



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SAVANNAH DISTRICT
100 WEST OGLETHORPE AVENUE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401-3604

September 29, 2020

Regulatory Division

DISTRICT PUBLIC NOTICE - PROPOSAL
NATIONWIDE PERMIT REISSUANCE REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

On September 15, 2020, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published in the Federal Register its proposal to reissue the 52 existing nationwide permits (NWP) and issue five new NWP.

Nationwide permits are general permits issued on a nationwide basis to streamline the authorization of activities that result in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects. Many of the proposed NWP require notification to the district engineer before commencing those activities, to ensure that the activities authorized by those NWP cause no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.

National Issues Concerning the Proposed NWP: The Federal Register notice is the public's opportunity to comment on the proposed NWP, general conditions, and definitions. Comments on national issues relating to these NWP should be submitted to docket number COE-2020-0002 at www.regulations.gov, or by email to nationwidepermits2020@usace.army.mil or by mail to Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Directorate of Civil Works, ATTN: CECW-CO-R, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20314-1000. Instructions for submitting comments are provided in the September 15, 2020 Federal Register notice. Comments on the proposed NWP are due by November 16, 2020.

Regional Issues Concerning the Proposed NWP, Including Regional Conditioning: Division engineers are authorized to add regional conditions specific to the needs and/or requirements of a particular region or state. Regional conditions are an important mechanism to help ensure that the adverse environmental effects of activities authorized by the NWP are no more than minimal, both individually and cumulatively. Division engineers may also suspend or revoke specific NWP in certain geographic areas (e.g., states or watersheds) or high-value aquatic systems where the adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by those NWP may be more than minimal. An enclosure for this public notice (Enclosure 1) lists the proposed regional conditions currently under consideration by the South Atlantic Division for the State of Georgia. The Savannah District is seeking comments on the proposed regional conditions and seeking comments on the need for additional regional conditions to help ensure that the adverse environmental effects of activities authorized by the proposed

NWPs are no more than minimal, individually and cumulatively. Unless otherwise noted, all proposed regional conditions listed on this enclosure are applicable for activities in Georgia. Comments on regional issues relating to the proposed NWPs and proposed regional conditions should be sent to Ms. Sarah Wise, Savannah District, 100 West Oglethorpe Avenue, Savannah, Georgia 31401 or sarah.e.wise@usace.army.mil. Comments relating to regional conditions are due by November 13, 2020. Similar public notices proposing regional conditions in other regions or states are being published concurrently by other division or district offices. After the final NWPs are issued, the final regional conditions will be issued after they are approved by the Division Commander.

States, tribes, and other certifying authorities will make their Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification (WQC) decisions after reviewing the proposed NWPs. States will make their Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) consistency determination decisions after reviewing the proposed NWPs.

Draft decision documents for each of the proposed NWPs, which include environmental documentation prepared for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act, have been written by Corps Headquarters. The decision documents will address compliance of the NWPs with the requirements for issuance under the Corps' general permit authority. These draft decision documents, as well as the proposed NWPs, are available for viewing at www.regulations.gov, docket number COE-2020-0002. Final decision documents will be prepared for the NWPs that are issued.

Enclosed is an index of the proposed NWPs and conditions. Anyone wishing to provide comments may obtain a full text copy of the NWPs through the Corps Home Page at <https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Regulatory-Program-and-Permits/Nationwide-Permits/>, at www.regulations.gov in docket number COE-2020-0002, or at the following Federal Register address: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/09/15/2020-17116/proposal-to-reissue-and-modify-nationwide-permits>.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SAVANNAH DISTRICT
100 WEST OGLETHORPE AVENUE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401

Enclosure 1

**FINAL REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR 2020 NATIONWIDE PERMITS IN
SAVANNAH DISTRICT (SAS)**

A. BACKGROUND

1. The following Regional Conditions have been approved by the Savannah District for the Nationwide Permits (NWP) published in the **MMM DD, 2020**, Federal Register. As specified, under NWP General Condition #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.
2. Note: The acronym "PCN" used throughout this document refers to *Pre-Construction Notification* as further defined in NWP General Condition #32.

