shall be documented in the PWQPP.
11. **Spill Response, Cleanup and Reporting:** In the event a spill of fuel, chemical or other water quality degrading materials stored or transported on the site occurs, the permittee shall or with the assistance of professional response personnel, expeditiously control or contain the spill and initiate clean up procedures. The applicant shall immediately contact 911. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment shall then be notified immediately: (785) 291-3333 (24 hours a day.) These incidences should also be reported to the National Spill Response Center (1-800-424-8802. Spill response and cleanup actions shall be documented on the applicable Project Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP). KDHE strongly encourages the permittee to establish and post a sign that includes phone contact numbers for the appropriate local emergency response unit, KDHE district office, and the project manager/owner

12. **Drinking Water Intakes:** The person responsible for the permitted activity shall avoid adverse impacts on public water supplies. Whenever permitted activities occur within one mile upstream of a public drinking water supply - surface water intake, the applicant shall contact the official in charge of the public drinking water supply to apprise the drinking water supply official of the permitted activity. The person responsible for the permitted activity shall consider the suggestions and recommendations of the public water supply official when preparing the PWQPP.
13. **Treated Wastewater Effluent Mixing Zones:** As a general guideline any Section 404 activity within one-half (1/2) mile upstream or one-half (1/2) mile downstream of a permitted wastewater effluent discharge may impact the effluent mixing zone. The person responsible for the permitted activity shall determine if the project will adversely impact the wastewater effluent mixing zones and take appropriate measures to avoid altering or changing the mixing zone. The permitted activities may include but are not limited to:
 - a. The construction or placement of a recreation oriented facility or structure (i.e. boat ramp, walkway) which may require modification of the beneficial use designation to accommodate contact or non-contact recreation, thereby increasing the effluent limitations for the permit.
 - b. Any activity which may alter or remove the stream channel geometry or natural oxygenation abilities of the stream such as bridge construction, channelization, stream channel substrate modification etc.

The person responsible for the permitted Section 404 activity shall advise and describe to the waste water discharge permittee and KDHE any potential mixing zone impacts and the measures the person responsible for the Section 404 activity will take to minimize adverse impacts on the mixing zone. Inquiries should be directed to:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Water - Municipal Programs Section
1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1367
Phone: 785/296-5527 or FAX: 785/296-0086

14. **Total Maximum Daily Load:** The permittee should be aware of their activity occurring in a watershed with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) in implementing appropriate water quality practices. Visit http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/planning_mgmt.htm for TMDL watershed locations, maps and other information.

V. Special Conditions for Specific Nationwide Permits

1. **Nationwide Permit #7. Outfall Structures and Maintenance (construction):** Controls shall be in place to stabilize all areas of the bed and bank around the pipe or adjacent to the outfall structure and associated intake structures that may be affected by outfall or stream flows, respectively.
2. **Nationwide Permits #3-Maintenance; #12-Utility Line Activities; and #18-Minor Discharges (pipelines included):** Hydrostatic tests for pipeline activities shall be approved prior to discharge of water used for the test. Please contact the following for new and used pipeline:
 - a. **New Pipe-** Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Water Technical Services Section
1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1367
Phone 785/296-2856 785-2962856 or FAX: 785/296-0086
 - b. **Reused Pipe-** Kansas Department of Health and Environment,
Bureau of Water, Industrial Program Section Phone: 785-296-5547
or FAX: 785/296-0086
3. **Nationwide Permit #16:** The permittee shall contact Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Water, Industrial Program Section Phone: 785-296-5547 or FAX: 785-296-0086 to inquire as to a need for a permit to discharge.
4. **Nationwide Permit #20:** The permittee should coordinate with EPA Region VII SPCC Coordinator. Phone: 913-551-7003
5. **Nationwide Permits #27 (Aquatic Habitat, Restoration, Establishment and Enhancement Activities) #29 (Residential Developments), #30 (Moist Soil Management for Wildlife), #39 (Commercial and Institutional Developments), #42 (Recreational Facilities), #43 Stormwater Management Facilities). A (Wind Energy Generative Facilities, B Water Based Renewable Energy):** Measures shall be

implemented to assure impounded waters, created by activities within the framework of these permits, avoid becoming public health threats, nuisances, generate complaints, and potentially discharge degraded water. The applicant shall prepare and implement an Operations and Maintenance Plan for facilities and landscapes (O&M), which at the minimum incorporate the following:

