

# SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Special Provisions  
HAM-126-23.174  
PID 7977

## NATIONWIDE PERMIT

**26. Headwaters and Isolated Waters Discharges.** Discharges of dredged or fill material into headwaters and isolated waters provided that the activity meets all of the following criteria:

- a. The discharge does not cause the loss of more than 3 acres of waters of the United States nor cause the loss of waters of the United States for a distance greater than 500 linear feet of the stream bed;
- b. For discharges causing the loss of greater than 1/3 acre of waters of the United States, the permittee notifies the District Engineer in accordance with the "Notification" general condition;
- c. For discharges causing a loss of 1/3 acre or less of waters of the United States the permittee must submit a report within 30 days of completion of the work, containing the information listed below;
- d. For discharges in special aquatic sites, including wetlands, the notification must also include a delineation of affected special aquatic sites, including wetlands (Also see 33 CFR 3301(e); and
- e. The discharge, including all attendant features, both temporary and permanent, is part of a single and complete project.

**Note, this NWP will expire on February 11, 1999.**

For the purposes of this NWP, the acreage of loss of waters of the United States includes the filled area plus waters of the United States that are adversely affected by flooding, excavation or drainage as a result of the project. The 3 acre 1/3 acre limits of NWP 26 are absolute, and cannot be increased by any mitigation plan offered by the applicant or required by the District Engineer. Whenever any other NWP is used in conjunction with this NWP, the total acreage of impacts to waters of the United States of all NWPs combined, can not exceed 3 acres.

Subdivisions: For any real estate subdivision created or subdivided after October 5, 1984, a notification pursuant to subsection (b) of this NWP is required for any discharge which would cause the aggregate total loss of waters of the United States for the entire subdivision to exceed 1/3 acre. Any discharge in any real estate subdivision which would cause the aggregate total loss of waters of the United States in the subdivision to exceed 3 acres is not authorized by this NWP; unless the District Engineer exempts a particular subdivision or parcel by making a written determination that: (I) the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects would be

NWP-26: 1/3

## WATERWAY PERMITS FOR

CRS: HAM-126-23.174

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

PERMIT NUMBER: 26

OHIO EPA

PERMIT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 4/27/99  
[Signature]

minimal and the property owner had, after October 5, 1984, but prior to February 1997, committed substantial resources in reliance on NWP 26 with regard to a subdivision, in

circumstances where it would be inequitable to frustrate the property owner's investment-backed expectations, or (2) that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects would be minimal, high quality wetlands would not be adversely affected, and there would be an overall benefit to the aquatic environment. Once the exemption is established for a subdivision, subsequent lot development by individual property owners may proceed using NWP 26. For purposes of NWP 26, the term "real estate subdivision" shall be interpreted to include circumstances where a landowner or developer divides a tract of land into smaller parcels for the purpose of selling, conveying, transferring, leasing, or developing said parcels. This would include the entire area of a residential, commercial or other real estate subdivision, including all parcels and parts thereof.

Report: For discharges causing the loss of 1/3 acre or less of waters of the United States the permittee must submit a report within 30 days of completion of the work, containing the following information:

(Section 404)

- a) Name, address, and telephone number of the permittee;
- b) Location of the work;
- c) Description of the work; and,
- d) Type and acreage (or square feet) of the loss of waters of the United States (e.g., 1/10 acre of marsh and 50 square feet of a stream.)

The Ohio State Certification General Conditions apply to this nationwide permit.

Ohio State Certification Special Conditions and Limitations:

This Nationwide Permit shall not authorize impacts to streams designated exceptional Warmwater Habitat or Coldwater Habitat in Ohio's Water Quality Standards (Chapter 3745-1 of the OAC).

This Nationwide Permit shall not authorize the discharge of fill of any acreage in bogs or fens or wetlands adjacent to headwater lakes as defined below:

Fens are carbon accumulating (peat, muck) wetlands that are saturated, primarily by a discharge of free flowing ground water during most of the year. Fens are rarely inundated. Fens often have a sloped surface which prevents the accumulation of stagnant or ponded water. The water of fens is usually mineral rich and has a circumneutral pH (5.5-9.0). In calcareous fens, soil may be dominated by deposits of calcium carbonate rich sediments (marl). Characteristic indicator vegetation species may include, but are not limited to, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Solidago ohioensis*,

*Lobelia kalmii*, *Cacalia plantaginea*, *Deschampsia caespitosa*, *Tiglochin spp.*, *Parnassia glauca*, *Gentiana sp.*, *Rhynchospora spp.*, and some *Eleocharis spp.*

Bogs are peat-accumulating wetlands that have no significant inflows or outflows and support acidophilic mosses, particularly *Sphagnum* (from Mitsch, W.J. and J. G. Gosselink, 1993. Wetlands. 2nd edition Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York).