B. EXCLUDED WATERS AND/OR AREAS:

1. Use of NWPs 12, 14, 23, 33, 43 and 44 is prohibited for any project in waters of the U.S. that support anadromous fish, or in those waters that previously supported such fish and where restoration of fish migrations and populations is possible. The established limits for these waters are listed in the attached Appendix C and include adjacent and tributary waters located within 1,000 feet of these identified waters. This prohibition does not apply to NWP 12 projects that would not involve a discharge of dredged or fill material or mechanized land clearing in waters (i.e. directional bore line installation and overhead utility crossings). A waiver from this condition will be considered on a case-by-case basis, in coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service. A waiver may be granted when it is determined that the project would have minimal impact on anadromous fish or their restoration.

C. REGIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL NWP's

1. A PCN is required for all uses of NWPs within 2,000 feet of an approved mitigation bank.
2. A PCN is required for use of any NWPs that impacts 0.1 acre or more of aquatic resources and/or of 100 linear feet or more of stream.

2020 NATIONWIDE PERMIT REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR SAVANNAH DISTRICT (SAS)

3. A compensatory mitigation plan is required for NWP projects that result in an adverse impact to 0.1 acre or more of wetlands and/or 100 linear feet or more of non-tidal stream. For a total linear project, if the sum of impacts from all individual single and complete projects meets or exceeds 0.1 acre of wetland and/or 100 linear feet of stream, mitigation is required for all impacts that would result from construction of the total linear project.
4. The preferred form of compensatory mitigation for NWP authorized projects is the purchase of stream and/or wetland credits from a Corps' approved commercial mitigation bank. The mitigation bank(s) proposed for a NWP authorized project must comply with Savannah District's most recent credit purchase guidance. Credits purchased prior to Corps approval may not be accepted.
5. The amount and type of compensatory mitigation proposed for NWP authorized projects must comply with General Condition 23 (Mitigation) of the NWP Program; Savannah District's most recent guidance on compensatory mitigation requirements; and the 2008 Final Compensatory Mitigation Rule (33 CFR Parts 325 and 332).
6. All impacts to wetlands must be calculated and reported in acres. Stream impacts must be calculated separately and reported in both linear feet and acres.
7. Use of these NWPs is limited to the permanent loss of no more than 0.5 acre of waters (of the US) and no more than 500 linear feet of stream.
8. NWPs cannot be used to authorize projects that would impact compensatory mitigation sites or an approved compensatory mitigation bank, unless that project's purpose is to enhance the mitigation site or bank. A Department of the Army standard permit application is required for these projects.
9. NWPs cannot be used to authorize a new storm water treatment facility in a perennial stream. A Department of the Army standard permit application is required for these projects.
10. Temporary diversion methods will be used to install structures in perennial streams. These methods shall not result in the dewatering of the downstream reach of the stream. In addition, the temporary diversion method shall be designed to ensure aquatic life passage. The affected reach of the stream channel shall be returned to preexisting contours following the removal temporary diversion structure.

11. For all proposed activities that would be located in or adjacent to an authorized Federal Navigation project, the PCN must include project drawings that have the following information: a) location of the edges of the Federal channel; b) the distance from watermost edge of the proposed structure or fill to the nearest edge of the channel and the Mean High and Mean Low water lines; and c) coordinates of both ends of the watermost edge of the proposed structure or fill (NAD 83 State Plane Coordinates in decimal degrees). This notification requirement is in addition to the PCN requirements listed in General Condition #32.

D. REGIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC NWP's

1. A PCN is required for all uses of NWPs 11, 14, 15, 16, 23, 27, 32, 35, 36, 48 and 53.
2. A PCN for use of NWPs 3(b), 16, 19, 35 and 53 must include a "Tier I" evaluation, in accordance with the Inland Testing Manual. The "Tier I" evaluation must contain adequate information necessary to document whether there is "reason to believe" that the material to be dredged may be contaminated. If the Savannah District determines that "Tier II" testing is necessary, the PCN will not be considered complete until a "Tier II" testing report is submitted. The Inland Testing Manual is available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/inland_testing_manual_0.pdf.
3. NWP 3. The riprap material shall consist of clean rock or masonry material such as, but not limited to, granite, marl, or broken concrete.
4. NWP 4. Use of mechanized harvesting devices is prohibited.
6. NWP 7. Associated intake structures must employ the best practicable means to minimize entrainment or impingement of fish and other aquatic life, and the inflow velocity of intake structures is limited to not more than 0.5 foot per second.
7. NWP 12. The riprap material shall consist of clean rock or masonry material such as, but not limited to, granite, marl, or broken concrete.
8. NWP 12. Associated intake structures must employ the best practicable means to minimize entrainment or impingement of fish and other aquatic life, and the inflow velocity of intake structures is limited to not more than 0.5 foot per second.
9. NWP 13: A PCN is required for all uses of NWP 13 in 100 linear feet or more of stream. (NOTE: Unless a specific type of stream is identified in a RC, the term "stream" includes intermittent and perennial streams.)
10. NWP 13. The riprap material shall consist of clean rock or masonry material such as, but not limited to, granite, marl, or broken concrete.

2020 NATIONWIDE PERMIT REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR SAVANNAH DISTRICT (SAS)

11. NWP 37. All projects authorized under NWP 37 must be under construction or under contract for construction within 2 year of authorization. This NWP cannot be used for projects that involve removal of debris other than in the immediate up and downstream reaches (300 feet) adjacent to bridges and other stream crossings; bank clearing which involves complete removal of trees and/or removal of logs/dead trees which are buried in the bank; channel deepening beyond original bottom; and/or levee construction.
12. NWP 41. Use of NWP 41 is prohibited for projects that would cause or perpetuate drainage of wetlands or other waters of the U.S., and/or result in the removal or modification of riparian vegetation that provides shade, bank stabilization, nutrients, cover, or other features that are beneficial to fish and wildlife.
13. NWP 41. This NWP does not authorize work in natural streams that have been subjected to some previous channelization.
14. NWP 41. Excavated materials shall be removed from the site. However, excavated materials may be placed on existing adjacent berms or on other previously used disposal sites, provided no additional wetlands are impacted and the material is stabilized to prevent erosion.

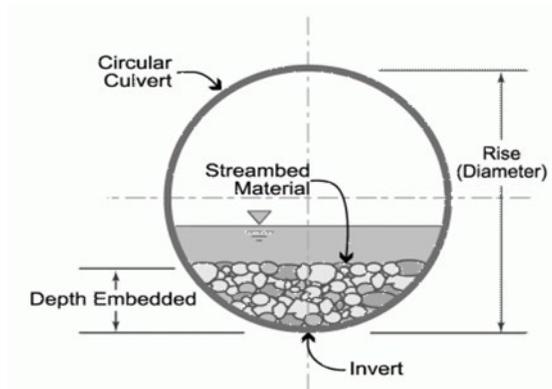
E. ACTIVITY SPECIFIC REGIONAL CONDITIONS

1. A PCN for a project that includes the construction of a storm water treatment facility in waters of the U.S. must also include the following information:
 - a. A clear statement of the basic (primary) purpose of the storm water treatment facility.
 - b. An alternatives analysis must demonstrate that all other available storm water treatment controls will be implemented and that a treatment facility in waters of the US is the only available practicable alternative that would meet the basic project purpose. This analysis shall also include all project site specific factors that may render other storm water detention/retention measures impractical.
 - c. NWPs cannot be used to authorize a new storm water treatment facility in a perennial stream. A Department of the Army standard permit application is required for these projects.
2. In cases where a proposed project cannot be constructed as required by a RC, there may be an acceptable alternative construction technique that could be used to ensure impacts to aquatic resources remain minimal. In cases where use of an alternative technique is requested, the PCN must include the following

information: (a) a detailed discussion of why the activity-specific RC cannot be met; and (b) adequate scientific or engineering information necessary to document that the proposed alternative construction technique would achieve equal or better aquatic resource impact avoidance as the RC. Based on information provided in the PCN, the Corps will determine whether or not the project would comply with the RC.