- a. Identify individual and public property owners and their potential for being the source of nonpoint source pollution. This could include but is not limited to: commercial grounds, streets, right-of-ways, parking areas, conservation easement and **proposed** mitigation areas etc.
- b. For each property as described in item A. above, indicate the applicable water quality protection measures for each category of artificial sources of pollution. The identified water quality protection measure for each category of artificial source of pollution shall be designed to ***reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the level of pollution resulting from identified pollutant sources***. Identified water quality protection quality protection measures shall be at least as effective as those set out by the Kansas Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Plan, 2010 Update, available at: <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/>.
- c. Strategies to assure implementation of the water quality protection measures identified under item IV. 3-10 which may include but are not limited to prohibition or restriction of activities, utilization of alternative technologies or products, information and education, financial assistance, technical assistance, enforcement and penalties. Additionally, an in-house reporting form used by staff to document degraded property conditions potentially impacting the property and needs to address them should be developed, if applicable.
- d. Organizations and individuals responsible for assuring implementation of identified water quality protection measures.

- 6 **Nationwide Permit #s 29, 39, and 42:** The increase in impervious surface through construction of parking lots, roof tops etc., can increase velocity destabilizing the receiving unnamed tributary thus increasing sedimentation downstream. Projects should be designed to replicate pre-construction conditions so as to minimize or abate destabilization of the banks of receiving streams. In addition to stormwater detention basins, pervious pavement, pervious pavers, underground rain water catchments are strongly recommended. For more information said practices go to this

link:

http://kcmetro.apwa.net/content/chapters/kcmetro.apwa.net/file/Specifications/BMPManual_Oct2012.pdf

7. **Nationwide Permit #33: Kansas Water Pollution Control General Permit for Stormwater Runoff from Construction Activities:** This certification does not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to determine if the project is subject to the requirements of a **General NPDES Permit** and to secure such permit as necessary. Questions and inquiries may be directed to:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Water – Industrial Program Section
1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1367
Phone 785/296-5549 or
FAX: 785/296-0086
www.kdheks.gov/stormwater

8. **Nationwide Permit #38:** The permittee shall coordinate with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment – Bureau of Environmental Remediation by Phone: 785-296-1662 or Fax: 785-559-4259 or click on this link for staff emails. <http://www.kdheks.gov/ber/admin.html>.

Additionally, activities authorized by NWP #38 may also require land disturbance authorization from KDHE, Industrial Program Section:
Contact by Phone: 785-296-5549 or FAX: 785-296-0086.

VI. Enforcement and Penalties

This certification does not relieve the applicant of the responsibility for any discharge to waters of the state or allow for any inappropriate discharge to occur. As provided for by K.S.A. 65-171(f), failure to comply with the conditions of this certification may subject the responsible party to fines of \$10,000 per violation with each day the violation occurs constituting a separate violation.

VII. Variance

If the applicant believes the conditions of this certification will result in impairment of important widespread social and economic development, the applicant is advised of the variance provisions of KAR 28-16-28b(sss) and KAR 28-16-28f(d).

VIII. Additional Information

The KDHE website contains the following information to assist the applicant in preparing a Project Water Quality Protection Plan (PWQPP) for projects not requiring a construction stormwater permit and stormwater pollution prevention plan:

1. Construction practices: <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/wpcp-guide.htm>
(a cooperative work product between Missouri and Kansas)
2. PWQPP Form and Instructions:
<http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/resources/nwpwqppfrm.doc> or
<http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/resources/nwpwqppfrm.pdf>
3. Kansas Surface Water Register:
http://www.kdheks.gov/befs/download/Current_Kansas_Surface_Register.pdf
4. Kansas Surface Water Maps:
http://www.kdheks.gov/befs/download/Current_Surface_Water_Register_Maps.pdf
5. Surface Water Quality Standards- K.A.R. 28-16-28b through g:
http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/download/KDHE_SWQS_Reg_Unofficial_032315.pdf
http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/download/SWQS_Tables_2015.pdf
6. KDHE District Offices- http://www.kdheks.gov/befs/dist_office.html This information can also be obtained by written communication directed to:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Water - Watershed Management Section
1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1367 or email: nps@kdheks.gov
FAX 785/296-5509

