



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ST. PAUL DISTRICT
332 MINNESOTA STREET, SUITE E1500
ST. PAUL, MN 55101-1323

February 28, 2023

Regulatory File No. MVP-2023-00149-TRS

Spooner Township
c/o Gary Frankiewicz (gmfrankiewicz@gmail.com)
N6124 Blooming Vale Road
Spooner, WI 54801

Dear Mr. Frankiewicz:

We are responding to your request for authorization to reconstruct a boat ramp on Spooner Lake in the Town of Spooner. The proposed work is located in Section 22, Township 39 North, Range 12 West, Washburn County, Wisconsin.

Project authorization:

The regulated activities associated with this project includes the permanent discharge of fill material below the ordinary high water mark into 2,280 sq. ft. (480 sq. ft. concrete slabs and 1,800 sq. ft. rock riprap) of Spooner Lake for the installation of a 12 foot width x 40 foot length boat ramp. We have determined that these activities are authorized by a Nationwide Permit (NWP) or a Regional General Permit (RGP), specifically, NWP 36, Boat Ramps. This work is shown on the enclosed figures, labeled MVP-2023-00149-TRS Project Figure, Pages 1-3.

Your project exceeds the limitations established in the general permit related to the discharge of fill material greater than 50 cubic yards of concrete, rock, crushed stone or gravel. However, based on a case-specific review, we have determined the proposed activity will result in no more than minimal adverse effects and a waiver has been granted.

Conditions of your permit:

You must ensure the authorized work is performed in accordance with the enclosed General Permit terms, General Conditions, and St. Paul District Regional Conditions.

You are also required to complete and return the enclosed Compliance Certification form within 30 days of completing your project. Please email the completed form to the contact identified in the last paragraph.

A change in location or project plans may require re-evaluation of your project. Proposed changes should be coordinated with this office prior to construction. Failure to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit invalidates this authorization and could result in a violation of Section 301 of the Clean Water Act or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. You must also obtain all local, State, and other Federal permits that apply to this project.

Water Quality Certification:

You must also comply with the enclosed Water Quality Certification conditions associated with this General Permit.

Permit expiration:

The 2021 NWP is valid until March 14, 2026 unless modified, suspended, or revoked. If the work has not been completed by that time, you should contact this office to verify that the permit

is still valid. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date of General Permit expiration, modification, or revocation, you have 12 months to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions of the General Permit.

Jurisdictional determination:

No jurisdictional determination was requested or prepared for this project. While not required, you may request a jurisdictional determination from the contact identified in the last paragraph.

Contact Information:

If you have any questions, please contact me in our Stevens Point office at (651) 290-5535 or by email at trace.r.strahle@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Trace Strahle', with a horizontal line drawn through it.