Installation of Culverts in Perennial Streams:

1. The width of the base flow culvert(s) shall be approximately equal to the average wetted width of the stream channel. Culvert(s) shall not permanently widen/constrict the channel or reduce/increase stream depth. Multiple box culverts are acceptable to receive base flows; however, multiple circular pipes/culverts may not be used to receive base flows. Additional pipes or culverts may be used to receive storm flows, but must be baffled or placed at a higher elevation than the main culvert.
2. Bankfull flows shall be accommodated through maintenance of the existing bankfull width and cross-sectional area. Refer to Appendix C for further design information.
3. The upstream and downstream invert of culverts (except bottomless culverts) installed in perennial streams will be buried/embedded to a depth of 20% of the culvert height to allow natural substrate to colonize the structure's bottom and encourage fish movement.

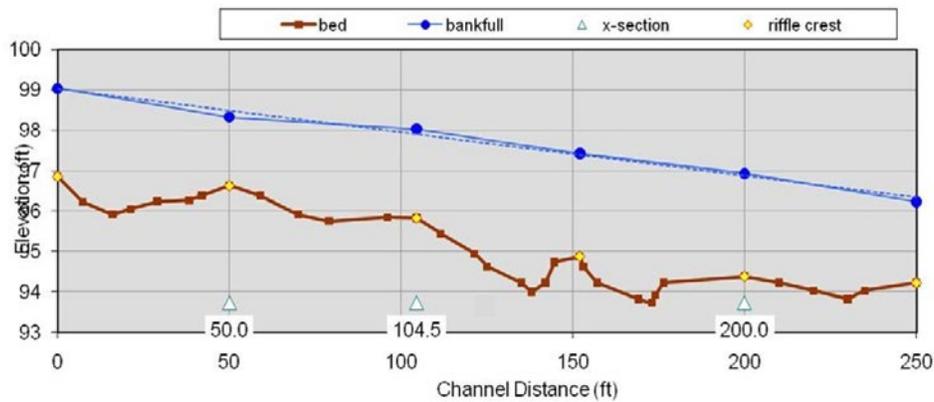


4. Culvert slope shall be consistent with average stream segment slope, but shall not exceed 4 percent unless additional measures are made to encourage colonization of natural bed sediments in the bottom of the culvert.
5. Culverts shall be of adequate size to accommodate flooding and sheet flow in a manner that does not cause flooding of associated uplands or disruption of hydrologic characteristics that support aquatic sites on either side of the culvert.
6. Where adjacent floodplain is present, flows exceeding bankfull shall be accommodated by installing equalizer culverts at the floodplain elevation.

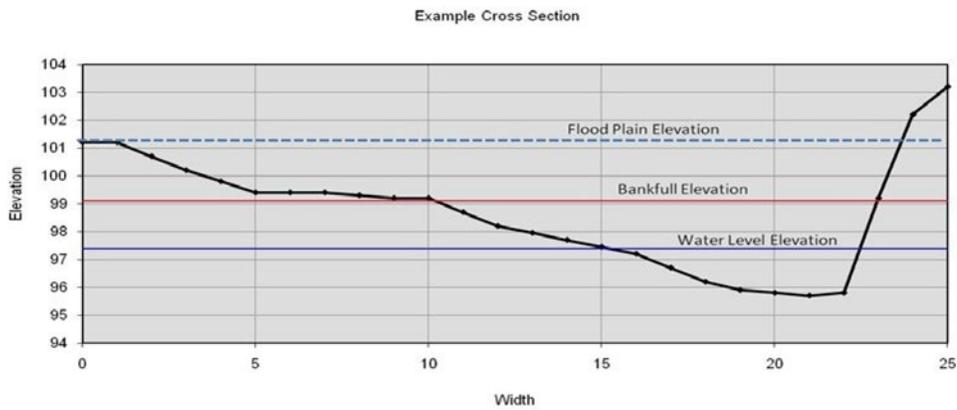
2020 NATIONWIDE PERMIT REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR SAVANNAH DISTRICT (SAS)