Headwater lakes are lakes that are part of a surface tributary system to a navigable water of the U.S. located upstream of the point on the river or stream at which the average annual streamflow is less than 5 cubic feet per second.

**OHIO STATE CERTIFICATION GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMITS.**

The following general conditions apply to Nationwide Permits 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 40.

Steps shall be taken, upon completion of the projects, to ensure bank stability. This may include, but is not limited to, the placement of riprap or bank seeding.

Any damages to the immediate environment of the project by equipment needed for construction or hauling will be repaired immediately.

Care must be employed throughout the course of this project to avoid the creation of unnecessary turbidity which may degrade water quality or adversely affect aquatic life outside the project areas.

For Nationwide Permits 14, 21, 26 (1-3 acres), 29, 33, 37, and 38, that require Agency coordination, in accordance with the Nationwide Permit General Condition entitled "Notification", Number 13(e)(i), the Corps shall submit a pre-construction notification to Ohio EPA for review and comment.

**NATIONWIDE PERMIT CONDITIONS**

**GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

The following general conditions must be followed in order for any authorization by a NWP to be valid:

- 1. Navigation.** No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.
- 2. Proper maintenance.** Any structure or fill authorized shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety.
- 3. Erosion and siltation controls.** Appropriate erosion and siltation 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.
- 4. Aquatic life movements.** No activity may substantially disrupt the movement of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species which normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water.
- 5. Equipment.** Heavy equipment working in wetlands must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.
- 6. Regional and case-by-case conditions.** The activity must comply with any regional conditions which 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 or tribe in its section 401 water quality certification.
- 7. Wild and Scenic Rivers.** No 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 effect the Wild and Scenic River designation, or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency in the area (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.)
- 8. 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.
- 9. Water quality certification.** In certain states, an individual Section 401 water quality

certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)).

NWP-Cond: 1/7

**10. Coastal zone management.** In certain states, an individual State coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained or waived (see Section 330.4(d))

### 11. Endangered Species.

(a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to 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, or which is likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. Non-federal permittees shall notify the District Engineer if any listed species or critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the District Engineer that the requirements of the Endangered Species Act have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized.

(b) Authorization of an activity by a nationwide permit does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the Federal Endangered Species Act. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, both lethal and non-lethal "takes" of protected species are in violation of the Endangered Species Act. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service or their world wide web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/~r9endspp/endspp.html> and [http://kingfish.spp.mnfs.gov/tmcintyr/prot\\_res.html#ES](http://kingfish.spp.mnfs.gov/tmcintyr/prot_res.html#ES) and Recovery, respectively.

**12. Historic properties.** No activity which may affect historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places is authorized, until the DE has complied with the provisions of 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C. The prospective permittee must notify the District Engineer if the authorized activity may affect any historic properties listed, determined to be eligible, or which the prospective permittee has reason to believe may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and shall not begin the activity until notified by the District Engineer that the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. Information on the location and existence of historic resources can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)).

### 13. Notification.

(a) **Timing:** Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the District Engineer with a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) as early as possible and shall not begin the activity: (1) Until notified by the District Engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the District or Division

NWP-Cond: 2/7

Engineer; or (2) If notified by the District or Division Engineer that an individual permit is required; or (3) Unless 30 days (or 45 days for NWP 26 only) have passed from the District Engineer's receipt of the notification and the prospective permittee has not received notice from the District or Division Engineer 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 Notification: The notification must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed project;

(3) Brief description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause; 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; and

(4) For NWPs S 18, 21, 26, 29, 34, and 38, the PCN must also include a delineation of affected special aquatic sites, including wetlands (see paragraph 13(f));

(5) For NWP 21 - Surface Coal Mining Activities, the PCN must include an OSM or State approved mitigation plan.

