



ATTACHMENT G

**REGULATORY PERMITS
BRIDGE 11C-0015
BRLO 5911(048)**

NEPA/CEQA RE-VALIDATION FORM

DIST./CO./RTE.	03-Glenn County
PM/PM	
E.A. or Fed-Aid Project No.	BRLO 5911 (048)
Other Project No. (specify)	
PROJECT TITLE	Howard Slough Bridge Replacement Project (BR#11C-0015)
ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL TYPE	CE
DATE APPROVED	4/24/17
REASON FOR CONSULTATION (23 CFR 771.129)	<i>Check reason for consultation:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Project proceeding to next major federal approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change in scope, setting, effects, mitigation measures, requirements <input type="checkbox"/> 3-year timeline (EIS only) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Re-Validation for CEQA only)
DESCRIPTION OF CHANGED CONDITIONS	Glenn County proposes design changes within GGS snake habitat (See Page 2)

NEPA CONCLUSION - VALIDITY

Based on an examination of the changed conditions and supporting information: [Check ONE of the three statements below, regarding the validity of the original document/determination (23 CFR 771.129). If document is no longer valid, indicate whether additional public review is warranted and whether the type of environmental document will be elevated.]

- ☐ The original environmental document or CE remains valid. No further documentation will be prepared.
- ☒ The original environmental document or CE is in need of updating; further documentation has been prepared and ☒ is included on the continuation sheet(s) or ☒ is attached. With this additional documentation, the original ED or CE remains valid.
- Additional public review is warranted (23 CFR 771.111(h)(3)) Yes ☐ No ☐
- ☐ The original document or CE is no longer valid.
- Additional public review is warranted (23 CFR 771.111(h)(3)) Yes ☐ No ☐
- Supplemental environmental document is needed. Yes ☐ No ☐
- New environmental document is needed. Yes ☐ No ☐ (If "Yes," specify type: _____)

CONCURRENCE WITH NEPA CONCLUSION

I concur with the NEPA conclusion above.

Laura Loeffler
Signature: Environmental Branch Chief

05/26/20
Date

Val R. R. R.
Signature: Project Manager/DLAE

05/26/20
Date

CEQA CONCLUSION: (Only mandated for projects on the State Highway System.)

Based on an examination of the changed conditions and supporting information, the following conclusion has been reached regarding appropriate CEQA documentation: (Check ONE of the five statements below, indicating whether any additional documentation will be prepared, and if so, what kind. If additional documentation is prepared, attach a copy of this signed form and any continuation sheets.)

- ☐ Original document remains valid. No further documentation is necessary.
- ☐ Only minor technical changes or additions to the previous document are necessary. An addendum has been or will be ☐ prepared and is ☐ included on the continuation sheets or ☐ will be attached. It need not be circulated for public review. (CEQA Guidelines, §15164)
- ☐ Changes are substantial, but only minor additions or changes are necessary to make the previous document adequate. A Supplemental environmental document will be prepared, and it will be circulated for public review. (CEQA Guidelines, §15163)
- ☐ Changes are substantial, and major revisions to the current document are necessary. A Subsequent environmental document will be prepared, and it will be circulated for public review. (CEQA Guidelines, §15162) (Specify type of subsequent document, e.g., Subsequent FEIR)
- ☐ The CE is no longer valid. New CE is needed. Yes ☐ No ☐

CONCURRENCE WITH CEQA CONCLUSION

I concur with the CEQA conclusion above.

N/A
Signature: Environmental Branch Chief

N/A
Signature: Project Manager/DLAE

NEPA/CEQA RE-VALIDATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET(S)

Changes in project design, e.g., scope change; a new alternative; change in project alignment

A Categorical Exclusion (CE) was approved on April 24, 2017 for the Howard Slough Bridge Replacement Project (BR#11C-0015) in Glenn County 5911 (048).

Subsequent to the approval of the CE, Glenn County has proposed design changes to the project within the snake habitat. The Service previously issued a biological opinion analyzing the proposed project's effects on the snake on February 10, 2015 (Service File Number 08ESMF00-2015-F-0042-1). Glenn County, through Caltrans, requested reinitiation due to modifications to project design within snake habitat. This new information reveals effects of the proposed project that may affect the snake to an extent not previously considered. Project design changes, including an increase in the estimated linear distance needed for dewatering activities at the four bridge locations, will result in an increase in temporary impacts (1.15 acres to 1.54 acres) and permanent impacts (0.15 acre to 0.21 acre) to suitable aquatic snake habitat. In addition, these project design refinements have also resulted in a decrease in temporary impacts (1.11 acres to 0.74 acre) and permanent impacts (0.48 acre to 0.41 acre) to suitable upland snake habitat.

All work will be within the original project limits.

Additional environmental review was conducted to identify any additional impacts. In light of the most recent changes to the project, new impacts are not anticipated.

Changes in environmental circumstances, e.g., a new law or regulation; change in the status of a listed species.

A literature review was conducted in May 2020 to determine if any new or updated species listings have occurred since the completion of the original Biological Assessment (BA) prepared for this project in 2015. The project will have no effect to the federally listed species. Critical habitat for federally listed species is not present within the project limits, therefore, the project will have no effect to critical habitat. The project will have no effect to Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

Changes to avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures since the environmental document was approved.

The updated avoidance and/or minimization measures are outlined below:

- To compensate for the permanent loss of snake habitat, the applicant will purchase snake conservation credits at a ratio of 3:1 (acre:acre) [(**0.21 acre aquatic + 0.41 acre upland**) x3= **1.86 acres**] at a Service-approved conservation bank that has a service area that covers the proposed project.
- For those components of the action that will result in habitat degradation or modification whereby incidental take will occur, i.e., the temporary and permanent impacts to snake habitat, Caltrans will notify the Service as soon as construction is completed, providing documentation that the removal did not exceed the **1.54 acres** of aquatic habitat and **0.74 acre** of upland habitat temporarily impacted and the **0.21 acre** of aquatic habitat and **0.41 acre** of upland habitat permanently impacted. For the duration of project construction, Caltrans shall also notify the Service if there are changes in project implementation that result in habitat disturbance not described in the Project Description and not analyzed in this biological opinion.



California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
North Central Region
1701 Nimbus Rd. Suite A
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
(916) 358-2900
www.wildlife.ca.gov

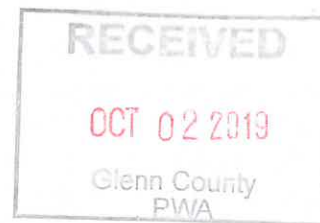
GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



SEP 30 2019

Date

Dr. Mohammad Qureshi
Glenn County Public Works Agency
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, CA 95988



Dear Mr. Qureshi:

**Final Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement
Notification No. 1600-2019-0144-R2
County Road 67 Bridge Replacement (11C-0015)**

As the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) explained in a previous letter to you dated June 20, 2019, CDFW had until September 11, 2019 to submit a draft Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (Agreement) to you or inform you that an Agreement is not required. CDFW did not meet that date. As a result, by law, you may now complete the project described in your notification without an Agreement.

Please note that pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1602, subdivision (a)(4)(D), if you proceed with this project, it must be the same as described and conducted in the same manner as specified in the notification and any modifications to that notification received by CDFW in writing prior to close of business September 11, 2019. This includes completing the project within the proposed term and seasonal work period and implementing all avoidance and mitigation measures to protect fish and wildlife resources specified in the notification. If the term proposed in your notification has expired, you will need to re-notify CDFW before you may begin your project. Beginning or completing a project that differs in any way from the one described in the notification may constitute a violation of Fish and Game Code section 1602.

The notification includes, but is not limited to, the following information: the project is located at an unnamed tributary to Howard Slough, Glenn County; roughly centered on latitude 39.420236°N, longitude -121.905280°W. The project is limited to the replacement of a bridge (11C-0015) along County Road 67. The new bridge will consist of a two-lane, continuous cast-in-place concrete slab and measures approximately 32 feet and 8 inches wide with metal tube bridge rails. The current bridge is a single-lane, reinforced concrete slab, approximately 18 feet wide. The length of the new bridge, approximately 500 linear feet, would be the same as the existing bridge. The project also includes the replacement and reconstruction of roadway approaches. The existing bridge deck, abutments, and railing will be demolished and removed utilizing a hydraulic ram mounted on an excavator or backhoe. You have proposed to begin the project in May 2020 and complete the project within five (5) years.

Also note that while you are entitled to complete the project without an Agreement, you are still responsible for complying with other applicable local, state, and federal laws. These include, but are not limited to, Fish and Game Code sections 2080 *et seq.* (species listed as threatened or endangered, or a candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act); section 1908 (rare native plants); sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 (fully protected species); section 3503 (bird nests and eggs); section 3503.5 (birds of prey); section 5650 (water pollution); section 5652 (refuse disposal into water); section 5901 (fish passage); section 5937 (sufficient water for fish); and section 5948 (obstruction of stream).

Finally, if you decide to proceed with your project without an Agreement, you must have a copy of this letter and your notification with all attachments available at all times at the project site.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Patrick Moeszinger, Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist) at (916) 767-3935 or by email at patrick.moeszinger@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,


Jeff Drongesen
Environmental Program Manager

ec: Patrick Moeszinger, Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)
patrick.moeszinger@wildlife.ca.gov
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Cindy Davis
cdavis@geiconsultants.com
GEI Consultants, Inc.

PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY

P.O. Box 1070 / 777 N. Colusa Street

Willows, CA 95988

530.934.6530 Fax 530.934.6533

www.countyofglenn.net

Mohammad "Dr. Q" Qureshi, Director



June 10, 2019

Mr. Kevin Thomas
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Lake and Streambed Alteration Program
1701 Nimbus Road
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Subject: Notification of a Streambed Alteration for the Glenn County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project, Bridge 11C-15

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The County of Glenn Public Works Agency is submitting a Notification of a Streambed Alteration (Notification) to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the Glenn County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project, Bridge 11C-15.

The proposed project includes the complete removal of the existing single-lane, structurally deficient bridge with a new two-lane bridge and road widening to accommodate the approaches to the widened bridge. The bridge is being replaced in association with the Federal Highway Administration and Caltrans.

Please see the enclosed Notification package, which includes:

- Form DFW 2023 and additional information in a continuation document (Attachment A); and
- A CD containing electronic versions of supporting documents (wetland delineation report, Biological Opinion for the project, and design drawings for the project) as Attachment B.

If you have any question or need additional information regarding the proposed project, please contact Kevin Cook-Guteriez at (530) 934-6530 or by email at KCook-Guteriez@countyofglenn.net.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "MQ", is written over a horizontal line.

Mohammad Qureshi
Public Works Director

cc: Cindy Davis, GEI (without enclosures)

Enclosures:



FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY				
Date Received	Amount Received	Amount Due	Date Complete	Notification No.
	\$	\$		
Assigned to:				

NOTIFICATION OF LAKE OR STREAMBED ALTERATION

Complete EACH field, unless otherwise indicated, following the [instructions](#) and submit ALL required enclosures, attachments, and fee(s) to the [CDFW regional or field office](#) that serves the area where the project will occur. Attach additional pages to notification, if necessary.

1. APPLICANT PROPOSING PROJECT

Name	Dr. Mohammad Qureshi
Business/Agency	Glenn County Public Works Agency
Mailing Address	777 North Colusa Street
City, State, Zip	Willows, CA 95988
Phone Number	(530) 934-6530
Email	mqureshi@countyofglenn.net

2. CONTACT PERSON (Complete only if different from applicant.)

Name	Cindy Davis
Business/Agency	GEI Consultants, Inc.
Mailing Address	2868 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 400
City, State, Zip	Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Phone Number	(916) 631-4515
Email	cdavis@geiconsultants.com

While an applicant is legally responsible for complying with Fish and Game Code section 1602 et seq., an applicant may designate and authorize an agent (e.g., lawyer, consultant, or other individual) to act as a Designated Representative. The Designated Representative is authorized to sign the notification and any agreement on behalf of the Applicant.

Do you authorize the Contact Person above to represent you as your Authorized Designated Representative?

☒ Yes, I authorize.

☐ No, I do not authorize.

3. PROPERTY OWNER (Complete only if different from applicant)

Name	
Mailing Address	
City, State, Zip	
Phone Number	
Email	



4. PROJECT NAME AND AGREEMENT TERM

A. Project Name	County Road 67 Bridge Replacement (11C-0015)		
B. Agreement Term Requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular (5 years or less) <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term (greater than 5 years)		
C. Project Term	Beginning (year)	2020	Ending (year) 2020
D. Seasonal Work Period			
Season(s)*	Start Date (month/day)	End Date (month/day)	E. Number of Work Days
1	05/01	11/01	158
2			
3			
4			
5			

* Continue on additional page(s) if necessary

5. AGREEMENT TYPE

Check the applicable box. If boxes B – F are checked, complete the specified attachment .	
A.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard (Most construction projects, excluding the categories listed below)
B.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravel/Sand/Rock Extraction (Attachment A) Mine I.D. Number: _____
C.	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber Harvesting (Attachment B) THP Number: _____
D.	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Diversion/Extraction/Impoundment (Attachment C) SWRCB Number: _____
E.	<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance (Attachment D)
F.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cannabis Cultivation (Attachment E)
G.	<input type="checkbox"/> CDFW Grant Programs Agreement Number: _____
H.	<input type="checkbox"/> Master
I.	<input type="checkbox"/> Master Timber Operations



6. FEES

See the [current fee schedule](#) to determine the appropriate notification fee. Itemize each project's estimated cost and corresponding fee. **Note: CDFW may not process this notification until the correct fee has been received.**

A. Project Name		B. Project Cost	C. Project Fee
1	County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-0015	\$400,000	\$5,313.00
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
		D. Base Fee (if applicable)	
		E. TOTAL FEE*	\$5,313.00

* Check, money order, and [Visa or MasterCard](#) (select Environmental Fees from Menu) payments are accepted.

7. PRIOR NOTIFICATION AND ORDERS

A. Has a notification previously been submitted to, or a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement previously been issued by, CDFW for the project described in this notification?

☐ Yes (Provide the information below) ☒ No

Applicant	Notification Number	Date

B. Is this notification being submitted in response to a court or administrative order or notice, or a notice of violation (NOV) issued by CDFW?

☐ Yes ☒ No (Enclose a copy of the order, notice, or NOV. If the applicant was directed to notify CDFW verbally rather than in writing, identify the person who directed the applicant to submit this notification, the agency he or she represents, and describe the circumstances relating to the order.)

Name of person who directed notification	Agency

Describe circumstances relating to order

☐ Continued on additional page(s)



8. PROJECT LOCATION

A. Address or description of project location.

(Include a map that marks the location of the project with a reference to the nearest city or town, and provide driving directions from a major road or highway.)

The proposed project is located along County Road 67, west of Howard Slough and east of the town of Afton. Driving directions are: From downtown Sacramento, take I-5 North to SR 99 North. Stay on SR 99 North for 53.4 miles. Following SR 99, near the town of Biggs, turn left onto "B" Street and head west for 1.3 miles. Turn right onto 8th Street and head north for 0.6 mile. Turn left to stay on Biggs Princeton Road (which becomes County Road 67 near Butte Creek) and head west for 10 miles. See the Notification Continuation in Attachment A for more information.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

B. River, stream, or lake affected by the project. Unnamed riparian wetland/agricultural ditch

C. What water body is the river, stream, or lake tributary to? Howard Slough

D. Is the river or stream segment affected by the project listed in the state or federal [Wild and Scenic Rivers Acts](#)? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown

E. County Glenn

F. USGS 7.5 Minute Quad Map Name	G. Township	H. Range	I. Section	J. ¼ Section
Butte City	18 North	1 East	7, 18	

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

K. Meridian (check one) ☐ Humboldt ☒ Mt. Diablo ☐ San Bernardino

L. Assessor's Parcel Number(s)

013-030-001	013-040-006
013-040-004	

☒ Continued on additional page(s)

M. Geographic coordinates (Provide the latitude and longitude coordinates for the property where the project(s) will take place. CDFW utilizes decimal degrees and WGS 84 datum. Access [Google Maps Help](#) if you need assistance in finding your coordinates.)

Latitude/Longitude	Latitude: 39.420236	Longitude: -121.90528
	Latitude: ##.#####	Longitude: -###.#####
	Latitude: ##.#####	Longitude: -###.#####
	Latitude: ##.#####	Longitude: -###.#####
	Latitude: ##.#####	Longitude: -###.#####



9. PROJECT CATEGORY

WORK TYPE	NEW CONSTRUCTION	REPLACE EXISTING STRUCTURE	REPAIR-MAINTAIN-OPERATE EXISTING STRUCTURE
Bank stabilization – bioengineering/recontouring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bank stabilization – rip-rap/retaining wall/gabion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat dock/pier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat ramp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Channel clearing/vegetation management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Culvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Debris basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Filling of wetland, river, stream, or lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geotechnical survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat enhancement – revegetation/mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Levee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low water crossing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road/trail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sediment removal: pond, stream, or marina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
flood control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storm drain outfall structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Temporary stream crossing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utility crossing: horizontal directional drilling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
jack/bore	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
open trench	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water diversion without facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water diversion with facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



10. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- A. Describe the project in detail. Include photographs of the project location and immediate surrounding area.
- Written description of all project activities with detailed step-by-step description of project implementation.
 - Include any structures (e.g., rip-rap, culverts) that will be placed or modified in or near the stream, river, or lake, and any channel clearing.
 - Specify volume, and dimensions of all materials and features (e.g., rip rap fields) that will be used or installed.
 - If water will be diverted or drafted, specify the purpose or use and include [Attachment C](#).
 - Enclose diagrams, drawings, design plans, construction specifications, and maps that provide all of the following: site specific construction details; dimensions of each structure and/or extent of each activity in the bed, channel, bank or floodplain; overview of the entire project area (i.e., “bird’s-eye view”) showing the location of each structure and/or activity, significant area features, stockpile areas, areas of temporary disturbance, and where the equipment/machinery will access the project area.
 - A helpful resource to assist in the development of quality PDF maps in Google Earth. See [Using Google Earth to Map your Property \(PDF\)](#).

The County would replace a bridge (11C-15) along County Road 67. The new bridge would consist of a two-lane, continuous cast-in-place concrete slab and measure approximately 32 feet and 8 inches wide with metal tube bridge rails. The current bridge is a single-lane, reinforced concrete slab, approximately 18 feet wide. The length of the new bridge, approximately 500 linear feet, would be the same as the existing bridge. The project also includes the replacement and reconstruction of roadway approaches that would allow a smooth transition between the new bridge and the existing roadway. Please see the Notification Continuation (Attachment A) for a complete description of the proposed activities.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

- B. Specify the equipment and machinery that will be used to complete the project.

Excavators, backhoes, pickup trucks, and dump trucks

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

- C. Will water be present during the proposed work period (specified in box 4.D) in the stream, river, or lake (specified in box 8.B). ☒ Yes ☐ No (Skip to box 11)

- D. Will the project require work in the wetted portion of the channel? ☒ Yes (Enclose a plan to divert water around work site) ☐ No



11. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Describe impacts to the bed, channel, and bank of the river, stream, or lake, and the associated riparian habitat. Specify the dimensions of the modifications in length (linear feet) and area (square feet or acres) and the type and volume of material (cubic yards) that will be moved, displaced, or otherwise disturbed, if applicable.

Please see the Notification Continuation in Attachment A for a complete description of project impacts.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

B. Will the project affect any vegetation?

☒ Yes (Complete the tables below) ☐ No (Include aerial photo with date supporting this determination)

Vegetation Type	Temporary Impact	Permanent Impact
Valley Foothill Riparian	Linear feet: <u>500.00</u> Total area: <u>0.11</u>	Linear feet: <u>500.00</u> Total area: <u>0.15</u>
	Linear feet: _____ Total area: _____	Linear feet: _____ Total area: _____

Tree Species	Number of Trees to be Removed	Trunk Diameter (range)

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

C. Are any special status animal or plant species, or habitat that could support such species, known to be present on or near the project site?

☒ Yes (List each species and/or describe the habitat below) ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Four special-status plants species and 18 special-status wildlife species. Please see the Notification Continuation for a complete list.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

D. Identify the source(s) of information that supports a “yes” or “no” answer above in Box 11.C.

Natural Environmental Study, Biological Assessment, CNNDDB, USFWS IPaC, and USFWS ECOS

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

E. Has a biological study been completed for the project site?

☒ Yes (Enclose the biological study) ☐ No

Note: A biological assessment or study may be required to evaluate potential project impacts on biological resources.



F. Has one or more technical studies (e.g., engineering, hydrologic, geological, or geomorphological) been completed for the project or project site?

☐ Yes (Enclose the study(ies))

☒ No

Note: One or more technical studies may be required to evaluate potential project impacts to a lake or streambed.

G. Have fish or wildlife resources or waters of the state been mapped or delineated on the project site?

☒ Yes (Enclose the mapped results)

☐ No

Note: Check "yes" if fish and wildlife resources or waters of the state on the project site have been mapped or delineated. "Wildlife" means and includes all wild animals, birds, plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles and related ecological communities, including the habitat upon which the wildlife depends." (Fish & G. Code, § 89.5.) If "yes" is checked, submit the mapping or delineation. If the mapping or delineation is in digital format (e.g., GIS shape files or KMZ), you must submit the information in this format for CDFW to deem your notification complete. If "no" is checked, or the resolution of the mapping or delineation is insufficient, CDFW may request mapping or delineation (in digital or non-digital format), or higher resolution mapping or delineation for CDFW to deem the notification complete.

12. MEASURES TO PROTECT FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT RESOURCES

A. Describe the techniques that will be used to prevent sediment, hazardous, or other deleterious materials from entering watercourses during and after construction.

Standard measures shall be implemented to protect water quality (e.g., installation and monitoring of sediment control measures) and to prevent the accidental release of fuel, oil, lubricant, or other hazardous materials associated with construction equipment (e.g., equipment inspections, proper handling and storage, designated fueling and storage areas, spill prevention plan). Erosion control blankets and other erosion control materials that are made of monofilament netting shall be prohibited. Please see the Notification Continuation for a complete list of avoidance and minimization measures.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

B. Describe project avoidance and/or minimization measures to protect fish, wildlife, and plant resources.

Project construction within 200 feet of Howard Slough, agricultural ditches, rice fields, or managed wetlands shall be limited to the period between May 1 and October 1 which is the active period for giant garter snake. Any dewatered habitat should remain dry for at least 15 consecutive days after April 15 and prior to excavating or filling of the dewatered habitat. Please see the Notification Continuation for a complete list of avoidance and minimization measures.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)

C. Describe any project mitigation and/or compensation measures to protect fish, wildlife, and plant resources.

To compensate for the permanent loss of snake habitat, Glenn County will purchase giant garter snake conservation credits at a USFWS and CDFW-approved conservation bank that has a service area that covers the proposed project.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)



13. PERMITS

List any local, State, and federal permits required for the project and check the corresponding box(es). Enclose a copy of each permit that has been issued.

- A. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide Permit ☒ Applied ☐ Issued
- B. Central Valley Regional Water Board Section 401 Water Quality Certification ☒ Applied ☐ Issued
- C. FGC 2081/CESA Incidental Take Permit ☒ Applied ☐ Issued
- D. Unknown whether ☐ local, ☐ State, or ☐ federal permit is needed for the project. (Check each box that applies)
☐ Continued on additional page(s)

14. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

A. Has a [CEQA](#) lead agency been determined? ☒ Yes (Complete boxes B, C, D, E, and F) ☐ No (Skip to box 14.G)

B. CEQA Lead Agency Glenn County Public Works Agency

C. Contact Person Kevin Cook-Guteriez D. Phone Number (530) 934-6530

E. Has a draft or final document been prepared for the project pursuant to CEQA and/or NEPA?

☒ Yes (Check the box below for each CEQA or NEPA document that has been prepared and enclose a copy of each.)