7. Unless specifically described in the PCN, use of undersized culverts to detain storm water or for pollutant treatment is not authorized.
8. See Appendix C for additional culvert design information.
9. All PCNs for projects with a culverted crossing of a perennial stream shall provide the following information: (NOTE: See above RCs and Appendix C for additional culvert design information.)
 - a. Culvert type and size.
 - b. Depth the culvert inlet and outlet will be embedded below the stream bed (i.e., below maximum bed depth).
 - c. Designed culvert slope.
 - d. A longitudinal profile of the existing conditions of the stream bed (along the thalweg) beginning at least 50 feet upstream of the culvert inlet and continuing at least 50 feet downstream of the culvert outlet. Longitudinal profile measurements shall begin, if possible, at the head of a riffle and end at the head of a riffle. The change in elevation from head of riffle to head of riffle can be used to calculate channel slope. For sandbed dominated streams that are void of riffle features, the heads of ripples may be used as a substitute for the calculation of existing channel slope.

Longitudinal Profile Example

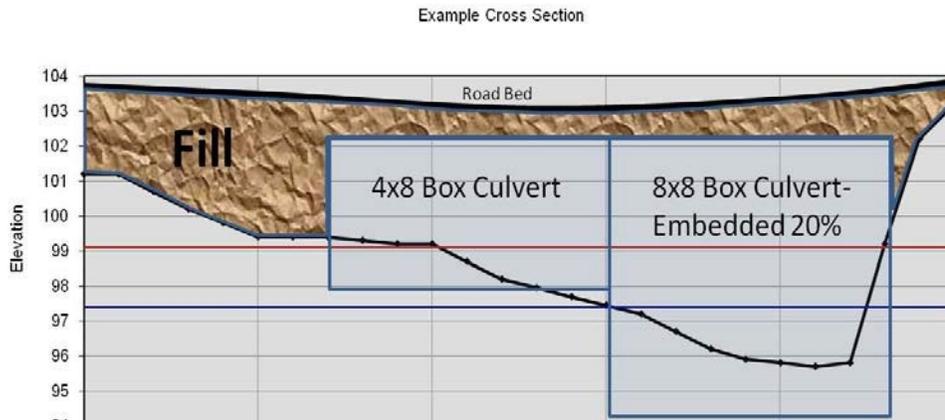


- e. Multiple representative cross-sectional scale diagrams of the hydraulic geometry of the stream channel. For new culverts, the cross-sections will be measured at stable riffles that are representative of the project reach and located within and/or directly adjacent to the project area. For culvert replacements or extensions, the cross-sections will be measured at stable riffles that are representative of the project reach and located within and/or directly adjacent to the project area (usually 100 feet upstream and/or 100 feet downstream of the culvert replacement or extension). The riffle cross-sections shall depict the elevations of the stream channel's average wetted width, water surface, bankfull indicator(s), top of both right and left banks, floodprone area, and the 100-year floodplain (if available). The X and Y axis on these diagrams must be at the same scale.



2020 NATIONWIDE PERMIT REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR SAVANNAH DISTRICT (SAS)

- f. Cross-sectional diagrams representing proposed designed conditions at both the inlet and outlet of the culvert, including location of the culvert in the channel; elevations of the proposed road surface and areas of cut and fill; and elevations of the culvert invert, stream channel bottom, average wetted width (of the stream channel), bankfull, floodprone area, and the 100-year floodplain (if possible). The X and Y axis on these diagrams must be at the same scale.



- g. Longitudinal profile diagram representing the proposed design conditions of the culvert, including the designed culvert slope, thalweg elevation of the existing stream channel, location and elevation of excavation areas (e.g., conveying flows between the existing stream channel and culvert), location and elevation of headwalls and rip-rap outlet protection, location and elevation of energy dissipaters, and elevation of the embedded depth of the culvert.