**ATTACHMENT 1. TABLE OF EXCEPTIONAL STATE WATERS (ESW), SPECIAL AQUATIC LIFE USE WATERS (SALU) and
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(Revised: 3/2001, 2nd 4/2004, 3rd 2/21/07, 4th 5/10/07, 5th 8/8/07, 6th 3/14/2012, 7th 3/3/2017, 8th 4/5/17, 9th 4/10/17)
(The Kansas Surface Water Register supersedes this list if discrepancies occur- http://www.kdheks.gov/befs/download/Current_Kansas_Surface_Register.pdf)

COUNTY	*EXCEPTIONAL STATE WATERS	* SPECIAL AQUATIC LIFE USE WATERS
Allen		Union Cr. Neosho R., Marmaton R. WETLANDS(7) : within boundaries of a point from NE corner of S34 T24 R18E, West to NW corner S35 T24 R17E, South to SW corner of S35 T24 R17E, East to SE corner of S34 T25 R18E, back north to origin ; Other: (6) all oxbow lakes and WETLANDS within NE 1/4 of S32 T26S R18E, N 1/2 and SE 1/4 of S33 T26 R18E
Anderson		Pottawatomie Cr., South Fk., Pottawatomie Cr., Little Indian Cr., WETLANDS(8) : within boundaries of a point from the NE corner of S24 T21 R19E, West to the NW corner S22 T21 R18E, South to SW corner of S22 T25 R18E, back north to origin.
Atchison		Missouri R.; WETLANDS(9) : All WETLANDS within S15 T6 R7E and S16 T6 R7E
Barber		Arkansas River, Salt Fork, Amber Cr., Bear Cr., Cottonwood Cr., Elm Cr., Inman Cr., Little Sandy Cr., South East Branch Elm Cr., North Branch Elm Cr., Medicine Lodge River, Mulberry Cr., Mule Cr., Sand Cr., Turkey Cr., Two unnamed tributaries to Medicine Lodge River, Unnamed tributary to Turkey Cr
Barton	Blood Cr., Little Cheyenne Cr.	Arkansas River, Blood Cr.; WETLANDS(5) : Cheyenne Bottoms Preserve; Designation applies to all surface waters within the Nature Conservancy wildlife preserve in Sections 2, 11, 12, 16, 13, 22, 24, 25, 36 and parts of Sections 3, 10, 15, 14, 23,26, 34, and 35 in T18S R13W and from the NE corner of S07, west to NW 1/4 of S02 south to W 1/2 of S35 East to S31 of T18S R12W
Bourbon		Marmaton River, Mill Cr., Pawnee Cr.
Butler	Walnut River, Grouse Cr., Cottonwood River South Fork	Walnut River, Cottonwood River South Fork
Chase	Cottonwood River South Fork, Cedar Cr.	Bloody Cr., Cedar Cr., Collett Cr., Cottonwood River, Cottonwood River South Fork, Jacob Cr., Middle Cr., Shaw Cr.
Chautauqua	Caney River, Otter Cr.	Caney River
		Brush Cr., Cow Cr., Labette Cr., Neosho River, Shoal Cr. Spring R., Taylor Branch, Turkey Cr., Un. Trib. to Shoal Cr. WETLANDS(10a) : 10a All cave waters & associated springs within that portion of Cherokee County encompassed by a line that extends from NE corner of Sec. 24, T34S, R25E, due W. to NW corner of Sec. 24, T34S, R24E, then due S. to KS/OK(Sec.13 T35S, R.24E), then due E. to KS/MO border (Sec.13, T35S, 25E), then N. to point of origin. And 10b: All wetlands within those portions of Cherokee & Labette counties encompassed by a line that extends from KS/MO border at NE corner of Sec. 24, T31S, R25E due W. to NW corner of Sec.20, T31S, R25E, then due S. to NW corner of Sec.17, T33S, R25E, then due W. to NW corner of Sec.14, T33S, R21E, then due S. to KS/OK border(Sec.14,T35S, R21E), then due E. to KS/MO border(Sec.13, T35S, R25E), then due S. to point of origin.
Cherokee	Neosho River, Shoal Cr., Spring R., Unnamed tributary to Shoal Cr.	
Cheyenne		Republican River South Fork