☐ No (Check the box below for each CEQA or NEPA document listed below that will be or is being prepared.)

☐ Notice of Exemption

☒ Mitigated Negative Declaration

☐ NEPA document (type):

☒ Initial Study

☐ Environmental Impact Report

☐ Negative Declaration

☐ Notice of Determination (Enclose)

☐ THP/ NTMP

☐ Mitigation, Monitoring, & Reporting Plan

F. [State Clearinghouse Number](#) (if applicable) 2016012036

G. If the project described in this notification is not the "whole project" or action pursuant to CEQA, briefly describe the entire project (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14 § 15378).

The project, as described in the CEQA document, includes replacement of four adjacent bridges of which the bridge in this notification (11C-0015) is one of them. Subsequently, based on funding requirements, each bridge has been separated into four whole and complete projects. Each bridge replacement is considered to be a separate project and has independent utility.

☐ Continued on additional page(s)



H. Has a CEQA filing fee been paid pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 711.4?

☒ Yes (Enclose proof of payment) ☐ No (Briefly explain below the reason a CEQA filing fee has not been paid)

Note: The CEQA filing fee is in addition to the notification fee. If a CEQA filing fee is required, the Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement may not be finalized until paid.

See Notification Attachment B.

15. SITE INSPECTION

Check one box only.

- ☐ In the event CDFW determines that a site inspection is necessary, I hereby authorize a CDFW representative to enter the property where the project described in this notification will take place at any reasonable time, and hereby certify that I am authorized to grant CDFW such entry.
- ☒ I request CDFW to first contact (insert name) Kevin Cook-Guteriez at (insert phone number or email address) 530-934-6530 to schedule a date and time to enter the property where the project described in this notification will take place. I understand that this may delay CDFW's determination as to whether a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement is required and/or CDFW's issuance of a draft agreement pursuant to this notification.

16. DIGITAL FORMAT

Is any of the information included as part of the notification available in digital format (i.e., CD, DVD, etc.)?

- ☒ Yes (Please enclose the information via digital media with the completed notification form.)
☐ No

17. SIGNATURE

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the information in this notification is true and correct and that I am authorized to sign this notification as, or on behalf of, the applicant. I understand that if any information in this notification is found to be untrue or incorrect, CDFW may suspend processing this notification or suspend or revoke any draft or final Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement issued pursuant to this notification. I understand also that if any information in this notification is found to be untrue or incorrect and the project described in this notification has already begun, I and/or the applicant may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution. I understand that this notification applies only to the project(s) described herein and that I and/or the applicant may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution for undertaking any project not described herein unless CDFW has been separately notified of that project in accordance with Fish and Game Code section 1602 or 1611.


Signature of Applicant or Applicant's Authorized Representative

06/10/2019
Date

Mohammad Qureshi
Print Name

Lake or Streambed Alteration Notification Continuation

County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-15 Project

Prepared for:

County of Glenn Public Works Agency
and
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Prepared by:



May 2019

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BOX 10.A.: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Glenn County Public Works Agency, in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), is proposing to replace the existing single-lane, structurally deficient bridge (Bridge 11C-15) along County Road 67 with a new two-lane continuous cast-in-place concrete slab, measuring approximately 32 feet and 8 inches wide with metal tube bridge rails. The proposed project also includes the replacement and reconstruction of roadway approaches that would allow a smooth transition between the new bridge and the existing roadway. The surrounding land has been substantially modified to create rice fields and wildlife habitat. As a result, the natural drainage channel that originally passed under the bridge is no longer evident. However, runoff from a network of channels and rice fields pass beneath the bridge. The new bridge would be widened but located in the same location, alignment, and within the same footprint as the existing bridge.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project site for Bridge 11C-15 is situated along County Road 67 east of the Sacramento River and approximately 3 miles the town of Afton (**Figure 1**). The project area encompasses approximately 3.73 acres and is located in the Sections 7 and 18, Township 18 North, Range 1 East on the Butte City 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. The bridge is bordered on the north and south by agricultural fields and County Road 67 to the east and west (**Figure 2**).

Proposed Bridge

Project Location

Chico

Yuba City

Sacramento

Bridge 11C-0015

Feather River

Sycamore Creek

Section Numbers: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36

Scale: 0, 2,000, 4,000, 8,000 Feet

Data Source: USGS 7.5' 24k Topo

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13AUG2018 BM C

Figure 2. Project Area Map



Source: Prepared by GEI Consultants, Inc., in 2018

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PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed project is to replace the existing structurally-deficient, single-lane bridge with a new two-lane bridge.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Construction Sequencing and Methods

The following sections summarize the construction sequence and methods that will be used to implement the proposed project.

In general, the bridge replacement would include the following construction elements:

- installation of construction area signs along with road closure and detour signs;
- the provision of temporary construction access along the bridge;
- installation of temporary dewatering systems (cofferdams);
- vegetation clearing and grubbing within the construction area;
- placement of temporary erosion control measures around the bridge during construction;
- demolition of the existing bridge;
- construction of a wider two-lane bridge;
- widening and adjustment of the roadway grade to conform to the new bridge; and
- installation of metal beam guard rails;

The County Road 67 roadway would be closed at the construction site and traffic would be detoured on existing roadways during the construction season. The new roadway embankment would be approximately 60 feet wide at its base for the entire length of the project area, centered on the existing centerline of the roadway. All vegetative material within these limits would be removed during the clearing and grubbing process, with anticipated clearing limits extending another 10 feet beyond the roadway embankment. Disturbance in the project area is not expected to exceed 80 feet beyond the centerline of County Road 67.

Bridge Removal. Existing bridge deck and railing would be demolished utilizing a hydraulic ram mounted on an excavator or backhoe. Once the deck is removed, the abutments would be removed from the top down to the foundation utilizing a hydraulic ram. The roadway embankment at the abutments would then be laid back on a slope of approximately 2:1 to prevent debris from falling into the channel. The abutment spread footing foundations would then be completely removed and the pile extensions would be removed at the same time.

New Bridge Construction. Completed in several phases, cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab sections would be used to construct the new bridge. The first phase of construction would include driving the piles for each internal bent (support) and the two end abutments. The number of internal supports varies by structure, but five piles would be driven at each support

location. The piles would be driven to a depth of approximately 30 to 40 feet below the existing ground surface. After the piles have been driven, the abutments and wing walls would be formed and poured. The new abutments would extend to a depth of approximately 5 to 8 feet below the existing ground surface and would be placed in generally the same locations as the existing abutments. The piles driven in the initial step would provide the support for the abutments. After the abutments are formed and poured, the deck would also be formed and poured. The deck forms would be supported by falsework either bearing directly on the dry channel bottom or by temporary supports attached directly to the piles. Finally, a cast-in place concrete approach slab would be constructed on each end of the bridge as a transition from the asphalt concrete roadway to the bridge. The approach slabs would be constructed on aggregate base placed on top of the roadway.

Roadway Widening. The roadway near the bridge would be widened to a total width of up to 32 feet to meet current American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials and Caltrans standards and to conform to the ends of the new bridge, which are wider than the existing bridge. The new roadway section would be 32 feet, except at each end of the project where the roadway transitions to approximately 20 feet to conform to the existing roadway. Existing asphalt concrete pavement within the roadway-widening footprint would be demolished and replaced with a new aggregate base and hot mix asphalt concrete structural section. The roadway profile would generally follow the existing profile except for minor modification to comply with current design standards. Additional material would likely need to be imported for the widened approach roadways. Any unused, surplus, or unsuitable excavated material would be disposed of offsite. New metal beam guardrails would then be installed.

Construction Schedule. Construction of the bridge is expected to start in summer 2020 once all required approvals and funding have been obtained; with construction anticipated to take up to approximately 6 months or 158 working days (six working days per week).

BOX 11.A.: PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project consists of temporary impacts to waters and temporary and permanent impacts to riparian vegetation. Impacts to waters and riparian vegetation were determined by overlaying design information in CAD provided by Willdan Engineering onto habitat mapping prepared for the wetland delineation report, which is included in the Notification package in Attachment B. For purposes of this Notification, CDFW's jurisdiction under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code is considered to be the ditch/stream (waters) and Valley Foothill riparian (vegetation). Please note that the wetland delineation refers to the ditch/stream as "riparian wetland/agricultural ditch system." **Figure 3** shows the impacts to waters and riparian vegetation from project activities.

Permanent impacts to riparian vegetation are expected to be a result of road widening. Because the bridge will be wider (two-lane rather than one-lane), the road approaches to the bridge and the bridge abutments will need to be wider to match the wider bridge deck. Road widening will require the removal of riparian vegetation to meet engineering standards.

Temporary impacts to the ditch/stream are expected to be a result of several activities including construction of cofferdams to facilitate dewatering, the dewatering activities themselves, and demolition of the existing bridges. Dewatering of the ditch/stream within the project area will be required for project construction and is a requirement of the Biological Opinion issued for the project as a conservation measure for giant garter snake. Dewatering is expected to be accomplished by constructing cofferdams using earthen berms of soil material covered with plastic. Once the cofferdams have been installed, the area of temporary impacts will be pumped dry of remaining water. Drainage water flow that needs to be maintained will be re-routed through a pipe within the construction zone to discharge into the channel below the construction zone.

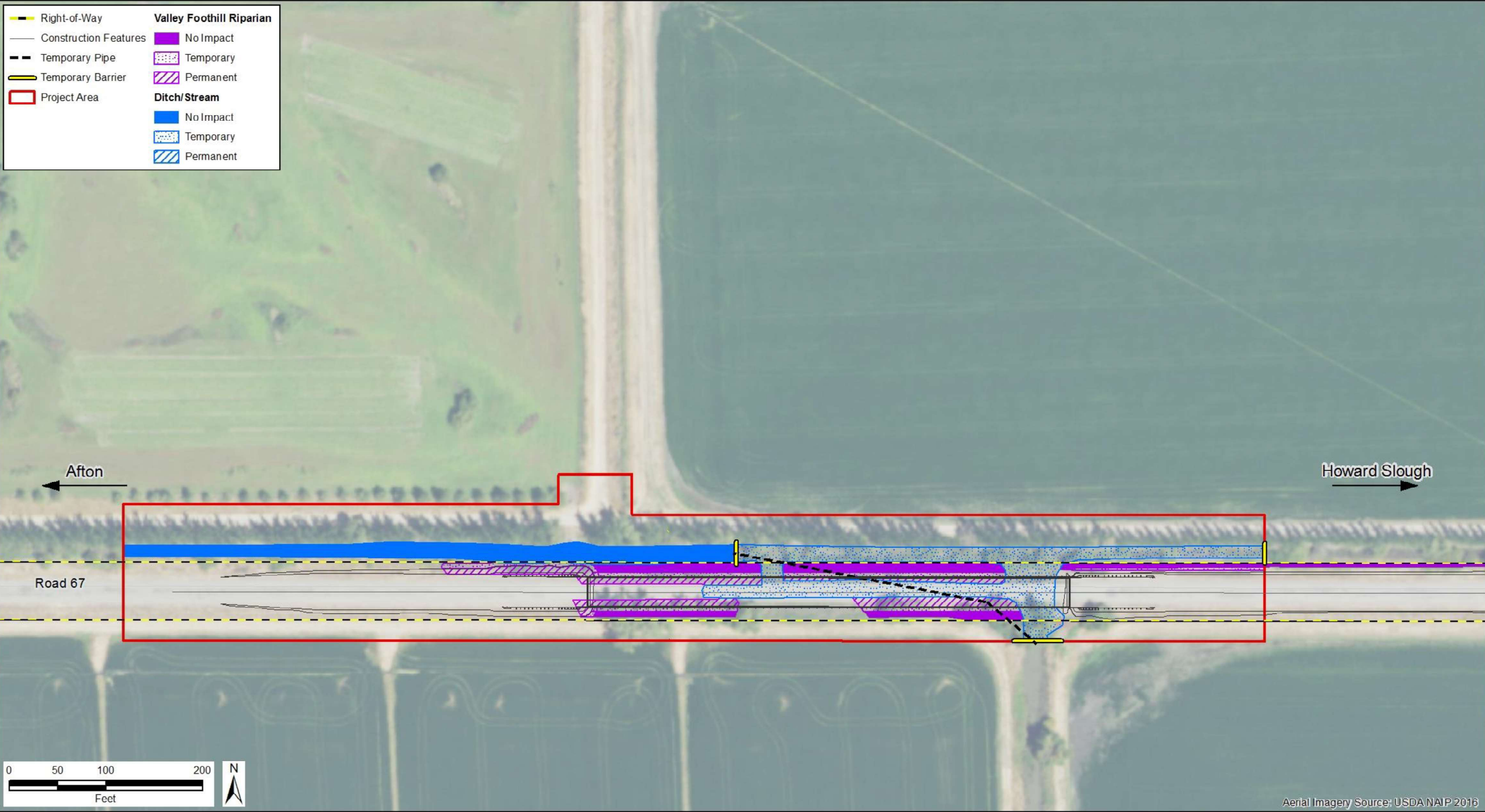
Additional temporary impacts to the ditch/stream and riparian vegetation are a result of construction access, general construction disturbance, and disturbance from removal of debris from demolition of the existing bridge. The existing bridge is expected to be demolished using a hydraulic ram to break up the bridge deck. Concrete debris from the removal is expected to fall into the dewatered ditch/stream under the bridge footprint. The dewatered area will be cleaned up, re-contoured to pre-construction conditions, and the cofferdams will be removed at the end of construction.

Design drawings of the bridge replacement and road widening are provided in Attachment B of this Notification. Impacts to the ditch/stream and riparian vegetation are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1. County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-0015 Impacts to CDFW Jurisdictional Habitats

Impact Activity	Area (Acre)
Ditch/Stream	
Temporary Impacts	
Construction of cofferdams, construction access/ bridge demolition, and dewatering	0.40
Riparian Vegetation	
Temporary Impacts	
Construction of cofferdams, construction access/ bridge demolition, and dewatering	0.11
Permanent Impacts	
Road widening	0.15

Figure 3. County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-0015 Impacts to CDFW Jurisdictional Habitats



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BOX 11.C.: SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL OR PLANT SPECIES

Four special-status plants species – including watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*), Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* ssp. *parryi*), woolly-rose-mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus* var. *occidentalis*), and Brazilian watermeal (*Wolffia brasiliensis*) – have the potential to be present on or near the project site.

Eighteen special-status wildlife species – including giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), river lamprey (*Lampetra ayresii*), hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*), Sacramento splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*), western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), redhead (*Aythya americana*), black tern (*Chlidonias niger*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) – have the potential to be present on or near the project site.

BOX 12.: MEASURES TO PROTECT FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT RESOURCES

To prevent water quality impairment and to protect fish, wildlife, and plant resources, the County of Glenn will implement the following avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the Natural Environment Study for the project (dated August 2014):

Conservation Measure #1 – Erosion and Sedimentation Control

Erosion control measures shall be implemented during construction of the Project. These measures shall conform to the appropriate erosions/sedimentation control provisions contained in the Caltrans Standard Specifications (which are in force at the time the construction contract is awarded) and the special provisions included in the contracts for the Project. Such provisions shall include the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP), which will describe and illustrate the BMPs.

Erosion control measures to be identified in the SWPPP or WPCP include the following:

- To the extent practicable, activities that increase the erosion potential shall be restricted to the relatively dry summer and early fall period to minimize the potential for rainfall to transport sediment to surface water features. If these activities must take place during the late fall, winter, or spring, temporary erosion and sediment control structures shall be in place and operational at the end of each construction day and shall be maintained until permanent erosion control structures are in place.
- Vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities shall be limited to the minimum area necessary for Project implementation.
- Areas where woody vegetation needs to be removed shall be identified in advance of ground disturbance and shall be limited to only those areas that have been approved by the County. Within 10 days of completion of construction in those areas, weed-free mulch shall be applied to disturbed areas to reduce the potential for short-term erosion. Prior to a rain event or when there is a greater than 50 percent probability of rain within the next 24 hours as forecasted by the National Weather Service, weed-free mulch shall be applied to all exposed areas at the completion of the day's activities. Soils shall not be left exposed during the rainy season.
- Suitable BMPs shall be implemented, such as placing silt fences, straw wattles, or catch basins below all construction activities at the edge of surface water features to intercept sediment before it reaches the waterway. These structures shall be installed prior to any clearing or grading activities.
- If spoil sites are used, they shall be placed where they do not drain directly into a surface water feature, if possible. If a spoil site would drain into a surface water feature,

catch basins shall be constructed to intercept sediment before it reaches the feature. Spoil sites shall be graded and vegetated to reduce the potential for erosion.

- Sediment control measures shall be in place prior to the onset of the rainy season and shall be monitored and maintained in good working condition until disturbed areas have been revegetated.

Conservation Measure #2 – Prevention of Accidental Spills

Construction specifications shall include the following measures to minimize the potential for adverse effects resulting from accidental spills of pollutants (e.g., fuel, oil, grease):

- A site-specific spill prevention plan shall be implemented for potentially hazardous materials. The plan shall include the proper handling and storage of all potentially hazardous materials, as well as the proper procedures for cleaning up and reporting any spills. If necessary, containment berms shall be constructed to prevent spilled materials from reaching surface water features.
- Equipment and hazardous materials shall be stored a minimum of 50 feet away from surface water features.
- Vehicles and equipment used during construction shall receive proper and timely maintenance to reduce the potential for mechanical breakdowns leading to a spill of potentially hazardous materials. Maintenance and fueling shall be conducted in an area at least 50 feet away from surface water features or within an adequate fueling containment area.

Conservation Measure #3 – Air Quality/Dust Control

In the construction bid documents, the County shall include provisions that the contractor shall implement a dust control program to limit fugitive dust emissions. The dust control program shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements, as appropriate:

- Water inactive construction sites and exposed stockpiles at least twice daily or until soils are stable.
- Pursuant to California Vehicle Code, all trucks hauling soil and other loose material to and from the construction site shall be covered or should maintain at least 6 inches of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between the top of the load and the trailer).
- Any topsoil removed during construction shall be stored on-site in piles no higher than 4 feet to allow development of microorganisms prior to replacing the soil in the construction area. The topsoil piles shall be clearly marked and flagged. Topsoil piles that will not immediately be used in the construction area shall be revegetated with a non-persistent erosion control mixture.

- Soil piles for backfill shall be marked and flagged separately from native topsoil stockpiles. These soil piles shall also be surrounded by silt fencing, straw wattles, or other sediment barriers or covered unless they are to be used immediately.
- All stockpiles, dirt/gravel roads, and exposed or disturbed soil surfaces shall be watered by hand or with watering equipment, as necessary, to reduce airborne dust.

Conservation Measure #4 – Prevention of Spread of Invasive Species

The following measures shall be implemented to reduce the potential for the spread of invasive plants within the ESL:

- All equipment used for off-road construction activities shall be weed-free prior to entering the Project area.
- Any mulches or fill used shall be weed free.
- Any seed mixes or other vegetative material used for revegetation of disturbed sites shall consist of locally adapted native plant materials to the extent practicable.

Conservation Measure #5 – Replacement of Lost Riparian Habitat

The following measures shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts on riparian habitat in the ESL:

- The width of the construction disturbance zone within the riparian habitat shall be minimized through careful pre-construction planning.
- Exclusionary fencing shall be installed along the boundaries of all riparian areas to be avoided to ensure that impacts on riparian vegetation outside of the construction area are minimized.
- Riparian habitat areas temporarily disturbed shall be replanted using riparian species that have been recorded along the agricultural ditches in and adjacent to the ESL: black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), sandbar willow (*S. exigua*), and red willow (*S. laevigata*). Plant spacing intervals will be determined by the County based on site conditions following construction.

The County of Glenn will also implement the following avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the IS/MND for the project (dated May 2016):

BIO-2: The two occurrences of woolly rose-mallow, a special status plant species, shall be flagged with stakes and soil disturbance adjacent to the occurrences shall be kept to the minimum area necessary to perform work. Direct disturbance or removal of the woolly rose-mallow shall be avoided.

BIO-3: Project construction within 200 feet of Howard Slough, agricultural ditches, rice fields, or managed wetlands shall be limited to the period between May 1 and October 1 which is the

active period for giant garter snake (GGS). The potential for direct mortality is lessened during this period because snakes are likely to detect and flee disturbance.

BIO-4: Twenty-four (24) hours prior to construction activities, the project area shall be surveyed for giant garter snake by a qualified biologist. A survey of the project area shall be repeated if a lapse in construction activity of two weeks or greater has occurred.

BIO-5: Any dewatered habitat should remain dry for at least 15 consecutive days after April 15 and prior to excavating or filling of the dewatered habitat.

BIO-6: All construction personnel shall complete environmental awareness training prior to beginning work. The training shall include: (1) identification of giant garter snake and its habitat; (2) the giant garter snake protection measures; and (3) procedures to follow if a giant garter snake (or unknown snake) is observed.

BIO-7: Vegetation clearing shall be limited to the minimum area necessary within 200 feet of the banks of Howard Slough and other aquatic habitats (e.g., agricultural ditches). The movement and placement of vehicles, equipment, and other materials within 200 feet of the banks of Howard Slough or other aquatic habitats shall be minimized to the greatest extent practicable.

BIO-8: Aquatic and upland habitats to be avoided shall be flagged and/or signed. No construction activities or personnel shall be allowed to enter the avoidance areas. Flagging and signage shall remain in place until construction activities are complete and then shall be removed.

BIO-9: Standard measures shall be implemented to protect water quality (e.g., installation and monitoring of sediment control measures) and to prevent the accidental release of fuel, oil, lubricant, or other hazardous materials associated with construction equipment (e.g., equipment inspections, proper handling and storage, designated fueling and storage areas, spill prevention plan). Erosion control blankets and other erosion control materials that are made of monofilament netting shall be prohibited.

BIO-10: If a giant garter snake is encountered during construction, activities shall cease until appropriate corrective measures have been completed or it has been determined that the snake will not be harmed. Any giant garter snakes encountered during construction activities shall be allowed to move away from construction activities on their own. Capture and relocation is not permitted unless approved by the USFWS. Any sighting or incidental take of giant garter snake shall be immediately reported to the USFWS by telephone at (916) 414-6600.

BIO-11: All areas within the bank and channel of Howard Slough or the agricultural ditches that are temporarily disturbed by project construction shall be restored as close as practicable

to their original contour and conditions within 10 days of the completion of construction activities.

BIO-12: To compensate for the permanent loss of 0.632 acre of giant garter snake habitat (0.154 acre aquatic, 0.478 acre upland), the County shall purchase 1.896 acre (a 3:1 ratio) of giant garter snake credits at a USFWS-approved conservation bank.

BIO-13: The dewatered work area and disturbance to in-stream and riparian habitat shall be kept to the minimum area necessary to perform work.

BIO-14: Erosion control measures, such as installation of filter fabric, temporary rocking, and/or installation of a t-pipe shall be installed at the bypass outflow to minimize potential for erosion of the streambed downstream of the work area.

BIO-15: Prior to in-channel work and during the dewatering activities, a qualified biologist shall monitor the area and remove any fishes from within the work area and safely relocate them into Howard Slough. All fish removed from the work area shall be documented and released into Howard Slough outside of the work area.