Construction of Utility Lines:

1. Wetland/stream crossings must be located and aligned to minimize the length of crossings, and/or to minimize impacts to wetlands/streams.
2. For buried utility lines subject to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) standards, the right-of-way corridor (i.e., impact area) cannot exceed the width as required by FERC standards. For all other buried utility lines, the width of the right-of-way corridor (i.e., impact area) cannot exceed 50 feet in wetlands.
3. Construction of individual pump stations that are associated with utility lines are limited to 0.1 acre of wetland impact; substations cannot be constructed within the banks of a stream.
4. Excavated material that is temporarily side-cast in waters of the U.S. shall be returned to the trench or removed within 60 days, unless a 30-day extension is requested and approved by the Corps.

2020 NATIONWIDE PERMIT REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR SAVANNAH DISTRICT (SAS)

5. Anti-seep collars, or other structures designed to prevent under-draining, will be installed on all buried utility lines in wetlands. If no anti-seep/drain device(s) is proposed, the applicant must provide information documenting why such a device is not required to prevent wetland drainage.
6. A PCN for a new utility line project or new linear transportation project must include the following information:
 - a. A map depicting all waters of the U.S. located in or directly adjacent to the right-of-way of the total linear project. (NOTE: The term total linear project is discussed in the NWP definition of “single and complete linear project.”)
 - b. A map depicting the location of each “single and complete linear project” and all other work occurring in waters of the U.S. along the right-of-way for the total linear project. This map shall clearly identify the type of work that would occur in waters of the U.S., including access roads and substations.
 - c. A description of all work and resulting losses of and impacts to waters of the U.S.

Construction of Road Crossings:

1. An individual road crossing cannot result in the loss of more than 300 linear feet of perennial stream.
2. An individual road crossing must begin on an existing natural high ground area (upland) and end on existing natural high ground.
3. Road-side ditches and medians associated with construction of an overall linear transportation project must be designed to prevent drainage of wetlands, and finished road elevations cannot be lower than surrounding wetlands.

**F. SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION AND/OR COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT ACT CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION CONDITIONS**

G. DEFINITIONS/APPENDICES

- A. Anadromous Fish Waters in Georgia
- B. Culvert Design Information

H. DISTRICT POINT OF CONTACT

Sarah E. Wise

100 West Oglethorpe Avenue, Savannah, Georgia
(912) 652-5550
Sarah.e.wise@usace.army.mil

Anadromous Fish Waters in Georgia

1. **Savannah River** from the Atlantic Ocean to the Augusta Diversion Dam, including portions of Ebenezer (GA 119) and Brier (GA 121/US 25) Creeks. Anadromous fish restoration is in progress on the Savannah River and the limit of anadromous fish waters may be extended to include Stevens Creek and the Savannah River to Thurmond Dam. Currently there is limited upstream passage through the lock chamber at New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam.
2. **Ogeechee River** from Ossabaw Sound to the GA 402/I-20/Carl Sanders Hwy Bridge, including portions of Black (GA 404/US 16/Jim Gillis Historic Savannah Pkwy), Mill (GA 24), Ogeechee (GA 17/Scarboro Hwy), Horse (GA 21/Millen Hwy), Williamson Swamp (GA 4-BUS/US 1-BUS/S Main St.) and Rocky Comfort (GA 88/Ferns Bridge Rd.) Creeks.
3. **Canoochee River** from its confluence with the Ogeechee River and its upper branches, including Lotts (GA 73/US 25/US 301) and Little Lotts (GA 46) Creeks above the I-16 Bridge.
4. **Altamaha River** from the Atlantic Ocean to its confluence with the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, including portions of Doctor (GA57), Penholoway (GA 27/US 25/US 341/Golden Isles Pkwy), Beards (GA 196/Baxter-Durrence Rd.; Halls Bridge), Ten Mile (Ten Mile Rd.) and Cobb (GA 147; Perrys Mill Bridge) Creeks.
5. **Ohoopsee River** from its confluence with the Altamaha River to the GA 31/US 319/Carter Rd. bridge near Wrightsville, including portions of Rocky (GA 178/Sid Newton Rd.) and Pendleton (GA 86/Earl Kemp Rd.) Creeks, and Little Ohoopsee River to the GA 78/US 319/Elm St. Bridge.
6. **Oconee River** from its confluence with the Altamaha River to the Lake Sinclair Dam, including portions of Turkey (GA 31/US 319/US 441; Claxton Memorial Bridge), Big Sandy (GA 112/Nickelsville Toombsboro Rd.), Commissioner (GA 112/Main St.) and Buffalo (GA 24/W Church St.) Creeks.
7. **Ocmulgee River** from its confluence with the Altamaha and Oconee rivers to the East Juliette hydropower dam, including portions of Horse (GA 117), House (GA 11/US 129/Bowens Mill Hwy), Cedar (GA 11/US 129), Bluff (GA 11/US 129/Abbeville Hwy), Big (GA 11/GA 112/US 129/Abbeville Hwy), Big Indian (GA 247/US 129), Echeconnee (GA 11/Houston Rd.) and Tobesofkee (GA 11/GA 49/GA 247/US 41/US 129) Creeks.