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Clark	Cimarron River: (23) St. Jacob's Well: NW1/4 of SW1/4 of S19 T32S R24W	Big Sandy Cr., Bluff Cr., Cimarron River, Gyp Cr., Indian Cr., Kiowa Cr. West, Rattlesnake Cr.: (23) Clark County State Fishing Lake
Cloud	(25) All surface waters within Jamestown Waterfowl Management Area	
Coffey		Frog Cr., Little Indian Cr., Neosho River, Wolf Cr.
Comanche	Cimarron River	Bluff Cr., Calvary Cr., Cimarron Cr., Kiowa Cr., Kiowa Cr. Middle, Kiowa Cr. West, Mule Cr., Nescatunga Cr., Wiggins Cr.
Cowley	Beaver Cr., Grouse Cr., Otter Cr., Walnut River	Arkansas River, Spring Cr., Walnut River
Crawford		Brush Cr., Cow Cr., Cow Cr East, First Cow Cr., Taylor Branch.
Dickinson	Lyon Cr.	Carry Cr., Lime Cr., Lyon Cr., Lyon Cr West Branch, Unnamed tributary to Lyon Cr., unnamed tributary to West Branch Lyon Cr.; (19) Herington Reservoir
Doniphan		Missouri R., Rock Creek, Wolf River
Douglas		Appanoose Cr., Buck Cr., Kansas River, West Fork Taury Cr.; (16) Clinton Reservoir,
Edwards		Rattlesnake Cr.
Elk	Caney River, Fall River, Grouse Cr.	Caney River, Fall River
Ellis	Saline River	
Ellsworth	Smoky Hill River	Smoky Hill River
Finney		Arkansas River
Ford		Bluff Cr., Kiowa Cr West, Rattlesnake Cr.
Franklin		Appanoose Cr., Hickory Cr., Marais Des Cygnes River, Ottawa Cr., Pottawatomie Cr., West Fork Taury Cr; Wilson Cr.
Geary	Lyon Cr.	Carry Cr., Davis Cr., Dry Cr., Kansas River, Lyon Cr., Thomas Cr.; (14) Konza Prairie Natural Area: designation applies to all surface waters within natural area
Grant	Cimarron River	Cimarron River
Greeley		Ladder Cr.
Greenwood	Fall River, Fall River East Branch, Fall River West Branch	Fall R., Fall R. East Branch, Fall R. West Br, Otter Cr, Otter Cr. South Br, Verdigris River: (2) Flint Hills Tallgrass Prairie Preserve, all surface waters within the Nature Conservancy Reserve: Section 22 & 23 T23S R8E
Hamilton		Arkansas River
Harper	Chikaskia River	Bluff Cr., Chikaskia River, Little Sandy Cr., Sandy Cr.
Jefferson		Buck Cr., Kansas River: (18) Perry Reservoir

