US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SAVANNAH DISTRICT
PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION FORM
FOR USE OF
REGIONAL GENERAL PERMITS (RGPs) 105, 106, 107 and 108

REGIONAL GENERAL PERMIT(s)_____

APPLICANT/OWNER_____Date_____

Phone(hm/bus)_____FAX_____ E-Mail_____

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

AGENT/CONSULTANT_____

Phone(hm/bus)_____ FAX_____ E-Mail_____

Address_____City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

PROJECT LOCATION/ADDRESS_____

City_____ County_____ Subdivision_____ Lot _____

Latitude_____ Longitude_____

8-Digit Hydrologic Map Cataloging Unit_____

Nearest Named Stream, River or Other Waterbody_____

PROJECT AREA AND IMPACT INFORMATION

	PROJECT AREA		IMPACTS TO US WATERS	
	ACRES	LINEAR FEET	ACRES	LINEAR FEET
TOTAL PROJECT AREA		N/A	N/A	N/A
UPLAND		N/A	N/A	N/A
WETLAND		N/A		N/A
OPEN WATER		N/A		N/A
PERENNIAL STREAM				
INTERMITTENT STREAM				
EPHEMERAL STREAM				
MAN-MADE DITCHES				

Exhibit 2 to Tab 1

ON ADDITONAL SHEETS, PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause; any Nationwide Permit(s); other 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;

2. For linear projects, a discussion of the logical termini, subject to approval by the District Engineer;

3. A statement concerning whether the project is part of a larger project;

4. A request for Expanded Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination, which includes a delineation of affected waters of the United States including wetlands, streams, open water areas, etc. Information must be prepared in accordance the Public Notice, published March 4, 2009, for Characterization of Jurisdictional Determinations: Purpose, Application, and Documentation Requirements as Defined by the Savannah, District US Army Corps of Engineers. The permittee also has the option of requesting an approved Jurisdictional Determination and/or the Savannah District to delineate the waters on the site. There may be some delay if an approved Jurisdictional Determination is requested and/or the District does the delineation;

5. A report providing the results of the endangered species survey conducted in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act;

6. A report providing the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;

7. Plan and section view drawings of the project showing the dimensions of the project, the acreage of wetlands to be impacted and the linear feet of stream that would be impacted. Plans should also include an illustration of the existing stream dimensions at any proposed crossing;

8. A detailed discussion of all off-site and on-site alternatives considered indicating why the proposed alternative was chosen and detailing why further reduction of impacts on the aquatic ecosystem is not practicable;

9. A detailed of discussion of how impacts were avoided and minimized from the initial phase of the project plans to the project plan that is currently being proposed;

10. Compensatory mitigation will be provided in accordance with the Savannah District, Corps of Engineers, Standard Operating Procedures for Compensatory Mitigation (SOP). Adverse impacts to waters of the US include activities that result in a temporary loss in function and do not result in permanent conversion of one aquatic resource type to another (e.g., placement of rip-rap on a stream bank; or construction of a buried utility line in all types of wetland, where the wetland is restored to it's preconstruction contours). A loss of

waters of the US includes all filled areas and areas permanently adversely affected by flooding, excavation or drainage (e.g., installation of a culvert/pipe in a stream). The US Army Corps of Engineers has discretion to determine if work would result in an impact to or a loss of waters of the US.

For a project that involves an impact to and/or loss of wetlands and streams, if any mitigation threshold in the SOP is met, compensatory mitigation is required for all impacts and losses.

Compensatory mitigation plans must be in accordance with the most recent approved version of the Savannah District, Corps of Engineers, Standard Operating Procedures for Compensatory Mitigation (SOP). Plans must also document that the mitigation (i.e., credit) would compensate for all wetland/stream impacts.

All impacts to wetlands and open waters must be calculated and reported in acres. Stream impacts must be calculated separately and reported in both linear feet <u>and</u> acres.

For projects that have both an acre limit loss of waters of the US and a linear foot stream loss limit, the acreage of stream loss (i.e., the length of the stream bed filled or excavated multiplied by the average width of the stream, from the ordinary high water mark to ordinary high water mark, applies towards that acre limit loss of waters of the US). For example, if a proposed project activity involves filling 0.1 acre of wetlands and 100 linear feet of a stream bed with an average width of 10 feet, the acreage loss of waters of the US for that activity would be calculated as follows: 0.1 + [(100 x 10) / 43,560] = 0.123 acre.

11. Where the proposed work involves discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States resulting in permanent, above-grade fills within 100-year floodplains (as identified on Federal Emergency Management Administration's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps or FEMA-approved local floodplain maps), the notification must include documentation demonstrating that the proposed work complies with the appropriate FEMA or FEMA-approved local floodplain construction requirements.

NOTE: All sheets, maps and drawings must be submitted on 8 ½ X 11-inch paper. Supplemental maps and drawings larger than 8 ½ X 11 may also be submitted for clarity.