8. **Little Ocmulgee River** from its confluence with the Ocmulgee River to the dam at Little Ocmulgee Lake in McRae, including portions of Alligator Creek (CR 197/GA 134).
9. **Satilla River** from St. Andrew Sound to the GA 158/Old Coffee Rd. Bridge west of Douglas, including portions the Alabama River (GA 38/US 84) and Buffalo (GA 23/US 301), Big Satilla (GA 15/GA 121/Blackshear Hwy SE), Little Satilla (Nine Run Rd.), Colemans (Stanfield Rd.), and Pudding (Old Douglas Rd.) Creeks.
10. **Little Satilla River** from Jekyll Sound to the GA 25/US 17/Ocean Hwy bridge.
11. **St. Marys River** from the Atlantic Ocean to near the Florida/Georgia border at the CR 2/GA 94/Moniac Rd. Bridge.
12. **Chattahoochee River** from Lake Seminole to George W. Andrews Lock and Dam.
13. **Flint River** from Lake Seminole to the Flint River Dam.



Culvert Designs that Restrict Movement of Fish and other Aquatics

There are three common culvert design flaws that create migration barriers for fish and other aquatic species:

- Perched culverts with excess drop at the outlet;
- Poorly-sized or installed culverts that create high water velocity, turbulence, and/or inadequate water depths within the culvert; and
- Debris accumulation at the culvert inlet.

Perched Culverts: A perched culvert's downstream end hangs above the level of the stream bottom, so that water leaving the culvert forms a waterfall at the culvert lip. Perching can occur when culverts are installed directly on the stream bottom, rather than being sunk into the bed, or from years of channel scour caused by an undersized culvert.



Poorly-sized or Installed Culverts: Undersized culverts restrict natural stream flows, particularly during floods. Water exits the structure at a high velocity, causing channel and bank erosion. Overly-wide culverts spread a stream's flow out over a wide area, so water depths are too shallow for many fish and other aquatic organisms to swim or move through.



Multiple Pipe Culverts: Culverts designed with two or more widely-spaced pipes to move a stream's flow are prone to clogging, which may inhibit the movement of animals through the crossing and increase water velocity in the remaining pipes. Clogging can cause flooding into roadside ditches, resulting in problems for roadways and hazardous conditions for motorists. Clogged entries sometimes cause water to scour the channel banks, causing bank erosion and often increased maintenance costs. Many multiple pipe culverts are undersized to carry normal or flood flows.



Aquatic-Passage Friendly Culvert Designs

In general, bridges have less impact than culverts on aquatic species movement, because they typically do not constrict a stream channel to as great a degree as culverts and usually allow for vertical movement of the streambed. Bottomless culverts may be a good alternative for fish passage where foundation conditions allow their construction and width criteria can be met. All culverts should be designed to meet appropriate hydraulic capacity and structural integrity criteria.

Several methods exist for designing culverts for fish passage, including methods that focus on hydraulic design and stream simulation. The recommendations below borrow from, but do not replace, these more rigorous culvert design protocols.