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Johnson		Kansas River,
Kearny		Arkansas River
Kingman	Chikaskia River	Allen Cr., Chikaskia River, Chikaskia River North Fork, Duck Cr., Nester Cr., Ninnescah River South Fork, Painter Cr., Pat Cr., Sand Cr., Silver Cr., Smoots Cr., Unnamed tributary to Smoots Cr., nine separate tributaries to South Ninnescah River
Kiowa	Thompson	Calvary Cr., Kiowa Cr., Kiowa Cr Middle, Kiowa Cr West, Medicine Lodge River, Mule Cr., Rattlesnake Cr., Soldier Cr., Thompson Cr., Wiggins Cr., Unnamed tributary to Thompson Cr.
Labelle		Labelle Cr., Neosho River
Leavenworth		Kansas River, Missouri River
Linn	Big Sugar Cr., Marais Des Cygnes River, Middle Cr., Muddy Cr., Sugar Cr North (12) all surface waters within Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Area, all WETLANDS, oxbow lakes and classified streams within Linn County extending from the Kansas/Missouri border at NE corner of S26 T19S R25E west to NW corner of S26 T19S R23E, south to SW corner of S12 T22S R23E, east to Kansas/Missouri border at SE corner of S12 T22S R25E	Big Sugar Cr., Marais Des Cygnes River, Middle Cr., Muddy Cr., Sugar Cr. North (12) all surface waters within Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Area, all WETLANDS, oxbow lakes and classified streams within Linn County extending from the Kansas/Missouri border at NE corner of S26 T19S R25E west to NW corner of S26 T19S R23E, south to SW corner of S12 T22S R23E, east to Kansas/Missouri border at SE corner of S12 T22S R25E
Logan		Ladder Cr., Smoky Hill River, Twin Butte Cr.
Lyon		Cottonwood River, Elm Cr., Jacob Cr., Neosho River
Marion	Lyon Cr.	Catlin Cr., Lyon Cr., Middle Cr., Mud Cr., Spring Cr.
Marshall		Black Vermillion R, Clear Fork
Mc Pherson		(15) McPherson Valley Wetlands: Classification applies to all surface waters within state owned portions of wetlands
Meade		Big Sandy Cr., Cimarron River, Crooked Cr., Gyp Cr (22) Lake Meade State Park
Miami	Marais Des Cygnes River, Middle Cr.	Hickory Cr., Marais Des Cygnes River, Middle Cr., Pottawatomie Cr., Unnamed tributary to North Wea Cr. (17) Hillsdale Reservoir
Montgomery		Onion Cr., Verdigris River
Morris	Mill Creek, West Br.	Davis Cr., Lime Cr., Middle Cr., Mill Cr. West Br. Neosho R., Six Mile Cr., Thomas Cr.
Morton	Cimarron River, (1 & 20) Mallard Lake, Lake Cimarron, Point of Rocks	Cimarron River, All surface waters within the Cimarron National Grasslands

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Nemaha		Big Nemaha River South Fork
Neosho		Flat Rock Cr., Neosho River; Neosho Wildlife Area Wetlands
Osage		Appanoose Cr., Frog Cr., Long Cr. Marais Des Cygnes R.
Phillips		(4) Kirwin Lake; Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge; designation applies to all surface waters within wildlife refuge.
Pottawatomie		Black Vermillion River Clear Fork, Kansas River.
Pratt	(26) All surface waters within Texas Lake Wildlife Area	Amber Cr., Chikaskia River and North Fork, Elm Cr North, Elm Cr South East Branch, Mulberry Cr., Natrona Cr., Ninnescah River South Fork, Ninnescah River West Branch of South Fork, Painter Cr., Rattlesnake Cr., Sand Cr., Silver Cr., Turkey Cr.
Reno		Arkansas River, Goose Cr. Ninnescah River North Fork, Peace Cr., Red Rock Cr., Silver Cr., Smoots Cr., Spring Cr., Unnamed Tributary to North Fork Ninnescah River, Unnamed Tributary to Silver Cr, Wolf Cr.; (3) Quivera Little Salt Marsh; All surface waters within Quivera National Wildlife Refuge
Republic	(25) All surface waters within Jamestown Waterfowl Management Area	
Rice		Arkansas River, Peace Cr., Rattlesnake Cr. (3) Quivera Big Salt Marsh and Quivera Little Salt Marsh
Riley		Deep., Honey., Little Ark, Moose, Seven mile, Spring, Swede Wildcat, and Wind Crks.. Kansas River; Konza Prairie (14)
Rush	Blood Cr.	Blood Cr.
Russell	Saline River, Smoky Hill River	Smoky Hill River
Scott		Ladder Cr.; (24) Lake Scott State Park, Scott Wildlife Area and feeder Springs
Sedgwick		Arkansas River, Sand Cr., Ninnescah River, Ninnescah River South Fork; Nester and Sand Cr. Unnamed Tribto North Fork Ninnescah River; Wichita Valley Center Flood Control (from confluence with Cowskin Creek to Arkansas River)
Seward		Cimarron River
Shawnee		Kansas River, Mission Cr.
Stafford		Ninnescah River NF, Peace Cr., Rattlesnake Cr.; (3) Quivera Big and Little Salt Marshes, All surface waters within Quivera National Wildlife Refuge
Stevens	Cimarron River	Cimarron River; All surface waters within the Cimarron National Grasslands
Sumner	Chikaskia River	Arkansas River, Bluff Cr., Chikaskia River, Ninnescah River, Spring Cr.
Wabaunsee	Deep Cr., Illinois Cr., Mill Cr., Mill Cr E and W Branches , Unnamed Tributary of Mill Cr. E Br	Deep., Dry, Elm, Hendricks, Illinois, Kuenzli, Locust, Loire, Mill, Mission, Mulberry, Nehring, Paw Paw, Pretty, Ross, Snokomo, & Spring Crks.; Mill Cr. E. and W. Branches, Mill Cr. South Branch, Unnamed Tributary of Mill Cr. East Branch; Kansas R.