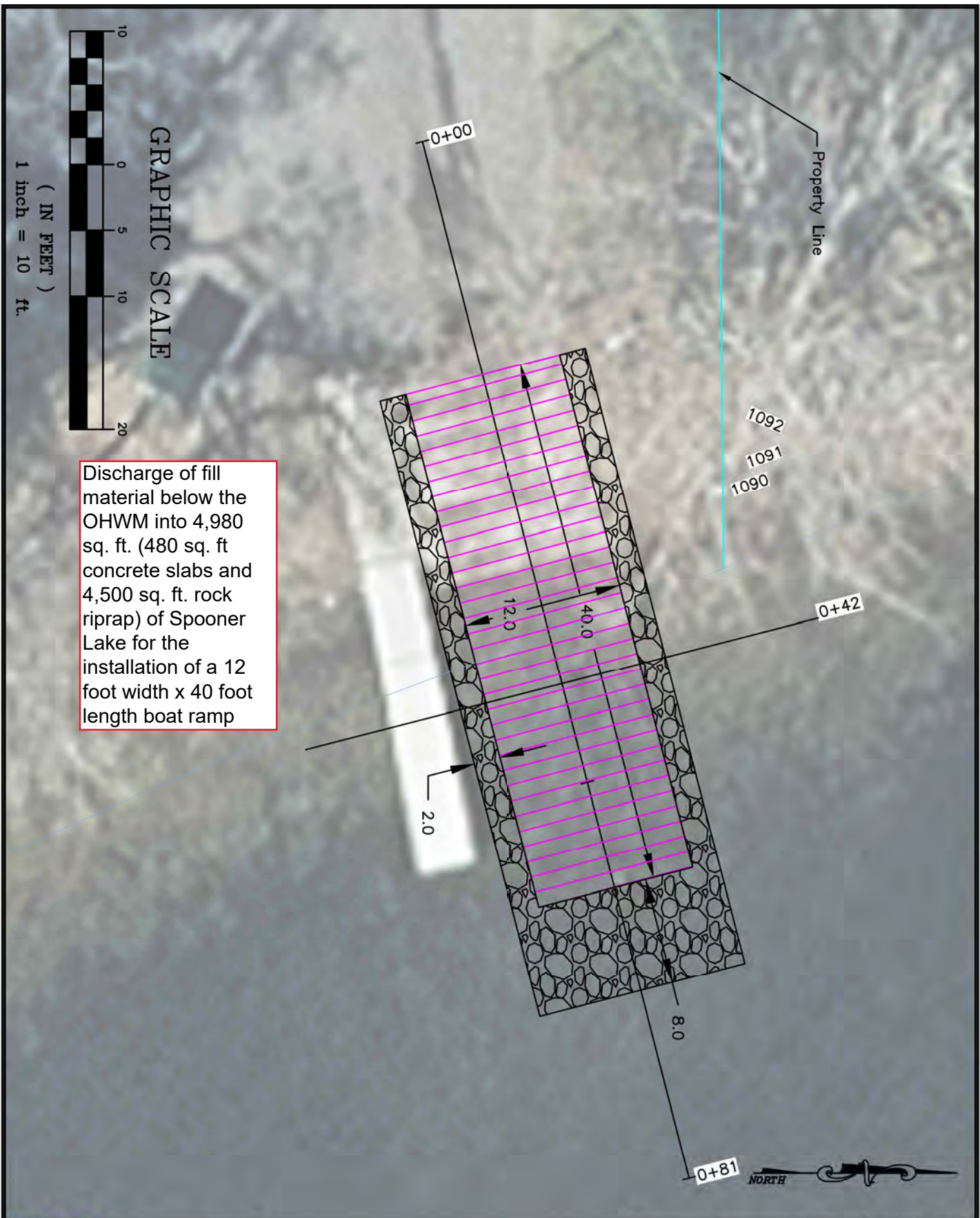
Trace Strahle
Regulatory Specialist


Enclosure(s): Project Figures, Compliance Certification Form, NWP36 terms and conditions, 401 water quality certification

CC:

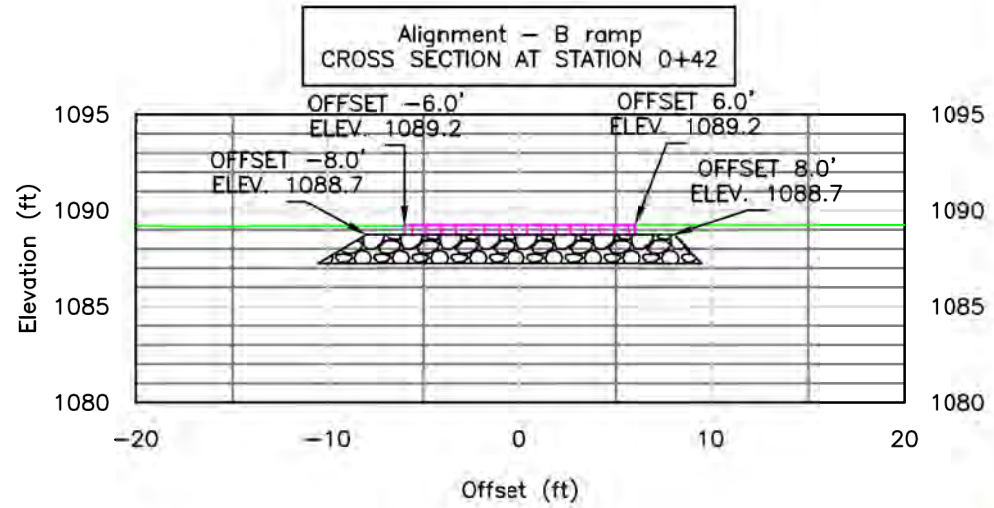
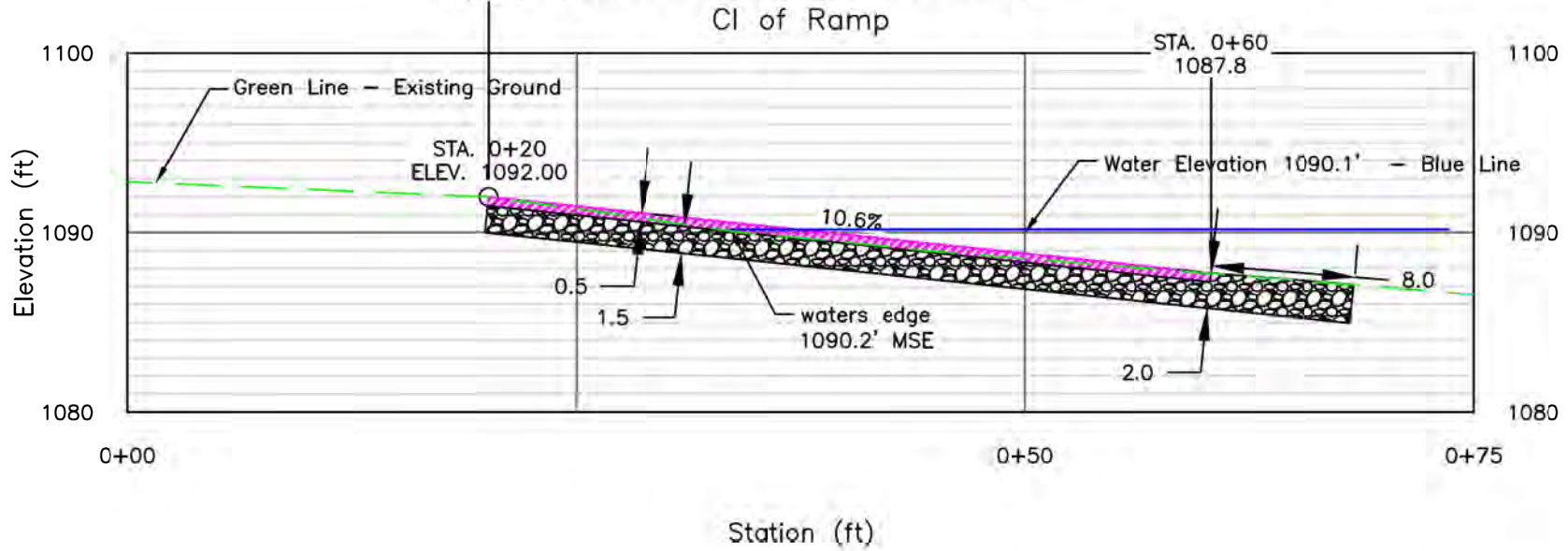
Nathan Walker, WDNR (Nathan.walker@wisconsin.gov)

Brent Edlin, Washburn County LWCD (bedlin@co.washburn.wi.us)

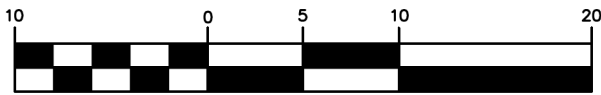


 <p>United States Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Natural Resources Conservation Service</p>	PLAN VIEW		Date 1- 2023	Drawing Name WI-012
	CLIENT: <u>Spooner Township</u>	Designed <u>BJE</u>	Drawn _____	Date 06/14
	COUNTY: <u>Washburn</u>	Checked _____	Approved _____	Sheet 4 of 7

The job consists of removing old concrete ramp with new. Rock will be placed under, extending two feet beyond the side, and eight feet in front. Placed to prevent undermining of the concrete ramp.



GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)
1 inch = 10 ft.

Drawing Name	WI-012
Date	06/14

Date	1 - 2023
Designed	BJE
Drawn	
Checked	
Approved	

PLAN VIEW

CLIENT: Spooner Township
COUNTY: Washburn

United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service



Surface Water Data Viewer Map



- ### Legend
- Wetland Indicators
 - Wetland Class Areas
 - Wetland Class Points**
 - Dammed pond
 - Excavated pond
 - Filled/draind wetland
 - Wetland too small to delineate
 - Filled excavated pond
 - Filled Points
 - Wetland Class Areas
 - Filled Areas
 - Wild Rice River and Stream Lines
 - Wild Rice Lake Polygons
 - Flood Hazard Zones**
 - 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Regulatory Floodway
 - Special Floodway
 - Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
 - 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
 - Area with Risk Due to Levee
 - PNW-ASNRI Sensitive Areas of Lakes
 - PNW-ASNRI Wild and Scenic Rivers
 - PNW-ASNRI Outstanding and Exceptional Streams
 - PNW-ASNRI Trout Streams
 - PNW-ASNRI Wild Rice Streams
 - PNW-ASNRI Outstanding and Exceptional Lakes

Project Area



NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

1: 1,980

DISCLAIMER: The information shown on these maps has been obtained from various sources, and are of varying age, reliability and resolution. These maps are not intended to be used for navigation, nor are these maps an authoritative source of information about legal land ownership or public access. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding accuracy, applicability for a particular use, completeness, or legality of the information depicted on this map. For more information, see the DNR Legal Notices web page: <http://dnr.wi.gov/legal/>

Notes



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

St. Paul District

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

Regulatory File Number: MVP-2023-00149-TRS
Name of Permittee: Spooner Township: c/o Gary Frankiewicz
County/State: Washburn County, Wisconsin
Date of Issuance: February 28, 2023

Upon completion of the activity authorized by this permit and any mitigation required by the permit, sign this certification and return it to the Corps contact identified in your verification letter within 30 days.

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 this permit, you are subject to permit suspension, modification, or revocation.

By signing below, the permittee is certifying that the work authorized by the above referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit, and any required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions.

Signature of Permittee

Date

Nationwide Permits

36. Boat Ramps. Activities required for the construction, repair, or replacement of boat ramps, provided the activity meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) The discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States does not exceed 50 cubic yards of concrete, rock, crushed stone or gravel into forms, or in the form of pre-cast concrete planks or slabs, unless the district engineer waives the 50 cubic yard limit by making a written determination concluding that the discharge of dredged or fill material will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (b) The boat ramp does not exceed 20 feet in width, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the discharge of dredged or fill material will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (c) The base material is crushed stone, gravel or other suitable material;
- (d) The excavation is limited to the area necessary for site preparation and all excavated material is removed to an area that has no waters of the United States; and,
- (e) No material is placed in special aquatic sites, including wetlands.

The use of unsuitable material that is structurally unstable is not authorized. If dredging in navigable waters of the United States is necessary to provide access to the boat ramp, the dredging must be authorized by another NWP, a regional general permit, or an individual permit.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States exceeds 50 cubic yards, or (2) the boat ramp exceeds 20 feet in width. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

2021 Nationwide Permits (NWP)

St. Paul District Regional Conditions for Minnesota and Wisconsin

To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following regional conditions, as applicable, in addition to any case specific conditions imposed by the division engineer. The St. Paul District Regulatory website will provide current information regarding NWPs and the necessary 401 Water Quality Certifications at

<https://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/missions/regulatory/nwp/>. Every person who wishes 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.