The Fish and Wildlife Service recommends that culverts designed to facilitate movement of aquatic species should:

- Have a width equal to or slightly greater than the average streambed width
- Be installed at a relatively flat gradient
- Be countersunk (embedded) below the channel bed at least 20% of the culvert's diameter or rise
- Provide adequate flood capacity with extra culverts at bankfull elevation or in the floodplain.





These bottomless or embedded culverts were sized so they are wide enough to carry base flows without altering stream depth (i.e., width equal to or slightly greater than the average channel width).



The culvert is installed at a relatively flat gradient to allow substrate to colonize the culvert's

interior and maintain natural flow velocity. Culverts, set at bankfull elevation (top) or with baffles constructed at bankfull height carry flood waters but do not overwiden the channel at baseflow.

Enclosure 2

Index of Proposed Nationwide Permits, Conditions, and Definitions

Nationwide Permits

1. Aids to Navigation
2. Structures in Artificial Canals
3. Maintenance
4. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities
5. Scientific Measurement Devices
6. Survey Activities
7. Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures
8. Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf
9. Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas
10. Mooring Buoys
11. Temporary Recreational Structures
12. Oil or Natural Gas Pipeline Activities
13. Bank Stabilization
14. Linear Transportation Projects
15. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges
16. Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas
17. Hydropower Projects
18. Minor Discharges
19. Minor Dredging
20. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances
21. Surface Coal Mining Activities
22. Removal of Vessels
23. Approved Categorical Exclusions
24. Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs
25. Structural Discharges
26. [Reserved]
27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities
28. Modifications of Existing Marinas
29. Residential Developments
30. Moist Soil Management for Wildlife
31. Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities
32. Completed Enforcement Actions
33. Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering
34. Cranberry Production Activities
35. Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins
36. Boat Ramps
37. Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation
38. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste
39. Commercial and Institutional Developments
40. Agricultural Activities
41. Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches

42. Recreational Facilities
43. Stormwater Management Facilities
44. Mining Activities
45. Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events
46. Discharges in Ditches
47. [Reserved]
48. Commercial Shellfish Mariculture Activities
49. Coal Remining Activities
50. Underground Coal Mining Activities
51. Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities
52. Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects
53. Removal of Low-Head Dams
54. Living Shorelines
- A. Seaweed Mariculture Activities
- B. Finfish Mariculture Activities
- C. Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities
- D. Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances
- E. Water Reclamation and Reuse Facilities

Nationwide Permit General Conditions

1. Navigation
2. Aquatic Life Movements
3. Spawning Areas
4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas
5. Shellfish Beds
6. Suitable Material
7. Water Supply Intakes
8. Adverse Effects from Impoundments
9. Management of Water Flows
10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains
11. Equipment
12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls
13. Removal of Temporary Fills
14. Proper Maintenance
15. Single and Complete Project
16. Wild and Scenic Rivers
17. Tribal Rights
18. Endangered Species
19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles
20. Historic Properties
21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts
22. Designated Critical Resource Waters
23. Mitigation
24. Safety of Impoundment Structures
25. Water Quality
26. Coastal Zone Management

27. Regional and Case-by-Case Conditions
28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits
29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications
30. Compliance Certification
31. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States
32. Pre-Construction Notification

District Engineer's Decision

Further Information

Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs)
Compensatory mitigation
Currently serviceable
Direct effects
Discharge
Ecological reference
Enhancement
Establishment (creation)
High Tide Line
Historic property
Independent utility
Indirect effects
Loss of waters of the United States
Navigable waters
Non-tidal wetland
Open water
Ordinary high water mark
Perennial stream
Practicable
Pre-construction notification
Preservation
Re-establishment
Rehabilitation
Restoration
Riffle and pool complex
Riparian areas
Shellfish seeding
Single and complete linear project
Single and complete non-linear project
Stormwater management
Stormwater management facilities
Stream bed
Stream channelization
Structure

Tidal wetland
Tribal lands
Tribal rights
Vegetated shallows
Waterbody