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Wallace	Eagletail Cr., Rose Cr., Coon Cr., Pond Cr., Capper Draw, Smoky Hill R., Willow Cr., Twin Butte Cr.
Wichita	Ladder Cr.
Wilson	Fall River, Verdigris River
Woodson	Neosho River, Owl Cr. South, Verdigris River: (21) Leonards Lake & Circle Lake (13) WETLANDS in Woodson County Sections 3 and 11, Township 26S, Range 14E
Wyandotte	Kansas River, Missouri River

Note: All surface waters within the Cimarron National Grasslands are Outstanding National Resource Waters. The Following counties currently do not contain waters recognized as ESW, SALU or ONRW: Brown, Clay, Decatur, Gove, Graham, Gray, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jewell, Lane, Lincoln, Mitchell, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rawlins, Rooks, Saline, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Thomas, Trego, Washington

**Kansas Regulations for "high value- waters":*

Exceptional state waters, K.A.R. 28-16-28b(cc), "means any of the surface waters or surface water segments that are of remarkable quality or of significant recreational or ecological value, are listed in the surface water register and afforded the highest level of water quality protection under the anti-degradation provisions of K.A.R. 28-16-28 and the mixing zone provisions of K.A.R. 28-16-28c."

Outstanding national resource water, K.A.R. 28-16-28b (vv) means any of the surface waters or surface water segments of extraordinary recreational or ecological significance identified in the surface water register, as defined this regulation, and afforded the highest level of water quality protection under the anti-degradation provisions and the mixing zone provisions of K.A.R. 28-16-28c.

Special Aquatic Life Use, K.A.R. 28-16-28d(b)(2)(A) and K.A.R. 28-16-28d(c), "means either classified surface waters other than classified stream segments that contain combinations of habitat types and indigenous biota not found commonly in the state or classified surface waters other than classified stream segments that contain representative populations of threatened or endangered species

K.A.R. 28-16-28c(a)B(2)- "Wherever state surface waters constitute exceptional state waters, discharges shall be allowed only if existing uses and existing water quality are maintained and protected."

