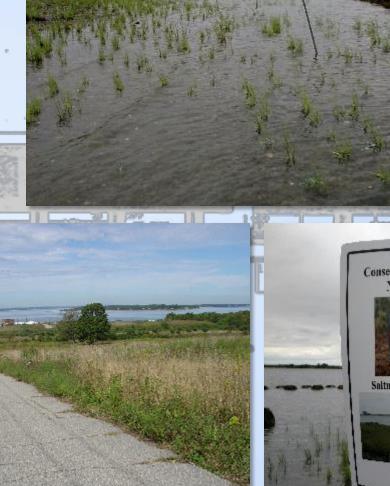
Climate Adaptation Academy ROAD FLOODING:

Corps Regulatory Requirements & Environmental Aspects

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Regulatory Division - New England District

25 January 2019





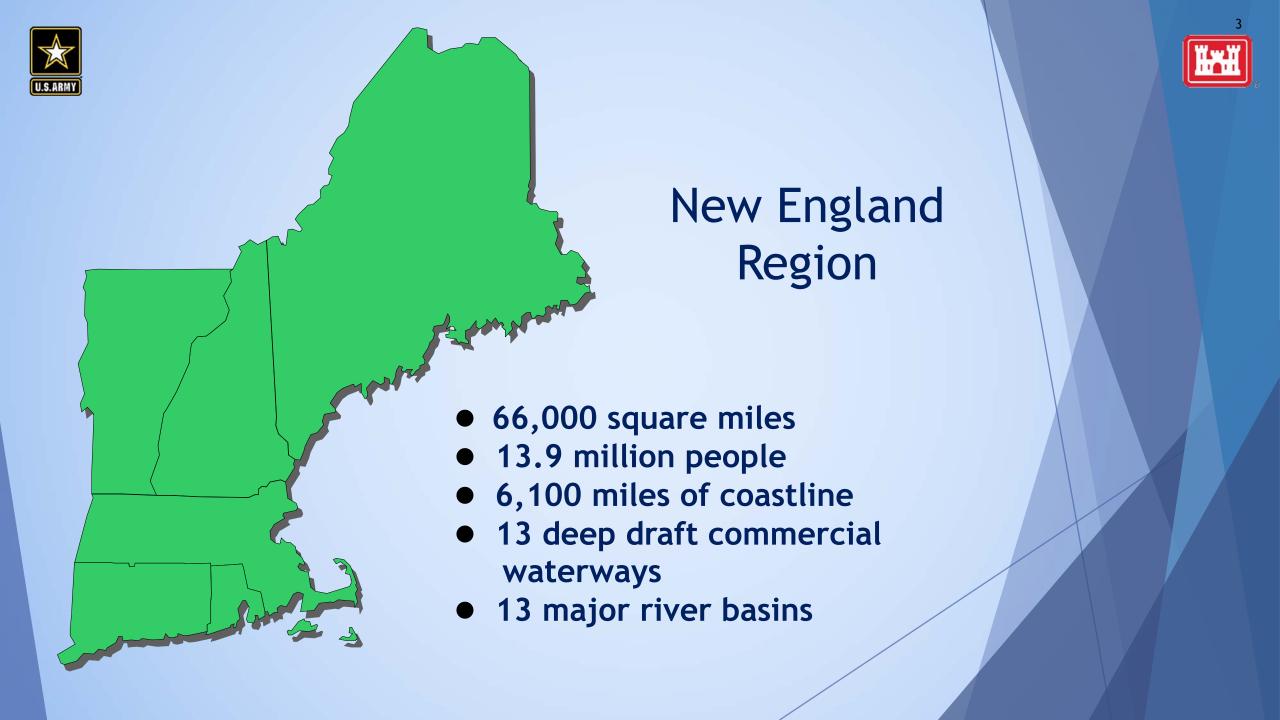








- Statutory Authority of the Corps
- Geographic Jurisdictional Limits
- Definitions, Activities
- Permitting under CT Programmatic General & Individual Permit Processes
- Regulatory Review Process
- Compensatory Mitigation