BIO-16: A maximum 0.2-inch (5-millimeter) diameter mesh screen shall be used to cover the intake pipe on all pumps used for dewatering the work area within the cofferdams.

BIO-17: If construction activities are conducted completely outside of the bird or raptor nesting season (i.e., after August 31 and before February 1), no further mitigation is necessary.

BIO-18: If construction activities must occur during the bird or raptor nesting season (i.e., February 1 through August 31), the following measure shall be implemented. A minimum of one pre-construction survey for active Swainson's hawk nests within 0.25 mile (where accessible) of the Project area shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 15 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. If any Swainson's hawk nests are identified, appropriate conservation measures (as determined by a qualified biologist) shall be implemented. These measures may include, but are not limited to, establishing a construction-free buffer zone around the active nest site, biological monitoring of the active nest site, and delaying construction activities in the vicinity of the active nest site until the young have fledged.

BIO-19: A minimum of one pre-construction survey for active songbird and aquatic bird nests within 250 feet (where accessible) of the ESL shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 15 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. Areas to be surveyed shall be limited to those areas subject to increased disturbance as a result of construction activities. Areas where existing traffic, human activity, etc., is greater than or equal to construction-related disturbance need not be surveyed. If any active nests are identified, appropriate conservation measures (as determined by a qualified biologist) shall be implemented. These measures may include,

but are not limited to, establishing a construction-free buffer zone around the active nest site, biological monitoring of the active nest site, and delaying construction activities in the vicinity of the active nest site until the young have fledged.

BIO-20: Pre-construction surveys for active burrowing owls burrows within 500 feet (where accessible) of the project activities shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 15 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. If any active owl burrows are identified, appropriate conservation measures (as determined by a qualified biologist) shall be implemented. These measures may include, but are not limited to: establishing a construction-free buffer zone around active burrows, biological monitoring of the burrows, delaying construction activities in the vicinity of active burrows during the nesting season, and relocating owls during the non-nesting season (passive relocation) from burrows that will be disturbed.

BIO-21: A pre-construction surveys for nesting northern harriers, white-tailed kites, and other raptors within 500 feet (where accessible) of the Project area shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 15 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. Areas to be surveyed shall be limited to those areas subject to increased disturbance as a result of construction activities. Areas where existing traffic, human activity, etc., is greater than or equal to construction-related disturbance need not be surveyed. If any active raptor nests are identified, appropriate conservation measures (as determined by a qualified biologist) shall be implemented. These measures may include, but are not limited to, establishing a construction-free buffer zone around the active nest site, biological monitoring of the active nest site, and delaying construction activities in the vicinity of the active nest site until the young have fledged.

BIO-22: Prior to initiation of construction activities, workers shall participate in environmental awareness training in regards to the western pond turtle, to be provided by a qualified biologist. The training shall instruct workers regarding: (1) how to identify the turtle; (2) the habitats used by the turtle; (3) the potential for turtle egg clutches (i.e., nest sites) to be discovered during vegetation clearing; and (4) what to do if a turtle or suspected egg clutch is encountered during construction activities.

BIO-23: If western pond turtles are encountered within the ESL during construction, work activity in the immediate vicinity shall cease until any individuals have left the work area.

BIO-24: To the extent practicable, the removal of any large trees (i.e., diameter at breast height greater than 11 inches) shall occur outside of the breeding season of western red bat (i.e., outside the period of April 1 through August 15).

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION AND ORDER

Effective Date:	10 July 2019	Reg. Meas. ID:	429408
Expiration Date:	10 July 2024	Place ID:	856953
		WDID:	5A11CR00036
		USACE No.:	SPK-2018-00890
			NWP 14

Program Type: Fill/Excavation

Project Type: Bridges, Overpasses and Crossings

Project: County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-15 Project (Project)

Applicant: County of Glenn

Applicant Contact: Mohammad Qureshi
County of Glenn
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, CA 95988
Phone: (530) 934-6530
Email: mqureshi@countyofglenn.net

Applicant's Agent: Cindy Davis
GEI Consultants, Inc.
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Phone: (916) 631-4515
Email: cdavis@geiconsultants.com

Water Board Staff: Scott Zaitz
Environmental Scientist
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 205
Redding, CA 96002
Phone: (530) 224-4784
Email: Scott.Zaitz@waterboards.ca.gov

Water Board Contact Person: If you have any questions, please call Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) Staff listed above or (530) 224-4845 and ask to speak with the Water Quality Certification Unit Supervisor.

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Attachment A	Project Map
Attachment B	Receiving Waters, Impact, and Mitigation Information
Attachment C	CEQA Findings of Facts
Attachment D	Report and Notification Requirements
Attachment E	Signatory Requirements
Attachment F	Certification Deviation Procedures

I. Order

This Clean Water Act (CWA) section 401 Water Quality Certification action and Order (Order) is issued at the request of County of Glenn (hereinafter Permittee) for the Project. This Order is for the purpose described in application submitted by the Permittee. The application was received on 11 March 2019. The application was deemed complete on 28 June 2019.

Table 1: Record of Notice(s) of Incomplete Application

Date of Notice of Incomplete Application	Date all requested information was received.
19 April 2019	20 June 2016

II. Public Notice

The Central Valley Water Board provided public notice of the application pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 3858 from 15 March 2019 to 5 April 2019. The Central Valley Water Board did not receive any comments during the comment period.

III. Project Purpose

The Permittee plans to replace the existing, single-lane, structurally deficient bridge 11C-15, along County Road 67.

IV. Project Description

The proposed Project consists of the replacement of the existing bridge with a two-lane, continuous cast-in-place concrete slab bridge, measuring approximately 32 feet and 8 inches wide with metal tube bridge rails. The current bridge is a single-lane, reinforced concrete slab, approximately 18 feet wide. The length of the new bridge, approximately 500 linear feet, will be the same as the existing bridge. The project also includes the replacement and reconstruction of the roadway approaches that will allow a smooth transition between the new bridge and the existing roadway. The new bridge will be widened but located in the same location, alignment, and within the same footprint as the existing bridge.

V. Project Location

Address: Located along County Road 67, west of Howard Slough

County: Glenn County

Nearest City: Butte City

Section 7 and 18, Township 18 North, Range 1 East, MDB&M.

Latitude: 39.420236° and Longitude: -121.90528°

Maps showing the Project location are found in Attachment A of this Order.

VI. Project Impact and Receiving Waters Information

The Project is located within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Water Board. Receiving waters and groundwater potentially impacted by this Project are protected in accordance with the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fifth Edition, May 2018 (Basin Plan). The plan for the region and other plans and policies may be accessed online at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/. The Basin Plan includes water quality standards, which consist of existing and potential beneficial uses of waters of the state, water quality objectives to protect those uses, and the state and federal antidegradation policies.

It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

Project impact and receiving waters information can be found in Attachment B. Table 1 of Attachment B shows the receiving waters and beneficial uses of waters of the state impacted by the Project. Individual impact location and quantity is shown in Table 2 of Attachment B.

VII. Description of Direct Impacts to Waters of the State

Total Project fill/excavation quantities for all impacts are summarized in Table 2. Permanent impacts are categorized as those resulting in a physical loss in area and also those degrading ecological condition.

Table 2: Total Project Fill/Excavation Quantity									
Aquatic Resource Type	Temporary Impact ¹			Permanent Impact					
				Physical Loss of Area			Degradation of Ecological Condition		
	Acres	CY ²	LF ²	Acres	CY	LF	Acres	CY	LF
Wetland	0.42	863	559	0.04	194	200			

VIII. Compensatory Mitigation

The Permittee has agreed to provide compensatory mitigation for direct impacts described in section VII for permanent impacts.

IX. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

On 17 May 2016, the County of Glenn, as lead agency, adopted an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) (State Clearinghouse (SCH) No. 2016012036) for the Project and filed a Notice of Determination (NOD) at the SCH on 31 May 2016. Pursuant to CEQA, the Central Valley Water Board has made Findings of Facts (Findings) which support the issuance of this Order and are included in Attachment C.

X. Petitions for Reconsideration

Any person aggrieved by this action may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to reconsider this Order in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 23, section 3867. A petition for reconsideration must be submitted in writing and received within 30 calendar days of the issuance of this Order.

XI. Fees Received

An application fee of \$1,638.00 was received on 11 March 2019. The fee amount was determined as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 3833(b)(3) and 2200(a)(3) and was calculated as Category A - Fill & Excavation Discharges (fee code 84) with the dredge and fill fee calculator.

An additional fee of \$5,027.00 based on total Project impacts was received on 20 June 2019.

¹ Includes only temporary direct impacts to waters of the state and does not include upland areas of temporary disturbance which could result in a discharge to waters of the state.

² Cubic Yards (CY); Linear Feet (LF)

XII. Conditions

The Central Valley Water Board has independently reviewed the record of the Project to analyze impacts to water quality and designated beneficial uses within the watershed of the Project. In accordance with this Order, the Permittee may proceed with the Project under the following terms and conditions:

A. Authorization

Impacts to waters of the state shall not exceed quantities shown in Table 2.

B. Reporting and Notification Requirements

The following section details the reporting and notification types and timing of submittals. Requirements for the content of these reporting and notification types are detailed in Attachment D, including specifications for photo and map documentation during the Project. Written reports and notifications must be submitted using the Reporting and Notification Cover Sheet located in Attachment D, which must be signed by the Permittee or an authorized representative.

The Permittee must submit all notifications, submissions, materials, data, correspondence, and reports in a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents less than 50 MB must be emailed to: centralvalleyredding@waterboards.ca.gov.

In the subject line of the email, include the Central Valley Water Board Contact, Project name, and WDID. Documents that are 50 MB or larger must be transferred to a disk and mailed to the Central Valley Water Board Contact.

1. Project Reporting

a. Monthly Reporting – Not Applicable

- b. Annual Reporting:** The Permittee shall submit an Annual Report each year on the 1st day of the month one year after the effective date of the Order. Annual reporting shall continue until a Notice of Project Complete Letter is issued to the Permittee.

2. Project Status Notifications

- a. Commencement of Construction:** The Permittee shall submit a Commencement of Construction Report at least seven (7) days prior to start of initial ground disturbance activities and corresponding Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID#) issued under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ; NPDES No. CAS000002).
- b. Request for Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter:** The Permittee shall submit a Request for Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter following completion of active Project construction activities, including any required restoration and permittee-responsible mitigation. This request shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board staff within thirty (30) days following completion of all Project construction activities. Upon acceptance of the request, Central Valley Water Board staff shall issue a Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter to the Permittee which will end the active discharge period and associated annual fees.
- c. Request for Notice of Project Complete Letter:** The Permittee shall submit a Request for Notice of Project Complete Letter when construction and/or any post-

construction monitoring is complete,³ and no further Project activities will occur. This request shall be submitted to Central Valley Water Board staff within thirty (30) days following completion of all Project activities. Upon approval of the request, the Central Valley Water Board staff shall issue a Notice of Project Complete Letter to the Permittee which will end the post discharge monitoring period and associated annual fees.

3. Conditional Notifications and Reports: The following notifications and reports are required as appropriate.

a. Accidental Discharges of Hazardous Materials⁴

Following an accidental discharge of a reportable quantity of a hazardous material, sewage, or an unknown material, the following applies (Water Code, Section 13271):

- i. As soon as (A) Permittee has knowledge of the discharge or noncompliance, (B) notification is possible, and (C) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures then:
 - first call – 911 (to notify local response agency)
 - then call – Office of Emergency Services (OES) State Warning Center at:(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
 - Lastly follow the required OES procedures as set forth in:
http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES-Spill_Booklet_Feb2014_FINAL_BW_Acc.pdf
- ii. Following notification to OES, the Permittee shall notify Central Valley Water Board, as soon as practicable (ideally within 24 hours). Notification may be delivered via written notice, email, or other verifiable means.
- iii. Within five (5) working days of notification to the Central Valley Water Board, the Permittee must submit an Accidental Discharge of Hazardous Material Report.

b. Violation of Compliance with Water Quality Standards: The Permittee shall notify the Central Valley Water Board of any event causing a violation of compliance with water quality standards. Notification may be delivered via written notice, email, or other verifiable means.

- i. This notification must be followed within three (3) working days by submission of a Violation of Compliance with Water Quality Standards Report.

³ Completion of post-construction monitoring shall be determined by Central Valley Water Board staff and shall be contingent on successful attainment of restoration and mitigation performance criteria.

⁴ "Hazardous material" means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. "Hazardous materials" include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material that a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. (Health & Safety Code, Section 25501.)

c. In-Water Work and Diversions:

- i. The Permittee shall notify the Central Valley Water Board at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to initiating work in water or stream diversions. Notification may be delivered via written notice, email, or other verifiable means.
- ii. Within three (3) working days following completion of work in water or stream diversions, an In-Water Work/Diversions Water Quality Monitoring Report must be submitted to Central Valley Water Board staff.

d. Modifications to Project: Project modifications may require an amendment of this Order. The Permittee shall give advance notice to Central Valley Water Board staff if Project implementation as described in the application materials is altered in any way or by the imposition of subsequent permit conditions by any local, state or federal regulatory authority by submitting a Modifications to Project Report. The Permittee shall inform Central Valley Water Board staff of any Project modifications that will interfere with the Permittee's compliance with this Order. Notification may be made in accordance with conditions in the certification deviation section of this Order.

e. Transfer of Property Ownership: This Order is not transferable in its entirety or in part to any person or organization except after notice to the Central Valley Water Board in accordance with the following terms:

- i. The Permittee must notify the Central Valley Water Board of any change in ownership or interest in ownership of the Project area by submitting a Transfer of Property Ownership Report. The Permittee and purchaser must sign and date the notification and provide such notification to the Central Valley Water Board at least 10 days prior to the transfer of ownership. The purchaser must also submit a written request to the Central Valley Water Board to be named as the permittee in a revised order.
- ii. Until such time as this Order has been modified to name the purchaser as the permittee, the Permittee shall continue to be responsible for all requirements set forth in this Order.

f. Transfer of Long-Term BMP Maintenance: If maintenance responsibility for post-construction BMPs is legally transferred, the Permittee must submit to the Central Valley Water Board a copy of such documentation and must provide the transferee with a copy of a long-term BMP maintenance plan that complies with manufacturer or designer specifications. The Permittee must provide such notification to the Central Valley Water Board with a Transfer of Long-Term BMP Maintenance Report at least 10 days prior to the transfer of BMP maintenance responsibility.

C. Water Quality Monitoring

1. General: Continuous visual surface water monitoring shall be conducted during active construction periods to detect accidental discharge of construction related pollutants (e.g. oil and grease, turbidity plume, or uncured concrete). The Permittee shall perform surface water sampling⁵:

- a. when performing any in-water work;

⁵ Sampling is not required in a wetland where the entire wetland is being permanently filled, provided there is no outflow connecting the wetland to surface waters.

- b. during the entire duration of temporary surface water diversions;
 - c. in the event that the Project activities result in any materials reaching surface waters; or
 - d. when any activities result in the creation of a visible plume in surface waters.
- 2. Accidental Discharges/Noncompliance:** Upon occurrence of an accidental discharge of hazardous materials or a violation of compliance with a water quality standard, Central Valley Water Board staff may require water quality monitoring based on the discharge constituents and/or related water quality objectives and beneficial uses.

3. In-Water Work or Diversions:

During planned in-water work or during the entire duration of temporary water diversions, any discharge(s) to waters of the state shall conform to the following water quality standards:

- a. Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
- b. Activities shall not cause the pH in surface waters to be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.
- c. Activities shall not cause turbidity increases in surface water to exceed:
 - i. where natural turbidity is less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), controllable factors shall not cause downstream turbidity to exceed 2 NTU;
 - ii. where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 1 NTU;
 - iii. where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 20 percent;
 - iv. where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 NTUs;
 - v. where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.

In determining compliance with the above limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected. Averaging periods may only be used with prior permission of the Central Valley Water Board Executive Officer.

Sampling during in-water work or during the entire duration of temporary water diversions shall be conducted in accordance with Table 3 sampling parameters.⁶ The

⁶ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the method shall be approved by Central Valley Water Board staff. Grab samples shall be taken between the surface and mid-depth and not be collected at the same time each day to get a complete representation of variations in the receiving water. A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a U.S. EPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring shall be maintained onsite.

sampling requirements in Table 3 shall be conducted upstream out of the influence of the Project, and approximately 300 feet downstream of the work area.

The sampling frequency may be modified for certain projects with written approval from Central Valley Water Board staff. An In-Water Work and Diversion Water Quality Monitoring Report, as described in Attachment D, shall be submitted within two weeks on initiation of in-water construction, and the remaining In-Water Work and Diversion Water Quality Monitoring shall be submitted with the Request for Notice of Completion of Discharges letter. In reporting the data, the Permittee shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the sampling locations, date, constituents, and concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner to illustrate clearly whether the Project complies with Order requirements. The report shall include surface water sampling results, visual observations, and identification of the turbidity increase in the receiving water applicable to the natural turbidity conditions specified in the turbidity criteria in XII.C.3.c.

If no sampling is required, the Permittee shall submit a written statement stating, "No sampling was required" within two weeks on initiation of in-water construction, and every two weeks thereafter.

Table 3: Sample Type and Frequency Requirements			
Parameter	Unit of Measurement	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Every 4 hours
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Every 4 hours
Visible construction related pollutants ⁷	Observation	Visual Inspections	Continuous throughout the construction period

4. **Post-Construction:** Visually inspect the Project site during the rainy season for one year to ensure excessive erosion, stream instability, or other water quality pollution is not occurring in or downstream of the Project site. If water quality pollution is occurring, contact the Central Valley Water Board staff member overseeing the Project within three (3) working days. The Central Valley Water Board may require the submission of a Violation of Compliance with Water Quality Standards Report. Additional permits may be required to carry out any necessary site remediation.

D. Standard

1. This Order is subject to modification or revocation upon administrative or judicial review, including review and amendment pursuant to Water Code section 13330, and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 28, article 6 commencing with sections 3867-3869, inclusive. Additionally, the Central Valley Water Board reserves the right to suspend, cancel, or modify and reissue this Order, after providing notice to the Permittee, if the Central Valley Water Board determines that: the Project fails to comply with any of the conditions of this Order; or, when necessary to implement any new or revised water quality standards and implementation plans adopted or approved pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code, section 13000 et seq.) or federal Clean Water Act section 303 (33 U.S.C. section 1313). For

⁷ Visible construction-related pollutants include oil, grease, foam, fuel, petroleum products, and construction-related, excavated, organic or earthen materials.

purposes of Clean Water Act section 401(d), the condition constitutes a limitation necessary to assure compliance with water quality standards and appropriate requirements of state law.

2. This Order is not intended and shall not be construed to apply to any activity involving a hydroelectric facility requiring a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license or an amendment to a FERC license, unless the pertinent certification application was filed pursuant to subsection 3855(b) of chapter 28, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, and that application specifically identified that a FERC license or amendment to a FERC license for a hydroelectric facility was being sought.
3. This Order is conditioned upon total payment of any fee required under Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations and owed by the Permittee.
4. In the event of any violation or threatened violation of the conditions of this Order, the violation or threatened violation shall be subject to any remedies, penalties, process, or sanctions as provided for under state and federal law. For purposes of Clean Water Act, section 401(d), the applicability of any state law authorizing remedies, penalties, processes, or sanctions for the violation or threatened violation constitutes a limitation necessary to assure compliance with the water quality standards and other pertinent requirements incorporated into this Order.

E. General Compliance

1. Failure to comply with any condition of this Order shall constitute a violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the Clean Water Act. The Permittee and/or discharger may then be subject to administrative and/or civil liability pursuant to Water Code section 13385.
2. Permitted actions must not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards, including impairment of designated beneficial uses for receiving waters as adopted in the Basin Plans by any applicable Central Valley Water Board or any applicable State Water Board (collectively Water Boards) water quality control plan or policy. The source of any such discharge must be eliminated as soon as practicable.
3. In response to a suspected violation of any condition of this Order, the Central Valley Water Board may require the holder of this Order to furnish, under penalty of perjury, any technical or monitoring reports the Water Boards deem appropriate, provided that the burden, including costs, of the reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. The additional monitoring requirements ensure that permitted discharges and activities comport with any applicable effluent limitations, water quality standards, and/or other appropriate requirement of state law.
4. The Permittee must, at all times, fully comply with engineering plans, specifications, and technical reports submitted to support this Order; and all subsequent submittals required as part of this Order. The conditions within this Order and Attachments supersede conflicting provisions within Permittee submittals.
5. This Order and all of its conditions contained herein continue to have full force and effect regardless of the expiration or revocation of any federal license or permit issued for the Project. For purposes of Clean Water Act, section 401(d), this condition constitutes a limitation necessary to assure compliance with the water quality standards and other pertinent requirements of state law.

- 6. Construction General Permit Requirement.** The Permittee shall obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended, for discharges to surface waters comprised of storm water associated with construction activity, including, but not limited to, demolition, clearing, grading, excavation, and other land disturbance activities of one or more acres, or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres.

F. Administrative

1. Signatory requirements for all document submittals required by this Order are presented in Attachment E of this Order.
2. This Order does not authorize any act which results in the taking of a threatened, endangered or candidate species or any act, which is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish & Wildlife Code, sections 2050-2097) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. sections 1531-1544). If a "take" will result from any act authorized under this Order held by the Permittee, the Permittee must obtain authorization for the take prior to any construction or operation of the portion of the Project that may result in a take. The Permittee is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable endangered species act for the Project authorized under this Order.
3. The Permittee shall grant Central Valley Water Board staff, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a Water Board representative), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, permission to:
 - a. Enter upon the Project or compensatory mitigation site(s) premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept.
 - b. Have access to and copy any records that are kept and are relevant to the Project or the requirements of this Order.
 - c. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order.
 - d. Sample or monitor for the purposes of assuring Order compliance.
4. A copy of this Order shall be provided to any consultants, contractors, and subcontractors working on the Project. Copies of this Order shall remain at the Project site for the duration of this Order. The Permittee shall be responsible for work conducted by its consultants, contractors, and any subcontractors.
5. A copy of this Order must be available at the Project site(s) during construction for review by site personnel and agencies. All personnel performing work on the Project shall be familiar with the content of this Order and its posted location at the Project site.
6. Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement – The Permittee shall submit a signed copy of the Department of Fish and Wildlife's Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement to the Central Valley Water Board immediately upon execution and prior to any discharge to waters of the state.

G. Construction**1. Dewatering**

- a. The Permittee shall develop and maintain on-site a Surface Water Diversion and/or Dewatering Plan(s). The Plan(s) must be developed prior to initiation of any water diversions. The Plan(s) shall include the proposed method and duration of diversion activities and include water quality monitoring conducted, as described in section XII.C.3, during the entire duration of dewatering and diversion activities. The Plan(s) must be consistent with this Order and must be made available to the Central Valley Water Board staff upon request.
- b. For any temporary dam or other artificial obstruction being constructed, maintained, or placed in operation, sufficient water shall at all times be allowed to pass downstream, to maintain beneficial uses of waters of the state below the dam. Construction, dewatering, and removal of temporary cofferdams shall not violate section XII.C.3.
- c. The temporary dam or other artificial obstruction shall only be built from clean materials such as sandbags, gravel bags, water dams, or clean/washed gravel which will cause little or no siltation. Stream flow shall be temporarily diverted using gravity flow through temporary culverts/pipes or pumped around the work site with the use of hoses.
- d. If water is present, the area must be dewatered prior to start of work.
- e. Dewatering will occur within the Project area.
- f. This Order does not allow permanent water diversion of flow from the receiving water. This Order is invalid if any water is permanently diverted as a part of the project.
- g. The Permittee shall work with the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit for dewatering activities that result in discharges into surface water. The Permittee shall work with the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for dewatering activities that result in discharges to land.

