





Topics of Presentation



- Permitting Authority & Jurisdictional Areas
- Types of Permits
- Application Review Process and Mitigation
- Enforcement and Permit Compliance

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Regulatory Mission:



To protect the Nation's aquatic resources, while allowing reasonable development through fair, flexible and balanced permit decisions.





- Over \$220 billion of economic development
- ~70,000 written authorizations
- ~70,000 jurisdictional determinations
- About 2,500 enforcement cases

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Overall Objectives



- To understand the breadth and scope of the Regulatory Program.
- To know when a Corps permit is required
- To understand the Corps' application review process









USACE Jurisdiction: Geographic and Activity Based

Two Fundamental Questions to Ask

- 1) Is this area regulated by the Corps?
- 2) Is this activity regulated by the Corps?

Regulatory Authorities
Section 10 and Section 404, also Sec 9 and 103



- To protect and preserve the navigability of navigable waters
- Section 10 permits are required for structures and/or certain work conducted in navigable waters of the U.S.







• subject to the ebb and flow of the tide

and/or

• are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

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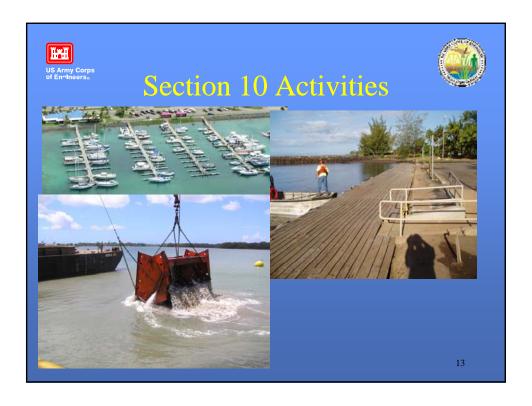


Activities regulated under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act include



- buoys
- floats
- marinas
- bulkheads
- breakwaters
- dredging
- fill
- debris booms

- piers
- piling
- boatlifts
- boat ramps
- marine railways
- disposal of dredged material
- silt fences





- To restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the U.S.
- Section 404 permit required for discharges of dredged and/or fill material in waters of the U.S.

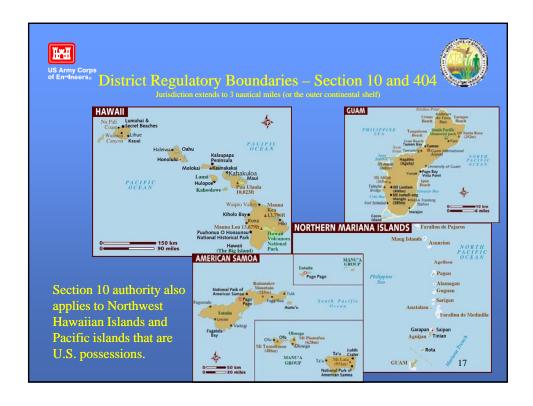


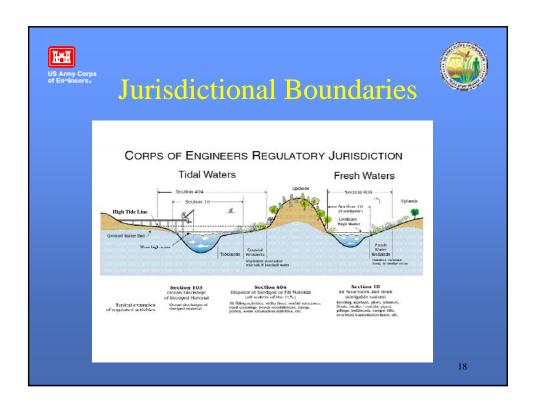
Waters of the United States

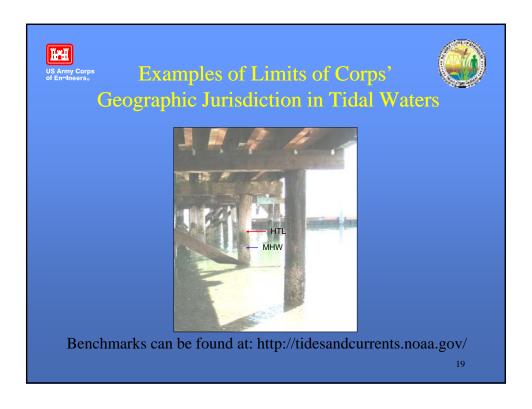


- Navigable waters
- Tributaries to navigable waters
- Interstate bodies of water or wetlands (N/A Honolulu District)
- Wetlands
- Other Special aquatic sites