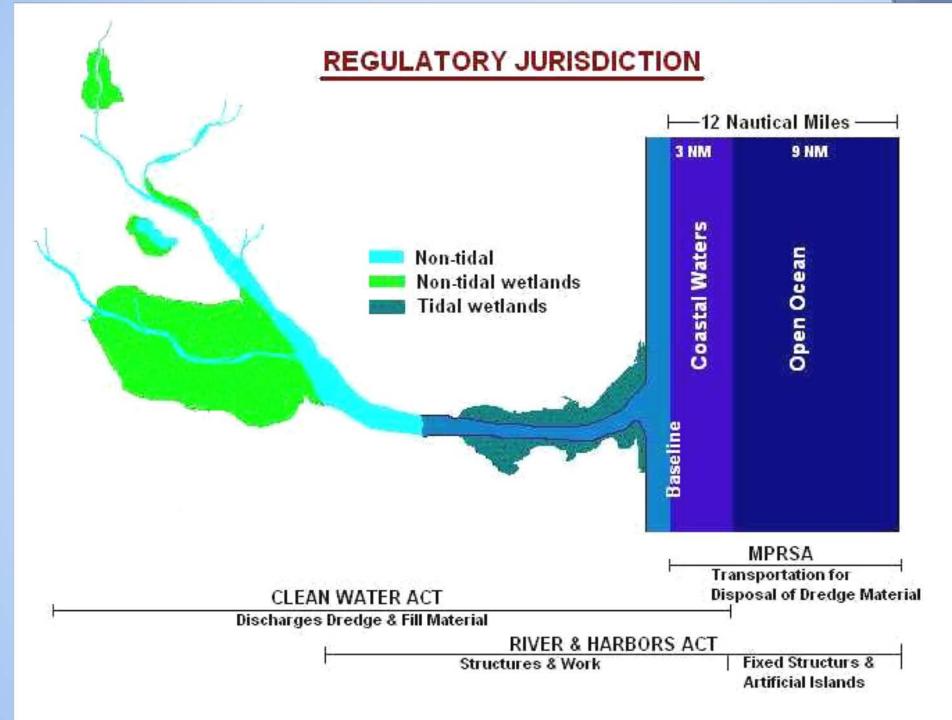
STATUTORY AUTHORITIES



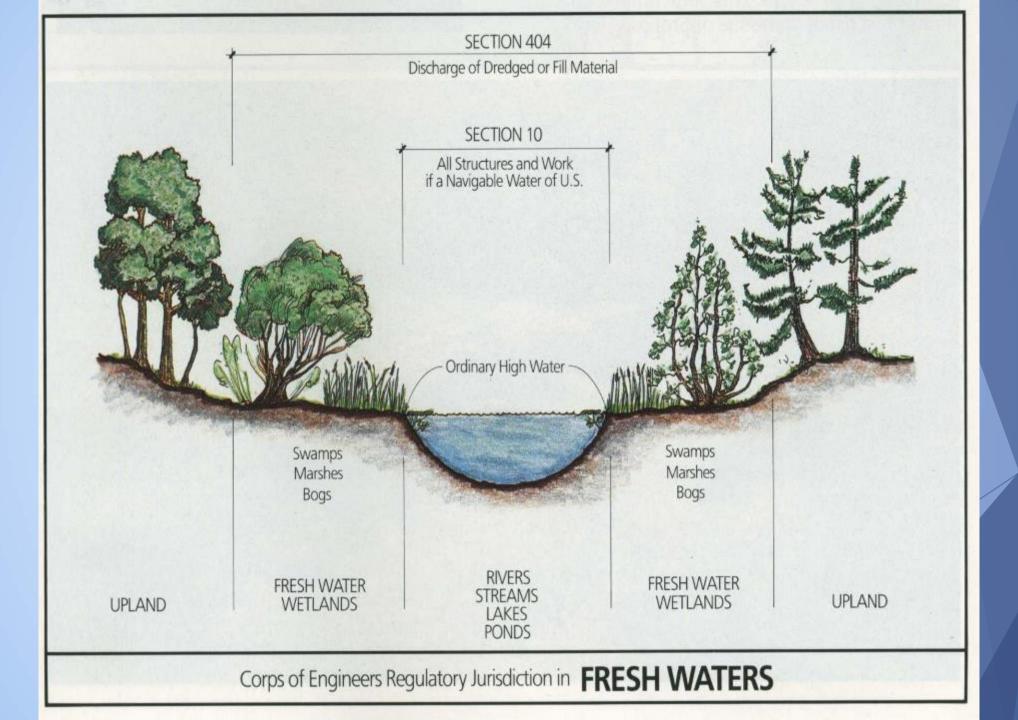
- Section 9 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
 - ...Construction of a dike or dam in navigable waters
- Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
 - ...Protect Navigation 33 USC 403
- Section 404 Clean Water Act of 1972
 - ...Protect Aquatic Environment, Foster Balanced Development - 33 USC 1344
- Section 103 Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972

... Allows for Transportation of Dredged Material for Purpose of Ocean Disposal - 33 USC 1413