2. Directional Drilling – Not Applicable**3. Dredging – Not Applicable****4. Fugitive Dust**

Dust abatement activities can cause discharges of sediment to streams and uplands through application of water or other fluids. Dust abatement chemicals added to water can be hazardous to wildlife and, if allowed to enter streams, detrimental to water quality. Therefore, dust abatement activities shall be conducted so that sediment or dust abatement chemicals are not discharged into waters of the state. Dust abatement products or additives that are known to be detrimental to water quality or wildlife shall not be used, unless specific management needs are documented, and product-specific application plans are approved by Central Valley Water Board staff.

5. Good Site Management “Housekeeping”

- a. The Permittee shall develop and maintain onsite a project-specific Spill Prevention, Containment and Cleanup Plan outlining the practices to prevent, minimize, and/or clean up potential spills during construction of the Project. The Plan must detail the

Project elements, construction equipment types and location, access and staging and construction sequence. The Plan must be made available to the Central Valley Water Board staff upon request.

- b. Refueling of equipment within the floodplain or within 300 feet of the waterway is prohibited. If critical equipment must be refueled within 300 feet of the waterway, spill prevention and countermeasures must be implemented to avoid spills. Refueling areas shall be provided with secondary containment including drip pans and/or placement of absorbent material. No hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances should be stored within a floodplain or within 300 feet of a waterway. The Permittee must perform frequent inspections of construction equipment prior to utilizing it near surface waters to ensure leaks from the equipment are not occurring and are not a threat to water quality.
- c. All materials resulting from the Project shall be removed from the site and disposed of properly.

6. Hazardous Materials

- a. The discharge of petroleum products, any construction materials, hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, raw cement, concrete or the washing thereof, asphalt, paint, coating material, drilling fluids, or other substances potentially hazardous to fish and wildlife resulting from or disturbed by project-related activities is prohibited and shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the state. In the event of a prohibited discharge, the Permittee shall comply with notification requirements in sections XII.B.3.a and XII.B.3.b.
- b. Concrete must be completely cured before coming into contact with waters of the United States and waters of the state. Surface water that contacts wet concrete must be pumped out and disposed of at an appropriate off-site commercial facility, which is authorized to accept concrete wastes.

7. Invasive Species and Soil Borne Pathogens

Prior to arrival at the project site and prior to leaving the project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds shall be cleaned to reduce the spread of noxious weeds.

8. Post-Construction Storm Water Management

- a. The Permittee must minimize the short and long-term impacts on receiving water quality from the Project by implementing the following post-construction storm water management practices and as required by local agency permitting the Project, as appropriate:
 - i. Minimize the amount of impervious surface;
 - ii. Provide treatment BMPs to reduce pollutants in runoff;
 - iii. Ensure existing waters of the state (e.g., wetlands, vernal pools, or creeks) are not used as pollutant source controls and/or treatment controls;
 - iv. Preserve and where possible, create or restore areas that provide important water quality benefits, such as riparian corridors, wetlands, and buffer zones;

- v. Limit disturbances of natural water bodies and natural drainage systems caused by development (including development of roads, highways, and bridges);
- vi. Use existing drainage master plans or studies to ensure incorporation of structural and non-structural BMPs to mitigate the projected pollutant load increases in surface water runoff;
- vii. Identify and avoid development in areas that are particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss, or establish development guidance that protects areas from erosion/ sediment loss; and
- viii. Control post-development peak storm water run-off discharge rates and velocities to prevent or reduce downstream erosion, and to protect stream habitat.

9. Roads

- a. The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity must be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and work area boundaries must be clearly demarcated.
- b. Bridges, culverts, dip crossings, or other structures must be installed so that water and in-stream sediment flow is not impeded. Appropriate design criteria, practices and materials must be used in areas where access roads intersect waters of the state.
- c. Temporary materials placed in any water of the state must be removed as soon as construction is completed at that location, and all temporary roads must be removed or re-contoured and restored according to approved re-vegetation and restoration plans.
- d. Any structure, including but not limited to, culverts, pipes, piers, and coffer dams, placed within a stream where fish (as defined in Fish and Game Code section 45) exist or may exist, must be designed, constructed, and maintained such that it does not constitute a barrier to upstream or downstream movement of aquatic life, or cause an avoidance reaction by fish due to impedance of their upstream or downstream movement. This includes, but is not limited to, maintaining the supply of water and maintaining flows at an appropriate depth, temperature, and velocity to facilitate upstream and downstream fish migration. If any structure results in a long-term reduction in fish movement, the discharger shall be responsible for restoration of conditions as necessary (as determined by the Water Board) to secure passage of fish across the structure.
- e. A method of containment must be used below any temporary bridge, trestle, boardwalk, and/or other stream crossing structure to prevent any debris or spills from falling into the waters of the state. Containment must be maintained and kept clean for the life of the temporary stream crossing structure.

10. Sediment Control

- a. Except for activities permitted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, soil, silt, or other organic materials shall not be placed where such materials could pass into surface water or surface water drainage courses.

- b. Silt fencing, straw wattles, or other effective management practices must be used along the construction zone to minimize soil or sediment along the embankments from migrating into the waters of the state through the entire duration of the Project.
- c. The use of netting material (e.g., monofilament-based erosion blankets) that could trap aquatic dependent wildlife is prohibited within the Project area.

11. Special Status Species

Federally threatened giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*).

12. Stabilization/Erosion Control

- a. All areas disturbed by Project activities shall be protected from washout and erosion.
- b. Hydroseeding shall be performed with California native seed mix.

13. Storm Water

- a. During the construction phase, the Permittee must employ strategies to minimize erosion and the introduction of pollutants into storm water runoff. These strategies must include the following:
 - i. An effective combination of erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be implemented and adequately working prior to the rainy season and during all phases of construction.

H. Site Specific – Not Applicable**I. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – Not Applicable****J. Mitigation for Temporary Impacts**

- 1. The Permittee shall restore all areas of temporary impacts, including Project site upland areas, which could result in a discharge to waters of the state to pre-construction contours and conditions upon completion of construction activities.
- 2. The Central Valley Water Board may extend the monitoring period beyond requirements of the restoration plan upon a determination by Executive Officer that the performance standards have not been met or are not likely to be met within the monitoring period.
- 3. If restoration of temporary impacts to waters of the state is not completed within 90 days of the impacts, compensatory mitigation may be required to offset temporal loss of waters of the state.

K. Compensatory Mitigation for Permanent Impacts⁸**1. Purchase of Mitigation Credits by Permittee for Compensatory Mitigation**

- a. A copy of the fully executed agreement for the purchase of mitigation credits shall be provided to the Central Valley Water Board within 90 days of authorized impacts.

⁸ Compensatory Mitigation is for permanent physical loss and permanent ecological degradation of a water of the state.

- b. The Permittee shall retain responsibility for providing the compensatory mitigation and long-term management until Central Valley Water Board staff has received documentation of the credit purchase and the transfer agreement between the Permittee and the seller of credits.

2. Total Required Compensatory Mitigation

- a. The Permittee is required to provide compensatory mitigation for the authorized impact to 0.04 acre of Jurisdictional Wetland by purchasing 0.04-acre mitigation credits at the Bullock Bend Mitigation Bank owned by Westervelt Ecological Services.
- b. Total required Project compensatory mitigation information for permanent physical loss of area is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Required Project Compensatory Mitigation Quantity for Permanent Physical Loss of Area								
Aquatic Resource Type	Comp Mit. Type ⁹	Units	Method ¹⁰					
			Est.	Re-est.	Reh.	Enh.	Pres.	Unknown
Wetland	MB	Acres						0.04

L. Certification Deviation

1. Minor modifications of Project locations or predicted impacts may be necessary as a result of unforeseen field conditions, necessary engineering re-design, construction concerns, or similar reasons. Some of these prospective Project modifications may have impacts on water quality. Some modifications of Project locations or predicted impacts may qualify as Certification Deviations as set forth in Attachment F. For purposes of this Certification, a "Certification Deviation" is a Project locational or impact modification that does not require an immediate amendment of the Order, because the Central Valley Water Board has determined that any potential water quality impacts that may result from the change are sufficiently addressed by the Order conditions and the CEQA Findings. After the termination of construction, this Order will be formally amended to reflect all authorized Certification Deviations and any resulting adjustments to the amount of water resource impacts and required compensatory mitigation amounts.
2. A Project modification shall not be granted a Certification Deviation if it warrants or necessitates changes that are not addressed by the Order conditions or the CEQA environmental document such that the Project impacts are not addressed in the Project's environmental document or the conditions of this Order. In this case a supplemental environmental review and different Order will be required.

XIII. Water Quality Certification

I hereby issue the Order for the County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-15, WDID No. 5A11CR00036, certifying that as long as all of the conditions listed in this Order are met, any discharge from the referenced Project will comply with the applicable provisions of Clean


⁹ Compensatory mitigation type may be: In-Lieu-Fee (ILF); Mitigation Bank (MB); Permittee-Responsible (PR)

¹⁰ Methods: establishment (Est.), reestablishment (Re-est.), rehabilitation (Reh.), enhancement (Enh.), preservation (Pres.). Unknown applies to advance credits with an unknown method and or location.

Water Act sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 303 (Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans), 306 (National Standards of Performance), and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards).

This discharge is also regulated pursuant to State Water Board Water Quality Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ which authorizes this Order to serve as Waste Discharge Requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code, section 13000 et seq.).

Except insofar as may be modified by any preceding conditions, all Order actions are contingent on: (a) the discharge being limited and all proposed mitigation being completed in strict compliance with the conditions of this Order and the attachments to this Order; and, (b) compliance with all applicable requirements of Statewide Water Quality Control Plans and Policies, the Regional Water Boards' Water Quality Control Plans and Policies.



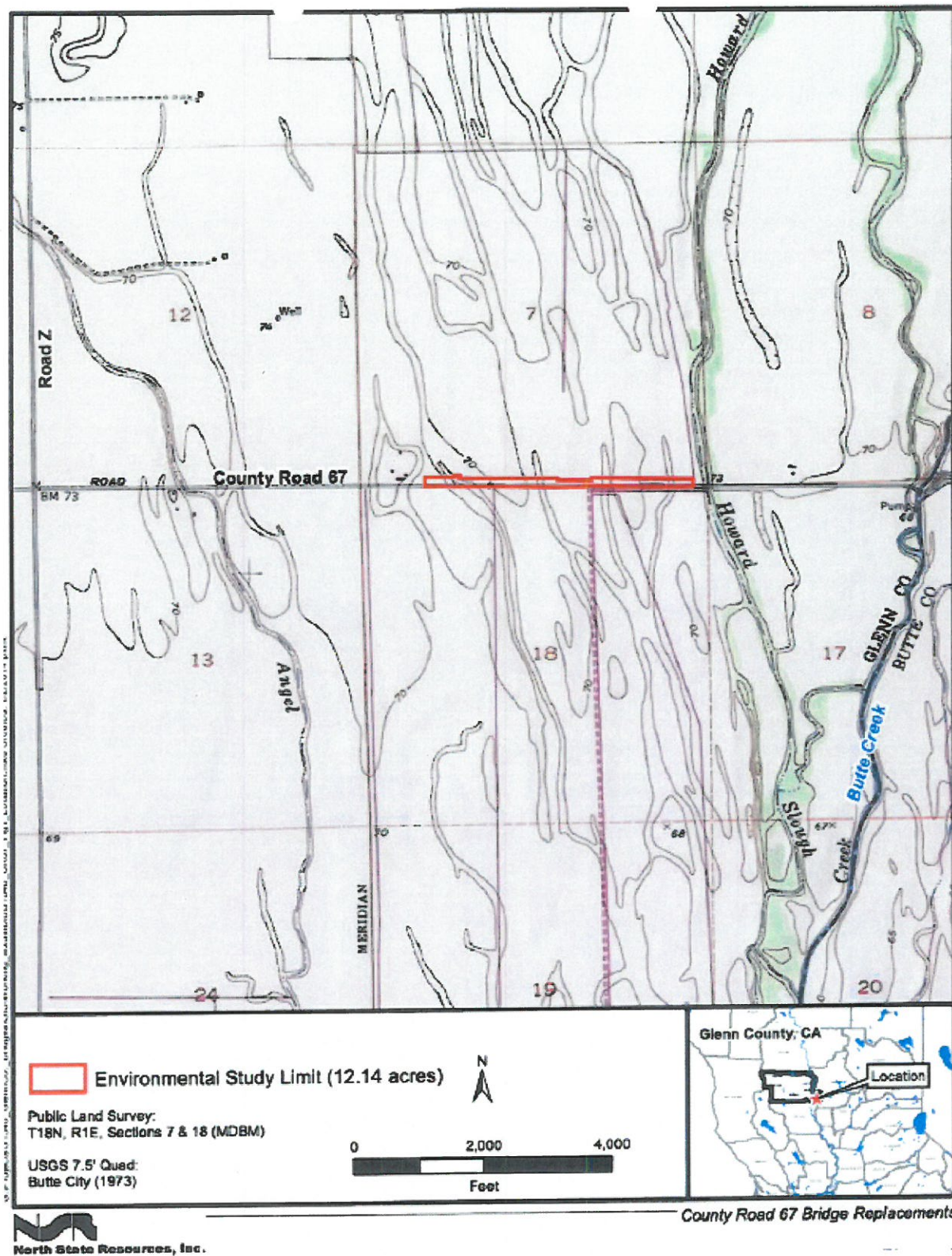
Patrick Pulupa, Executive Officer
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

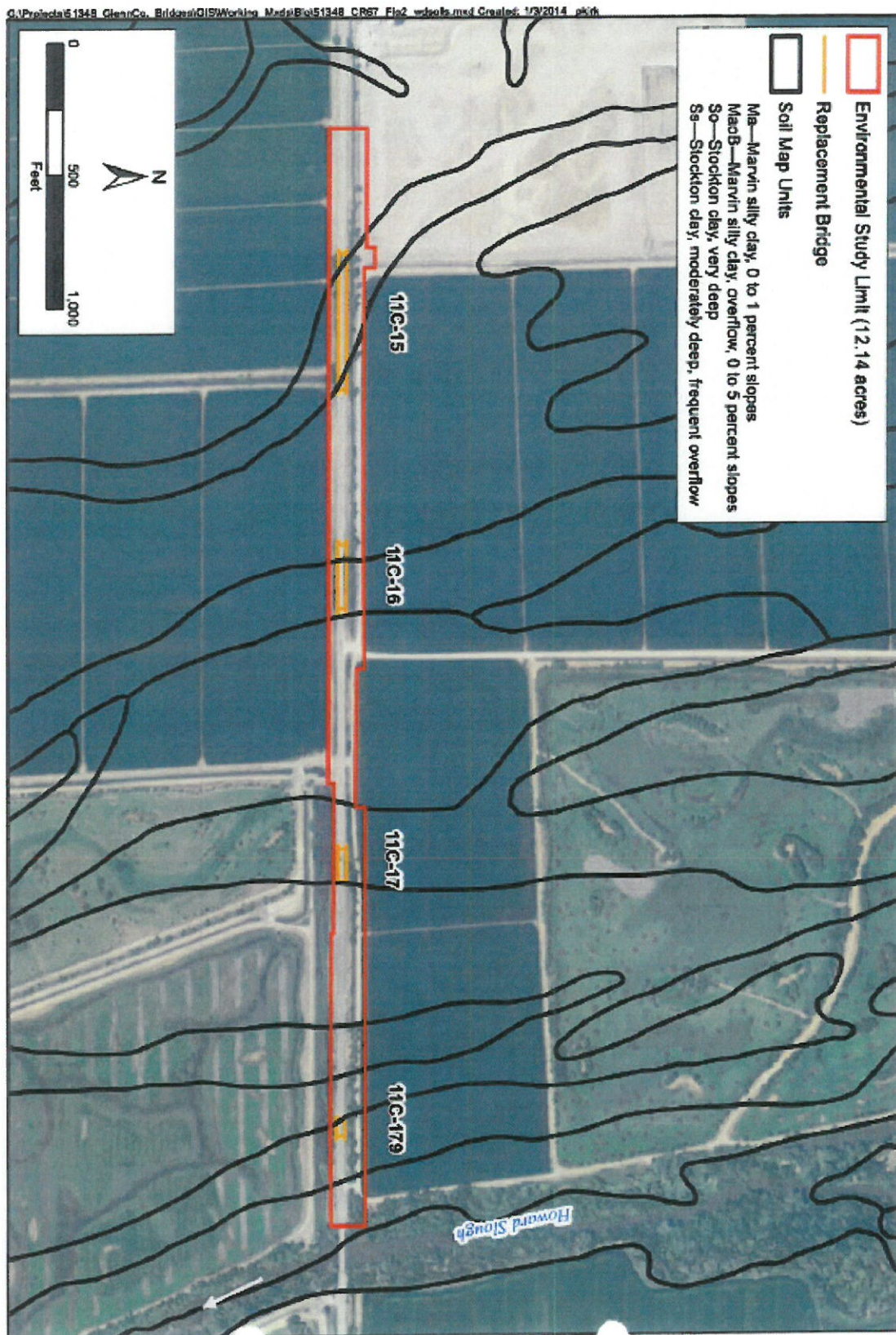
7/10/2019

Date

Attachment A	Project Map
Attachment B	Receiving Waters, Impact, and Mitigation Information
Attachment C	CEQA Findings of Facts
Attachment D	Report and Notification Requirements
Attachment E	Signatory Requirements
Attachment F	Certification Deviation Procedures

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Receiving Waters

The following table shows the receiving waters associated with each impact site.

Table 1: Receiving Water(s) Information

Site ID	Waterbody Name	Impacted Aquatic Resource Type	Water Board Hydrologic Units	Receiving Waters	Receiving Waters Beneficial Uses	303d Listing Pollutant	CRAM AA ID ¹¹
Bridge 11C-15	Howard Slough	Wetland	520.40	Butte Creek, Below Chico, Including Butte Slough	AGR, REC-1, WARM, COLD, MIGR, SPWN, WILD	N/A	N/A

¹¹ California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) score of impacted sites provided by the Permittee.

Individual Direct Impact Locations

The following table shows individual impact locations.

Table 2: Individual Direct Impact Information											
Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Indirect Impact Requiring Mitigation		Direct Impact Duration	Dredge			Fill/Excavation		
			Yes	No		Acres	Cubic Yards	Linear Feet	Acres	Cubic Yards	Linear Feet
Bridge 11C-15	39.420236	-121.90528	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Temporary				0.42	863	559
					Permanent				0.04	194	200

Compensatory Mitigation Information

The following table(s) show individual compensatory mitigation information and locations.

Mitigation Bank Compensatory Mitigation Site Information

Table 3: Mitigation Bank			
Mitigation Bank	Name:	Westervelt Ecological Services	
	Website:	https://www.wesmitigation.com/	
Contact Information	Name:	Jessica Daugherty	
	Phone:	916-646-3644	
	Email:	jdaugherty@westervelt.com	
Mitigation Location	County:	Yolo	
	Latitude:		
	Longitude:		
Aquatic Resource Credit Type		Mitigation Quantity	
		Acres	Number of Credits Purchased
Salmonid/ Riverine Riparian/ Swainson's Hawk Nesting Buffer		0.04	Not yet purchased

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A. Environmental Review

On 17 May 2016, the County of Glenn, as lead agency, adopted an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) (State Clearinghouse (SCH) No. 2016012036) for the Project and filed a Notice of Determination (NOD) at the SCH on 31 May 2016. The Central Valley Water Board is a responsible agency under CEQA (Public Resources Code, section 21069) and in making its determinations and findings, must presume that County of Glenn's adopted environmental document comports with the requirements of CEQA and is valid. (Public Resources Code, section 21167.3.) The Central Valley Water Board has reviewed and considered the environmental document and finds that the environmental document prepared by County of Glenn addresses the Project's water resource impacts. (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15096, subd. (f).) The environmental document includes the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) developed by County of Glenn for all mitigation measures that have been adopted for the Project to reduce potential significant impacts. (Public Resources Code, section 21081.6, subd. (a)(1); California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15074, subd. (d).)

B. Incorporation by Reference

Pursuant to CEQA, these Findings of Facts (Findings) support the issuance of this Order based on the Project IS/MND, the application for this Order, and other supplemental documentation.

All CEQA project impacts, including those discussed in subsection C below, are analyzed in detail in the Project Final IS/MND which is incorporated herein by reference. The Project IS/MND is available at: 516 West Sycamore Street, Willows, CA 95988.

Requirements under the purview of the Central Valley Water Board in the MMRP are incorporated herein by reference.

The Permittee's application for this Order, including all supplemental information provided, is incorporated herein by reference.

C. Findings

The IS/MND describes the potential significant environmental effects to water resources that were mitigated in the IS/MND. Having considered the whole of the record, the Central Valley Water Board makes the following findings:

- (1) Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and*
- (2) There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment. (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15070.)*

D. Determination

The Central Valley Water Board has determined that the Project, when implemented in accordance with the MMRP and the conditions in this Order, will not result in any significant adverse water resource impacts. (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15096, subd (h).)

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Copies of this Form

In order to identify your project, it is necessary to include a copy of the Project specific Cover Sheet below with your report: please retain for your records. If you need to obtain a copy of the Cover Sheet you may download a copy of this Order as follows:

1. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/401_wqcerts/
2. Find your Order in the table based on Permittee, Date, and Subject headers.

Report Submittal Instructions

1. Check the box on the Report and Notification Cover Sheet next to the report or notification you are submitting. **(See your Order for specific reports required for your Project)**
 - **Part A (Annual Report):** This report will be submitted annually from the anniversary of Project effective date until a Notice of Project Complete Letter is issued.
 - **Part B (Project Status Notifications):** Used to notify the Central Valley Water Board of the status of the Project schedule that may affect Project billing.
 - **Part C (Conditional Notifications and Reports):** Required on a case by case basis for accidental discharges of hazardous materials, violation of compliance with water quality standards, notification of in-water work, or other reports.
2. Sign the Report and Notification Cover Sheet and attach all information requested for the Report Type.
3. **Electronic Report Submittal Instructions:**
 - Submit signed Report and Notification Cover Sheet and required information via email to: centralvalleyredding@waterboards.ca.gov and cc: Scott.Zaitz@waterboards.ca.gov
 - Include in the subject line of the email:
Subject: ATTN: Scott Zaitz; Reg. Measure ID: 429408_Report

Definition of Reporting Terms

1. **Active Discharge Period:** The active discharge period begins with the effective date of this Order and ends on the date that the Permittee receives a Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter or, if no post-construction monitoring is required, a Notice of Project Complete Letter. The Active Discharge Period includes all elements of the Project including site construction and restoration, and any Permittee responsible compensatory mitigation construction.
2. **Request for Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter:** This request by the Permittee to the Central Valley Water Board staff pertains to projects that have post construction monitoring requirements, e.g. if site restoration was required to be monitored for 5 years following construction. Central Valley Water Board staff will review the request and send a Completion of Discharges Letter to

the Permittee upon approval. This letter will initiate the post-discharge monitoring period and a change in fees from the annual active discharge fee to the annual post-discharge monitoring fee.