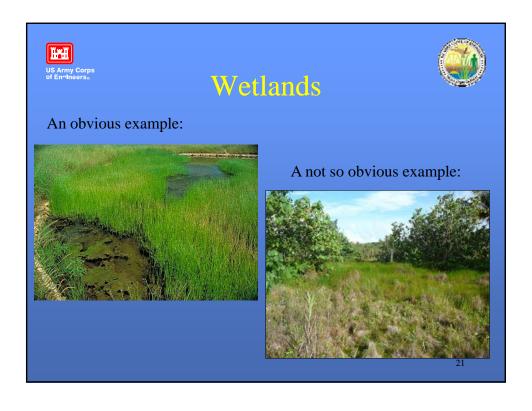


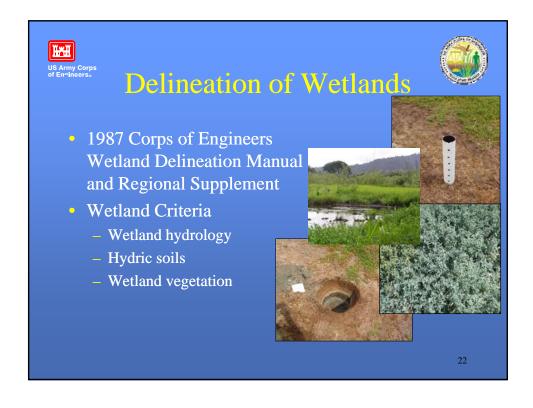


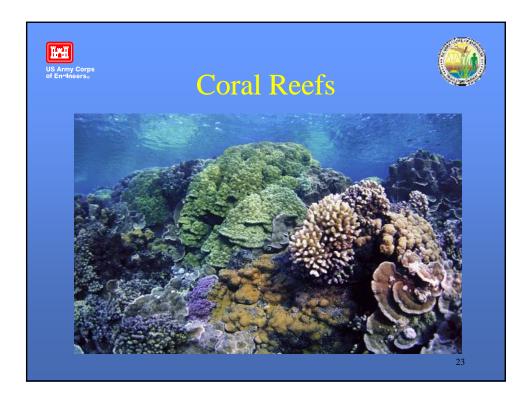


















Nationwide Permits



Updated every 5 years, will be reissued on March 18, 2012 District office issues NWP Verifications

Common NWPs

- NWP 3 Maintenance
- NWP 6 Survey activities
- NWP 12 Utility line activities
- NWP 13 Bank stabilization
- NWP 14 Linear transportation projects
- NWP 33 Temporary construction, access, and dewatering



Letter of Permission (LOP)

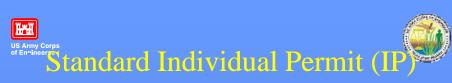


- Section 10 activities only
- Non-controversial projects
- Small scale activities
 - Construction, maintenance, or replacement of piers, mooring piles, or floats



- Minor dredging
- Streamlined process compared to Standard IP

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- Application complete
- Public Notice (30 Days)
- ESA, EFH, and 106 Coordination
- Alternatives Analysis
- Public Interest Review
- Permit Decision
- Total review time can range from 6 months to 2+ years. So plan accordingly!



us Army Corps Corps' Public Interest Review **Factors**



- conservation
- economics
- aesthetics
- general environmental concerns
- wetlands
- historic properties
- fish and wildlife values
- flood hazards
- floodplain values
- land use

- navigation
- shore erosion and accretion
- recreation
- water supply and conservation
- water quality
- energy needs
- safety
- food and fiber production
- mineral needs
- property ownership



Section 404 of the Clean Water Act **Evaluation Factors** for Standard Individual Permits (IP)



ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines, published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1980, require examining alternatives.