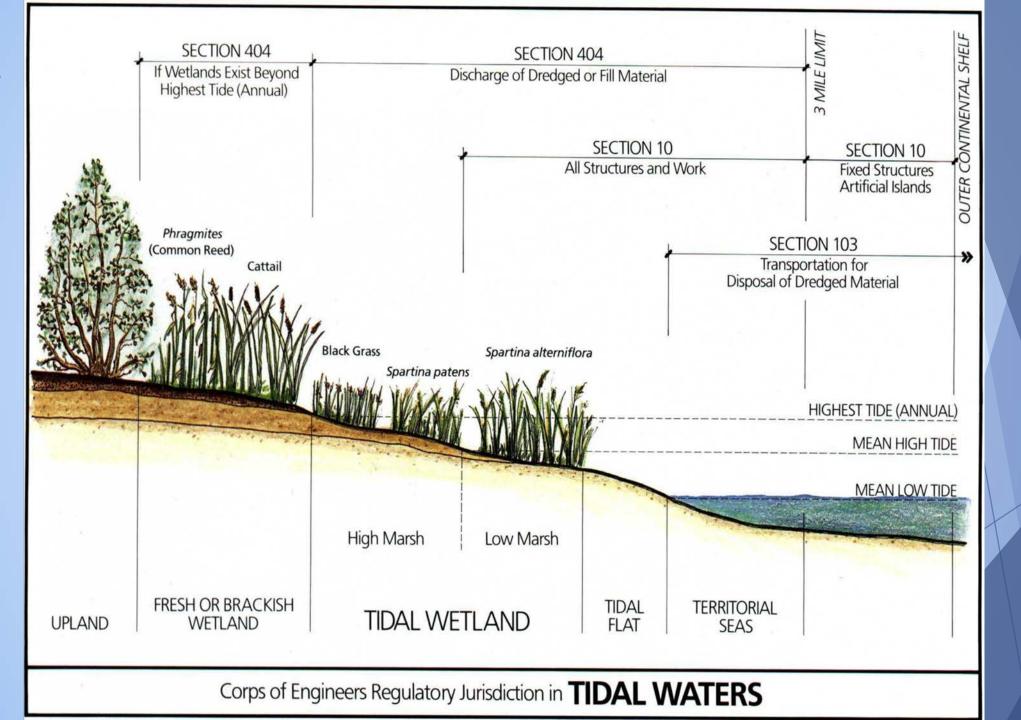














SECTION 10 - RIVERS & HARBORS ACT of 1899



- Regulates any "work" in, over or under navigable waters of the U.S. that may affect their course, condition, location or capacity of the waters.
- Prohibits the unauthorized obstruction or alteration of a navigable water.



SECTION 10 - RIVERS & HARBORS ACT of 1899



"Navigable Waters" are those waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, waterward of MHW and/or those waters that are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use in the future for the transport of interstate commerce.





SECTION 10 - Activities, Structures

- Dredging & disposal of dredged material
- Directional Drilling, Trenching
- Piers, docks, wharves, breakwaters, groins, jetties, revetments, bulkheads, seawalls, etc.
- Marinas & other recreational structures
- Any permanent or semipermanent structure or potential obstacle to navigation (includes moorings, pile driving, utility lines)





SECTION 404 - CLEAN WATER ACT of 1972

- "To restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters"
- Requires a Dept. of Army (Corps) authorization for discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S. and adjacent wetlands.
- All discharges of dredged or fill material in Waters of the U.S. requires a Corps Permit.
- Applies to permanent and temporary discharges
- Waters of the U.S. includes navigable waters, inland rivers, lakes, streams and adjacent, contiguous and bordering wetlands

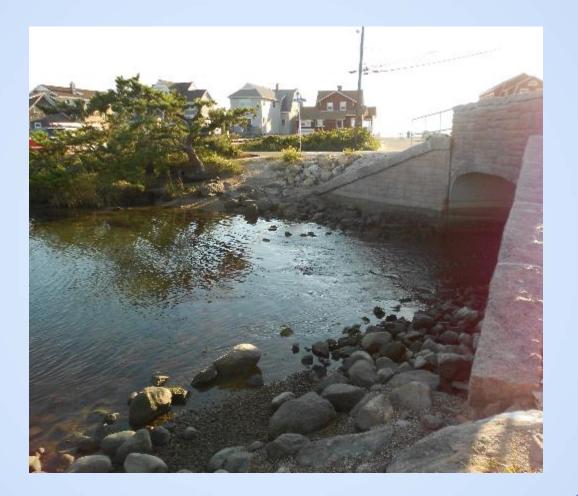




SECTION 404 - Fill Activities



- Bedding & backfill
- Trenching/Jet Plow
- **Access roads**
- **Cofferdams**
- Bank stabilization
- Land development
- Hazardous waste remediation **UNLESS Superfund** Site