3. **Request for Notice of Project Complete Letter:** This request by the Permittee to the Central Valley Water Board staff pertains to projects that either have completed post-construction monitoring and achieved performance standards or have no post-construction monitoring requirements, and no further Project activities are planned. Central Valley Water Board staff will review the request and send a Project Complete Letter to the Permittee upon approval. Termination of annual invoicing of fees will correspond with the date of this letter.
4. **Post-Discharge Monitoring Period:** The post-discharge monitoring period begins on the date of the Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter and ends on the date of the Notice of Project Complete Letter issued by the Central Valley Water Board staff. The Post-Discharge Monitoring Period includes continued water quality monitoring or compensatory mitigation monitoring.
5. **Effective Date:** **Date of Order issuance.**

Map/Photo Documentation Information

When submitting maps or photos, please use the following formats.

1. **Map Format Information:**

Preferred map formats of at least 1:24000 (1" = 2000') detail (listed in order of preference):

- **GIS shapefiles:** The shapefiles must depict the boundaries of all project areas and extent of aquatic resources impacted. Each shape should be attributed with the extent/type of aquatic resources impacted. Features and boundaries should be accurate to within 33 feet (10 meters). Identify datum/projection used and if possible, provide map with a North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) in the California Teale Albers projection in feet.
- **Google KML files** saved from Google Maps: My Maps or Google Earth Pro. Maps must show the boundaries of all project areas and extent/type of aquatic resources impacted. Include URL(s) of maps. If this format is used include a spreadsheet with the object ID and attributed with the extent/type of aquatic resources impacted.
- **Other electronic format** (CAD or illustration format) that provides a context for location (inclusion of landmarks, known structures, geographic coordinates, or USGS DRG or DOQQ). Maps must show the boundaries of all project areas and extent/type of aquatic resources impacted. If this format is used include a spreadsheet with the object ID and attributed with the extent/type of aquatic resources impacted.
- Aquatic resource maps marked on paper **USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps** or **Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads (DOQQ)** printouts. Maps must show the boundaries of all project areas and extent/type of aquatic resources impacted. If this format is used include a spreadsheet with the object ID and attributed with the extent/type of aquatic resources impacted.

2. **Photo-Documentation:** Include a unique identifier, date stamp, written description of photo details, and latitude/longitude (in decimal degrees) or map indicating location of photo. Successive photos should be taken from the same vantage point to compare pre/post construction conditions.

REPORT AND NOTIFICATION COVER SHEET

Project: County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-15 Project
Permittee: County of Glenn
Reg. Meas. ID: 429408 **Place ID:** 856953
Order Effective Date: 10 July 2019
Order Expiration Date: 10 July 2024

Report Type Submitted

Part A – Project Reporting

Report Type 1 ☐ **Monthly Report – Not Applicable**
Report Type 2 ☐ **Annual Report**

Part B - Project Status Notifications

Report Type 3 ☐ **Commencement of Construction**
Report Type 4 ☐ **Request for Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter**
Report Type 5 ☐ **Request for Notice of Project Complete Letter**

Part C - Conditional Notifications and Reports

Report Type 6 ☐ **Accidental Discharge of Hazardous Material Report**
Report Type 7 ☐ **Violation of Compliance with Water Quality Standards Report**
Report Type 8 ☐ **In-Water Work/Diversions Water Quality Monitoring Report**
Report Type 9 ☐ **Modifications to Project Report**
Report Type 10 ☐ **Transfer of Property Ownership Report**
Report Type 11 ☐ **Transfer of Long-Term BMP Maintenance Report**
Report Type 12 ☐ **Other Report Type**

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Print Name ¹

Affiliation and Job Title

Signature

Date

¹STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION (include if authorization has changed since application was submitted)

I hereby authorize _____ to act in my behalf as my representative in the submittal of this report, and to furnish upon request, supplemental information in support of this submittal.

Permittee's Signature

Date

***This Report and Notification Cover Sheet must be signed by the Permittee or a duly authorized representative and included with all written submittals.**

Part A – Project Reporting

Report Type 1	Monthly Report – Not Applicable
Report Purpose	Notifies Central Valley Water Board staff of the Project status and environmental compliance activities on a monthly basis.
When to Submit	On the 1st day of each month until a Notice of Project Complete Letter is issued to the Permittee.
Report Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction Summary Describe Project progress and schedule including initial ground disturbance, site clearing and grubbing, road construction, site construction, and the implementation status of construction storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs¹²). If construction has not started, provide estimated start date. 2. Event Summary Describe distinct Project activities and occurrences, including environmental monitoring, surveys, and inspections. 3. Photo Summary Provide photos of Project activities. For each photo, include a unique site identifier, date stamp, written description of photo details, and latitude/longitude (in decimal degrees) or map indicating location of photo. Successive photos should be taken from the same vantage point to compare pre/post construction conditions. 4. Compliance Summary <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) List name and organization of environmental surveyors, monitors, and inspectors involved with monitoring environmental compliance for the reporting period. b) List associated monitoring reports for the reporting period. c) Summarize observed incidences of non-compliance, compliance issues, minor problems, or occurrences. d) Describe each observed incidence in detail. List monitor name and organization, date, location, type of incident, corrective action taken (if any), status, and resolution.

¹² Best Management Practices (BMPs) is a term used to describe a type of water pollution or environmental control.

Report Type 2	Annual Report
Report Purpose	Notify the Central Valley Water Board staff of Project status during both the active discharge and post-discharge monitoring periods.
When to Submit	Annual reports shall be submitted each year on the 1st day of August. Annual reports shall continue until a Notice of Project Complete Letter is issued to the Permittee.
Report Contents	<p>The contents of the annual report shall include the topics indicated below for each project period. Report contents are outlined in Annual Report Topics below.</p> <p><u>During the Active Discharge Period</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 1: Construction Summary • Topic 2: Mitigation for Temporary Impacts Status • Topic 3: Compensatory Mitigation for Permanent Impacts Status <p><u>During the Post-Discharge Monitoring Period</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 2: Mitigation for Temporary Impacts Status • Topic 3: Compensatory Mitigation for Permanent Impacts Status
Annual Report Topics (1-3)	
Annual Report Topic 1	Construction Summary
When to Submit	With the annual report during the Active Discharge Period.
Report Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project progress and schedule including initial ground disturbance, site clearing and grubbing, road construction, site construction, and the implementation status of construction storm water best management practices (BMPs). If construction has not started, provide estimated start date and reasons for delay. 2. Map showing general Project progress. 3. If applicable: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Summary of Conditional Notification and Report Types 6 and 7 (Part C below). b. Summary of Certification Deviations. See Certification Deviation Attachment for further information.
Annual Report Topic 2	Mitigation for Temporary Impacts Status
When to Submit	With the annual report during both the Active Discharge Period and Post-Discharge Monitoring Period.
Report Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planned date of initiation and map showing locations of mitigation for temporary impacts to waters of the state and all upland areas of temporary disturbance which could result in a discharge to waters of the state. 2. If mitigation for temporary impacts has already commenced, provide a map and information concerning attainment of performance standards contained in the restoration plan.
Annual Report Topic 3	Compensatory Mitigation for Permanent Impacts Status

When to Submit	With the annual report during both the Active Discharge Period and Post-Discharge Monitoring Period.
Report Contents	<p>*If not applicable report N/A.</p> <p>Part A. Permittee Responsible</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Planned date of initiation of compensatory mitigation site installation.2. If installation is in progress, a map of what has been completed to date.3. If the compensatory mitigation site has been installed, provide a final map and information concerning attainment of performance standards contained in the compensatory mitigation plan. <p>Part B. Mitigation Bank or In-Lieu Fee</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Status or proof of purchase of credit types and quantities.2. Include the name of bank/ILF Program and contact information.3. If ILF, location of project and type if known.

Part B – Project Status Notifications

Report Type 3	Commencement of Construction
Report Purpose	Notify Central Valley Water Board staff prior to the start of construction.
When to Submit	Must be received at least seven (7) days prior to start of initial ground disturbance activities.
Report Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Date of commencement of construction. 2. Anticipated date when discharges to waters of the state will occur. 3. Project schedule milestones including a schedule for onsite compensatory mitigation, if applicable. 4. Construction Storm Water General Permit WDID No. 5. Proof of purchase of compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts from the mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program.

Report Type 4	Request for Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter
Report Purpose	Notify Central Valley Water Board staff that post-construction monitoring is required and that active Project construction, including any mitigation and permittee responsible compensatory mitigation, is complete.
When to Submit	Must be received by Central Valley Water Board staff within thirty (30) days following completion of all Project construction activities.
Report Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status of storm water Notice of Termination(s), if applicable. 2. Status of post-construction storm water BMP installation. 3. Pre- and post-photo documentation of all Project activity sites where the discharge of dredge and/or fill/excavation was authorized. 4. Summary of Certification Deviation discharge quantities compared to initial authorized impacts to waters of the state, if applicable. 5. An updated monitoring schedule for mitigation for temporary impacts to waters of the state and permittee responsible compensatory mitigation during the post-discharge monitoring period, if applicable.

Report Type 5	Request for Notice of Project Complete Letter
Report Purpose	Notify Central Valley Water Board staff that construction and/or any post-construction monitoring is complete, or is not required, and no further Project activity is planned.
When to Submit	Must be received by Central Valley Water Board staff within thirty (30) days following completion of all Project activities.
Report Contents	<p>Part A: Mitigation for Temporary Impacts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A report establishing that the performance standards outlined in the restoration plan have been met for Project site upland areas of temporary disturbance which could result in a discharge to waters of the state. 2. A report establishing that the performance standards outlined in the restoration plan have been met for restored areas of temporary impacts to

	<p>waters of the state. Pre- and post-photo documentation of all restoration sites.</p> <p>Part B: Permittee Responsible Compensatory Mitigation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A report establishing that the performance standards outlined in the compensatory mitigation plan have been met.2. Status on the implementation of the long-term maintenance and management plan and funding of endowment.3. Pre- and post-photo documentation of all compensatory mitigation sites.4. Final maps of all compensatory mitigation areas (including buffers). <p>Part C: Post-Construction Storm Water BMPs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Date of storm water Notice of Termination(s), if applicable.2. Report status and functionality of all post-construction BMPs.
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Part C – Conditional Notifications and Reports

Report Type 6	Accidental Discharge of Hazardous Material Report
Report Purpose	Notifies Central Valley Water Board staff that an accidental discharge of hazardous material has occurred.
When to Submit	Within five (5) working days following the date of an accidental discharge. Continue reporting as required by Central Valley Water Board staff.
Report Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The report shall include the OES Incident/Assessment Form, a full description and map of the accidental discharge incident (i.e. location, time and date, source, discharge constituent and quantity, aerial extent, and photo documentation). If applicable, the OES Written Follow-Up Report may be substituted. 2. If applicable, any required sampling data, a full description of the sampling methods including frequency/dates and times of sampling, equipment, locations of sampling sites. 3. Locations and construction specifications of any barriers, including silt curtains or diverting structures, and any associated trenching or anchoring.

Report Type 7	Violation of Compliance with Water Quality Standards Report
Report Purpose	Notifies Central Valley Water Board staff that a violation of compliance with water quality standards has occurred.
When to Submit	The Permittee shall report any event that causes a violation of water quality standards within three (3) working days of the noncompliance event notification to Central Valley Water Board staff.
Report Contents	The report shall include: the cause; the location shown on a map; and the period of the noncompliance including exact dates and times. If the noncompliance has not been corrected, include: the anticipated time it is expected to continue; the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and any monitoring results if required by Central Valley Water Board staff.

Report Type 8	In-Water Work and Diversions Water Quality Monitoring Report
Report Purpose	Notifies Central Valley Water Board staff of the start and completion of in-water work. Reports the sampling results during in-water work and during the entire duration of temporary surface water diversions.
When to Submit	Seven (7) days prior to the start of in-water work. Within three (3) working days following the completion of in-water work. Surface water monitoring reports to be submitted two (2) weeks on initiation of in-water construction and during entire duration of temporary surface water diversions. Continue reporting in accordance with the approved water quality monitoring plan or as indicated in XII.C.3.
Report Contents	As required by the approved water quality monitoring plan or as indicated in XII.C.3.

Report Type 9	Modifications to Project Report
Report Purpose	Notifies Central Valley Water Board staff if the Project, as described in the application materials, is altered in any way or by the imposition of subsequent permit conditions by any local, state or federal regulatory authority.
When to Submit	If Project implementation as described in the application materials is altered in any way or by the imposition of subsequent permit conditions by any local, state or federal regulatory authority.
Report Contents	A description and location of any alterations to Project implementation. Identification of any Project modifications that will interfere with the Permittee's compliance with the Order.

Report Type 10	Transfer of Property Ownership Report
Report Purpose	Notifies Central Valley Water Board staff of change in ownership of the Project or Permittee-responsible mitigation area.
When to Submit	At least 10 working days prior to the transfer of ownership.
Report Contents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A statement that the Permittee has provided the purchaser with a copy of this Order and that the purchaser understands and accepts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the Order's requirements and the obligation to implement them or be subject to administrative and/or civil liability for failure to do so; and b. responsibility for compliance with any long-term BMP¹³ maintenance plan requirements in this Order. 2. A statement that the Permittee has informed the purchaser to submit a written request to the Central Valley Water Board to be named as the permittee in a revised order.

Report Type 11	Transfer of Long-Term BMP Maintenance Report
Report Purpose	Notifies Central Valley Water Board staff of transfer of long-term BMP maintenance responsibility.
When to Submit	At least 10 working days prior to the transfer of BMP maintenance responsibility.
Report Contents	A copy of the legal document transferring maintenance responsibility of post-construction BMPs.

Report Type 12	Other Reports
Report Purpose	Required by Order condition.
When to Submit	As stated within the Order.
Report Contents	As stated within the Order.

¹³ Best Management Practices (BMPs) is a term used to describe a type of water pollution or environmental control.

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SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

*All Documents Submitted In Compliance With This Order
Shall Meet The Following Signatory Requirements:*

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Valley Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) must be signed and certified as follows:
 - a) For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice-president.
 - b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
 - c) For a municipality, or a state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in items 1.a through 1.c above may sign documents if:
 - a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in items 1.a through 1.c above.
 - b) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated activity.
 - c) The written authorization is submitted to the Central Valley Water Board Staff Contact prior to submitting any documents listed in item 1 above.
3. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

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Certification Deviation Procedures

Introduction

These procedures are put into place to preclude the need for Order amendments for minor changes in the Project routing or location. Minor changes or modifications in project activities are often required by the Permittee following start of construction. These deviations may potentially increase or decrease impacts to waters of the state. In such cases, a Certification Deviation, as defined in Section XII.L of the Order, may be requested by the Permittee as set forth below:

Process Steps

Who may apply: The Permittee or the Permittee's duly authorized representative or agent (hereinafter, "Permittee") for this Order.

How to apply: By letter or email to the 401 staff designated as the contact for this Order.

Certification Deviation Request: The Permittee will request verification from the Central Valley Water Board staff that the project change qualifies as a Certification Deviation, as opposed to requiring an amendment to the Order. The request should:

1. Describe the Project change or modification:
 - a. Proposed activity description and purpose;
 - b. Why the proposed activity is considered minor in terms of impacts to waters of the state;
 - c. How the Project activity is currently addressed in the Order; and,
 - d. Why a Certification Deviation is necessary for the Project.
2. Describe location (latitude/longitude coordinates), the date(s) it will occur, as well as associated impact information (i.e., temporary or permanent, federal or non-federal jurisdiction, water body name/type, estimated impact area, etc.) and minimization measures to be implemented.
3. Provide all updated environmental survey information for the new impact area.
4. Provide a map that includes the activity boundaries with photos of the site.
5. Provide verification of any mitigation needed according to the Order conditions.
6. Provide verification from the CEQA Lead Agency that the proposed changes or modifications do not trigger the need for a subsequent environmental document, an addendum to the environmental document, or a supplemental EIR. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 15162-15164.)

Post-Discharge Certification Deviation Reporting:

1. Within 30 calendar days of completing the approved Certification Deviation activity, the Permittee will provide a post-discharge activity report that includes the following information:
 - a. Activity description and purpose;
 - b. Activity location, start date, and completion date;
 - c. Erosion control and pollution prevention measures applied;
 - d. The net change in impact area by water body type(s) in acres, linear feet and cubic yards;
 - e. Mitigation plan, if applicable; and,
 - f. Map of activity location and boundaries; post-construction photos.

Annual Summary Deviation Report:

1. Until a Notice of Completion of Discharges Letter or Notice of Project Complete Letter is issued, include in the Annual Project Report (see Construction Notification and Reporting attachment) a compilation of all Certification Deviation activities through the reporting period with the following information:
 - a. Site name(s).
 - b. Date(s) of Certification Deviation approval.
 - c. Location(s) of authorized activities.
 - d. Impact area(s) by water body type prior to activity in acres, linear feet and cubic yards, as originally authorized in the Order.
 - e. Actual impact area(s) by water body type in, acres, linear feet and cubic yards, due to Certification Deviation activity(ies).
 - f. The net change in impact area by water body type(s) in acres, linear feet and cubic yards;
 - g. Mitigation to be provided (approved mitigation ratio and amount).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-2922

August 19, 2022

Regulatory Division (SPK-2018-00890)

Glenn County Public Works Agency
Attn: Mr. Donald Rust
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, California 95988-2211
engineer@countyofglenn.net

Dear Mr. Rust:

We are responding to your March 03, 2022, pre-construction notification (PCN) for a Department of the Army (DA) permit for the Bridge 11C-0015 project. The approximately 3.37-acre project site is located near Butte Creek, Sections 7 and 18, Township 18 North, Range 1 East on the Butte City 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Latitude 39.42019°, Longitude -121.90595°, within Glenn County, California. The bridge is bordered on the north and south by agricultural fields and County Road 67 to the east and west.

Based on the information you provided to this office, the Bridge 11C-0015(D) project involves discharge of dredged or fill material into 0.21 acre/559 linear feet of waters of the U.S. for the replacement of a bridge. These activities will result in the permanent loss of 0.04 acres of a ditches, and temporary discharge into 0.17 acre of ditches, subject to section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The specific activities that require DA authorization are the ditch realignment, and installation of temporary coffer dams. The existing bridge would be demolished with a hydraulic ram and removed with an excavator backhoe. The proposed activities would be conducted in accordance with the *Bridge Replacement at Branch Howard Slough on County Road 67 Federal Aid Project BRLO-5911* (048) State Bridge No. 11C0015 dated June 14, 2018.

We have determined that the activities in waters of the U.S. associated with the project are authorized by Nationwide Permit Number (NWP) 14 *Linear Transportation Projects*. You must comply with all terms and conditions of the NWP and applicable regional conditions. Enclosed is information about the NWP terms and conditions (Enclosure 1). You should pay particular attention to General Conditions 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, and 32. In addition, your work must comply with the following special conditions:

1. Prior to initiation of construction activities in waters of the U.S. authorized by this verification, you shall notify this office in writing of the anticipated start date for the

work. No later than 10 calendar days following completion of construction activities in waters of the U.S. authorized by this verification, you shall notify this office in writing that construction activities have been completed.

2. You shall comply with the enclosed U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) BO (Number 08ESMF00-2015-F-0042-R001-1, dated May 19, 2020) containing mandatory terms and conditions to implement the reasonable and prudent measures that are associated with "incidental take" that is also specified in the BO. Your authorization under this Corps permit is conditional upon your compliance with all of the mandatory terms and conditions associated with "incidental take" of the attached BO, which terms and conditions are incorporated by reference in this permit. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions associated with incidental take of the BO, where a take of the listed species occurs, would constitute an unauthorized take, and it would also constitute non-compliance with your Corps permit. The USFWS is the appropriate authority to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of their BO, and with the ESA.

3. You shall comply with all terms and conditions of the Section 401 Water Quality Certifications granted by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board on July 10, 2019 (WDID No: 5A11CR00036).

4. Prior to initiation of any construction activities in waters of the U.S. authorized by this verification, you shall install construction best management practices (BMPs) as identified in the March 04, 2022, *County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-15 Project Pre-Construction Notification Continuation*, prepared by County of Glenn Public Works Agency, which is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this verification. You shall ensure the BMPs are inspected monthly and maintained in good condition while ground disturbing activities are occurring, until construction activities in waters of the U.S. authorized by this verification are complete. All BMPs shall remain until construction activities within are completed and all disturbed soils are stabilized.

Within 30 days after completion of the authorized work, you must sign the enclosed Compliance Certification and return it to this office.

This verification is valid until March 14, 2026, when the existing NWP's are scheduled to be modified, reissued, or revoked. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date the NWP is modified, reissued, or revoked, you will have 12 months from the date of the modification, reissuance or revocation to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions. Failure to comply with the general and regional conditions of this NWP, or the project-specific special conditions of this authorization, may result in the suspension or revocation of your authorization.

We would appreciate your feedback on this permit action including your interaction with our staff and processes. For more information about our program or to complete our Regulatory Program national customer service survey, visit our website at www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx.

Please refer to identification number SPK-2018-00890 in any correspondence concerning this project. If you have any questions, please contact Kirsten Grabreck at 1325 J Street, Room 1350, Sacramento, California 95814-2922, by email at Kirsten.R.Grabreck@usace.army.mil, or telephone at 916-557-5353.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lisa M. Gibson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lisa Gibson
Chief, Special Projects Branch
Regulatory Division

Enclosures

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

Permit File Name: Bridge 11C-0015

Action ID: SPK-2018-00890

Nationwide Permit Number: NWP 14 *Linear Transportation Projects*

Permittee: Glenn County Public Works Agency
Attn: Mr. Donald Rust
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, California 95988-2211

County: Glenn County

Date of Verification: August, 19, 2022

Within 30 days after completion of the activity authorized by this permit, sign this certification and return it to the following address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

DLL-CESPK-RD-Compliance@usace.army.mil

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit your authorization may be suspended, modified, or revoked. If you have any questions about this certification, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

* * * * *

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above-referenced permit, including all the required mitigation, was completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit verification.

Permittee Signature

Date



U S Army Corps of
Engineers
Sacramento District

2021 Nationwide Permit Summary

33 CFR Part 330; Issuance of Nationwide
Permits – February 25, 2022

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

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

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10 acre; or (2) there is a discharge of dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404).

Note 1: For linear transportation projects crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes

of NWP authorization. Linear transportation projects must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 2: Some discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

Note 3: For NWP 14 activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include 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 that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

A. Regional Conditions

1. [Regional Conditions for California](#)
2. [Regional Conditions for Nevada and Utah](#)

B. Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer.

Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

☐ 1. Navigation.

- ☐ (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.
- ☐ (b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on

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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 or her 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 structures must be removed, to the maximum extent practicable, after their use has been discontinued. 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. Permittees 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: <https://www.rivers.gov/>.

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

☐ 18. **Endangered Species.**

☐ (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the consequences of the proposed activity on listed species or critical habitat has been completed. See 50 CFR 402.02 for the definition of "effects of the action" for the purposes of ESA section 7 consultation, as well as 50 CFR 402.17, which provides further explanation under ESA section 7 regarding "activities that are reasonably certain to occur" and "consequences caused by the proposed action."

☐ (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)(1)). 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 species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation, 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 species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) 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. For activities where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) 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 species proposed for listing or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), or until ESA section 7 consultation or conference 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 or conference with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWPs.

☐ (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 an 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 <https://www.fws.gov/> or <https://www.fws.gov/ipac/> and <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/endangered-species-conservation> respectively.

☐ **19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles.** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that an action authorized by an NWP complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine what measures, if any, are necessary or appropriate to reduce adverse effects 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) No activity is authorized under any NWP which may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places 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 (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)(1)). 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 an 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 commensurate with potential impacts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and/or 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 a adverse effect.