(6) For NWP 29-Single-Family Housing, the PCN must also include:

(i) Any past use of this NWP by the individual permittee and/or the permittee's spouse;

(ii) A statement that the single-family housing activity is for a personal residence of the permittee;

(iii) A description of the entire parcel, including its size, and a delineation of wetlands. For the purpose of this NWP, parcels of land measuring 0.5 acre or less will not require a formal on-site delineation. However, the applicant shall provide an indication of where the wetlands are and the amount of wetlands that exists on the property. For parcels greater than 0.5 acre in size, a formal wetland delineation must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. (See paragraph 13(f));

(iv) A written description of all land (including, if available, legal descriptions) owned by the prospective permittee and/or the prospective permittee's spouse, within a one mile radius of the parcel, in any form of ownership (including any land owned as a partner, corporation, joint tenant, co-tenant, or as a tenant-by-the-entirety) and any land on which a purchase and sale agreement or other contract for sale or purchase has been executed;

(7) For NWP 31 Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Projects, the prospective permittee must either notify the District Engineer with a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) prior to each maintenance activity or submit a five year (or less) maintenance plan. In addition, the PCN must include all of the following:

NWP-Cond: 3/7

- (i) Sufficient baseline information so as to identify the approved channel depths and configurations and existing facilities. Minor deviations are authorized, provided that the approved flood control protection or drainage is not increased;
  - (ii) A delineation of any affected special aquatic sites, including wetlands; and,
  - (iii) Location of the dredged material disposal site.
- (8) For NWP 33-Temporary Construction, Access, and Deterring, the PCN must also include a restoration plan of reasonable measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to aquatic sources.

**(c) Form of Notification:** The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used as the notification but must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in (b) (1)-(7) of General Condition 13. A letter may also be used.

**(d) District Engineer's Decision:** In reviewing the pre-construction notification for the proposed activity, the District Engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative-adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. The prospective permittee may, optionally, submit a proposed mitigation plan with the pre-construction notification to expedite the process and the District Engineer will consider any optional mitigation the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed work are minimal. If the District Engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse effects are minimal, the District Engineer will notify the permittee and include any conditions the DE deems necessary.

Any mitigation proposal must be approved by the District Engineer prior to commencing work. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a mitigation plan, the District Engineer will expeditiously review the proposed mitigation plan, but will not commence a second 30-day (or 45-day for NWP 26) notification procedure. If the net adverse effects of the project (with the mitigation proposal) are determined by the District Engineer to be minimal, the District Engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant stating that the project can proceed under the terms and conditions of the nationwide permit

If the District Engineer determines that the adverse effects of the proposed work are more than minimal, then he will notify the applicant either: (1) that the project does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (2) that the project is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submitting a mitigation proposal that would reduce the adverse effects to the minimal level; or (3) that the project is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions.

**(e) Agency Coordination:** 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 project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

NWP-Cond: 4/7

- (i) For NWP 14, 21, 26 (between 1 and 3 acres of impact), 29, 33, 37, and 38. The District Engineer will, upon receipt of a notification, provide immediately, e.g., facsimile transmission, overnight mail or other expeditious manner, a copy to the appropriate offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service, State natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and, if appropriate, the National Marine Fisheries Service. With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will then have 5 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the District Engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. If so contacted by an agency, the District Engineer will wait an additional 10 calendar days (16 calendar days for NWP 26 PCNs) before making a decision on the notification. The District Engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame, but will provide no response to the resource agency. The District Engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps multiple copies of notifications to expedite agency notification.
- (ii) Optional Agency Coordination For NWPs 5, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 27, 31, and 34, where a Regional Administrator of EPA, a Regional Director of USFWS, or Regional Director of NMFS has formally requested general notification from the District Engineer for the activities covered by any of these NWPs, the Corps will provide the requesting agency with notification on the particular NWPs. However, where the agencies have a record of not generally submitting substantive comments on activities covered by any of these NWPs, the Corps district may discontinue providing notification to those regional agency offices. The District Engineer will coordinate with the resources agencies to identify which activities involving a PCN that the agencies will provide substantive comments to the Corps. The District Engineer may also request comments from the agencies on a case by case basis when the District Engineer determines that such comments would assist the Corps in reaching a decision whether effects are more than minimal either individually or cumulatively.
- (iii) Optional Agency Coordination, 401 Denial. For NWP 26 only, where the State has denied its 401 water quality certification for activities with less than 1 acre of wetland impact, the EPA regional administrator may request agency coordination of PCNs between 1/3 and 1 acre. The request may only include acreage limitations within the 1/3 to 1 acre range for which the state has denied water quality certification. In cases where the EPA has requested coordination of projects as described here, the Corps will forward the PCN to EPA only. The PCN will then be forwarded to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service by EPA under agreements among those agencies. Any agency receiving the PCN will be bound by the time frames for providing comments to the Corps.