The following NWPs have been revoked and are not available for use in St. Paul District: NWPs 8, 12, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 34, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

Information on other permits available for use in St. Paul District can be found at:

<https://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Permitting-Process-Procedures/>.

Any regulated activity eligible for authorization under a St. Paul District Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) general permit is not eligible for authorization by NWPs.

The following regional conditions are applicable to all NWPs:

- A. **Linear Projects:** No linear utility or linear transportation projects are eligible for authorization by NWPs. These projects will be reviewed for authorization under the St. Paul District's regional general permits or an individual permit.
- B. **Temporary Impacts:** All regulated temporary impacts to waters of the U.S. must comply with the following criteria:
 - (1) If the temporary impacts in waters of the U.S., including wetlands, that occur as a result of the regulated activity would remain in place for longer than 90 days between May 15 and November 15, a PCN is required.
 - (2) Any PCN with temporary impacts must specify how long the temporary impact will remain and include a restoration and re-vegetation plan showing how all temporary fills and structures will be removed and the area restored to preconstruction contours and elevations. Native, non-invasive vegetation must be used unless otherwise authorized by a Corps NWP verification.
- C. **PCNs for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and Madeline Island:** A project proponent must notify the District by submitting a PCN if the regulated activity would result in excavation, fill, or the placement of a new structure within the boundaries of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and Madeline Island in Wisconsin. Regulated activities authorized under NWP 3 (Maintenance) are not subject to this condition unless they include bank shaping or excavation.
- D. **Calcareous fens:**

WISCONSIN: No work in a calcareous fen is authorized by a NWP unless the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) has approved a permit for the proposed regulated activity. Project proponents must provide evidence of an approved permit to the District.

MINNESOTA: No work in a calcareous fen is authorized by a NWP unless the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR) has approved a calcareous fen management plan specific to a project that otherwise qualifies for authorization by a NWP. Project proponents must provide evidence of an approved fen management plan to the District. A list of known Minnesota calcareous fens can be found at: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/wetlands/calcareous_fen_list.pdf.

- E. **Special Aquatic Resources:** A project proponent must notify the District by submitting a PCN if a regulated activity would occur in any of the following aquatic resources:
- (1) State-designated wild rice waters^{1,2};
 - (2) Bog wetland plant communities^{1,3};
 - (3) Fens^{1,3};
 - (4) Coastal plain marshes^{1,4};
 - (5) Interdunal wetlands^{1,4};
 - (6) Great Lakes ridge and swale complexes^{1,4};
 - (7) Aquatic resources within Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve;
 - (8) Ramsar wetland sites, including: the Horicon Marsh, Upper Mississippi River Floodplain Wetland, Kakagon and Bad River Slough, Door Peninsula Coastal Wetlands, Chiwaukee Illinois Beach Lake Plain, and Lower Wisconsin Riverway. The complete up to date Ramsar list is available at <https://rsis Ramsar.org>.

The following regional conditions are applicable to a specific NWP:

- F. **NWP 52. Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects:** NWP 52 does not authorize structures or work in Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the geographic regulatory boundaries of the St. Paul District.
- G. **NWP 3, 33, and 41. Aquatic Resource Impacts:** A project proponent must notify the District by submitting a PCN if a regulated activity, including but not limited to, filling, flooding, excavating, or drainage of waters of the U.S., involves:
- (1) A permanent loss of greater than 1/10 acre of waters of the U.S. for NWP 3 and 41; or
 - (2) over 1/2 acre of temporary impacts to waters of the U.S. for NWP 3, 33, and 41.
- H. **NWP 27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment and Enhancement Activities:** NWP 27 does not authorize the permanent conversion of forested, bog, fen, sedge meadow, or shrub-carr wetlands to other plant communities. A project proponent may request, in writing, a waiver from this condition from the District. The waiver will only be issued if it can be demonstrated that the conversion would restore wetland plant communities to the pre-settlement condition or a watershed approach and that the current landscape and hydrologic conditions would sustain the targeted community.