☐ (d) Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the proposed NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects and has 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. 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 110(k) 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.** Permittees that discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by an NWP, they must immediately notify the district engineer of what they have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal, and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

☐ (a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57 and 58 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

☐ (b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed by permittees in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after she or he determines 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) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-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. This compensatory mitigation requirement may be satisfied through the restoration or enhancement of riparian areas next to streams in accordance with paragraph (e) of this general condition. For losses of stream bed of 3/100-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. 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. If restoring riparian areas involves planting vegetation, only native species should be planted. 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 NWP, 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)). If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, and the proposed compensatory mitigation site is located on land in which another federal

agency holds an easement, the district engineer will coordinate with that federal agency to determine if proposed compensatory mitigation project is compatible with the terms of the easement.

☐ (5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan needs to address only the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

☐ (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 or federal, 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.**

☐ (a) Where the certifying authority (state, authorized tribe, or EPA, as appropriate) has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, a CWA section 401 water quality certification for the proposed discharge must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a water quality certification previously issued by certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed discharge in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP.

☐ (b) If the NWP activity requires pre-construction notification and the certifying authority has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, the proposed discharge is not authorized by an NWP until water quality certification is obtained or waived. If the certifying authority issues a water quality certification for the proposed discharge, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver.

☐ (c) The district engineer or certifying authority 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)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a coastal zone management consistency concurrence previously issued by the state, then the permittee must obtain an individual coastal zone management consistency concurrence or presumption of concurrence in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP. 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 CWA 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 authorized, subject to the following restrictions:

☐ (a) If only one of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has a specified acreage limit, the acreage loss of waters of the United States cannot 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.

☐ (b) If one or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by those NWPs cannot exceed their respective specified acreage limits. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39, and the single and complete project includes the filling of an upland ditch authorized by NWP 46, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States due to the NWP 39 and 46 activities cannot exceed 1 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 review by, or 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 and/or review is not authorized by an NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission or completes its review 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. 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)

☐ (i) 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.

☐ (ii) For linear projects where one or more single and complete crossings require pre-construction notification, 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 (including those single and complete crossings authorized by an

NWP but do not require PCNs). This information will be used by the district engineer to evaluate the cumulative adverse environmental effects of the proposed linear project, and does not change those non-PCN NWP activities into NWP PCNs.

☐ (iii) 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 and intermittent 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 or 3/100-acre of stream bed 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 species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) 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 NWP activity that requires permission from, or review by, 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, or review by, the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

☐ (c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The nationwide permit pre-construction notification form (Form ENG 6082) should be used for NWP PCNs. 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 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 (iii) 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 that 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.

C. 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 single and complete crossings

of waters of the United States that require PCNs 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 of waters of the United States authorized by an NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of an applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 36, 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.

☐ 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 an 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 or 3/100-acre of stream bed, 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. 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 that 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 a authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek a 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), 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.

D. 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).

E. Nationwide Permit Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs): Policies, practices, procedures, or structures implemented to mitigate the adverse environmental effects on surface water quality resulting from development. BMPs are categorized as structural or non-structural.

Compensatory mitigation: The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

Currently serviceable: Useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

Direct effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place.

Discharge: The term "discharge" means any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.

Ecological reference: A model used to plan and design an aquatic habitat and riparian area restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity under NWP 27. An ecological reference may be based on the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic habitat type or a riparian area type that currently exists in the region where the proposed NWP 27 activity is located.

Alternatively, an ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model for the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type to be restored, enhanced, or established as a result of the proposed NWP 27 activity. An ecological reference takes into account the range of variation of the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type in the region.

Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource function(s) but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Establishment (creation): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at an upland site. Establishment results in a gain in aquatic resource area.

High Tide Line: The line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gauges, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site (including archaeological site), building, structure, or other object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 60).

Independent utility: A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps Regulatory Program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

Indirect effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. The loss of stream bed includes the acres of stream bed that are permanently adversely affected by filling or excavation because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters or wetlands for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities that do not require Department of the Army authorization, such as activities eligible for exemptions under section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act, are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

Navigable waters: Waters subject to section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These waters are defined at 33 CFR part 329.

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. Non-tidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

Open water: For purposes of the NWPs, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high-water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of flowing or standing water is either non-emergent, sparse, or absent. Vegetated shallows are considered to be open waters. Examples of "open waters" include rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

Ordinary High Water Mark: The term ordinary high water mark means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has surface water flowing continuously year-round during a typical year.

Practicable: Available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

Pre-construction notification: A request submitted by the project proponent to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by nationwide permit. The request may be a permit application, letter, or similar document that includes information about the proposed work and its anticipated environmental effects. Pre-construction notification may be required by the terms and conditions of a nationwide permit, or by regional conditions. A pre-construction notification may be voluntarily submitted in cases where pre-construction notification is not required, and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized by nationwide permit.

Preservation: The removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, aquatic resources by an action in or near those aquatic resources. This term includes activities commonly associated with the protection and maintenance of aquatic resources through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms. Preservation does not result in a gain of an aquatic resource area or functions.

Re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in a gain in an aquatic resource area and functions.

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in an aquatic resource function but does not result in a gain in an aquatic resource area.

Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in an aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

Riffle and pool complex: Riffle and pool complexes are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. Riffle and pool complexes sometimes characterize steep gradient sections of streams. Such stream sections are recognizable by their hydraulic characteristics. The rapid movement of water over a coarse substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. A slower stream velocity, a streaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate characterize pools.

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands next to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through which surface and subsurface hydrology connects riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine waters with their adjacent wetlands, non-wetland waters, or uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 23).

Shellfish seeding: The placement of shellfish seed and/or suitable substrate to increase shellfish production. Shellfish seed consists of immature individual shellfish or individual shellfish attached to shells or shell fragments (i.e., spat on shell). Suitable substrate may consist of shellfish shells, shell fragments, or other appropriate materials placed into waters for shellfish habitat.

Single and complete linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term “single and complete project” is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term “single and complete project” is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of “independent utility”). Single and complete non-linear projects may not be “piecemealed” to avoid the limits in an NWP authorization.

Stormwater management: Stormwater management is the mechanism for controlling stormwater runoff for the purposes of reducing downstream erosion, water quality degradation, and flooding and mitigating the adverse effects of changes in land use on the aquatic environment.

Stormwater management facilities: Stormwater management facilities are those facilities, including but not limited to, stormwater retention and detention ponds and best management practices, which retain water for a period of time to control runoff and/or improve the quality (i.e., by reducing the concentration of nutrients, sediments, hazardous substances and other pollutants) of stormwater runoff.

Stream bed: The substrate of the stream channel between the ordinary high-water marks. The substrate may be bedrock or inorganic particles that range in size from clay to boulders. Wetlands contiguous to the stream bed, but outside of the ordinary high-water marks, are not considered part of the stream bed.

Stream channelization: The manipulation of a stream’s course, condition, capacity, or location that causes more than minimal interruption of normal stream processes. A channelized jurisdictional stream remains a water of the United States.

Structure: An object that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization. Examples of structures include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir, boom, breakwater, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty, artificial island,

artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel, piling, aid to navigation, or any other manmade obstacle or obstruction.

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a jurisdictional wetland that is inundated by tidal waters. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channelward of the high tide line.

Tribal lands: Any lands title to which is either: 1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or 2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

Tribal rights: Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.

Vegetated shallows: Vegetated shallows are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. They are areas that are permanently inundated and under normal circumstances have rooted aquatic vegetation, such as seagrasses in marine and estuarine systems and a variety of vascular rooted plants in freshwater systems.

Waterbody: For purposes of the NWPs, a waterbody is a “water of the United States.” If a wetland is adjacent to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States, that waterbody and any adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see 33 CFR 328.4(c)(2)).

Enclosure 2



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-2605
Sacramento, California 95825-1846



In Reply Refer to:
08ESMF00-2015-
F-0042-R001-1

May 19, 2020

Ms. Laura Loeffler
Chief, North Region Environmental M-1
California Department of Transportation, District 3
703 B Street
Marysville, California 95901-5556
Laura.Loeffler@dot.ca.gov

Subject: Reinitiation of Formal Consultation on the County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project, Glenn County, California (Caltrans Fed. ID# BRLO-5911 [047, 048, 049, and 050])

Dear Ms. Loeffler:

This letter is in response to the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans), January 9, 2020, request for reinitiation of formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on the proposed County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project (proposed project), in Glenn County, California. Your request, which included the November 2019, *County Road 67 Bridge Replacements Biological Assessment for Giant Garter Snake (Thamnophis gigas)* (biological assessment), was received by the Service on January 13, 2020. The biological assessment presents an evaluation of the proposed project's effects on species federally-listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (Act).

The federal action we are consulting on is the replacement of four bridges along County Road 67 spanning irrigation ditches which drain to Howard Slough by the Glenn County Planning and Public Works Agency (applicant) in coordination with Caltrans and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The proposed project is receiving federal funding through FHWA and Caltrans has assumed FHWA's responsibilities under the Act for this consultation in accordance with Section 1313, Surface Transportation Project Delivery Program, of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) of 2012. The MAP-21 is described in the National Environmental Policy Act assignment Memorandum of Understanding between FHWA and Caltrans (effective March 30, 2017) and codified in 23 U.S.C. 327. This response is provided under the authority of the Act, and in accordance with the implementing regulations pertaining to interagency cooperation (50 CFR 402).

The findings presented in the biological assessment conclude that the proposed project may affect, and is likely to adversely affect the federally-listed as threatened giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) (snake). The proposed project is not within designated or proposed critical habitat for any federally-listed species.

Duplicate pages removed by Glenn County to reduce file size



California Department of Fish and Wildlife
North Central Region
1701 NIMBUS ROAD
RANCHO CORDOVA, CA 95670

California Endangered Species Act
Incidental Take Permit No. 2081-2019-015-02

**GLENN COUNTY ROAD 67 BRIDGE REPLACEMENTS,
GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Authority: This California Endangered Species Act (CESA) incidental take permit (ITP) is issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081, subdivisions (b) and (c), and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 783.0 et seq. CESA prohibits the take¹ of any species of wildlife designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as an endangered, threatened, or candidate species.² CDFW may authorize the take of any such species by permit if the conditions set forth in Fish and Game Code section 2081, subdivisions (b) and (c) are met. (See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 783.4).

Permittee:	Glenn County Public Works Agency
Principal Officer:	Cole Grube, Director
Contact Person:	Kevin Cook-Guteriez, (530) 934-6530
Mailing Address:	777 North Colusa Street Willows, CA 95988

Effective Date and Expiration Date of this ITP:

This ITP shall be executed in duplicate original form and shall become effective once a duplicate original is acknowledged by signature of the Permittee on the last page of this ITP and returned to CDFW's Habitat Conservation Planning Branch at the address listed in the Notices section of this ITP. Unless renewed by CDFW, this ITP's authorization to take the Covered Species shall expire on **October 1, 2024**.

Notwithstanding the expiration date on the take authorization provided by this ITP, Permittee's obligations pursuant to this ITP do not end until CDFW accepts as complete the Permittee's Final Mitigation Report required by Condition of Approval 7.7 of this ITP.

¹Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 86, "'take' means hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." (See also *Environmental Protection Information Center v. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection* (2008) 44 Cal.4th 459, 507 (for purposes of incidental take permitting under Fish and Game Code section 2081, subdivision (b), "'take' ... means to catch, capture or kill".))

²"The definition of an endangered, threatened, and candidate species for purposes of CESA are found in Fish and Game Code sections 2062, 2067, and 2068, respectively.

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Enclosure 4

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

GAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR

CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION BOARD

3310 El Camino Ave., Ste. 170
SACRAMENTO, CA 95821
(916) 574-0609



February 10, 2021

Glenn County
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, California 95988

Subject: Permit No. 19471 BD

Enclosed is your approved Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) Permit No. 19471 BD.

Please note that this permit authorizes only the proposed work that was submitted and reviewed by Board staff. This permit, in addition to the twelve (12) General Conditions, includes Special Conditions that may place limitations on or require modifications to your proposed work. You are advised to read all conditions prior to starting work. Commencing any work under this permit shall constitute an acceptance of the provisions of the permit and an agreement to perform the work in accordance with the approved permit. This permit does not relieve you from the responsibility, when required by law, to secure the written order or consent from all other State, local, or federal agencies having jurisdiction.

Please be advised routine inspections will be conducted by the Board every five to ten years depending on the type of encroachment. Please visit our website at www.cvfpb.ca.gov for more information regarding routine inspection fees and inspection frequencies.

If you have any questions, please contact Humberto Negrete of my staff at (916) 574-0633 or by e-mail at Humberto.Negrete@CVFlood.ca.gov. Please refer to Permit No. 19471 BD on all correspondence.

Sincerely,

Gary Lemon

Gary Lemon, Chief
Permitting Section
Central Valley Flood Protection Board

Enclosure: Approved Permit No. 19471

Duplicate pages removed by Glenn County to reduce file size



GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNOR



JARED BLUMENFELD
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION AND ORDER

Effective Date: 10 July 2019

Expiration Date: 10 July 2024

Reg. Meas. ID:	429408
Place ID:	856953
WDID:	5A11CR00036
USACE No.:	SPK-2018-00890
	NWP 14

Program Type: Fill/Excavation

Project Type: Bridges, Overpasses and Crossings

Project: County Road 67 Bridge Replacement 11C-15 Project (Project)

Applicant: County of Glenn

Applicant Contact: Mohammad Qureshi
County of Glenn
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, CA 95988
Phone: (530) 934-6530
Email: mqureshi@countyofglenn.net

Applicant's Agent: Cindy Davis
GEI Consultants, Inc.
2868 Prospect Park, Suite 400
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Phone: (916) 631-4515
Email: cdavis@geiconsultants.com

Water Board Staff: Scott Zaitz
Environmental Scientist
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 205
Redding, CA 96002
Phone: (530) 224-4784
Email: Scott.Zaitz@waterboards.ca.gov

Water Board Contact Person: If you have any questions, please call Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) Staff listed above or (530) 224-4845 and ask to speak with the Water Quality Certification Unit Supervisor.

Duplicate pages removed by Glenn County to reduce file size

Enclosure 6

MEASURES TAKEN TO AVOID AND MINIMIZE EFFECTS TO WATERS OF THE U.S.

To avoid and minimize effects to waters of the U.S., the County of Glenn will implement the following avoidance and minimization measures.

PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared in accordance with existing regulations before ground-disturbing construction begins. Site-specific erosion control, sedimentation control, and runoff measures will be included in the plan and implemented during construction activities to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation during landfill excavation activities. As a requirement of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), tightly woven fiber netting (mesh size less than 0.2 inch) or similar material will be used for erosion control and other purposes at the project site and staging area to ensure that wildlife do not become trapped or entangled in the erosion control material. No plastic monofilament matting will be used for erosion control.

PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT A SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM

A spill prevention and control program will be prepared in accordance with existing regulations before the start of construction to minimize the potential for hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances to be released at the project site during construction and operation. The program will be implemented during construction. In addition, sandbags, biologs, or other containment features will be placed around areas used for fueling or other hazardous materials potentially used to ensure that these materials do not accidentally leak into nearby wetlands and sloughs. The program will also include notification procedures in accordance with applicable regulations and require that adjacent land users be notified immediately of any substantial spill or release. Construction and demolition activities will adhere to standard BMPs related to spill prevention and controls described in the current Caltrans *Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual*.

PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT A WORKER ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PROGRAM

Construction workers will participate in a worker environmental awareness program that addresses species and sensitive habitats under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), CDFW, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Workers will be informed about the potential presence of listed and other protected species and habitats associated with such species, other sensitive habitats in the project area, and regulations that protect those habitats. Before the start of construction activities, a qualified biologist will instruct all construction workers about the life histories of the

protected species and the terms and conditions of the regulatory permits that include biological resource protection measures, including waters of the U.S. A copy of the permitting documents will be kept on-site at all times.

PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT DEWATERING PROVISIONS

Dewatering provisions will be developed and implemented before construction and in accordance with local, CDFW, and RWQCB requirements. Dewatering provisions will be implemented during construction to minimize the potential for adverse water quality impacts on surface water and groundwater. Provisions may include preparing a dewatering plan that details procedures for removing surface and groundwater, placement of water from the dewater area, methods of temporary water treatment and containment, and water disposal procedures.

MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE DURING CONSTRUCTION

To the extent possible, the construction and staging areas will be limited to the existing right-of-way and previously disturbed areas. Construction area boundaries will be clearly demarcated. Any new disturbance, including grading, will be minimized to the least area necessary.

IMPLEMENT CONSTRUCTION SITE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following BMPs construction site BMPs will be implemented during construction to minimize adverse effects on the environment:

- ▶ All equipment will be stored at approved storage yards, in designated staging and containment areas, or along access roads when not in use;
- ▶ Food-related trash items, such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps, will be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project site by construction contractors on a daily basis;
- ▶ Any materials or supplies shall be stored in a manner to avoid entrapment of wildlife and will be checked for the presence of wildlife before movement or use;
- ▶ A maximum speed limit of 15 miles per hour will be observed by construction and maintenance vehicles;
- ▶ Temporary septic facilities shall be placed away from watercourses, drainages and sensitive habitats, and
- ▶ Concrete washout activities shall be performed at a designated off-site contractor yard.

Figure 3. Effects to Waters of the United States from Proposed Project Activities



Figure Source: GEI Consultants, Inc. 2018.

08Oct2018 Z:\Projects\1802051_GlennCounty\1802051_G003B_WaterImpacts.mxd SI



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-2922

408 Permission Section (19471)

18 DEC 2020

Ms. Leslie M. Gallagher
Executive Officer
Central Valley Flood Protection Board
3310 El Camino Avenue, Room 170
Sacramento, CA 95821

Dear Ms. Gallagher:

We have reviewed permit application number 19471 submitted by the Glenn County Public Works Agency to alter the Sacramento River Flood Control Project authorized by the Flood Control Act of March 1, 1917, Public Law 367, Sixty-fourth Congress. These plans include replacement of the existing single lane County Road 67 bridge (11C-15) with a 16-span cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab bridge. The proposed bridge will span approximately 500-feet over Branch Howard Slough with two 12-foot travel lanes. The project site is located within Area E of the Butte Basin at 39.420236°N 121.905280°W NAD83 within Glenn County, CA.

The Sacramento District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has reviewed this application and determined that the alteration will not be injurious to the public interest and will not impair the usefulness of the project works. Pursuant to Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, 33 U.S.C. § 408 (Section 408), USACE has validated and approves the proposed alteration under *Categorical Permission for Section 408 Requests, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District, dated January 14, 2019*, subject to the following conditions:

Engineering Conditions:

- a. That the alteration must not interfere with the integrity or hydraulic capacity of the flood risk management project; easement access; or maintenance, inspection, and flood fighting procedures.
- b. That construction or other work in the floodway cannot take place during the flood season unless approved in writing by the non-federal project sponsor.
- c. That no temporary staging, stockpiles of materials, temporary buildings, or equipment can remain on the levee or in the floodway during flood season unless approved in writing by the non-federal project sponsor.

Enclosure 1

- d. That construction or other work must be coordinated with other work in the area.
- e. That excavations and drilling must meet federal, state, and local criteria, USACE standards, and Office of Safety and Occupational Health standards.
- f. That the requester will be responsible for the global stability of the pertinent structures such that there will be no failure and or detachment of any individual components of structure and substructure of the proposed project. This will incorporate addressing structure and substructure hydrodynamic capacity including scour countermeasures for all the structure and substructure individual components.
- g. That all companies/agencies whose existing utilities are located in the intended construction area(s) must be contacted to determine whether those utilities need to be relocated or modified to accommodate the proposed alteration, or whether they would pose any hazards to alteration construction workers or equipment.
- h. That all real property interests and other rights (easements, permits, licenses, acquisitions, etc.) necessary for the construction, operation, maintenance, occupation, or use of the proposed alteration as well as for operation, maintenance, occupation, or use of the federal project (channel) are acquired prior to construction. An approval under Section 408 does not grant property rights or exclusive privileges.
- i. That areas disturbed during construction or other work associated with an alteration must be restored to pre-construction conditions once the work is complete.
- j. That any damage caused by removal or modification of any alteration would need to be repaired as part of the removal or modification activity.
- k. That the preferred method for abandoning alterations is complete removal.
- l. That the requester is responsible for removal and disposal of the existing structure and any debris generated during construction, including trees or brush removed during construction. The removal and disposal must be to areas outside the limits of the federal project easement.

Environmental Conditions:

- m. That access to the proposed alteration site must occur in previously disturbed areas, such as existing roads, access ramps, driveways, or the levee crown.

- n. That excess material from construction must be removed from the floodway and disposed in an area outside the federal project easement.
- o. That proposed alterations must be designed to minimize the introduction of exotic species (both plant and animal) and any seed mixes used in site restoration must consist only of native species.
- p. That proposed alterations must incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control storm water runoff, erosion, and contaminant spills (e.g., diesel fuel spills).
- q. That in the event of an environmental spill, the requester must notify USACE, the non-federal sponsor and the appropriate state agency immediately. Cleanup and repair is the requester's responsibility.
- r. That if you discover any previously unknown historic properties (36 CFR § 800.13) while accomplishing the activity authorized by this Section 408 permission, you shall immediately notify USACE of what you have found. USACE will initiate any necessary Federal and State coordination to ensure continued compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.
- s. That landowner permission and any other applicable federal, state, or local permits must be secured before work can begin.
- t. That you shall comply with all the conditions in the enclosed U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion dated May 19, 2020, (08ESMF00-2015-F-0042-R001-1; Enclosure 1). This Section 408 permission does not authorize you to take a listed species, in particular federally threatened giant garter snake (GGS; *Thamnophis gigas*), or adversely modify designated critical habitat. In order to legally take a listed species, you must have separate authorization under the Endangered Species Act (e.g., an Endangered Species Act Section 10 permit, or a Biological Opinion under Endangered Species Act Section 7, with "incidental take" provisions with which you must comply). The enclosed Biological Opinion contain mandatory terms and conditions to implement the reasonable and prudent measures that are associated with "incidental take" that is also specified in the Biological Opinion. Your authorization under this Section 408 permission is conditioned upon your compliance with all of the mandatory terms and conditions associated with "incidental take" of the enclosed Biological Opinion, which terms and conditions are incorporated by reference in this permission. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions associated with the incidental take statement of the Biological Opinion, where a take of the listed species occurs, would constitute an

unauthorized take, and it would also constitute non-compliance with your Section 408 permission.

- u. Project work including clearing and grubbing of vegetation, ground disturbance activities, and removal of buildings or structures within the project area should occur between September 01 and January 31 which is outside of the migratory bird nesting season. If project activities will occur between February 01 and August 31, pre-construction surveys must be conducted to determine if active nests are present. If active nests are detected during these surveys, no project activities adversely affecting nesting should be conducted until nestlings have fledged or the nest fails. Active nests may only be removed if a Migratory Bird Treaty Permit is obtained from the USFWS.