TYPES OF PERMITS

GENERAL PERMIT - 2 CATEGORIES: "SV" OR "PCN"

- >Minimal Impact Work
- > Must comply with terms and conditions of GP
- > Expedited Process, 30-60 days from complete application

INDIVIDUAL PERMIT

- >Larger, more controversial
- > Requires analysis of alternatives, public interest review
- > Requires WQC and/or CZMC authorization or waiver from CT DEEP





CORPS REGULATORY REVIEW under CWA:

SECTION 404(b)(1)* - Environmental Considerations

- > If a project involves a discharge of fill, Corps must consider practicable alternatives (i.e., "alternatives analysis") to reduce effects of the discharge.
- >Avoid & minimize discharge to greatest extent practicable
- Evaluate the impact on substrate, water circulation/quality, aquatic function, secondary & cumulative impacts
- Unavoidable impacts contributing to wetland loss mitigated**
- > Corps can only issue an authorization for the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA)



⁴⁰⁴⁽b)(1) Guidelines published in Federal Register - Dec 1980

^{** &}quot;compensatory mitigation"



2008: Mitigation Rule - Definitions (332.2)

- **▶** Sequencing: Avoid, Minimize, Compensate
- Avoid using non-degraded uplands for wetland creation (establishment)
- Mitigation type order of preference:
 - ► Mitigation Bank
 - ► In-Lieu Fee Program ("ILF")
 - ► Permittee-Responsible Mitigation ("PRM")



2008: Mitigation Rule - Definitions (332.2)



Mitigation Bank

- Commercial entity or a single user (e.g., State DOT)
- One or more sites where larger compensatory mitigation projects are done
- Permittees obtain credits from sponsor
- Sponsor assumes responsibility for providing the mitigation

In-Lieu Fee program ("ILF")

- Government (Non-Corps) or non-profit natural resource management entity
- Collects fees from permittees to do larger compensatory mitigation projects
- Sponsor assumes responsibility for providing mitigation

Permittee-Responsible Mitigation ("PRM")

- Compensatory mitigation activity undertaken by permittee or contractor
- (cont.)



Summary:

- "To restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters"
- CT GP Streamlines permit processing
- Evaluate alternatives to minimize impacts
- Sequence: Avoid, Minimize, Compensate
- **Corps Compensatory Mitigation follows** 2008 Mitigation Rule:
- Mitigation type order of preference:
 - Mitigation Bank
 - ▶ In-Lieu Fee Program ("ILF")
 - Permittee-Responsible Mitigation ("PRM")







Questions?



Corps New England District Regulatory:

https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx

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Extra Slides



Before the 2008 Mitigation Rule: National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2004

- Section 314 of Public Law 108-136
- Ensure opportunities for Federal agency participation in mitigation banking
- Establish performance standards and criteria for the use of on-site, off-site, in-lieu fee mitigation, and mitigation banking as compensation for lost wetland functions in DA (Corps) permits
- ► (cont.)



National Defense Authoriz. Act FY 2004 (cont.)

) H

- > Standards and criteria shall:
 - Maximize available credits and opportunities for mitigation
 - ▶ Provide flexibility for regional variation in wetland conditions, functions, and values
 - ►To the maximum extent practicable, apply equivalent standards to each type of compensatory mitigation



2008: Mitigation Rule - General Principles

- Mitigation sequence unchanged:
 - Avoidance, minimization, compensation
 - Rule's focus is on compensation for unavoidable impacts
- Focus on compensatory mitigation planning and performance to get self-sustaining aquatic resources that provide desired functions
- Clear standards, more accountability, better performance
- Compensatory mitigation requirements must be commensurate with amount and type of impact
- ► (cont.)



Mitigation Rule - General Principles (cont.)



- Preference for mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs
 - Consolidated aquatic resource restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation projects
 - Provide higher level of planning and scientific expertise
 - Help lessen risks and uncertainty for compensatory mitigation project success
 - Allows more efficient compliance efforts (one large mitigation site vs. many small, scattered sites)
 - ► Helps streamline permit process, by reducing need to evaluate and approve individual permitteeresponsible mitigation plans (need only approve use of credits)



2008 Mitigation Rule Development - background



► Main sources for principles in the rule:

- National Research Council report on compensatory mitigation in §404 permit program (2001)
- Regulatory Guidance Letter 02-02
- ▶ 1995 Mitigation Banking Guidance
- ▶ 2000 In-lieu fee Guidance
- ▶ 1990 Mitigation Memorandum of Agreement
- Proposed rule published in Federal Register on March 28, 2006