¹ Information about Wisconsin plant community types for 1-6 above may be obtained from: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/Communities.asp?mode=group&Type=Wetland>

² Information regarding wild rice waters and their extent may be obtained from: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/wildlife/shallowlakes/wildrice.html> and <https://gisdata.mn.gov/dataset/biota-wild-rice-lakes-dnr-wld> in Minnesota, <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/rice.html> in Wisconsin, and an interactive map is provided at: <http://maps.glifwc.org/> (under Treaty Resources – Gathering).

³ Additional information on bog and fen communities can be found at: <http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/missions/regulatory.aspx> and in Minnesota at <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/npc/classification.html>.

⁴ Coastal plain marshes, interdunal wetlands, and Great Lakes ridge and swale complexes are specific to Wisconsin

2021 Nationwide Permit General Conditions

1. Navigation.

(a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his 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 NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

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

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

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

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization, 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 Structures and 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: <http://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 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 NWP.

(e) Authorization of an activity by an NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the FWS or the NMFS, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

(f) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal applicant should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.

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

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for ensuring 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 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 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 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. 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 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)). 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 NWP.

(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.

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
473 Griffith Ave.
Wisconsin Rapids, WI, 54494

Tony Evers, Governor
Adam N. Payne, Secretary
Telephone 608-266-2621
Toll Free 1-888-936-7463
TTY Access via relay - 711



February 20, 2023

GP-NO-2023-66-00297

Spooner Township
Attn: Gary Frankiewicz
N6124 Blooming Vale Road
Spooner, WI 54801

Dear Mr. Frankiewicz:

Thank you for submitting an application for a General Permit to replace a public boat ramp on Spooner Lake located in the SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 22, T. 39, R. 12W, Town of Spooner, Washburn County, WI.

You have certified that your project meets the eligibility criteria for this activity. Based upon your signed certification you may proceed with your project. Please take this time to re-read the permit standards and conditions. You are responsible for meeting all general permit eligibility standards and permit conditions. This includes notifying the Department before starting the project, and submitting photographs within one week of project completion. We have not reviewed your plans for compliance with installation and construction standards. You are responsible for ensuring that the project meets all eligibility standards described on the attached checklist. Please note that your project must be complete within 3 years of the date of this letter.

The Department conducts routine and annual compliance monitoring inspections. Our staff may follow up and inspect your project to verify compliance with state statutes and codes. If you need to modify your project please contact your local Water Management Specialist, Jared Seidl at (920) 420-5960 or email Jared.Seidl@wisconsin.gov to discuss your proposed modifications. If you fail to comply with state statutes and code, the Department has the authority to pursue enforcement which could include site restoration and fines.

The Department of Natural Resources appreciates your willingness to comply with waterway regulations, which help to protect the water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, natural scenic beauty and recreational value of Wisconsin's water resources for future generations.

You are responsible for obtaining any other local, state or federal permits that are required before starting your project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jared Seidl'.

Jared Seidl
Water Management Specialist
WI DNR

Ecc: Trace Strahle, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Dale Beers, Washburn County Zoning Administrator
Jon Hagen, WI DNR Conservation Warden

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Eligibility criteria:

1. A boat landing shall be open to the general public.
2. A boat landing may not be located in an area of special natural resource interest, except for boat landings constructed and maintained by a local, state or federal agency.
3. A boat landing may not be placed within a public rights feature as described in s. NR 1.06.
4. A boat landing may be placed and maintained only by a riparian.
5. A boat landing shall be placed entirely within the riparian's zone of interest, as determined by one of the methods outlined in ch. NR 326.
6. A boat landing shall be designed and constructed to prevent structural failure caused by wave, wind or ice action and shall be maintained in good condition at all times.
7. Material removed or excavated to construct the boat landing may not be placed in a wetland, floodway or below the ordinary high water mark of any navigable waterway.
8. A boat landing shall consist of a 6- to 24-inch layer of crushed rock, a 6- to 18-inch layer of crushed rock capped with a 4-inch minimum thickness pre-cast reinforced concrete planks or a cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab, each with a 6- to 18-inch crushed rock base. Pre-cast planks shall be connected to prevent displacement.
9. A boat landing shall have a slope no steeper than 7 foot horizontal to one foot vertical (7H) and may not exceed 50 feet in length or beyond the line of navigation, whichever is less.
10. A boat landing may not be located in or across a wetland.
11. A boat landing shall have rock riprap toe protection at the lake ward end of the landing which may not extend above the natural level of the bottom of the waterway.
12. The side slopes of the excavated banks on either side of the boat landing may not exceed 2 feet horizontal to one foot vertical (2H).
13. Cofferdams used for site de-watering shall consist only of clean recoverable materials such as sandbags or plywood sheeting, and all materials shall be removed immediately following project completion.
14. Any grading, excavation and land disturbance shall be confined to the minimum area necessary for the construction and may not exceed 10,000 square feet.
15. All equipment used for the project shall be designed and properly sized to minimize the amount of sediment that can escape into the water.
16. Construction of the boat landing shall minimize the removal of trees, shrubs and other shoreline vegetation above the ordinary high water mark. Note: Local zoning ordinances may place restrictions on cutting trees in the shoreland zone. The riparian is responsible for ensuring that their project is in compliance with any local zoning requirements.
17. Erosion control measures shall meet or exceed the technical standards for erosion control approved by the department under subch. V of ch. NR 151. Any area where topsoil is exposed during placement, repair or removal of a structure shall be immediately seeded and mulched to stabilize disturbed areas and prevent soils from being eroded and washed into the waterway. These standards can be found at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/>

18. Unless part of a permanent storm water management system, all temporary erosion and sediment control practices will be removed upon final site stabilization. All areas disturbed during removal of temporary erosion and sediment control practices will be restored.

19. The project plans minimize adverse impacts on fish movement, fish spawning, egg incubation periods and high stream flows, the project may not occur during the following time periods:

- a. September 15 through May 15 for trout streams and navigable tributaries to trout streams.
- b. March 15 through May 15 for ALL waters located south of state highway 29.
- c. April 1 through June 1 for ALL waters located north of state highway 29.

Note: The applicant may request that these time period restrictions be waived by the department on a case-by-case basis, by submitting a written statement signed by the local department fisheries biologist, documenting consultation about the proposed dredging project, and that the local department fisheries biologist has determined that the requirements of this paragraph are not necessary to protect fish spawning for the proposed project

20. All equipment used for the project including but not limited to tracked vehicles, barges, boats, hoses, sheet pile and pumps shall be de-contaminated for invasive and exotic viruses and species prior to use and after use.

21. The following steps must be taken every time you move your equipment to avoid transporting invasive and exotic viruses and species. To the extent practicable, equipment and gear used on infested waters shall not be used on other non-infested waters.

- a. Inspect and remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from your equipment.
- b. Drain all water from your equipment that comes in contact with infested waters, including but not limited to tracked vehicles, barges, boats, hoses, sheet pile and pumps. Dispose of aquatic plants, animals in the trash.
- c. Never release or transfer aquatic plants, animals or water from one waterbody to another.
- d. Wash your equipment with hot (>104° F) or high pressure water, steam clean or allow your equipment to dry thoroughly for 5 days.