Standard terms and conditions per Appendix K of EC 1165-2-220:

Limits of the Authorization

- v. This permission only authorizes you, the requester, to undertake the activity described herein under the authority provided in Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended (33 USC 408). This permission does not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local authorizations required by law. This permission does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges, and you must have appropriate real estate instruments in place prior to construction and/or installation.
- w. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends on November 1, 2025. If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before the above date is reached.
- x. Without prior written approval of the USACE, you must neither transfer nor assign this permission nor sublet the premises or any part thereof, nor grant any interest, privilege or license whatsoever in connection with this permission. Failure to comply with this condition will constitute noncompliance for which the permission may be revoked immediately by USACE.
- y. The requester understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration of the work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or an authorized representative, said work will cause unreasonable conditions and/or obstruction of USACE project authorized design, the requester will be required upon due notice from the USACE, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or

obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim can be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

Indemnification and Hold Harmless

z. The United States will in no case be liable for:

- i. any damage or injury to the structures or work authorized by this permission that may be caused or result from future operations undertaken by the United States, and no claim or right to compensation will accrue from any damage; or
- ii. damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permission.

aa. The United States will not be responsible for damages or injuries which may arise from or be incident to the construction, maintenance, and use of the project requested by you, nor for damages to the property or injuries to your officers, agents, servants, or employees, or others who may be on your premises or project work areas or the federal project(s) rights-of-way. By accepting this permission, you hereby agree to fully defend, **indemnify**, and **hold harmless** the United States and USACE from any and all such claims, subject to any limitations in law.

bb. Any damage to the water resources development project or other portions of any federal project(s) resulting from your activities must be repaired at your expense.

Reevaluation of Permission

cc. The determination that the activity authorized by this permission would not impair the usefulness of the federal project and would not be injurious to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

dd. This office, at its sole discretion, may reevaluate its decision to issue this permission at any time circumstances warrant, which may result in a determination that it is appropriate or necessary to modify or revoke this permission. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. you fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permission;

- ii. the information provided in support of your application for permission proves to have been inaccurate or incomplete; or
- iii. significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original decision that the activity would not impair the usefulness of the water resources development project and would not be injurious to the public interest.

Conduct of Work Under this Permission

- ee. You are responsible for implementing any requirements for mitigation, reasonable and prudent alternatives, or other conditions or requirements imposed as a result of environmental compliance.
- ff. Work/usage allowed under this permission must proceed in a manner that avoids interference with the inspection, operation, and maintenance of the federal project.
- gg. In the event of any deficiency in the design or construction of the requested activity, you are solely responsible for taking remedial action to correct the deficiency.
- hh. The right is reserved to the USACE to enter upon the premises at any time and for any purpose necessary or convenient in connection with government purposes, to make inspections, to operate and/or to make any other use of the lands as may be necessary in connection with government purposes, and you will have no claim for damages on account thereof against the United States or any officer, agent or employee thereof.
- ii. You must provide copies of pertinent design, construction, and/or usage submittals/documents. USACE may request that survey and photographic documentation of the alteration work and the impacted project area be provided before, during, and after construction and/or installation.
- jj. You may be required to perform an inspection of the federal project with the USACE, prior to your use of the structure, to document existing conditions.
- kk. USACE shall not be responsible for the technical sufficiency of the alteration design nor for the construction and/or installation work.


A Section 404 permit application SPK-2018-00890 is in process for this work. The Section 404 must be issued prior to commencement of work affecting waters of the

United States. This Section 408 letter of permission does not serve as authorization for any work that affects navigable capacity of waters of the United States or that involves the discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States.

The Section 408 permission request ID for this alteration is 408-SPK-2020-0001. For any questions regarding this permission, please contact Kimberlee Leonard at (916) 557-7183.

Sincerely,

POEPPELMAN.RIC
K.LEE.1230104456



Digitally signed by
POEPPELMAN.RICK.LEE.12301
04456
Date: 2020.12.17 15:06:08 -08'00'

Rick L. Poeppelman, P.E.
Chief, Engineering Division
Levee Safety Officer

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE 1



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-2605
Sacramento, California 95825-1846



In Reply Refer to:
08ESMF00-2015-
F-0042-R001-1

May 19, 2020

Ms. Laura Loeffler
Chief, North Region Environmental M-1
California Department of Transportation, District 3
703 B Street
Marysville, California 95901-5556
Laura.Loeffler@dot.ca.gov

Subject: Reinitiation of Formal Consultation on the County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project, Glenn County, California (Caltrans Fed. ID# BRLO-5911 [047, 048, 049, and 050])

Dear Ms. Loeffler:

This letter is in response to the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans), January 9, 2020, request for reinitiation of formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on the proposed County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project (proposed project), in Glenn County, California. Your request, which included the November 2019, *County Road 67 Bridge Replacements Biological Assessment for Giant Garter Snake (Thamnophis gigas)* (biological assessment), was received by the Service on January 13, 2020. The biological assessment presents an evaluation of the proposed project's effects on species federally-listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (Act).

The federal action we are consulting on is the replacement of four bridges along County Road 67 spanning irrigation ditches which drain to Howard Slough by the Glenn County Planning and Public Works Agency (applicant) in coordination with Caltrans and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The proposed project is receiving federal funding through FHWA and Caltrans has assumed FHWA's responsibilities under the Act for this consultation in accordance with Section 1313, Surface Transportation Project Delivery Program, of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) of 2012. The MAP-21 is described in the National Environmental Policy Act assignment Memorandum of Understanding between FHWA and Caltrans (effective March 30, 2017) and codified in 23 U.S.C. 327. This response is provided under the authority of the Act, and in accordance with the implementing regulations pertaining to interagency cooperation (50 CFR 402).

The findings presented in the biological assessment conclude that the proposed project may affect, and is likely to adversely affect the federally-listed as threatened giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) (snake). The proposed project is not within designated or proposed critical habitat for any federally-listed species.

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U S Army Corps of
Engineers
Sacramento District

Nationwide Permit Summary

33 CFR Part 330; Issuance of Nationwide
Permits – March 19, 2017

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

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

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10-acre; or (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: For linear transportation projects crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Linear transportation projects must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 2: Some discharges for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

Note 3: For NWP 14 activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include 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 that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require preconstruction notification (see paragraph (b) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

A. Regional Conditions

1. Regional Conditions for California, excluding the Tahoe Basin

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2017_nwps/Final_SPK_Regional_Conditions_for_California.pdf?ver=2017-03-23-120307-207

2. Regional Conditions for Nevada, including the Tahoe Basin

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2017_nwps/Final_SPK_Regional_Conditions_for_Nevada.pdf?ver=2017-03-23-120306-910

3. Regional Conditions for Utah

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2017_nwps/Final_SPK_Regional_Conditions_for_Utah.pdf?ver=2017-03-23-120303-503

4. Regional Conditions for Colorado.

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2017_nwps/Final_2017_Regional_Conditions_in_Colorado.pdf?ver=2017-03-23-133821-047

B. Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer.

Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/ or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one

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Enclosure 2

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

☐ 1. **Navigation.**

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

☐ 2. **Aquatic Life Movements.** No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species. 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 NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

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

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

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

☐ 9. **Management of Water Flows.** To the maximum extent practicable, the preconstruction 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 preconstruction 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 preconstruction 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 NWPs.

☐ (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 preconstruction 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.** 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 NWPs 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 preconstruction 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 preconstruction 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 preconstruction 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 NWP 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 email, 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 email 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 preconstruction 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.

☐ (4) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of preconstruction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

C. 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.

D. 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).

E. Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs): Policies, practices, procedures, or structures implemented to mitigate the adverse environmental effects on surface water quality resulting from development. BMPs are categorized as structural or non-structural.

Compensatory mitigation: The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

Currently serviceable: Useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

Direct effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place.

Discharge: The term “discharge” means any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.

Ecological reference: A model used to plan and design an aquatic habitat and riparian area restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity under NWP 27. An ecological reference may be based on the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic habitat type or a riparian area type that currently exists in the region where the proposed NWP 27 activity is located. Alternatively, an ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model for the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type to be restored, enhanced, or established as a result of the

proposed NWP 27 activity. An ecological reference takes into account the range of variation of the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type in the region.

Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource function(s), but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Ephemeral stream: An ephemeral stream has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. Ephemeral stream beds are located above the water table year-round. Groundwater is not a source of water for the stream. Runoff from rainfall is the primary source of water for stream flow.

Establishment (creation): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at an upland site. Establishment results in a gain in aquatic resource area.

High Tide Line: The line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site (including archaeological site), building, structure, or other object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 60).

Independent utility: A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps Regulatory Program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

Indirect effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Intermittent stream: An intermittent stream has flowing water during certain times of the year, when groundwater

provides water for stream flow. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing water. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. The loss of stream bed includes the acres or linear feet of stream bed that are filled or excavated as a result of the regulated activity. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities that do not require Department of the Army authorization, such as activities eligible for exemptions under section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act, are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States. Navigable waters: Waters subject to section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These waters are defined at 33 CFR part 329.

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. Nontidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

Open water: For purposes of the NWPs, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of flowing or standing water is either non-emergent, sparse, or absent. Vegetated shallows are considered to be open waters. Examples of "open waters" include rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

Ordinary High Water Mark: An ordinary high water mark is a line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics, or by other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has flowing water year-round during a typical year. The water table is located above the stream bed for most of the year. Groundwater is the primary source of water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

Practicable: Available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

Pre-construction notification: A request submitted by the project proponent to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by nationwide permit. The request may be a permit application, letter, or similar document that includes information about the proposed work

and its anticipated environmental effects. Preconstruction notification may be required by the terms and conditions of a nationwide permit, or by regional conditions. A preconstruction notification may be voluntarily submitted in cases where preconstruction notification is not required and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized by nationwide permit.

Preservation: The removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, aquatic resources by an action in or near those aquatic resources. This term includes activities commonly associated with the protection and maintenance of aquatic resources through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms. Preservation does not result in a gain of aquatic resource area or functions.

Protected tribal resources: Those natural resources and properties of traditional or customary religious or cultural importance, either on or off Indian lands, retained by, or reserved by or for, Indian tribes through treaties, statutes, judicial decisions, or executive orders, including tribal trust resources.

Re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Reestablishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions.

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function, but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: Reestablishment and rehabilitation.

Riffle and pool complex: Riffle and pool complexes are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. Riffle and pool complexes sometimes characterize steep gradient sections of streams. Such stream sections are recognizable by their hydraulic characteristics. The rapid movement of water over a coarse substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. A slower stream velocity, a streaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate characterize pools.

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands next to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through which surface and subsurface hydrology connects riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine waters with their adjacent wetlands, non-wetland waters, or uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 23.)

Shellfish seeding: The placement of shellfish seed and/or suitable substrate to increase shellfish production. Shellfish

seed consists of immature individual shellfish or individual shellfish attached to shells or shell fragments (i.e., spat on shell). Suitable substrate may consist of shellfish shells, shell fragments, or other appropriate materials placed into waters for shellfish habitat.

Single and complete linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term “single and complete project” is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term “single and complete project” is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of “independent utility”). Single and complete non-linear projects may not be “piecemealed” to avoid the limits in an NWP authorization.

Stormwater management: Stormwater management is the mechanism for controlling stormwater runoff for the purposes of reducing downstream erosion, water quality degradation, and flooding and mitigating the adverse effects of changes in land use on the aquatic environment.

Stormwater management facilities: Stormwater management facilities are those facilities, including but not limited to, stormwater retention and detention ponds and best management practices, which retain water for a period of time to control runoff and/or improve the quality (i.e., by reducing the concentration of nutrients, sediments, hazardous substances and other pollutants) of stormwater runoff.

Stream bed: The substrate of the stream channel between the ordinary high water marks. The substrate may be bedrock or inorganic particles that range in size from clay to boulders. Wetlands contiguous to the stream bed, but outside of the ordinary high water marks, are not considered part of the stream bed.

Stream channelization: The manipulation of a stream’s course, condition, capacity, or location that causes more than minimal interruption of normal stream processes. A channelized stream remains a water of the United States.

Structure: An object that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization. Examples of structures include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir, boom, breakwater, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty, artificial island, artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel,

piling, aid to navigation, or any other manmade obstacle or obstruction.

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a jurisdictional wetland that is inundated by tidal waters. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are

Tribal lands: Any lands title to which is either: (1) Held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or (2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

Tribal rights: Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.

Vegetated shallows: Vegetated shallows are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. They are areas that are permanently inundated and under normal circumstances have rooted aquatic vegetation, such as seagrasses in marine and estuarine systems and a variety of vascular rooted plants in freshwater systems.

Waterbody: For purposes of the NWP, a waterbody is a jurisdictional water of the United States. If a wetland is adjacent to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States, that waterbody and any adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see 33 CFR 328.4(c)(2)). Examples of “waterbodies” include streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

Final Sacramento District Nationwide Permit (NWP)
Regional Conditions for California, excluding the Lake Tahoe Basin
(Effective March 19, 2017 until March 18, 2022)

A. Revoked NWPs

1. NWPs 29 and 39 are revoked for activities located in the Primary or Secondary Zone of the Legal Delta.
2. NWPs 14, 18, 23, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43 and 44 are revoked from use in vernal pools that may contain habitat for Federally-listed threatened and/or endangered vernal pool species for all activities located in the Mather Core Recovery Area in Sacramento County, as identified in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's *Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon* dated December 15, 2005.
3. All NWPs except 3, 6, 20, 27, 32, and 38 are revoked for activities in histosols, fens, bogs, peatlands, and in wetlands contiguous with fens. This condition does not apply to NWPs 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 24, 28, 35 or 36, as these NWPs either apply to Section 10 only activities or do not authorize impacts to wetlands and/or other special aquatic sites. For NWPs 3, 6, 20, 27, and 38, see Regional Condition B(5).

B. Regional Conditions Applicable Before Authorization

1.* When pre-construction notification (PCN) is required, the permittee shall notify the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District (Corps) in accordance with General Condition 32 using either the South Pacific Division Preconstruction Notification (PCN) Checklist or an application form (ENG Form 4345) with an attachment providing information on compliance with all of the General and Regional Conditions. In addition, the PCN shall include:

a.* A written statement describing how the activity has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States (U.S.);

b.* Drawings, including plan and cross-section views, clearly depicting the location, size and dimensions of the proposed activity, as well as the location of delineated waters of the U.S. on the site. The drawings shall contain a title block, legend and scale, amount (in cubic yards) and area (in acres) of fill in Corps jurisdiction, including both permanent and temporary fills/structures. The ordinary high water mark or, if tidal waters, the mean high water mark and high tide line, should be shown (in feet), based on National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or other appropriate referenced elevation. Unless specifically waived by the Sacramento District, all drawings shall follow the South Pacific Division February 2016, *Updated Map and Drawing Standards for the South Pacific Division Regulatory Program*, or most recent update (available on the South Pacific Division website at: <http://www.spd.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/PublicNoticesandReferences.aspx/>);

c.* Numbered and dated pre-project color photographs showing a representative sample of waters proposed to be impacted on the site, and all waters of the U.S. proposed to

be avoided on and immediately adjacent to the project site. The compass angle and position of each photograph shall be identified on the plan-view drawing(s) required in subpart b of this Regional Condition;

d.* Delineation of aquatic resources in accordance with the Sacramento District's Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Aquatic Resources Delineation Reports (available at http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/jd/minimum-standards/Minimum_Standards_for_Delineation_with_Template-final.pdf), or updated standards adopted by the Sacramento District, unless specifically waived by the Sacramento District;

e. A description of proposed construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) and highly visible markers to be used during construction of the proposed activity, as required by Regional Conditions C(3) and C(4). If no BMPs or highly visible markers are proposed, the PCN shall provide a description of why their use is not practicable or necessary;

f. For all activities proposed for the purpose of temporary access and construction which would result in the placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S.:

(1) The reason(s) why avoidance of temporary fill in waters of the U.S. is not practicable;

(2) A description of the proposed temporary fill, including the type and amount (in cubic yards) of material to be placed;

(3) The area (in acres) of waters of the U.S. and, for drainages (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers), the length (in linear feet) where the temporary fill is proposed to be placed; and

(4) A proposed plan for restoration of the temporary fill area to pre-project contours and conditions, including a plan for the re-vegetation of the temporary fill area, if vegetation would be removed or destroyed by the proposed temporary fill;

g. For all dewatering activities that propose structures or fill in waters of the U.S. that require authorization from the Corps:

(1) The proposed methods for dewatering;

(2) The equipment that would be used to conduct the dewatering;

(3) The length of time the area is proposed to be dewatered;

(4) The area (in acres) and length (in linear feet) in waters of the U.S. of the structure and/or fill;

(5) The method for removal of the structures and/or fill; and

(6) The method for restoration of the waters of the U.S. affected by the structure or fill following construction.

h. For linear transportation crossings that propose to alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity or location of open waters, the PCN shall include sufficient justification to determine that the proposed activity would result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services. Functions and services to be considered in the justification include, but are not limited to: short- or long-term surface water storage, subsurface water storage, moderation of groundwater flow or discharge, dissipation of energy, cycling of nutrients, removal of elements and compounds, retention of particulates, export of organic carbon, and maintenance of plant and animal communities.

i. For replacement linear transportation crossings that would result in a reduction in the pre-construction bankfull width and depth of open waters of the U.S. at the crossing, as compared to the upstream and downstream open waters:

(1) Information on why it is not practicable to approximate the pre-construction bankfull width of the upstream and downstream open waters, and;

(2) Sufficient justification to determine that the reduction in the pre-construction bankfull width would result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services. Functions and services to be considered in the justification include, but are not limited to: short- or long-term surface water storage, subsurface water storage, moderation of groundwater flow or discharge, dissipation of energy, cycling of nutrients, removal of elements and compounds, retention of particulates, export of organic carbon, and maintenance of plant and animal communities.

j.* For any requests to waive the applicable linear foot limitations for NWPs 13, 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52 and 54:

(1) A narrative description of the stream. This should include known information on: volume and duration of flow; the approximate length, width, and depth of the waterbody and characteristics observed associated with an Ordinary High Water Mark (e.g. bed and bank, wrack line or scour marks); a description of the adjacent vegetation community and a statement regarding the wetland status of the adjacent areas (i.e. wetland, non-wetland); surrounding land use; water quality; issues related to cumulative impacts in the watershed, and; any other relevant information;

(2) An analysis of the proposed impacts to the waterbody, in accordance with General Condition 32 and Regional Condition B(1);

(3) Measures taken to avoid and minimize losses to waters of the U.S., including other methods of constructing the proposed activity(s); and

(4) A compensatory mitigation plan describing how the unavoidable losses are proposed to be offset, in accordance with 33 CFR 332.

* Regional Condition developed jointly between Sacramento District, Los Angeles District, and/or San Francisco District.

k. For NWP 23: A copy of the signed Categorical Exclusion document and final agency determinations regarding compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with General Conditions 18 and 20 and Regional Condition B(12).

l. For NWP 27: Sufficient justification to determine that the proposed activity would result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services. Functions and services to be considered in the justification include, but are not limited to: short- or long-term surface water storage, subsurface water storage, moderation of groundwater flow or discharge, dissipation of energy, cycling of nutrients, removal of elements and compounds, retention of particulates, export of organic carbon, and maintenance of plant and animal communities.

m. For any NWP 29 or 39 activities that propose channelization or relocation of perennial or intermittent drainages: Justification on how the proposed relocation would result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services. Functions and services to be considered in the justification include, but are not limited to: short- or long-term surface water storage, subsurface water storage, moderation of groundwater flow or discharge, dissipation of energy, cycling of nutrients, removal of elements and compounds, retention of particulates, export of organic carbon, and maintenance of plant and animal communities.

n. For construction activities that would occur within standing or flowing waters: Information on why it is not practicable to conduct construction activities when the area is dewatered naturally or through an approved dewatering plan.

o. For all new bank stabilization activities that would not involve the sole use of native vegetation or other bioengineered design techniques: Information on why the sole use of vegetated techniques to accomplish the bank stabilization activity is not practicable.

p. For activities located in designated critical habitat for Federally-listed threatened and/or endangered anadromous fish species where the activity would result in a reduction or alteration in the quality and availability of the Physical and Biological Features (also known as Essential Features or Primary Constituent Elements):

(1) The reasons why it is not practicable to avoid the reduction or alteration in the quality and availability of the Physical and Biological Features of the designated critical habitat.

(2) Information demonstrating that the reduction or alteration will have no more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse effects.

Information regarding the Physical and Biological Features of designated critical habitat may be found at the following websites:

- Winter-run Chinook Salmon (Essential Features beginning on page 33218): <http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/frn/1993/58fr33212.pdf>

- Steelhead and Spring-run Chinook salmon (Primary Constituent Elements beginning on page 52521):

<http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/frn/2005/70fr52488.pdf>

- Green Sturgeon (Primary Constituent Elements/Physical and Biological Features beginning on page 52322):

http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/protected_species/other/green_sturgeon/g_s_critical_habitat/frn_10092009_green_sturgeon_ch.pdf

2. For all NWP's, the permittee shall submit a PCN in accordance with General Condition 32 and Regional Condition B(1), in the following circumstances:

a. For all activities that would result in the discharge of fill material into any vernal pool;

b. For all activities in the Primary and Secondary Zones of the Legal Delta, the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, and navigable tributaries of these waters, when the Corps has not designated another Federal agency as the lead for compliance with ESA, MSFCMA, and NHPA, as specified in Regional Condition B(12);

c. For all new or replacement linear transportation crossings of perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral drainages (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers) or other open waters of the U.S., where the pre-construction bankfull width of waters of the U.S. at the crossing would be reduced;

d. For all activities in waters of the U.S. proposed within 100 feet of the point of discharge of a known natural spring source (i.e. which is any location where ground water emanates from a point in the ground excluding seeps or other discharges which lack a defined channel);

e.* For all activities proposed by non-Federal applicants located in areas designated as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) by the Pacific Fishery Management Council, and that would result in an adverse effect to EFH, in which case the PCN shall include an EFH assessment and extent of proposed impacts to EFH. Examples of EFH habitat assessments can be found at: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/fish_habitat/efh_consultations_go.html; or

f.* For Water Quality Certificate issuance considerations, all activities in waters of the U.S. on Tribal Lands.

3. For all utility line activities: The permittee shall submit a PCN in accordance with General Condition 32 and Regional Condition B(1) for new utility line activities when:

a. The utility line activity would result in a discharge of dredged and/or fill material into perennial drainages (e.g. (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers) or other perennial open waters of the U.S., wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows, riffle and pool complexes, sanctuaries and refuges or coral reefs;

b. The utility line activity would result in a loss of greater than 100 linear feet of intermittent or ephemeral drainages (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers) or other intermittent or ephemeral open waters of the U.S.;

c. The utility line activity would include the construction of a temporary or permanent access road, substation or foundation within waters of the U.S.;

d. All utility line trenches in waters of the U.S. would not be restored to pre-project contours and conditions within 30 days following completion of construction activities in waters of the U.S.; or

e. The utility line activity would involve the discharge of any excess material associated with the construction of a utility line trench into waters of the U.S.

4. All new bank stabilization activities shall involve either the sole use of native vegetation or other bioengineered design techniques (e.g. willow plantings, root wads, large woody debris, etc.), or a combination of hard-armoring (e.g. rip-rap) and native vegetation or bioengineered design techniques, unless specifically determined to be not practicable by the Corps. The permittee shall submit a PCN in accordance with General Condition 32 and Regional Condition B(1) for any new bank stabilization activity that involves any hard-armoring or the placement of any non-vegetated or non-bioengineered technique below the ordinary high water mark or, if tidal waters, the high tide line of waters of the U.S.

5. For NWP 3, 6, 20 and 27: The permittee shall submit a PCN in accordance with General Condition 32 and Regional Condition B(1) for activities in histosols, fens, bogs, peatlands, and in wetlands contiguous with fens.

6. For NWP 23: The permittee shall submit a PCN for all activities proposed under this NWP, in accordance with General Condition 32 and Regional Condition B(1).