The Corps must assume for a non-water dependent, special aquatic site fill, a practicable alternative exists that is less environmentally damaging.



Mitigation Sequencing



- Avoid
- Minimize
- Compensate (Compensatory Mitigation)

The aquatic functions lost due to the project must be considered.







Mitigation Plans

- The April 2008 Mitigation Rule (33 CFR 332) outlines all necessary considerations when developing mitigation and monitoring plans.
- Watershed approach preferred where appropriate.

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US Army Corps Other Required Authorizations of Enrineers. or Consultations



- · Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- Coastal Zone Management consistency concurrence (CZM)
- Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act (Essential Fish Habitat)
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act



Section 7 Endangered Species Act



- Required for federal actions
- Is there the potential to affect a listed species or is the activity in the critical habitat of a listed species?
- Consultation required for federal actions that "may affect"
- USACE permit is a federal action

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Endangered Species Act Agencies (Services)



- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS): jurisdiction over marine animals such as sea turtles, whales and dolphins, and seals.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): jurisdiction over birds, terrestrial mammals, arthropods, reptiles, snails, and plants.







Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

A Federal agency "having direct or indirect jurisdiction" over a proposed Federal undertaking shall, prior to approval of the undertaking, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property "in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register."

Federal undertaking = Corps permit

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Enforcement and Compliance

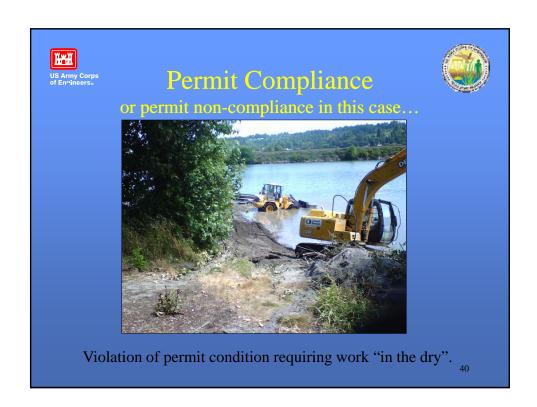


Enforcement Program of the Regulatory Branch



Responsibilities

- To inspect permitted activities for compliance with permit conditions
- To investigate unauthorized activities; violations of Section 301 of CWA and Section 10
- USEPA has lead on unauthorized activities subject to 404







Enforcement Procedures



- Perform site inspection and investigation
- For violations:
 - Cease and desist order
 - Request and evaluate information
 - Resolution

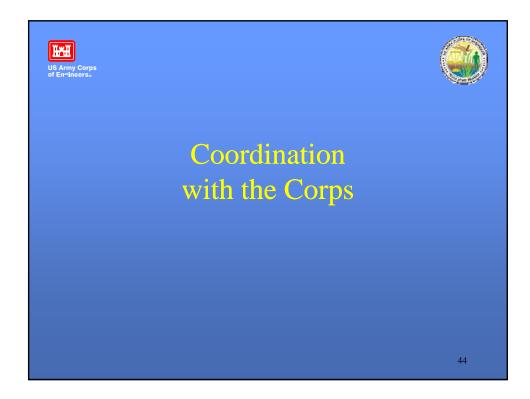


Enforcement Program of the Regulatory Branch



Resolution Options

- Initial corrective measures
- Voluntary removal or restoration
- Referral to the Environmental Protection Agency or DOJ
- Legal action, fine or prosecution
- After-the-fact permit application









Tips to expedite the review of your application



- Avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.
- Obtain wetland or other scientific expertise
- Coordinate early in the planning process

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More tips to expedite the review of your application



- Pre-Application Meeting
- Submit a *complete* application
- Clear and concise drawings
- Submit appropriate supplemental information