22. Follow the most recent department approved washing and disinfection protocols and department approved best management practices to avoid the spread of invasive species as outlined in NR 40, Wis. Adm. Code. These protocols and practices can be found on the Department website at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/bmp.html> Keyword: "equipment operator" and at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/documents/EquipOper.pdf>

SELF CERTIFICATION CONDITIONS

1. You must notify Jared Seidl at phone (920) 420-5960 or email Jared.Seidl@wisconsin.gov before starting construction and again not more than 5 days after the project is complete.
2. You must complete the project as described **on or before February 20, 2026**. If you will not complete the project by this date, there is no opportunity for an extension and you must apply for a new permit.
3. Your signed certification does not authorize any work other than what you specifically describe in your application and plans, and as modified by the conditions of your signed certification. If you wish to alter the project, you must first obtain written approval of the Department.
4. Before you start your project, you must first obtain any permit or approval that may be required for your project by local zoning ordinances and by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. You are responsible for contacting these local and federal authorities to determine if they require permits or approvals for your project. These local and federal authorities are responsible for determining if your project complies with their requirements.
5. Upon reasonable notice, you shall allow access to your project site during reasonable hours to any Department employee who is investigating the project's construction, operation, maintenance or permit compliance.

6. The Department may modify or revoke your signed certification for good cause, including if the project is not completed according to the terms of the eligibility standards and conditions for the activity or if the Department determines the activity is detrimental to the public interest.
7. You must post a copy of your signed certification at a conspicuous location on the project site, visible from the waterway, for at least five days prior to construction, and remaining at least five days after construction. You must also have a copy of your signed certification and plan available at the project site at all times until the project is complete.
8. Your acceptance of this letter and efforts to begin work on this project signify that you have read, understood and agreed to follow all conditions of your signed certification.
9. You shall maintain the project in good condition and in compliance with the terms and conditions of your signed certification, NR 329, Wis. Admin. Code and s. 30.206, Stats.
10. This project shall comply with all conditions identified in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 329, and identified in the Instructions for the General Permit application.
11. You must submit a series of photographs to the Department, within one week of completing work on the site. The photographs must be taken from different vantage points and depict all work authorized by this permit.
12. You, your agent, and any involved contractors or consultants may be considered a party to the violation pursuant to Section 30.292, Wis. Stats., for any violations of Chapter 30, Wisconsin Statutes, or this permit.
13. Construction shall be accomplished in such a manner as to minimize erosion and siltation into surface waters. Erosion control measures (such as silt fence and straw bales) must meet or exceed the technical standards of ch. NR 151, Wis. Admin. Code. The technical standards are found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/const_standards.html
14. All equipment used for the project, including but not limited to tracked vehicles, barges, boats, silt or turbidity curtain, hoses, sheet pile, and pumps shall be de-contaminated for invasive and exotic viruses and species prior to use and after use.

The following steps must be taken every time you move your equipment to avoid transporting invasive and exotic viruses and species. To the extent practicable, equipment and gear used on infested waters shall not be used on other non-infested waters.

1. Inspect and remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from your equipment.
2. Drain all water from your equipment that comes in contact with infested waters, including but not limited to tracked vehicles, barges, boats, silt or turbidity curtain, hoses, sheet pile and pumps.
3. Dispose of aquatic plants, animals in the trash. Never release or transfer aquatic plants, animals or water from one waterbody to another.
4. Wash your equipment with hot (>104° F) and/or high pressure water,

- OR -

Allow your equipment to dry thoroughly for 5 days.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Department has determined that your signed certification of the project site and project plans meet the standards in s. 30.206, Stats. and ch. NR 329, Wis. Adm. Code., to qualify for this General Permit.
2. The proposed project will not injure public rights or interests, cause environmental pollution as defined in s. 299.01(4), Wis. Stats., or result in material injury to the rights of any riparian owner, if constructed in accordance with your signed certification.

3. The Department and the applicant have completed all procedural requirements, and the project as described in your signed certification will comply with all applicable requirements of Section 30.206, Wis. Stats., and Chapters NR 102, 103, 150, 299, 310 and 329 if carried out as proposed.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Department has authority under ch. 30, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 329, Wis. Adm. Code, to grant approval for the construction and maintenance of this project.

2. The Department has complied with s. 1.11, Wis. Stats.