7. For NWP 27: The permittee shall submit a PCN in accordance with General Condition 32 and Regional Condition B(1) for aquatic habitat restoration, establishment, and enhancement activities in the following circumstances:

a. The activity would result in a discharge of dredged and/or fill material into perennial drainages (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers) or other perennial open waters of the U.S., wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows, riffle and pool complexes, sanctuaries and refuges, or coral reefs; or

b. The activity would result in a discharge of dredged and/or fill material into greater than 0.10 acre or 100 linear feet of intermittent or ephemeral drainages (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers) or other intermittent or ephemeral open waters of the U.S.

8. For NWPs 29 and 39: The channelization or relocation of perennial or intermittent drainages (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers) is not authorized, except when, as determined by the Corps, the proposed channelization or relocation would result in a net

increase in aquatic resource functions and services. This Regional Condition does not apply to man-made ditches, unless, as determined by the Corps, the ditch (1) was constructed through an aquatic resource or is a relocated drainage; (2) the ditch receives water from an area determined to be a water of the U.S.; and (3) the ditch diverts water to an area determined to be a water of the U.S.

9. For NWP 46: The discharge shall not cause the loss of greater than 0.5 acre or 300 linear feet of waters of the U.S., unless specifically waived in writing by the Corps.

10. In addition to the requirements of General Conditions 2 and 9, the following criteria shall apply to linear transportation crossings (e.g. roads, highways, railways, trails, bridges, culverts):

a.* For all activities in waters of the U.S. that are suitable habitat for Federally-listed fish species, including designated critical habitat for such species, the permittee shall design all new or substantially reconstructed linear transportation crossings to ensure that the passage and/or spawning of fish is not hindered. In these areas, the permittee shall employ bridge designs that span the stream or river, including pier- or pile-supported spans, or designs that use a bottomless arch culvert with a natural stream bed;

b. Linear transportation crossings shall be constructed to maintain the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters, unless it can be demonstrated by the permittee, and the Corps' concurs, that the activity would result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services. For areas containing existing linear transportation crossings, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters shall be determined based on the upstream and downstream portions of the open waters.

c. Unless determined to be not practicable by the Corps, all linear transportation crossings proposed to be replaced shall be designed to approximate the bankfull width and depth of upstream and downstream open waters.

11. Unless determined to be not practicable by the Corps, no dredged and/or fill material shall be discharged within standing or flowing waters. For ephemeral or intermittent drainages (e.g. natural or relocated streams, creeks, rivers), this may be accomplished through construction during the dry season. In perennial drainages, this may be accomplished through dewatering of the work area. All dewatering shall be conducted to allow fish and wildlife passage during construction. All dewatering structures and/or fills shall be removed within 30 days following completion of construction activities in waters of the U.S.

12.* For activities in which the Corps designates another Federal agency as the lead for compliance with Section 7 of the ESA of 1973 as amended, pursuant to 50 CFR Part 402.07; Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the MSFCMA, pursuant to 50 CFR 600.920(b); and/or Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2), the prospective permittee shall provide all relevant documentation to the Corps demonstrating any previous consultation efforts as it pertains to the Corps Regulatory permit area (for ESA and MSFCMA compliance) and the Corps Regulatory area of potential effect (APE) (for Section 106

* Regional Condition developed jointly between Sacramento District, Los Angeles District, and/or San Francisco District.

compliance). For activities requiring a PCN, this information shall be submitted with the PCN. If the Corps does not designate another Federal agency as the lead for ESA, EFH and/or NHPA, the Corps will initiate consultation for compliance, as appropriate.

C. Regional Conditions Applicable After Authorization

1. The permittee shall record the NWP verification letter with the Registrar of Deeds or other appropriate official charged with the responsibility for maintaining records of title to or interest in real property for areas (a) required to be preserved as a special condition of the NWP verification letter, including any associated covenants or restrictions, or (b) where boat ramps, docks, marinas, piers, or permanently moored vessels will be constructed or placed in or adjacent to navigable waters. The recordation shall also include a map showing the surveyed location of the required preserve area or authorized structure. Evidence of the recordation of the NWP verification shall be provided to the Corps with the compliance certification required in General Condition 30 and Regional Condition C(9).

2. Compensatory Mitigation Requirements:

a. For all activities requiring permittee responsible compensatory mitigation, the permittee shall develop and submit to the Corps for review and approval, a final comprehensive mitigation and monitoring plan prior to commencement of construction activities within waters of the U.S. The plan shall include the mitigation location and design drawings, vegetation plans, including target species to be planted, and final success criteria, presented in the format of the *Final 2015 Regional Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines for South Pacific Division USACE*, or most recent update (available on the South Pacific Division website at:

<http://www.spd.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/PublicNoticesandReferences.aspx/>);

b.* The permittee shall complete the construction of any compensatory mitigation required by special condition(s) of the NWP verification before or concurrent with commencement of construction of the authorized activity, except when specifically determined to be not practicable by the Corps. When compensatory mitigation involves use of a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program, the permittee shall submit proof of purchase of required credits to the Corps prior to commencement of construction of the authorized activity in waters of the U.S.; and

c. For all activities within the Secondary Zone of the Legal Delta, the permittee shall conduct compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts within the Secondary Zone of the Legal Delta.

3. Unless determined to be not practicable or appropriate by the Corps, for activities that result in the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S., the permittee shall employ construction BMPs onsite prior to the initiation of construction activities in waters of the U.S., to prevent degradation to on-site and off-site waters of the U.S. Methods shall include the use of appropriate measures to intercept and capture sediment prior to entering waters of the U.S., as well as erosion control measures along the perimeter of all work areas to prevent the displacement of fill material. All BMPs shall be in place prior to initiation of any

* Regional Condition developed jointly between Sacramento District, Los Angeles District, and/or San Francisco District.

construction activities and shall remain until construction activities are completed. The permittee shall maintain all BMPs until construction activities are completed and site soils are stabilized.

4. Unless determined to be not practicable or appropriate by the Corps, for activities that result in the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S., the permittee shall clearly identify the limits of the authorized activity in the field with highly visible markers (e.g. construction fencing, flagging, silt barriers, etc.) prior to commencement of construction activities within waters of the U.S. The permittee shall maintain such identification properly until construction is completed and the soils have been stabilized. The permittee is prohibited from any activity (e.g. equipment usage or materials storage) that impacts waters of the U.S. outside of the permit limits (as shown on the permit drawings).

5. For all temporary access and construction activities resulting in temporary fill within waters of the U.S., the permittee shall:

a. Utilize spawning quality gravel, where appropriate as determined by the Corps after consultation with appropriate Federal and state fish and wildlife agencies, for all temporary fills within waters of the U.S. supporting fisheries;

b. Install a horizontal marker (e.g. fabric, certified weed free straw, etc.) to delineate the existing bottom elevation of the waters temporarily filled during construction prior to the placement of temporary fill in waters of the U.S.; and

c. Remove all temporary fill and restore the area to pre-project contours and conditions within 30 days following completion of construction activities in waters of the U.S.

6. For all utility line activities:

a. The permittee shall ensure the construction of utility lines does not result in the draining of any water of the U.S., including wetlands. This may be accomplished through the use of clay blocks, bentonite, or other suitable material (as approved by the Corps) to seal the trench;

b. Unless determined to be not practicable or appropriate by the Corps, during construction of utility line trenches, the permittee shall remove and separately stockpile the top 6 – 12 inches of topsoil. Following installation of the utility line(s), the permittee shall replace the stockpiled topsoil on top and seed the area with native vegetation; and

c. Unless determined to be not practicable by the Corps, the permittee shall ensure that any excess material associated with the construction of a utility line trench is disposed of in an upland location outside of waters of the U.S.

7. The permittee is responsible for all authorized work and ensuring that all contractors and workers are made aware of and adhere to the terms and conditions of the permit authorization. The permittee shall ensure that a copy of the permit authorization and

associated drawings are available and visible for quick reference at the site until all construction activities are completed.

8. The permittee shall allow Corps representatives to inspect the authorized activity and any avoidance, preservation, and/or compensatory mitigation areas at any time deemed necessary to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP verification. The permittee will be notified by the Corps in advance of an inspection.

9. For all NWPs which require a PCN, the permittee shall submit the following additional information with the compliance certificate required under General Condition 30, within 30-days following the completion of construction activities in waters of the U.S.:

a. As-built drawings of the authorized work conducted on the project site and any on-site and/or off-site permittee responsible compensatory mitigation. The as-builts shall include a plan-view drawing of the location of the authorized work footprint (as shown on the permit drawings), with an overlay of the work as constructed in the same scale as the permit drawings, and a cross-section view drawing of the work as constructed. The plan-view drawing shall show all areas of ground disturbance, wetland impacts, structures, and the boundaries of any on-site and/or off-site mitigation or avoidance areas. Please note that any deviations from the work as authorized, which result in additional impacts to waters of the U.S., must be coordinated with the appropriate Corps office prior to impacts;

b. Numbered and dated post-construction color photographs of (1) the work conducted within a representative sample of the permanently filled waters of the U.S., (2) all of the partially filled waters of the U.S., and (3) all avoided waters of the U.S. on and immediately adjacent to the project area. The compass angle and position of all photographs shall be similar to the pre-construction color photographs required in Regional Condition B(1)(c) and shall be identified on the plan-view drawing(s) required in subpart (a) of this Regional Condition;

c. A description and photo-documentation of all BMPs installed as required by Regional Condition C(3); and

d. For all temporary fill within waters of the U.S. authorized, a description and photo-documentation of all restored waters of the U.S., including information showing compliance with Regional Condition C(5). For temporary fill within waters of the U.S. that have not been restored to pre-project contours or condition, a description and photo-documentation of the temporary fill within waters of the U.S., including information on why restoration has not been completed.

CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION BOARD

3310 El Camino Ave., Ste. 170
SACRAMENTO, CA 95821
(916) 574-0609



February 10, 2021

Glenn County
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, California 95988

Subject: Permit No. 19471 BD

Enclosed is your approved Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) Permit No. 19471 BD.

Please note that this permit authorizes only the proposed work that was submitted and reviewed by Board staff. This permit, in addition to the twelve (12) General Conditions, includes Special Conditions that may place limitations on or require modifications to your proposed work. You are advised to read all conditions prior to starting work. Commencing any work under this permit shall constitute an acceptance of the provisions of the permit and an agreement to perform the work in accordance with the approved permit. This permit does not relieve you from the responsibility, when required by law, to secure the written order or consent from all other State, local, or federal agencies having jurisdiction.

Please be advised routine inspections will be conducted by the Board every five to ten years depending on the type of encroachment. Please visit our website at www.cvfpb.ca.gov for more information regarding routine inspection fees and inspection frequencies.

If you have any questions, please contact Humberto Negrete of my staff at (916) 574-0633 or by e-mail at Humberto.Negrete@CVFlood.ca.gov. Please refer to Permit No. 19471 BD on all correspondence.

Sincerely,

Gary Lemon

Gary Lemon, Chief
Permitting Section
Central Valley Flood Protection Board

Enclosure: Approved Permit No. 19471

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
THE CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION BOARD

PERMIT NO. 19471 BD

This Permit is issued to:

Glenn County
777 North Colusa Street
Willows, California 95988

To replace the existing single lane, 500-foot long, 18-foot wide County Road 67 Bridge (11C-15) with a two-lane, two-span, 500-foot long, 32.8-foot wide continuous cast-in-place concrete slab with metal bridge rails. The bent and abutments will consist of five (5) class 90 piles with cast-in-place pile caps and wingwalls.

The project is located approximately 4 miles east of the community of Afton, along County Road 67, within Area E of the Butte Basin, at 39.42024°N 121.90528°W, Butte Basin, Glenn County.

NOTE: Special Conditions have been incorporated herein which may place limitations on and/or require modification of the proposed project as described above.

(SEAL)

Dated: 2/10/2021

Leslie M. Gallagher
Executive Officer

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

ONE: This permit is issued under the provisions of Sections 8700 – 8723 of the Water Code.

TWO: Only work described in the subject application is authorized hereby.

THREE: This permit does not grant a right to use or construct works on land owned by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District or on any other land.

FOUR: The approved work shall be accomplished under the direction and supervision of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) or the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), and the permittee shall conform to all requirements of the Board or DWR.

FIVE: Unless the work herein contemplated shall have been commenced within one year after issuance of this permit, the Board reserves the right to change any conditions in this permit as may be consistent with current flood control standards and policies of the Board.

SIX: This permit shall remain in effect until revoked. In the event any conditions in this permit are not complied with, it may be revoked on 15 days' notice.

SEVEN: It is understood and agreed to by the permittee that the start of any work under this permit shall constitute an acceptance of the conditions in this permit and an agreement to perform work in accordance therewith.

EIGHT: This permit does not establish any precedent with respect to any other application received by the Board.

NINE: The permittee shall, when required by law, secure the written order or consent from all other public agencies having jurisdiction.

TEN: The permittee is responsible for all personal liability and property damage which may arise out of failure on the permittee's part to perform the obligations under this permit. If any claim of liability is made against the State of California, or any departments thereof, the United States of America, a local district or other maintaining agencies and the officers, agents or employees thereof, the permittee shall defend and shall hold each of them harmless from each claim.

ELEVEN: The permittee shall exercise reasonable care to operate and maintain any work authorized herein to preclude injury to or damage to any works necessary to any plan of flood control adopted by the Board or the Legislature, or interference with the successful execution, functioning or operation of any plan of flood control adopted by the Board or the Legislature.

TWELVE: Should any of the work not conform to the conditions of this permit, the permittee, upon order of the Board, shall in the manner prescribed by the Board be responsible for the cost and expense to remove, alter, relocate, or reconstruct all or any part of the work herein approved.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR PERMIT NO. 19471 BD

LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION

THIRTEEN: The permittee shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the Board and the State of California, including its agencies or departments thereof, including but not limited to, any and all boards, commissions, officers, agents, employees, and representatives (Indemnitees), against any and all claims, liabilities, charges, losses, expenses, and costs including the State's attorneys' fees (Liabilities), that may arise from, or by reason of: (1) any action or inaction by the Indemnitees in connection with the issuance or denial of any permit, lease, or other entitlement; (2) as a result of approvals or authorizations given by the Board to the permittee pursuant to, or as a result of, permittee's permit application; (3) provisions of the issued permit or lease, provisions of CEQA, an environmental document certified or adopted by the Board related to the permit application, or any other regulations, requirements, or programs by the State, except for any such Liabilities caused solely by the gross negligence or intentional acts of the State or its officers, agents, and employees.

FOURTEEN: Permittee shall reimburse the Board in full for all reasonable costs and attorneys' fees, including, but not limited to, those charged to it by the California Office of Attorney General, that the Board incurs in connection with the defense of any action brought against the Board challenging this permit or any other matter related to this permit or the work performed by the State in its issuance of this permit. In addition, the permittee shall reimburse the Board for any court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees that the Board/Indemnitees may be required by a court to pay as a result of such action. The permittee may participate in the defense of the action, but its participation shall not relieve it of its obligations under the conditions of this permit.

FIFTEEN: The Board and DWR shall not be held liable for any damages to the permitted encroachment(s) resulting from releases of water from reservoirs, flood fight, operation, maintenance, inspection, or emergency repair.

AGENCY CONDITIONS

SIXTEEN: All work approved by this permit shall be in accordance with the submitted drawings and specifications dated June 14, 2018, except as modified by special permit conditions herein. No further work, other than that approved by this permit, shall be done in the area without prior approval of the Board.

SEVENTEEN: Permittee shall pay an inspection fee(s) to the Board to cover inspection cost(s), including staff and consultant time and expenses, for any inspections before, during, and after construction, and regularly thereafter as deemed necessary by the Board.

EIGHTEEN: The Board will conduct routine inspections of the permitted encroachment(s) periodically, at regular intervals, at the Board's discretion. The Board will notify the permittee in advance of the planned routine inspection and will impose an inspection fee for each inspection.

NINETEEN: In the event that bank erosion injurious to the Adopted Plan of Flood Control occurs at or adjacent to the permitted encroachment(s), the permittee shall repair the eroded area and propose measures, to be approved by the Board, to prevent further erosion.

TWENTY: The permittee shall be responsible for the repair of any damages to the channel, banks, floodway, or other flood control facilities due to construction, operation, or maintenance of the proposed project.

TWENTY-ONE: The permittee shall comply with all conditions set forth in the letter from the Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, 408 Permission Section, dated 12/18/2020, which is attached to this permit as Exhibit A and is incorporated by reference.

TWENTY-TWO: The permittee agrees to notify any new property/encroachment owner(s) that they are required to submit a permit Name Change request form to the Board upon completion of the sale. The new owner(s) will be required to comply with all permit conditions. Name Change forms are available at <http://cvfpb.ca.gov/>, or by contacting the Board by telephone at (916) 574-0609.

TWENTY-THREE: The Board reserves the right to add additional, or modify existing, conditions when there is a change in ownership and/or maintenance responsibility of the work authorized under this permit.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION

TWENTY-FOUR: Upon receipt of a signed copy of the issued permit the permittee shall contact the Board by telephone at (916) 574-0609 to schedule a preconstruction conference with the inspector who is assigned to the project. Failure to do so at least 10 working days prior to start of work may result in a delay of the project.

CONSTRUCTION

TWENTY-FIVE: No construction work of any kind shall be done during the flood season from November 1 to April 15 without prior approval of the Board. Failure to submit a Time Variance Request to the Board at least 10 working days prior to the start of work may result in a delay of the project.

TWENTY-SIX: The existing bridge shall be completely removed and disposed of outside the limits of the Butte Basin Floodway.

TWENTY-SEVEN: Piers, bents, and abutments being dismantled shall be removed to at least 1 foot below the natural ground line and at least 3 feet below the bottom of the low-water channel.

TWENTY-EIGHT: Temporary staging, formwork, stockpiled material, equipment, and temporary buildings shall not remain in the floodway during the flood season from November 1 to April 15.

TWENTY-NINE: Backfill material for excavations shall be placed in 4- to 6-inch layers and compacted to at least the density of the adjacent, firm, undisturbed material.

POST-CONSTRUCTION

THIRTY: All debris generated by this project shall be properly disposed of outside the Butte Basin Floodway and off all Project Works.

THIRTY-ONE: The project area shall be restored to at least the condition that existed prior to commencement of work.

THIRTY-TWO: Upon completion of the project, the permittee shall submit as-constructed drawings to the Board.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

THIRTY-THREE: After each period of high water, debris that accumulates at the site shall be completely removed from the Butte Basin Floodway and off all Project Works.

THIRTY-FOUR: The permittee shall maintain the permitted encroachment(s) and the Project Works within the utilized area in the manner required and as requested by the authorized representative of the Board, DWR, or any other agency responsible for maintenance and shall, at all times, allow officials from these agencies to access the levee, levee slope, and any adjacent areas as necessary for flood control.

THIRTY-FIVE: The permitted encroachment(s) shall not interfere with the operation and maintenance of the flood control project. If the permitted encroachment(s) are determined by any agency responsible for operation or maintenance of the flood control project to interfere, the permittee shall be required, at permittee's cost and expense, to modify or remove the permitted encroachment(s) within 30 days of being notified in writing by the Board. In the event of an emergency a shorter

timeframe may be required. If the permittee does not comply, the Board, or a designated agency or company authorized by the Board, may modify or remove the encroachment(s) at the permittee's expense.

PROJECT ABANDONMENT / CHANGE IN PLAN OF FLOOD CONTROL

THIRTY-SIX: If the project, or any portion thereof, is to be abandoned in the future, the permittee or successor shall abandon the project under direction of the Board at the permittee's or successor's cost and expense.

THIRTY-SEVEN: The permittee may be required, at permittee's cost and expense, to remove, alter, relocate, or reconstruct all or any part of the permitted encroachment(s) if in the discretion of the Board the removal, alteration, relocation, or reconstruction is necessary as part of or in conjunction with any present or future flood control plan or project or if the project is not maintained or is damaged by any cause. The permittee shall remove the encroachment(s) within 30 days of being notified in writing by the Board. In the event of an emergency a shorter timeframe may be required. If the permittee does not comply the Board will remove the encroachment(s) at the permittee's expense.

END OF CONDITIONS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-2922

408 Permission Section (19471)

18 DEC 2020

Ms. Leslie M. Gallagher
Executive Officer
Central Valley Flood Protection Board
3310 El Camino Avenue, Room 170
Sacramento, CA 95821

Dear Ms. Gallagher:

We have reviewed permit application number 19471 submitted by the Glenn County Public Works Agency to alter the Sacramento River Flood Control Project authorized by the Flood Control Act of March 1, 1917, Public Law 367, Sixty-fourth Congress. These plans include replacement of the existing single lane County Road 67 bridge (11C-15) with a 16-span cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab bridge. The proposed bridge will span approximately 500-feet over Branch Howard Slough with two 12-foot travel lanes. The project site is located within Area E of the Butte Basin at 39.420236°N 121.905280°W NAD83 within Glenn County, CA.

The Sacramento District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has reviewed this application and determined that the alteration will not be injurious to the public interest and will not impair the usefulness of the project works. Pursuant to Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, 33 U.S.C. § 408 (Section 408), USACE has validated and approves the proposed alteration under *Categorical Permission for Section 408 Requests, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District, dated January 14, 2019*, subject to the following conditions:

Engineering Conditions:

- a. That the alteration must not interfere with the integrity or hydraulic capacity of the flood risk management project; easement access; or maintenance, inspection, and flood fighting procedures.
- b. That construction or other work in the floodway cannot take place during the flood season unless approved in writing by the non-federal project sponsor.
- c. That no temporary staging, stockpiles of materials, temporary buildings, or equipment can remain on the levee or in the floodway during flood season unless approved in writing by the non-federal project sponsor.

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ENCLOSURE 1



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-2605
Sacramento, California 95825-1846



In Reply Refer to:
08ESMF00-2015-
F-0042-R001-1

May 19, 2020

Ms. Laura Loeffler
Chief, North Region Environmental M-1
California Department of Transportation, District 3
703 B Street
Marysville, California 95901-5556
Laura.Loeffler@dot.ca.gov

Subject: Reinitiation of Formal Consultation on the County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project, Glenn County, California (Caltrans Fed. ID# BRLO-5911 [047, 048, 049, and 050])

Dear Ms. Loeffler:

This letter is in response to the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans), January 9, 2020, request for reinitiation of formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on the proposed County Road 67 Bridge Replacement Project (proposed project), in Glenn County, California. Your request, which included the November 2019, *County Road 67 Bridge Replacements Biological Assessment for Giant Garter Snake (Thamnophis gigas)* (biological assessment), was received by the Service on January 13, 2020. The biological assessment presents an evaluation of the proposed project's effects on species federally-listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (Act).

The federal action we are consulting on is the replacement of four bridges along County Road 67 spanning irrigation ditches which drain to Howard Slough by the Glenn County Planning and Public Works Agency (applicant) in coordination with Caltrans and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The proposed project is receiving federal funding through FHWA and Caltrans has assumed FHWA's responsibilities under the Act for this consultation in accordance with Section 1313, Surface Transportation Project Delivery Program, of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) of 2012. The MAP-21 is described in the National Environmental Policy Act assignment Memorandum of Understanding between FHWA and Caltrans (effective March 30, 2017) and codified in 23 U.S.C. 327. This response is provided under the authority of the Act, and in accordance with the implementing regulations pertaining to interagency cooperation (50 CFR 402).

The findings presented in the biological assessment conclude that the proposed project may affect, and is likely to adversely affect the federally-listed as threatened giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) (snake). The proposed project is not within designated or proposed critical habitat for any federally-listed species.

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