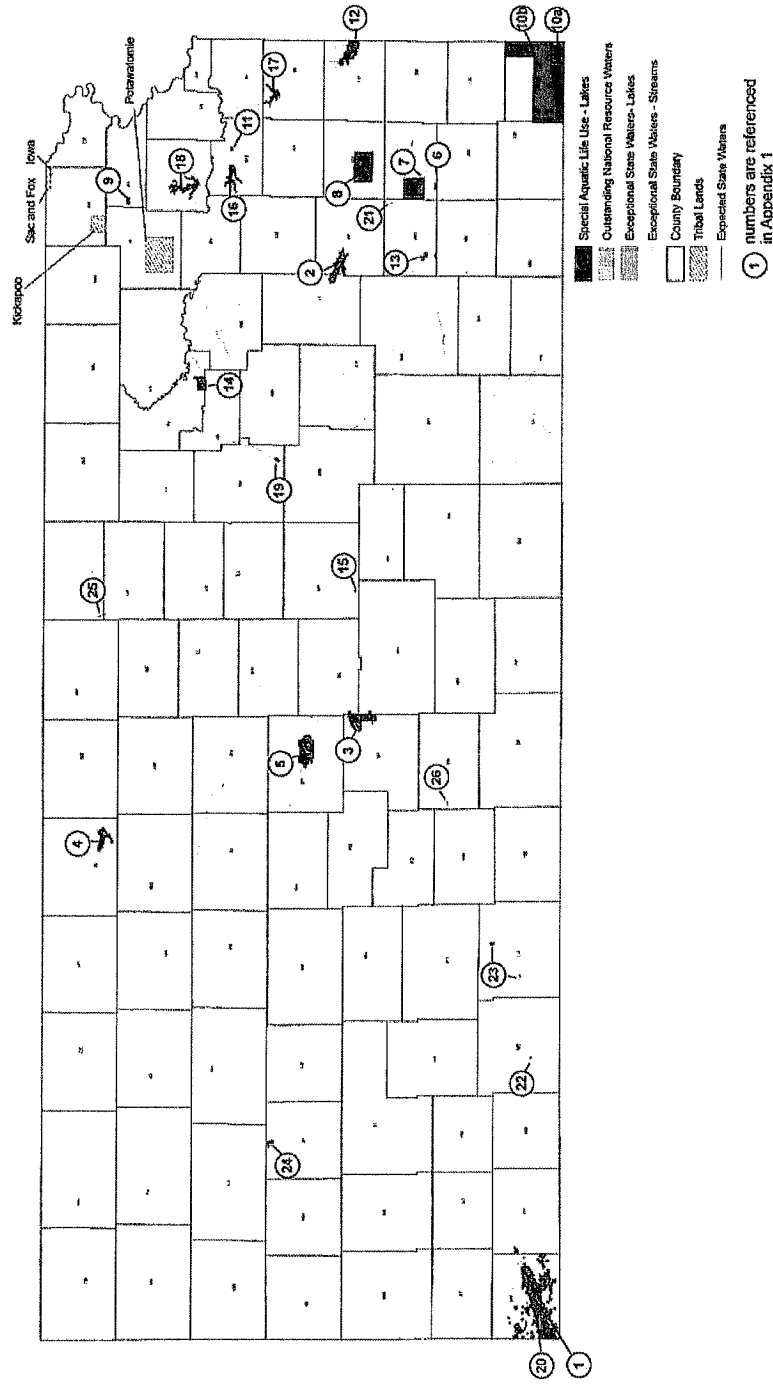
K.A.R. 28-16-28c(a)B(3) "Wherever state surface waters constitute an outstanding national resource water existing uses and existing water quality shall be maintained and protected. New or expanded discharges shall not be allowed into outstanding national resource waters."

K.A.R. 28-16-28c(a)B(4) "No degradation of surface water quality by artificial sources of pollution shall be allowed if the degradation will result in harmful effects on populations of any threatened or endangered species of aquatic or semiaquatic life or terrestrial wildlife or its critical habitat as determined by the secretary of wildlife and parks pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960, and amendments thereto, and K.A.R. 115-15-3 or in the federal endangered species act, 16 U.S.C. 1532, as amended on October 7, 1988."

Finally, the Kansas Surface Water Standards K.A.R. 28-16-28 can be found at: http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/download/KDHE_SWQS_Reg_Unofficial_032315.pdf

ATTACHMENT 2. MAP OF EXCEPTIONAL STATE WATERS (ESW), SPECIAL AQUATIC LIFE USE WATERS (SALU) AND OUTSTANDING NATIONAL RESOURCE WATERS (ONRW) provided by Kansas Department of Health and Environment. (5/2000) (revised 3/2001, 2nd 4/2004, 3rd 2/21/07, 4th 5/10/07, 5th 8/8/07, 6th 2/2017) .

**OUTSTANDING NATIONAL RESOURCE WATERS,
EXCEPTIONAL STATE WATERS,
AND SPECIAL AQUATIC LIFE USE WATERS**



COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

General condition 30 of this Nationwide Permit requires that you submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. This certification page satisfies this condition if it is provided to the Kansas City District at the address shown at the bottom of this page within 30 days of completing the authorized activity or the completion of the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation

APPLICATION NUMBER: NWK-2016-00287

APPLICANT: David L. Flick
Swallow Tail, LLC
24820 Miller Road
Harrisonville, Missouri 64701

PROJECT LOCATION: Kansas and Missouri Rivers Umbrella Mitigation Bank, Site 2 located in Sections 16, 20, and 21, Township 9 South, Range 21 East, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

- a. I certify that the authorized work was done in accordance with the Corps authorization, including any general or specific conditions.
- b. I certify that any required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions.
- c. Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you have completed the authorized project as certified in paragraphs a and b above.

(PERMITTEE)

(DATE)

Return this certification to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City District, ODR
601 East 12th Street, Suite 402
Kansas City, MO 64106-2824