NWP-Cond: 5/7

**(f) Wetlands Delineations:** Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with

the current method required by the Corps. For NWP 29 see paragraph (b)(6)(iii) for parcels less than 0.5 acres in size. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic site. There may be some delay if the Corps does the delineation. Furthermore, the 30-day period (45 days for NWP 26) will not start until the wetland delineation has been completed and submitted to the Corps, where appropriate.

**(g) Mitigation:** Factors that the District Engineer will consider when determining the acceptability of appropriate and practicable mitigation include, but are not limited to:

(i) To be practicable, the mitigation must be available and capable of being done considering costs, existing technology, and logistics in light of the overall project purposes;

(ii) To the extent appropriate, permittees should consider mitigation banking and other forms of mitigation including contributions to wetland trust funds, "in lieu fees" to organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, state or county natural resource management agencies, where such fees contribute to the restoration, creation, replacement, enhancement, or preservation of wetlands. Furthermore, examples of mitigation that may be appropriate and practicable include but are not limited to: reducing the size of the project; establishing wetland or upland buffer zones to protect aquatic resource values; and replacing the loss of aquatic resource values by creating, restoring, and enhancing similar functions and values. In addition, mitigation must address wetland impacts, such as functions and values, and cannot be simply used to offset the acreage of wetland losses that would occur in order to meet the acreage limits of some of the NWPs (e.g., for NWP 26, 5 acres of wetlands cannot be created to change a 6-acre loss of wetlands to a 1 acre loss; however, 2 created acres can be used to reduce the impacts of a 3-acre loss.).

**14. Compliance certification.** Every permittee who has received a Nationwide permit verification from the Corps will submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. The certification will be forwarded by the Corps with the authorization letter and will include:

- a. A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the Corps authorization, including any general or specific conditions;
- b. A statement that any required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions;
- c. The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation .

**15. Multiple use of Nationwide permits.** In any case where any NWP number 12 through 40 is combined with any other NWP number 12 through 40, as part of a single and complete project, the permittee must notify the District Engineer in accordance with paragraphs a, b, and c on the "Notification General Condition number 13. Any NWP number 1 through 11 may be combined with any other NWP without notification to the Corps, unless notification is otherwise required by the terms of the NWPs. As provided at 33 CFR 330.6(c) two or more different NWPs can be combined to authorize a single and complete project. However, the same NWP cannot be used more than once for a single and complete project.

NWP-Cond: 6/7

**SECTION 404 ONLY CONDITIONS:**

In addition to the General Conditions, the following conditions apply only to activities that involve the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., and must be followed in order for authorization by the NWPs to be valid:

**1. Water supply intakes.** No discharge of dredged or fill material may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake except where the discharge is for repair of the public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

**2. Shellfish production.** No discharge of dredged or fill material may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish production, unless the discharge is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWP 4.

**3. Suitable material.** No discharge of dredged or fill material may consist of unsuitable material (e.g. trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.) and material discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

**4. Mitigation.** Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States must be minimized or avoided to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e. on-site), unless the District Engineer approves a compensation plan that the District Engineer determines is more beneficial to the environment than on-site minimization or avoidance measures.

**5. Spawning areas.** Discharges in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

**6. Obstruction of high flows.** To the maximum extent practicable, discharges must not permanently restrict or impede the passage of normal or expected high flows or cause the relocation of the water (unless the primary purpose of the fill is to impound waters).

**7. Adverse effects from impoundments.** If the discharge creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects on the aquatic system caused by the accelerated passage of water and/or the restriction of its flow shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

**8. Waterfowl breeding areas.** Discharges into breeding areas for migratory waterfowl must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

**9. Removal of temporary Fills.** Any temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to their preexisting elevation.

NWP-Cond: 7/7